

# Future Skills

A Professional Skills Solution designed to support your organisation in these rapidly changing times

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# Agile Thinking

# Agile Thinking Introduction

## ALIGNING MINDSETS AND CRITICAL THINKING

As information proliferates, and the possible interpretations multiply, leaders need to think through, think ahead, and think around any problem. They need a playbook of good problem-solving and decision-making strategies coupled with an understanding of how multiple perspectives can add value. The benefits of re-tooling in this area are:

### Benefits:

#### **Deeper engagement and loyalty**

*colleagues are more closely involved and empowered*

#### **Flexibility of attitude and workflow**

*less reliance on habit, dogma and bureaucracy*

#### **Accelerated decision-making & information-sharing**

*better understanding of which considerations are decision-critical*

#### **Innovation & collaboration**

*open-minded, curious and courageous in every field of work*

#### **Ability to solve or break up intractable problems**

*going back to fundamentals to assess what needs to change*

**The four Agile Thinking courses are:**

- 01 **Creative Thinking**
- 02 **Scientific Thinking**
- 03 **Collaborative Thinking**
- 04 **Flexible Thinking**

# Creative Thinking

## WHY THIS COURSE?

Creativity is a future skill relevant to every area of business. We need to be able to re-imagine how we do what we do, so as to change up. It's an essential part of the problem-solving kit.

There are obstacles to the creative mindset - in individuals, groups and institutions. So the first step is to remove these and create conditions where creativity becomes possible - ideas flow, mistakes are recycled into the process, and a growth mindset prevails.

We take the participants through a 'No Stone Unturned' method that ensures we are systematic in our problem-solving. This method is interwoven with a set of 5 Key Tips to kick start the ideas process. These are creative hacks taken from artists, entrepreneurs and product developers.

## WHAT THE COURSE CONTAINS:

### Why innovation is essential

What will innovation look like in your area, your team, your working life?

### What creativity is

Finding a creative process that is productive and effective - not just exploring ideas

### What creativity needs

Create conditions where creativity thrives - keep anxiety and ambition at a distance as they stifle creativity

### The right process

How to explore new areas while keeping focused on the goal - No Stone Unturned

### The 5 'R's: Creativity hacks

Re-expression, Revolution, Related Worlds, Random Links, Reality Holiday

# Scientific Thinking

## WHY THIS COURSE?

Information arrives thick and fast in the 2020s. And no sooner have we assimilated the new ideas, than even newer ones come along. We need to make rapid assessments and decisions while resisting the urge to just follow what seems to be the trend.

Data is also an increasing part of every job. To capitalise on the insights available with ever larger data sets, we need an awareness of how data should inform our decision-making and what the pitfalls are.

In the economy of the future, true knowledge and expertise need to be differentiated from mere information, analysis or automated response. And scientific-looking work can be persuasive without being scientific at all. That means we'll need to separate real knowledge from received wisdom, reflexive thinking, motivated reasoning, bias, and pseudo-science.

## WHAT THE COURSE CONTAINS:

<b>Principles of knowledge-building</b>	How the laws of science and statistics apply in business thinking
<b>Bias, Fallacy &amp; Dogma</b>	How the human brain's belief-building system works – and how to make it more rational.
<b>A Knowledge Audit</b>	How to interrogate data and factual claims
<b>From fact to action</b>	How to evaluate information for decision-making
<b>The Big 7 Data Fails</b>	The ways that data-based decision-making can fail at each of 7 different stages

# Collaborative Thinking

## WHY THIS COURSE?

To home in on the truth, and to locate the signal amidst the noise of everyday communication, we need to appreciate the value of two traits: Intellectual Diversity and Intellectual Humility. These allow us to profit from the thinking of others while constructing our own view.

Intellectual Diversity is about having a rich field of sources – about looking for alternative viewpoints. We can do this by looking to other disciplines, to other types of personality and to people of different backgrounds. This simply means that wherever the truth lies, we’re more likely to hear it and spot it.

Intellectual Humility is the ability to review, revise and even reverse our thinking in the light of new information. If we don’t change our minds it shouldn’t be because our egos are invested in an entrenched position.

## WHAT THE COURSE CONTAINS:

- Group-think and other dangers** Why we need Intellectual Diversity & Humility – the irrational forces we’re up against
- Cognitive Dissonance** The brain’s need to protect itself from contradiction and outside interference – and how to get around it
- Psychological Safety** Creating an environment where people feel comfortable speaking up without anxiety or repercussion
- Building a diverse knowledge base** Breaking out of inertia and groupthink. Using eclectic, trans-disciplinary sources.
- Confidence through humility** How to change your mind and use this flexibility as a point of strength

# Flexible Thinking

## WHY THIS COURSE?

Mental models are simple but powerful models of the world and the way it works. Every time we use concepts like *the scientific method*, *economy of scale*, *margin of safety*, *first principles*, *diminishing returns* – and so on – we use a mental model. This course explores how we can combine and apply these models systematically.

Most people rely on just a few mental models throughout their lives. But these operational beliefs may fail when the context changes. To be agile and effective across any present or future context, we have to assemble a ‘latticework’: interconnected models drawn from a variety of disciplines, including psychology, physics, statistics and even art history.

‘If the facts don’t hang together on a latticework of theory, you don’t have them in a usable form. You’ve got to have models in your head. And you’ve got to array your experience both vicarious and direct on this latticework of models.’ – Charlie Munger

## WHAT THE COURSE CONTAINS:

- Why Models Work**                      Seeing trends, types and patterns in data and events.
- Applying Models**                      The difference between applying and mis-applying a model
- Models & Systems**                      How organisational systems struggle to adopt new models and what to do about it
- Alternating models**                      The importance of trying out different models to find the ‘best fit’ and toggling between alternatives
- The Eternal Student**                      Why we need to be a learning organisation and each have a growth mindset