

TITLES	EXPLANATIONS
<b>Title of Course</b>	Social Judgment and Decision Making
<b>Code of Course</b>	PSK 432
<b>Type of Course</b>	Elective
<b>Level of Course</b>	Undergraduate
<b>Year of Study</b>	4
<b>Semester/Trimester</b>	7 or 8
<b>Number of ECTS</b>	4
<b>Name of Lecturer(s)</b>	Prof. Dr. Doğan Kökdemir
<b>Course Learning Outcomes</b>	<p>At the end of this course students are expected to;</p> <p>LO1. Make rational decision in their lives more often.</p> <p>LO2. Understand the relationship between probabilistic thinking and rational decision making.</p> <p>LO3. Manage risky situation efficiently.</p> <p>LO4. Develop crisis management procedures for social problems.</p> <p>LO5. Apply decision making strategies as information processing approach to explain psychological phenomena.</p>
<b>Mode of Delivery</b>	The style of teaching is face-to-face interaction.
<b>Prerequisites and Co-requisites</b>	There is no prerequisite or co-requisite for this course.
<b>Recommended Optional Programme Component</b>	None
<b>Course Contents</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction to Social Judgment and Decision Making</li> <li>2. Applications in Public Policy</li> <li>3. Applications in Economics</li> <li>4. Legal Applications</li> <li>5. Medical Applications</li> <li>6. Experts' Decision Making</li> <li>7. Forecasting and Prediction</li> <li>8. Bargaining and Negotiation</li> <li>9. Risk</li> <li>10. Risk and Crisis Management</li> <li>11. Judgmental Errors and Biases</li> <li>12. Decision Making in Groups</li> <li>13. Rationality</li> <li>14. Bounded Rationality</li> </ol>
<b>Recommended or Required Reading</b>	<p>(Primary Textbook)</p> <p>Connolly, T., Arkes, H. R., &amp; Hammond, K. R. (2000). <i>Judgment and decision making</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge Un. Press.</p> <p>* The primary textbooks for this course is renewed every year.</p>
<b>Planned Learning Activities and Teaching Methods</b>	This course is conducted through discussions on the material presented in class and over the compulsory reading material. With this aim in mind, (a) regular lectures supported by visual presentations and (b) class discussions are used. These class discussions are designed in such a way to help students develop critical and creative thinking skills.
<b>Assessment Methods and Criteria</b>	1 Midterm, 1 Final Exam
<b>Language of Instruction</b>	Turkish
<b>Practicum</b>	None

<b>Program Outcomes</b>	<b>LO1</b>	<b>LO2</b>	<b>LO3</b>	<b>LO4</b>	<b>LO5</b>
Analyze problems with the scientific method and appropriate scientific tools.	X		X		X
Think critically and creatively, ask questions, make comments using the knowledge and skills they have acquired.	X				
Develop a positive attitude toward life-long education.	X				
Use the library, scientific databases, internet and other sources effectively.	X				
Have the skills to find out, analyze, evaluate, decide about, and apply the alternative solutions to problems.	X		X		
Be open-minded to use knowledge stemming from different disciplines and/or areas of psychology.	X	X	X		
Develop a positive attitude toward critical thinking.	X				
Have advanced theoretical and applied knowledge of psychology supported by contemporary course material.		X			X
Have the necessary knowledge and skills to analyze and synthesize the main areas of psychology.		X			X
Be competent in English and Turkish.					
Use effective methods to present, share and discuss scientific information.					
Be able to write scientific papers by using international manuals such as APA.					
Show courage and use the necessary skills to propose solutions to the problems of the world they live in.	X		X	X	
Show courage and have necessary skills to propose solutions to the problems of their own life.	X		X	X	
Have a positive attitude to statistics and be able to use common statistical software packages.					
Be able to plan and conduct research independently.					
Apply qualitative and/or quantitative methods depending on the nature and the scope of a given problem.					
Know the research methods and statistical procedures used in behavioral sciences.					
Use tools such as questionnaires, inventories, scales, and tests.					
Apply psychological knowledge to other problem areas for community welfare.	X				
Use theoretical and applied knowledge in accordance with ethical standards.					