



Chapter VII

Novice's Performance and Satisfaction Improvement Through Expert Decision Support Usage

Lucila Pérez, CIDGET, Inc., Canada

Michel Plaisent, University of Quebec in Montreal, Canada

Prosper Bernard, University Consortium of the Americas, USA

Lassana Maguiraga, University of Quebec in Montreal, Canada

ABSTRACT

Decision support technology, Expert Systems, Executives Information Systems, and Artificial Neural Networks, have been reported to be useful tools to enhance the performance of managers as they helped them to gain more knowledge, experiences, and expertise and consequently enhance the quality of the decision-making. They can also be used as a training tool to transfer the knowledge of the expert to middle and top management and thus improve the performance of new employees. This communication reports the conclusions of a study conducted to verify the impact of the use of the EDSS technology (Expert Decision Support Systems) on the performance and satisfaction of new employees in the business world. A laboratory experiment using control groups and treatment groups was held

to test the research model. The results indicate that EDSS technologies do have a positive impact on the performance of the users.

INTRODUCTION

With market globalization, the world economy is becoming increasingly knowledge and information intensive. More than ever, it is critical for organizations to be able to capture and distribute intelligence and knowledge in order to innovate and survive in the new complex business environment.

Decision Support technologies and intelligent systems are computer-based tools developed to provide managers with relevant information about internal operations and its business environment, and also supply them with experts' knowledge and models to facilitate decision making.

Many types of intelligent systems have been implemented and used to support business users in their decision making process. The most popular ones are Decision Support Systems, Executive Information Systems, Expert Systems and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). Even though these systems serve a particular target and fulfill particular purpose, they all share the bottom line: help the users to enhance their decision-making.

Currently, the decision support technologies mainly applied are Decision Support Systems, Executive Information Systems, Expert Systems and Artificial Neural Networks. They differ significantly in scope and purpose. *Table 1* presents a brief summary of their differences based on their use, users target, goals, time horizon, objective, knowledge focus, decision process and kind of information used.

The development of information systems based on the combination of two or more techniques or/and technologies has been a solution to overcome the limitations presented by individual technologies. From a managerial viewpoint, it is assumed that the integration of ES and DSS technology could improve a decision-maker performance in a strategic planning environment by helping him to identify problems and providing relevant theoretical models (Wong and Monaco, 1995). Feigenbaum (1988) has defined an expert system (ES) as an intelligent computer program that uses knowledge and inference procedures to solve problems that are difficult enough to require significant human expertise for their solution. On the other hand, a decision support system (DSS) is defined as an information system that supports and enhances decision-making activities, based on models and quantitative data (Benbasat and Nault, 1990; Bhatt and Zaveri, 2002).

The current trend of combining Expert Systems (ES) and Decision Support Systems (DSS) technologies is supported by most major researchers in the field. The resulting system has been called Expert DSS (EDSS), Intelligent DSS (IDSS), Expert Support System (ESS), and Knowledge-Based DSS (KBDSS)

18 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/novice-performance-satisfaction-improvement-through/4617

Related Content

The Clinical Information System: A Case of Misleading Design Decisions

Gurpreet Dhillon (1997). *Cases on Information Technology Management In Modern Organizations* (pp. 275-287).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/clinical-information-system/33473

Optimizing the Configuration of Development Teams Using EVA: The Case of Ongoing Project Adjustments Facing Personnel Restrictions

Alexander Baumeister and Alexander Floren (2011). *International Journal of Information Technology Project Management* (pp. 62-77).

www.irma-international.org/article/optimizing-configuration-development-teams-using/50543

Digital Imaging Trek: A Practical Model for Managing the Demand of the Digitally Enabled Traveller

Stephen C. Andrade and Hilary Mason (2008). *Information Communication Technologies: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 1867-1888).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/digital-imaging-trek/22782

Continuous Database Availability

Drazena Tomic and Brano Markic (2010). *Information Resources Management: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications* (pp. 1221-1240).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/continuous-database-availability/54540

Modeling Technological Change in Small Business

Arthur Tatnall (2005). *Encyclopedia of Information Science and Technology, First Edition* (pp. 2007-2011).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/modeling-technological-change-small-business/14553