

## Assumptions 1. 2. 3.

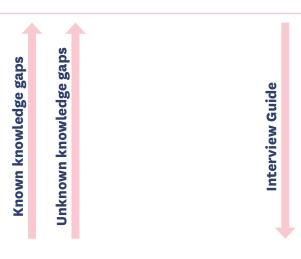




Fig. based on Lab@OPM/GSA, 2018; modified by Paulick-Thiel & Arlt, 2020

**Facts** are based on verified knowledge. They are accepted, scientific realities. The knowledge gathered so far in relation to the problem will provide a solid basis for further investigations. Draw on points from **Field A of the Knowledge Atlas** (p. 102).

**Bias** is a cognitive pattern that distorts how we perceive, remember, think, and judge. In stressful situations in particular, our brain uses these *shortcuts* so as to stay functional when confronted with too much or too little information. For example:

- Omission bias:
  - "The risk of addressing this problem is too high."
- Optimism bias:
  - "That's their problem, not ours."
- O Status quo bias:
  - "If it isn't broken, don't fix it."

Points from Field B of the Knowledge Atlas can be used here, too.

**Assumptions** are suppositions that something is possible or impossible without being based on proof. Assumptions largely derive from real, vicarious, or imagined experiences. Questions that need to be identified:

- What is considered possible or impossible with respect to the problem without its validity having been proved?
- O What do we lack certainty about?
- O What might be true or false with respect to the problem?
- O What can be easily disproved or proven?
- O What additional points can be found out by talking to key actors?

Draw on points from Fields C and D of the Knowledge Atlas, too.