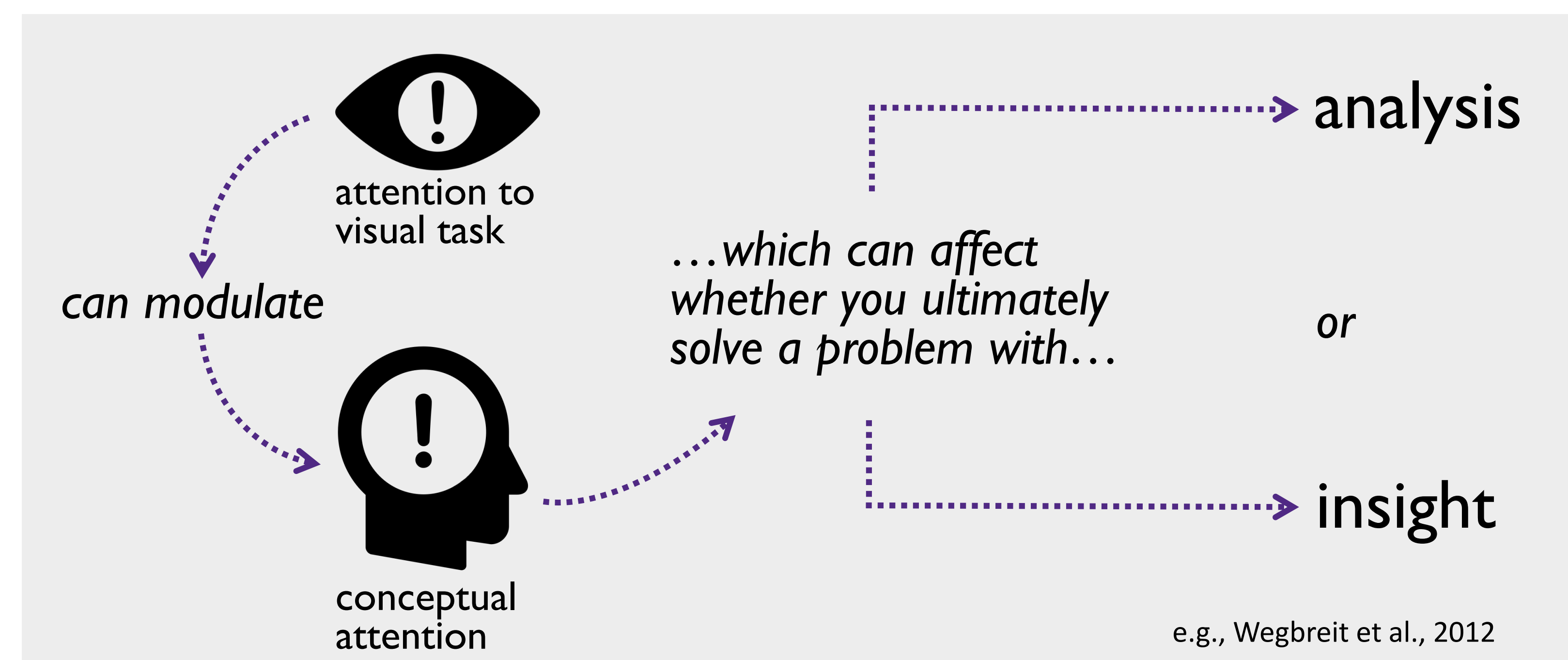


Selective attention to global stimuli induces analytic problem solving



Tiffani Ng & Mark Beeman



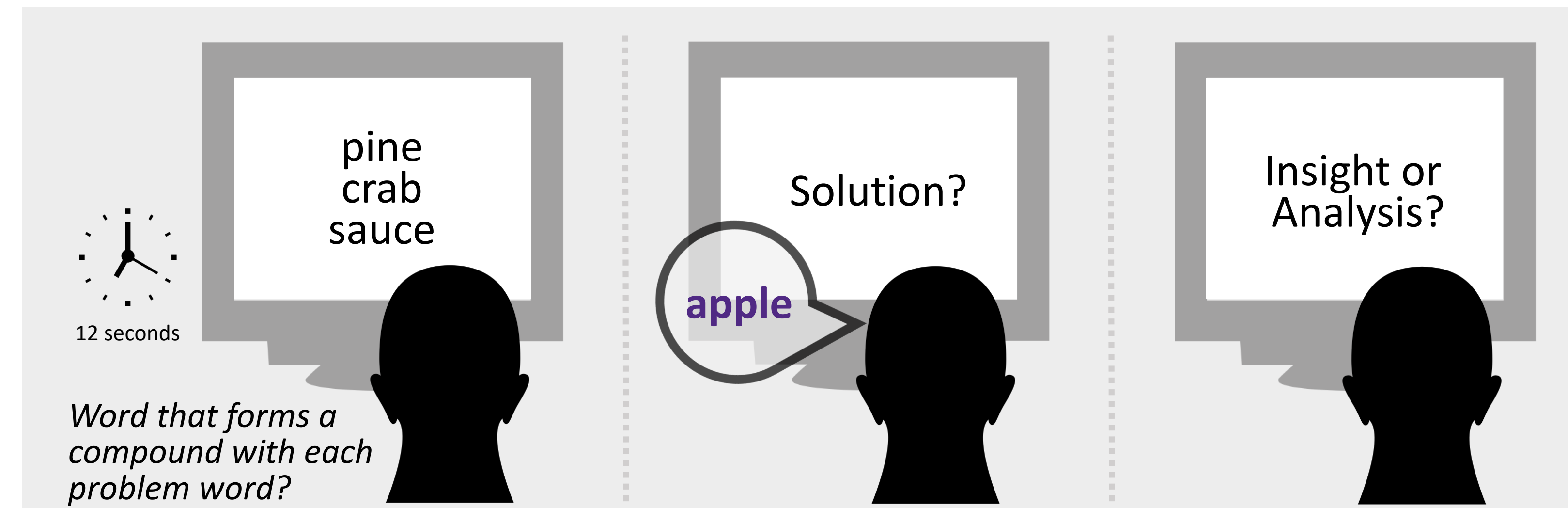
Which interpretation best explains attention's role on problem solving?

Spatial breadth of attention to visual tasks modulates *spatial breadth* of conceptual attention, which affects analytic and insight problem solving (e.g., Rowe, Hirsh, & Anderson, 2007)

Selectivity of attention to visual tasks modulates *selectivity* of conceptual attention, which affects analytic and insight problem solving

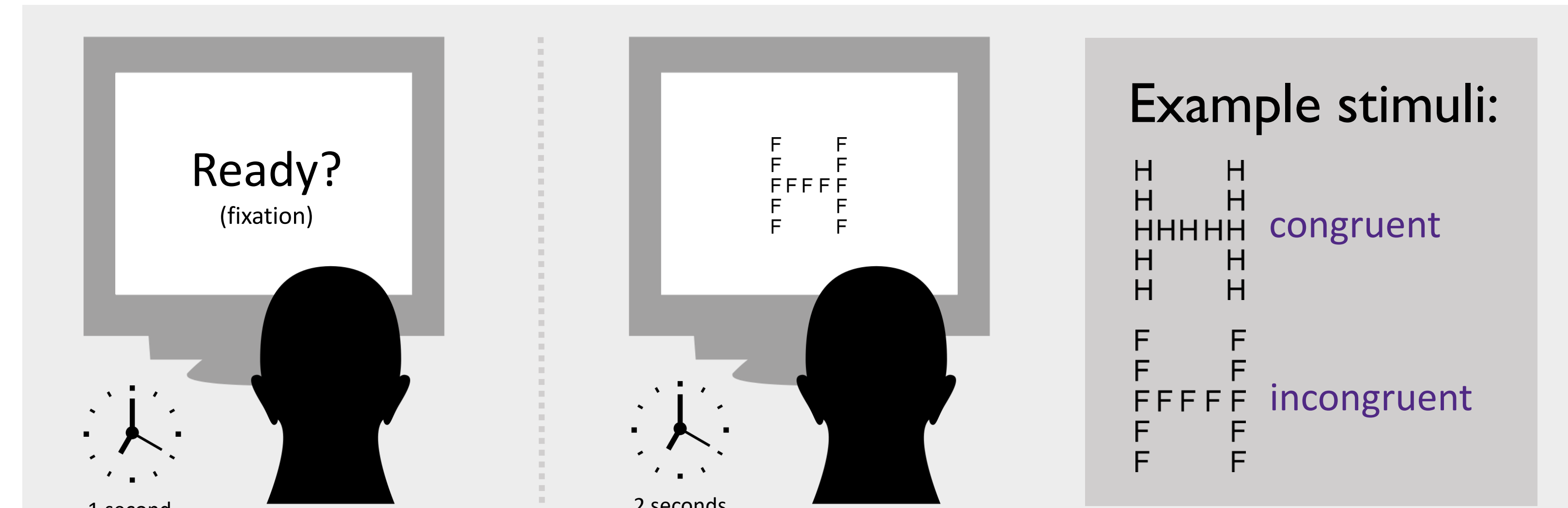
Methods (Two Experiments)

- Same procedure for both experiments, but in Experiment 2:
- Counterbalanced CRAs to account for possible set effect in Experiment 1
 - Reintroduced Local-Global Letter task during final set of CRA problems



Word that forms a compound with each problem word?

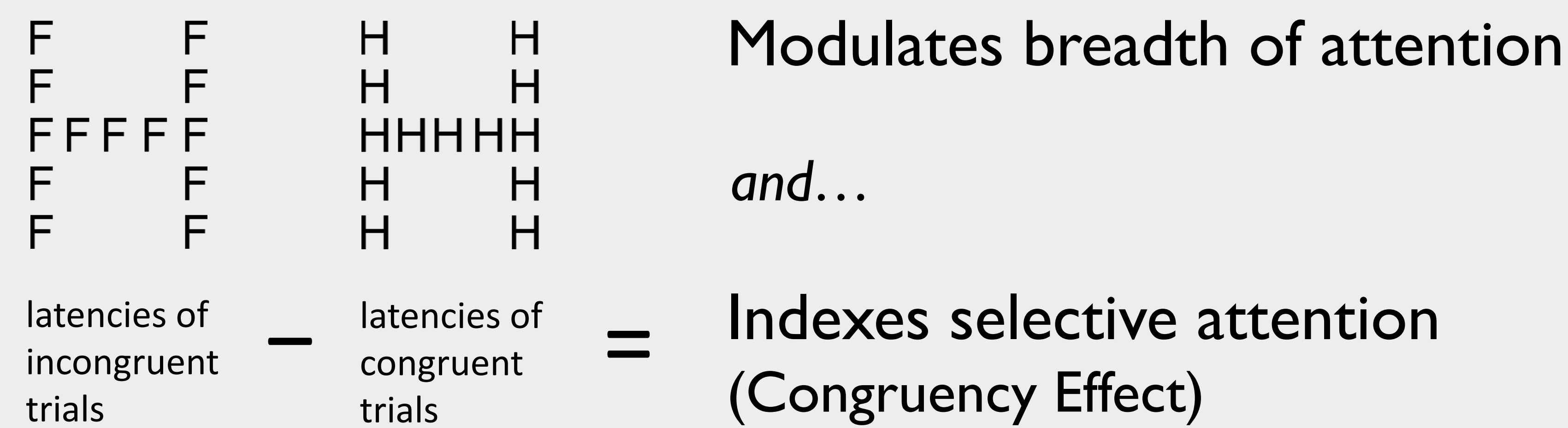
1. Compound Remote Associates (50 CRA) Problems



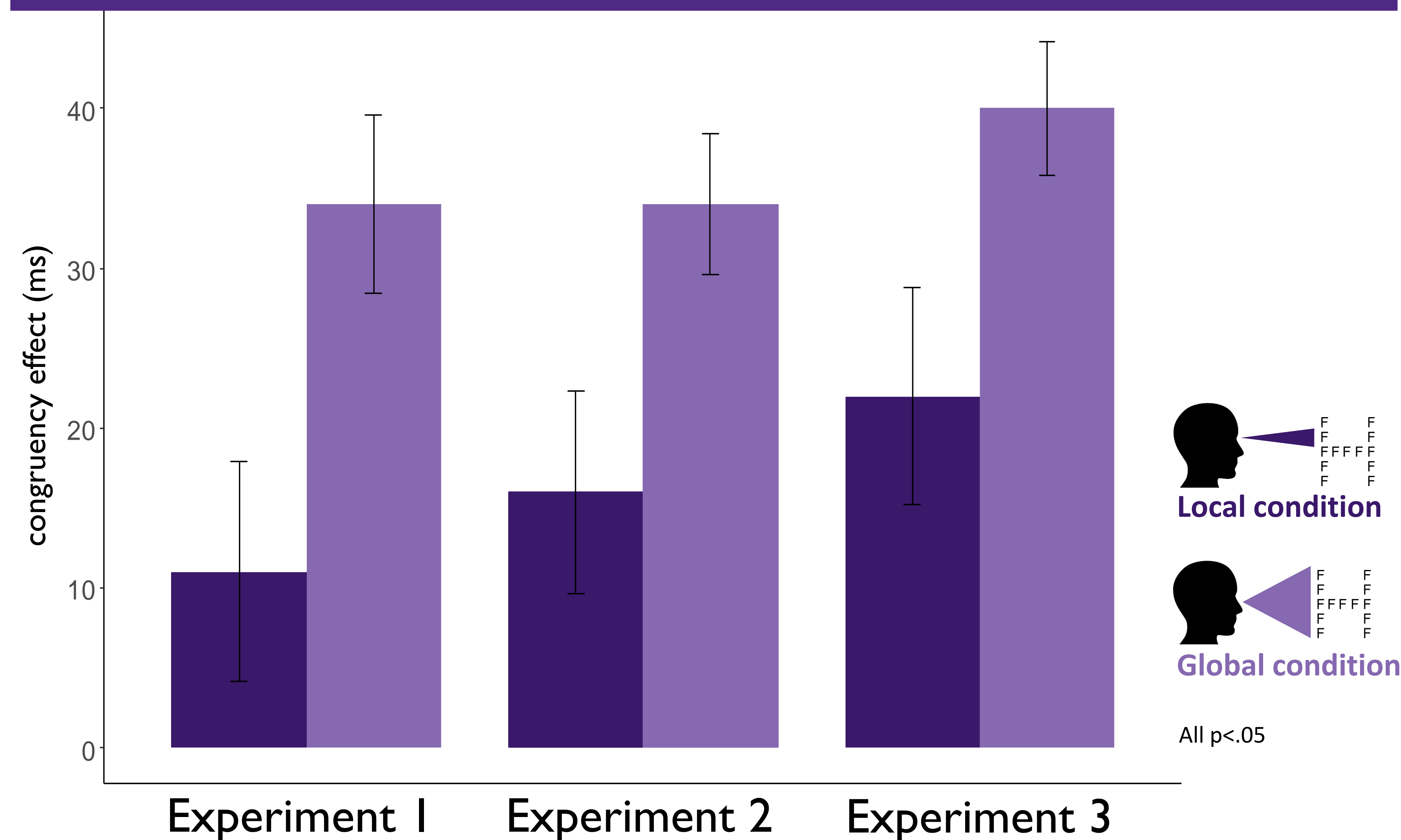
2. Local-Global Letter Task (modified hierarchical letter task)

3. Compound Remote Associates (50 CRA) Problems

DV. Change in analytic versus insight solving

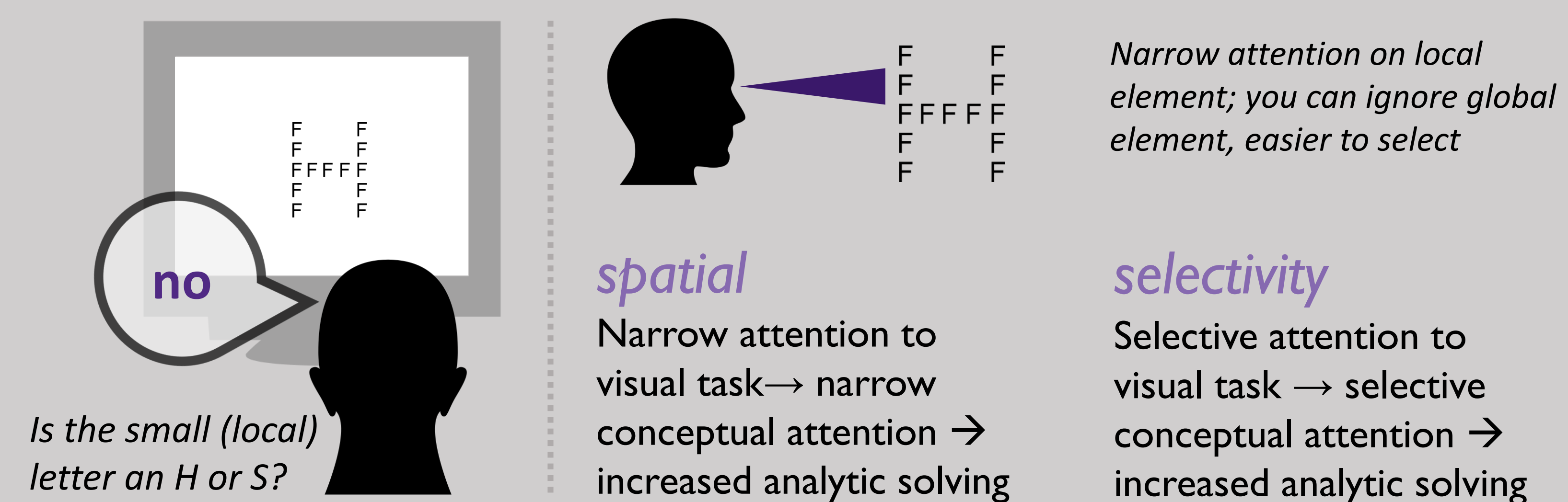


Congruency Effect: Global > Local, replicated in 3 experiments

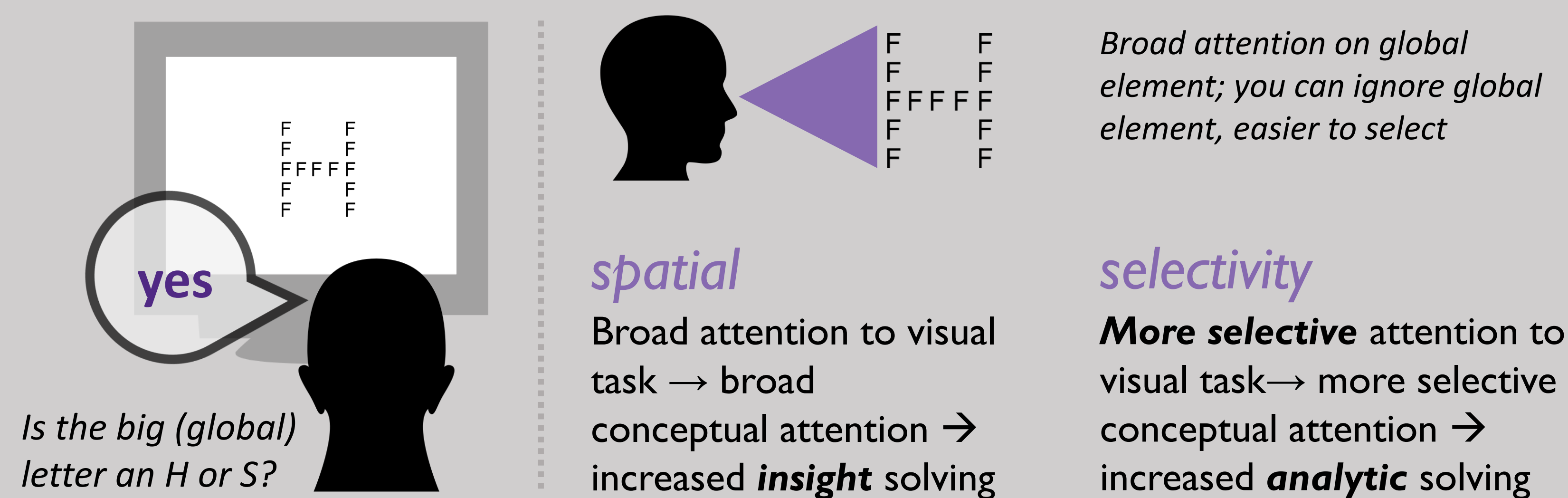


Global letter task puts greater demand on selective attention.

Local condition: Non-competing hypotheses

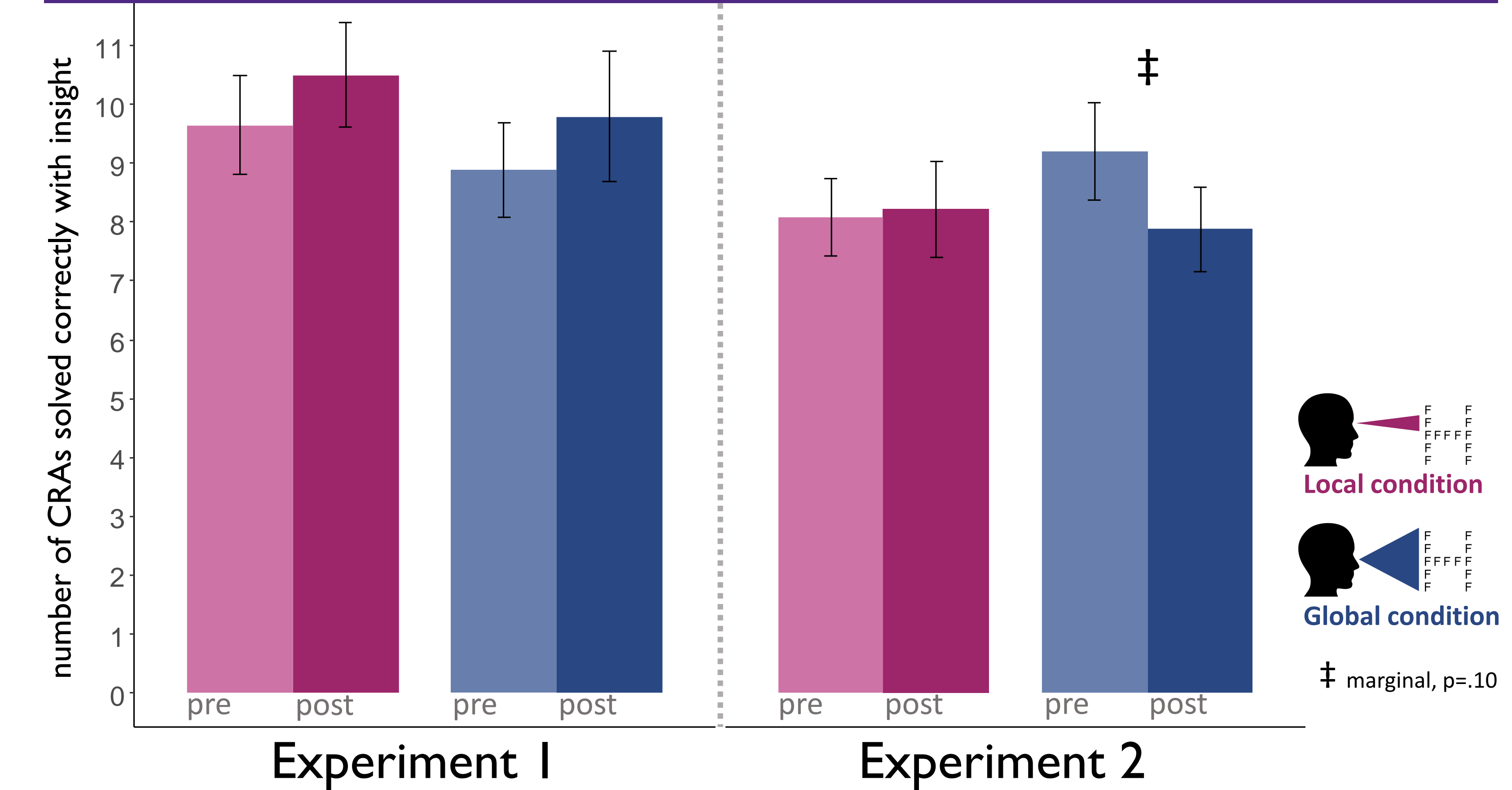


Global condition: Competing hypotheses

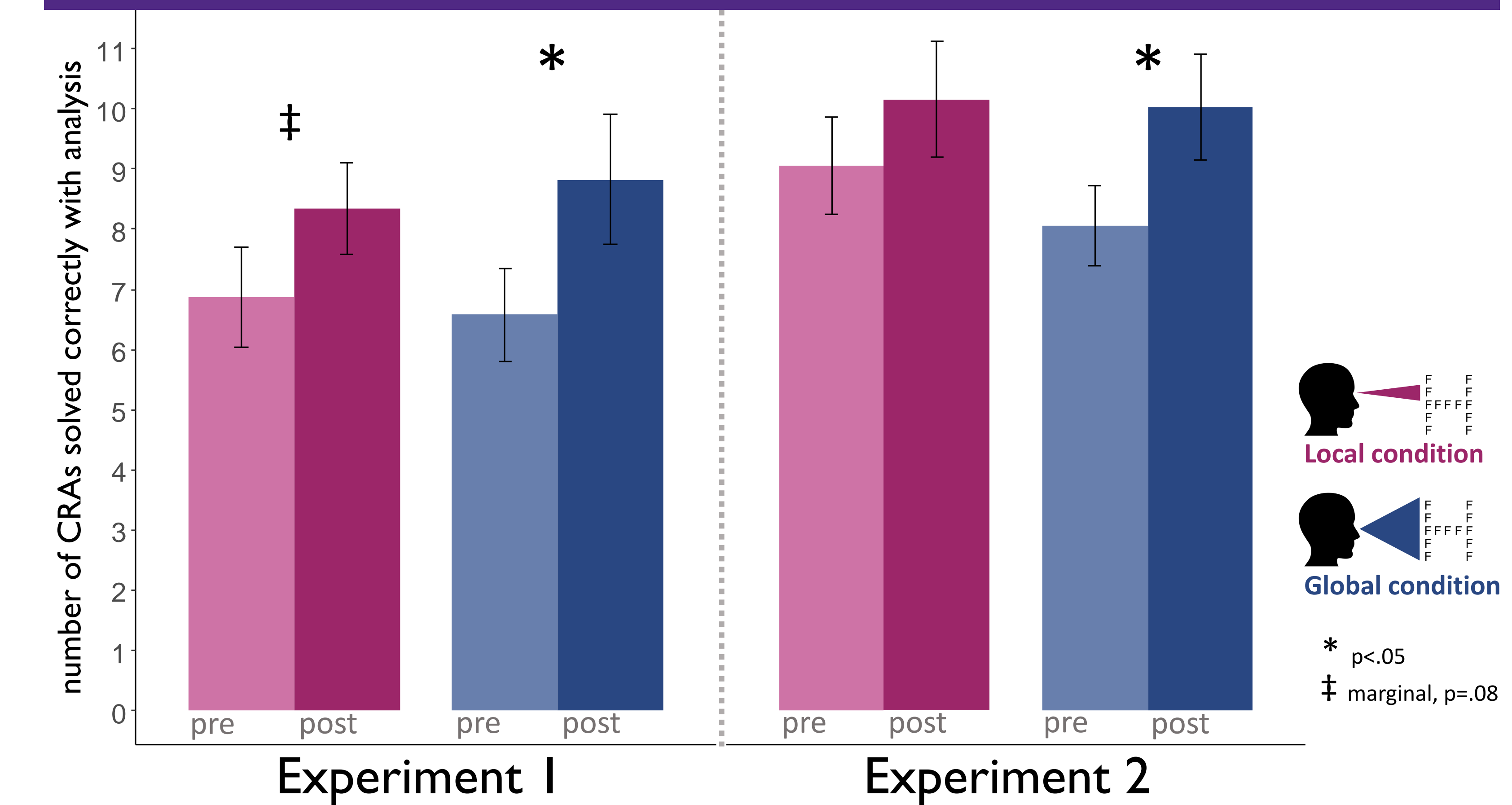


*There was a third ("Match") condition, but the results will not be discussed here.

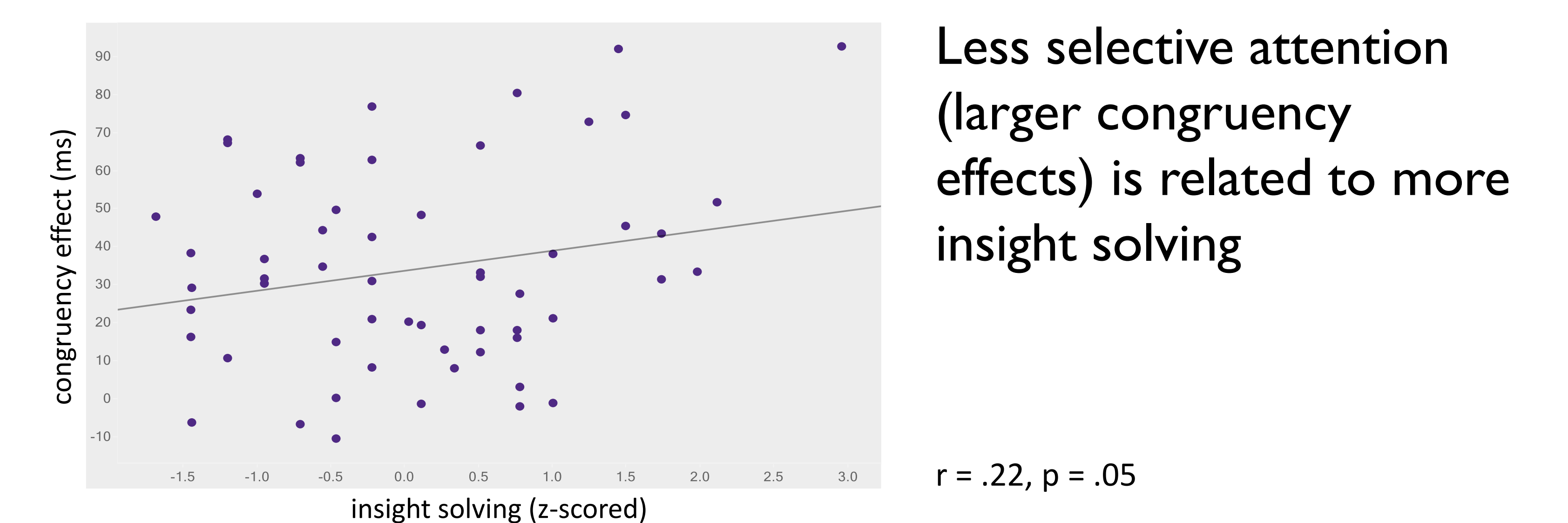
Neither local nor global task reliably increased insight solving



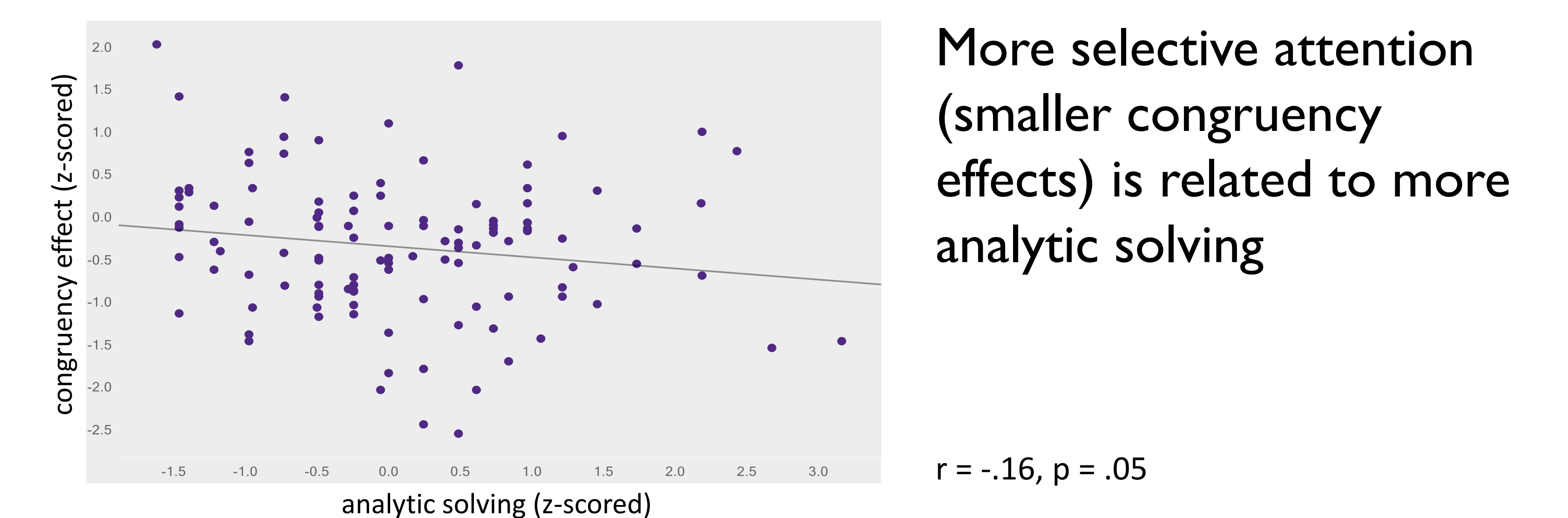
Global task reliably increased analytic solving



Our global task induces selective attention and analytic solving.



Less selective attention (larger congruency effects) is related to more insight solving



More selective attention (smaller congruency effects) is related to more analytic solving

Selectivity of visual attention (indexed by congruency effects) relates to insight/analytic solving across individuals.