

Individual Decision Making Process Paper

This volume includes the full proceedings from the 1999 Academy of Marketing Science (AMS) Annual Conference held in Coral Gables, Florida. The research and presentations contained in this volume cover many aspects of marketing science including marketing strategy, consumer behaviour, international marketing, advertising, marketing education, among others. Founded in 1971, the Academy of Marketing Science is an international organization dedicated to promoting timely explorations of phenomena related to the science of marketing in theory, research, and practice. Among its services to members and the community at large, the Academy offers conferences, congresses and symposia that attract delegates from around the world. Presentations from these events are published in this Proceedings series, which offers a comprehensive archive of volumes reflecting the evolution of the field. Volumes deliver cutting-edge research and insights, complimenting the Academy's flagship journals, the Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science (JAMS) and AMS Review. Volumes are edited by leading scholars and practitioners across a wide range of subject areas in marketing science.

Climate change, combined with the rapid and often unplanned urbanisation trends, is associated with a rising trend in the frequency and severity of disasters triggered by natural hazards. In order to face the impacts of such threats, it is necessary to have an appropriate Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA). Traditional DRA approaches for disaster risk reduction (DRR) have focused mainly on the hazard component of risk, with little attention to the vulnerability and the exposure components. To address this issue, this dissertation's main objective is to develop and test a disaster risk modelling framework that incorporates socioeconomic vulnerability and the adaptive nature of exposure associated with human behaviour in extreme hydro-meteorological events in the context of SIDS. To achieve the objective, an Adaptive Disaster Risk Assessment (ADRA) framework is proposed. ADRA uses an index-based approach (PeVI) to assess the socioeconomic vulnerability using three components: susceptibility, lack of coping capacities, and lack of adaptation. Furthermore, ADRA explicitly incorporates the exposure component using two approaches; first, a logistic regression model was built using the actual evacuation rates observed during Hurricane Irma, and second, an Agent-based model is used to simulate how households change their exposure levels in relation to different sources of information

Foreign policy decisions are influenced by many factors. The real world is complex and many variables have to be considered when making a decision. A psychological approach to decision-making facilitates the understanding and explaining of the complexity of foreign and global policies precisely because of the prolonged transitional stage of the contemporary international system. The course of world politics is shaped by the decisions of leaders. Uncertainty involved in decision-making in foreign policy can relate to the motivations, beliefs, intentions or calculations of the opponents. If it is not possible to understand how decisions are made, then maybe it is at least feasible to understand these decisions and, perhaps more importantly, predict various results with regards to international politics. This book provides a new perspective on the study of international relations by analyzing the subjective elements (idiosyncrasies) that occur in decision-making at the individual level. The use of psychological methods of analysing the foreign policy decision-making process proposes a necessary investigation path into international relations.

Welcome to the 8th International Workshop on Groupware (CRIWG 2002)! The previous workshops took place in Lisbon, Portugal (1995), Puerto Varas, Chile (1996), El Escorial, Spain (1997), Búzios, Brazil (1998), Cancun, Mexico (1999), Madeira, Portugal (2000), and Darmstadt, Germany (2001). CRIWG workshops follow a simple recipe for success: good papers, a small number of participants, extensive time for lively and constructive discussions, and a high level of cooperation both within and between paper sessions. CRIWG 2002 continued this tradition. CRIWG 2002 attracted 36 submissions from 13 countries, nine of them outside Ibero-America. Each of the 36 articles submitted was reviewed by at least three members of an internationally renowned Program Committee. This year we used a double-blind reviewing process, i. e. , the reviewers did not know who the authors of the papers were. In addition, the reviewers were chosen based on their expertise and we also ensured that they came from countries and institutions not related to those of the paper's authors. This reviewer assignment worked remarkably well, as indicated by the high average confidence value the reviewers gave their own reviews. This means that papers were usually reviewed by experts in the paper's topic. As a consequence, reviews were usually quite extensive and contained many suggestions for improvements. I would like to thank all the members of the Program Committee for their hard work, which I am sure contributed to improving the quality of the final articles.

The series of international workshops on Agent-Based Approaches in Economic and Social Complex Systems (AESCS) is part of the worldwide activities on computational social and organizational sciences. The second workshop, AESCS '02, focusing on progress of agent-based simulation was held in Tokyo in August 2002. AESCS '02 explored the frontiers of the field. The importance of cumulative progress was emphasized in discussions of common tasks, standard computational models, replication and validation issues, and evaluation and verification criteria. Promoting multidisciplinary work in computational economics, organizational science, social dynamics, and complex systems, AESCS '02 brought together researchers from diverse fields. This book contains the invited papers by Robert Axtell, Shu-Heng Chen, and Takao Terano, along with selected papers collected in three major sections: Economic Systems, Marketing and Management, and Social Systems and Methodology.

Assessment and Decision Making for Sustainable Transport OECD Publishing

The word consensus has been frequently used for centuries, perhaps millenia. People have always deemed it important that decisions having a long lasting impact on groups, countries or even civilizations be arrived at in a consensual manner. Undoubtedly the complexity of modern world in all its social, technological, economic and cultural dimensions has created new environments where consensus is regarded desirable. Consensus typically denotes a state of agreement prevailing in a group of agents, human or software. In the strict sense of the term, consensus means that the agreement be unanimous. Since such a state is often unreachable or even unnecessary, other less demanding consensus-related notions have been introduced. These typically involve some graded, partial or imprecise concepts. The contributions to this volume define and utilize such less demanding - and thus at the same time more general - notions of consensus. However, consensus can also refer to a process whereby the state of agreement is reached. Again this state can be something less stringent than a complete unanimity of all

agents regarding all options. The process may involve modifications, resolutions and /or mitigations of the views or inputs of individuals or software agents in order to achieve the state of consensus understood in the more general sense. The consensus reaching processes call for some soft computational approaches, methods and techniques, notably fuzzy and possibilistic ones. These are needed to accommodate the imprecision in the very meaning of some basic concepts utilized in the definition of consensus as a state of agreement and as a process whereby this state is to be reached. The overall aim of this volume is to provide a comprehensive overview and analysis of the issues related to consensus states and consensual processes.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Collective Intelligence, ICCCI 2014, held in Seoul, Korea, in September 2014. The 70 full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 205 submissions. They address topics such as knowledge integration, data mining for collective processing, fuzzy, modal and collective systems, nature inspired systems, language processing systems, social networks and semantic web, agent and multi-agent systems, classification and clustering methods, multi-dimensional data processing, Web systems, intelligent decision making, methods for scheduling, image and video processing, collective intelligence in web systems, computational swarm intelligence, cooperation and collective knowledge.

Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject Pedagogy - School System, Educational and School Politics, University of Dodoma (College of Education), course: Management of Organizational Behaviour in Education, language: English, abstract: Group Decision-Making in schools: Advantages and Disadvantages By Mohamed Msoroka Assistant Lecturer of the University of Dodoma-Tanzania College of Education Department of Education Foundations and Continuing Education Introduction This paper provides critical and summarized information about group decision making. The main focus of the paper is the advantages and disadvantages of group decision making in schools. However, the major points highlighted in this paper are: the group decision making methods, advantages and disadvantages of group decision making, and things to consider when applying group decision making. The paper is organized in three main parts; the introduction, main body and conclusion. The main body specifically contains the methods of group decision making, the advantages and disadvantages of group decision making and the things to consider when applying group decision making. The conclusion warns about the necessity of being aware when the educational managers opt to use whether group decision-making or individual decision making.

Financial support from the following institutions, in addition to the personal contributions of the 200 participants, made the conference an enjoyable event - Universite d' Aix-Narseille III - Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - City of Aix-en-Provence - Faculte d'Economie Appliquee - G.R.A.S.C.E. Association Fran~aise de Science economique - Air France - Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Marseille - Chambre Regionale de Commerce et d'Industrie (Provence - Alpes - Cote d'Azur - Corse) - Compagnie Fran~aise des Petroles - Conseil General des Bouches-du-Rhone - Conseil Regional (Provence - Alpes - Cote d'Azur) - Electricite de France - Societe Lyonnaise de Banque - Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Fran~ais - Union des Assurances de Paris. Both before and during the conference, Hs. Daniele Durieu, Martine Harciano, Magali Orillard and Catherine pivot managed to avoid an always imminent chaos. P. Batteau, C. Jameux, J.L. Le Hoigne and J. de Montgolfier helped intensively in the organizing committee. The preparation of the manuscript owes much to Daniele Durieu and Isabelle ~ichelot. J .A. Bartoli was most helpful in com~uterizing the preparation of the general index. He also benefited in this last respect of the help of our students I. Bouchet, R. Bout, P. de Cibeins, S. Delaye, C. Mallie, C. Martin, J-F. Morhain, J-C. Picton, N. Vock, all at the Faculte d'Economie Appliquee in Aix-en-Provence.

Systems Factorial Technology: A Theory Driven Methodology for the Identification of Perceptual and Cognitive Mechanisms explores the theoretical and methodological tools used to investigate fundamental questions central to basic psychological and perceptual processes. Such processes include detection, identification, classification, recognition, and decision-making. This book collects the tools that allow researchers to deal with the pervasive model mimicry problems which exist in standard experimental and theoretical paradigms and includes novel applications to not only basic psychological questions, but also clinical diagnosis and links to neuroscience. Researchers can use this book to begin using the methodology behind SFT and to get an overview of current uses and future directions. The collected developments and applications of SFT allow us to peer inside the human mind and provide strong constraints on psychological theory. Provides a thorough introduction to the diagnostic tools offered by SFT Includes a tutorial on applying the method to reaction time data from a variety of different situations Introduces novel advances for testing the significance of SFT results Incorporates new measures that allow for the relaxation of the high accuracy criterion Examines tools to expand the scope of SFT analyses Applies SFT to a spectrum of different cognitive domains across different sensory modalities

Research into the delivery and organisation of health care is a vital component in the improvement of health services. A wide range of disciplines and methods needs to be deployed to address research questions in this field. This unique reader brings together thirty examples of high-quality SDO research using a range of disciplines, including organisational studies, epidemiology, sociology, history, health economics, anthropology and policy studies, illustrating the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches and primary and secondary research. Expert editorial commentary on each section highlights different themes and methodological issues. The reader covers six main areas of research: Organising services around the user User involvement in organising services Workforce issues Evaluating models of service delivery Quality management and the management of change Studying health care organisations. This book is a companion volume to Studying the Organisation and Delivery of Health Services: Research Methods also published by Routledge (2001). It makes top-quality, empirical and secondary research readily accessible to health service managers and health care professionals who are interested in research, to health service researchers and to undergraduate and postgraduate students following courses in health and health management studies.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 11th International Workshop on Groupware, CRIWG 2005, held in Porto de Galinhas, Brazil in September 2005. The 16 revised full papers and 13 revised short papers presented together with a keynote paper were carefully reviewed and selected from 67 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on groupware development, collaborative applications, workflow management, knowledge management, computer supported collaborative learning, group decision support systems, mobile collaborative work, and work modeling in CSCW.

This study examines low fertility by focusing on the age at which Japanese women give birth for the first time and comparing this with the timing of first birth for Dutch women. It combines the life-history and life-story approaches, and makes use of a wi

Panels for Transportation Planning argues that panels - repeated measurements on the same sets of households or individuals over time - can more effectively capture dynamic changes in travel behavior, and the factors which underlie these changes, than can conventional cross-sectional surveys. Because panels can collect information on household attributes, attitudes and perceptions, residential and employment choices, travel behavior and other variables - and then can collect information on changes in these variables over time - they help us to understand how and why people choose to travel as they do, and how and why these choices are likely to evolve in the future. This book is designed for a wide audience: survey researchers who seek information on methodological advancements and applications; transportation planners who want an improved understanding of dynamic changes in travel behavior; and instructors of graduate courses in urban and transportation planning, research methods, economics, sociology, and public policy. Each chapter has been prepared to stand alone to illustrate a particular theme or application. The book is divided into topical parts which address the most salient issues in the use of panels for transportation planning: panels as evaluation tools, regional planning applications, accounting for response bias, and modeling and forecasting issues. These parts describe panel applications in the US, Australia, Great Britain, Japan, and the Netherlands. Each chapter is supplemented by extensive references; more than 400 studies, reflecting the work of more than 700 authors, are cited in the text.

Decision making arises when we wish to select the best possible course of action from a set of alternatives. With advancements of the digital technologies, it is easy, and almost instantaneous, to gather a large volume of information and/or data pertaining to a problem that we want to solve. For instance, the world-wi- web is perhaps the primary source of information and/or data that we often turn to when we face a decision making problem. However, the information and/or data that we obtain from the real world often are complex, and comprise various kinds of noise. Besides, real-world information and/or data often are incomplete and ambiguous, owing to uncertainties of the environments. All these make decision making a challenging task. To cope with the challenges of decision making, - searchers have designed and developed a variety of decision support systems to provide assistance in human decision making processes. The main aim of this book is to provide a small collection of techniques stemmed from artificial intelligence, as well as other complementary methodo- gies, that are useful for the design and development of intelligent decision support systems. Application examples of how these intelligent decision support systems can be utilized to help tackle a variety of real-world problems in different - mains, e. g. business, management, manufacturing, transportation and food ind- tries, and biomedicine, are also presented. A total of twenty chapters, which can be broadly divided into two parts, i. e.

Presented in this book are chapters covering the most recent advances in the study of decision making. There are contributions from psychology, management, systems analysis, and computer science. The book is divided into sections on individual decision processes, social factors in decision making, risk management, and decision structuring. Many contributions have been made by Soviet scientists. The papers originate from the 12th Research Conference on Subjective Probability, Utility, and Decision Making (SPUDM) held at Moscow State University in 1989.

Decision making is the oil that greases the wheel of social movement organizing. Done poorly, it derails organizations and coalitions; done well, it advances the movement and may model those changes movements seek to effect in society. Despite its importance, movement decision making has been little studied. Section One makes a singular contribution to the study of social movement decision making through seven focused case studies, followed by a critical commentary. The case studies on decision making cut across a wide breadth of social movement contexts, including Peace Brigades International teams, a feminist bakery collective, Earth First, the NGO Forum on Women, Friends of the Earth, the Tlapanec indigenous movement in Mexico, an on-line strategic voting campaign, and Korean labor movements. The section concludes with Jane Mansbridge's synthesis and critical commentary on the papers, wherein she continues to make her own substantive contributions to the literature on consensus decision making. The three papers in Section Two focus on Northern Ireland, where frustration with inter-community conflict resolution spawned a movement promoting intra-community or 'single tradition' programs. Two chapters provide invaluable comparative studies of the benefits and shortcomings of these counter-movements, while the third paper applies constructive conflict and nonviolent action theories to recent developments in the annual parades disputes. The volume closes with two papers on Native American issues. The first examines an initiative to teach conflict history and build conflict analysis and resolution skills among the Seneca Nation. The final case study of two Native American women's organizations demonstrates how socially construct

This edited volume provides theoretical and practical resources relating to the 'STEPWISE' curricular and instructional framework. 'STEPWISE' is the acronym for Science & Technology Education Promoting Wellbeing for Individuals, Societies & Environments. It is a framework for organizing teaching and learning domains in ways that prioritize personal and social actions to address 'critical socioscientific issues' — that is, controversial decisions by powerful individuals/groups about science and technology (and related

fields) that may adversely affect individuals, societies and/or environments. The book contains chapters written by and/or with teachers who have used STEPWISE to guide their instructional practices, as well as chapters written by education scholars who have used a range of theoretical lenses to analyze and evaluate STEPWISE — and, in several cases, described ways in which it relates to (or could relate to) their practices and/or ways in which the framework might logically be amended. Overall, this book offers educators, policy makers and others with resources useful for arranging science and technology education in ways that may assist societies in addressing significant potential personal, social and/or environmental problems — such as dramatic climate change, preventable human diseases, species losses, and social injustices — associated with fields of science and technology.

In order to keep up with the constant changes in technology, business have adopted supply chain management to improve competitive strategies on a strategic and operational level. *Supply Chain Management: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* is a reference collection which highlights the major concepts and issues in the application and advancement of supply chain management. Including research from leading scholars, this resource will be useful for academics, students, and practitioners interested in the continuous study of supply chain management and its influences.

This book presents the proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Advanced Intelligent Systems and Informatics 2020 (AISI2020), which took place in Cairo, Egypt, from October 19 to 21, 2020. This international and interdisciplinary conference, which highlighted essential research and developments in the fields of informatics and intelligent systems, was organized by the Scientific Research Group in Egypt (SRGE). The book is divided into several sections, covering the following topics: Intelligent Systems, Deep Learning Technology, Document and Sentiment Analysis, Blockchain and Cyber Physical System, Health Informatics and AI against COVID-19, Data Mining, Power and Control Systems, Business Intelligence, Social Media and Digital Transformation, Robotic, Control Design, and Smart Systems.

This book is concerned with helping you improve your approach to decision-making. The author examines judgement in a selection of managerial contexts and provides important understanding that can help you make better leadership decisions. The book also pinpoints the in-house politics of organisational decision-making. Drawing on the very latest research, it introduces practical techniques that show you how to analyse and develop your own decision-making style. It will help you to deliver sharp and insightful analyses of your business and develop effective solutions. In addition, it presents simple checklists that will give you vital insights throughout the decision-making process. Students and practitioners of leadership, management, and allied fields will find this book useful in order to understand and implement useful methods.

Among the many constitutional developments of the past century or so, one of the most significant has been the creation and proliferation of institutions that perform functions similar to those performed by courts but which are considered to be, and in some ways are, different and distinct from courts as traditionally conceived. In much of the common law world, such institutions are called 'administrative tribunals'. Their main function is to adjudicate disputes between citizens and the state by reviewing decisions of government agencies - a function also performed by courts in 'judicial review' proceedings and appeals. Although tribunals in aggregate adjudicate many more such disputes than courts, tribunals and their role as dispensers of 'administrative justice' receive relatively little scholarly attention. This wide-ranging book-length treatment of the subject compares tribunals in three major jurisdictions: Australia the UK and the US. It analyses and offers an account of the concept of 'administrative adjudication', and traces its historical development from the earliest periods of the common law to the twenty-first century. There are chapters dealing with the design of tribunals and tribunal systems and with what tribunals do, what they are for and how they interact with their users. The book ends with a discussion of the place of tribunals in the 'administrative justice system' and speculation about possible future developments. *Administrative Tribunals and Adjudication* fills a significant gap in the literature and will be of great value to public lawyers and others interested in government accountability.

This book constitutes the proceedings of the Joint INFORMS-GDN and EWG-DSS International Conference on Group Decision and Negotiation (GDN), held in Toulouse, France, during June 10–13, 2014. The GDN meetings aim to bring together researchers and practitioners from a wide spectrum of fields, including economics, management, computer science, engineering and decision science. The contributions report on research on individual and group decision support, negotiation and auction support and the design of systems and agents supporting such processes. From a total of 88 submissions, 31 papers were accepted for publication in this volume. The papers are organized into topical sections on collaborative decision making, auctions, knowledge decision support systems, multi-criteria decision making, multi-agent systems, negotiation analysis, preference analysis, data analysis, DSS / GDSS use, network analysis and semantic tools for group decision making.

The Fiscal Sustainability of Health Care - the first of a three-volume set of selected papers from the Romanow Commission - comprises the most influential discussion papers on the fiscal sustainability of public health care in the future. The subjects covered include the current and potential cost drivers of the system, the financing and delivery of health care, fiscal federalism, and international trade regimes. While some of the contributors are among Canada's best known and respected figures in the field, others are relatively new scholars from Canada and abroad who bring fresh perspectives and new insights to the issue of fiscal sustainability. Presenting divergent diagnoses and policy prescriptions, the papers collectively highlight the many factors that governments and health care sector managers must confront to keep the Canadian health care system viable in the 21st century.

In 2000, the Conference on Automation joined forces with a partner group on situation awareness (SA). The rising complexity of systems demands that one can be aware of a large range of environmental and task-based stimulation in order to match what is done with what has to be done. Thus, SA and automation-based interaction fall naturally together and this conference is the second embodiment of this union. Moving into the 21st century, further diversification of the applications of automation will continue--for example, the revolution in genetic technology. Given the broad nature of this form of human-machine interaction, it is vital to apply past lessons to map a future for the symbiotic relationship between humans and the artifacts they create. It is as part of this ongoing endeavor that the present volume is offered.

This volume is based on lectures presented at the N.A.T.O. Advanced Studies Institute on Data Base Management Theory and Applications. The meeting took place in Estoril Portugal for a two week period in June 1981. The lecturers represented distinguished research centers in industry, government and academia. Lectures presented basic material in data base management, as well as sharing recent developments in the field. The participants were drawn from data processing groups in government, industry and academia, located in N.A.T.O. countries. All participants had a common goal of learning about the exciting new developments in the field of data base management with the potential for application to their fields of interest. In addition to formal lectures and the informal discussions among participants,

which are characteristic of N.A.T.O. ASI gatherings, participants had the opportunity for hands-on experience in building application systems with a data base management system. Participants were organized into groups that designed and implemented application systems using data base technology on micro computers. The collection of papers is organized into four major sections. The first section deals with various aspects of data modeling from the conceptual and logical perspectives. These issues are crucial in the initial design of application systems.

This report makes recommendations for good practice bringing the results of economic appraisals and environmental assessments before decision makers in the transport sector on the basis of reviews of recent experience in infrastructure planning and policy development in seven countries.

As desired, the information demand correspondence is single valued at equilibrium prices. Hence no planner is needed to assign information allocations to individuals.

Proposition 4. For any given information price system $p \in P(F^*)$, almost every $a \in A$ demands a unique combined information structure (although traders may be indifferent among partial information sales from different information allocations, etc.). In particular, the aggregate excess demand correspondence for net combined information trades is a continuous function. Proof Uniqueness fails only if an agent can obtain the same expected utility from two or more net combined information allocations. If this happens, appropriate slight perturbations of personal probability vectors destroy the equality unless the utility functions and wealth allocations were independent across states. Yet, when utilities and wealths don't depend on states in S , no information to distinguish the states is desired, so that the demand for such information structures must equal zero. To show the second claim, recall that if the correspondence is single valued for almost every agent, then its integral is also single valued. Finally, note that an upper hemicontinuous (by Proposition 2) correspondence which is single valued everywhere is, in fact, a continuous function. [] REFERENCES Allen, Beth (1986a). "The Demand for (Differentiated) Information"; Review of Economic Studies. 53. (311-323). Allen, Beth (1986b). "General Equilibrium with Information Sales"; Theory and Decision. 21. (1-33). Allen, Beth (1990). "Information as an Economic Commodity"; American Economic Review. 80. (268-273).

The problem of selection of alternatives or the problem of decision making in the modern world has become the most important class of problems constantly faced by business people, researchers, doctors and engineers. The fields that are almost entirely focused on conflicts, where applied mathematics is successfully used, are law, military science, many branches of economics, sociology, political science, and psychology. There are good grounds to believe that medicine and some branches of biology and ethics can also be included in this list. Modern applied mathematics can produce solutions to many tens of classes of conflicts differing by the composition and structure of the participants, specific features of the set of their objectives or interests, and various characteristics of the set of their actions, strategies, behaviors, controls, and decisions as applied to various principles of selection or notions of decision optimization. The current issues of social and economic systems involve the necessity to coordinate and jointly optimize various lines of development and activities of modern society. For this reason, the decision problems arising in investigation of such systems are versatile, which shows up not only in the multiplicity of participants, their interests and complexity of reciprocal effects, but also in the laborious development of social utility criteria for a variety of indices and versatile objectives. The efficient decision methods for such complex systems can be developed only the basis of specially developed mathematical tools.

Not since Paul the octopus became famous during the 2010 soccer world cup have scientists realized that decision-making is not a capacity exclusive to the so-called 'higher' animals. Invertebrate animals show an amazing capacity for making decisions even if the external circumstances provide little or no information. This Research Topic celebrates the diversity of decision-making by showcasing the most well-studied cases in a range of invertebrate species.

[Copyright: 56d84bb211cdc4430bb955680e289290](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.00000)