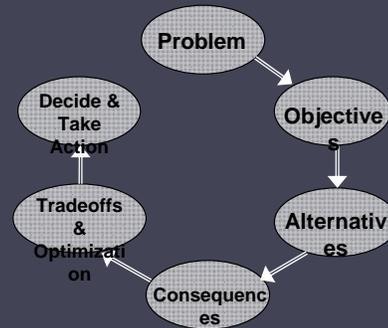


## Determining Objectives (and measurable attributes)

Jean Cochrane  
Structured Decision Making Workshop  
23 July 2008



## Determining objectives

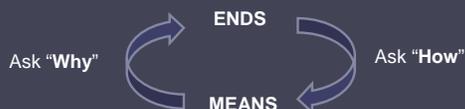
- Objectives are specific to decisions
  - Fundamental objectives are the broadest objectives directly influenced by a decision
- Fundamental (or ends) objectives
  - What you really care about in a decision
    - Example: sustain loon populations
- Means objectives
  - How you get to the ends
    - Example: eliminate lead in fishing tackle

## Fundamental & means objectives

- Try to use only **fundamental** objectives to measure performance of alternatives
- Focusing on means objectives
  - Can lead to skewed weighting of your true objectives
  - Can limit creative problem solving
- To separate ends from means objectives
  - Are the objectives where you really want to go (or not go) or means to that end?
  - WITI Test: “Why Is That Important?”

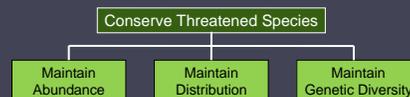
## Brainstorm objectives

- To discover ends objectives, ask **WHY**
  - Why is it hard to make this decision?
  - What are your critical concerns?
  - Think of solutions
- To discover means objectives, ask **HOW**
  - How can I achieve my objectives?
  - What do I mean by this objective?



## Fundamental objectives hierarchy

- Fundamental objectives may be parts of a broader objective (all of which you ‘just care about’)



- To sort out the hierarchy among fundamental objectives, ask:
  - “What do I mean by that?”
  - “Is this part of something larger?”

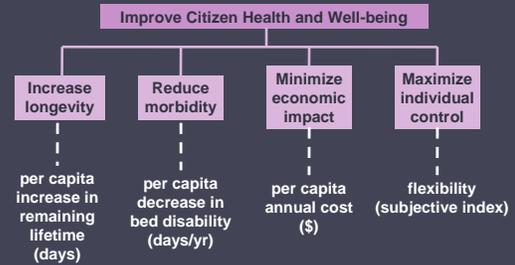
## Convert objectives into measurable attributes

- **Attributes** are how you **measure** performance

= units you use to measure the consequences (outcomes) of decision alternatives

*Attribute = Performance Measure = Criteria*

## Health plan example



## Measurable attributes

- Attributes description should include
  - Content (what you'll measure)
  - Preferred direction an increase or decrease?
- Example:
  - The **objective** is restore a reproductive plant population
  - The **measurable attribute** is 3-yr mean flowering stems/m<sup>2</sup>
  - The **preferred direction** is an increase

## Three types of attributes

- **Natural attributes**
  - Number of jobs; dollars; acres
- **Constructed attributes**
  - **Sliding or relative scale** less ----- more
  - Aesthetic value; infant APGAR scores
- **Proxy attributes**
  - **Natural scale, highly correlated with objective**
    - # days with  $\geq x$  particulate level/yr for air quality
    - # populations with  $\geq 100$  breeding females for viable species

## Important qualities of attributes

- **Unambiguous:**
  - Clear relationship to fundamental objectives
- **Direct:**
  - Directly describe the consequences of interest
- **Comprehensive:**
  - Cover full range of possible outcomes
- **Operational:**
  - Suitable information available
- **Understandable:**
  - Readily understood and easily communicated
- **Represent uncertainty:**
  - Transparent and appropriate depiction of uncertainty

## Tips on measurable attributes

- Use natural attributes as much as possible
- Clearly link proxies to real objectives
  - Use indicators cautiously
- Mixed quality-quantity scales may be useful
  - Water quality \* amount of shoreline
- Weighted scales may be useful
  - GPA

## Rapid prototype to test your objectives

- Do the objectives capture the relevant interests?
- Do they really distinguish among alternatives?
- Are the objectives really distinct and independent of each other?
  - Are there excess or redundant objectives?
- Could you be comfortable with a decision selected by these objectives?
- Could you explain your choice to others & the public?
  - If not, what is missing?

## Means Objective – Network

