

## Module 3

# DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

## What are team Decision-Making Tools?

Two tools frequently used by teams to make decisions are Multivoting and Nominal Group Technique. While idea-generating tools such as Brainstorming produce a list of possible alternatives, Multivoting and Nominal Group Technique help to identify the important or popular items or prioritize the items on a list (Viewgraph 1).

NOTE: It is important to remember that not all decisions are made in a team situation. Of those decisions that are made by teams, not every one is going to be made using these tools.

## How does a team select the right tool to use?

Try Multivoting if you need to:

- > Reduce a long list of ideas and assign priorities quickly and with a high degree of team agreement
- > Identify the important items on a list

Try Nominal Group Technique if you need a more structured approach to:

- > Generate, clarify, and evaluate a sizable list of ideas, problems, or issues
- > Prioritize the items on a list

## Tools for Making Decisions

- Multivoting
  - > Reduces long lists of ideas
  - > Identifies important items
- Nominal Group Technique
  - > Generates ideas
  - > Prioritizes items

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 1



# MULTIVOTING

## What is Multivoting?

Multivoting is a group decision-making technique used to reduce a long list of items to a manageable number by means of a structured series of votes (Viewgraph 2). The result is a short list identifying what is important to the team.

## When should a team use Multivoting?

Use Multivoting whenever a Brainstorming session has generated a list of items that is too extensive for all items to be addressed at once. Because Multivoting provides a quick and easy way for a team to identify the most popular or highest priority items on a list—those that are worthy of immediate attention—this tool can be helpful when you need to (Viewgraph 3)

Reduce a large list of items to a workable number quickly, with limited discussion and little difficulty.

Prioritize a large list without creating a situation in which there are winners and losers in the group that generated the list.

Identify the important or popular items on a large list.

## What Is Multivoting?

A group decision-making technique used to reduce a long list of items to a manageable number by means of a structured series of votes.

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 2

## Benefits of Multivoting

- Reduces a list
- Prioritizes a list
- Identifies important items

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VIEWGRAPH 3

## What are the procedures for Multivoting?

Follow these steps to conduct Multivoting (Viewgraph 4):

Step 1 - Work from a large list of items developed by Brainstorming or another appropriate idea-generating technique.

Step 2 - Assign a letter to each item to avoid confusion of item designations with the vote tally.

Step 3 - Vote

Each team member selects the most important one-third (or no more than one-half) of the items by listing the letters which appear next to those items. For example, if there are 60 items, each person should choose the 20 items (one-third of the total) he or she thinks are most important.

Each team member may cast only one vote per idea and must cast all allotted votes.

Voting may be done either by a show of hands or by paper ballot when the team chooses to preserve confidentiality.

Step 4 - Tally the votes. Place a checkmark next to each item for each vote it received. Retain the items with the most votes for the next round of voting. Scholtes, in *The Team Handbook* [Ref. 4, p. 2-41], provides the following Rule of Thumb (Viewgraph 5) for deciding how many items to eliminate in each round, depending on the size of the group:

If the team has 5 or fewer members, eliminate those items that receive 2 or fewer votes.

If the team has 6 to 15 members, eliminate all items that receive 3 or fewer votes.

If the team has more than 15 members, eliminate all items that receive 4 or fewer votes.

Step 5 - Repeat. In the second round, each person again selects the top one-third of the items. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until only a few items remain. Never multivote down to only one item.

The items that were not identified as priorities should be retained as backup data or for future use by the team in its improvement efforts.



## Multivoting Procedures

Step 1 - Work from a large list

Step 2 - Assign letter to each item

Step 3 - Vote

Step 4 - Tally the votes

Step 5 - Repeat

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 4

## Multivoting Rule of Thumb

Number on Team

Eliminate items with

5 or fewer

0, 1, or 2 votes

6 to 15

3 or fewer votes

more than 15

4 or fewer votes

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VIEWGRAPH 5

## How can our team practice Multivoting?

Three exercises that will enable teams to practice this tool are on the following pages. But first, let's walk through an example adapted from the U.S. Air Force Process Improvement Guide [Ref. 5, p. 16].

EXAMPLE: Members of a Command's Planning Board for Training conducted meetings which were not always as productive as they might have been. The XO called a meeting to identify the reasons for the lack of meeting productivity and to determine which reasons the team thought most important. The XO led a Brainstorming session which produced the following list:

### Lack of Meeting Productivity

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. No agenda                           | I. Problems not mentioned                    |
| B. No clear objectives                 | J. Interrupted by phone calls                |
| C. Going off on tangents               | K. Few meaningful metrics                    |
| D. Extraneous topics                   | L. Interrupted by visitors                   |
| E. Too many "sea stories"              | M. No administrative support                 |
| F. Vital members missing from meeting  | N. Meetings extended beyond allotted time    |
| G. Not enough preparation for meetings | O. Members distracted by pressing operations |
| H. Too much "dog and pony"             | P. Unclear charts                            |

The team used Multivoting to reduce this list to a manageable size:

Each of the 6 members of the team was allowed 8 votes (half the number of items).

The votes were tallied, as shown in Viewgraph 6, and the top 8 items were carried forward to the second round.

The items that had 4 or more votes in the first round were reduced to 4 in a second round of voting. The group chose to focus on problems F, G, H, and J, as shown in Viewgraph 7.

## Multivoting Example First Vote Tally

- |     |  |     |  |
|-----|--|-----|--|
|     | A. No agenda                           |     | I. Problems not mentioned                    |
|     | B. No clear objectives                 | /// | J. Interrupted by phone calls                |
|     | C. Going off on tangents               |     | K. Few meaningful metrics                    |
|     | D. Extraneous topics                   |     | L. Interrupted by visitors                   |
|     | E. Too many "sea stories"              |     | M. No administrative support                 |
| /// | F. Vital members missing from meeting  |     | N. Meetings extended beyond allotted time    |
| /// | G. Not enough preparation for meetings |     | O. Members distracted by pressing operations |
|     | H. Too much "dog and pony"             | P.  | Unclear charts                               |

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 6

## Multivoting Example Second Vote Tally

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
|     | B. No clear objectives                       |
| /// | F. Vital members missing from meeting        |
| /// | G. Not enough preparation for meetings       |
| /// | H. Too much "dog and pony"                   |
|     | J. Interrupted by phone calls                |
|     | L. Interrupted by visitors                   |
|     | N. Meetings extended beyond allotted time    |
|     | O. Members distracted by pressing operations |

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 7

MULTIVOTING EXERCISE 1. A team has been established to reduce fear in the organization. Although all of the members agree that fear should be reduced, some do not believe that fear is a widespread issue. The team has decided to identify the signs of fear within the workplace.

To develop a list, the team brainstormed the following question:

What are the signs of fear in our workplace?

For the purposes of this exercise, your team can either use the list provided in Viewgraph 8 or brainstorm its own list.

Now follow the procedures for Multivoting to determine the most common signs of fear.

If the team brainstormed its own list, assign a letter to each item.

Vote, using a show of hands. Each person votes for the one-third of the total items that he or she considers most important.

Record the votes using the tally sheet in Viewgraph 9.

Repeat the vote and tally steps until the list is reduced to a manageable number to be investigated.

Remember to apply the Rule of Thumb on page 8 for the size of your team.

# Multivoting Exercise 1

## SIGNS OF FEAR IN THE WORKPLACE

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| a. Flooded with detail                  | o. We vs. they                               | ac. Concern with return on investment               |
| b. "Don't rock the boat"                | p. Resisting requests                        | ad. Focus on grades, instead of learning            |
| c. Mixed messages                       | q. Tampering                                 | ae. Lack of new ideas                               |
| d. Attacks/defensiveness                | r. Staffing redundancies                     | af. Fear that some work can be done by fewer people |
| e. People afraid to say "I don't know"  | s. Constantly changing policies              | ag. Resistance to change                            |
| f. Chronic indecision                   | t. Myopic vision                             | ah. Avoidance of risk-taking                        |
| g. "This too shall pass"                | u. Isolation                                 | ai. "Just doing my job"                             |
| h. News always good                     | v. Micromanaging                             | aj. Stress  |
| i. Withholding information              | w. Goals without a plan for achieving them   | ak. Recurrent absenteeism                           |
| j. Changing subject                     | x. Blame others                              | al. Widespread dissatisfaction                      |
| k. Self-protective behaviors            | y. Denial                                    | am. Deadline anxiety                                |
| l. Hidden agenda syndrome               | z. Resistance to new knowledge               | an. Enforcement approach to rules                   |
| m. Turf battles                         | aa. People afraid to ask questions           | ao. Turnover of creative thinkers                   |
| n. Not willing to accept responsibility | ab. "This is good for my people, not for me" |   |

Source: Managing Fear in the Workplace, TQLO Publication No. 93-01

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 8

# Multivoting Exercise Tally Sheet

A _____	M _____	Y _____	AK _____
B _____	N _____	Z _____	AL _____
C _____	O _____	AA _____	AM _____
D _____	P _____	AB _____	AN _____
E _____	Q _____	AC _____	AO _____
F _____	R _____	AD _____	AP _____
G _____	S _____	AE _____	AQ _____
H _____	T _____	AF _____	AR _____
I _____	U _____	AG _____	AS _____
J _____	V _____	AH _____	AT _____
K _____	W _____	AI _____	AU _____
L _____	X _____	AJ _____	AV _____

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 9

MULTIVOTING EXERCISE 2. A team of six people has been asked to determine the causes of a perceived problem in the command. The group brainstormed 18 possible causes and needs to narrow the list down. They have agreed to consider all items with three or more votes.

Apply what you have learned to answer the following questions:

- How many votes will each person be allowed?
- Which items are going to be considered? (Use the voting information in Viewgraph 10 and the Tally Sheet from Exercise 1 to formulate your answer.)
- Would it have changed the results of the exercise if the group had multivoted to reduce the list by one-half?
- Was the Rule of Thumb applied in this scenario?

Answer Key:

- $1/3 \times 18 = 6$  votes per member.
- The team will consider items C, D, I, N, Q, and R (Viewgraph 11).
- The outcome might have been different because each team member would have had 3 additional votes, or a total of 9 votes per person.
- The Rule of Thumb (see Viewgraph 5) was not applied. When the team has 6 to 15 members, items receiving 3 or fewer votes should be set aside. If the Rule of Thumb had been applied in this example, items N and R would have been the only ones considered. The point is, a Rule of Thumb is flexible and may be modified by the team, as it was in this exercise.

## Multivoting Exercise 2

### Voting Information

Petty Officer Smith	A, B, D, I, N, R
Mr. Avery	C, D, I, N, Q, R
Lt. Tam	B, J, L, N, R, Q
Ms. Matsumoto	A, C, D, I, N, R
Sgt. Bedsole	E, G, L, N, P, Q
Petty Officer Browne	C, E, H, K, M, O

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 10

## Multivoting Exercise 2

### Tally Sheet

A = II	G = I	M = I
B = II	H = I	N = <del>III</del>
C = III	I = III	O = I
D = III	J = I	P = I
E = II	K = I	Q = III
F = 0	L = II	R = IIII

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 11

**MULTIVOTING EXERCISE 3.** In this exercise, you can make a practical application of what you've learned. No answers are provided because each group that does this exercise will have a different brainstormed list and Multivoting results.

Brainstorm and then use the secret ballot method to multivote the following question:

How can information flow be improved within the organization?

**NOTE:** There are a couple of things to keep in mind as you do this exercise:

- You may need to define some of the words in the question, such as information, flow, and the organization.
- You must establish an Operational Definition for improved.
- You should use the secret ballot method when there is a need to maintain confidentiality. Each team member writes his or her choices on a slip of paper, folds it, and passes it to the facilitator, who tabulates the results on a chartpack or whiteboard and disposes of the slips off line.



# NOMINAL GROUP TECHNIQUE

## What Is Nominal Group Technique?

Nominal Group Technique, or NGT, is a weighted ranking method that enables a group to generate and prioritize a large number of issues within a structure that gives everyone an equal voice (Viewgraph 12). The tool is called nominal because there is limited interaction between members of the group during the NGT process.

## When should a team use NGT?

When a team needs to create a list of options and rank them, using NGT effectively neutralizes the domination of the loudest person, or the person with the most authority, over the decision-making process. This tool can also help a team achieve consensus about the relative importance of issues. The final result may not be everyone's first priority, but they can live with it.

NGT is a good tool to use when dealing with controversial or emotional issues, or when a group is stuck. It is particularly useful when you need to (Viewgraph 13)

- Reduce the number of issues for easier handling.

- Get input from all team members.

- Rank items in priority order.

## What Is Nominal Group Technique?

A weighted ranking method that allows a group to generate and prioritize a large number of issues within a structure that gives everyone an equal voice.

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 12

## Benefits of Using NGT

- Reduces the number of issues
- All team members participate
- Rank orders items

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 13

## What are the procedures for NGT?

NGT is a facilitated process that has two parts. The following description of how to conduct an NGT session is adapted from The Team Handbook [Ref. 4]:

NGT PART I - The issue is defined and the team generates ideas (Viewgraph 14).

Introduce and clarify the issue to be addressed by the team. Write the issue on a chartpack where everybody can see it. Allow for clarification, but do not let the group engage in a discussion of the issue itself. Remember to define unclear terms.

Generate ideas to address the issue at hand.

- > Working in silence, each team member writes down his or her ideas on a piece of paper. People should not confer with each other and should sit quietly until everyone finishes writing.
- > Depending on the complexity of the topic, 5 to 10 minutes should be allowed for the silent process. People need to have enough time to get the broad, general ideas down, but not enough to create long, detailed lists.

Collect the team's ideas. Each team member in turn reads out one of his or her ideas. Write each idea on the chartpack. This round robin should continue until all of the ideas have been offered and recorded. There should be no discussion or side conversations during this part of the session.

NOTE: If post-its™ are available, you may want to ask the participants to write each of their ideas on a separate sheet and hand them in. You can display the ideas randomly, rather than writing them down. These post-its™ can be used later to create an Affinity Diagram.

Clarify ideas. Read each idea out loud. If clarification is needed, the person who provided the idea should explain it now. This is an opportunity to clean up the wording of any unclear statements. Others may contribute if necessary.

Combine ideas. Combine like ideas when feasible, but only if both originators agree to it. If they cannot agree, leave the two ideas separate.

## NGT Part I - Define the Issue and Generate Ideas

- Define the issue
- Generate ideas
- Collect ideas
- Clarify ideas
- Combine ideas

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 14

NGT PART II - The team makes the selection (Viewgraph 15).

Assign a letter designation to each separate idea. As with Multivoting, the facilitator assigns a letter to avoid confusion with the vote tally.

Rank the ideas independently. Each team member writes down the items by their letter designations and assigns them a numeric value based on his or her judgment of what is most important and what is least important. The highest number is assigned to the most important idea and the lowest to the least important idea. For example, if there are 8 items lettered A to H, the most important receives an 8 and the least important, a 1.

NOTE: An alternative approach is to use the one-half-plus-one rule described in *The Memory Jogger* [Ref. 1, p. 71]. When there is a list with many items to rank, you may want to limit the number of items to consider. Team members then rank one-half the number of items on the list plus one. For example, if there were 20 items on the list, team members would rank 11 ideas. The most important item receives the highest value—in this case, 11.

Collate the rankings. The facilitator transcribes the team members' rankings onto a chartpack, writing each number next to the corresponding idea.

Add the rankings. The facilitator adds the numbers across. The idea with the highest point total is the one of most importance to the whole team. It is the highest priority item.

Rewrite the list. The facilitator rewrites the list of ideas in the order of their importance to the team.

Perform a sanity check. Does the prioritization make sense?

## NGT Part II - Make the Selection

- Assign letters to ideas
- Rank ideas independently
- Collate the rankings
- Add the rankings
- Rewrite the list in priority order
- Perform a sanity check

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 15

## Can we see some examples of how NGT works?

Let's look at some examples to illustrate this process.

NGT EXAMPLE 1: A team is struggling with some problems in the workplace. The members performed NGT Part I which identified the following issues:

- A. Ineffective organizational structure
- B. Poor communications outside the office
- C. Lack of training
- D. Poor communications within the office
- E. Unclear mission and objectives
- F. Poor distribution of office mail
- G. Lack of feedback on reports to management

The team has some opinionated members who think they know the most important problem. Several team members, however, are not vocalizing their position. You decide to use NGT Part II to prioritize the issues.

Each team member writes the letters A through G on a piece of paper. Then, each member ranks each issue from 1 to 7 (with the most important receiving 7 and the least important receiving 1), using each number only once. The results can be summarized as shown in Viewgraph 16.

Using NGT, the issues were prioritized as shown in Viewgraph 17. The issue the team will tackle first is item E, unclear mission and objectives.



## NGT Example 1 Results

Issue	PO1 JONES	MAJ SMITH	SGT ABLE	MR GOOD	ENS FELLER	Total	Priority
A	7	5	1	6	5	24	2
B	2	1	6	3	2	14	6
C	6	4	5	4	4	23	3
D	1	2	3	2	3	11	7
E	5	6	4	5	6	26	1
F	3	3	2	7	7	22	4
G	4	7	7	1	1	20	5

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VIEWGRAPH 16

## NGT Example 1 Prioritization

- E. Unclear mission and objectives
- A. Ineffective organizational structure
- C. Lack of training
- F. Poor distribution of office mail
- G. Lack of feedback on reports to management
- B. Poor communications outside the office
- D. Poor communications within the office

DECISION-MAKING TOOLS

VIEWGRAPH 17

NGT EXAMPLE 2: Why is our ship dragging anchor in heavy weather?

The CO of a guided missile cruiser has tasked the XO to meet with the department heads and the leading Boatswain's Mate in charge of the Sea and Anchor Detail. The group is to determine why the ship has dragged anchor the last three times it was anchored in heavy weather. The CO wants to know, in priority order, what the possible causes of this problem are.

The group came up with the following possible reasons using NGT Part I:

Haven't set the anchor properly

Not enough chain out

Bottom not assessed properly for holding characteristics

Ship isn't steaming at anchor to relieve strain

Piling too much anchor chain on the flukes

Inadequate navigational fixes to determine when dragging anchor

Quartermasters not notifying Command Duty Officer (CDO) of changes in the weather (winds increasing) early enough

The Weapons Officer asserts very strongly that the primary cause is that there is not enough chain out. However, the rest of the group continues to discuss some of the other issues. The XO decides to use NGT Part II to prioritize the list for the CO.

The XO assigns identifying letters to the possible reasons that were listed and everyone in the meeting ranks them. The summary is shown in Viewgraph 18. The XO reports the prioritized list to the CO.

## NGT Example 2

### Ranking and Prioritization

RANKING:

A. Haven't set the anchor properly	6, 7, 6, 4, 4, 7, 4 =	38
B. Not enough chain out	5, 5, 7, 5, 5, 6, 7 =	40
C. Bottom not assessed properly	7, 6, 5, 6, 7, 5, 6 =	42
D. Ship isn't steaming at anchor properly	1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1 =	9
E. Piling too much anchor chain on the flukes	2, 2, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3 =	20
F. Inadequate navigational fixes	3, 4, 3, 7, 6, 4, 2 =	29
G. QMs not notifying CDO of weather changes	4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5 =	18

PRIORITIZATION:

C, B, A, F, E, G, D

## How can we practice what we've learned about NGT?

Two exercises follow which will give your team an opportunity to practice NGT. There are no correct answers. The results you'll get depend on the knowledge and experience of your team.

NGT EXERCISE 1: A ship received a message from the Battle Group Commander regarding the degraded state of readiness of its fire control systems. The message requested a prioritized list of probable causes for this situation within 24 hours. The ship's XO called a meeting of the Weapons Officer, the Fire Control Officer, and their senior enlisted technicians to discuss the problem and develop the prioritized list. The group defined the issue as:

Why are the fire control systems operating in  
a progressively degraded state of readiness?

They generated the following list of possible reasons using NGT Part I:

- Lack of key technicians
- Deployed without critical test equipment
- Deficiency of on-board critical spare parts
- Inadequate overhaul funding precluded reliability upgrade modifications
- Inadequate technical manual support
- Inadequate engineering technical support
- Scheduling of maintenance periods inadequate

Acting as the XO (team leader), lead an NGT session to prioritize these ideas for presentation to the CO.

- List these ideas on a chartpack.
- Assign sequential letters to the list of ideas.
- Distribute paper to the team members and ask them to rank the items in order of importance giving the most important the highest number value (7) and the least important the lowest value (1).
- Collect the sheets and write each numerical ranking on the chartpack next to the applicable item.
- Add up the rankings for each item and use the totals to determine the highest priority items.

NGT EXERCISE 2: A new Aviation Maintenance Officer (AMO) checked into a squadron which had failed its last two corrosion control inspections. The AMO got the squadron's shop heads together to identify and prioritize the possible causes for the inspection failures. They defined the issue as:

Why have we failed our last two corrosion control inspections?

They identified the following causes using NGT Part I:

Lack of painting facilities

Untrained junior personnel assigned to the corrosion control work center

Aircraft not removed from the flight schedule for sufficient periods for phased maintenance

Incomplete documentation of work completed

Frequent rotation of personnel in corrosion control work center

Lack of personnel for assignment to work center

Too much salt in the air

Deployment of aircraft to ships

Lack of a MOS/NEC for corrosion control specialist

Overload of operational commitments precludes normal maintenance schedules

The AMO realized that the list of 10 causes might be too long and suggested that the team reduce it. The authors of two of the ideas—"Too much salt in the air" and "Deployment of aircraft to ships"—realized that these are issues which the team could not change and withdrew them.

The AMO thought the remaining list of eight items was still too long and decided to apply the one-half-plus-one rule to make it more manageable.

Acting as the AMO (team leader), conduct an NGT Part II session to prioritize the remaining items on the list. Apply the one-half-plus-one rule to determine how many items each team member should rank. Then follow the process you have learned to identify the highest priority items before going to the see the Operations Officer to discuss the removal of aircraft from the flight schedule for phased maintenance.

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# Tools for Making Decisions

- **Multivoting**
  - > Reduces long lists of ideas
  - > Identifies important items
- **Nominal Group Technique**
  - > Generates ideas
  - > Prioritizes items

# What Is Multivoting?

**A group decision-making technique used to reduce a long list of items to a manageable number by means of a structured series of votes.**



# Benefits of Multivoting

- Reduces a list
- Prioritizes a list
- Identifies important items

# **Multivoting Procedures**

**Step 1 - Work from a large list**

**Step 2 - Assign letter to each item**

**Step 3 - Vote**

**Step 4 - Tally the votes**

**Step 5 - Repeat**

# Multivoting Rule of Thumb

Number on Team

Eliminate items with

5 or fewer

0, 1, or 2 votes

6 to 15

3 or fewer votes

more than 15

4 or fewer votes

# Multivoting Example

## First Vote Tally

- |                |  |                |  |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| I              | A. No agenda                           | I              | I. Problems not mentioned                    |
| IIII           | B. No clear objectives                 | <del>III</del> | J. Interrupted by phone calls                |
| II             | C. Going off on tangents               | II             | K. Few meaningful metrics                    |
| I              | D. Extraneous topics                   | IIII           | L. Interrupted by visitors                   |
| II             | E. Too many "sea stories"              | III            | M. No administrative support                 |
| <del>III</del> | F. Vital members missing from meeting  | IIII           | N. Meetings extended beyond allotted time    |
| <del>III</del> | G. Not enough preparation for meetings | IIII           | O. Members distracted by pressing operations |
| IIII           | H. Too much "dog and pony"             | P.             | P. Unclear charts                            |

## Multivoting Example

### Second Vote Tally

- B. No clear objectives
- ~~F.~~ Vital members missing from meeting
- ~~G.~~ Not enough preparation for meetings
- ~~H.~~ Too much "dog and pony"
- J. Interrupted by phone calls
- L. Interrupted by visitors
- N. Meetings extended beyond allotted time
- O. Members distracted by pressing operations

# Multivoting Exercise 1

## SIGNS OF FEAR IN THE WORKPLACE

- a. Flooded with detail
- b. "Don't rock the boat"
- c. Mixed messages
- d. Attacks/defensiveness
- e. People afraid to say "I don't know"
- f. Chronic indecision
- g. "This too shall pass"
- h. News always good
- i. Withholding information
- j. Changing subject
- k. Self-protective behaviors
- l. Hidden agenda syndrome
- m. Turf battles
- n. Not willing to accept responsibility
- o. We vs. they
- p. Resisting requests
- q. Tampering
- r. Staffing redundancies
- s. Constantly changing policies
- t. Myopic vision
- u. Isolation
- v. Micromanaging
- w. Goals without a plan for achieving them
- x. Blame others
- y. Denial
- z. Resistance to new knowledge
- aa. People afraid to ask questions
- ab. "This is good for my people, not for me"
- ac. Concern with return on investment
- ad. Focus on grades, instead of learning
- ae. Lack of new ideas
- af. Fear that some work can be done by fewer people
- ag. Resistance to change
- ah. Avoidance of risk-taking
- ai. "Just doing my job"
- aj. Stress
- ak. Recurrent absenteeism
- al. Widespread dissatisfaction
- am. Deadline anxiety
- an. Enforcement approach to rules
- ao. Turnover of creative thinkers

Source: Managing Fear in the Workplace, TQLO Publication No. 93-01

# Multivoting Exercise Tally Sheet

A _____	M _____	Y _____	AK _____
B _____	N _____	Z _____	AL _____
C _____	O _____	AA _____	AM _____
D _____	P _____	AB _____	AN _____
E _____	Q _____	AC _____	AO _____
F _____	R _____	AD _____	AP _____
G _____	S _____	AE _____	AQ _____
H _____	T _____	AF _____	AR _____
I _____	U _____	AG _____	AS _____
J _____	V _____	AH _____	AT _____
K _____	W _____	AI _____	AU _____
L _____	X _____	AJ _____	AV _____

## Multivoting Exercise 2

### Voting Information

Petty Officer Smith	A, B, D, I, N, R
Mr. Avery	C, D, I, N, Q, R
Lt. Tam	B, J, L, N, R, Q
Ms. Matsumoto	A, C, D, I, N, R
Sgt. Bedsole	E, G, L, N, P, Q
Petty Officer Browne	C, E, H, K, M, O



# Multivoting Exercise 2

## Tally Sheet

A = II	G = I	M = I
B = II	H = I	N = <del>III</del>
C = III	I = III	O = I
D = III	J = I	P = I
E = II	K = I	Q = III
F = 0	L = II	R = IIII

# What Is Nominal Group Technique?

A weighted ranking method that allows a group to generate and prioritize a large number of issues within a structure that gives everyone an equal voice.

# Benefits of Using NGT

- Reduces the number of issues
- All team members participate
- Rank orders items

# NGT Part I - Define the Issue and Generate Ideas

- Define the issue
- Generate ideas
- Collect ideas
- Clarify ideas
- Combine ideas

## NGT Part II - Make the Selection

- **Assign letters to ideas**
- **Rank ideas independently**
- **Collate the rankings**
- **Add the rankings**
- **Rewrite the list in priority order**
- **Perform a sanity check**

# NGT Example 1

## Results

Issue	PO1	MAJ	SGT	MR	ENS	Total	Priority
A	7	5	1	6	5	24	2
B	2	1	6	3	2	14	6
C	6	4	5	4	4	23	3
D	1	2	3	2	3	11	7
E	5	6	4	5	6	26	1
F	3	3	2	7	7	22	4
G	4	7	7	1	1	20	5

# NGT Example 1

## Prioritization

- E. Unclear mission and objectives
- A. Ineffective organizational structure
- C. Lack of training
- F. Poor distribution of office mail
- G. Lack of feedback on reports to management
- B. Poor communications outside the office
- D. Poor communications within the office

## NGT Example 2

### Ranking and Prioritization

#### RANKING:

- A. Haven't set the anchor properly      6, 7, 6, 4, 4, 7, 4 = **38**
- B. Not enough chain out      5, 5, 7, 5, 5, 6, 7 = **40**
- C. Bottom not assessed properly      7, 6, 5, 6, 7, 5, 6 = **42**
- D. Ship isn't steaming at anchor properly      1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1 = **9**
- E. Piling too much anchor chain on the flukes      2, 2, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3 = **20**
- F. Inadequate navigational fixes      3, 4, 3, 7, 6, 4, 2 = **29**
- G. QMs not notifying CDO of weather changes      4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5 = **18**

#### PRIORITIZATION:

C, B, A, F, E, G, D