# Article information:

Group decision-making is optimal in adolescence - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6197285/>

# Article summary:

1. Group decision-making is required in early life and central to a functioning society, but there is little research on group decision-making in adolescence.

2. A study tested the optimality of group decision-making at different stages of adolescence using a psychophysical task and found that both adolescent groups achieved a level of joint performance expected under optimal integration of their individual information into a joint decision.

3. The results suggest that young adolescents’ joint, but not individual, performance deteriorated over time, but overall, the findings attest to the competencies rather than shortcomings of adolescent social behavior.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Group decision-making is optimal in adolescence" presents a study that aimed to test the optimality of group decision-making at different stages of adolescence. The authors argue that while there is research on adolescent decision-making in 'static' social contexts, such as risk-taking in the presence of peers, there is little research on how the profound neuro-cognitive changes associated with adolescence affect the ability of adolescents to make decisions as part of a group. The study used a psychophysical task to study group decision-making in male pre-to-early adolescents (8- to 13-year-olds) and mid-to-late adolescents (14- to 17-year-olds). The results showed that both adolescent groups achieved a level of joint performance expected under optimal integration of their individual information into a joint decision.

Overall, the article provides an interesting perspective on group decision-making in adolescence. However, there are some potential biases and limitations that need to be considered. Firstly, the sample size was relatively small, consisting only of male participants. This limits the generalizability of the findings and raises questions about whether similar results would be obtained with larger and more diverse samples.

Secondly, while the authors acknowledge that there is research on adolescent decision-making in 'static' social contexts, they do not fully explore how these findings might relate to their own study. For example, previous research has shown that peer influence can have a significant impact on adolescent behavior and decision-making. It would be interesting to see how this factor might influence group decision-making in the context of this study.

Thirdly, while the authors claim that their results are consistent with recent findings attesting to the competencies, rather than shortcomings, of adolescent social behavior, they do not fully explore potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings. For example, it could be argued that while adolescents may be competent at certain types of social interactions (such as group decision-making), they may still be prone to sub-optimal decision-making in other contexts.

Finally, the article does not fully explore potential risks or limitations associated with group decision-making in adolescence. For example, it is possible that group decision-making could lead to conformity pressures or social biases that could negatively impact decision outcomes. It would be interesting to see future research exploring these potential risks and limitations.

In conclusion, while the article provides an interesting perspective on group decision-making in adolescence, there are some potential biases and limitations that need to be considered. Future research should aim to address these limitations and provide a more comprehensive understanding of how adolescent decision-making and social behavior develop over time.

# Topics for further research:

* Peer influence on adolescent decision-making
* Gender differences in group decision-making in adolescence
* Potential risks of group decision-making in adolescence
* Impact of social biases on group decision-making
* Development of decision-making skills in adolescence
* Comparison of group decision-making in adolescence and adulthood

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/384d4c70df639e9310701045072a7e3f>