The Dynamics of Decision-Making Styles

Decision Dynamics Europe

Decision Styles What are they?

- They are not measures of I.Q.
- They are learned habits of thinking.
- They are influenced by culture & experience.
- There is no best style.
- Each style's effectiveness depends on the situation.

Key elements of Decision Styles

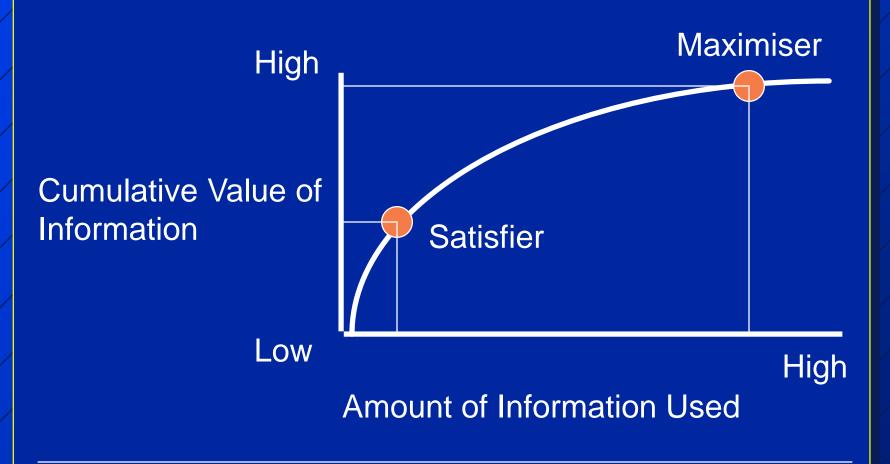
Information Use

 Amount of Information used when solving problems - not just acceptance, but amount actually used.

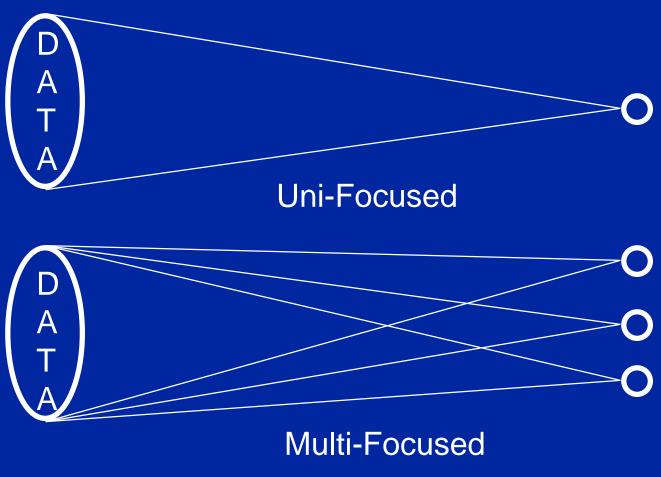
Solution Focus

 Number of alternatives and varied courses of action generated when solving problems
 many versus few.

Information Use



Solution Focus



Information Use

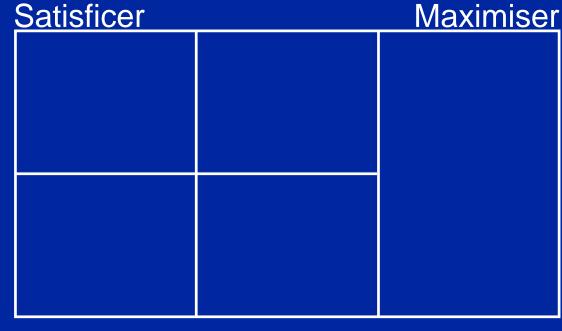
Tough
Controls
environment
Persistent

Uni

Focus

Multi

Open
Adapts to
environment



Action oriented Fast

Information Use

Tough
Controls
environment
Persistent

Uni

Focus

Multi

Open
Adapts to
environment

Satisficer

Decisive

Candid
Loyal
Terse
Efficient
Bottom-Line

Maximiser

Maximiser

Action oriented Fast

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Decisive

Satisficer

Candid Loyal Terse Efficient Bottom-Line

Flexible

Adaptable Intuitive Sociable Agreeable Varied Changeable

Action oriented Fast

Thinking oriented Analytical

Maximiser

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Focus

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Open
Adapts to
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Satisficer Maximiser

Decisive

Candid Loyal Terse Efficient Bottom-Line

Hierarchic

Serious Methodological Solid Values Quality Oriented Logical Visionary

Flexible

Adaptable Intuitive Sociable Agreeable Varied Changeable

Action oriented Fast

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Flexible

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Integrative

Team Oriented
Creative
Exploratory
Tolerant
Diverse Interests

Action oriented Fast

The

Dynamic Decision Style Model

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Tolerant
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Systemic

Maximiser

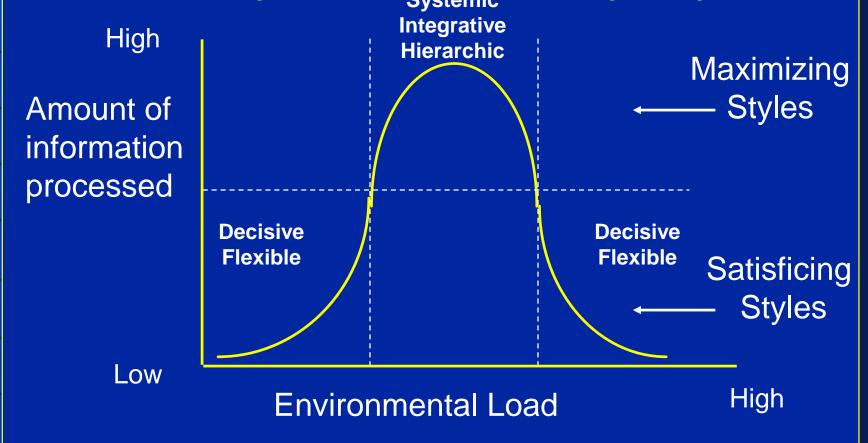
Serious Contemplative Complex Global Thinker

Strategic, over-arching goals

Process & methods

Multiple, prioritized solutions aimed at "Big Picture"

Effects of Environmental Load on Primary and Secondary Styles Systemic



Two Faces of Decision Style

Role Style

Styles used when person wishes to create favorable impression or whenever person is self-aware of thinking about how she/he is behaving.

Operating Style

Styles used when person is focusing on a problem or decision and is not self-aware or thinking about how she/he is behaving.

Strength & Weaknesses of Each Style

Decisive

Advantages

Fast, Consistent, Reliable, Loyal, Orderly, Delegates, Productive, Persistent

Disadvantages

Rigid, Avoids change, Poor listener, Short-sighted, Resists new ideas, Little empathy for others

Flexible

Advantages

Adapts easily, Fast, Likable,

Entrepreneurial, Humorous,

Agreeable, Good listener,

Comfortable in fluid Disadvantages

Hierarchic

Advantages

Produces high quality, Thorough, Precise planner, Logical, Follows through, Accurate, Objective, Inspirational

Disadvantages

Cold, Over controlling, Resist others' ideas, Argumentative, Rigid,
Too much detail, Does not delegate,
Narrow perspective

Integrative

Advantages

Good listener, Creative, Empathic, Team player, Open, Tolerates diversity, Collaborative, Open to big picture

Disadvantages

Indecisive, Ambiguous communicator, Misses schedules & deadlines, Scattered, Slow

Systemic Advantages

Sees big picture, Thorough,
Original, Sees subtle
connections, Long-range
perspective, Systematic,
Organized, Knowledgeable,
Handles complexity well,
gets others to think

Disadvantages

Slow, Difficult to read, Vague,
Distant, Infrequent communicator,
Arrogant, Uncritical of self,
Hoards information,
Viewed as secretive

attention span, Unreliable, Distracting humor

Short term perspective, Lacks

clear plans, Inconsistent, Short

Communicating with Different Styles

Decisive

Be Punctual,
Minimize chit-chat,
Get to the point,
Be positive and confident,
Make clear recommendations
Stress bottom-line benefits,
Avoid unnecessary detail,
Answer questions directly

Flexible

Keep things informal,
Keep an open mind,
Use humor,
Be willing to shift topics,
Stress options & choices,
Don't require lengthy commitment,
Don't overkill a topic

Hierarchic

Do your homework,
Use their input,
Show your reasoning,
Use clear logic,
Never "win the debate",
Expect to be corrected,
Listen well,
Don't press for quick answers,
Allow "mull over time",
Share the credit

Integrative

Share info from varied sources, Solicit their ideas, Invite participation, Communicate hunches, Look at positives & negatives, Be willing to modify ideas, Avoid absolutes

Systemic

Involve early in problem solving,
Stay in touch,
Communicate often,
Present lots of ideas & info,
Stress the big picture,
Emphasize multiple benefits,
Allow ideas to be modified,
Allow lots of "mull over time",
give lots of public credit