

Better everyday

- Personal productivity & focusing on the essentials

Semco Maritime, May 10 2023
with Jon Kjær Nielsen #jondk

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Take action

- Decide on 1 or 2 things you will do after today
- Small steps!



We're wrong about us

- **Ambiguity effect** – the tendency to avoid options for which missing information makes the probability seem "unknown."^[8]
- **Anchoring** or **focalism** – the tendency to rely too heavily, or "anchor," on a past reference or on one trait or piece of information when making decisions.
- **Attentional bias** – the tendency to pay attention to emotionally dominant stimuli in one's environment and to neglect relevant data, when making judgments of a correlation or association.
- **Availability heuristic** – the tendency to overestimate the likelihood of events with greater "availability" in memory, which can be influenced by how recent the memories are, or how unusual or emotionally charged they may be.
- **Availability cascade** – a self-reinforcing process in which a collective belief gains more and more plausibility through its increasing repetition in public discourse (or "repeat something long enough and it will become true").
- **Backfire effect** – when people react to disconfirming evidence by strengthening their beliefs.^[9]
- **Bandwagon effect** – the tendency to do (or believe) things because many other people do (or believe) the same. Related to **groupthink** and **herd behavior**.
- **Base rate fallacy** or **base rate neglect** – the tendency to base judgments on specifics, ignoring general statistical information.^[10]
- **Belief bias** – an effect where someone's evaluation of the logical strength of an argument is biased by the believability of the conclusion.^[11]
- **Bias blind spot** – the tendency to see oneself as less biased than other people, or to be able to identify more cognitive biases in others than in oneself.^[12]
- **Choice-supportive bias** – the tendency to remember one's choices as better than they actually were.^[13]
- **Clustering illusion** – the tendency to over-expect small runs, streaks or clusters in large samples of random data
- **Confirmation bias** – the tendency to search for or interpret information or memories in a way that confirms one's preconceptions.^[14]
- **Congruence bias** – the tendency to test hypotheses exclusively through direct testing, instead of testing possible alternative hypotheses.
- **Conjunction fallacy** – the tendency to assume that specific conditions are more probable than general ones.^[15]
- **Conservatism** or **regressive bias** – tendency to underestimate high values and high likelihoods/probabilities/frequencies and overestimate low ones. Based on the observed evidence, estimates are not extreme enough.^{[16][17][18]}
- **Conservatism (Bayesian)** – the tendency to **revise belief** insufficiently when presented with new evidence (estimates of conditional probabilities are conservative)^{[16][19][20]}
- **Contrast effect** – the enhancement or diminishing of a weight or other measurement when compared with a recently observed contrasting object.^[21]
- **Curse of knowledge** – when knowledge of a topic diminishes one's ability to think about it from a less-informed perspective.
- **Decoy effect** – preferences change when there is a third option that is asymmetrically dominated
- **Denomination effect** – the tendency to spend more money when it is denominated in small amounts (e.g. coins) rather than large amounts (e.g. bills).^[22]
- **Distinction bias** – the tendency to view two options as more dissimilar when evaluating them simultaneously than when evaluating them separately.^[23]
- **Duration neglect** – the neglect of the duration of an episode in determining its value
- **Empathy gap** – the tendency to underestimate the influence or strength of feelings, in either oneself or others.
- **Endowment effect** – the fact that people often demand much more to give up an object than they would be willing to pay to acquire it.^[24]
- **Essentialism** – categorizing people and things according to their essential nature, in spite of variations.^[25]
- **Exaggerated expectation** – based on the estimates, real-world evidence turns out to be less extreme than our expectations (conditionally inverse of the conservatism bias).^{[16][26]}
- **Experimenter's or expectation bias** – the tendency for experimenters to believe, certify, and publish data that agree with their expectations for the outcome of an experiment, and to disbelieve, discard, or downgrade the corresponding weightings for data that appear to conflict with those expectations.^[27]
- **False-consensus effect** - the tendency of a person to overestimate how much other people agree with him or her.
- **Functional fixedness** - limits a person to using an object only in the way it is traditionally used
- **Focusing effect** – the tendency to place too much importance on one aspect of an event; causes error in accurately predicting the utility of a future outcome.^[28]
- **Forer effect** or **Barnum effect** – the observation that individuals will give high accuracy ratings to descriptions of their personality that supposedly are tailored specifically for them, but are in fact vague and general enough to apply to a wide range of people. This effect can provide a partial explanation for the widespread acceptance of some beliefs and practices, such as astrology, fortune telling, graphology, and some types of personality tests.
- **Framing effect** – drawing different conclusions from the same information, depending on how or by whom that information is presented.

We're wrong about us

- **Frequency illusion** – the illusion in which a word, a name or other thing that has recently come to one's attention suddenly seems to appear with improbable frequency shortly afterwards. (see also [recency illusion](#)).^[29]
- **Gambler's fallacy** – the tendency to think that future probabilities are altered by past events, when in reality they are unchanged. Results from an erroneous conceptualization of the [law of large numbers](#). For example, "I've flipped heads with this coin five times consecutively, so the chance of tails coming out on the sixth flip is much greater than heads."
- **Hard-easy effect** – Based on a specific level of task difficulty, the confidence in judgments is too conservative and not extreme enough.^{[16][30][31][32]}
- **Hindsight bias** – sometimes called the "I-knew-it-all-along" effect, the tendency to see past events as being predictable^[33] at the time those events happened. Colloquially referred to as "Hindsight is 20/20".
- **Hostile media effect** – the tendency to see a media report as being biased, owing to one's own strong partisan views.
- **Hot-hand fallacy** - The "hot-hand fallacy" (also known as the "hot hand phenomenon" or "hot hand") is the fallacious belief that a person who has experienced success has a greater chance of further success in additional attempts
- **Hyperbolic discounting** – the tendency for people to have a stronger preference for more immediate payoffs relative to later payoffs, where the tendency increases the closer to the present both payoffs are.^[34] Also known as current moment bias, present-bias, and related to [Dynamic inconsistency](#).
- **Illusion of control** – the tendency to overestimate one's degree of influence over other external events.^[35]
- **Illusion of validity** – when consistent but predictively weak data leads to confident predictions
- **Illusory correlation** – inaccurately perceiving a relationship between two unrelated events.^{[36][37]}
- **Impact bias** – the tendency to overestimate the length or the intensity of the impact of future feeling states.^[38]
- **Information bias** – the tendency to seek information even when it cannot affect action.^[39]
- **Insensitivity to sample size** – the tendency to under-expect variation in small samples
- **Irrational escalation** – the phenomenon where people justify increased investment in a decision, based on the cumulative prior investment, despite new evidence suggesting that the decision was probably wrong.
- **Just-world hypothesis** – the tendency for people to want to believe that the world is fundamentally just, causing them to rationalize an otherwise inexplicable injustice as deserved by the victim(s).
- **Less-is-better effect** – a preference reversal where a dominated smaller set is preferred to a larger set
- **Loss aversion** – "the disutility of giving up an object is greater than the utility associated with acquiring it".^[40] (see also [Sunk cost effects](#) and [endowment effect](#)).
- **Ludic fallacy** - the misuse of games to model real-life situations.
- **Mere exposure effect** – the tendency to express undue liking for things merely because of familiarity with them.^[41]
- **Money illusion** – the tendency to concentrate on the nominal (face value) of money rather than its value in terms of purchasing power.^[42]
- **Moral credential effect** – the tendency of a track record of non-prejudice to increase subsequent prejudice.
- **Negativity bias** – the tendency to pay more attention and give more weight to negative than positive experiences or other kinds of information.
- **Neglect of probability** – the tendency to completely disregard probability when making a decision under uncertainty.^[43]
- **Nonsense math effect** - the tendency to judge information containing equations higher regardless the quality of them.^[44]
- **Normalcy bias** – the refusal to plan for, or react to, a disaster which has never happened before.
- **Observation selection bias** – the effect of suddenly noticing things that were not noticed previously — and as a result wrongly assuming that the frequency has increased.
- **Observer-expectancy effect** – when a researcher expects a given result and therefore unconsciously manipulates an experiment or misinterprets data in order to find it (see also [subject-expectancy effect](#)).
- **Omission bias** – the tendency to judge harmful actions as worse, or less moral, than equally harmful omissions (inactions).^[45]
- **Optimism bias** – the tendency to be over-optimistic, overestimating favorable and pleasing outcomes (see also [wishful thinking](#), [valence effect](#), [positive outcome bias](#)).^{[46][47]}
- **Ostrich effect** – ignoring an obvious (negative) situation.
- **Outcome bias** – the tendency to judge a decision by its eventual outcome instead of based on the quality of the decision at the time it was made.
- **Overconfidence effect** – excessive confidence in one's own answers to questions. For example, for certain types of questions, answers that people rate as "99% certain" turn out to be wrong 40% of the time.^{[16][48][49][50]}

We're wrong about us

- **Pareidolia** – a vague and random stimulus (often an image or sound) is perceived as significant, e.g., seeing images of animals or faces in clouds, the [man in the moon](#), and hearing non-existent [hidden messages on records played in reverse](#).
- **Pessimism bias** – the tendency for some people, especially those suffering from [depression](#), to overestimate the likelihood of negative things happening to them.
- **Planning fallacy** – the tendency to underestimate task-completion times.^[38]
- **Post-purchase rationalization** – the tendency to persuade oneself through rational argument that a purchase was a good value.
- **Pro-innovation bias** – the tendency to reflect a personal bias towards an invention/innovation, while often failing to identify limitations and weaknesses or address the possibility of failure.
- **Pseudocertainty effect** – the tendency to make risk-averse choices if the expected outcome is positive, but make risk-seeking choices to avoid negative outcomes.^[51]
- **Reactance** – the urge to do the opposite of what someone wants you to do out of a need to resist a perceived attempt to constrain your freedom of choice (see also [Reverse psychology](#)).
- **Reactive devaluation** – devaluing proposals that are no longer hypothetical or purportedly originated with an adversary.
- **Recency bias** – a cognitive bias that results from disproportionate salience attributed to recent stimuli or observations – the tendency to weigh recent events more than earlier events (see also [peak-end rule](#), [recency effect](#)).
- **Recency illusion** – the illusion that a phenomenon, typically a word or language usage, that one has just begun to notice is a recent innovation (see also [frequency illusion](#)).
- **Restraint bias** – the tendency to overestimate one's ability to show restraint in the face of temptation.
- **Rhyme as reason effect** – rhyming statements are perceived as more truthful. A famous example being used in the O.J Simpson trial with the defenses use of the phrase "If the gloves don't fit then you must acquit."
- **Risk compensation / Peltzman effect** – the tendency to take greater risks when perceived safety increases.
- **Selective perception** – the tendency for expectations to affect perception.
- **Semmelweis reflex** – the tendency to reject new evidence that contradicts a paradigm.^[52]
- **Selection bias** - the distortion of a statistical analysis, resulting from the method of collecting samples. If the selection bias is not taken into account then certain conclusions drawn may be wrong.
- **Social comparison bias** – the tendency, when making hiring decisions, to favour potential candidates who don't compete with one's own particular strengths.^[53]
- **Social desirability bias** - the tendency to over-report socially desirable characteristics or behaviours and under-report socially undesirable characteristics or behaviours.^[54]
- **Status quo bias** – the tendency to like things to stay relatively the same (see also [loss aversion](#), [endowment effect](#), and [system justification](#)).^{[55][56]}
- **Stereotyping** – expecting a member of a group to have certain characteristics without having actual information about that individual.
- **Subadditivity effect** – the tendency to estimate that the likelihood of an event is less than the sum of its (more than two) mutually exclusive components.^[57]
- **Subjective validation** – perception that something is true if a subject's belief demands it to be true. Also assigns perceived connections between coincidences.
- **Survivorship bias** - concentrating on the people or things that "survived" some process and inadvertently overlooking those that didn't because of their lack of visibility.
- **Texas sharpshooter fallacy** - pieces of information that have no relationship to one another are called out for their similarities, and that similarity is used for claiming the existence of a pattern.
- **Time-saving bias** – underestimations of the time that could be saved (or lost) when increasing (or decreasing) from a relatively low speed and overestimations of the time that could be saved (or lost) when increasing (or decreasing) from a relatively high speed.
- **Unit bias** – the tendency to want to finish a given unit of a task or an item. Strong effects on the consumption of food in particular.^[58]
- **Well travelled road effect** – underestimation of the duration taken to traverse oft-traveled routes and overestimation of the duration taken to traverse less familiar routes.
- **Zero-risk bias** – preference for reducing a small risk to zero over a greater reduction in a larger risk.
- **Zero-sum heuristic** – Intuitively judging a situation to be zero-sum (i.e., that gains and losses are correlated). Derives from the zero-sum game in [game theory](#), where wins and losses sum to zero.^{[59][60]} The frequency with which this bias occurs may be related to the [social dominance orientation](#) personality factor.

We're wrong about us

Social biases

[edit]

Most of these biases are labeled as [attributional biases](#).

- **Actor-observer bias** – the tendency for explanations of other individuals' behaviors to overemphasize the influence of their personality and underemphasize the influence of their situation (see also [Fundamental attribution error](#)), and for explanations of one's own behaviors to do the opposite (that is, to overemphasize the influence of our situation and underemphasize the influence of our own personality).
- **Defensive attribution hypothesis** – defensive attributions are made when individuals witness or learn of a mishap happening to another person. In these situations, attributions of responsibility to the victim or harm-doer for the mishap will depend upon the severity of the outcomes of the mishap and the level of personal and situational similarity between the individual and victim. More responsibility will be attributed to the harm-doer as the outcome becomes more severe, and as personal or situational similarity decreases.
- **Dunning–Kruger effect** an effect in which incompetent people fail to realise they are incompetent because they lack the skill to distinguish between competence and incompetence^[61]
- **Egocentric bias** – occurs when people claim more responsibility for themselves for the results of a joint action than an outside observer would credit them.
- **Extrinsic incentives bias** – an exception to the *fundamental attribution error*, when people view others as having (situational) extrinsic motivations and (dispositional) intrinsic motivations for oneself
- **False consensus effect** – the tendency for people to overestimate the degree to which others agree with them.^[62]
- **Forer effect** (aka Barnum effect) – the tendency to give high accuracy ratings to descriptions of their personality that supposedly are tailored specifically for them, but are in fact vague and general enough to apply to a wide range of people. For example, [horoscopes](#).
- **Fundamental attribution error** – the tendency for people to over-emphasize personality-based explanations for behaviors observed in others while under-emphasizing the role and power of situational influences on the same behavior (see also actor-observer bias, [group attribution error](#), [positivity effect](#), and [negativity effect](#)).^[63]
- **Group attribution error** – the tendency to assume that group decision outcomes reflect the preferences of group members, even when information is available that clearly suggests otherwise.
- **Halo effect** – the tendency for a person's positive or negative traits to "spill over" from one area of their personality to another in others' perceptions of them (see also [physical attractiveness stereotype](#)).^[64]
- **Illusion of asymmetric insight** – people perceive their knowledge of their peers to surpass their peers' knowledge of them.^[65]
- **Illusion of external agency** – when people view self-generated preferences as instead being caused by insightful, effective and benevolent agents
- **Illusion of transparency** – people overestimate others' ability to know them, and they also overestimate their ability to know others.
- **Illusory superiority** – overestimating one's desirable qualities, and underestimating undesirable qualities, relative to other people. (Also known as "Lake Wobegon effect," "better-than-average effect," or "superiority bias").^[66]
- **Ingroup bias** – the tendency for people to give preferential treatment to others they perceive to be members of their own groups.
- **Just-world phenomenon** – the tendency for people to believe that the world is just and therefore people "get what they deserve."
- **Moral luck** – the tendency for people to ascribe greater or lesser moral standing based on the outcome of an event rather than the intention
- **Naive cynicism** – expecting more *egocentric bias* in others than in oneself
- **Outgroup homogeneity bias** – individuals see members of their own group as being relatively more varied than members of other groups.^[67]
- **Projection bias** – the tendency to unconsciously assume that others (or one's future selves) share one's current emotional states, thoughts and values.^[68]
- **Self-serving bias** – the tendency to claim more responsibility for successes than failures. It may also manifest itself as a tendency for people to evaluate ambiguous information in a way beneficial to their interests (see also [group-serving bias](#)).^[69]
- **System justification** – the tendency to defend and bolster the status quo. Existing social, economic, and political arrangements tend to be preferred, and alternatives disparaged sometimes even at the expense of individual and collective self-interest. (See also [status quo bias](#).)
- **Trait ascription bias** – the tendency for people to view themselves as relatively variable in terms of personality, behavior, and mood while viewing others as much more predictable.
- **Ultimate attribution error** – similar to the fundamental attribution error, in this error a person is likely to make an internal attribution to an entire group instead of the individuals within the group.
- **Worse-than-average effect** – a tendency to believe ourselves to be worse than others at tasks which are difficult^[70]

We're wrong about us

Memory errors and biases

[edit]

Main article: List of memory biases

In [psychology](#) and [cognitive science](#), a **memory bias** is a [cognitive bias](#) that either enhances or impairs the recall of a [memory](#) (either the chances that the memory will be recalled at all, or the amount of time it takes for it to be recalled, or both), or that alters the content of a reported memory. There are many types of memory bias, including:

- **Bizarreness effect**: bizarre, or uncommon material, is better remembered than common material
- **Choice-supportive bias**: remembering chosen options as having been better than rejected options^[71]
- **Change bias**: after an investment of effort in producing change, remembering one's past performance as more difficult than it actually was^[72]
- **Childhood amnesia**: the retention of few memories from before the age of four
- **Conservatism** or **Regressive Bias** – tendency to remember high values and high likelihoods/probabilities/frequencies lower than they actually were and low ones higher than they actually were. Based on the evidence, memories are not extreme enough^{[17][18]}
- **Consistency bias**: incorrectly remembering one's past attitudes and behaviour as resembling present attitudes and behaviour.^[73]
- **Context effect**: that cognition and memory are dependent on context, such that out-of-context memories are more difficult to retrieve than in-context memories (e.g., recall time and accuracy for a work-related memory will be lower at home, and vice versa)
- **Cross-race effect**: the tendency for people of one race to have difficulty identifying members of a race other than their own
- **Cryptomnesia**: a form of *misattribution* where a memory is mistaken for imagination, because there is no subjective experience of it being a memory.^[72]
- **Egocentric bias**: recalling the past in a self-serving manner, e.g., remembering one's exam grades as being better than they were, or remembering a caught fish as bigger than it really was
- **Fading affect bias**: a bias in which the emotion associated with unpleasant memories fades more quickly than the emotion associated with positive events.^[74]
- **False memory** – a form of *misattribution* where imagination is mistaken for a memory.
- **Generation effect (Self-generation effect)**: that self-generated information is remembered best. For instance, people are better able to recall memories of statements that they have generated than similar statements generated by others.
- **Google effect**: the tendency to forget information that can be easily found online.
- **Hindsight bias**: the inclination to see past events as being predictable; also called the "I-knew-it-all-along" effect.
- **Humor effect**: that humorous items are more easily remembered than non-humorous ones, which might be explained by the distinctiveness of humor, the increased cognitive processing time to understand the humor, or the emotional arousal caused by the humor.
- **Illusion-of-truth effect**: that people are more likely to identify as true statements those they have previously heard (even if they cannot consciously remember having heard them), regardless of the actual validity of the statement. In other words, a person is more likely to believe a familiar statement than an unfamiliar one.
- **Illusory correlation** – inaccurately remembering a relationship between two events.^{[16][37]}
- **Lag effect**: see [spacing effect](#)
- **Leveling and Sharpening**: memory distortions introduced by the loss of details in a recollection over time, often concurrent with sharpening or selective recollection of certain details that take on exaggerated significance in relation to the details or aspects of the experience lost through leveling. Both biases may be reinforced over time, and by repeated recollection or re-telling of a memory.^[75]
- **Levels-of-processing effect**: that different methods of encoding information into memory have different levels of effectiveness^[76]
- **List-length effect**: a smaller percentage of items are remembered in a longer list, but as the length of the list increases, the absolute number of items remembered increases as well.^[77]
- **Misinformation effect**: that misinformation affects people's reports of their own memory.
- **Misattribution**: when information is retained in memory but the source of the memory is forgotten. One of Schacter's (1999) Seven Sins of Memory, Misattribution was divided into Source Confusion, Cryptomnesia and False Recall/False Recognition.^[72]
- **Modality effect**: that memory recall is higher for the last items of a list when the list items were received via speech than when they were received via writing.
- **Mood-congruent memory bias**: the improved recall of information congruent with one's current mood.

We're wrong about us

- **Next-in-line effect:** that a person in a group has diminished recall for the words of others who spoke immediately before or after this person.
- **Osborn effect:** that being intoxicated with a mind-altering substance makes it harder to retrieve motor patterns from the Basal Ganglion.^[78]
- **Part-list cueing effect:** that being shown some items from a list makes it harder to retrieve the other items^[79]
- **Peak-end rule:** that people seem to perceive not the sum of an experience but the average of how it was at its peak (e.g. pleasant or unpleasant) and how it ended.
- **Persistence:** the unwanted recurrence of memories of a **traumatic event**.
- **Picture superiority effect:** that concepts are much more likely to be remembered experientially if they are presented in picture form than if they are presented in word form.^[80]
- **Placement bias** – tendency of people to remember themselves as better than others at tasks at which they rate themselves above average (also **Illusory superiority** or **Better-than-average effect**)^[81] and tendency to remember themselves as worse than others at tasks at which they rate themselves below average (also **Worse-than-average effect**)^{[16][70]}
- **Positivity effect:** that older adults favor positive over negative information in their memories.
- **Primacy effect, Recency effect & Serial position effect:** that items near the end of a list are the easiest to recall, followed by the items at the beginning of a list; items in the middle are the least likely to be remembered.^[82]
- **Processing difficulty effect**
- **Reminiscence bump:** the recalling of more personal events from adolescence and early adulthood than personal events from other lifetime periods^[83]
- **Rosy retrospection:** the remembering of the past as having been better than it really was.
- **Self-relevance effect:** that memories relating to the self are better recalled than similar information relating to others.
- **Self-serving bias** – perceiving oneself responsible for desirable outcomes but not responsible for undesirable ones.
- **Source Confusion:** misattributing the source of a memory, e.g. misremembering that one saw an event personally when actually it was seen on television.
- **Spacing effect:** that information is better recalled if exposure to it is repeated over a longer span of time.
- **Stereotypical bias:** memory distorted towards stereotypes (e.g. racial or gender), e.g. "black-sounding" names being misremembered as names of criminals.^[72]
- **Suffix effect:** the weakening of the recency effect in the case that an item is appended to the list that the subject is *not* required to recall^[84]
- **Suggestibility:** a form of misattribution where ideas suggested by a questioner are mistaken for memory.
- **Subadditivity effect** – the tendency to estimate that the likelihood of a remembered event is less than the sum of its (more than two) mutually exclusive components.^{[16][57]}
- **Telescoping effect:** the tendency to displace recent events backward in time and remote events forward in time, so that recent events appear more remote, and remote events, more recent.
- **Testing effect:** that frequent testing of material that has been committed to memory improves memory recall.
- **Tip of the tongue phenomenon:** when a subject is able to recall parts of an item, or related information, but is frustratingly unable to recall the whole item. This is thought an instance of "blocking" where multiple similar memories are being recalled and interfere with each other.^[72]
- **Verbatim effect:** that the "gist" of what someone has said is better remembered than the verbatim wording^[85]
- **Von Restorff effect:** that an item that sticks out is more likely to be remembered than other items^[86]
- **Zeigarnik effect:** that uncompleted or interrupted tasks are remembered better than completed ones.



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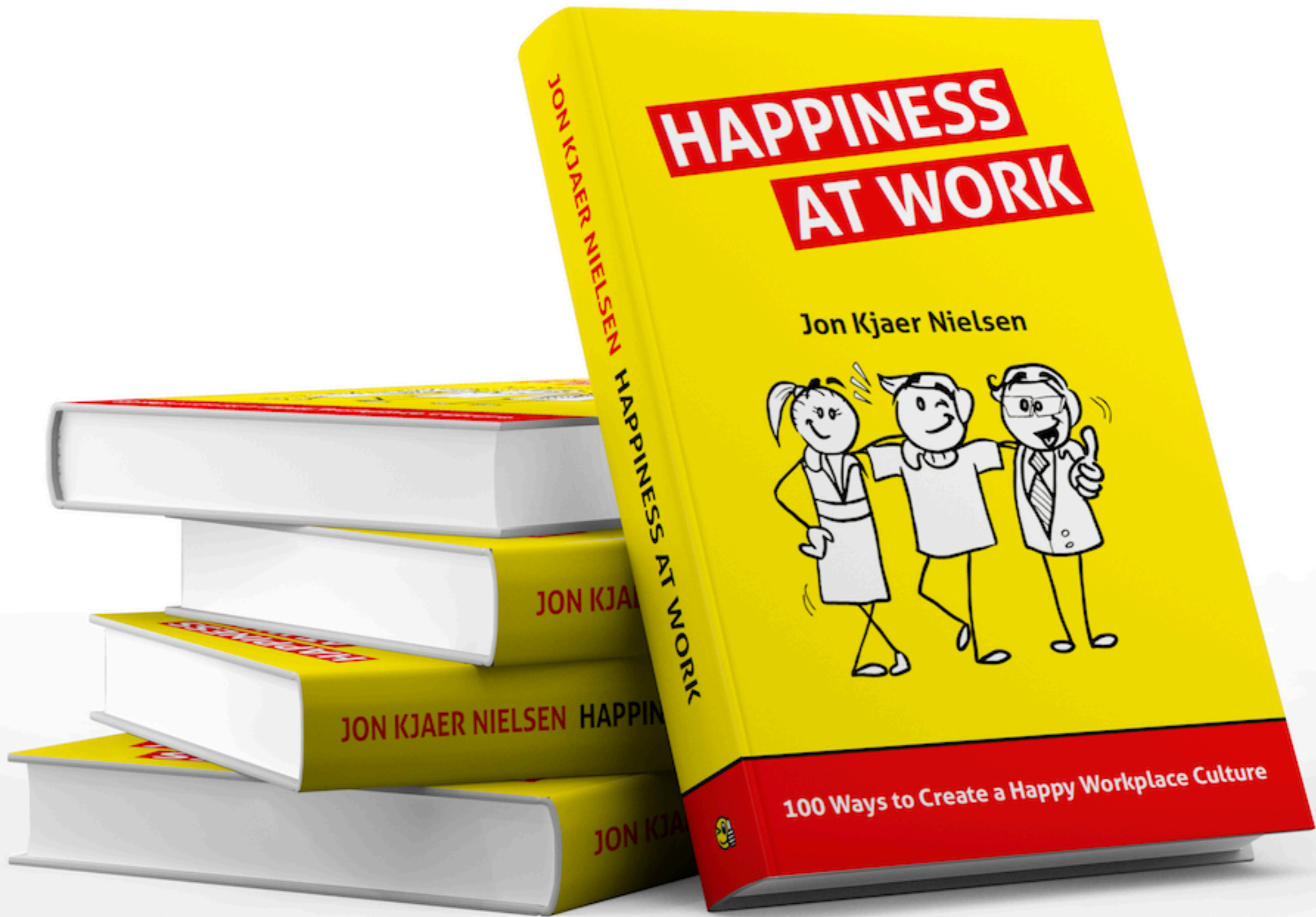
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3.37

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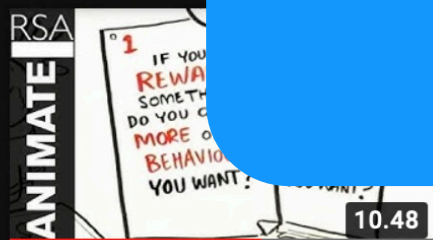


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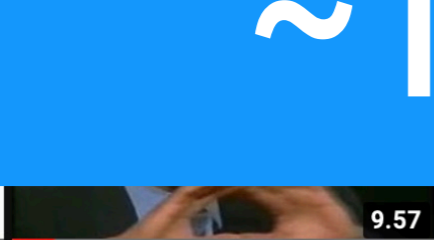
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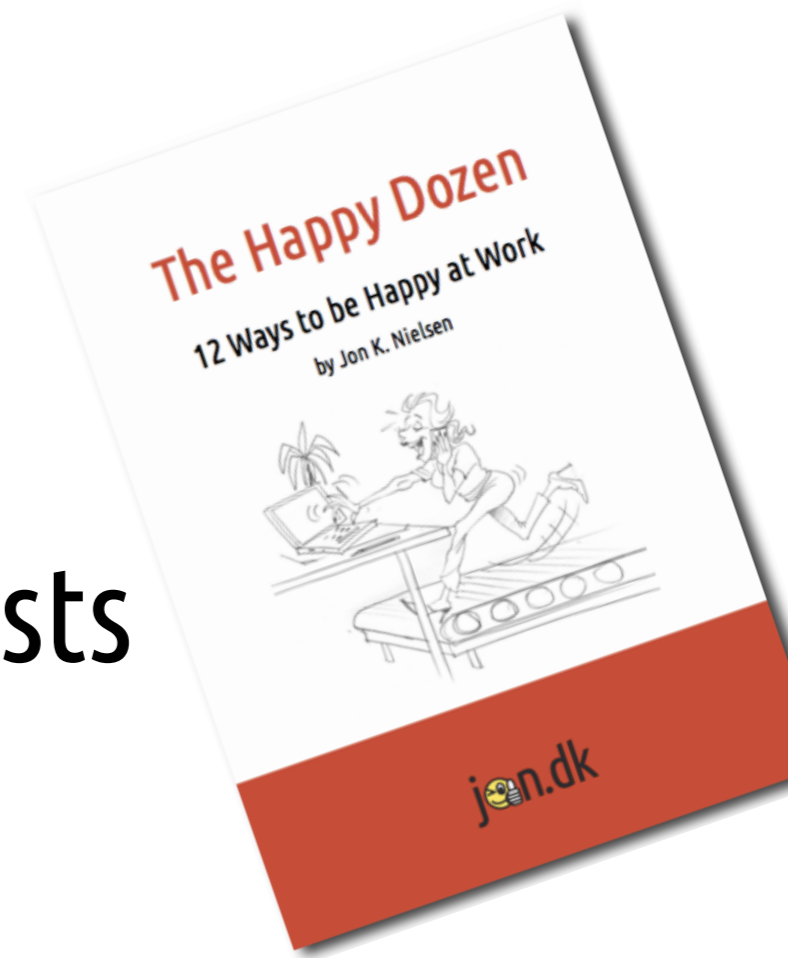
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- Today's presentation
- free ebook: "The Happy Dozen"
- The HappyWays + RevolutJon!Podcasts
- Goal tracking sheet

- Included in subscription: Online trainings on productivity and virtual meetings (danish)



Here







**Welcome to the world's
happiest nation***

That calls for a **Carlsberg**

KIT



Arbejdsglæde

[arh-beids-gleh-de]

= Work Happiness

HBR.ORG

Harvard Business Review

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2012

68 **The Big Idea**
Runaway Capitalism
(Beware the Peacock Effect)
Christopher Meyer and Julia Kirby

139 **Managing Yourself**
The Skills Every
21st-Century
Manager Will Need

188 **Life's Work**
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar

PLUS Audacious Ideas 2012

SPECIAL DOUBLE ISSUE

THE VALUE OF HAPPINESS

HOW EMPLOYEE
WELL-BEING
DRIVES PROFITS



Productivity:

...happy doctors are
19% faster at making
an accurate
diagnosis...



Sales:

Optimistic salespeople
bring in 88% money

See: Learned Optimism, by Seligman





Reflection:

Recall a good
day at work

Negative impact

- Poor Hygiene Factors

Hygiene Factors (Herzberg)



Negative impact

- Poor Hygiene Factors
- Lack of recognition
- Whining and complaining

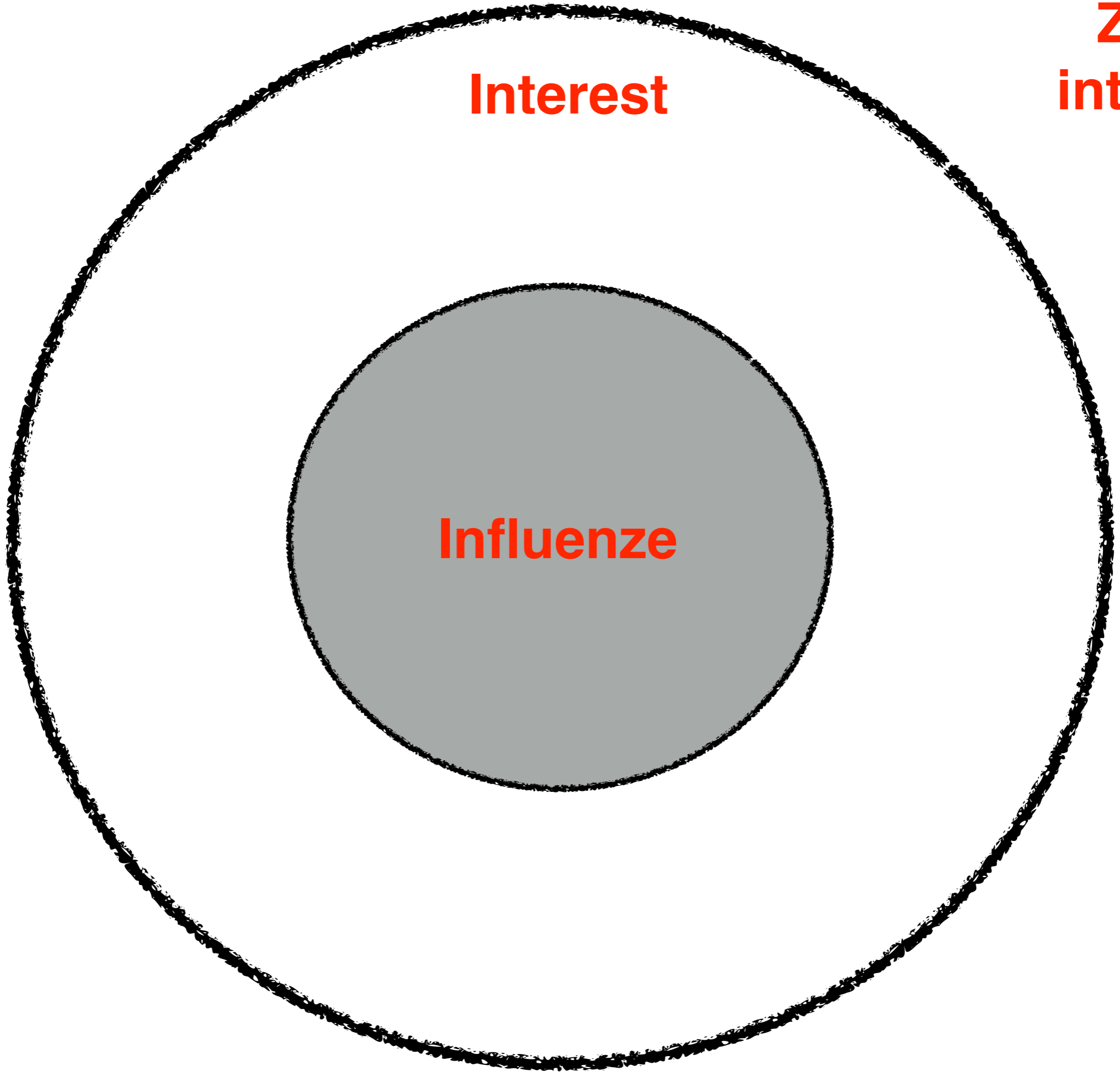
Playing The Victim



GRUMPY CAT

HappyWays Podcast
Episode 03:
An end to whining
and complaining

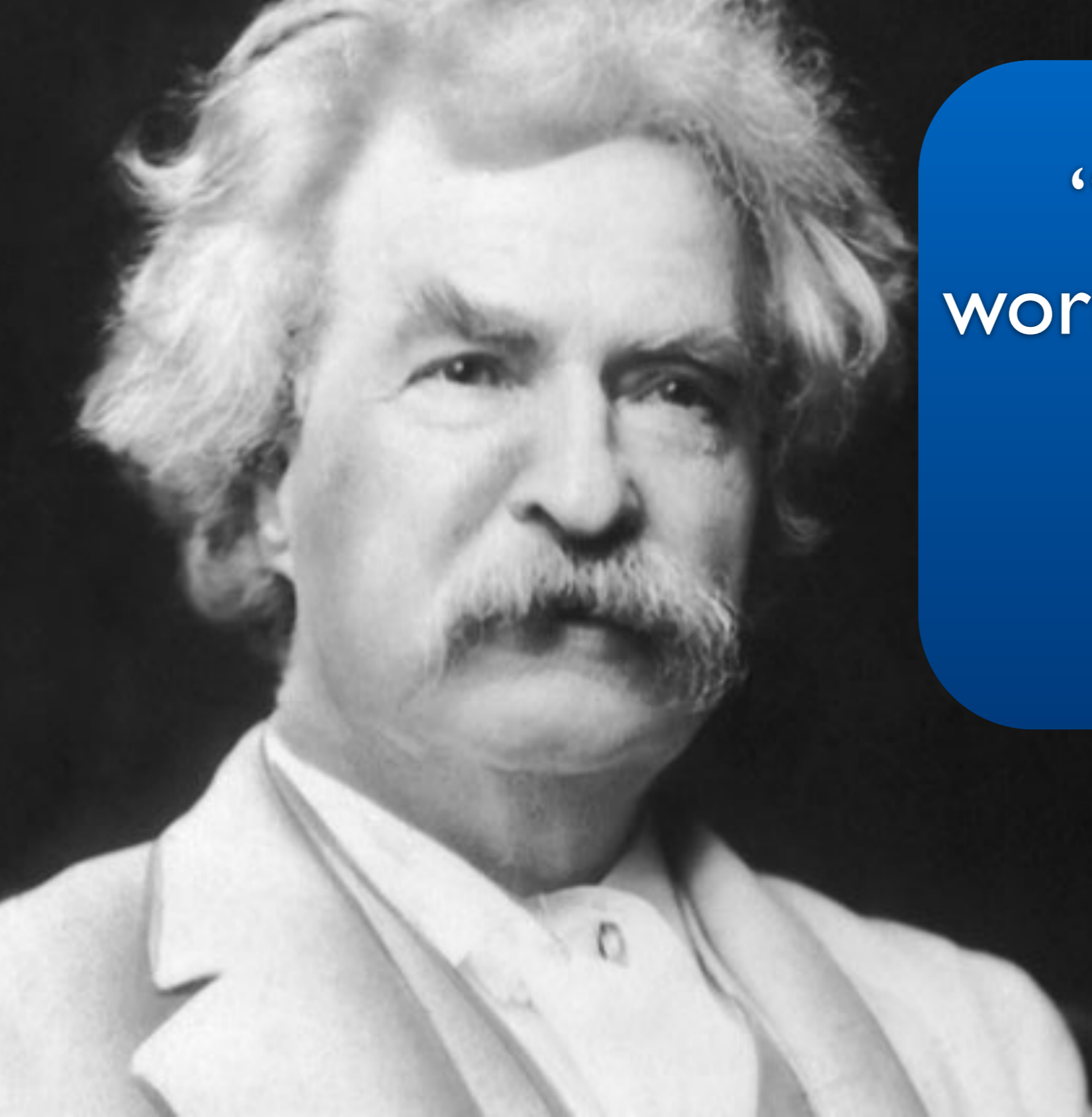
IS NOT IMPRESSED



Interest

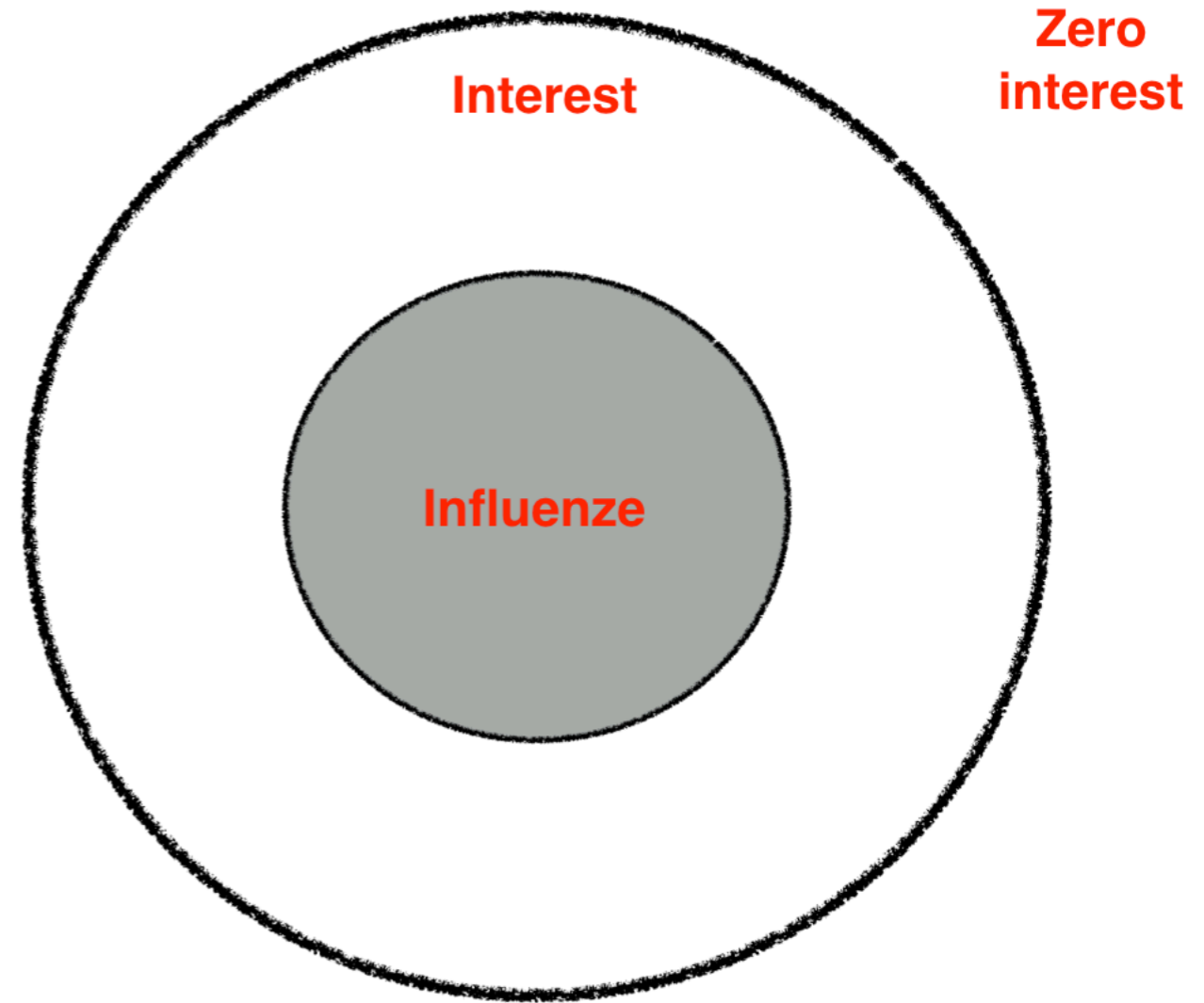
**Zero
interest**

Influenze



“I’ve had a lot of
worries in my life, most
of which never
happened”
- Mark Twain

**Worrying
usefully**



Key to life: Nothing is
ever anybody's fault



Positive psychology

“One of the most significant findings in psychology in the last twenty years is that individuals can choose the way they think.”

- Martin Seligman



E + I = R





**"The mind is its own place and,
in itself can make a heaven of
hell or a hell of heaven."**

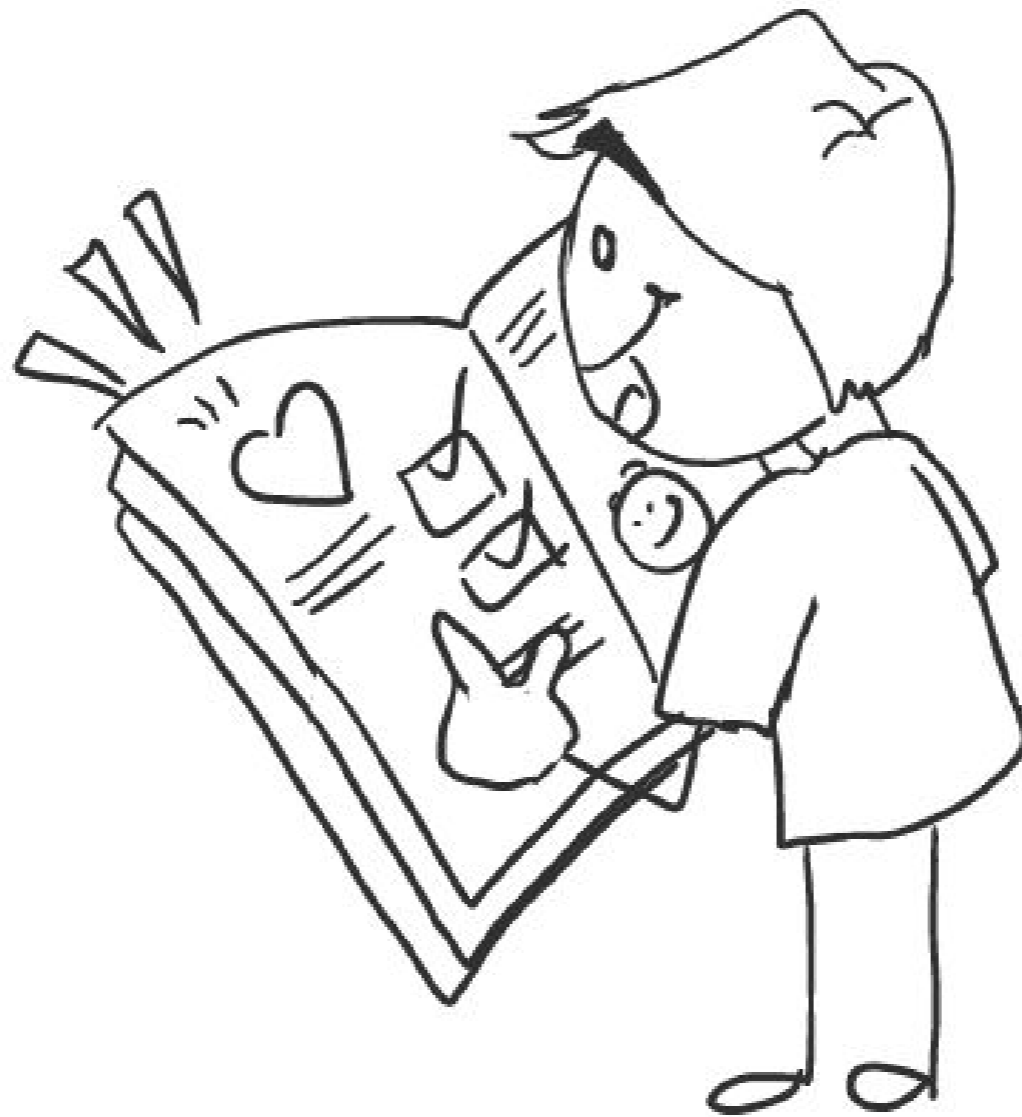
JOHN MILTON



Optimism



What Went Well?



Apps:

- Five minute journal
- Gratitude Journal



Relationships



Brief team discussion:
“What do you most appreciate
about your coworkers and fellow
team members?”

- Describe the ideal
colleague



Change jobs



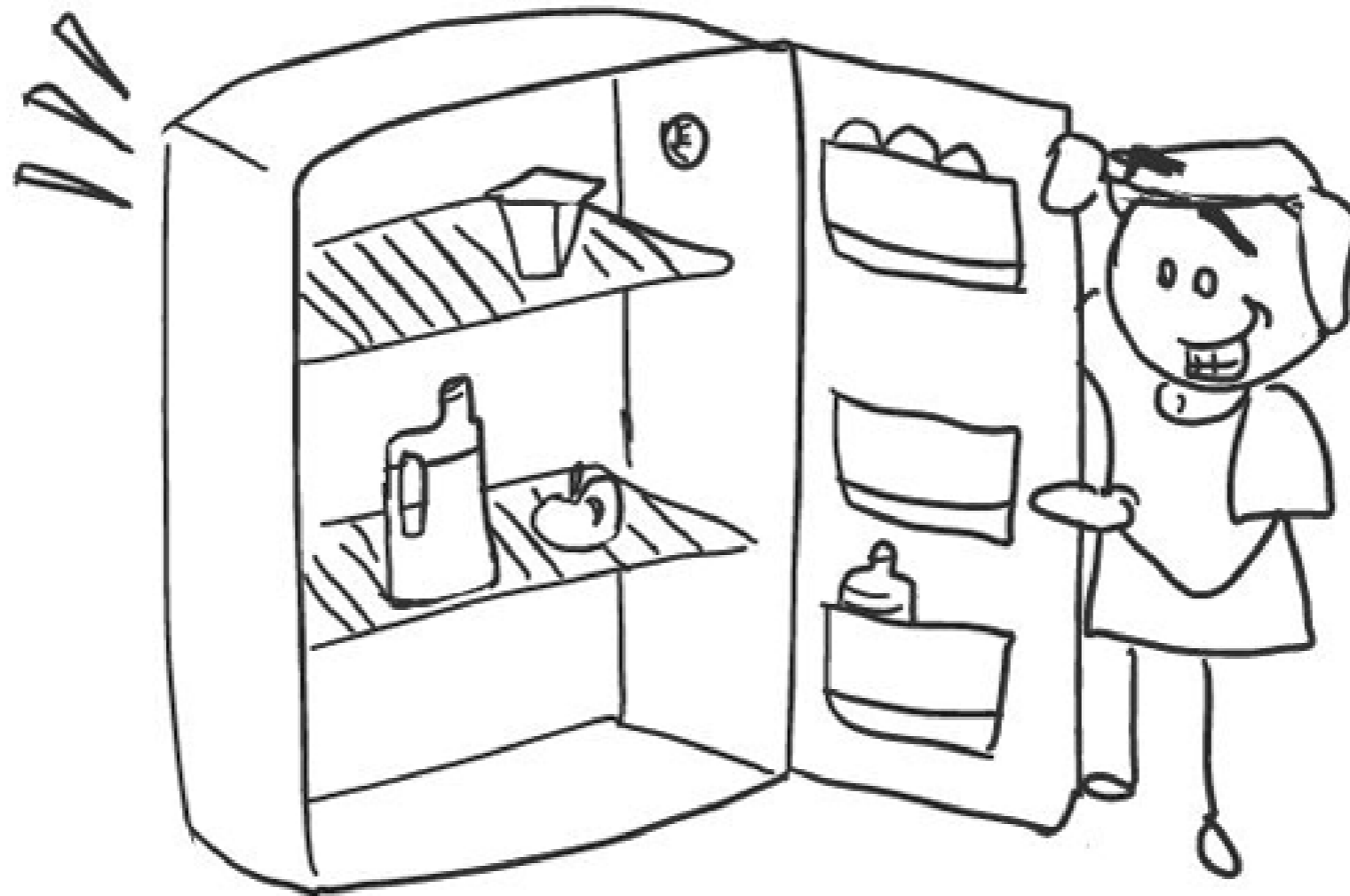
#2 Ask someone on a DATE



Coffee on the phone



Show your fridge



#26 Costume day

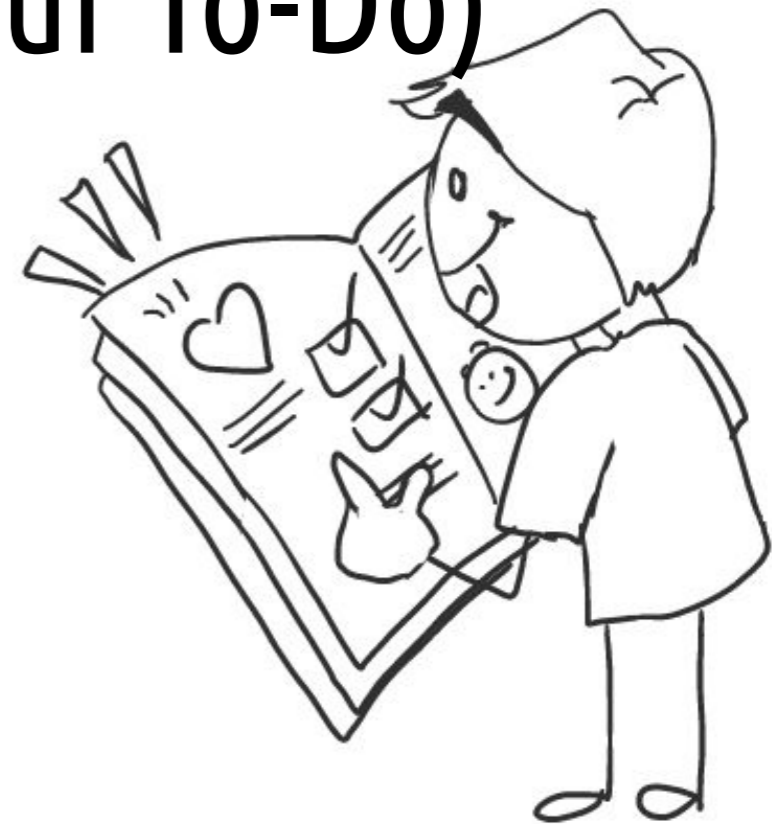


#18 Help me out

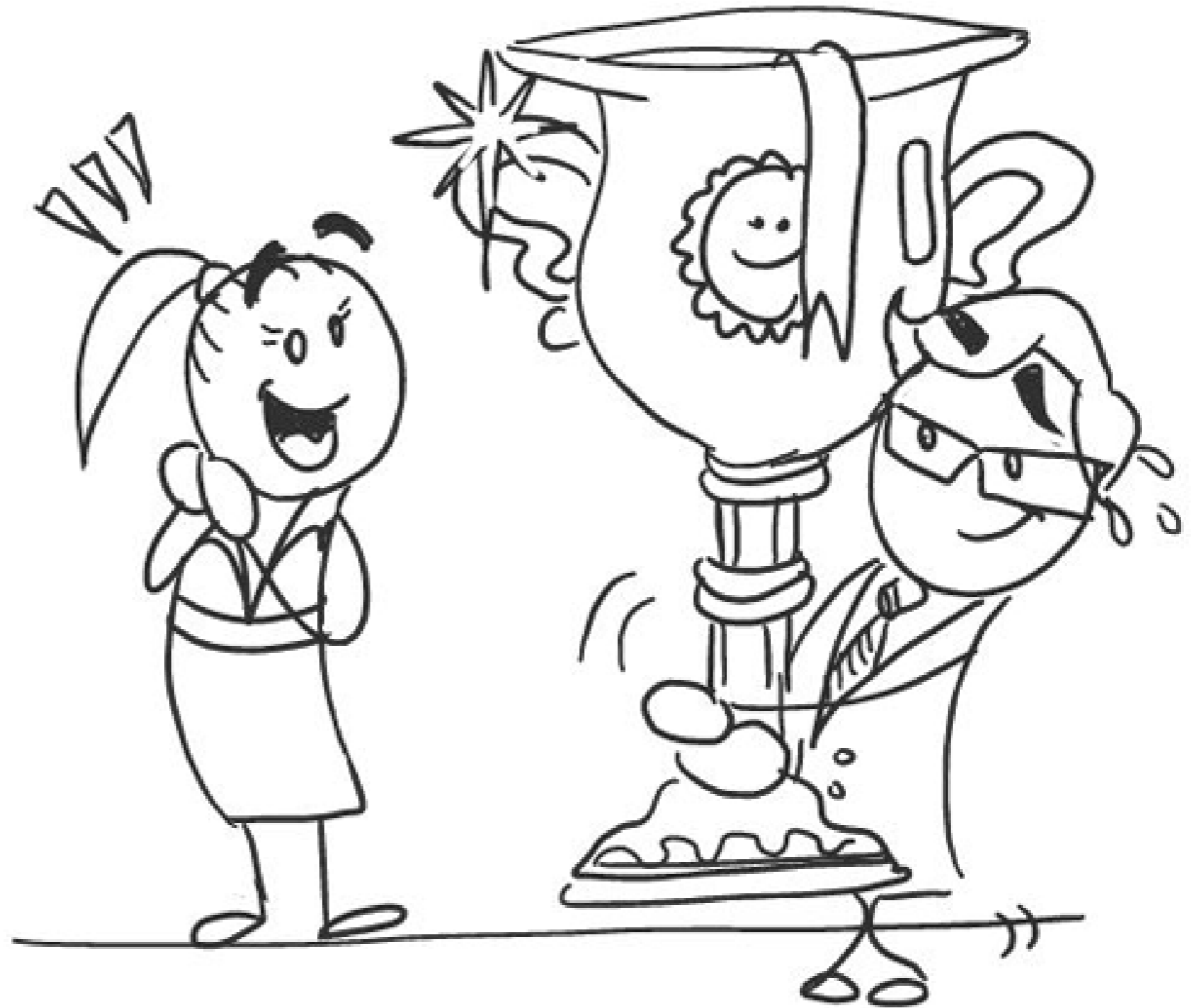


Productive and happy!

1. Much happiness at work
2. Spend less time (Parkinson's law)
3. Prioritize the important - before it's urgent
4. No multitasking
5. Daily To-Do list
6. Measure progress (updating your To-Do)
7. Capitalize on your Prime Time
8. Time for focus & flow
9. Plan your day
10. Choose the way you think



Recognition

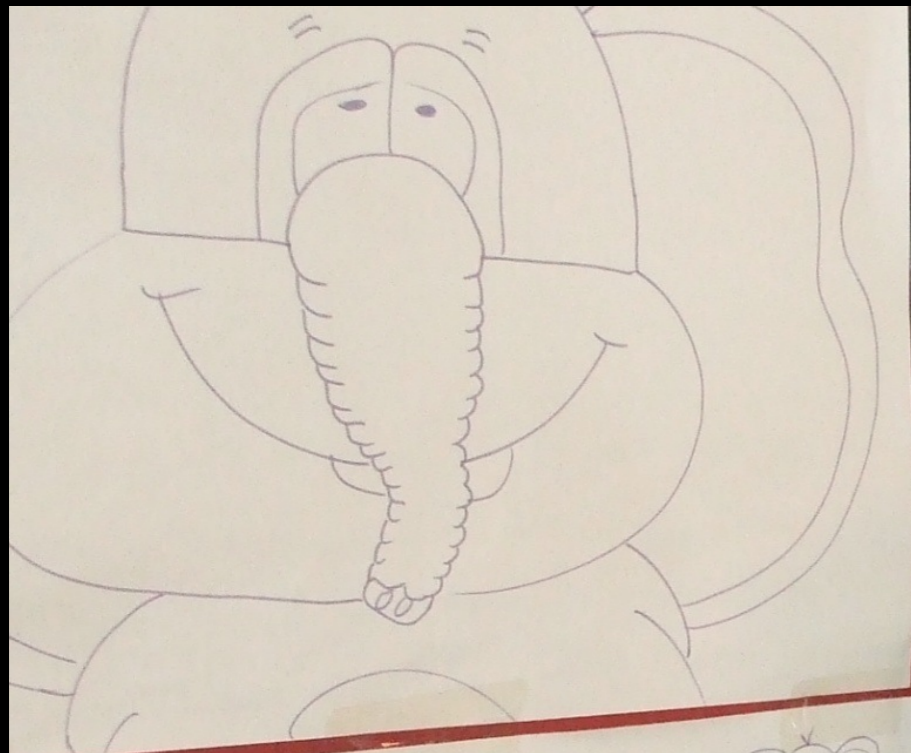


The Rose Day





#33 Order of the Elephant



LEFANT-ORDENEN

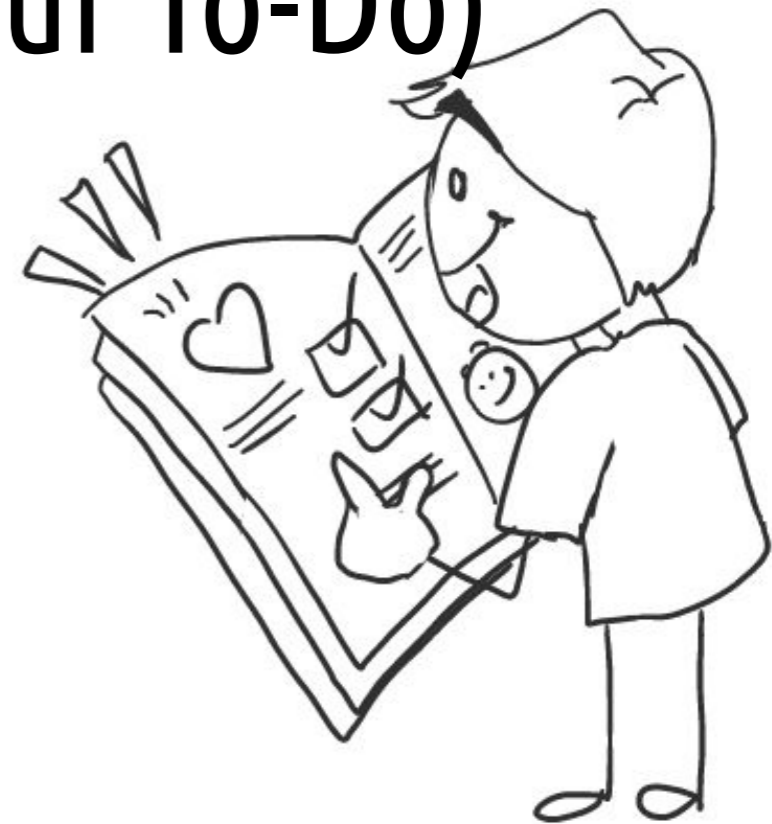
SADAN GØR DU:

- ⇒ ALLE KAN UDDELE
 - ⇒ GIV TIL EN KOLLEGA, F.EKS:
 - NÅR DER ER GJORT NOGET GODT
 - NOGET FAGLIGT SMART
 - NOGET EKSTRA
 - NOGET DER GØR DIG GLAD
 - GJORT DET NEMMERE
- STÅ PÅ SKRIVEBORDET, I DAG OG NESTE DAG
KOLLEGAEN HVORFOR DEN?



Productive and happy!

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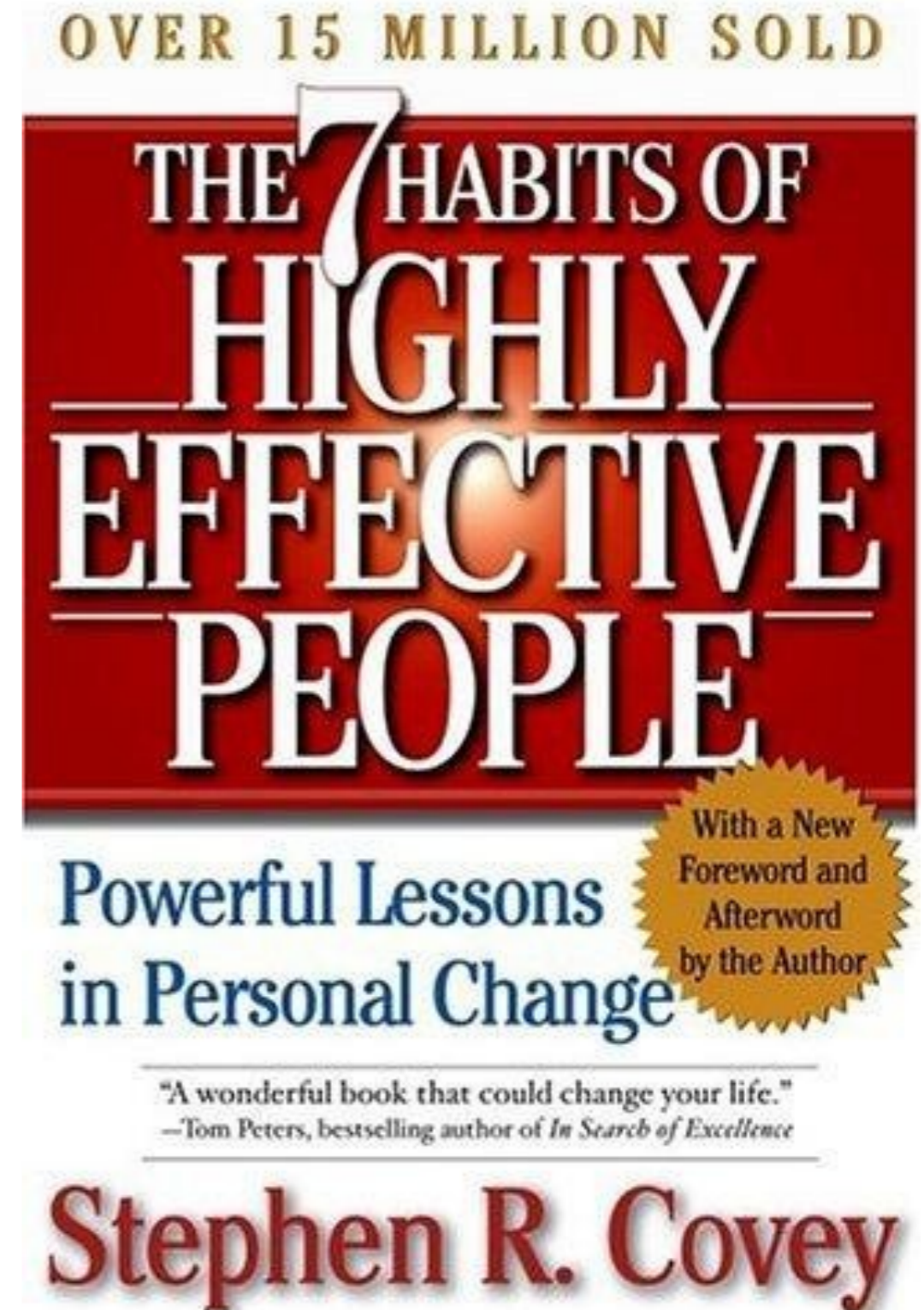


My path here:
Lazy student



TIME
**OUR MOST
PRECIOUS
RESOURCE**

Got habits?



Mandag
23

Tirsdag
24 Skt. Hans dag

Onsdag
25

Torsdag
26

Fredag
27

Lørdag
28

Søndag
29

26	27	28	29	30	31
M T O T F L S	M T O T F L S	M T O T F L S	M T O T F L S	M T O T F L S	M T O T F L S
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3
JULI					AUGUST

2008
JUNI
Uge 26

The Planning Fallacy:

“No plan survives first contact with the enemy”

Reactive mode





The main issue:

Focus & energy

**Personal productivity:
Your struggle?**



TIME
**OUR MOST
PRECIOUS
RESOURCE**

There is too much work

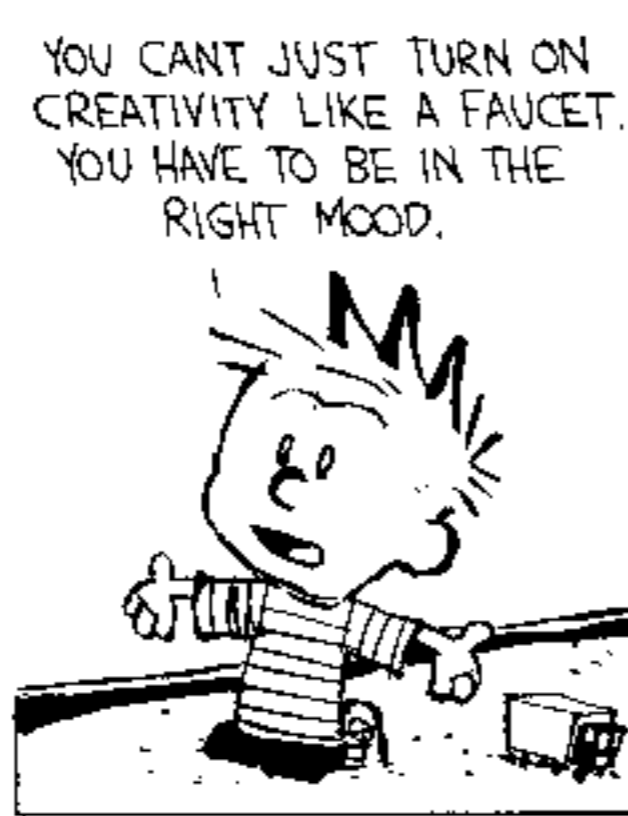
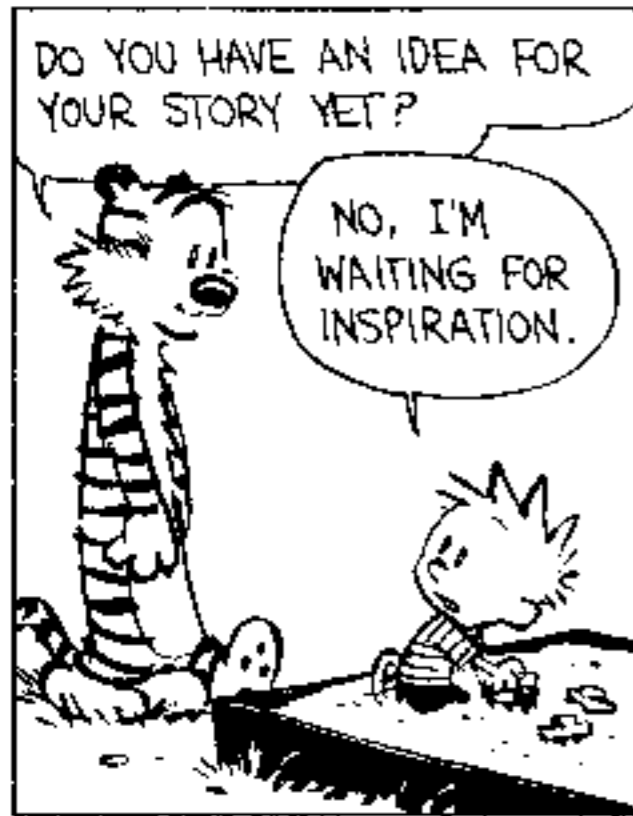


#1

It is possible to be
happy at work, despite
having too much of it



Parkinsons Law

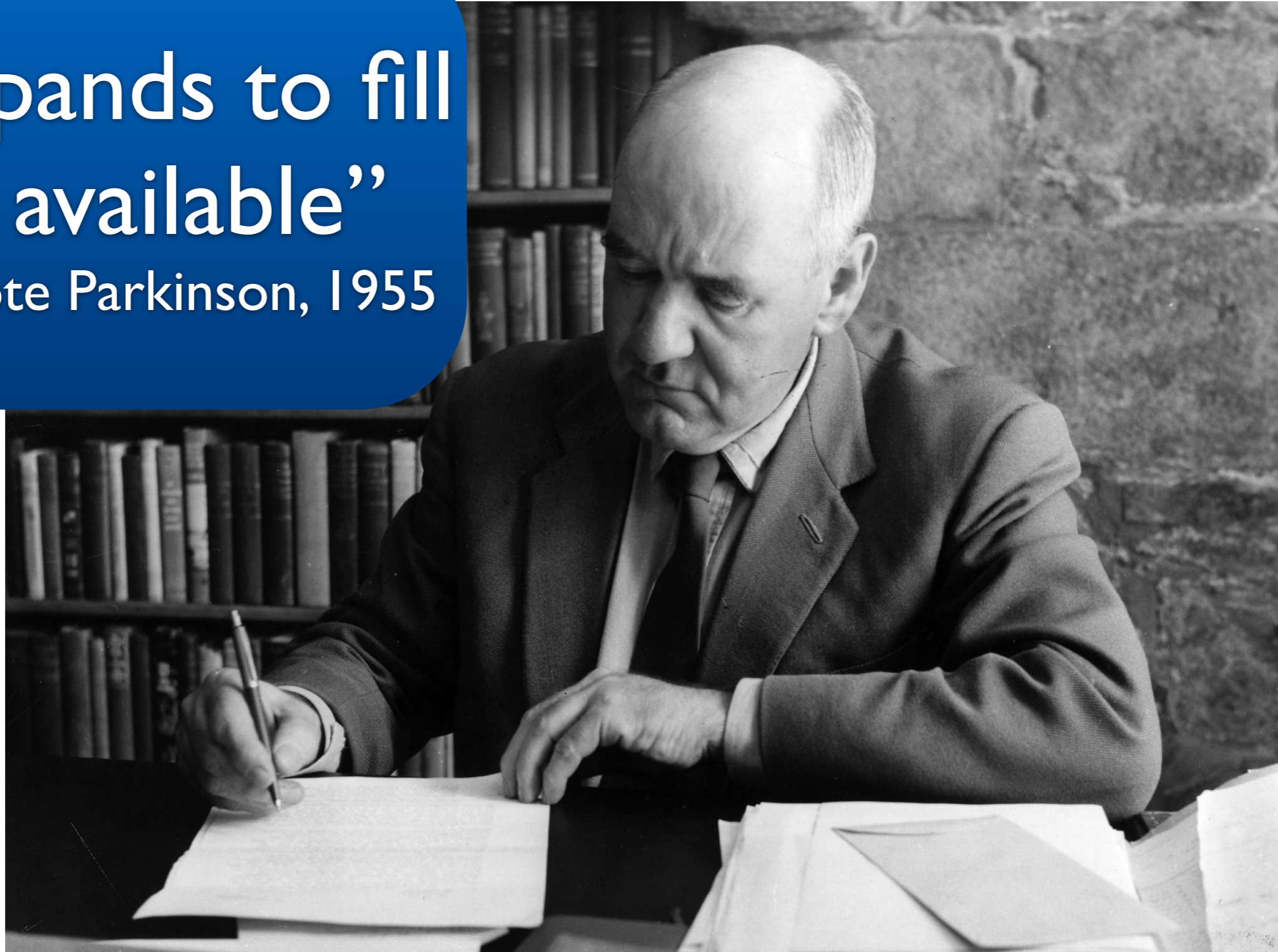


#2

Parkinsons Law

“Work expands to fill
the time available”

- Cyril Northcote Parkinson, 1955



Last book you
might read



Last book you
might read

DENNIS NØRMARK
ANDERS FOGH JENSEN



**PSEUDO
ARBEJDE**

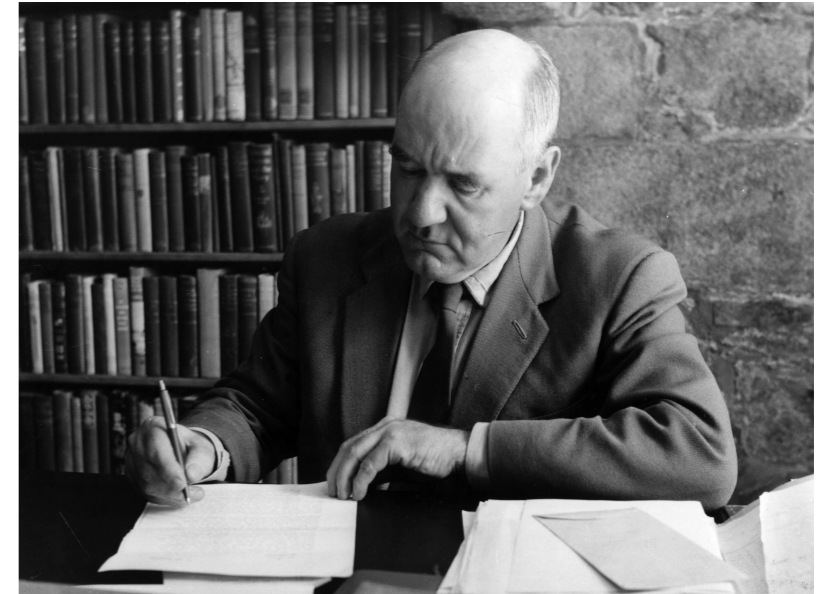
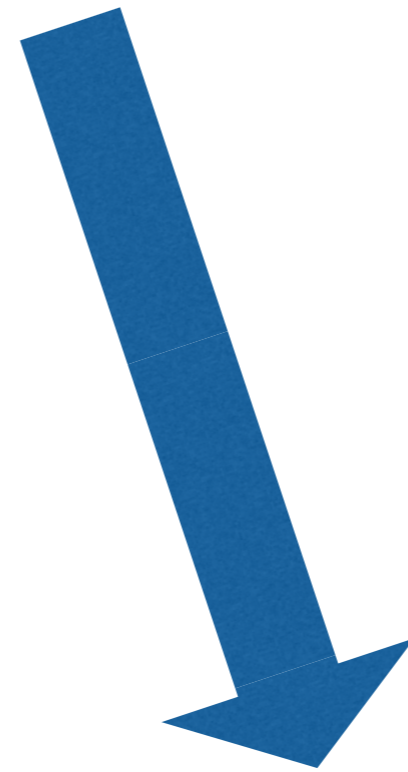
HVORDAN VI FIK TRAVLT MED
AT LAVE INGENTING

#2

Parkinsons Law



Tactical use of
deadlines



Ninja approach:
Don't do it

Limited time on
task

#3

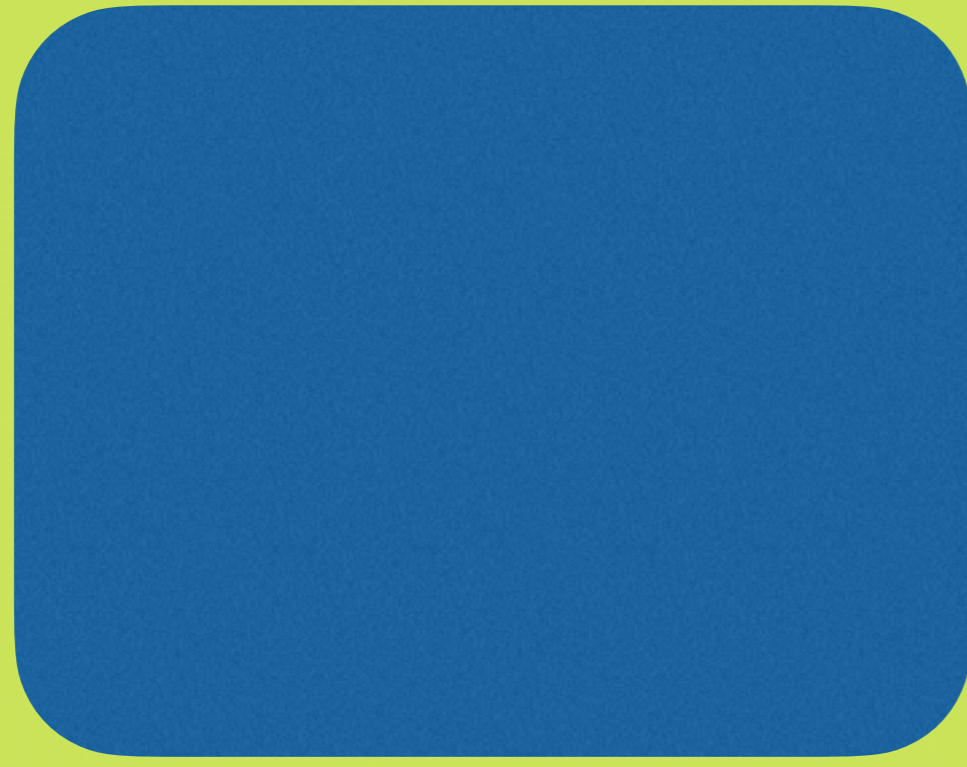
“Urgent” will not make it more important. But we think it will.



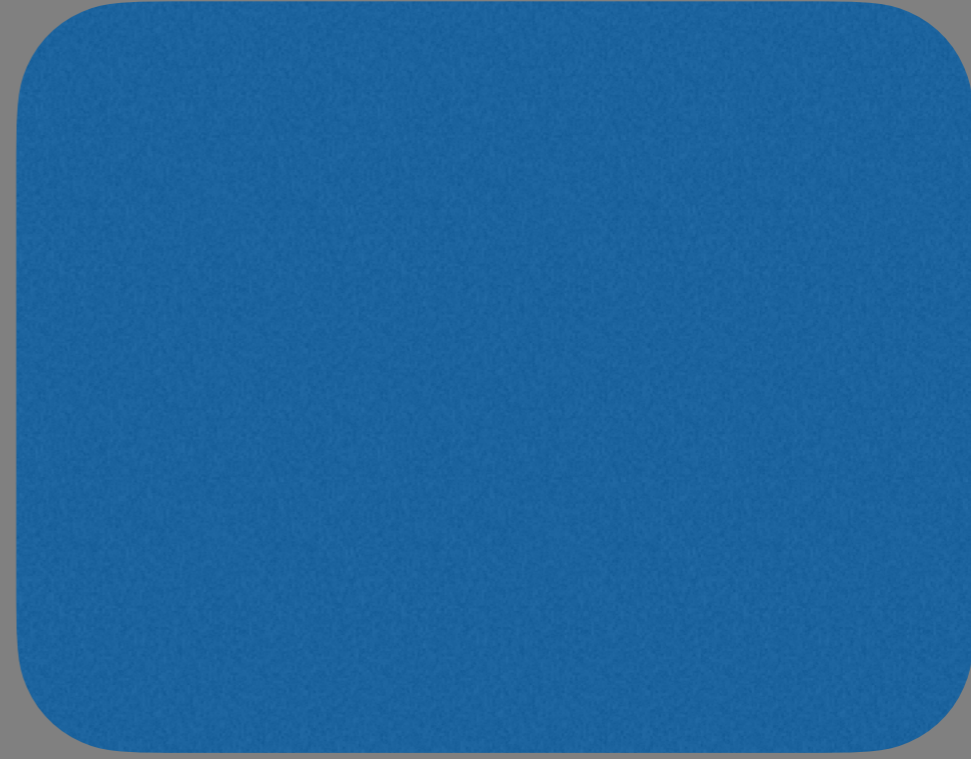
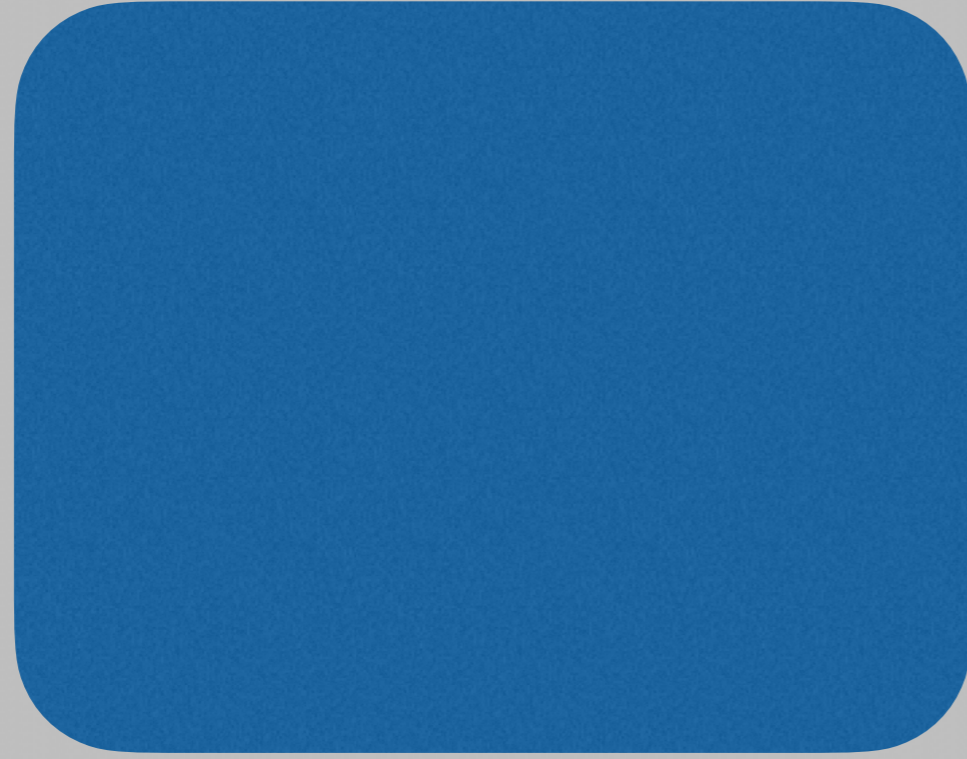
URGENT

NOT URGENT

IMPORTANT



NOT IMPORTANT



Prioritize the important
before it's urgent



#4



MULTI-TASKING

#4

No multitasking!



#5

The Morning Ritual



www.ubidecoffee.com

My Morning Ritual



What will I do today?

My Morning Ritual



1

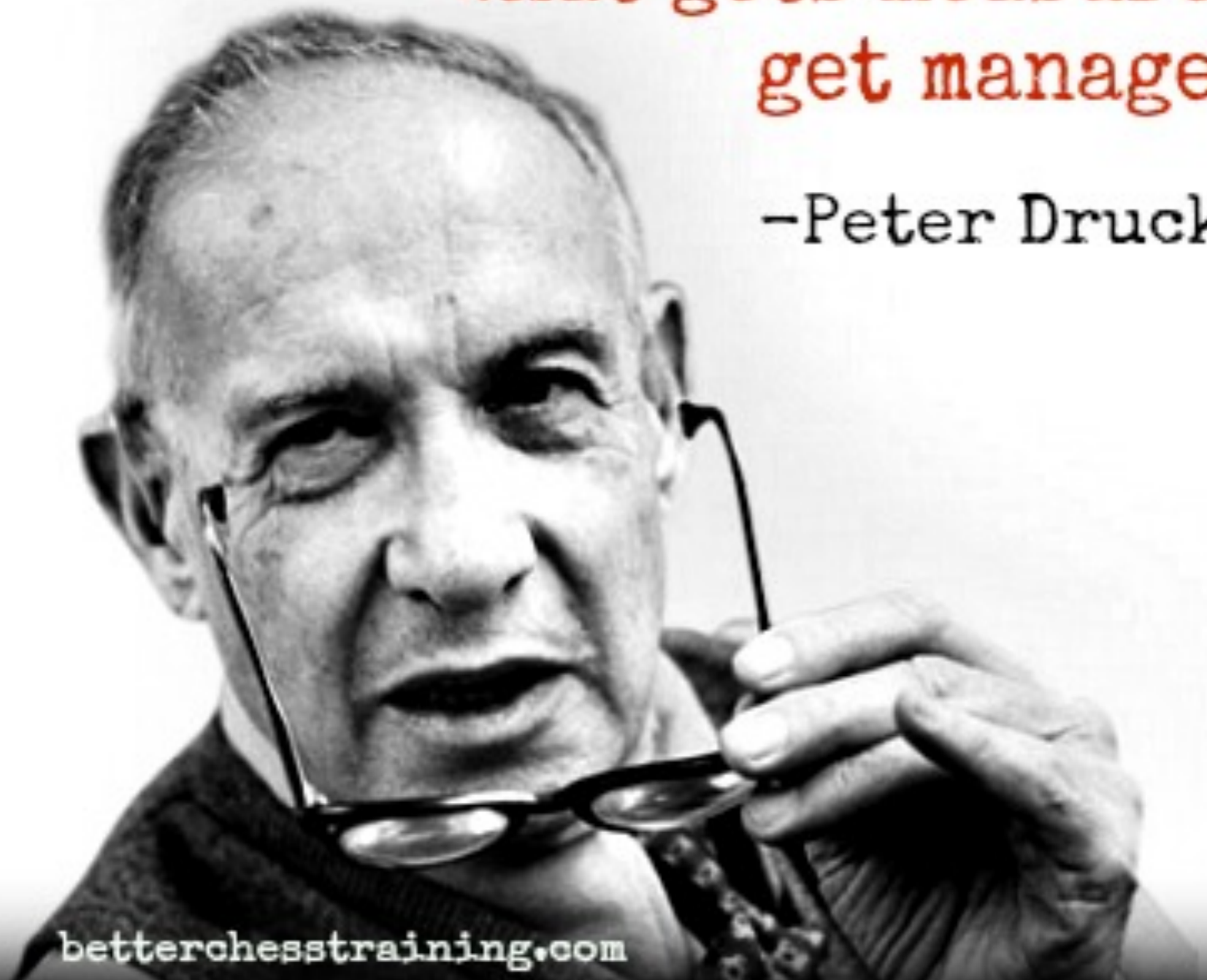
What is one thing that would have a big impact?

2

What will I do today?

What gets measured,
get managed.

-Peter Drucker



#6

Measure progress



The Seinfeld method



Bo arbejder som taxachauffør. Efter et langt udløb har han endelig fået fodfæste på arbejdsmarkedet. Han har været på kontant-hjælp i mange år og har uddannet sig i at være vagmand og webintegrator. Først med taxa-kortkoret åbnede dørene til arbejdsmarkedet sig. Undervejs har han også været hjemløs, men han har haft et stabilt element i tilværelsen: Musikken. 'Jeg begyndte at spille trommer som femårig. Da jeg kom på efterskole i 1988 lærte jeg at spille guitar og bas. Jeg spillede i nogle forskellige bands, indtil jeg kom med i Kirkens Korshers Bagværkshånd.' *Hvad betyder musik for dig?* 'Det samler folk og bryder alle barrierer. Og det giver et fedt kick, når man lykkes sammen til en koncert. Jeg lytter helst til blues, gerne med Clapton.'

SEPTEMBER.

MANDAG	TIRSDAG	ONSDAG	TORSdag	FREDAG	LØRDAG	SØNDAG
						1
26 ✓	27 ✓	28 ✓	29 ✓	30 ✓	7	8
36 ✓ Leder af Mads Vely og god chef	37 ✓ Mads af Mads Vely og god chef	38 ✓ Melodien her er god (billets og vider)	39 ✓ Melodien her er god (billets og vider)	40 ✓ Melodien her er god (billets og vider)	14	15
37 ✓ 2 timer af god efter (vibeg og kultur)	38 ✓ Solens m. 7. 2014	39 ✓ Hillegård 1. del. koncert.	40 ✓ Hillegård 2. del. koncert. til ledelseset?	1 ✓ Ingen af det? (funktion)	21	22
38 ✓ Clapton (TR)	39 ✓ Forskellige Hill-folk. (TR)	40 ✓ 64 møde familie (TR)	1 ✓ Dækket 19. Fortælling - (overlappende luddler (TR)	2 ✓ Fakt til den... for (overlappende)	28	29
39 ✓ Vejret 2014 (TR)	40 ✓ Hvornår 2014 (TR)	1 ✓ stærke 2014 (TR)	2 ✓ Ad... 2014 (TR)	3 ✓ Ad... 2014 (TR)		
40 ✓ Fakt til... (TR)						



hus forbi

Measure progress

10 vindende vøker

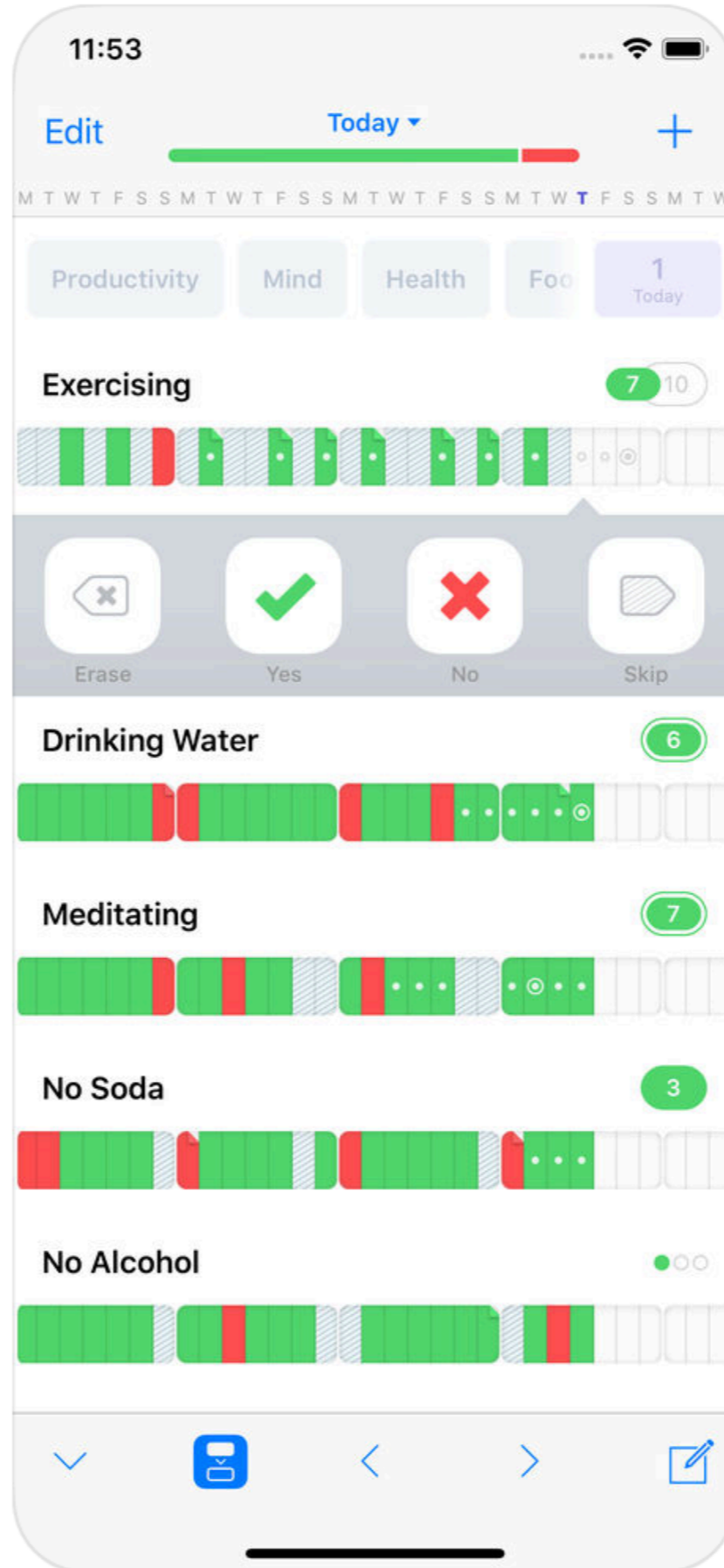
Maj '18

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Ti	O	To	F	L	S	M	Ti	O	To	F	L	S	M	Ti	O	To	F	L	S	M	Ti	O	To	F	L	S	M	Ti	O	
1																															
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7																															
8																															
9																															
10																															

Den Effektive Hverdag - læs om kurset p

Download:
jon.dk/semcomaritime

Way of Life app



The to-hell-with-it-effect

I GIVE UP



Small wins



#7

Capitalize on your Prime Time



PRIME TIME

Prime Time

- Draw your own chart
- Compare with the group
- Q: How do you actually use your best hours?
- Q: How could you use those hours better?
- (how can we help?)



#8

Time for focus & flow







Silent agreement



Silent agreement



Silent agreement

	Mandag	Tirsdag	Onsdag	Torsdag
08.00 til 09.00	[Gul zone – Koordinering]			
09.00 til 11.00	[Rød zone – koncentration og individuelt arbejde]			
11.15 til 11.30	[Gul zone – Koordinering]			
11.30 til 12.00	[Grøn – pause og social]			
12.15 til 14.45		[Blå blok – møder]		
14.45 til 15.00	[Grøn – pause og social]			
15.00 til 16.00		[Blå blok – møder]		

Personal Open Hours



Electronics off

»The best minds of my generation are thinking about how to make people click ads. That sucks.«



JEFF HAMMERBACHER

FOUNDER & CHIEF SCIENTIST, CLOUDERA (2011)

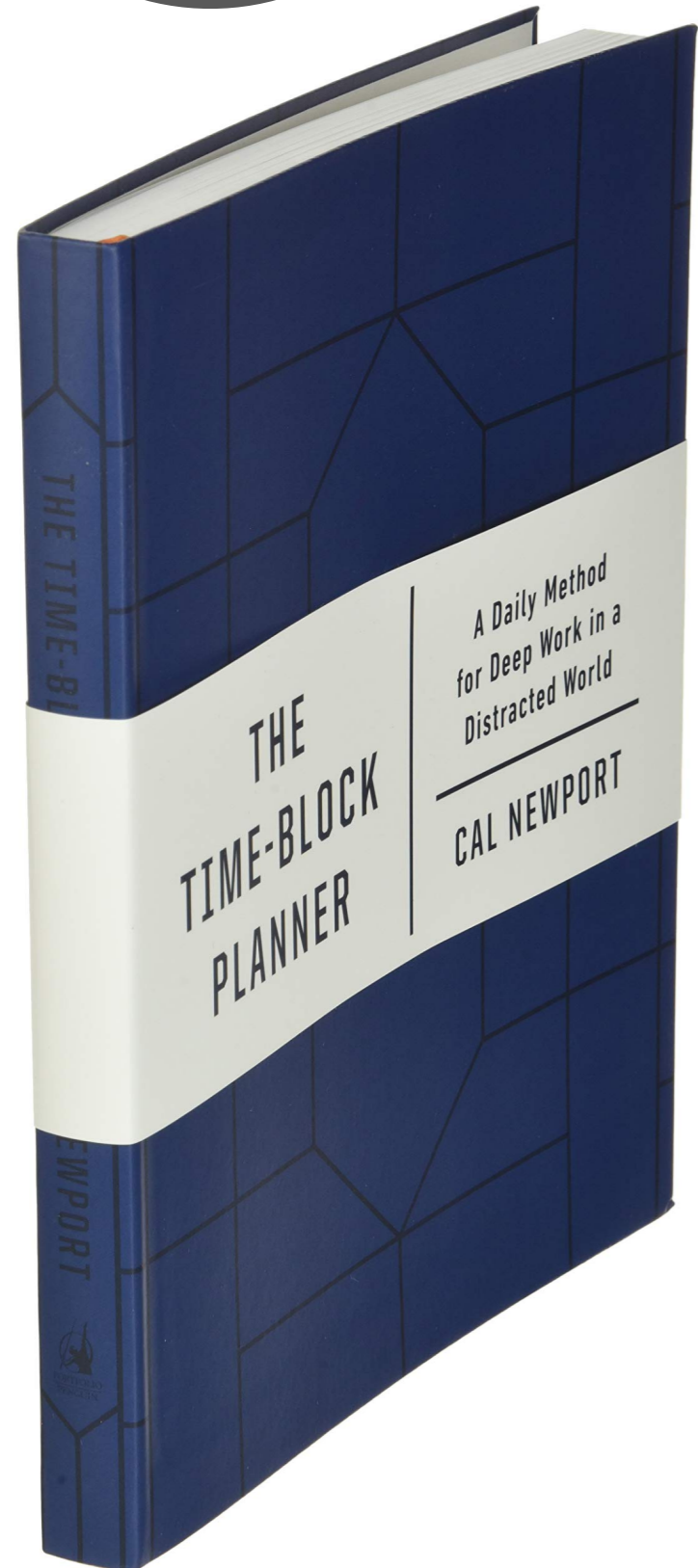


Plan your day, today

Sun 11	Mon 12	Tue 13	Wed 14	Thu 15	FRI 16
Blue	Pink	Blue	Green	Teal	Dark Gray
Cyan	Red	Blue	Red	Teal	Red
Red	Blue	Green	Red	Blue	Light Green
Pink	Dark Gray	Cyan	Cyan	Purple	Pink
Gray	Teal	Red	Blue	Red	Blue
Gray	Teal	Gray	Pink	Cyan	Blue

#9

Plan your day, today



		(1) Morning Tasks	
9	finish report	email triage	
10		submit form	
		call Karen	
	(1)	fill out doodle	
11	research client x	(1) cont.	
		email	
12	lunch w. Sam	lunch w. Sam	
1		start research	
2	email	research	
3	planning meeting	planning meeting	planning meeting
4	edit copy & shutdown	finish research & shutdown	shutdown

Figure 3

App: Pomodoro

For PC: Tomighty



*Instructions:
"Pomodoro Technique"*

#10

Choose the way you think



Positive psychology

“One of the most significant findings in psychology in the last twenty years is that individuals can choose the way they think.”

- Martin Seligman

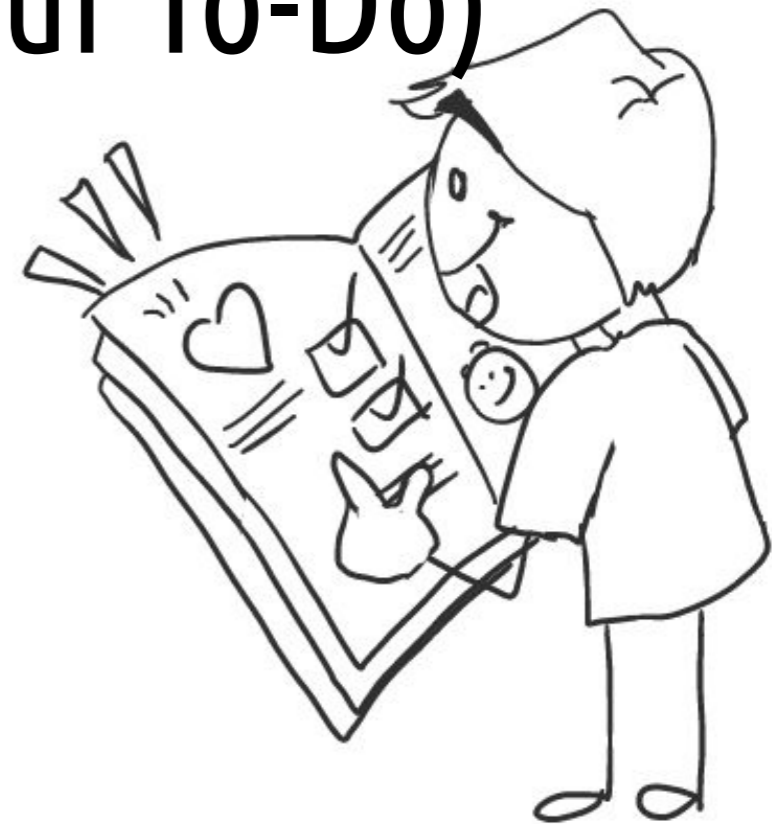




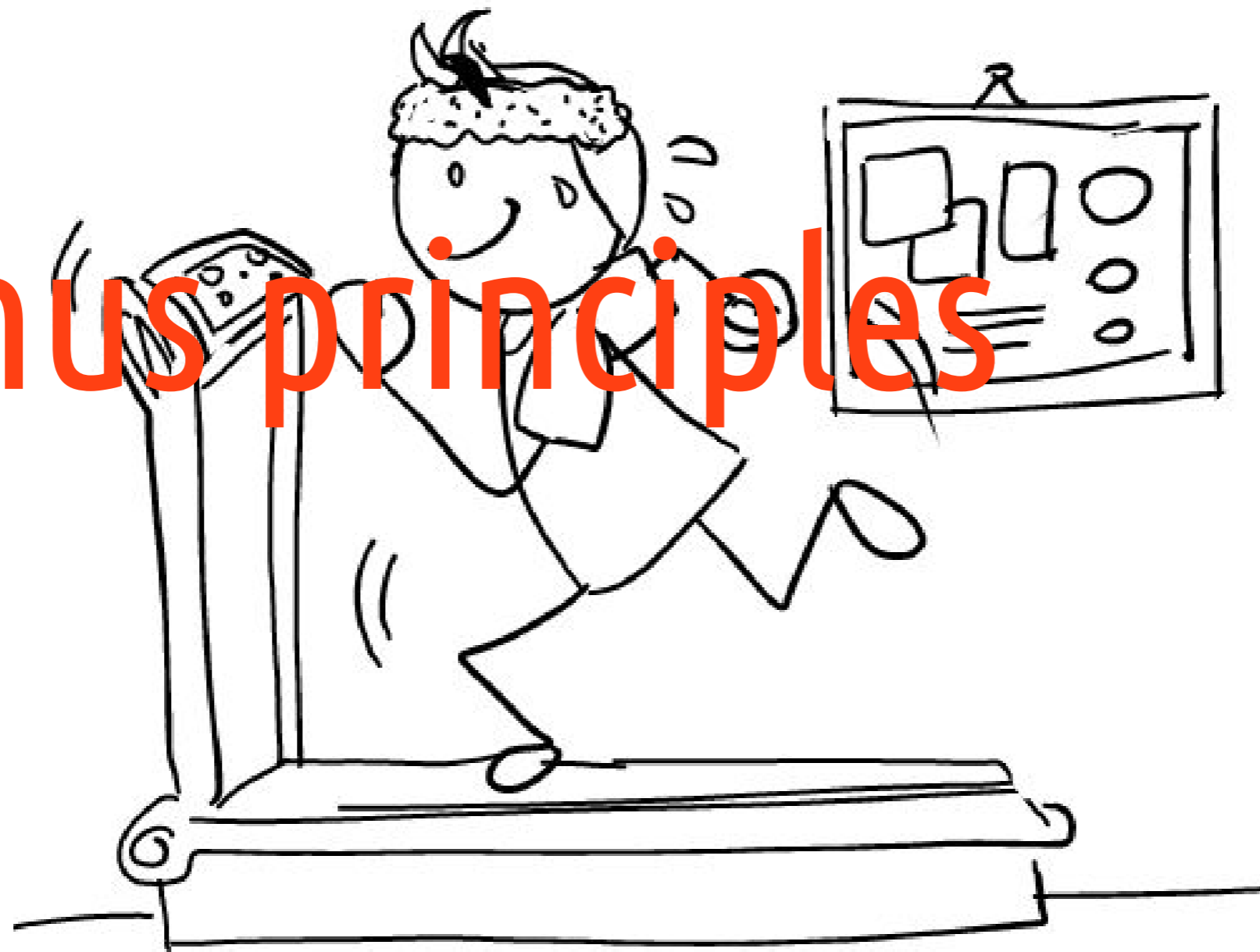
Key to life:
There are no
new problems

Productive and happy!

1. Much happiness at work
2. Spend less time (Parkinson's law)
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Bonus principles



Walk 'n Talk

Reflections on today's presentation
– what are the personal takeaways
you can apply to your work?



Balance?



Helping
Sparring
Collaboration
Shared solutions
Building a community

Focused work

Happy at Work(shop): What's next?

- How do I find the space and time to be happy and productive (hopefully during Prime Time) ?
- ...while also being part of a group and a dynamic workplace with shared goals?

What can we try
as a team?

What could the whole
department try out?

Meetings



Meetings - the usual suspects

1. Have an agenda
2. Specify desired outcome (goal)
3. Any mandatory reading or preparation?
4. Start on time
5. Finish on time
6. Allocate time per item
7. Proper management of the meeting
8. Keep minutes of all decisions



Meetings - the real deal

20

80

80

20



Success buddies



Share with your buddy



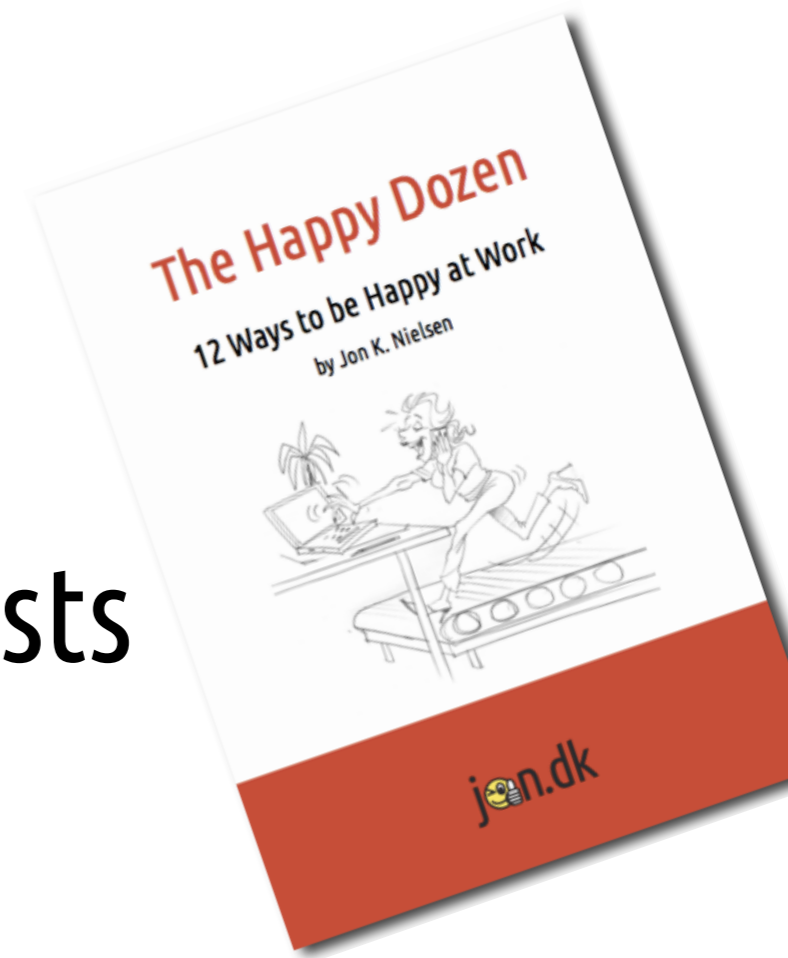
- What is my goal and actions?
- What will I gain/avoid?
- By when / how long?

Agree on a follow-up date!

Materials & more tools

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- Today's presentation
 - free ebook: "The Happy Dozen"
 - The HappyWays + RevolutJon!Podcasts
 - Goal tracking sheet
-
- Included in subscription: Online trainings on productivity and virtual meetings (danish)



Better everyday

- Personal productivity & focusing on the essentials

Semco Maritime, May 10 2023
with Jon Kjær Nielsen #jondk

Materials: jon.dk/semcomaritime

Get more on the HappyWays Podcast

