

Welcome to

Training Module 7: Jumping to Conclusions II

Hasty Conclusions

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- Reasons/advantages: ???
- Disadvantages: ???

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- Disadvantages: ???

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- Reasons/advantages: saving time, makes one feel safe, may appear determined and competent to others (“A wrong decision is better than no decision.”)
- Disadvantages: risk of making an incorrect and dangerous decision...

Jumping to Conclusions

In what kind of situations do we draw conclusions without knowing the full truth?

When?	Example
...when we have limited access to information	???
... when we have some previous experience, from which we generalize	???
...when the decision does not really matter	???

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... when we have some previous experience, from which we generalize	Over-generalizations can lead to prejudice ("seen one, seen `em all").
...when the decision does not really matter	Choosing a kind of a cake, colour of socks, kind of lunch etc. ...

Hasty conclusions “in action”

Domain	Example
<p data-bbox="19 428 309 485">Imposter</p>  <p data-bbox="115 871 454 949">The captain of Koepenick (statue)</p>	<p data-bbox="550 428 1903 871">In 1906, the small-time thief W. Voigt disguised himself as an army general and took command over a group of legitimate soldiers. The city hall of Köpenick (Germany) was occupied under his command, the mayor was arrested, and the city treasury was stolen. The imposter, who never had been in the army, was believed solely because of his uniform and military-like manner. He was captured ten days later.</p>

Jumping to Conclusions “in action”


- urban legends -
Marlboro is owned by the KKK?

legend	for & against	“evidence”
<p>Since the mid-1980s there were rumors that markings on the Marlboro package indicate Ku Klux Klan ownership</p>	<p>for: ???</p> <p>against: ???</p>	 <p>Mar = $\text{Mar} = \text{jew}?$</p> <p>lboro = orobl = horrible</p>

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<p>Since the mid-1980s there were rumors that markings on the Marlboro package indicate Ku Klux Klan ownership</p>	<p>for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The red chevrons on the white background forms the capital letter “K”• “Mar” upside down reads like “jew” – “lboro” reversed looks like “horrible” = “horrible jew” (see right)• The motto “veni, vidi, vici” (came, saw, conquered) is believed to be a slogan of the KKK. <p>against:</p> <p>???</p>	 <p>Mar = $\text{Mar} = \text{jew?}$</p> <p>lboro = $\text{orobl} = \text{horrible}$</p>

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Jumping to Conclusions “in action”

- urban legends -
Marlboro is owned by the KKK?

Is the Ku Klux Klan owner of Malboro?



No!

How do these conspiracy theories arise?

???

How do these conspiracy theories arise?

- They are often more exciting than reality!
- They are based on statements difficult to check or prove (e.g. that “Veni, Vidi, Vici” would be the motto of the Ku Klux Klan ? wrong!).
- They conceal alternative explanations (e.g. the name “Marlboro” rearranged forth and back can mean a lot of things; e.g. the words labor or Roma can be found)
- Legends are sometimes based on facts taken out of context. The significance of these details is also largely exaggerated (at first glance, the three red K’s are impressive, but they do not prove anything).

How do these conspiracy theories arise?

- There are numerous examples in history where minorities and outcasts were falsely blamed for uncontrollable, catastrophic events. For example, in medieval times a poor harvest was often blamed on witchcraft or religious minorities.
- These simple explanations reduced tension and fear and provided the illusion of control.

Why are we doing this?

1. Studies show that many people with psychosis [but not all!] make decisions on the basis of little information. This type of decision making can easily lead to errors, compared to a type involving careful consideration of all available information.

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1. Studies show that many people with psychosis [but not all!] make decisions on the basis of little information. This type of decision making can easily lead to errors, compared to a type involving careful consideration of all available information.
2. The perception of reality for many [but not all!] people with psychosis is altered. Unlikely interpretations are considered that most other people would disregard.

How jumping to conclusions promotes misinterpretations during psychosis - examples

Event	Explanation during psychosis	What really happened
Your discharge date is moved forward.	You are convinced that the doctors have given up.	Unexpectedly, a bed has come up at a residential accommodation.
The thought "you are worthless" is hammering in your head.	You are convinced that this is caused by a cell phone antenna on the roof.	Most people experience negative thoughts about themselves from time to time.
Therapist says a word you were just about to use.	Therapist can read your thoughts.	The word was accessible from the context.

Exercise

- In the following exercises you will be shown different paintings. Please try to identify the correct title for each painting and rule out “misfits”.

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Exercise

- In the following exercises you will be shown different paintings. Please try to identify the correct title for each painting and rule out “misfits”.
- Discuss the *pros and cons* for each of the interpretations.
- Please also state the degree of confidence in your judgment.
- Pay special attention to features that clearly rule out one interpretation.



- a. Confession of adultery
- b. Courtship
- c. Announcement of a relative's death
- d. The flower seller



- a. Confession of adultery
- b. Courtship (Karl Zewy)
- c. Announcement of a relative's death
- d. The flower seller



- a. The monk
- b. The drunkard
- c. The reading chemist
- d. The bookworm



- a. The monk
- b. The drunkard
- c. The reading chemist
(Johann Peter von Langer, 1756-1824)
- d. The bookworm



- a. Servants' room
- b. The imaginary invalid
- c. The poor poet
- d. Shelter for the homeless



- a. Servants' room
- b. The imaginary invalid
- c. The poor poet
(Carl Spitzweg, 1835)
- d. Shelter for the homeless



- a. The evil witch
- b. The gloating boy
- c. The shoe thief
- d. The admonition



- a. The evil witch
- b. The gloating boy
- c. The shoe thief
- d. **The admonition** (Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller, 1846)



- a. The visit
- b. Absorbed in studies
- c. The poet
- d. Grandfather's library



- a. The visit (Carl Spitzweg, 1849)
- b. Absorbed in studies
- c. The poet
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- a. Facing the beast
- b. The drunkard
- c. Nightmare
- d. Hunting accident



- a. Facing the beast
- b. The drunkard
- c. Nightmare
- d. Hunting accident
(Carl Spitzweg, 1839)



- a. The binge
- b. The Cossack-letter
- c. Arm wrestling
- d. Before the battle



- a. The binge
- b. The Cossack-letter (Ilya Jefimowitsch Repin, 1891)
- c. Arm wrestling
- d. Before the battle



- a. Children's birthday party
- b. The scholar
- c. Wanderer's rest
- d. The optician



- a. Children's birthday party
- b. The scholar
- c. Wanderer's rest
- d. **The optician** (Frederick Daniel Hardy, 1826-1911)



- a. The poisoner of Salamanca
- b. The water seller of Sevilla
- c. Winetasting in Malaga
- d. The alcoholic of Madrid



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- b. The water seller of Sevilla (Diego Velázquez, 1623)
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- a. The cavalier
- b. Walk on Sunday
- c. The widower
- d. Reviled lover



- a. The cavalier
- b. Walk on Sunday
- c. The widower (Carl Spitzweg, 1844)
- d. Reviled lover



- a. The pedicure
- b. The consultation
- c. Amputation
- d. The admirer



- a. The pedicure
(Edgar Degas, 1873)
- b. The consultation
- c. Amputation
- d. The admirer



- a. The paper chase
- b. The homeless
- c. Illegal entry
- d. The fruit thieves



- a. The paper chase
- b. The homeless
- c. Illegal entry
- d. The fruit thieves (Hermann Kauffmann, 1848)



- a. The harvest
- b. Evening prayer
- c. The funeral
- d. Hedger



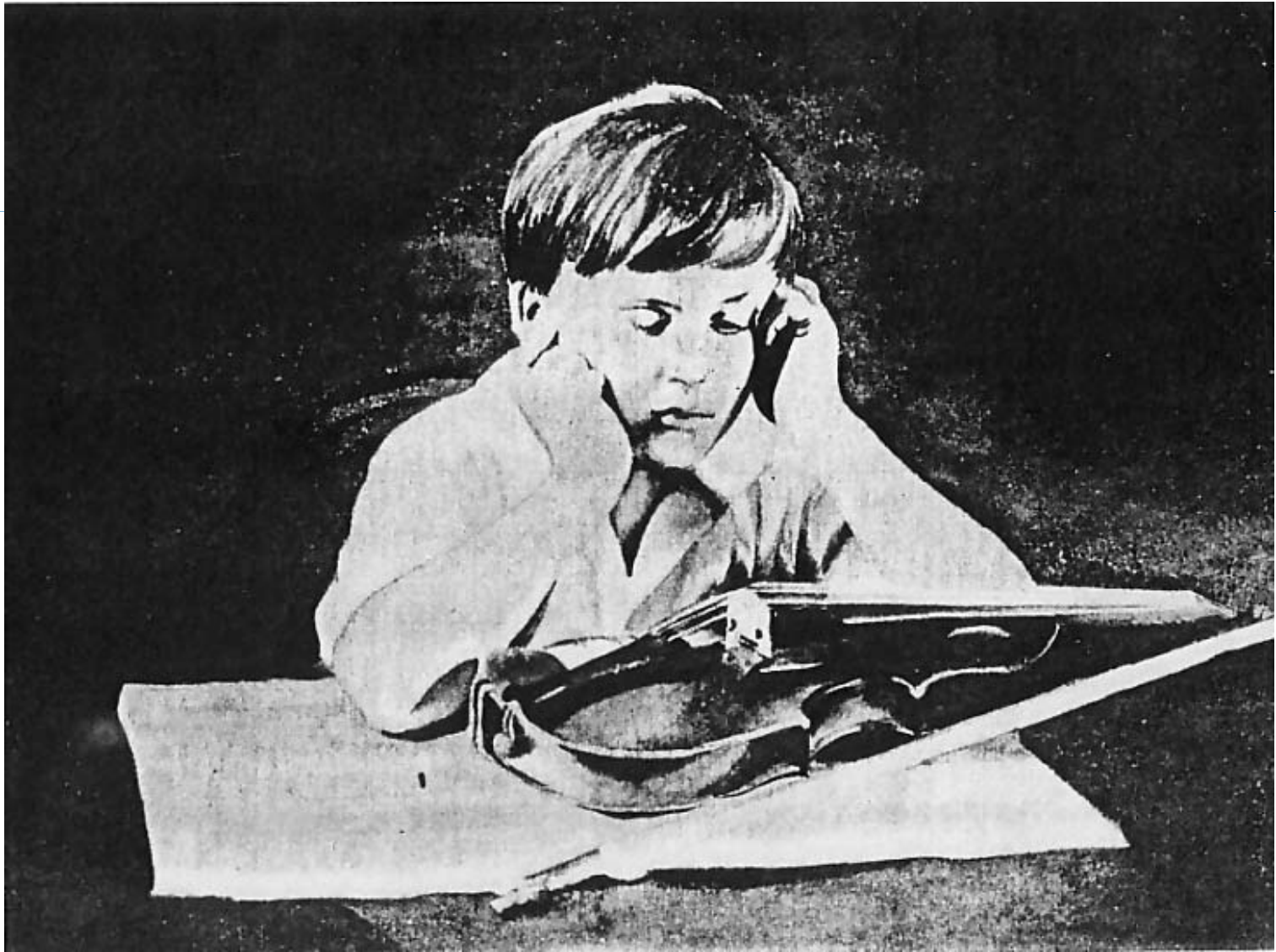
- a. The harvest
- b. Evening prayer
(Jean-Francois Millet, 1859)
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- a. The walk
- b. Awaiting the fishing boat
- c. The mourners
- d. On the run



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- b. Awaiting the fishing boat
(Philip Lodewijk F. Sadée, 1837-1904)
- c. The mourners
- d. On the run



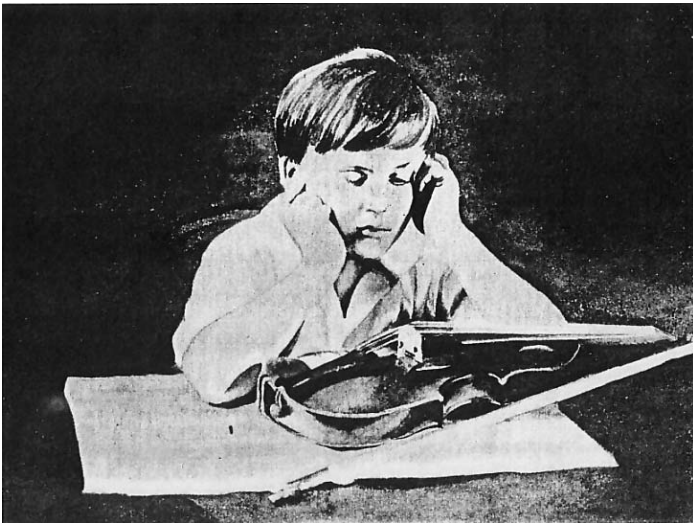
What is happening here?

The boy hates to play violin but his parents force him to.

A blind boy wishes to be able to play the violin

The boy has broken his father's precious violin and is afraid to tell him.

The boy is a talented musician concentrating before his upcoming concert.

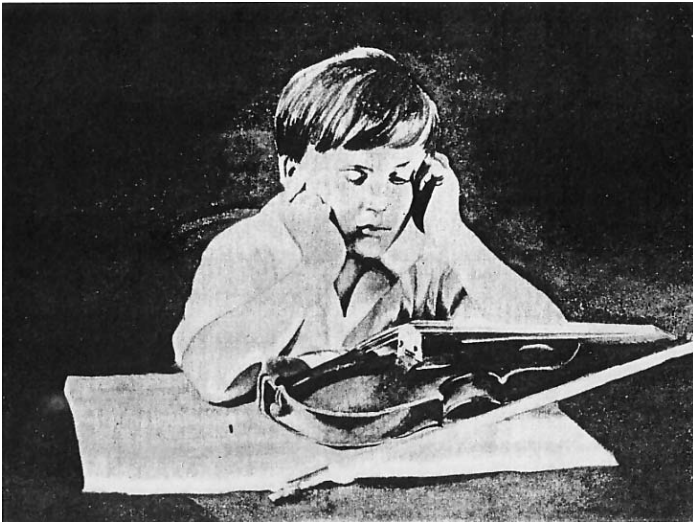


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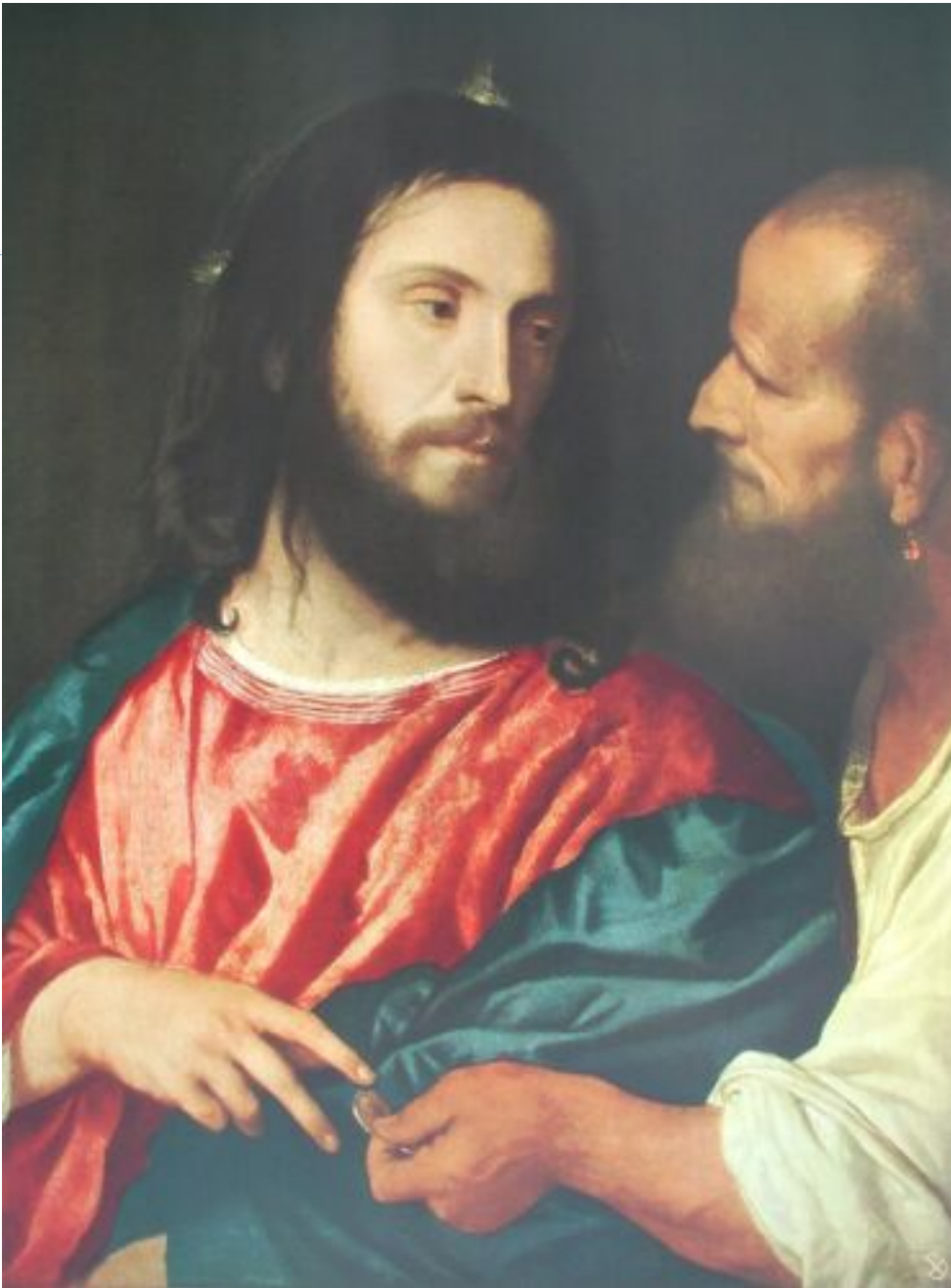




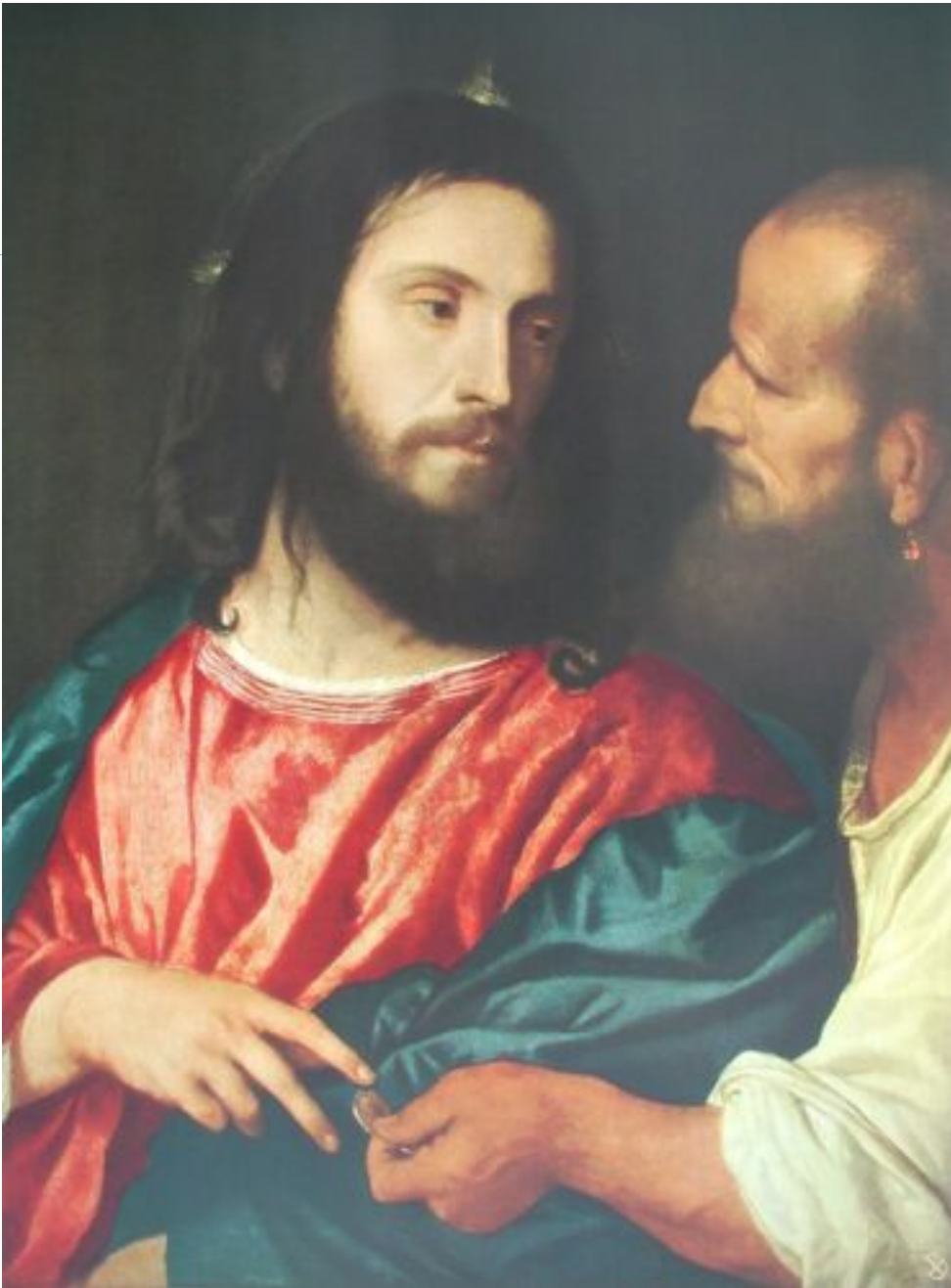
- a. The love letter
- b. The evil neighbour
- c. Relocation
- d. The topographer



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- a. Corruption
- b. The messiah
- c. Land tax
- d. Nobleman and buccaneer



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- a. The drunken jerk
- b. Gossiping women

- c. Asking for a dance
- d. The funeral feast



- a. The drunken jerk
- b. Gossiping women

- c. Asking for a dance
(Peter Buamgartner, 1834-1911)
- d. The funeral feast



- a. Witnesses of a murder
- b. The drama
- c. At the movies
- d. The fleeing bride



- a. Witnesses of a murder
- b. The drama (Daumier Honoré, 1831/32)
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Module Jumping to Conclusions (7)

Transfer to everyday life

Learning objectives:

- When judgments are important and momentous, it is better to avoid hasty decisions and consider all relevant information (“better safe than sorry”).

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The man may be suffering from a language disorder after a stroke, or has a speech impairment.

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- Remember that hasty decisions increase the risk of errors.
- For events of minor importance, we may as well act quickly (e.g. choosing a type of yogurt, type of cake).

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- Remember that hasty decisions increase the risk of errors.
- For events of minor importance, we may as well act quickly (e.g. choosing a type of yogurt, type of cake).
- To err is human – be prepared for the possibility that you are wrong.

Module Jumping to Conclusions (7)

What does this have to do with psychosis?

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Real example: Elton wants to drive to university with his car but cannot find the keys. He thinks the caretaker has stolen his keys to stop him from driving to campus.

Background: He is convinced that people at university want to expel him.

But!: Why should the caretaker be interested in expelling Elton from university; how did he come into possession of his keys?

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But!: Why should the caretaker be interested in expelling Elton from university; how did he come into possession of his keys?

Before making serious accusations, you should collect information from as many sources as possible and discuss different explanations with people you trust.

Thank you for
your attention!

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miss_blackbutterfly	flickr	"One thousand Americans stop smoking every day - by dying. They say Nicotine patches are great. Stick one over each eye and you can't find your cigarettes."	CC	Marlboro cigarette boxes/Marlboro Zigarettschachteln

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