Welcome to

Training Module 1:
Attribution

Blaming and Taking Credit
Attribution: Blaming and taking credit

Attribution = inferring causes for events
(e.g. blaming and taking credit)
Attribution = inferring causes for events (e.g. blaming and taking credit)

We often overlook the idea that the same event can have very different causes.
Attribution = inferring causes for events (e.g. blaming and taking credit)

We often overlook the idea that the same event can have very different causes.

What causes could have contributed to the following situation?

You arranged a meeting with your friend, but he does not show up.
Why did your friend stand you up?

Possible causes for this behavior ...
Why did your friend stand you up?

Possible causes for this behavior ...

- I’m not important to him. He wouldn’t have dared to do this with someone else.
- He’s forgetful – he just lost track of time.
- His car broke down.
Explanations

Why did your friend stand you up?

Possible causes for this behavior ...

... myself

I’m not important to him.

... others

He’s forgetful – he lost track of time.

... a situation or chance

His car broke down.
As the example shows, events can have many different causes.
In most cases, several factors contribute to a situation.
Nevertheless, many people have a preference for only one aspect (e.g. blaming others instead of oneself or the reverse).
You're discharged from hospital without feeling any better.

Explanations ...

... myself

... others

... a situation or chance
You’re discharged from hospital without feeling any better.

**Explanations ...**

... **myself:**

*(can be changed to some extent)*

- I wasn’t motivated enough to change
- I didn’t believe in my recovery

*(more difficult to change)*

- I’m incurable
- I have *bad genes*

... **others:**

- The medical staff did not care about me.

... **a situation or chance:**

- Maybe I would have recovered better if I hadn’t shared my room with 6 other patients.
- If the hospital was better equipped, I would have recovered
- Sometimes the recovery process takes more time
You're discharged from hospital without feeling any better.

**Explanations ...**

**... myself:**

* (can be changed to some extent)  
  - I wasn’t motivated enough to change  
  - I didn’t believe in my recovery  
  * (more difficult to change)  
  - I’m incurable  
  - I have bad genes

**... others:**

- The medical staff did not care about me.

**... a situation or chance:**

- Maybe I would have recovered better if I hadn’t shared my room with 6 other patients.  
- If the hospital was better equipped, I would have recovered  
- Sometimes the recovery process takes more time
You're discharged from hospital without feeling any better.

Now, please come up with some answers that involve a variety of causes (i.e., others, the situation & myself)

???

???

???
You're discharged from hospital without feeling any better.

Now, please come up with some answers that involve a variety of causes (i.e., others, the situation & myself)

- “The medical staff didn’t have much time but I could have requested more support and should have attended group sessions more frequently. That might be why my stay wasn’t as successful as it could have been.”

- “Maybe I should be more patient regarding my recovery. I'm confident that in the future I can be helped by competent staff.”
If you had played better, the other team wouldn't have scored a goal.

**Self Attribution**
(e.g. “That was really my fault. I owe an apology to the fans!”)

| Disadvantage: ??? | Advantage: ??? |

**Others/Situational Attribution**
(e.g. “But where was the keeper?”; “Anything can happen in a soccer match.”)

| Disadvantage: ??? | Advantage: ??? |
Effects of certain attributional styles on negative events!

Self Attribution
(e.g. “That was really my fault. I owe an apology to the fans!”)

Disadvantage: reduces self-confidence
Advantage: regarded as noble to take responsibility (“good sport player”)

Others/Situational Attribution
(e.g. “But where was the keeper?”; “Anything can happen in a soccer match.”)

Disadvantage: ???
Advantage: ???

If you had played better, the other team wouldn’t have scored a goal.
Effects of certain attributional styles on negative events!

If you had played better, the other team wouldn’t have scored a goal.

| **Self Attribution** | **Disadvantage:** reduces self-confidence  
|                      | **Advantage:** regarded as noble to take responsibility ("good sport player") |
| (e.g. “That was really my fault. I owe an apology to the fans!”) | |

| **Others/Situational Attribution** | **Disadvantage:** pushing the responsibility onto others is considered impolite  
| (e.g. “But where was the keeper?”; “Anything can happen in a soccer match.”) | **Advantage:** self-confidence is not threatened |

---
More balanced responses (i.e. combine influences from self, others/situation; offer different explanations):

If you had played better, the other team wouldn’t have scored a goal.

Effects of certain attributional styles on negative events!
Effects of certain attributional styles on negative events!

More balanced responses (i.e. combine influences from self, others/situation; offer different explanations):

“My performance was weak in this game but I will improve in time. Remember that I did stop some of their best goal scoring opportunities.”

“On other days I will play better and so will my teammates, and hopefully things will come together for some big wins.”

If you had played better, the other team wouldn’t have scored a goal.
Effects of certain attributional styles on positive events!

Self Attribution
(e.g. “Like you said before, I am exceptionally talented.”)

Disadvantage: ???
Advantage: ???

Others/Situational Attribution
(e.g. “I owe everything to my mentors and my parents.”)

Disadvantage: ???
Advantage: ???

Congratulations on winning the award. How did you do it?
## Effects of certain attributional styles on positive events!

### Self Attribution
(e.g. “Like you said before, I am exceptionally talented.”)

| Disadvantage: self-praise seems arrogant |
| Advantage: increases self-confidence |

### Others/Situational Attribution
(e.g. “I owe everything to my mentors and my parents.”)

| Disadvantage: ??? |
| Advantage: ??? |

---

Congratulations on winning the award. How did you do it?
Effects of certain attributional styles on positive events!

**Self Attribution**
(e.g. “Like you said before, I am exceptionally talented.”)

**Disadvantage**: self-praise seems arrogant

**Advantage**: increases self-confidence

**Others/Situational Attribution**
(e.g. “I owe everything to my mentors and my parents.”)

**Disadvantage**: self-confidence is decreased by playing down one’s achievements

**Advantage**: You are deemed to be modest, and a real “team player”

Congratulations on winning the award. How did you do it?
Effects of certain attributional styles on positive events!

More balanced responses (i.e. combine influences from self, others/situation; offer different explanations):

???

???
Effects of certain attributional styles on positive events!

More balanced responses (i.e. combine influences from self, others/situation; offer different explanations):

“I am very proud, but I’d also like to thank my parents and the team. Also, Thomas Alva Edison once said: Genius is one per cent inspiration, and ninety-nine percent perspiration.”

Congratulations on winning the award. How did you do it?
Why are we doing this?

Studies show that many people with \textit{depression} (but not all!):

- tend to blame themselves for their failures
- tend to give others or the circumstances credit for their successes

This may lead to low self-esteem!
Studies show that many people with delusions (but not all!):

- tend to blame other people for negative events and failures
- tend to think that all events are beyond their own control

The first attributional style in particular may lead to interpersonal problems!
How one-sided attributions promote misinterpretations during psychosis – examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Explanation during psychosis</th>
<th>Other explanations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People laugh while you are speaking.</td>
<td>People don’t actually care what I say; they’re just making fun of me.</td>
<td>Pure coincidence – someone else has made a joke at the same time; people are amused by your black humor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have gained weight.</td>
<td>That cheapskate doctor has prescribed me cheap medication.</td>
<td>Side effects of medication are possible, but inactivity and poor nutrition are also possible causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your bike tire is flat.</td>
<td>Vandals are in the area; I’m being targeted.</td>
<td>You forgot to pump up your tires; nail in the tire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can anyone contribute a short personal experience?
Attributional Style
Goal of today’s session:

➢ Consider possible causes of events
➢ Do not rush into accepting only one explanation
➢ Discuss the consequences of certain attributions

We should try to be as realistic as possible in our everyday life:

We should not always blame others for our failures, nor should we always blame ourselves when things go wrong.
The store clerk refunds the entire purchase price.

Why does the store clerk refund the entire purchase price?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
When you enter a room everyone stops talking.

What might have caused people to stop talking when you entered the room?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
Someone says that you don't look good.

What made the person say this?

What is the main reason for this event?

**Yourself?**

**Another person or other people?**

**Circumstances or chance?**
You fail an exam.

Why did you fail the exam?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
Come up with your own examples!

What might have led to the situation?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
An inner voice tells you that you are no good.

Reasons ...

... yourself

... others

... situation/circumstances
An inner voice tells you that you are no good.

**Reasons ...**

... **yourself:**
- “Unfortunately, I constantly blame myself. This seems to be some kind of hidden self-hate.”
- “I am going insane.”
- “It seems as if someone else is thinking. But I do know that these are my own thoughts.”

... **others:**
- “Something got implanted into my brain..”
- “I do not know how this could happen, but someone took control of my thoughts.”

... **situation/circumstances:**
- “I am feeling stressed these days. That is why I experience everything more intensely, including my thoughts.”
- “My ears are ringing from listening to loud music.”
Psychosis: the inner voice is attributed to other persons/powers:

- “Something got implanted into my brain.”
- “I do not know how this could happen, but someone took control of my thoughts.”
### Hearing voices

**Own thoughts or remote-controlled?**

**Pros and cons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why do you think the voices are inserted from outside?</th>
<th>Are there perhaps other explanations for the assumptions expressed on the left side?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“I can hear it clearly. In contrast, my thoughts are completely silent!”</td>
<td>???</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“These thoughts are not under my control. When I try to counteract it, it gets worse. This shows me that someone really wants to put me down.”</td>
<td>???</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I would never have such evil thoughts. I could never do any harm to anyone. But still, I constantly have these aggressive thoughts.”</td>
<td>???</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why do you think the voices are inserted from outside?</td>
<td>Are there perhaps other explanations for the assumptions expressed on the left side?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| “I can hear it clearly. In contrast, my thoughts are completely silent!” | • Approximately 15-20% of the general population hear such voices from time to time.  
• Intense thoughts are sometimes almost audible (e.g. catchy tunes, ruminating, hearing a friend’s voice while reading his or her e-mail). |
| “These thoughts are not under my control. When I try to counteract it, it gets worse. This shows me that someone really wants to put me down.” | ??? |
| “I would never have such evil thoughts. I could never do any harm to anyone. But still, I constantly have these aggressive thoughts.” | ??? |
### Hearing voices
#### Own thoughts or remote-controlled?
#### Pros and cons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why do you think the voices are inserted from outside?</th>
<th>Are there perhaps other explanations for the assumptions expressed on the left side?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| “I can hear it clearly. In contrast, my thoughts are completely silent!” | • Approximately 15-20% of the general population hear such voices from time to time.  
• Intense thoughts are sometimes almost audible (e.g. catchy tunes, ruminating, hearing a friend’s voice while reading his or her e-mail). |
| “These thoughts are not under my control. When I try to counteract it, it gets worse. This shows me that someone really wants to put me down.” | • Our thoughts are not fully controllable – otherwise there would be no such events as sudden inspirations, brainstorm, or rumination.  
• If we try to counteract these thoughts, they automatically become stronger.  
→ Experiment: Try not to think of the number 8 .... You will not succeed. It will pop into your mind more strongly than ever. |
| “I would never have such evil thoughts. I could never do any harm to anyone. But still, I constantly have these aggressive thoughts.” | ??? |
## Hearing voices
### Own thoughts or remote-controlled?

### Pros and cons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why do you think the voices are inserted from outside?</th>
<th>Are there perhaps other explanations for the assumptions expressed on the left side?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| “I can hear it clearly. In contrast, my thoughts are completely silent!” | • Approximately 15-20% of the general population hear such voices from time to time.  
• Intense thoughts are sometimes almost audible (e.g. catchy tunes, ruminating, hearing a friend’s voice while reading his or her e-mail). |
| “These thoughts are not under my control. When I try to counteract it, it gets worse. This shows me that someone really wants to put me down.” | • Our thoughts are not fully controllable – otherwise there would be no such events as sudden inspirations, brainstorms, or rumination.  
• If we try to counteract these thoughts, they automatically become stronger.  
→ Experiment: Try not to think of the number 8 .... You will not succeed. It will pop into your mind more strongly than ever. |
| “I would never have such evil thoughts. I could never do any harm to anyone. But still, I constantly have these aggressive thoughts.” | • We often have thoughts that are opposite to our usual way of thinking. Thoughts do not equal action! 20% of the general population have passing thoughts about committing suicide, but they don’t act on them. Even when it comes to people we love, we sometimes feel aggression (e.g. a mother and her crying child). |
The explanation that strange thoughts are somehow being controlled remotely raises a lot more questions than it answers, e.g.:

- Is it technically feasible?
- When and where did the implantation take place?
- Who would be interested in harming you? Who would have the time and money to do so?
- There are easier ways of harming someone. Why would such a complex (perhaps impossible) method be chosen?
A friend invites you for dinner.

Why did your friend invite you for dinner?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
A policeman stops your car.

What caused the policeman to stop your car?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
You win in a game.

Why did you win?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
When approaching your car, you notice a scratch in the paint.

What could have caused the scratch?

What is the main reason for this event?

* Yourself?

* Another person or other people?

* Circumstances or chance?
The doctor discovers that you have high blood pressure.

Why do you have high blood pressure?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
A friend refused to help you with your work.

What caused your friend not to help you?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
A friend has surprised you with a gift.

What caused your friend to give you a gift?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
A friend says you are stupid.

What caused your friend to say this?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
Your neighbor's baby starts crying when you pick it up.

Why is the baby crying?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
A friend says that he does not respect you.

What caused your friend to say this?

What is the main reason for this event?

Yourself?

Another person or other people?

Circumstances or chance?
Learning objectives:

- Always consider different factors that could have contributed to the outcome of an event (i.e. yourself/others/circumstances).
Always consider different factors that could have contributed to the outcome of an event (i.e. yourself/others/circumstances).

We should try to be as realistic as possible in everyday life: It’s not justified to *always* put the blame on others, just as it is not *always* our fault when things go wrong.
Learning objectives:

- Always consider different factors that could have contributed to the outcome of an event (i.e. yourself/others/circumstances).
- We should try to be as realistic as possible in everyday life: It’s not justified to always put the blame on others, just as it is not always our fault when things go wrong.
- Usually, many factors contribute to an event.
Many people with psychosis tend to explain *complex* events with one single reason only. Sometimes, other people alone are blamed for one's failure.

**Example I:** Anna falls while walking.

**Own belief:** Her uncle causes this by sending pulses through electrodes in her head.

**Alternative explanation:** She has an ear infection which affects her sense of balance. In addition, it has been raining for weeks and the streets are very slippery.
Sometimes, other people carry *partial* responsibility, but other important factors have to be acknowledged as well.

**Example II:** Paul relapses into psychosis!

**Own belief:** The relapse was caused by the intrusive thoughts of terrible childhood memories; he was often beaten as a child.

**Additional factors:** This could be one possible reason, but there are other factors, too: Paul stopped taking medication and he had a fight at work which led him to fear he could lose his job.
for trainers:
Please hand out worksheets. Introduce our app “MCT & More” (download free of charge).

www.uke.de/mct_app
Pictures used in this module are reproduced with indirect (creative commons license) or direct permission of the artists listed below, for which we would like to express our gratitude! A full list can be obtained via www.uke.de/mkt. If we have involuntarily breached copyright, please accept our apologies. In this case, we kindly ask creators for their permission to use their work under the "fair use" policy.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Photographic/Artist Name Fotograf/Künstler/</th>
<th>Source/Quelle</th>
<th>Picture Name/Name des Bildes</th>
<th>CC = used with corresponding creative commons license; PP = used with personal permission of artist CC = genutzt unter creative commons Lizenz, PP = verwendet mit persönlicher Zustimmung des Künstlers</th>
<th>Description/Kurzbeschreibung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sabine Sperber</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Produced for the MCT/Anfertigung für das MKT; © Arbeitsgruppe Neuropsychologie</td>
<td>Shadowchaser/Schattenverfolgung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benny-Kristin Fischer</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>Produced for the MCT/Anfertigung für das MKT; © Arbeitsgruppe Neuropsychologie</td>
<td>various motives: soccerplayer, award ceremony/Verschiedene Motive: Fußballer, Preisverleihung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnocentrics</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>Beijing-Trading</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Claim (of shoes)/Schuhreklamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brett L.</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>The quiet room - 1 of 3</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>When you enter the room everyone turns silent/Leute verstummen beim Betreten des Raumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd Rieth</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>Lipstick</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Critical look in the mirror/Kritischer Blick in den Spiegel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avdgaag</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>Marking</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Failing an exam/Sie fallen durch eine Prüfung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidi Wittwer</td>
<td>fotocommunity</td>
<td>schreiende Hand</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Screaming hand/Schreiende Hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erwyn van der Meer</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>Diner at Chateau de Violet</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>A friend invites you for dinner (plate with food)/Jemand lädt sie zum Essen ein (Menü)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kambiz Kamrani</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>Bored Traffic Man</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>A policeman stops a car on the street/Polizist stoppt Auto auf der Landstraße</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jochen Schmidt-Oem</td>
<td>fotocommunity</td>
<td>Zocker</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Win in a gamble (dice, clock, money)/Sie gewinnen im Spiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robertrazrblog</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>02-07-06_1728</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Scratch/Kratzer am Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haysophie</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>DSCN3940</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Taking the blood pressure/Blutdruckmessung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Source/Quelle</td>
<td>Picture Name/Name des Bildes</td>
<td>CC = used with corresponding creative commons license; PP = used with personal permission of artist</td>
<td>Description/Kurzbeschreibung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katrin Ze.</td>
<td>fotocommunity</td>
<td>enttäuscht</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>A friend refused to help you with your work/Eine Bekannte hat sich geweigert ihnen bei der Arbeit zu helfen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penmachine</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>Big Presents</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Presents/Geschenke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Pais-Thomas</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>Stupid Me</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>A friend says you are stupid (black/white, portrait of a man)/Jemand findet Sie dumm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valentinapowers</td>
<td>flickr</td>
<td>Cry Baby</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Crying baby/Schreiendes Baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidi Wittwer</td>
<td>fotocommunity</td>
<td>He Du! Gewalt ist keine Lösung</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Respect (two fists)/Respekt (zwei Fäuste)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>