## An Investigation of Big Life Decisions



**PRESENTER:** 

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### BACKGROUND

- The assumption that small consequential or big hypothetical decisions studied in the lab are good models for real "big" life decisions seems dubious given that no lab study can replicate all of the relevant factors nor the substantial consequences.
- The purpose of this study was to begin answering the following questions: What are life's biggest decisions? What makes them so big? When do they occur? How can we make a good one? Which of them lead to happiness?

## **STUDY 1**

- 62 participants ranging in age between 25 and 75 years qualitatively described their definition of a big life decision, the elements of a big life decision, and three of their own big life decisions.
- Based on my analysis in addition to two independent judges, big decisions could be classified into a taxonomy comprising 58 decision types and 9 decision categories and were found to have ten elements.

### **STUDY 2**

120 participants ranging in age between 24 and 75 years indicated to what extent each of the ten decision elements applied to each of the decision types, estimated the age that an average person makes each big decision for the first time, how relatively big each decision was, and estimated the percentage of adults in the country who would include the decision in their list of ten biggest life decisions.

## FLAGSHIP STUDY 3

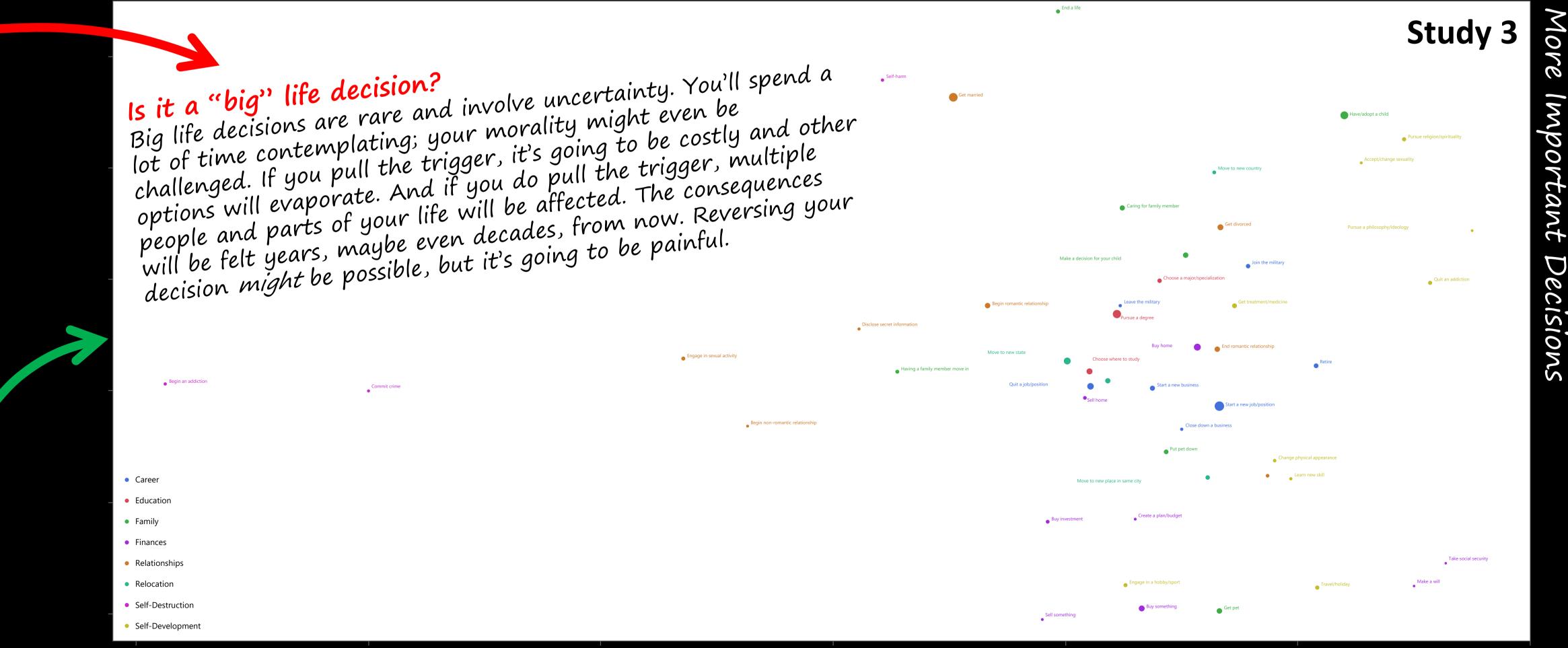
- 658 participants ranging in age between 20 and 79 years were asked to describe and rate on numerous dimensions the ten biggest decisions they had made in their past and the ten biggest decisions they expected to make in their future.
- The key dependent variables for recalled decisions:
  - **Decision timing**: Age at the time of the decision.
  - **Decision evaluation**: Retrospective evaluation of how good each decision was.
  - **Decision importance**: Ranked order of the ten decisions from most-to-least important.



# Life's most common big life decisions include getting married, buying a home, and starting a job.



# Life's biggest decisions include ending a life, having a child, and getting married.



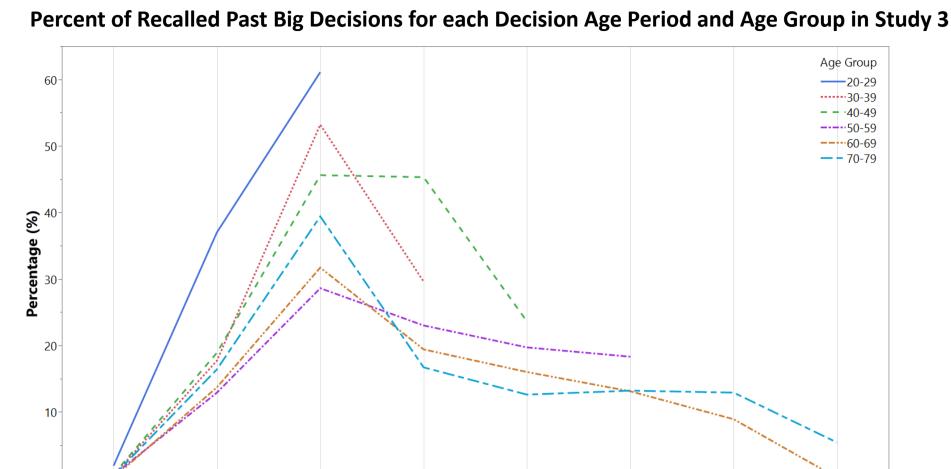
	-
Career	
Education	
Family	

## Life's **best biggest** decisions are those of selfdevelopment, including pursuing a philosophy, ideology, and religion.

More Common Decisions

Better Evaluated Decisions





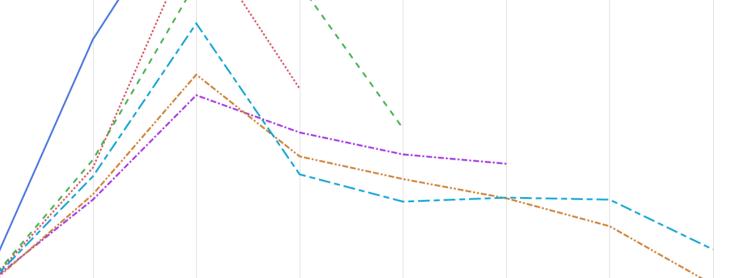
0-9 years

10-19 years

Decisio

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#### Average Number of Big Life Decisions Split by Age Group and Decision Category in Study 3

50-59 years

on Category	N	Age Group <sup>1</sup>							
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	All <sup>2</sup>	
	1,292	1.56 <sup>c</sup>	1.64 <sup>C</sup>	1.84 <sup>BC</sup>	1.82 <sup>BC</sup>	2.25 <sup>AB</sup>	2.60 <sup>A</sup>	1.95 <sup>A</sup>	
ion	889	2.06 <sup>A</sup>	1.47 <sup>B</sup>	1.47 <sup>B</sup>	1.23 <sup>B,C</sup>	0.94 <sup>c</sup>	0.97 <sup>c</sup>	<b>1.36</b> <sup>B</sup>	
	1,240	1.39 <sup>B</sup>	2.06 <sup>A</sup>	1.99 <sup>A</sup>	1.94 <sup>A,B</sup>	1.90 <sup>AB</sup>	1.97 <sup>A</sup>	<b>1.88</b> <sup>A</sup>	
es	706	0.95 <sup>A</sup>	1.13 <sup>A</sup>	1.25 <sup>A</sup>	1.23 <sup>A</sup>	0.92 <sup>A</sup>	0.92 <sup>A</sup>	1.07 <sup>c</sup>	
onships	1,195	1.69 <sup>AB</sup>	1.50 <sup>B</sup>	1.70 <sup>B</sup>	1.93 <sup>AB</sup>	2.18 <sup>A</sup>	1.91 <sup>AB</sup>	<b>1.82</b> <sup>A</sup>	
tion	585	0.72 <sup>A</sup>	0.96 <sup>A</sup>	0.74 <sup>A</sup>	1.01 <sup>A</sup>	1.04 <sup>A</sup>	0.91 <sup>A</sup>	0.90 <sup>CD</sup>	
estruction	103	0.38 <sup>A</sup>	0.18 <sup>B</sup>	0.19 <sup>B</sup>	0.06 <sup>B</sup>	0.13 <sup>B</sup>	0.03 <sup>B</sup>	0.16 <sup>E</sup>	
evelopment	532	1.17 <sup>A</sup>	0.98 <sup>AB</sup>	0.78 <sup>AB</sup>	0.76 <sup>AB</sup>	0.56 <sup>B</sup>	0.65 <sup>B</sup>	<b>0.82</b> <sup>D</sup>	
	38	0.08 <sup>A</sup>	0.09 <sup>A</sup>	0.05 <sup>A</sup>	0.02 <sup>A</sup>	0.07 <sup>A</sup>	0.04 <sup>A</sup>	0.06 <sup>E</sup>	
in the same row not connected by the same letter are significantly different by Tukey HSD.									

<sup>1</sup> Values in the same column not connected by the same number are significantly different by Tukey HSD

#### Average Rank of Big Life Decisions Split by Age Group and Decision Category in Study 3

on Category	N	Age Group <sup>1</sup>							
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	All <sup>2</sup>	
	1,292	5.69 <sup>A</sup>	5.92 <sup>A</sup>	6.07 <sup>A</sup>	6.20 <sup>A</sup>	5.95 <sup>A</sup>	5.85 <sup>A</sup>	5.95 <sup>B</sup>	
ion	889	4.37 <sup>B</sup>	5.83 <sup>A</sup>	6.08 <sup>A</sup>	5.63 <sup>A</sup>	5.89 <sup>A</sup>	6.06 <sup>A</sup>	5.55 <sup>C</sup>	
,	1,240	5.40 <sup>A</sup>	5.06 <sup>A</sup>	4.85 <sup>A</sup>	4.56 <sup>A</sup>	4.88 <sup>A</sup>	4.87 <sup>A</sup>	4.91 <sup>DE</sup>	
es	706	7.09 <sup>A</sup>	6.29 <sup>A</sup>	6.55 <sup>A</sup>	6.62 <sup>A</sup>	6.88 <sup>A</sup>	6.92 <sup>A</sup>	6.70 <sup>A</sup>	
onships	1,195	5.31 <sup>A</sup>	4.22 <sup>B</sup>	4.32 <sup>B</sup>	4.80 <sup>AB</sup>	4.51 <sup>AB</sup>	4.45 <sup>B</sup>	4.59 <sup>E</sup>	
tion	585	5.64 <sup>A</sup>	5.53 <sup>A</sup>	5.37 <sup>A</sup>	5.73 <sup>A</sup>	6.13 <sup>A</sup>	6.34 <sup>A</sup>	5.81 <sup>BC</sup>	
estruction	103	4.71 <sup>A</sup>	5.94 <sup>A</sup>	4.92 <sup>A</sup>	7.17 <sup>A</sup>	4.77 <sup>A</sup>	2.00 <sup>A</sup>	5.05 <sup>CDE</sup>	
evelopment	532	6.37 <sup>A</sup>	6.27 <sup>A</sup>	5.78 <sup>A</sup>	5.62 <sup>A</sup>	5.59 <sup>A</sup>	5.12 <sup>A</sup>	5.86 <sup>BC</sup>	
	38	7.38 <sup>A</sup>	4.22 <sup>A</sup>	7.00 <sup>A</sup>	2.50 <sup>A</sup>	6.71 <sup>A</sup>	6.80 <sup>A</sup>	6.11 <sup>ABCD</sup>	

Values in the same column not connected by the same number are significantly different by Tukey HSD

#### Evaluation of Big Life Decisions for each Age Group and Decision Category in Study 3

on Category	N	Age Group <sup>1</sup>						
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	All <sup>2</sup>
	1,292	4.19 <sup>AB</sup>	4.14 <sup>B</sup>	4.22 <sup>AB</sup>	4.05 <sup>B</sup>	4.31 <sup>AB</sup>	4.53 <sup>A</sup>	<b>4.27<sup>B</sup></b>
tion	889	4.09 <sup>AB</sup>	3.96 <sup>AB</sup>	3.91 <sup>B</sup>	3.92 <sup>AB</sup>	4.34 <sup>AB</sup>	4.40 <sup>A</sup>	4.07 <sup>CD</sup>
1	1,240	4.29 <sup>A</sup>	4.38 <sup>A</sup>	4.29 <sup>A</sup>	4.15 <sup>A</sup>	4.06 <sup>A</sup>	4.40 <sup>A</sup>	<b>4.27<sup>B</sup></b>
es	706	4.04 <sup>A</sup>	4.18 <sup>A</sup>	4.11 <sup>A</sup>	4.20 <sup>A</sup>	4.29 <sup>A</sup>	4.38 <sup>A</sup>	<b>4.20</b> <sup>BC</sup>
onships	1,195	4.07 <sup>A</sup>	4.11 <sup>A</sup>	4.07 <sup>A</sup>	3.79 <sup>A</sup>	3.71 <sup>A</sup>	3.87 <sup>A</sup>	3.92 <sup>D</sup>
tion	585	4.11 <sup>A</sup>	4.15 <sup>A</sup>	4.07 <sup>A</sup>	4.05 <sup>A</sup>	3.97 <sup>A</sup>	4.17 <sup>A</sup>	4.09 <sup>BCD</sup>
estruction	103	3.08 <sup>A</sup>	3.06 <sup>A</sup>	2.52 <sup>A</sup>	2.67 <sup>A</sup>	1.38 <sup>A</sup>	3.33 <sup>A</sup>	2.71 <sup>E</sup>
evelopment	532	4.39 <sup>AB</sup>	4.27 <sup>B</sup>	4.66 <sup>AB</sup>	4.79 <sup>A</sup>	4.47 <sup>AB</sup>	4.50 <sup>AB</sup>	<b>4.51</b> <sup>A</sup>
	38	4.25 <sup>A</sup>	3.78 <sup>A</sup>	4.71 <sup>A</sup>	3.00 <sup>A</sup>	4.14 <sup>A</sup>	4.20 <sup>A</sup>	<b>4.13</b> <sup>ABCD</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Values in the same column not connected by the same number are significantly different by Tukey HSD.

### Average Age at Time of Big Life Decision for each Age Group and Decision Category in Study 3

on Category	N	Age Group <sup>1</sup>						
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	All <sup>2</sup>
	1,292	22.29 <sup>E</sup>	26.46 <sup>D</sup>	31.61 <sup>C</sup>	35.34 <sup>B</sup>	37.17 <sup>AB</sup>	38.70 <sup>A</sup>	33.03 <sup>B</sup>
tion	889	18.83 <sup>B</sup>	20.58 <sup>B</sup>	23.11 <sup>A</sup>	24.77 <sup>A</sup>	23.82 <sup>A</sup>	23.39 <sup>A</sup>	22.05 <sup>E</sup>
,	1,240	21.27 <sup>D</sup>	27.64 <sup>C</sup>	32.35 <sup>B</sup>	35.74 <sup>A</sup>	37.72 <sup>A</sup>	37.71 <sup>A</sup>	32.71 <sup>B</sup>
es	706	21.80 <sup>D</sup>	29.08 <sup>c</sup>	32.80 <sup>C</sup>	41.09 <sup>B</sup>	43.96 <sup>AB</sup>	47.38 <sup>A</sup>	35.94 <sup>A</sup>
onships	1,195	20.54 <sup>c</sup>	25.68 <sup>B</sup>	28.66 <sup>B</sup>	32.75 <sup>A</sup>	31.88 <sup>A</sup>	32.61 <sup>A</sup>	<b>29.16</b> <sup>D</sup>
tion	585	20.35 <sup>C</sup>	25.85 <sup>B</sup>	28.76 <sup>B</sup>	35.74 <sup>A</sup>	35.21 <sup>A</sup>	39.05 <sup>A</sup>	31.52 <sup>BC</sup>
estruction	103	18.03 <sup>B</sup>	22.94 <sup>AB</sup>	25.76 <sup>A</sup>	25.67 <sup>AB</sup>	30.85 <sup>A</sup>	22.00 <sup>AB</sup>	22.94 <sup>E</sup>
evelopment	532	20.08 <sup>C</sup>	24.89 <sup>c</sup>	31.87 <sup>B</sup>	37.58 <sup>A</sup>	39.12 <sup>A</sup>	39.59 <sup>A</sup>	30.71 <sup>CD</sup>
	38	21.25 <sup>C</sup>	25.11 <sup>BC</sup>	26.57 <sup>BC</sup>	21.50 <sup>BC</sup>	41.57 <sup>AB</sup>	54.00 <sup>A</sup>	31.21 <sup>ABCD</sup>

· Values in the same row not connected by the same letter are significantly different by Tukey HSD. Values in the same column not connected by the same number are significantly different by Tukey HSD

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