What about critical thinking in the era of information overload?

Isabelle St-Pierre, PhD

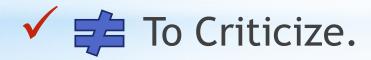
St-Pierre Coaching & Consulting fmi*igf- Professional Development Week 2019 November 19, 2019



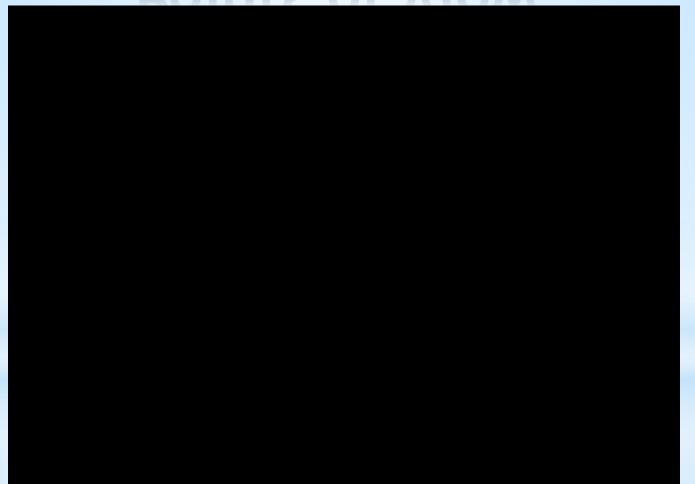
What is Critical Thinking?

 Purposeful process that includes being aware of the partiality of our thinking (Kallet, 2014).

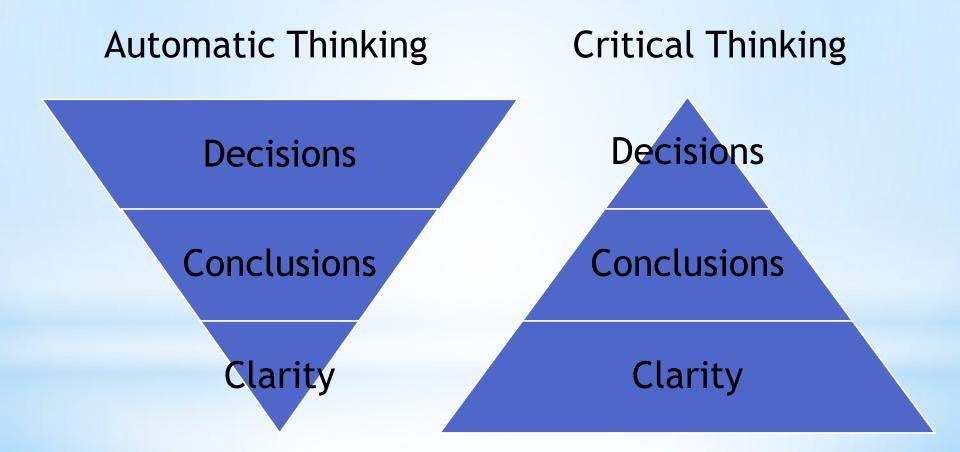
Is about judgement thus emphasis on questioning and reasoning.



Video - The Guardian's 1986 "Points of view"



Automatic vs Critical Thinking



Automatic Thinking

Examples: When we drive When we read

Try reading this...

You mghit tnihk i'ts aaminzg taht you can raed tihs with vrlialuty no diluftficuy even tuohg the ltetres are mxeid up. It trnus out taht all you need are the fsrit and lsat leetrts in the crocert pcale. Tihs is an eaxplme of yuor barin rnuning in aoumtatic mdoe.

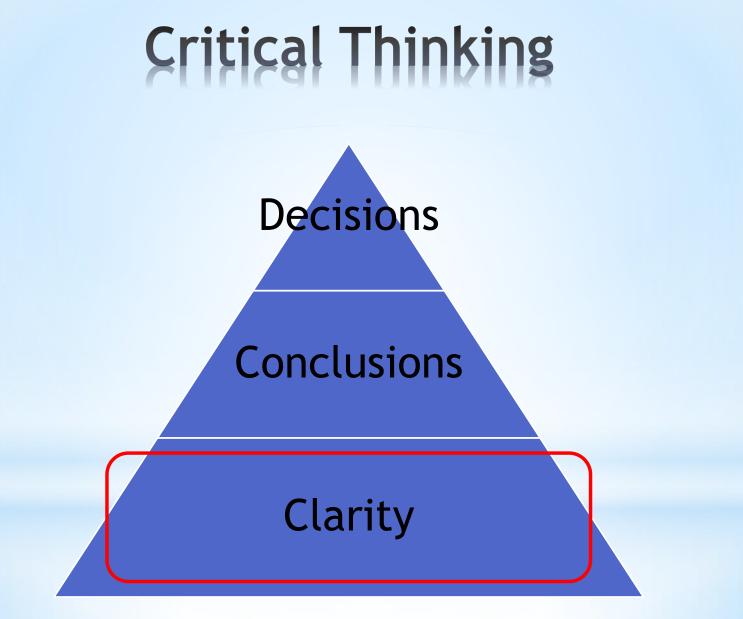
Sli.do - Question #1

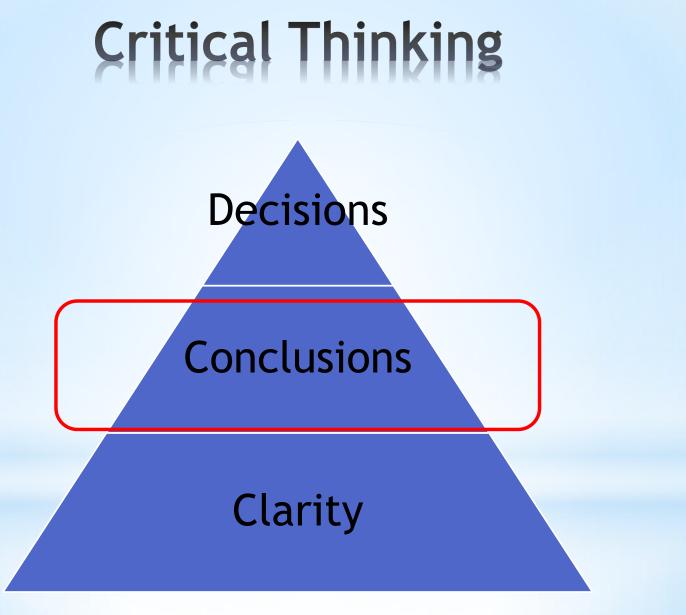
How many letter "F" do you see in this sentence?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- **c)** 5
- **d)** 6
- **e)** 7
- f) 8

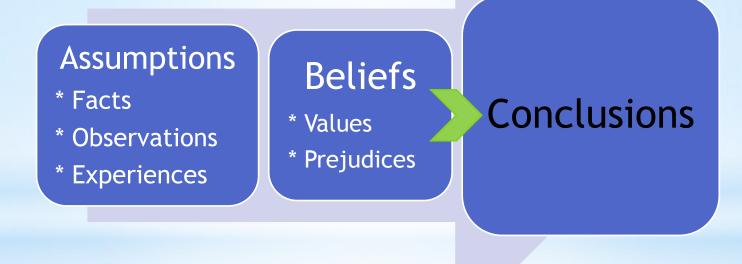
FINISHED FILES ARE THE RESULT OF YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY COMBINED WITH THE EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

FINISHED FILES ARE THE **RESULT OF YEARS OF** SCIENTIFIC STUDY **COMBINED WITH THE** EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.





Conclusion Process



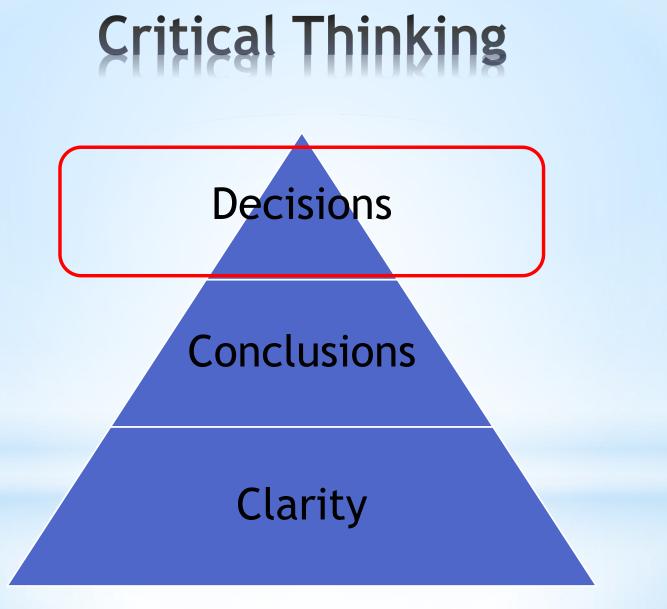
Automatic vs Critical Thinking

Automatic Thinking

Critical Thinking

Not aware of our assumptions. We take for granted that they are correct

Aware of our assumptions. We ask « How did I arrive at them ? How are they influencing my analysis ? »



Barriers to Critical Thinking

Time
 Information
 Experience
 Openness of the work environment
 Others

Time

Need time to clarify the question [clarity];

- Need time to explore options, solutions and recommendations [conclusion];
- Need time to identify criteria to make a [decision];

*** What is considered « productive » time in your organisation/department?

Information

✓ The quantity

✓ The quality

The analysis (including analytics models and algorithms)

"Big Data: 20 Mind-Boggling Facts Everyone Must Read"

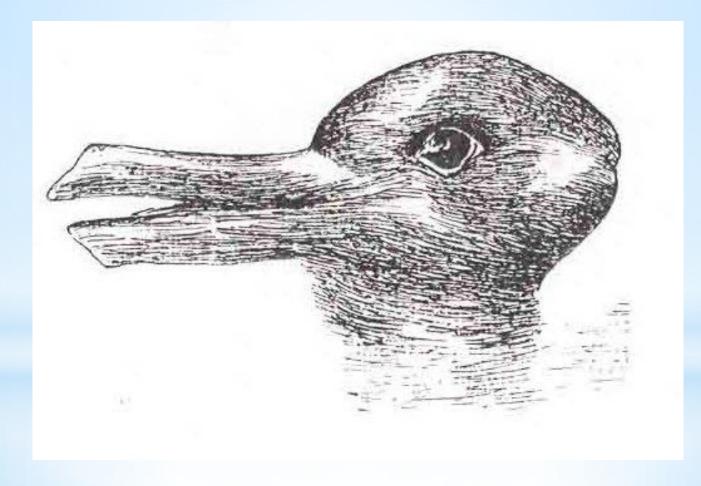
"1) ... more data has been created in the past two years than in the entire previous history of the human race.

2) Data is growing faster than ever before and by the year 2020, about 1.7 megabytes of new information will be created every second for every human being on the planet.

20) [In 2015] Less than 0.5% of all data is ever analyzed and used."

Marr (2015, September 30) in Forbes

Same Data Different Conclusion



SourceL https://www.google.com/search?q=rabbit+or+bird+optical+illusion&rlz=1C1SQJL_enCA874CA874&sxsrf=ACYBGNTv34ntlEXTwvwENcK3ra9n1-ftxg:1573507298356&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjqm8e8i-PlAhXvYN8KHbkeCbkQ_AUIEigB&biw=1920&bih=879#imgrc=93kuwH31HEO5DM

Sli.do - Question #2

Which image did you see first?a) Bird (seagull)b) Rabbit

Empirical Article

Many Analysts, One Data Set: Making Transparent How Variations in Analytic Choices Affect Results

0 🖸

R. Silberzahn¹, E. L. Uhlmann², D. P. Martin³, P. Anselmi⁴, F. Aust⁵,
E. Awtrey⁶, Š. Bahník⁷, F. Bai⁸, C. Bannard⁹, E. Bonnier¹⁰, R. Carlsson¹¹,
F. Cheung¹², G. Christensen¹³, R. Clay¹⁴, M. A. Craig¹⁵, A. Dalla Rosa⁴,
L. Dam¹⁶, M. H. Evans¹⁷, I. Flores Cervantes¹⁸, N. Fong¹⁹, M. Gamez-Djokic²⁰,
A. Glenz²¹, S. Gordon-McKeon²², T. J. Heaton²³, K. Hederos²⁴, M. Heene²⁵,
A. J. Hofelich Mohr²⁶, F. Högden⁵, K. Hui²⁷, M. Johannesson¹⁰,
J. Kalodimos²⁸, E. Kaszubowski²⁹, D. M. Kennedy³⁰, R. Lei¹⁵,
T. A. Lindsay²⁶, S. Liverani³¹, C. R. Madan³², D. Molden³³, E. Molleman¹⁶,
R. D. Morey³⁴, L. B. Mulder¹⁶, B. R. Nijstad¹⁶, N. G. Pope³⁵, B. Pope³⁶,
J. M. Prenoveau³⁷, F. Rink¹⁶, E. Robusto⁴, H. Roderique³⁸, A. Sandberg²⁴,
E. Schlüter³⁹, F. D. Schönbrodt²⁵, M. F. Sherman³⁷, S. A. Sommer⁴⁰,
K. Sotak⁴¹, S. Spain⁴², C. Spörlein⁴³, T. Stafford⁴⁴, L. Stefanutti⁴, S. Tauber¹⁶,
J. Ullrich²¹, M. Vianello⁴, E.-J. Wagenmakers⁴⁵, M. Witkowiak⁴⁶, S. Yoon¹⁹,

¹Organisational Behaviour, University of Sussex Business School; ²Organisational Behaviour Area, INSEAD Asia Campus; ³Department of Psychology, University of Virginia; ⁴Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology, University of Padua; ⁵Department of Psychology, University of Cologne; ⁶Department of Management, University of Cincinnati; ⁷Department of Management, Faculty of Business Administration, University of Economics, Prague;



Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science 2018, Vol. 1(3) 337–356 © The Author(s) 2018



Article reuse guidelines: sagepub.com/journals-permissions DOI: 10.1177/2515245917747646 www.psychologicalscience.org/AMPPS

(\$)SAGE

Experience

Years or type of experience Openness to try « new ideas »

Openness of the Work Environment

✓ To have people:

- ask difficult, unsettling or unwelcomed questions;
- state their opinion even if it "goes against the grain" (nonconformity);
- To have processes examined and revisited;

✓ To have "unproductive" thinking time.

Others

- Egocentrism (or self-interested thinking);
- Sociocentrism (or group-centered thinking) pressures;

 Lack of objectivity (for example due to emotions)



Closing Remarks -Sli.do - Question #3

In light of the information presented, what would be the most important barrier that would prevent you from using critical thinking at work?

- a) Time
- b) Information
- **C)** Experience
- d) Openness of the work environment
- e) Other

References:

- Kallet, M. (2014). Think Smarter: Critical Thinking to Improve Problem-Solving and Decisoin Making Skills. John Wiley & Sons.
- Marr, B. (2015, September 30). Big Data: 20 mind-boggling facts everyone must read. *Forbes*. <u>https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2015/09/30/bi</u> <u>g-data-20-mind-boggling-facts-everyone-must-</u> <u>read/#27526a717b1e</u>

Schmouker, O. (2019, May 13). Comment ne plus être victime de la pensée unique? *Les Affaires*. <u>https://www.lesaffaires.com/blogues/olivier-</u> <u>schmouker/comment-ne-plus-etre-victime-de-la-pensee-</u> <u>unique/610169</u>

Silberzahn et at. (2018). Many Analysts, One Data Set: Making Transparent How Variations in Analytic Choices affect Results. Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science, 1(3), 337-356.