Activity: Virtual Information Treasure Hunt

Karli Henderson

Citation:

Author links open overlay panelHarriette Bettis-Outland, Abstract Although an abundance of academic literature positions organizational information processing as antecedent to decision making, Collins, J. D., Idenburg, P. J., Lukas, B. A., Payne, J. W., Quinn, J. B., Saaty, T. L., Schick, A. G., Stein, A., Wu, F., Agosto, D. E., Andrews, K. R., Ansoff, H. I., Appelbaum, S. H., Argyris, C., Bawden, D., Behn, R. D., Bendor, J., ... Hosma, G. J. (2011, April 11). *Decision-making's impact on organizational learning and information overload*. Journal of Business Research.
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0148296310002845

Research:

This article discusses how different decision-making tactics, such as incremental and comprehensive, affect information overload and organizational learning. Incremental decision-making is small, gradual steps, while comprehensive includes an in-depth review of all of the different solutions to a problem. Organizational learning occurs when we gain new information that helps us acquire new knowledge, but when too much information is gained, this is called information overload. Some people will find it hard to manage or remember so much information when dealing with information overload. This article takes a different approach than most articles. The study they have conducted suggests that the way decisions are made (incremental or comprehensive) impacts learning and how we deal with information overload. Incremental decision-making is a more realistic approach to gaining new information due to the human constraints of not being able to carry too much information in our brains at one time. However, some argue that we are not getting enough information when using incremental decision-making. The article also discusses how comprehensive decision-making could be better for a complex and time-dependent project. Incremental and Comprehensive decision-making tactics are used in our everyday lives. For example, you use incremental tactics when budgeting money for the month or learning how to use a new television. You use comprehensive tactics when planning a complex trip to Europe or changing your career path.

Maya Nagiub

Citation: Iselin, E. (01/1989). "The impact of information diversity on information overload effects in unstructured managerial decision making". *Journal of Studies in International Education* (1028-3153), 15 (3), p. 163.

Research: This article discusses how increasing information diversity increases the information overload effect on decision time. Psychologists have found that the number of cues provided to a decision maker increases beyond approximately "10 items of

information" decision performance declines. This is the effect that is known as information overload. The objective of this research paper was to discover if information diversity (number of unrelated variables) in the set, increases the information overload effect. They also studied two other independent variables, which were task learning and decision experience. Furthermore, decision performance was operationalized to profit and decision time. Ultimately, increasing information diversity increased the information overload effect on decision time, but information diversity has no effect on profit. This has obvious business implications, as it is clearly beneficial for businesses to limit the amount of information that they provide to customers.

Review of Karli's article:

I appreciate how Karli's article discusses different types of decision-making tactics, like comprehensive and incremental. Thus, I think this is a useful article since it analyzes the impact of information overload on specific types of decision-making, since it may be useful to have different amounts of information for different types of decision. By combining my article with the one she has selected, we are able to gain a better understanding of information overload.

Review of Maya's article: Maya's article shows that increasing information diversity increases information overload, slowing the decision time. I think that this is interesting and useful because it can be applied to everyday life. For example, businesses like Starbucks are not going to want to promote their product and information about it constantly, or it will overwhelm the customers. Instead, they should be limiting the information that they are giving customers and gradually tell them more about the product.