

Benefiting from diversity: what can we learn from agent-based models?





Hello!

*I am **Lukas Wallrich***

You can find me at

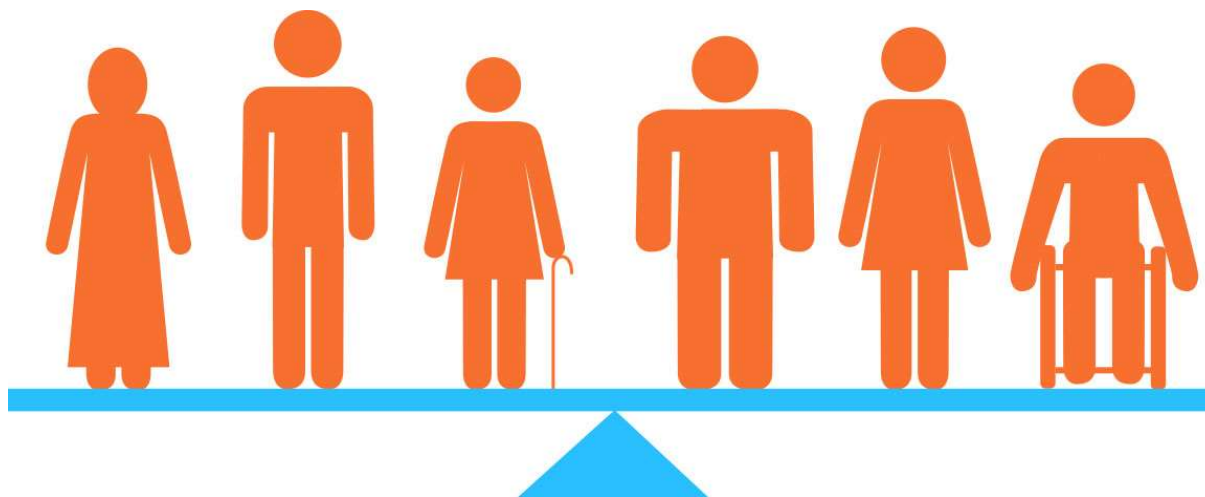
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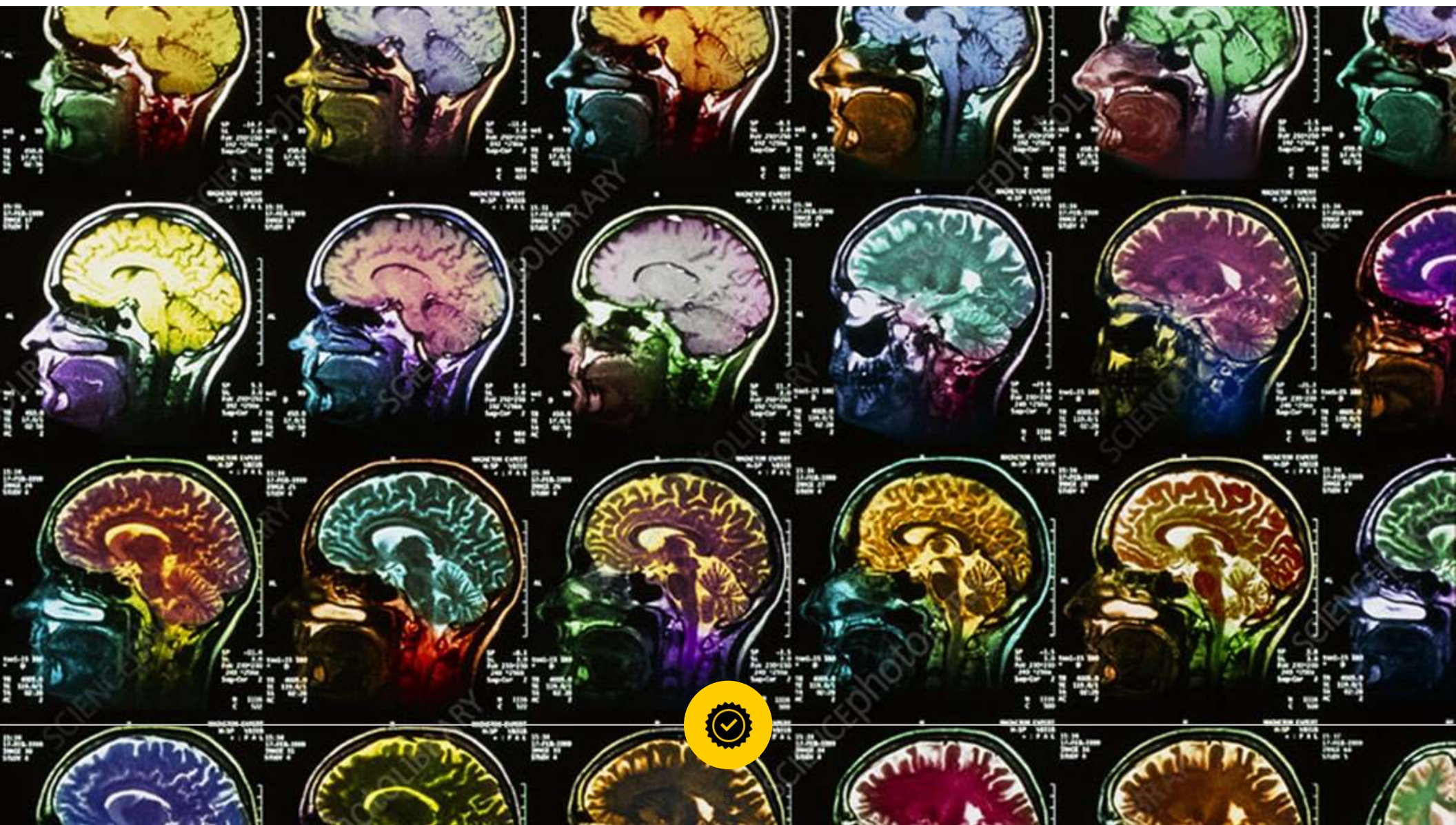
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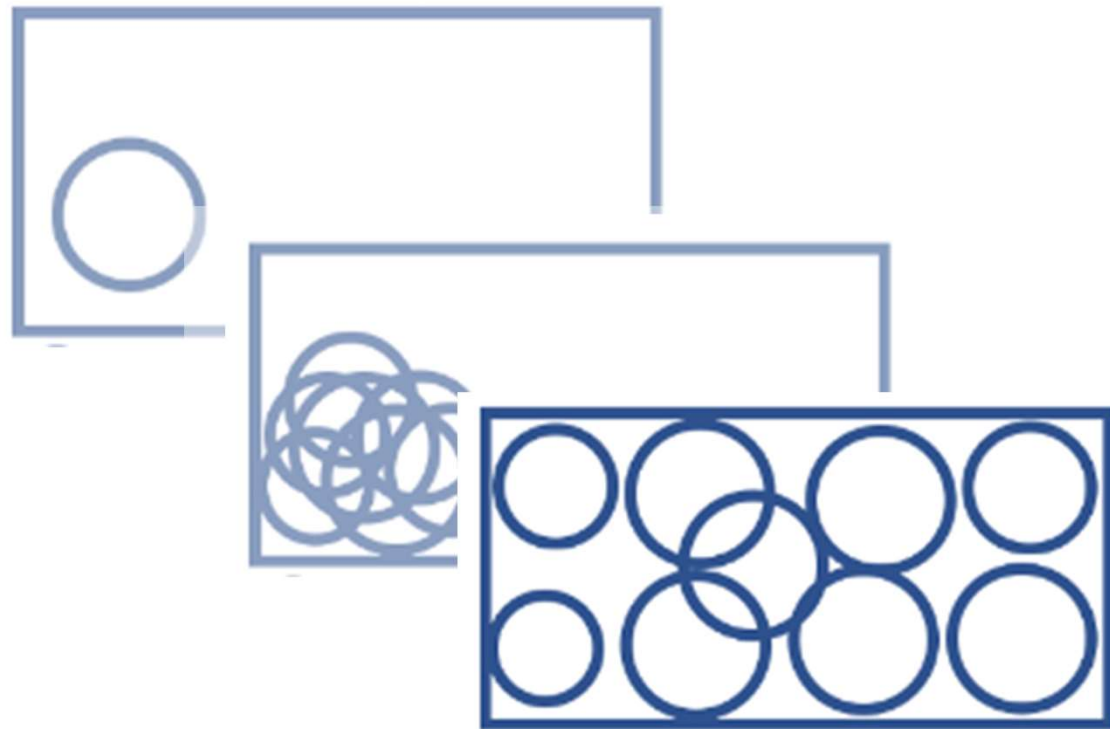
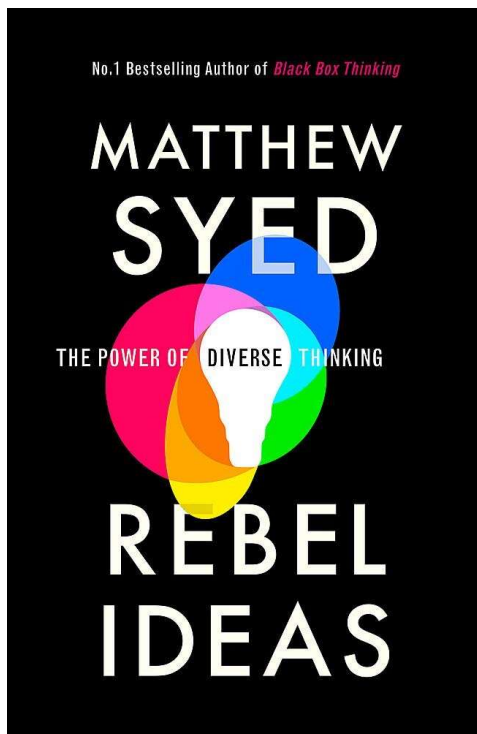
Benefiting from diversity?





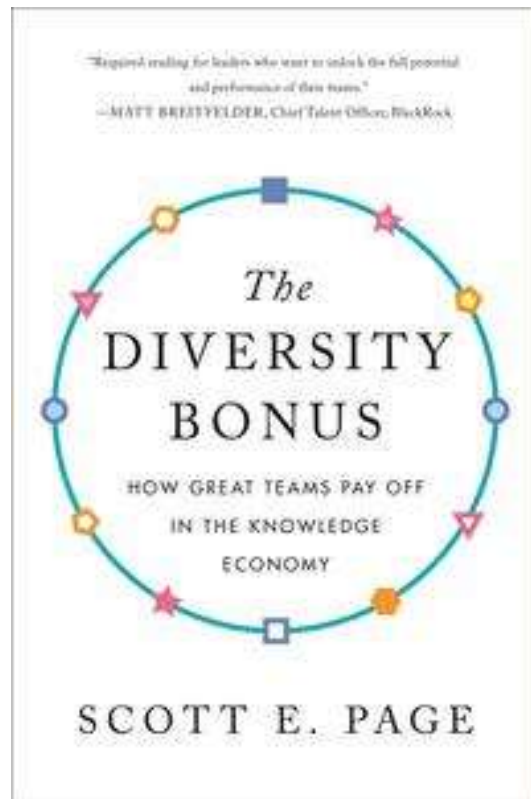


A team of rebels





A diverse toolbox





Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes (2012)

Defying conventional wisdom: A meta-analytical examination of the differences between demographic and job-related diversity relationships with performance

van Dijk, Hans; van Engen, Marloes L.; van Knippenberg, Daan



Journal of Management Studies (2020)

The Relationship Between Team Deep-Level Diversity and Team Performance: A Meta-Analysis of the Main Effect, Moderators, and Mediating Mechanisms

Triana, María del Carmen; Kim, Kwanghyun; Byun, Seo-Young et. al.





- Do the diversity benefits exist?
- How do they come about?
- What are barriers?



Agent-based modeling

*All models are wrong,
but some are useful*

- George Box



“



Schelling (1971) ... or the parable of polygons





**How to use this approach to
*understand diversity benefits?***



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Problem-solving as *hill-climbing*







Hong & Page (2004)

- Agents search for peak in *random* landscape
- Agents can have different heuristics (step sizes)

RESEARCH ARTICLE | ECONOMIC SCIENCES | 



Groups of diverse problem solvers can outperform groups of high-ability problem solvers

[Lu Hong](#) and [Scott E. Page](#) [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

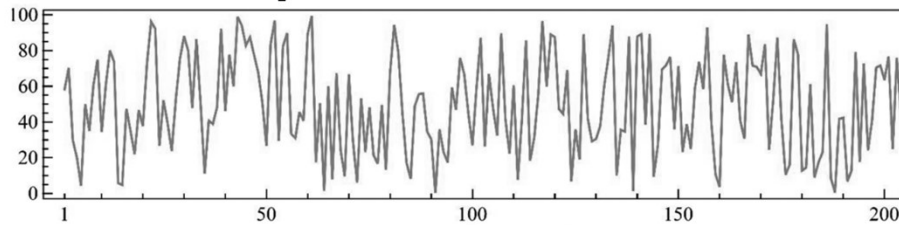
November 8, 2004 | 101 (46) 16385-16389 | <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0403723101>



Special features

Random landscapes

→ no expertise



Relay approach

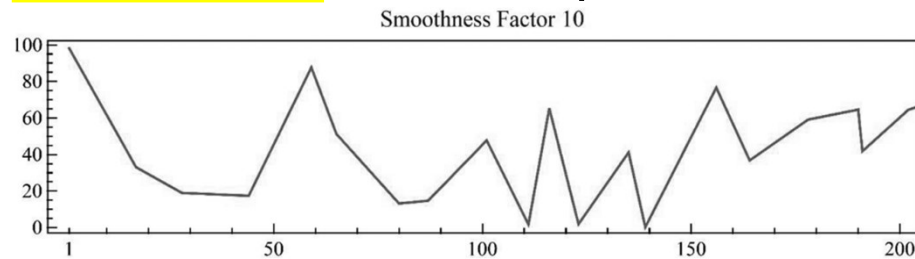


Diversity, Ability, and Expertise in Epistemic Communities

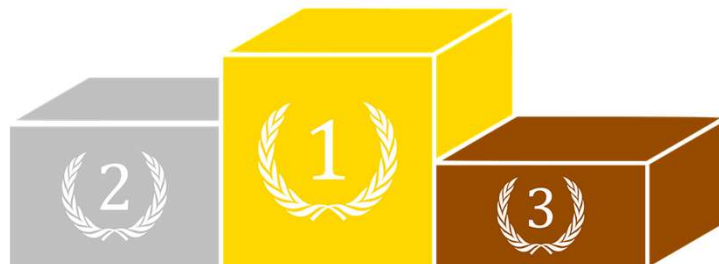


Grim et al. (2019)

Smoothed landscapes



Tournament strategy



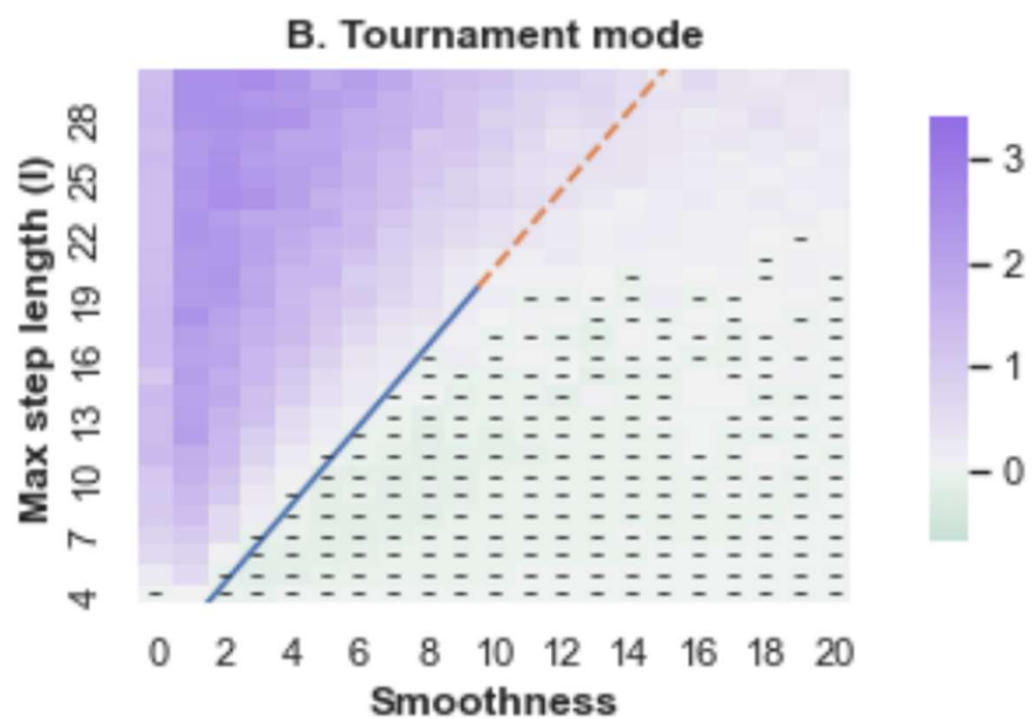
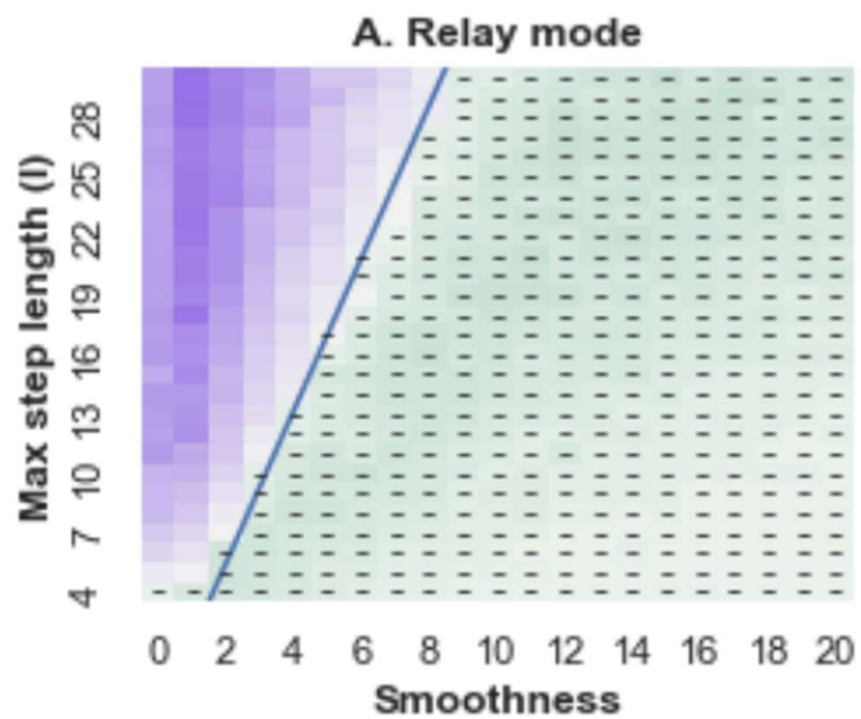
RESCIENCE C

UNDER REVIEW

Replication / Social Psychology

[Re] Groups of diverse problem-solvers outperform groups of highest-ability problem-solvers - most of the time

Lukas Wallrich¹, ¹ Department of Organisational Psychology, Birkbeck, University of London, London, United Kingdom





The upside of diversity

Strategy	Random team performance		Winning margins			
	Win rate (%)	Mean margin	Random team Mean	Random team Max	high-ability team Mean	high-ability team Max
Relay	25.9	0.14	1.50	3.32	0.34	0.69
Tournament	60.0	0.54	0.93	2.58	0.06	0.21




So what?

- (Any) diversity is **powerful** when there is **no expertise**
- When there is expertise: need **a lot of diversity**
- Diversity needs to be **maintained** in the process – relay leads to convergence
- Diversity has **greater upside** than downside – and comes with **random (free) selection**

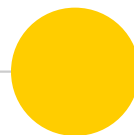
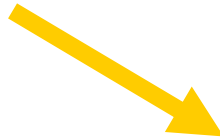
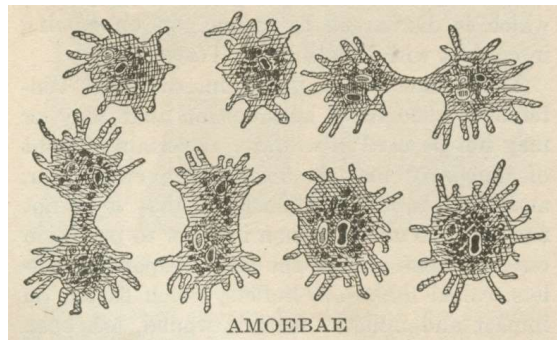
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Problem-solving as *procreation*



**Evolution is the most successful
problem solving strategy**

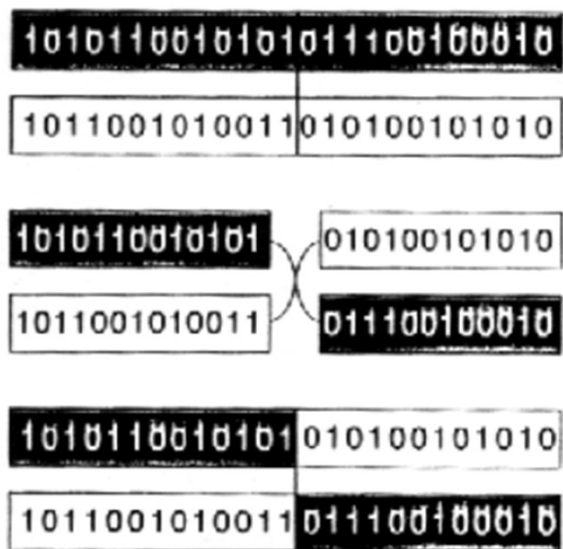


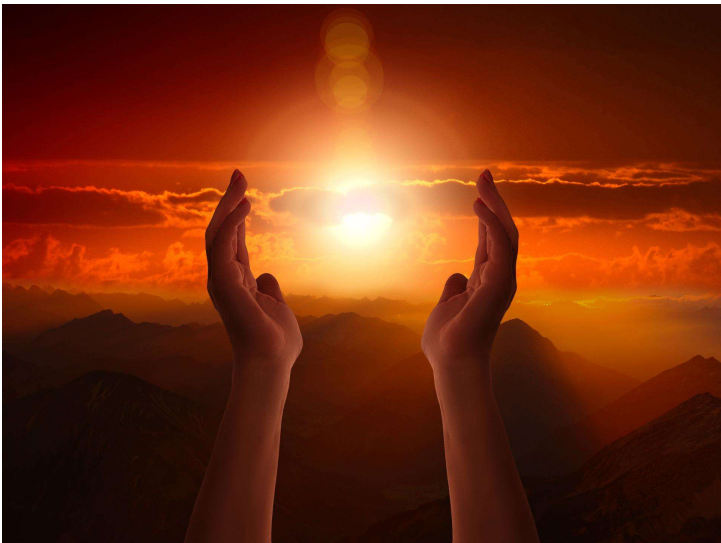
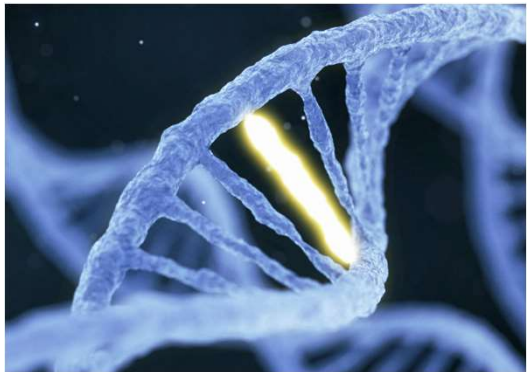
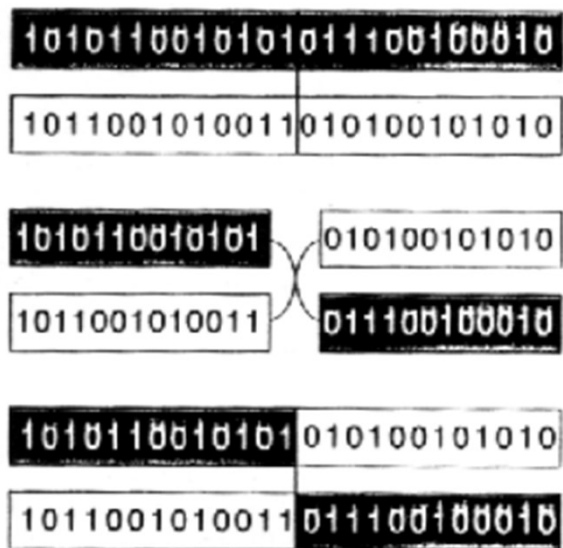


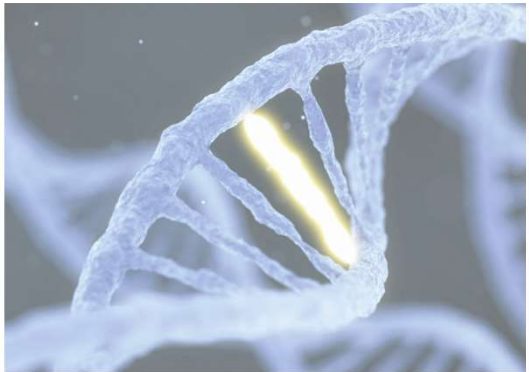
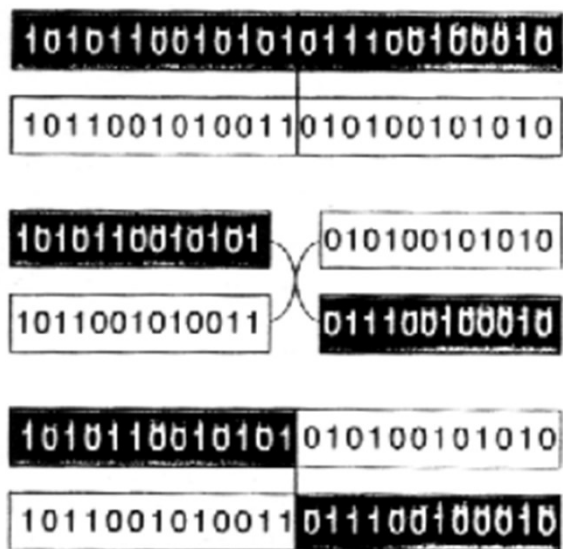


A more complicated problem

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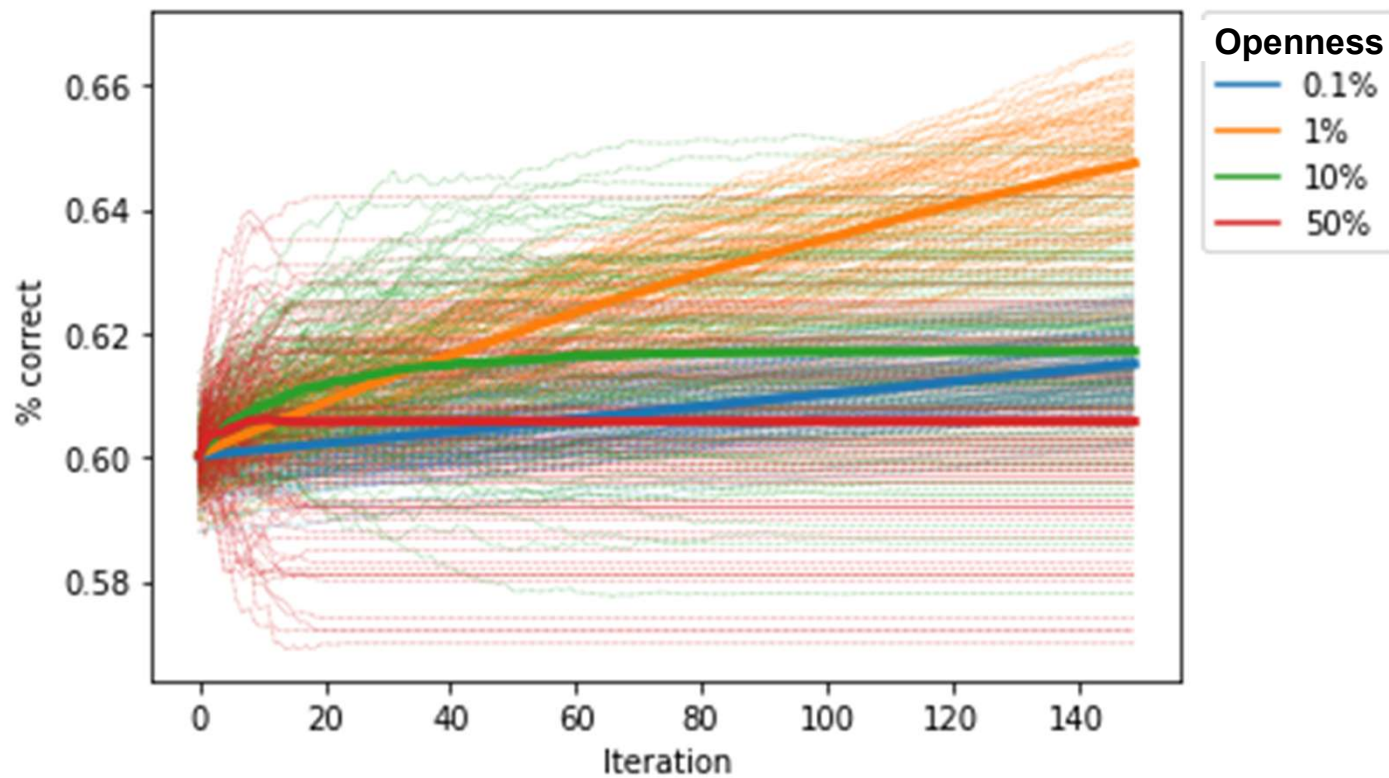


My basic model

- Agents **take a guess** at the start (60% accurate)
- Each round:
 - **Meet** one other agent in their team of 12
 - Randomly **combine** their guess with the other's (by taking a random chunk of specified length)
 - **Take a vote** in their team whether new guess is better than old guess – if so, update their guess



Initial results – mean accuracy of agents



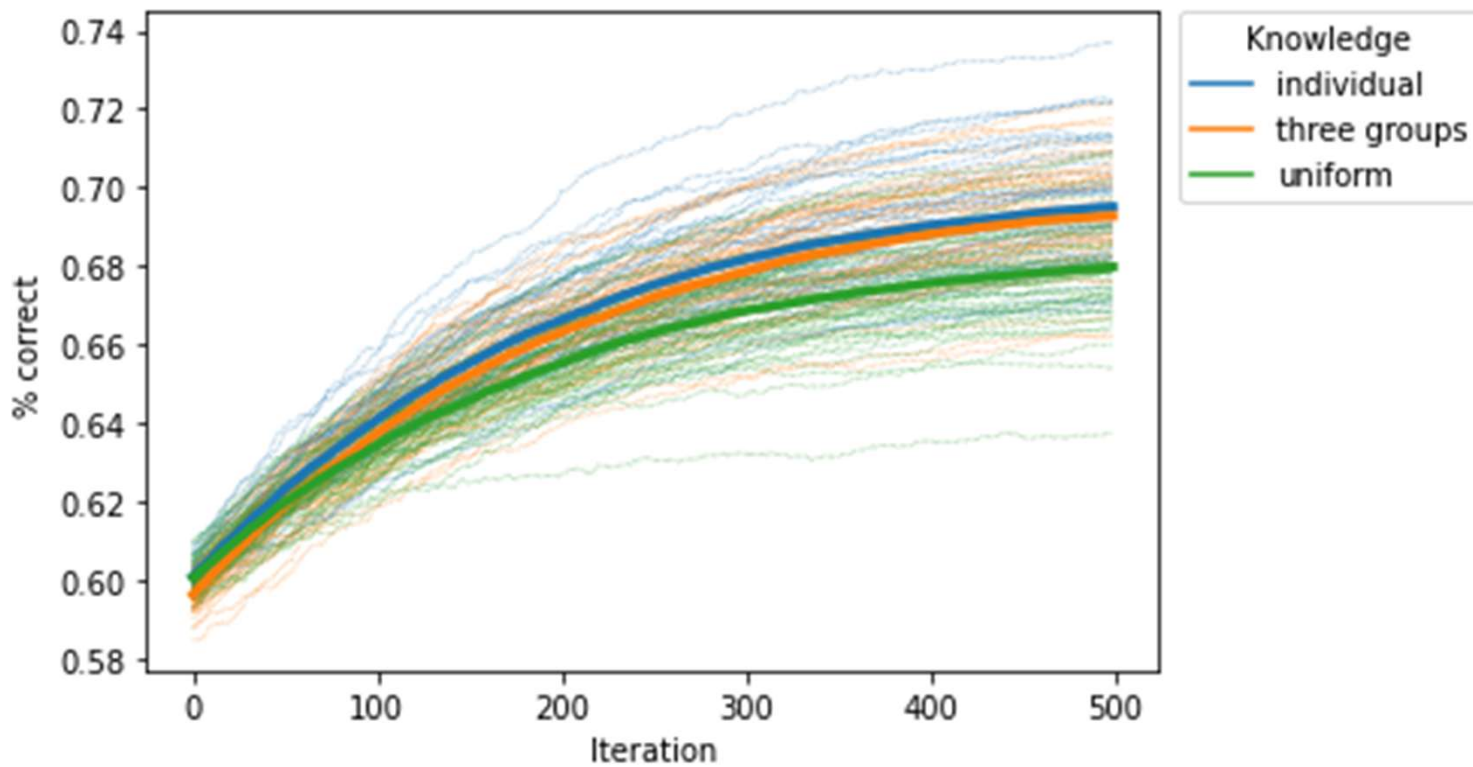


Adding cognitive diversity

- Agents now tend to know about **different parts** of the solution
- Still 60% accurate on average – but now based on **different distributions**
 - Either group-based (e.g., from different functions)
 - Or individual (e.g., own experiences)

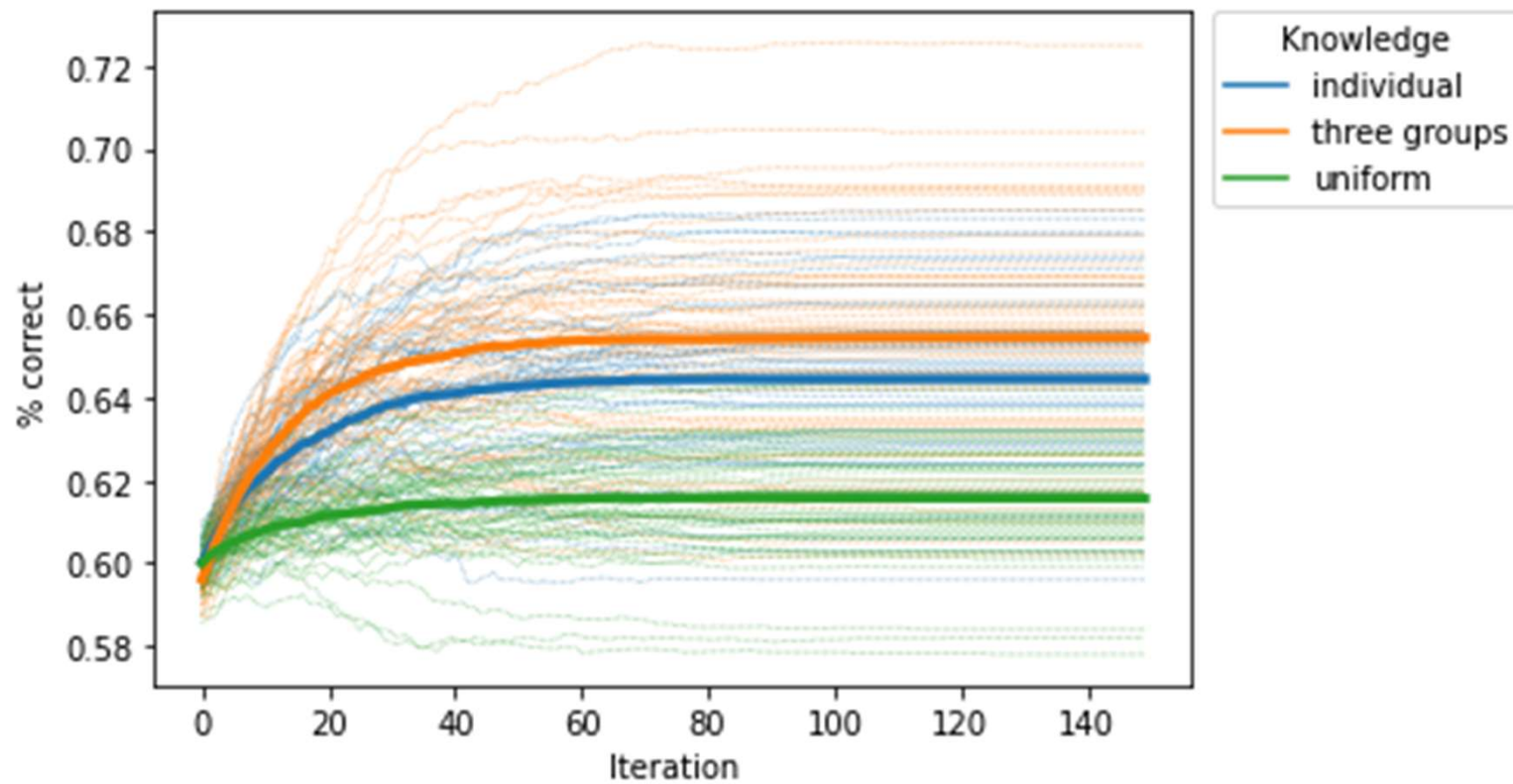


With 1% openness it takes a while





With 10% openness the pattern is clear





So what?

- **Teams outperform any individual** by pooling their knowledge
- **Diverse teams do better** over time
- Need to maintain diversity – again, **too much convergence is wasteful**
- (Omniscient leaders are very helpful)



Why does the voting work?

Wisdom of crowds (Galton)



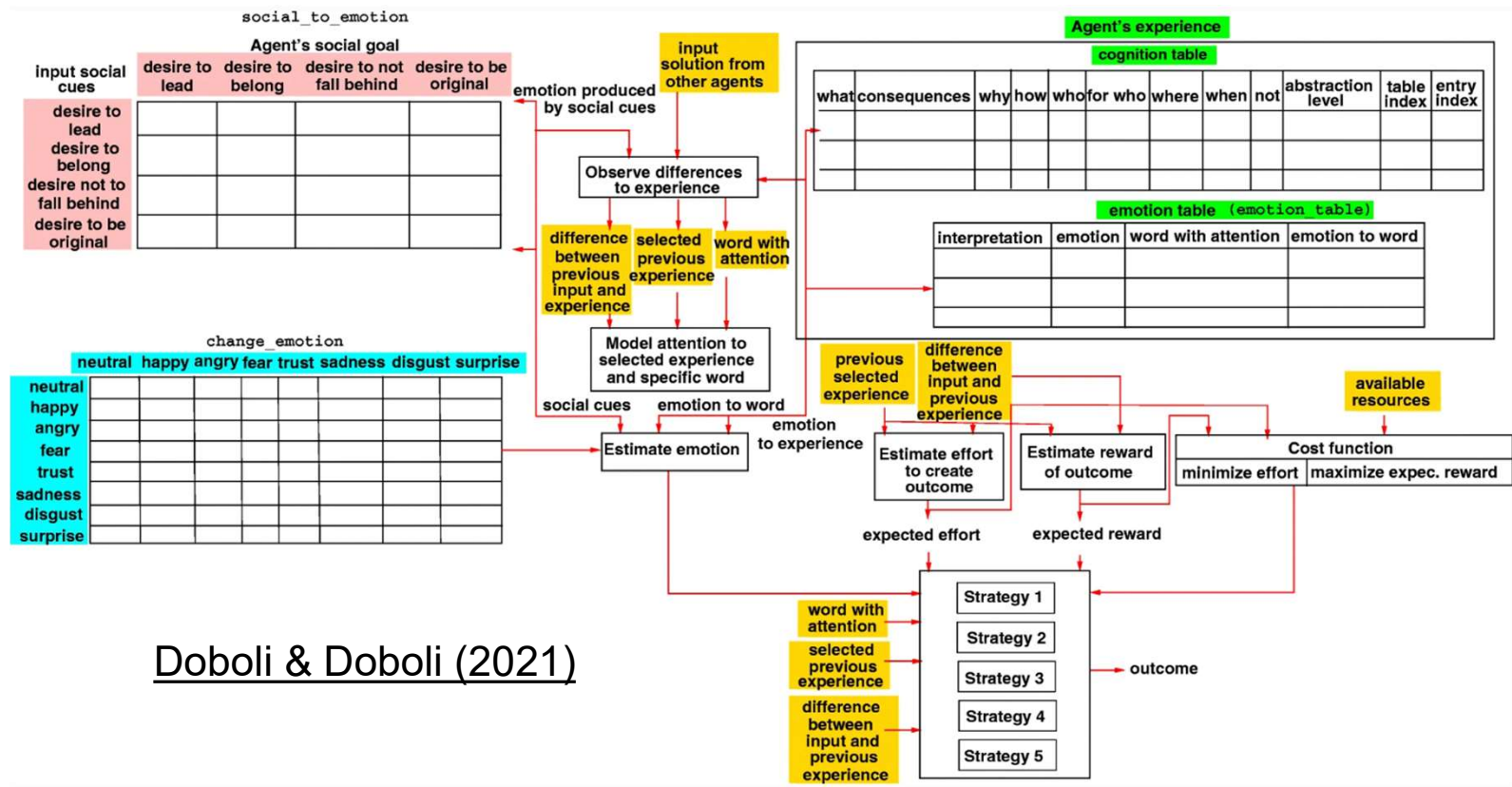
Diversity prediction theorem (Page)

*Diversity in predictions
reduces collective error*

*NB: any awareness of knowledge areas
would further boost performance*



NOT THAT!





But ...

- Further explore impact of **communication barriers** and **biases**
- Consider whether **maximum diversity** is best
- Consider how external information (e.g., experiments) and meta-cognition can support **evaluation of ideas**



Thanks!

Any **questions** ?

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