

## **“Guest Speakers”**

- **Herbert Simon on bounded rationality [4 mins]**
- **James March on garbage can model [4 mins]**
- **Henry Mintzberg on decision making [4 mins]**
- **Daniel Kahneman on fast and slow thinking [4 mins]**
- **Katherine Phillips on diversity in decision making [8 mins]**
- **Therese Huston on women in decision making [20 mins]**

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## **Herbert Simon on bounded rationality**

- **In economics:**
  - **People assumed to have consistent preferences**
  - **Preferences can be combined in a utility function**
  - **People then make rational choices by maximizing utility**
- **In practice,**
  - **People don't carry utility functions in their minds**
  - **People don't have full information about consequences of choices**
  - **When multiple actors are involved, difficult to combine utility**
- **Bounded rationality is a call to study how humans actually make decisions, given the cognitive, informational, and value limitations noted above.**

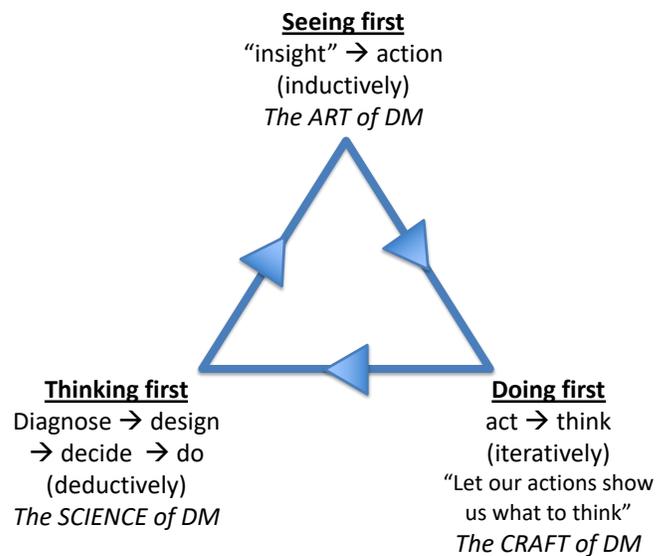
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## James March on garbage can model

- We live in an ambiguous world where preferences are unclear, cause and effect relationships are uncertain
- Lack of CAUSAL CONNECTIONS → TEMPORAL SIMULTANEITY
- Decisions that are made depend on the MOVEMENT of problems and solutions in and out of people's ATTENTION
- Garbage can model is a model of ATTENTION ALLOCATION: we pay attention to things that arrive at the same time, we tie them together

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## Henry Mintzberg on decision making



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## Daniel Kahneman on fast and slow thinking

- **Dual-processing mode in cognitive psychology**
  - **Fast thinking** (automatic, quick, no effort, no control)  
E.g., heuristics and biases; intuition; instinct
  - **Slow thinking** (effortful, self-evaluative, quality control)
- **Fast and slow information seeking**
  - **Fast:** <20% task time; cherry pick; satisfice; easy to access sources
  - **Slow:** planned; reflexive, self-evaluative; doubt and skepticism
- **Suggestion for ODM: organizations should self-critique, quality-control their decision making and info seeking**

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## How Diversity Works in Group DM

- **Social diversity → Informational diversity → encourages creativity, encourages consideration of alternative perspectives**
- **Simply adding social diversity to a group makes people anticipate differences of opinion and perspective. They assume they will need to work harder to come to a consensus.**
- **People work harder in diverse environments both cognitively and socially. They might not like it, but the hard work can lead to better outcomes.**
- **This is how diversity works: by promoting hard work and creativity; by encouraging the consideration of alternatives even before any personal interaction.**



Phillips, Katherine W. "How diversity works." *Scientific American* 311.4 (2014): 42-47.

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## **Therese Huston on women in decision making**

- **Social sensitivity improves group decision making:  
Paying attention to nonverbal cues and group dynamics**
- **Decision making under stressful conditions:**
  - Stressed men focused on potential rewards, and became more risk-seeking
  - Stressed women focused on potential risks, and became more cautious
- **Challenging, consequential decisions need men and women to work together to make better decisions**
- **Homogeneous groups don't make better decisions, they are just convinced that they did.  
Heterogeneous groups actually make better decisions, they don't recognize it.**

Huston, Therese. 2016. *How Women Decide: What's true, what's not, and what strategies spark the best choices*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.  
Woolley, Anita Williams, et al. "Evidence for a collective intelligence factor in the performance of human groups." *Science* 330.6004 (2010): 686-688.

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