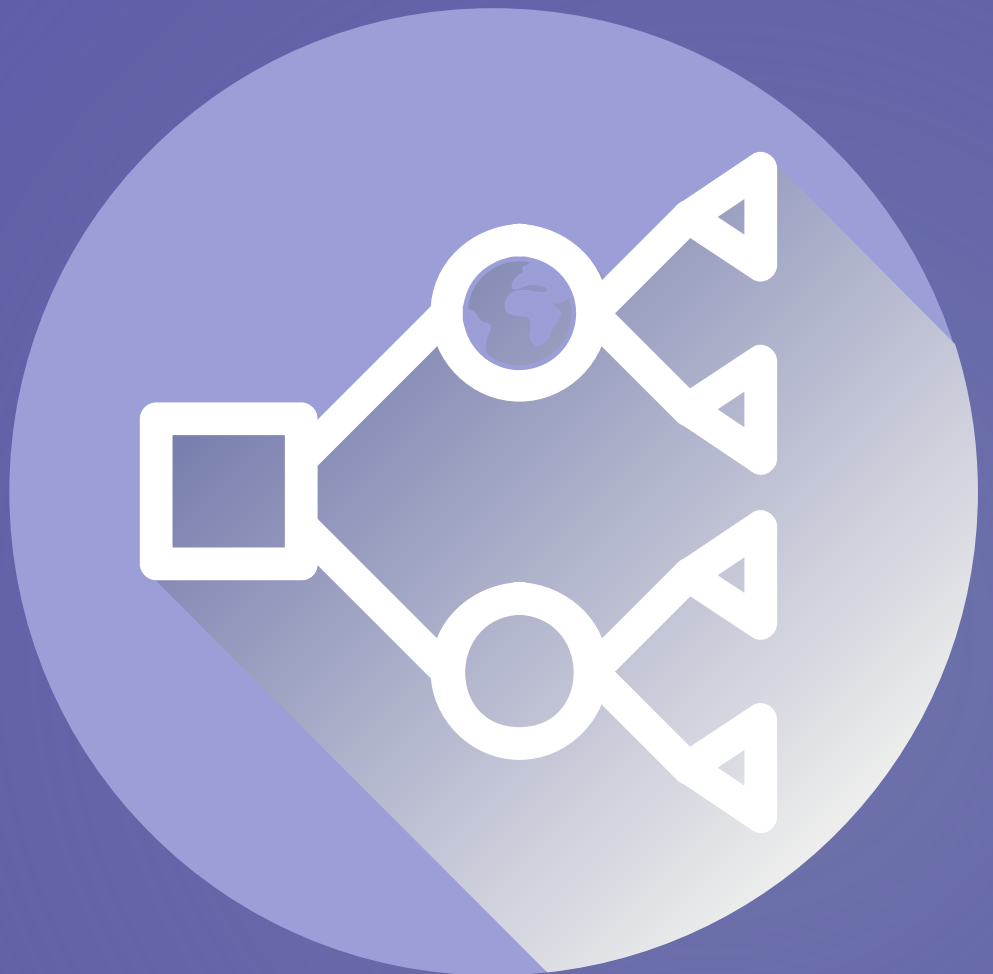
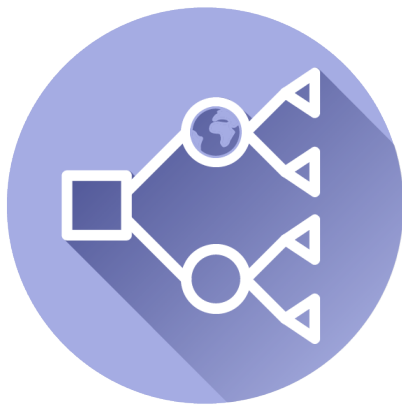


Society for

JUDGMENT AND DECISION MAKING

Newsletter





SOCIETY FOR JUDGMENT AND DECISION MAKING

Society for Judgment and Decision Making Newsletter

Volume 45, Number 1, March 2026

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Executive Board 2025–2026

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Masthead

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The SJDM Newsletter, published electronically four times a year, welcomes short submissions and book reviews from individuals and groups. Essays should: have fewer than 400 words, use inline citations and no reference list, not include a bio (a URL or email is acceptable).

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Society membership: Requests for information concerning membership in the Society for Judgment and Decision Making should be sent to the Secretary/Treasurer.

SJDM Featured Research Papers

SJDM Featured Research Papers

- Costello, T. H., Pelrine, K., Kowal, M., Arechar, A. A., Godbout, J.-F., Gleave, A., Rand, D., & Pennycook, G. (2026). Large language models can effectively convince people to believe conspiracies. arXiv. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2601.05050>
 - *What we love about this paper is how it helps us understand the role of AI in promoting and debunking misinformation. Preregistration and open practices enhance credibility.*
- Becker, J., Almaatouq, A., & Horvát, E.-Á. (2021). Network Structures of Collective Intelligence: The Contingent Benefits of Group Discussion. arXiv. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2009.07202>
 - *What we love about this paper is how it attempts to reconcile conflicting findings on whether groups come to more or less accurate judgments than do individuals. Preregistration and open practices enhance credibility.*
- Strueder, J. D., Looi, T., Clark, P. M., Cockburn, J., & Windschitl, P. D. (2026). Optimistic Predictions Under Uncertainty: Active Information Search Both Supports and Constrains Motivated Bias [Preprint]. PsyArXiv. https://osf.io/preprints/psyarxiv/pm6k4_v1/
 - *What we love about this paper is how it digs down into the processes that enable and constrain desirability biases and wishful thinking. Preregistration and open practices enhance credibility.*

- Sun, C., Cryder, C., & Rick, S. (2025). A Co-Branding Conundrum: Consumers Underuse Co-Branded Credit Cards Outside of Their Featured Brands. SSRN. <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=4494708>
 - *What we love about this paper is that it identifies a novel error in consumer choice and offers a compelling explanation to account for it. Preregistration and open practices enhance credibility.*
- Connolly, D. J., & Loewenstein, G. (2026). How Memory Crystallizes the Past: Memories Become More Consistent Over Time Due to Differential, Nonconstant Change. SSRN. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.6030316>
 - *What we love about this paper is that it begins with uncontroversial premises and builds a simple explanation for key features of human memory. Preregistration and open practices enhance credibility.*

SJDM’s list of Featured Research list includes five featured articles each quarter. We will favor empirical research that employs rigorous open practices, including open access, pre-registration, data, materials, and code. We intend to feature unpublished work and may conduct our own reviews to assess quality. We are unlikely to feature papers hidden behind journal paywalls.

We hope you will submit your papers [\[here\]](#), especially unpublished papers, for future consideration.

Announcements

Jon Baron (jonathanbaron7 at gmail.com) writes:

The latest issue of the Society's journal, Judgment and Decision Making, is available at <http://journal.sjdm.org>

Don A Moore (dm at berkeley.edu) writes:

Please submit your unpublished papers to SJDM's Featured Research. We want to help publicize your good work to interested scholars in the SJDM community.

Thus far, most of the Featured Research papers have been in print or in press, but that is only because we have received so few unpublished submissions. You can help change that by [\[submitting\]](#) your unpublished papers that you posted on a preprint server. We will solicit reviews that we hope will provide useful feedback to you for improving the paper.*

Thanks to all those who are supporting this idealistic project.

*The review process, as currently envisioned, would consist of just one round. We would solicit feedback from (a couple of) reviewers. Those assessments would inform decisions about which papers to feature. Authors would not be expected to respond to the reviews. If your paper is featured, we might ask permission to make the reviews public.

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-January/010477.html>

Jon Baron (jonathanbaron7 at gmail.com) writes:

I was reminded yesterday that I have once again neglected to post “recent” articles from JDM (the journal of SJDM and EADM), for the entire year of 2025. The last time I did this was October 2024 [\[link\]](#).

Now I am posting the articles from the end of 2024 that did not make it into that post. To access the full articles you can go to the journal’s [\[web site\]](#) which has a search box at the top.

- Beyond analytic bounds: Re-evaluating predictive power in risky decision models by Or David Agassi, Ori Plonsky. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 27 November 2024, e35.
 - Research in behavioral decision-making has produced many models of decision under risk. To improve our understanding of choice under risk, it is essential to perform rigorous model comparisons over large sets of decision settings to find which models are most useful. Recently, such large-scale comparisons have produced conflicting conclusions: A variant of cumulative prospect theory (CPT) was the best model in a study by He, Analytis, and Bhatia (2022), whereas variants of the model BEAST were the best in two choice prediction competitions. This study delves into these contradictions to identify and explore the underlying reasons. We replicate and extend the analysis by He et al., this time incorporating BEAST, which was previously excluded because it cannot be analytically estimated. Our results show that while CPT excels in systematically hand-crafted tasks, BEAST—originally designed for broader decision-making contexts—matches or even surpasses CPT’s performance when choice tasks are randomly selected, and predictions are made for new, unknown decision makers. This success of BEAST, very different from classical decision models—as it does not assume, for example, subjective transformations of outcomes and probabilities—puts into question previous conclusions concerning the underlying psychological mechanisms of choice under risk. Our results challenge the field to expand beyond established evaluating techniques and highlight the importance of an inclusive approach toward nonanalytic models, like BEAST, to achieve more objective insights into decision-making behavior.

- Group collaboration reduces delay discounting of intertemporal choices and its duration by Xiaowei Geng, Yating Zhao, Shiyuan Xu, Xinye Sun, Xiaolin Zhou. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 25 November 2024, e34.
 - Many real-world intertemporal decisions involve a group of two or more individuals making consensual decisions through group collaboration. Here, we ask how group collaboration affects intertemporal choices. In two experiments, participants completed intertemporal choices individually first (the precollaboration phase). Then, participants were placed into groups of two or three and completed a similar intertemporal task, with the group arriving at a consensual decision on each trial (the group collaboration phase). Finally, participants once again completed the intertemporal choices individually (the postcollaboration phase). Results showed that after group collaboration, the delay discounting significantly decreased compared to before collaboration both at group level and at individual level. The effect of group collaboration on individual intertemporal choices was no longer discernible by 1 week later. Therefore, the current research demonstrates the effectiveness of group collaboration and provides a way to nudge both groups and individuals to make farsighted choices.
- A note on judgments and behavior: Distancing and Corona virus exposure by Ola Svenson, Inés Duce Gimeno, Mats Nilsson, Ilkka Salo, Torun Lindholm. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 25 November 2024, e33.
 - In a questionnaire, participants judged the increase in SARS-CoV-2 virus exposure when moving closer to an infected person. Earlier studies have shown that the actual increase in virus exposure is underestimated and the present study replicated and extended these studies. The primary purpose was to investigate to what extent questionnaire judgments about hypothetical situations can predict judgments and actual behavior in real physical space. Participants responded to a questionnaire and the same participants also took part in a parallel study that was conducted in a room with a mannequin representing a virus infected person. The earlier reported bias in the perception of exposure as a function of distance

to a virus source was replicated in the questionnaire and the physical laboratory study. A linear function connected median exposure judgments at the same distances from a virus source in the questionnaire and in the laboratory, $R^2 = 0.99$. When asked to move to a distance that would give a prescribed exposure level, a linear function described the relationship between questionnaire distance judgments and moves to distances in the physical space, $R^2 = 0.95$. We concluded that questionnaire data about perceived virus exposures are reliable indicators of real behavior. For health reasons, the significant underestimations of the steep increase of virus exposure during an approach to a virus source need to be stressed in communications to policy makers, the public, professionals working close to clients, nursing staff, and other care providers.

- Can simulated experience be harnessed to help people make investment decisions? by Tomás Lejarraga, Kavitha Ranganathan, Dirk U. Wulff. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 22 November 2024, e24.
 - To make profitable investment decisions, investors must know and understand their risks. They can learn about these risks in different ways. Evidence suggests that investors who learn from a ‘risk tool’ simulator perceive financial risk more accurately, feel more informed and confident, and thus take on more financial risk. We attempt a conceptual replication of these findings, exploring whether they extend from kind to wicked environments and to investors with some investment experience. We conducted four studies online, amounting to 3,804 participants, and observe that neither the risk tool nor any of the other risk communication interventions lead to different risk taking or to different subjective representations of risk relative to a control condition in which participants received no intervention. We evaluated several moderators, but none could explain the absence of an intervention effect, suggesting that the effect of risk tools and other interventions could be limited.
- Revisiting the impact of singularity on the Identified Victim Effect: Replication and extension of Kogut and Ritov (2005a) Study 2 by Rajarshi Majumder, Yik Long Tai,

Ignazio Ziano, Gilad Feldman. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 22 November 2024, e26.

- The identified victim effect is the phenomenon in which people tend to contribute more to identified than to unidentified victims. Kogut and Ritov (*Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, 18(3), 157–167, 2005) found that the identified victim effect was limited to a single victim and driven by empathic emotions. In a pre-registered experiment with an online U.S. American MTurk sample on CloudResearch (N = 2003), we conducted a close replication and extension of Experiment 2 from Kogut and Ritov (*Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, 18(3), 157–167, 2005). The replication findings failed to provide empirical support for the identified single victim effect hypothesis since we found no evidence of differences in willingness to contribute when comparing a single identified victim to a single unidentified victim ($\eta_p^2 = .00$, 90% CI [0.00, 0.00]), and no indication for the target article’s interaction between singularity and identifiability (original: $\eta_p^2 = .062$, 90% CI [0.01, 0.15]; replication: $\eta_p^2 = .00$, 90% CI [0.00, 0.00]). Extending the replication to conduct a conceptual replication of Kogut and Ritov (*Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 104(2), 150–157, 2007), we investigated a boundary condition of the effect—group belonging. We found support for an ingroup bias in helping behaviors and indications for empathic emotions and perceived responsibility contributing to this effect. We discuss differences between our study and the target article and implications for the literature on the identified victim effect.
- Individual differences in overconfidence: A new measurement approach by Jabin Binnendyk, Gordon Pennycook. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 22 November 2024, e28.
 - Overconfidence plays a role in a large number of individual decision biases and has been considered a ‘meta-bias’ for this reason. However, since overconfidence is measured behaviorally with respect to particular tasks (in which performance varies across individuals), it is unclear whether people generally vary in terms of

their general overconfidence. We investigated this issue using a novel measure: the Generalized Overconfidence Task (GOT). The GOT is a difficult perception test that asks participants to identify objects in fuzzy ('adversarial') images. Critically, participants' estimated performance on the task is not related to their actual performance. Instead, variation in estimated performance, we argue, arises from generalized overconfidence, that is, people indicating a cognitive skill for which they have no basis. In a series of studies (total $N = 1,293$), the GOT was more predictive when looking at a broad range of behavioral outcomes than two other overestimation tasks (cognitive and numeracy) and did not display substantial overlap with conceptually related measures (Studies 1a and 1b). In Studies 2a and 2b, the GOT showed superior reliability in a test-retest design compared to the other overconfidence measures (i.e., cognitive and numeracy measures), particularly when collecting confidence ratings after each image and an estimated performance score. Finally, the GOT is a strong predictor of a host of behavioral outcomes, including conspiracy beliefs, bullshit receptivity, overclaiming, and the ability to discern news headlines.

- Judgments and beliefs about climate change: measurement, stability, and behavioral consequences by Benjamin E. Hilbig. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 22 November 2024, e32.
 - In light of the growing threat of climate change and urgency of mitigation at the societal and individual level, an exponentially growing body of research has addressed how and what people think about climate change—ranging from basic judgments of truth and attitudes about risk to predictions of future outcomes. However, the field is also beset by a striking variety of items and scales used to measure climate change beliefs, with notable differences in content, untested structural assumptions, and unsatisfactory or unknown psychometric properties. In a series of four studies (total $N = 2,678$), scales for the assessment of climate change beliefs are developed that are comprehensive and balanced in content and psychometrically sound. The latent construct structure is tested, and evidence

of high rank-order stability (1-year retest-reliability) and predictive validity (for policy preferences and actual behavior) provided.

- Assessing patience and predictivity validity for mixed sign intertemporal choices by Wade Sean Mansell, Ye Li, David Hardisty. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 21 November 2024, e30.
 - Most research on intertemporal choice has examined choices between smaller, sooner gains and larger, later gains. A much smaller number of papers have examined intertemporal choices for losses. In this article, we explore whether mixed-sign choices with both gains and losses may better correlate with real-world behaviors. In two high-powered studies (pilot: $N = 3,200$; main study: $N = 7,000$), participants completed one of four normatively equivalent measures consisting of pure gain, pure loss, or mixed sign (Gain-Now-Loss-Later or Loss-Now-Gain-Later) intertemporal choices. Participants also self-reported a large number of demographic measures and real-world choice behaviors thought to be linked to intertemporal choice. The results indicate that (1) mixed-sign intertemporal choices yield more patient time preferences than pure-gain choices but less patient than pure-loss choices and (2) pure-gain intertemporal choices yield equivalent or superior predictive power across a range of real-world intertemporal choice behaviors.
- Editorial: The transition to an established publisher: Annual Report 2023 and looking ahead by Jonathan Baron, Mandeep Dhami, Andreas Glöckner. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 21 November 2024, e27.
- Advice taking when the stakes are high: Evidence from a game show by Erik Løhre, Torleif Halkjelsvik. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 21 November 2024, e25.
 - Research on advice taking has demonstrated a phenomenon of egocentric discounting: people weight their own estimates more than advice from others. However, this research is mostly conducted in highly controlled lab settings with low or no

stakes. We used unique data from a game show on Norwegian television to investigate advice taking in a high stakes and highly public setting. Parallel to the standard procedure in judge–advisor systems studies, contestants give numerical estimates for several tasks and solicit advice (another estimate) from three different sources during the game. The average weight of advice was 0.58, indicating that contestants weighted advice more than their own estimates. Of potential predictors of weight of advice, we did not detect associations with the use of intuition (e.g., gut feeling, guessing) and advice source (family, celebrities, average of viewers from hometown), but own estimation success (the proportion of previous rounds won) was associated with less weight of advice. Solicitation of advice was associated with higher stakes. Together with the relatively high weight on advice, this suggests that participants considered the advice valuable. On average, estimates did not improve much after advice taking, and the potential for improvement by averaging estimates and advice was negligible. We discuss different factors that could contribute to these findings, including stakes, solicited versus unsolicited advice, task difficulty, and high public scrutiny. The results suggest that highly controlled lab studies may not give an accurate representation of advice taking in high stakes and highly public settings.

- In political judgment contrast is stronger than assimilation, especially when polarization is high by Yoav Ganzach. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 21 November 2024, e22.
 - Past research suggested that assimilation (i.e., the tendency to exaggerate the similarity between one’s ideological position and the position of a preferred political object) is stronger than contrast (i.e., the tendency to exaggerate the dissimilarity between one’s ideological position and the position of a non-preferred political object). However, critiques of this research argue that this conclusion is unwarranted because it is biased toward assimilation appearing stronger than contrast. In the current study, we examine the ideological judgments of American presidential candidates between 1972 and 2020 and analyze all available subjects (in contrast to

previous studies that relied primarily on data collected in the 1970s and 1980s and analyzed only subjects who actually voted), and show that, in these years, contrast was stronger than assimilation. We also show that during these years, there was very little change in assimilation but a substantial increase in contrast. We attribute this change to increased polarization among the American electorate.

- Chasing emotional losses: Negative subjective affect is linked to increased risk-seeking behavior both within and between individuals by Daniel Bennett, Ashleigh Fulton, Laura Forbes. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 21 November 2024, e31.
 - The literature on emotion and risk-taking is large and heterogeneous. Whereas some studies have found that positive emotions increase risk-taking and negative emotions increase risk aversion, others have found just the opposite. In this study, we investigated this question in the context of a risky decision-making task with embedded high-resolution sampling of participants' subjective emotional valence. Across two large-scale experiments ($N = 329$ and 524), we consistently found evidence for a negative association between self-reported emotional valence and risk-taking behaviors. That is, more negative subjective affect was associated with increased risk-seeking, and more positive subjective affect was associated with increased risk aversion. This effect was evident both when we compared participants with different levels of mean emotional valence as well as when we considered within-participant emotional fluctuations over the course of the task. Prospect-theoretic computational modeling analyses suggested that both between- and within-participant effects were driven by an effect of emotional valence on the curvature of the subjective utility function (i.e., increased risk tolerance in more negative emotional states), as well as by an effect of within-person emotion fluctuations on loss aversion. We interpret findings in terms of a tendency for participants in negative emotional states to choose high-risk, high-reward options in an attempt to improve their emotional state.
- Applying the sour grapes/sweet lemons rationalization to change beliefs and prefer-

ences: Reducing public concerns about vaccine safety and enhancing their willingness to get vaccinated by Si-Yuan Du, Chun Zhang, Jia-Tao Ma, Mandura Nharen, Yi-Xin Dai, Pei-Wei Li, Ning Zhao, Yu Zheng, Shu Li. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 21 November 2024, e29.

- This study examined the sour grapes/sweet lemons rationalization through 2 conditions: ‘attainable’ (sweet lemons) and ‘unattainable’ (sour grapes), reflecting China’s 2019-nCoV vaccination strategy. The aim was to find ways to change people’s beliefs and preferences regarding vaccines by easing their safety concerns and encouraging more willingness to get vaccinated. An online survey was conducted from January 22 to 27, 2021, with 3,123 residents across 30 provinces and municipalities in the Chinese mainland. The direction of belief and preference changed in line with the sour grapes/sweet lemons rationalization. Using hypothetical and real contrasts, we compared those for whom the vaccine was relatively unattainable (‘sour grapes’ condition) with those who could get the vaccine easily (‘sweet lemons’). Whether the vaccine was attainable was determined in the early stage of the vaccine roll-out by membership in a select group of workers that was supposed to be vaccinated to the greatest extent possible, or, by being in the second stage when the vaccine was available to all. The attainable conditions demonstrated higher evaluation in vaccine safety, higher willingness to be vaccinated, and lower willingness to wait and see. Hence, we propose that the manipulation of vaccine attainability, which formed the basis of the application of sour grapes/sweet lemons rationalization, can be utilized as a means to manipulate the choice architecture to nudge individuals to ease vaccine safety concerns, reducing wait-and-see tendencies, and enhancing vaccination willingness. This approach can expedite universal vaccination and its associated benefits in future scenarios resembling the 2019-nCoV vaccine rollout.
- Evaluating science: A comparison of human and AI reviewers by Anna Shcherbiak, Hooman Habibnia, Robert Böhm, Susann Fiedler. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 21 November 2024, e21.

- Scientists have started to explore whether novel artificial intelligence (AI) tools based on large language models, such as GPT-4, could support the scientific peer review process. We sought to understand (i) whether AI versus human reviewers are able to distinguish between made-up AI-generated and human-written conference abstracts reporting on actual research, and (ii) how the quality assessments by AI versus human reviewers of the reported research correspond to each other. We conducted a large-scale field experiment during a medium-sized scientific conference, relying on 305 human-written and 20 AI-written abstracts that were reviewed either by AI or 217 human reviewers. The results show that human reviewers and GPTZero were better in discerning (AI vs. human) authorship than GPT-4. Regarding quality assessments, there was rather low agreement between both human–human and human–AI reviewer pairs, but AI reviewers were more aligned with human reviewers in classifying the very best abstracts. This indicates that AI could become a prescreening tool for scientific abstracts. The results are discussed with regard to the future development and use of AI tools during the scientific peer review process.
- The centrality of reasoning in moral judgments: First- and third-party evaluations of cheating by Tal Waltzer, Arvid Samuelson, Audun Dahl. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 21 November 2024, e23.
 - What role does reasoning about moral principles play in people’s judgments about what is right or wrong? According to one view, reasoning usually plays little role. People tend to do what suits their self-interests and concoct moral reasons afterward to justify their own behavior. Thus, in this view, people are far more forgiving of their own violations than of others’ violations. According to a contrasting view, principled reasoning generally guides judgments and decisions about our own and others’ actions. This view predicts that people usually can, and do, articulate the principles that guide their moral judgments and decisions. The present research examined a phenomenon at the center of these debates: students’ evaluations of academic cheating. Across three studies, we used structured interviews and online

surveys to examine first- and third-party judgments and reasoning about cheating events. Third-party scenarios were derived from students' own accounts of cheating events and manipulated based on the reasons students provided. Findings supported the view that reasoning is central to evaluations of cheating. Participants articulated reasons consistent with their judgments about their own and others' actions. The findings advance classic debates about reasoning in morality and exemplify a paradigm that can bring further advances.

- Cost predictions as theory of mind by Amy Howard, Claudia Sehl, Stephanie Denison, Ori Friedman. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 20 November 2024, e20.
 - People often predict that they, and others, will be biased by sunk costs—they think that investing in an object or goal increases how much one values or wants it. In this article, we use sunk cost predictions to look at people's theory of mind and their conceptions of mental life. More specifically, we ask which mental states and motivations are seen as underlying the bias. To investigate this, participants in two preregistered experiments predicted whether different kinds of agents would be biased by sunk costs, and also assessed the agents' mental abilities. Participants predicted that some kinds of agents (e.g., human adults and children, robots) would show the sunk cost bias and that others would not (e.g., raccoons and human babies). These predictions were strongly related to the participants' assessments of whether the different kinds of agents are capable of seeing actions as wasteful, but also related to their assessments of the agents' capacities to feel regret and frustration.
- The role of game riskiness on the expectation-cooperation link in social dilemmas and its relations with fear and greed by Gary Ting Tat Ng, Wing Tung Au, Derek Chun Kiu Lai. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 22 October 2024, e19.
 - Game riskiness is an index to describe the variance of outcomes of choosing cooperation relative to that of choosing defection in prisoner's dilemmas (PD). When

the variance of cooperation is larger (smaller) than that of defection, the PD is labeled as a more-risky PD (less-risky PD). This article extends the previous work on game riskiness by examining its moderating role on the effect of expectation on cooperation under various PDs. We found across three studies that game riskiness moderated the effect of expectation on cooperation such that the effect of expectation on cooperation was larger in more-risky PDs than in less-risky counterparts. This effect was observed in N-person PD (Study 1), PD presented in both gain and loss domains (Study 2), and PD where expectation was manipulated instead of measured (Study 3). Furthermore, we found that participants cooperated more in PDs presented in the gain domain compared to those presented in the loss domain, and this effect was again moderated by game riskiness. In addition, we illustrated mathematically that game riskiness is related to other established indices of PD, including the index of cooperation, fear index, and greed index. This article identified game riskiness as a robust situational factor that can impact decisions in social dilemmas. It also provided insights into the underlying motivations of cooperation and defection under different expectations and how game riskiness can be utilized in cooperation research.

- Americans believe in the benevolence of nature, and this belief is not lower in people who have experienced natural disasters by Paul Rozin, Richard Chen, Sydney E. Scott, Corey Cusimano. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 09 October 2024, e18.
 - American and European adults prefer natural products and often pay premiums to purchase natural products. They may do this because they believe natural products are better, either functionally or inherently. We present a measure that assesses belief in the ‘benevolence of nature’ across a range of products and a range of situations, including safety, sensory appeal, and effectiveness. American adults show a substantial belief in the benevolence of nature. This belief is sometimes erroneous, with participants attributing higher quality to some natural products that are in fact inferior to their artificial counterparts. In support of the belief

that natural products are inherently better, many participants express a preference for a natural as opposed to an artificial product when both are stipulated to be chemically identical or to have identical effects. An original set of 24 items to measure belief in the benevolence of nature is refined into a more useful 10-item scale, and correlations with related scales are assessed. Belief in the benevolence of nature is not lower in participants who have experienced at least one natural disaster.

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-February/010497.html>

Jon Baron (jonathanbaron7 at gmail.com) writes:

Recently I explained that I had neglected to announce new articles in JDM since October 2024, and I posted a list of the last few 2024 articles: [\[link\]](#)

Below are the articles from all of 2025. Derek Koehler made this list of citations using Zotero. The links should take you to the articles in most mail clients. I plan to continue to post announcements of new articles every 3 months. The format will probably be different.

- Akker, M. van den, & Sunstein, C. R. (2025). Do people like financial nudges? *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e2. [\[link\]](#)
- Azad, Z. R., Cohen, D., & Hahnel, U. J. J. (2025a). Recurrent carbon labels induce bipartisan effects in environmental choices under risk. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e12. [\[link\]](#)
- Azad, Z. R., Cohen, D., & Hahnel, U. J. J. (2025b). Recurrent carbon labels induce bipartisan effects in environmental choices under risk – ERRATUM. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e18. [\[link\]](#)
- Barlow, M., Doan, T., Friedman, O., & Denison, S. (2025). Probability matching and statistical naïveté. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e37. [\[link\]](#)

- Barokas, G., Danziger, S., & Riff, S. (2025). Foreign language mitigates home bias. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e47. [\[link\]](#)
- Birnbaum, M. H., & Rouvère, J. (2025). Range-frequency models of within-subjects contextual effects: Salary satisfaction. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e24. [\[link\]](#)
- Bonafé-Pontes, A., Bastos, R. C., & Pilati, R. (2025). Actively Open-Minded Thinking About Evidence (AOT-E) Scale: Adaptation and Evidence of Validity in a Brazilian Sample. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e3. [\[link\]](#)
- Boyle, P. J., Russo, J. E., & Kim, J. (2025). When deciding creates overconfidence. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e15. [\[link\]](#)
- Carpenter, J., & Munro, D. (2025). Do losses trigger deliberative reasoning? *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e11. [\[link\]](#)
- Chandrashekar, S. P., & Feldman, G. (2025). On the process and value of direct close replications: A rejoinder to Shafir and Cheek's (2024) commentary on Chandrashekar et al. (2021). *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e34. [\[link\]](#)
- Dewitt, S. H., Liefgreen, A., Adler, N., & Strittmatter, L. E. (2025). 'Please explain your response': A guide to uncovering cognitive processes from open-text box data using pragmatic and reflexive content analysis. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e39. [\[link\]](#)
- Dimitrov, V., & Shafer, G. (2025). The martingale index: A measure of self-deception in betting and finance. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e26. [\[link\]](#)
- Dora, J., Sullivan-Toole, H., Zhang, C., Opdahl, M., & King, K. M. (2025). Alcohol intoxication and negative mood similarly affect reward learning but not punishment learning in the Iowa gambling task. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e45. [\[link\]](#)
- Engel, C., & Simon, D. (2025). Sabotaging competitors, both real and illusory. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e29. [\[link\]](#)

- Erceg, N., Vrhovnik, A., Galić, Z., & Ružojčić, M. (2025). Development and initial validation of a situational judgment test for the measurement of actively open-minded thinking. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 20, e32. [\[link\]](#)
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For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-February/010498.html>

Jon Baron (jonathanbaron7 at gmail.com) writes:

The following articles made it through the publication pipeline so far this year. Others are forthcoming. For access to the articles, go here:

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/judgment-and-decision-making/latest-issue>

Thanks to Yeonho Choi, who wrote a script to put this list together.

- Wishful thinking in the 2020 U.S. presidential election: Does perspective taking mitigate the preference–expectation link? by Andrew Smith, Paul Windschitl, Jackson Crawley. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 27 February 2026, e4.
 - People’s expectations about the outcomes of elections often match their preferences, suggesting that people engage in wishful thinking. This often-documented link between people’s preferences and expectations is particularly pervasive and difficult to debias. One recent exception was a study by Rose and Aspiras (2020, *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, 33(4), 411–426), where participants who went through a brief perspective-taking intervention showed a reduced preference–expectation link when making predictions about the 2016 U.S. presidential election. We used a similar intervention and extended their research to the 2020 U.S. presidential election. In contrast to Rose and Aspiras, the link between people’s preferences and their expectations was not affected by the perspective-taking intervention. Regardless of whether participants took the perspective of another person or not, they exhibited a strong tendency to predict that their preferred candidate would win. Differences between our study and the study by Rose and Aspiras are discussed, as are the implications of our findings.

- Information distortion as a source of overconfidence in managerial decisions by Peter J. Boyle, Pete Nye. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 09 February 2026, e3.
 - Managers confronting important strategic decisions often receive diagnostic information sequentially over time. As new information becomes available, they may need to update their understanding of the situation and possibly revise their preferences. During a decision, as a preference develops for one alternative course of action, a nonconscious goal of maintaining consistency between that preference, however tentative, and the new information can lead to an interpretation of that information so as to support the current preference. This tendency to bias or distort information to support the currently preferred option can in turn lead to even greater confidence in that leading option, despite the increase in confidence

being unwarranted by the information itself. The result of such a biased decision process can be overconfidence in the chosen course of action. To show this, in the current work, experienced managers engaged in a realistic business decision task with their levels of information distortion and confidence tracked throughout the decision. Over the course of the decision, confidence in the leading action increased as a function of distortion. The results confirmed that distortion-driven confidence can develop even when decision makers have no prior preference for one of the outcomes.

- One life of ours equals X lives of theirs: Motivated proportional thinking about the value of lives in different countries by André Mata, André Vaz. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 05 February 2026, e2.
 - We tested whether people engage in proportional thinking when comparing the value of the lives of people in different countries, specifically, whether people consider a certain number of lost lives in a smaller country to be equivalent to the loss of a larger number of lives in a country with a larger population. We found evidence for this form of proportional thinking in Study 1, and in Studies 2–3 we further observed that it is modulated by motivated reasoning: In Study 2, there was more proportional thinking when it benefited the ingroup (1 ingroup life equals 4 outgroup lives) than when it benefited the outgroup (1 outgroup life equals 4 ingroup lives). In Study 3, there was more proportional thinking when it benefited the victim in a war (1 victim life equals 4 aggressor lives) than when both countries were victims. Study 3 also showed that this form of proportional thinking is more prevalent when thinking about collectives (1,000 lives in the smaller country are equivalent to 4,000 lives in the larger country) versus individuals (1 life in the smaller country is equivalent to 4 lives in the larger country).
- The ironic effect of entitlement: Giving behavior increases with entitled pursuit of information Ilana Ritov, Stephen M. Garcia. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 09 January 2026, e1.
 - Willingness to help a needy person may depend on whether the person is perceived

as responsible for their predicament. However, information regarding the cause is not always available, and people often ‘look the other way’ when it is. The present research explores whether potential donors choose to obtain information about the cause of the other’s need and, more importantly, how this choice to pursue information is affected by the donors’ feelings of entitlement. Across four studies, we find that decision makers who pursue information about why others are in need are more likely to offer help. Yet we also measure and manipulate the feelings of entitlement and find that those who are high in entitlement are more likely to seek the information regarding the person in need. Their higher tendency to pursue more information makes them more likely to help than they would otherwise.

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010534.html>

Crystal Reeck (crystalreeck at gmail.com) writes:

Congratulations to the winners of the *4th Annual Fox-CARD-Ipsos Dissertation Proposal Competition*

Thank you to everyone who submitted to the 4th Annual Fox-CARD-Ipsos Dissertation Proposal [Competition]. We received several submissions from around the world, spanning outstanding interdisciplinary research ideas. We had an independent review committee consisting of people from academia and industry review all applications in a blind manner. We are happy to announce the winners.

Winner: Yunhyoung Kim Carlson School of Management, University of Minnesota *Curated for Infinite Scrolling: A Dopamine-Informed Framework for Short-Form Video Retention*

Runner up: Eoin Cremen University of Bath, UK *AI as a Moderator of Decision-Makers’ Information Search and Hypothesis Testing*

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-February/010511.html>

Jun Zhuang (jzhuang at buffalo.edu) writes:

As Editor-in-Chief of Decision Analysis, I am delighted to announce the winner and finalist of the 2025 Clemen–Kleinmuntz Decision Analysis Best Paper Award, recognizing the best paper published in the journal during the 2025 calendar year.

The Clemen–Kleinmuntz Decision Analysis Best Paper Award (formerly the Decision Analysis Special Recognition Award) is presented annually to honor the most outstanding paper published in Decision Analysis in the preceding year. The award is announced each March and includes a commemorative plaque and a cash prize of \$2,000, supported by an endowment established by the Kleinmuntz Family Foundation.

Papers are evaluated based on the following criteria:

- A strong foundation in decision analysis,
- A significant contribution to theory and/or practice, and
- Broad interest and influence within the decision analysis community.

The 2025 Award Winner is Ali Abbas and Gordon Hazen “On the Value of Information Across Decision Problems” Decision Analysis, Volume 22, Issue 1, March 2025

The 2025 Finalist is: N. Onur Bakır “On the Value of the Tail Event Information” Decision Analysis, Volume 22, Issue 2, June 2025

Please join me in congratulating the authors on their outstanding contributions. I would also like to sincerely thank the members of the 2025 Award Selection Committee for their thoughtful evaluation and service: Andrea Hupman (Chair), Manel Baucells, Xuefei Lu, and Jay Simon.

Both papers will be available with free access for the next 12 months on the Decision Analysis [\[website\]](#). Decision Analysis is a peer-reviewed international journal published by INFORMS

dedicated to advancing the theory, application, and teaching of all aspects of decision analysis. The primary focus of the journal is to develop and study operational decision-making methods, drawing on all aspects of decision theory, decision analysis, and behavioral decision theory with the ultimate objective of providing practical guidance for decision makers.

Congratulations again to all the authors and thank you for your continued contributions to our community!

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010514.html>

Simona Botti (sbotti at london.edu) writes:

Journal of the Association for Consumer Research pre-submission webinar regarding “Control and consumption: How, When, and Why Feelings of Control Affect Consumer Judgment and Behavior”

Issue Editors: Simona Botti, Eileen Fischer, Gita Johar

In preparation for this issue, which is open to all theoretical and methodological approaches, the editors will host a virtual webinar on April 9, 2026, from 9:00am to 11:00am EDT. The webinar will feature three thought leaders who will discuss open questions on the topic of control and consumption: Sheena Iyengar (Columbia University), Cristel Russell (Pepperdine University), and Klaus Wertenbroch (INSEAD). The issue editors will follow up by covering the issue’s goals, scope, and evaluation process. The webinar will also include time for Q&A. If you are considering a submission or are interested in the topic of control and consumption, please register for the webinar at [\[link\]](#) The submission deadline for this issue is January 1, 2027. For more information, read the full call for papers at [\[link\]](#)

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010512.html>

Anuj K. Shah (akshah at princeton.edu) writes:

Call for Nominations: 2026 BSPA Publication Award for Innovation in Behavioral Policy

For research that advances the rigorous application and development of behavioral/social science to policy and practice in public, private and non-profit sectors. Its goal is to encourage work that has potential to improve the quality of life of individuals and/or organizations. We will consider all research published, in journals or as books, in the years 2022-2025. The date must be the in-print date rather than the online date.

Please submit nominations [\[here\]](#) The submission deadline is EOD April 6, 2026.

Winners will be announced at the BSPA Conference, June 7-8, 2026.

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010527.html>

Angela Jiang-Wang (ajiwa at sas.upenn.edu) writes:

The 2026 speaker line-up for the Norms and Behavioral Change (NoBeC) Talks, a monthly online seminar series organized by the Center for Social Norms and Behavioral Dynamics (CSNBD) at the University of Pennsylvania, has been announced.

The NoBeC Talks bring together researchers working on social norms, behavioral change, and related topics across economics, psychology, philosophy, and public policy.

Format: Online seminar series (Zoom).

When: Monthly, Thursdays, 1:00 - 2:15 pm ET / 7:00 - 8:15 pm CET.

Open to everyone, participation is free.

See our 2026 schedule below (also available on the CSNBD website [\[here\]](#)).

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-January/010479.html>

Peter Kvam (kvam.4 at osu.edu) writes:

We are happy to announce a new summer school on “Unlocking New Horizons in Cognitive Modeling with Simulation-Based Inference” to take place this summer in Columbus, Ohio (USA) from July 27-31.

The summer school will offer a training opportunity for graduate students, postdocs, early-career faculty, and others who are interested in learning about cognitive modeling and machine learning methods. This five-day workshop will cover topics ranging from the basics of cognitive modeling and Bayesian inference to machine learning methods, simulation-based inference, joint neural and behavioral modeling, and data-driven methods for creating new models.

In addition to regular talks, keynotes, and workshop sessions, participants will be invited to present their own work in poster sessions and to participate in breakout groups aimed at applying these methods to their own work. This will be facilitated by the organizing team and instructors: Peter Kvam (Ohio State University), Stefan Radev (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute), Konstantina Sokratous (University of Missouri), Anne Collins (University of California, Berkeley), Brandon Turner (Ohio State University), Alex Fengler (Brown University), Michael Nunez (University of Amsterdam), and Ti-Fen Pan (University of California, Berkeley).

Thanks to the support of the William K. and Katherine W. Estes Fund, we are able to offer a limited number of scholarships to cover attendance at the summer school, ranging from \$1200-1800 depending on need (e.g., travel cost). These scholarships are competitive and will be awarded based on potential benefit to attendees. Summer school registration itself is free even for those not requesting or receiving a scholarship, but you must apply using the form below, as there are a limited number of spots!

To apply for the workshop and/or the scholarship awards, you should upload a current CV, an approximate cost of attendance, and a short statement (~400 words) specifying your professional goals, needs, and how you expect to benefit from attending the summer school. These should be uploaded with your information using the application form:

Application link [\[here\]](#)

Applications will be accepted until April 30th (AoE).

Please note in your statement if you need any special accommodations such as a visa letter.

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010523.html>

Jobs

25 Faculty Positions in Cognitive Science at Bocconi University, Milan

Bocconi University in Milan (Italy) is excited to announce the creation of a new Department of Cognitive Science and invites applications for multiple positions at all academic ranks across all major areas of the field. The Department will unite scholars in cognitive psychology, cognitive neuroscience, computational psychology and artificial intelligence, social psychology, and behavioral economics to advance an integrated science of the human mind. A central ambition is to foster collaboration across methodological traditions and to leverage Bocconi's strength in economics, computational and social sciences to address questions at the intersection of cognition, markets, institutions, and public policy.

Research Environment The Department will comprise approximately 25 faculty members conducting frontier research and teaching at undergraduate and graduate levels. The department will be equipped with the Bocconi Cognition Lab. In this interdisciplinary laboratory, researchers will explore the cognitive mechanisms that underlie decision making by using cutting edge techniques for behavioral measurements, non-invasive brain stimulation and activity recording, and computational modeling.

Application and Recruitment The Department will comprise approximately 25 faculty members conducting frontier research and teaching at undergraduate and graduate levels. The department will be equipped with the Bocconi Cognition Lab. In this interdisciplinary laboratory, researchers will explore the cognitive mechanisms that underlie decision making by using cutting edge techniques for behavioral measurements, non-invasive brain stimulation and activity recording, and computational modeling. We welcome applications from candidates at all levels with expertise in any area of cognitive science, including, but not limited to:

Perception and attention; Memory systems; Reasoning and decision-making; Cognitive Neuroscience; Computational modeling of cognitive processes and Artificial Intelligence; Social Cognition; Behavioral Economics

Candidates must send their full CV, plus a motivation letter containing information about the work they are currently carrying out, future plans and your motivation for coming to Bocconi to cognitivescience at unibocconi.itmailto:cognitivescience at unibocconi.it For further information please visit [\[this link\]](#)

Applications will open in March 2026, with screening on a rolling basis starting from April 2026.

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010519.html>

Faculty Appointments in Marketing at Miami University (Ohio)

Assistant Teaching Professor or Assistant Lecturer in Professional Selling. We are looking for a teaching-focused colleague with demonstrated effectiveness or potential in sales education. Candidates with relevant industry experience or certifications are especially encouraged to apply. Apply [\[here\]](#). Contact: Dr. Tim Greenlee (greenltb at miamioh.edu)

Assistant Teaching Professor or Assistant Lecturer in Digital Marketing. This teaching-focused role involves instruction in digital marketing courses and contributing to curriculum development in technology-enabled marketing practices. Apply [\[here\]](#). Contact: Dr. James Coyle (james.coyle at miamioh.edu)

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-February/010503.html>

Microsabbaticals at Princeton's Department of Psychology

Princeton University's Department of Psychology invites applications for our Microsabbatical program. This program fully funds a short-term (2-4 week) visit to our department for early-career faculty. The program focuses on professional development such as creating a long-term mentoring relationship, developing a skill, and/or starting a research collaboration with faculty in our department.

If you're a junior faculty member who is interested, we hope that you'll apply!

The deadline to apply is April 15, 2026. For more details, please visit [\[here\]](#).

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-February/010504.html>

Faculty Position in Psychology at University of Warwick, UK

The Psychology Department at Warwick has an opening for a faculty position at Assistant or Associate level. Researchers in all areas including JDM, behavioural science, and modelling are encouraged to apply.

Deadline is 6th April 2026. Details [\[here\]](#).

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-February/010509.html>

Postdoc or Senior Research Positions at Princeton School of Public and International Affairs

The Princeton School of Public and International Affairs (SPIA) at Princeton University invites applications for postdoctoral or more senior researcher positions from individuals with a PhD degree in Psychology or related disciplines with behavioral and policy relevance or who expect to receive such PhD degree by July 15, 2026. The successful applicant will be appointed through SPIA and its Kahneman-Treisman Center for Behavioral Science & Public Policy, with a formal affiliation to the Psychology Department.

The Term of appointment is based on rank. Positions at the postdoctoral rank are for one year with the possibility of renewal pending satisfactory performance and continued funding; those hired at more senior ranks may have multi-year appointments.

In addition to carrying out independent research, the appointees often collaborate with one or more faculty members. Beyond research, the appointees will be expected to assist in teaching courses, or serving as discussion leaders, for the Psychology Department or the School of Public and International Affairs. Any teaching is contingent on sufficient enrollments and must be approved by the Office of the Dean of Faculty. When teaching, the appointees will hold the additional title of Lecturer. A PhD degree in Psychology or related disciplines with behavioral and policy relevance is required. A background in behavioral decision research or social psychological research is a plus.

Applicants must apply online at [\[this link\]](#) and submit a cover letter, C.V., one or at most two research papers, and two confidential reference letters. Applications will be reviewed beginning in late March, with expectations of a decision later in the Spring. The position will start on or about August 1, 2026. This position is subject to the University's background check policy. The work location for this position is in-person on campus at Princeton University.

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010518.html>

Postdoc at Princeton's Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment

The Behavioral Science for Policy Lab (BSPL), directed by Professor Elke Weber, is seeking outstanding researchers as a Postdoctoral Research Associates or more senior researchers starting in the Summer of 2026 or sooner. The researcher(s) will join a Princeton-funded project on the social, political, and policy dimensions of decarbonization and renewable energy expansion in the U.S. The researcher(s) will work with a group of interdisciplinary scholars across multiple institutions, led by Elke Weber and Chris Greig at Princeton University. The position(s) will be based at the Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment, which

is focused on resolving critical challenges to securing a sustainable energy and environmental future.

Learn about the lab and the role: [\[link\]](#)

Application Deadline: April 16, 2026 11:59 (EST); Finalists will be contacted for an interview.

Application [\[link\]](#).

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010530.html>

Senior Researcher Role at Harvard Business School

Harvard Business School seeks a Senior Researcher to work with Professor Leslie Perlow within the Organizational Behavior unit to develop, design, and conduct research examining how individuals in organizations spend their time and how their daily activities relate to well-being and performance at work and in life.

A Ph.D. in organizational behavior, psychology, industrial organizational psychology, management, or related field is required. This position is well-suited for someone seeking post-doctoral applied research experience.

If you are interested, please view the full job posting and apply [\[here\]](#).

For questions, please feel free to reach out to Laura Kelley, lkelley at hbs.edu

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010533.html>

Teaching Position in Leadership and Public Policy at The University of Virginia

The Frank Batten School of Leadership and Public Policy at the University of Virginia invites applications for a non-tenure-accruing faculty position in public policy, on the teaching track,

at the rank of assistant, to begin in the fall of 2026. This is a one-year appointment with the possibility of renewal. Candidates must have an established record of superior teaching in a leadership-related domain, and a demonstrated interest in pedagogy.

We welcome applications from scholars who have earned or are on track to earn a terminal degree in behavioral science, organizational behavior, public policy, or related fields. Candidates must be on track to graduate with degree conferral by the appointment start date.

Candidates should be prepared to teach and mentor students academically and toward their career aspirations at the graduate and undergraduate levels. The teaching load will be six 3.0-credit courses per year. Five of the courses will be 3.0-credit, semester-long courses. The sixth course will be either a 3.0-credit course or some combination of short courses, curricular development/enhancement, experiential workshops, and/or guided fieldwork/immersion experiences. We prefer candidates prepared to teach the following courses: “Value and Bias in Public Policy” and “Values-based Leadership.” This position carries the possibility of renewal based on continued need for this disciplinary expertise and satisfactory performance. Salary is dependent on qualifications and years of experience.

Applications must be received by April 11, 2026, to receive full consideration; after which applications will be considered on a rolling basis.

Please apply through Interfolio at [\[this link\]](#)

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010535.html>

Postdoc in Leadership Research at Washington University in St. Louis

The Bauer Leadership Center (BLC) and the Organizational Behavior group at the Olin Business School, Washington University in St. Louis, are seeking applicants for a Postdoctoral Fellow in Leadership Research. The person selected will lead research initiatives within the Bauer Leadership Center and will collaborate with members of the Organizational Behavior group. The primary criterion for selection is research expertise in leadership and leadership

development, broadly defined. This in-person position is expected to begin in July/August of 2026 and continue for 2 years. Salary and benefits are competitive, and the position will have access to research funding, including for independent projects. Washington University in St. Louis has a large and vibrant postdoctoral community.

Visit the Office of Postdoctoral Affairs website (<https://postdoc.wustl.edu/>) for additional information on being a postdoc at our institution. To submit an application, apply through Interfolio using this [\[link\]](#).

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010538.html>

Conferences

European Group of Process Tracing Studies (EGPROC) conference

Location: University of Warwick, UK Deadline: April 8, 2026

We are excited to announce that the upcoming European Group of Process Tracing Studies (EGPROC) conference will be hosted at the University of Warwick on July 16 and 17, 2026.

The official conference website is now live and can be accessed [\[here\]](#)

We are currently accepting submissions and invite you to share your latest research on process tracing methods. We welcome proposals for both talks and presentations. You can find the full submission guidelines, along with important deadlines on our website (closing date: 8 April 2026)

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010524.html>

Annual Conference of the Academy of Behavioral Finance & Economics

Call for papers, workshops and participation

Location: Santa Monica, California

Conference Dates: August 12-14, 2026

Platform: In-Person and Virtual formats

Submission Deadline: May 12, 2026

More information available at [\[link\]](#)

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-February/010508.html>

Toronto Workshop on Moral Psychology and Moral Theory

Location: University of Toronto

Date: November 7–8, 2026

Submission deadline: July 1, 2026

Notification of decisions: August 1, 2026

The workshop aims to bring together philosophers, psychologists, and legal scholars working on questions about the relationship between empirical research on moral cognition and the foundations of moral theory. The goal is to foster interdisciplinary discussion about how empirical work in fields such as psychology, neuroscience, and evolutionary theory bears on moral judgment and the evaluation of moral beliefs.

For more information, see:

<https://sjdm.org/pipermail/jdm-society/2026-March/010522.html>

Online Resources

Resource	Link
SJDM Web site	www.sjdm.org
Judgment and Decision Making – The SJDM journal, entirely free and online	journal.sjdm.org
SJDM Newsletter – Current and archive copies of this newsletter	SJDM newsletters
SJDM mailing list – List archives and information on joining and leaving the email list	SJDM mailing list
