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Factors of Group Design Decision Making

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Factors of Group Design Decision Making

Background Effective decision making is a hallmark of experienced designers. The decision process is complicated by working in groups because multiple viewpoints need to be considered and each member may possess different information relevant to the decision. Subsequently, a structure to evaluate the decision-making process is needed.

Purpose/Hypothesis The purpose of this study was to develop an instrument to evaluate quality of group design decision making.

Design/Method The instrument development process presented here includes a definition of and organization for content relevant to group decision making, external review of the survey instrument, and two administrations used to establish the factorial validity of the instrument. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis was used to test the factor structure.

Results Evidence supports the reliability and initial validity of the 14-item decision-making instrument. Three reliable latent constructs are present which support effective decision making: Processing Information, Understanding Decisions, and Processing Alternatives (Cronbach's α : .90, .84, and .88). A first-order factor structure produced a good fitting model, $\chi^2 = 272.412$, $p < .001$; RMSEA = .072; CFI = .983; GFI = .927. A second-order model also had good fit, $\chi^2 = 275.034$, $p < .001$; RMSEA = .072; CFI = .983; GFI = .927.

Conclusions The decision-making instrument appears to measure group decision-making processes and may be used by practitioners to guide instruction. Future research should continue to assess the validity of the instrument and may use a parsimonious second-order construct to do so.

Introduction

Engineering design is a decision-making process.¹⁻⁴ Designers make decisions among alternative solutions, decisions about feasibility of individual solutions, and decisions about narrowing or broadening the problem scope.⁵ They also make logistical decisions about when teams will meet and how design decisions will be made. The ability to make these decisions is a critical skill for future engineers.^{6,7} Recent analysis of high school design groups⁸ revealed that beginning designers spent little time on decision processes, even in groups where the design outcomes may need to be negotiated. "Evaluation and decision making activities were rarely observed. Student teams spent very little time comparing alternatives on a criterion.... Students also spent very little time choosing among the alternatives" (p. 68).⁸ The minimal time spent interacting with alternatives while making decisions is a troubling indication of the ineffectiveness of student design decision making.⁹ Individual decision making has also been sparsely observed in samples ranging from high school freshmen to undergraduate seniors¹⁰⁻¹² and we speculate that freshmen design teams similarly lack appropriate skills in effective design decision making.

The freshman level "Design Thinking in Technology" course is required for all students in the Purdue University College of Technology. In the course, students participate in three design

activities which scale up in complexity; each experience provides greater depth of understanding in the steps of design and builds upon prior knowledge. Through repeated practice with design challenges, students engage in developing solutions to real-world problems and develop confidence with design. The curriculum promotes efficiency with all phases of design, including effective decision-making strategies: course learning objectives include learning to “manage design projects,” “develop project timelines,” “gather, synthesize, and use information to drive decision making processes,” and “apply strategies of ideation to develop novel and innovative solutions” (p. 4).¹³ Each of these objectives provides an opportunity for students to practice group decision making. In the past year, changes were made to the Design Thinking course to improve student approaches to decision making. For example, additions to the curriculum included instruction and practice using a decision matrix which aids in using quantitative evidence to compare multiple solutions and facilitates group discussions about the design decision.¹⁴ Successful modifications to the curriculum should result in more effective decision-making processes among student design groups.

The instructors, as researchers, attempted to measure the quality of student group decision processes in order to improve future instruction. Conclusions made about the effectiveness of curriculum improvements can only be as accurate as the instruments used to gather data.¹⁵ The evaluation instrument needed to meet several criteria: it should relate to group decision processes to reflect the collaboration required and it should align with the processes and outcomes of design. A comprehensive instrument to measure the quality of group design decision processes was not discovered. The purpose of this study was to develop an instrument that would effectively measure group design decision making to both inform researcher understanding of the design decision-making process and inform design education practice. Therefore, literature was reviewed to identify elements of effective group decisions and effective design teams as well as usable items from existing related instruments that could be compiled to form an evaluative tool. Using these questions and ones formed by the researchers, an instrument was developed to help evaluate group decision processes. DeVellis¹⁶ described this process of defining and reviewing the content as beginning steps in scale development, followed by expert review, administration, evaluation, and validation.

Through the creation of a reliable tool to measure group decision making, practitioners and researchers can chart the progress of decision making as a critical component of student design thinking. The necessity for evaluation of decision-making skills is reinforced by the frequency that decisions are made and documented during the design process.¹⁴ Additionally, this evaluative tool is important because effective decision making is seen as a hallmark of more experienced designers and an aim for design education.⁵ Decision making is important in educational and professional environments, and it frequently occurs in groups.^{17, 18}

Effective Group Decisions

An existing instrument that met the criteria of aligning with group decision processes as well as technology and engineering design processes was not identified so the two criteria of design decisions were researched separately. First, information about effective collaboration, especially in group decision making, was reviewed. A predominant theme was effective sharing of information within teams before the decision-making process. In an analysis of group decision making in a business context, Dean and Sharfman¹⁹ identified "procedural rationality," or the

extent to which a team gathers information and uses that information to make a decision, as an important construct of effective decision making. The authors stated that effective decisions are "likely to involve relatively complete information and knowledge of constraints" (p. 374) within the group, suggesting both a thorough information searching process, and collectively sharing information among group members. This communication is foundational for decision making because each group member may be performing different tasks and has gained different knowledge.²⁰ "A group's effectiveness in solving strategic problems depends in part on its abilities to identify, extract, and use its members' potential contributions [most effectively]" (p.745).²¹ Sharing information about the decision, and subsequently a common vision for the decision, leads to increased productivity from the team and has been correlated with decision effectiveness.^{19, 22}

Based on research about effective group decisions, several questions were gathered relating to the effectiveness of a team's information processing when making design decisions. Dean and Sharfman¹⁹ formed five questions related to the group decision process which were adapted to fit the context of design decision making. For example, Dean and Sharfman asked "How extensively did the group look for information in making this decision?" and "How extensively did the group analyze relevant information before making a decision?" These questions were expanded based on information that might be acquired during the design process, such as key factors relevant to the decision.⁵

Effective Design Decisions

Although implied in group decision literature discussed previously, key elements emergent in patterns of effective design decisions include identifying constraints and criteria, building an understanding and rationale for decisions, and considering a variety of alternatives. Crismond and Adams⁵ identified "making and explaining knowledge-driven decisions" (p. 14) as an indication of informed design practice and shared several patterns of thinking that support informed design decisions: doing research, idea fluency, deep drawing and modeling, and balancing benefits and tradeoffs. These elements in design decision-making literature expanded the discussion on effective group design decision making.

Identifying Constraints and Criteria

While gaining an understanding of the design problem through thorough investigation, experienced designers will "attempt to identify key issues associated with the problem" (p. 24)⁵—in other words, constraints and criteria are critical for defining the problem and guiding the decision process. Beginning designers may make decisions without clearly stating or solidifying the constraints and criteria.⁵ The selection of constraints and criteria relevant to the original design problem is an important topic of communication that will take place in effective design decision making teams.

Building an understanding and rationale

Arguably, one of the purposes of information sharing within team decisions is to build a unified understanding of the decision. In design, this understanding process may include sketching or modeling which informs designer understanding of the decisions and is an important

communication medium in teams.^{5, 23} An informed designer is able to give reasons for the design decisions based on knowledge that has evolved throughout the design process. Further, an important aspect of effective design is the ability to communicate the decisions, for which an understanding of the decision is requisite.²⁴ Understanding can support two effective types of decision making: reasoning-based decisions, which are qualitative in nature, or value-based decisions that are quantitative.⁵

Considering a variety of alternatives

Design is a creative process that generates a variety of solutions to a problem.²⁵ In the ideation phases of design thinking a variety of strategies are recommended in literature to produce a wealth of possible solutions; decision-making phases refine the diverse solutions through comparison to the constraints and criteria identified, as well as evaluation of the benefits and tradeoffs of each alternative. The chance to select from this pool of unique ideas is an important part of generating so many possibilities.² Generating many ideas is an opportunity to receive input from every team member and hopefully leads to the development and consideration of the best possible alternative. It is important for designers to be able to move past first ideas because in design decision making, the more ideas the better.^{5, 26} Detailing the benefits and tradeoffs of each solution can facilitate a group discussion and should lead to a more unified understanding of the decision.

Themes and Organization

Based on the themes present in literature on group decision processes and effective design decision, three factors were proposed for evaluation in the decision-making instrument. These were named *Processing Information*, *Understanding Decisions*, and *Processing Alternatives* by the researchers based on the themes from literature and the variables included. Processing information includes information searching and sharing within teams, as well as identification of the key elements in the design problem that will guide the decision. Understanding decisions relates to the group's collective understanding of the decisions and alternatives. It includes an ability to focus on most important information during the decision process and being able to give a rationale for the choice. Processing alternatives suggests that teams should generate and consider a variety of alternatives, and balance a discussion on the benefits and tradeoffs of each alternative.

Methodology

The instrument development process began by identifying questions related to processing information, understanding decisions, and processing alternatives in group decision making which could be adapted to the context of design decision making. The research team then created questions based on elements of effective design decision making suggested in literature. All questions were structured using 7-point Likert-type scales. For example, on the question "How frequently did your team share data relevant to the decision with everyone in the design team?" participants responded from 1-7 with anchors of "never" and "always." The initial efforts yielded a survey containing 18 questions on decision making processes that were reviewed for content validity.²⁷ A postdoctoral researcher specializing in research design and methodology

and a staff member in the Center for Instructional Excellence with a PhD in engineering were joined by three instructors of the course to evaluate the clarity and content of the items.

The instrument was delivered electronically and results were analyzed using exploratory factor analysis (EFA). Following the first administration, the survey questions were modified, added, or eliminated based on the results leading to a similar instrument with 14 questions that was administered to a larger sample and analyzed using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

Participants

The samples represented by this study were drawn from two semesters of participants in the “Design Thinking in Technology” course. The course was typically administered with 25 sections annually and with approximately 40 students per section. Sections typically met for 50 minutes per week and had a significant expectation for student work prior to class as part of a flipped and blended instructional approach. The flipped and blended classroom creates a hybrid learning environment including online material and face-to-face instruction;^{28,29} student groups were expected to meet in and out of class.

All students in the sections who responded to the course reflection were included in the study; this was possible because the data analyzed for this student were gathered as a normal educational practice (IRB Exempt) in the course and analyzed after grades were issued for each term. The survey was first administered for EFA in the Spring 2014 semester to a sample of 218 students. Of those participants, a majority were male, 78%. Students reported their year in school as: 42% freshman, 38% sophomores, 14% juniors, and 6% seniors. Of those reporting race, 74% were White/Caucasian, 14% Asian, 4% Hispanic or Latino, 3% Black or African American, and 5% reported being another race. Students were asked to answer the questions about their group interaction and decision-making processes throughout the final project. Team size on the final project varied from two to five students with an average team size of 3.4. Teams were self-selected by students and the specific design problem was also chosen by the student teams.

The revised survey, for CFA, was given to 541 students enrolled in the design thinking course in the Fall 2014 semester. The respondents were similar to the previous semester with 83% being male. Ethnic composition of the students was similar to the first administration; students identified themselves as: 72% White/Caucasian, 14% Asian, 5% Hispanic or Latino, 4% Black or African American, and 4% of another ethnic origin. A greater percentage of students were freshman (69%). Team sizes in the fall semester were greater, averaging 4.5 and some teams had six members. According to Worthington and Whittaker²⁷, in factor analysis, “sample sizes of at least 300 are generally sufficient in most cases” (p. 817) and sample sizes greater than 150 are likely to be adequate when the data set contains a high ratio of participants to items. For purposes of this research method, both sample sizes were deemed adequate based on the work of Worthington and Wittaker.²⁷

Analysis

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Data cleaning followed steps recommended by Tabachnick and Fidell.³⁰ Because the data were gathered using questions compiled from other sources, the internal reliabilities of several

hypothesized factors of the decision-making process were first measured using Cronbach's alpha. The items showed strong internal reliability for each theorized factor of decision making ($\alpha > .699$) suggesting that it was appropriate to proceed with further analysis.

Using EFA the model was refined by removing problematic items such as items without significant loadings or items that loaded on the incorrect factor. Initially factors were retained following Kaiser's criterion to keep only factors with eigenvalues of greater than 1; however the resulting pattern matrix was unclear. Following recommendations in literature, decisions for factor retention were made on the basis of the multiple tests including the scree test, percentage of variance explained in total and by each factor, and conceptual interpretability.^{27, 31} A clear 14-item model was produced using principle axis factoring with Promax rotation and constraining the analysis to include three factors. The model explained 62% of the variation in the items and each factor has strong internal consistency, $\alpha = .901$, $\alpha = .836$, and $\alpha = .882$. These results show initial promise for the new survey instrument for measuring design decision processes of these three factors: Processing Information, Understanding Decisions, and Processing Alternatives. Each item loads well on the factor with only one item weakly cross-loading (see Table 1); the ambiguity of the cross-loading question indicated an opportunity for further clarification and discrimination in subsequent versions of the instrument.

Table 1. Pattern Matrix for EFA using principal axis factoring and Promax rotation.

	Factors		
	Processing Information ($\alpha = .90$)	Understanding Decisions ($\alpha = .84$)	Processing Alternatives ($\alpha = .88$)
Did your group extensively analyze relevant information before making a decision?	.835		
Did your group look extensively for information in making these decision?	.779		
Did your group use these factors to make your decision?	.706		
Did your group document the factors (using a decision matrix or other tool)?	.639		
Did your group determine factors most important to the decision?	.605		
The group was effective at focusing its attention on crucial information and ignoring irrelevant information.		.793	
My team can give a clear explanation for our decisions.		.778	
Quantitative analytic techniques (such as a decision matrix) were important for our group in making these decisions.		.641	
I am satisfied with the way that these decisions were reached.		.618	
Did your group collectively make decisions?		.475	
Did your group look at the benefits of all alternative solutions?			.890
Did your group look at the tradeoffs of all alternative solutions?			.705
Did your group consider a variety of potential solutions before deciding?			.686
Did your group use a well-defined process to make these decisions?*	.388		.453

*The cross-loading question was revised to create two questions that aligned with each of the respective factors.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Based on EFA, modifications and additions were made to the instrument items; the cross-loading indicator was reworded to discriminate between the two factors it was related to. The revised survey contained 14* questions with three items that had been revised (see **Error! Reference source not found.** for the final survey). Data cleaning proceeded similar to the EFA phase of research with incomplete responses and unengaged cases being removed. Median substitution was used for missing values on Likert-type questions.³² Finally, correlations were reviewed for possible collinearity however no items showed significantly high correlation.³⁰

Utilizing the previously obtained model, the factorial validity of the decision-making questionnaire was tested. The researchers predicted that: (a) indicators related to group decision-making processes would load appropriately on three factors (Processing Information, Understanding Decisions, and Processing Alternatives), (b) error terms would be uncorrelated, and (c) no items would cross-load. The factors were permitted to covary based on the hypothesis that they are related facets that constitute the overall decision process. The hypothesized model for the factorial structure of effective group design decision making is in Figure 1.

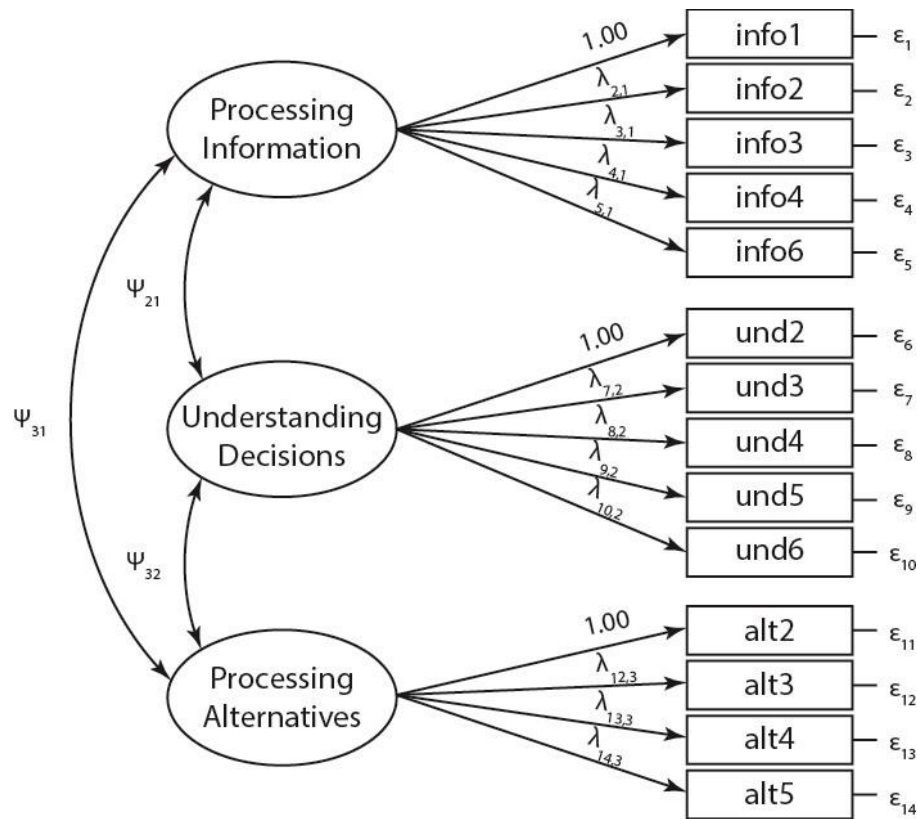


Figure 1. Hypothesized CFA Model for effective design decision making.

* An error during creation of the revised survey led to the omission of one question. The recommended instrument has 15 questions, however, the analysis detailed here includes only 14 items.

The results for CFA showed that the measurement model was correctly specified in the syntax; it included the three factors with five items loading on each of the first two factors and four items loading on Processing Alternatives. All of the factor loading, factor covariance, and error estimates were significant. The goodness of fit indices showed that the model had good fit³³ accounting for much of the variance among the indicators ($\chi^2 = 272.412$, $p < .001$; RMSEA = .072; CFI = .983; GFI = .927). The model was maintained in favor of parsimony despite the modification indices reporting some potential changes to improve the fit of the model. The resulting measurement model is included in Figure 2.

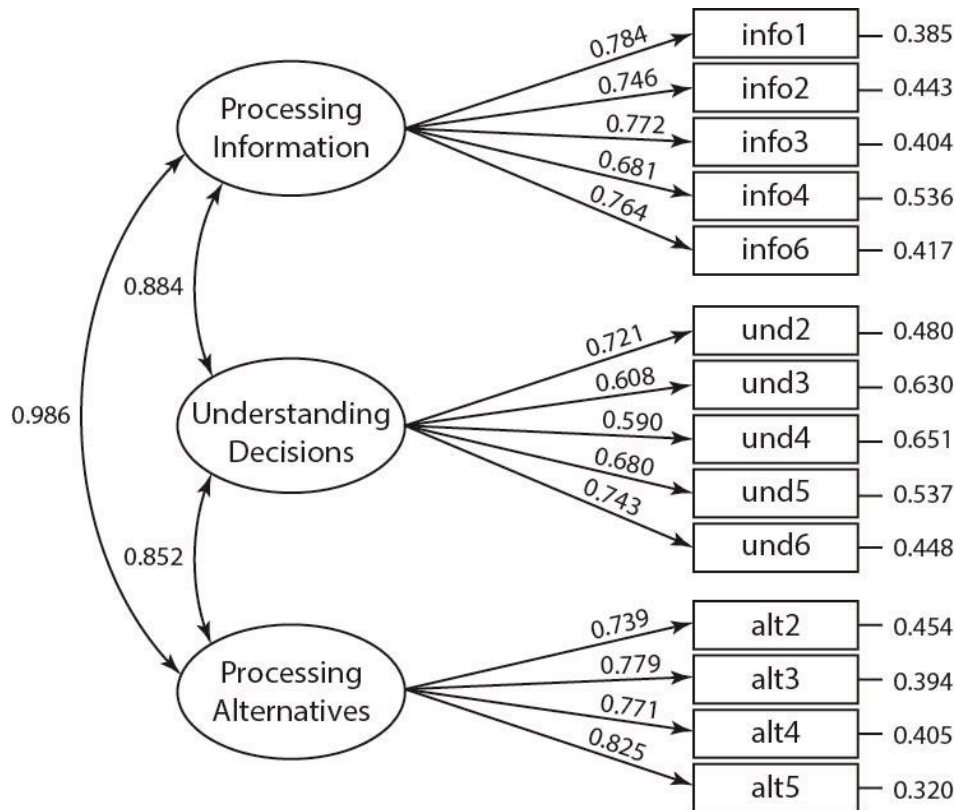


Figure 2. Completely standardized solution for first-order CFA. All values are significant at $\alpha = .001$. The model demonstrates good fit: $\chi^2 = 272.412$, $p < .001$; RMSEA = .072; CFI = .983; GFI = .927.

Second-Order Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Following the first-order analysis, a second-order CFA was conducted to test the hypothesis that the previously obtained factors could be predicted from one higher-order construct of *Design Decision Making*. The hypothesized model indicated that (a) responses to the decision-making instrument could be explained by three first-order factors (Processing Information, Understanding Decisions, and Processing Alternatives) and one second-order factor (Design Decision Making), (b) each item would have a nonzero loading on the first-order factor it was intended to measure and zero loadings on each the other factors, and (c) the error term for each indicator would be uncorrelated. Additionally, the second-order model also predicted that covariation between the first-order factors would be explained by their regression on the second-order factor with an associated measurement disturbance.³⁴ There are several benefits to a good-

fitting second-order model including parsimony, ease of interpretation, and investigating reliability and validity.^{35, 36} A strong motivator for testing the second-order validity of design decision making was to provide evidence that the identified factors were facets of the overall decision-making process. A well-fitting model would indicate that the questions effectively measured an overall process of decision making; variations in student responses to all of the indicators could be attributed to change in the more general design decision-making ability.

A second-order model is a more restricted form of the first-order model.³⁶ When evaluating second-order factor structures it is recommended to consider identification of the measurement model and the structural model separately to ensure that enough information is available to produce a unique solution.³⁴⁻³⁶ With the additional parameters being estimated for the second-order factor (the second-order factor loadings and disturbance) the model became just-identified therefore the disturbance on the Processing Information and Processing Alternatives Factors were constrained to be equal; this freed up an additional degree of freedom and allowed a unique solution to be presented. The decision to use these two factors was based on the high correlation in the first-order model. Review of the model showed that there was a good fit and conceivable parameters including a strong relationship between the second-order constructs and first-order constructs ($\chi^2 = 275.034$, $p < .001$; RMSEA = .072; CFI = .983; GFI = .927). The revised second-order model is included in Figure 3.

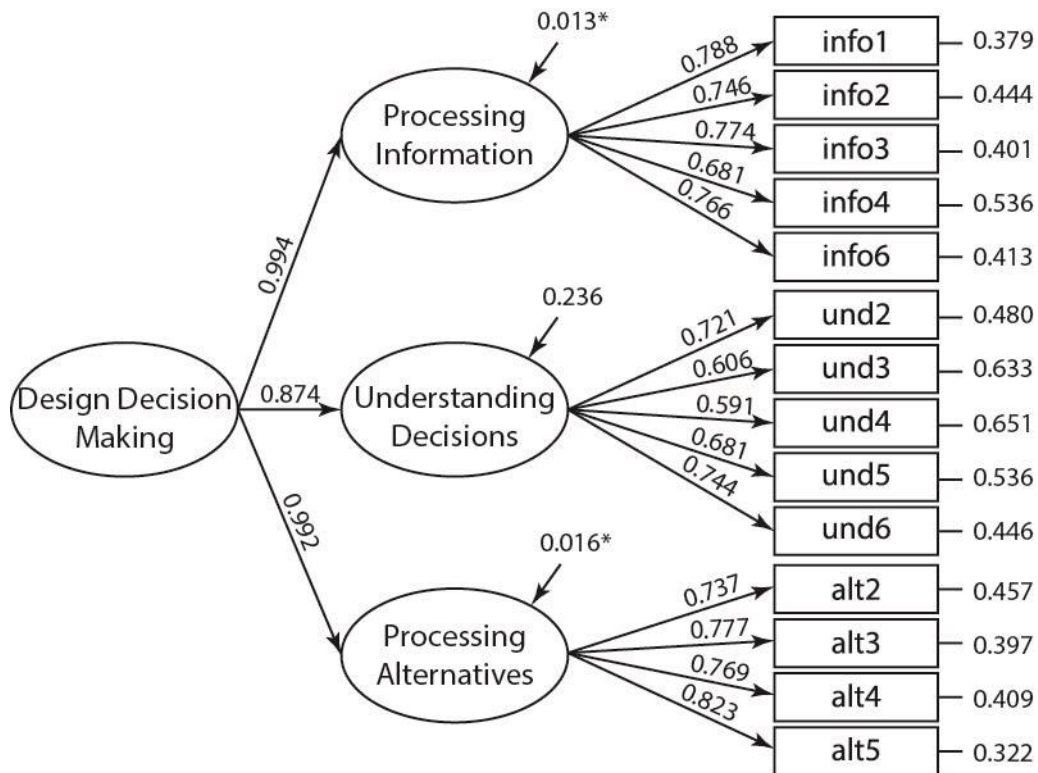


Figure 3. Completely standardized solution for second-order CFA. All values are significant at $\alpha = .001$ except marked by (*). The model demonstrates good fit: $\chi^2 = 275.034$, $p < .001$; RMSEA = .072; CFI = .983; GFI = .927.

Rindskopf and Rose³⁶ suggested that when factors have high correlation a simpler model may be preferable. With this consideration, a final comparison was made between both the first-order

model and second-order model and a single-factor first-order model. Due to degradation of the goodness-of-fit statistics, the single-factor model was rejected ($\Delta\chi^2 = 84.168$, $\Delta df=4$, $p < .005$).

Conclusion

The results previously described support the initial reliability and validity of the design decision-making instrument. The sources, content, and expert review of the questions help provide content validity for the measurement instrument ensuring that it measures what it purports to measure—group design decision making. The question sets have high consistency indicating that they “function together to yield a test score” (p. 7).³⁷ Finally, the factorial validity of the instrument has been thoroughly established through EFA and multiple CFA procedures.

The model presented by this work is beneficial for understanding student design decision making. For example, our findings clarify the rich discussion on decision making by indicating that there are three reliable factors which support effective group design decision making: Processing Information, Understanding Decisions, and Processing Alternatives. Student responses across semesters show similar results supporting this model. Additionally, the three factors are highly related and the variation in these factors can be explained more generally by the efficacy of student group decision making. The second-order model statistically supports the claim that these factors are all related subsets of design decision making.

The development process of the instrument and synthesis of literature and questions about group design decision-making processes supports the use of these constructs and questions to guide decision-making instruction. The indicators align well with the overall decision process undertaken by teams and interventions designed to reinforce student decision making would prove beneficial for group decision making; these might include better processing of information, more collectively understanding group decisions, and more thoroughly considering a variety of solutions. The indicators described in this model also provide a tentative model for practitioners to evaluate group decisions. Instructors are recommended to review the instrument and work backwards to consider curriculum components that encourage these pieces of effective decision making.³⁸ The tool provides a metric by which further instructional interventions might be evaluated: student growth in scores on one of factors would support the use of the educational strategies being evaluated.

Finally, because the second-order model fit well with the data, a simplified and more parsimonious model may be used in future work related to group decision making. Ongoing research can utilize the single second-order construct of effective decision making to assess predictive ability of the instrument. Similarly, teachers evaluating the group decision making of students can have confidence in the cohesion of the processing information, understanding decisions, and processing alternatives subscales; these three constructs work together to produce a meaningful composite score on group decision making.

Recommendations

Hoyt, Warbasse, and Chu³⁹ suggest that evaluating validity is an “ongoing task even for established measures...For this reason, the construct-validation process resists standardization—different procedures may be relevant for different constructs” (p. 774) although there are several

commonly used forms of validity including content validity, convergent validity, discriminant validity, and criterion-related (predictive) validity. While the content validity of the group decision-making instrument is strong, as reported in our conclusions, the confirmed measurement model of design decision making should be subjected to further structural analysis to provide insight on each of these other forms of validity.

Using data collected from design thinking students, future analysis is planned to compare the group design decision results to constructs known to negatively impact decision making, such as within group conflict, to illuminate discriminant validity. Outcomes of effective decision making, such as high quality decisions and satisfaction with the decision, will also be used to show criterion validity and see if the instrument is useful for predicting future attitudes.

Positive student perceptions of effective decision making are necessary antecedents for actually using a good decision making process. However, another concern for validity is the true quality of the process. A logical step for future research would be to investigate the quality of group decision making from an outside perspective in order to substantiate the validity of self-reporting on decision process quality. This might be done through expert observations of a group decision process or artifacts from the consideration of different alternatives.

The preceding work described the development of an instrument for measuring group design decision making. The steps taken include describing the constructs being measured, generating potential items, evaluating the items through external review, and administering the instrument in two consecutive semesters of a design thinking course. Results were analyzed for factorial validity and a clear structure is present which supports the hypothesis of the researchers. The initial reliability and validity are supported and several exciting uses for the decision making instrument are presented for future research and practitioner use; it is hopeful that each of these uses will reinforce our ability to accurately measure the quality of group design decisions.

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Appendix A

How frequently did your team do each of the following throughout the final project?

(Never to Always)

1. Did your group use a well-defined process to determine factors most important to the decision? **PI**
2. Did your group determine factors most important to the decision? **PI**
3. Did your group use these factors to make your decisions? **PI**
4. Did your group document the factors (using a decision matrix or other tool)? **PI**
5. Did your group extensively look for information in making these decisions? **PI**
6. Did the group extensively analyze relevant information before making a decision? **PI**
7. Did your group collectively understand decisions? **UD**
8. Did your group consider a variety of alternative solutions before deciding? **PA**
9. Did your group look at the benefits of all alternative solutions? **PA**
10. Did your group look at the tradeoffs of all alternative solutions? **PA**
11. Did your group use a well-defined process to consider alternatives? **PA**

To what extent do you agree with the following statements about decision-making throughout the final project?

(Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree)

12. Quantitative analytic techniques (such as a decision matrix) were important for our group in understanding these decisions. **UD**
13. The group was effective at focusing its attention on crucial information and ignoring irrelevant information when making a decision. **UD**
14. My team can give a clear explanation for our decisions. **UD**
15. I am satisfied with the way that these decisions were reached. **UD**

PI = Processing Information, **UD** = Understanding Decisions, **PA** = Processing Alternatives