

Working with values and frames to accelerate positive change

Common Cause **South Africa**

HIV/AIDS

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www.commoncause.org.za

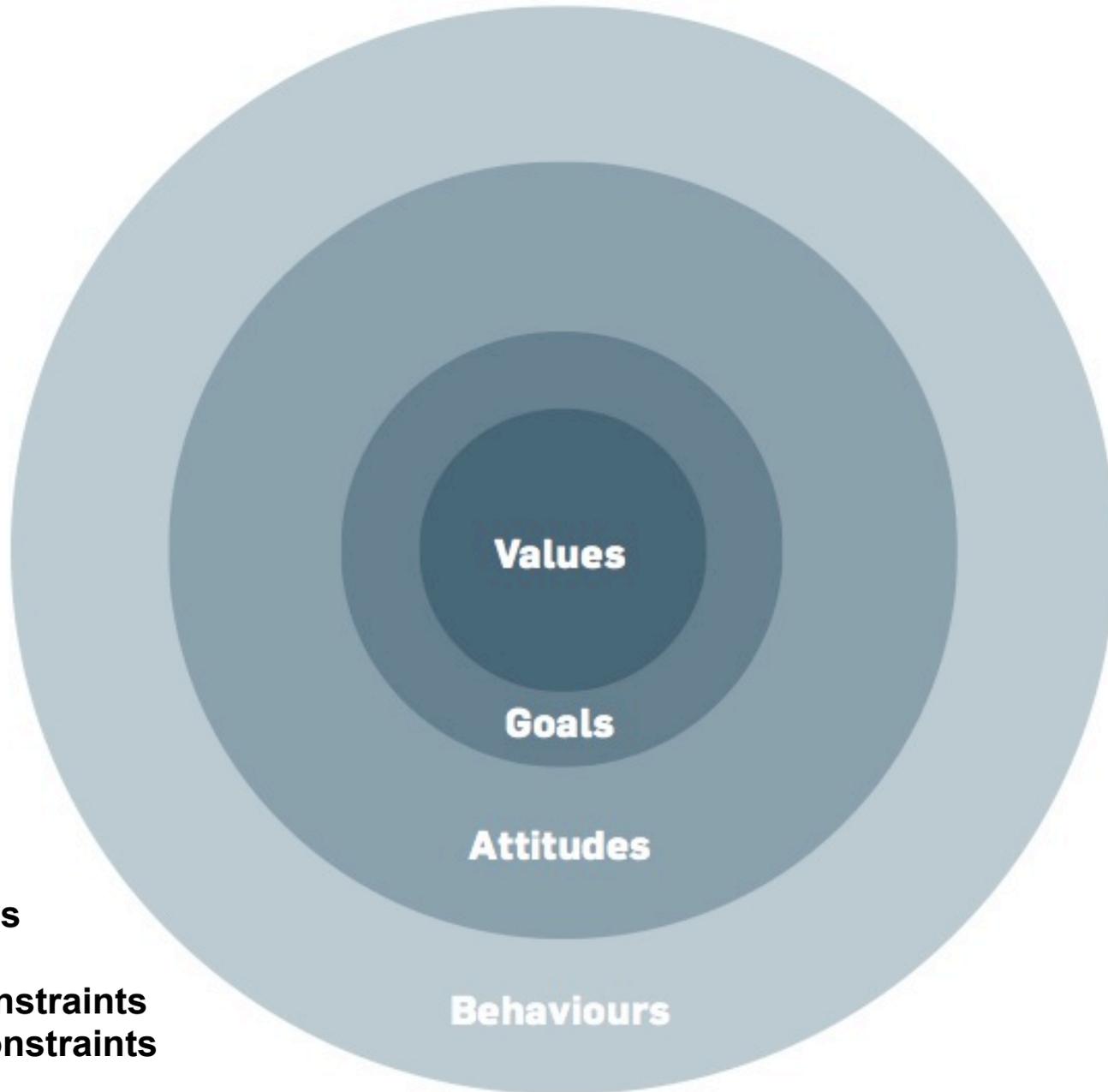


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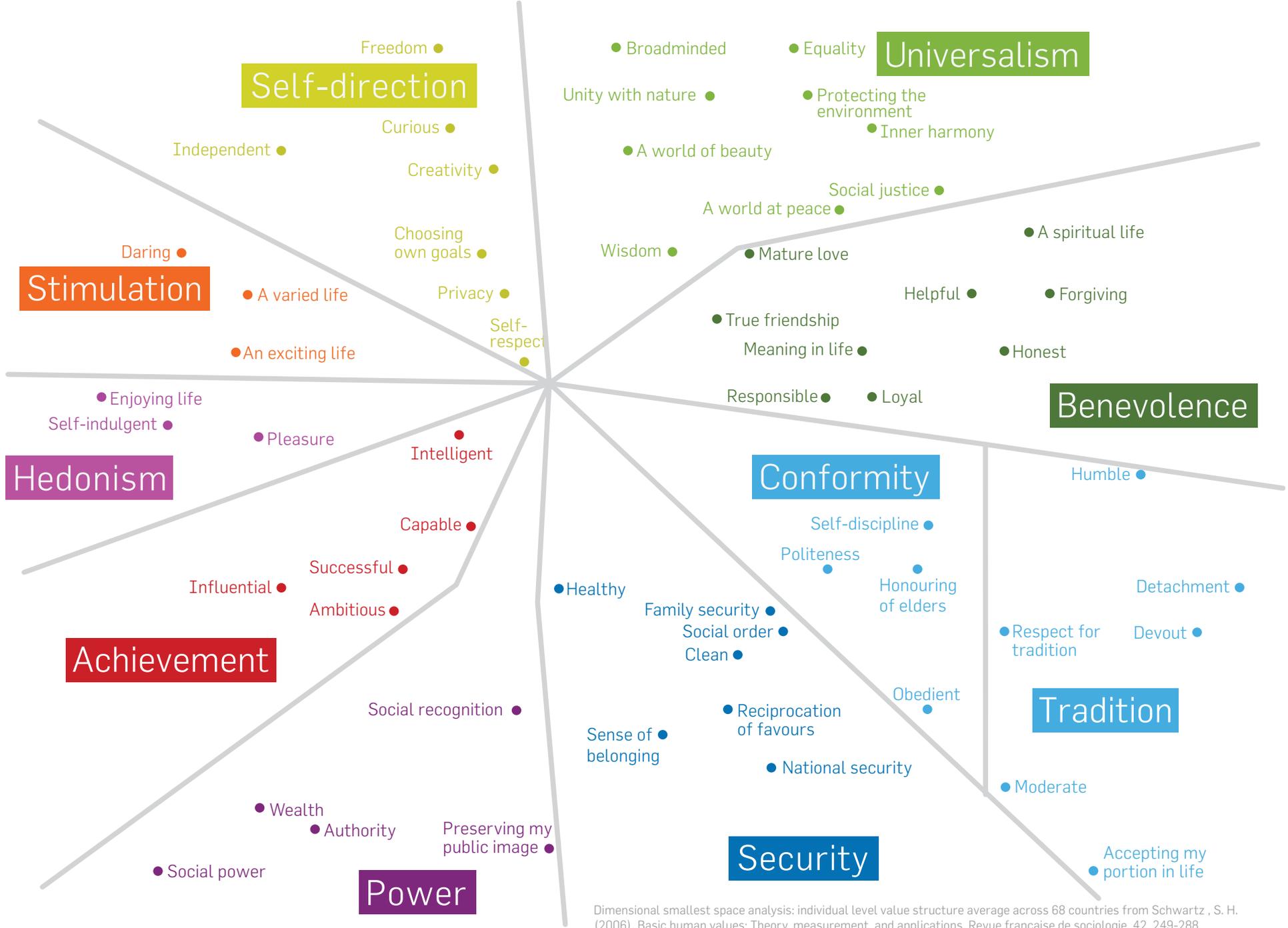


Values help answer this big question:

How do we widen, deepen & maintain public commitment to bigger-than-self issues?



Social norms
Habits
Physical constraints
Financial constraints
Age
.....



Dimensional smallest space analysis: individual level value structure average across 68 countries from Schwartz, S. H. (2006). Basic human values: Theory, measurement, and applications. *Revue française de sociologie*, 42, 249-288.

INTRINSIC

VALUES THAT
ARE INHERENTLY
REWARDING TO PURSUE

EXAMPLES

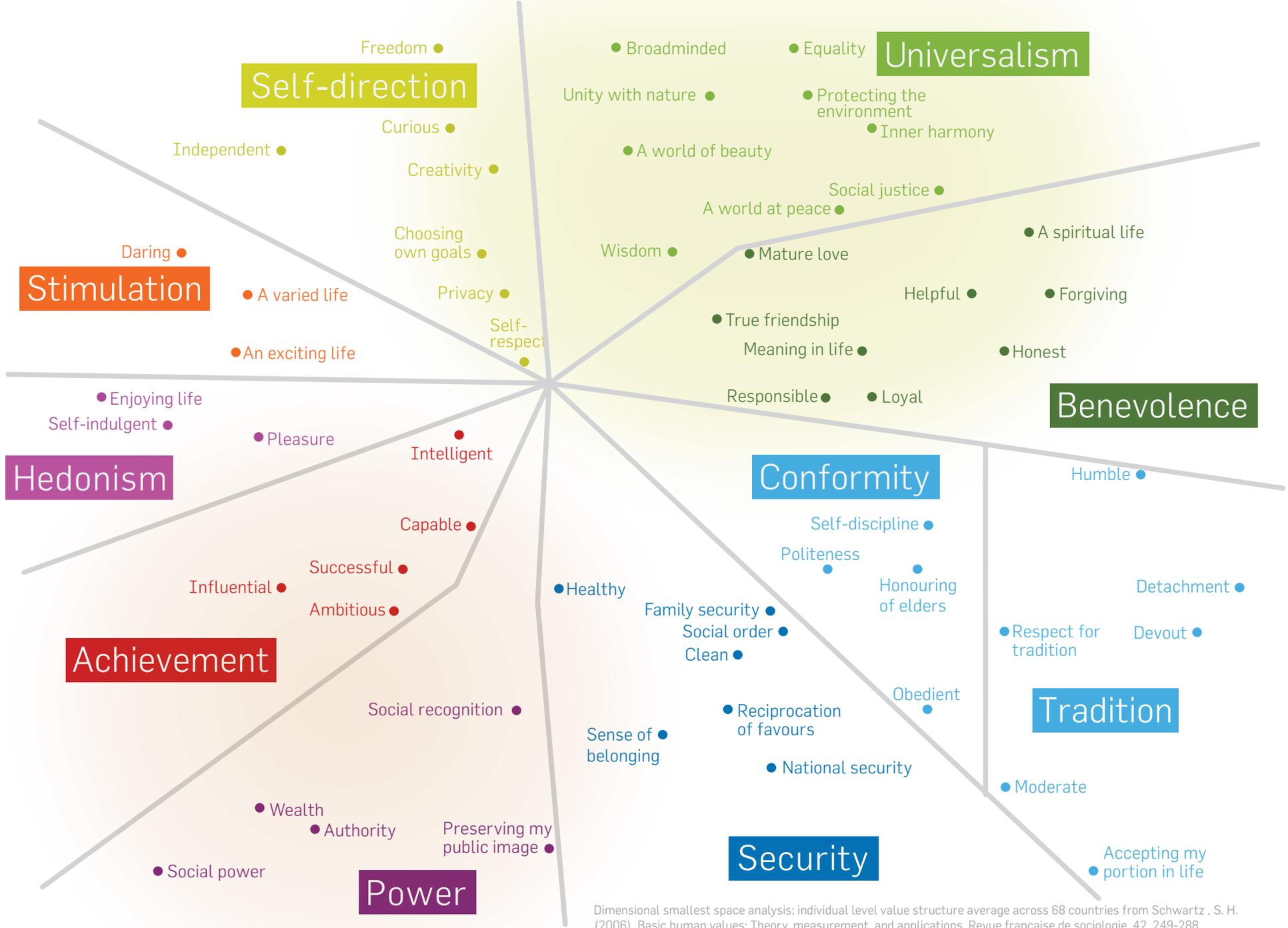
AFFILIATION TO FRIENDS & FAMILY
CONNECTION WITH NATURE
CONCERN FOR OTHERS
SELF-ACCEPTANCE
SOCIAL JUSTICE
CREATIVITY

EXTRINSIC

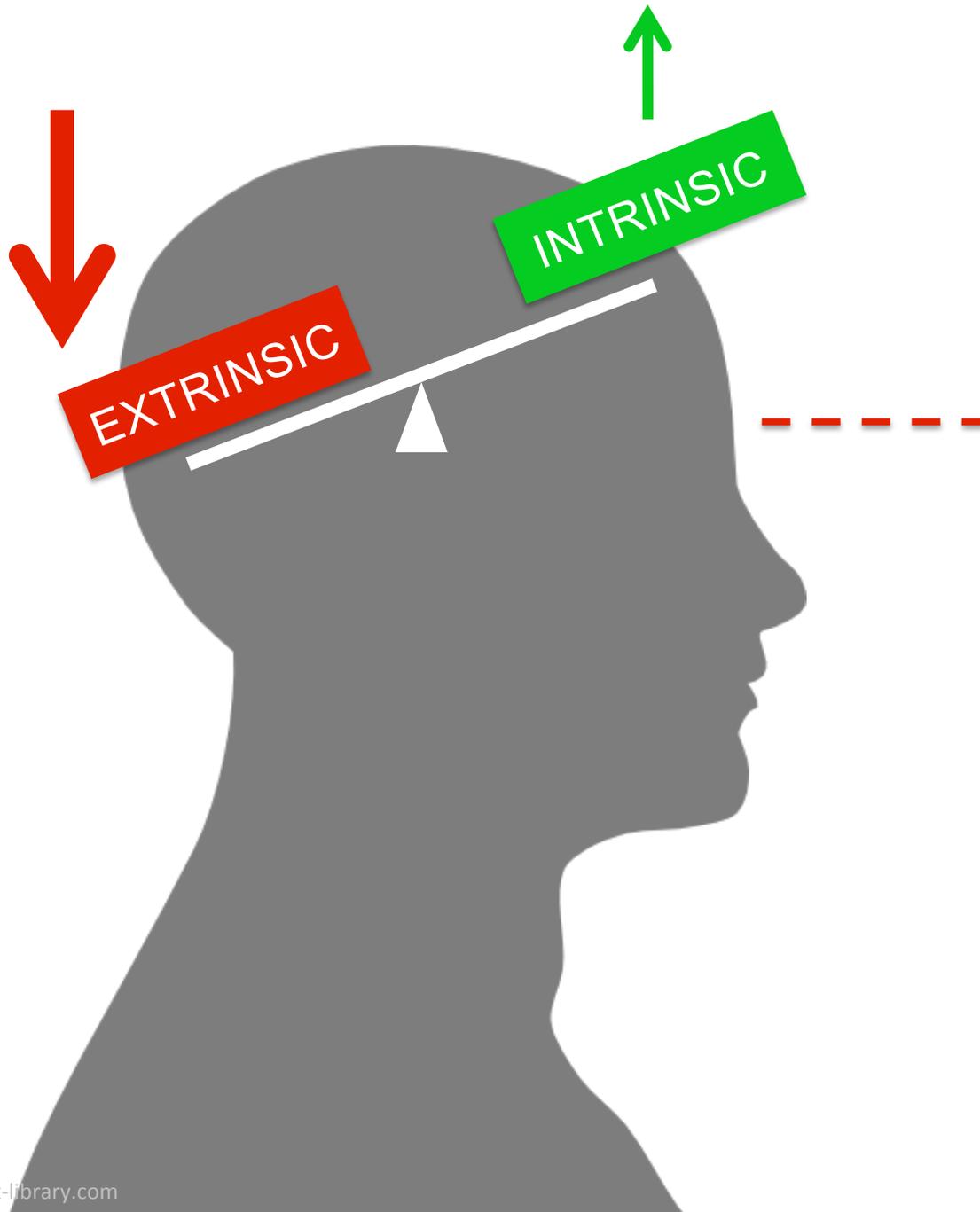
VALUES THAT ARE
CENTRED ON EXTERNAL
APPROVAL OR REWARDS

EXAMPLES

WEALTH
MATERIAL SUCCESS
CONCERN ABOUT IMAGE
SOCIAL STATUS
PRESTIGE
SOCIAL POWER
AUTHORITY

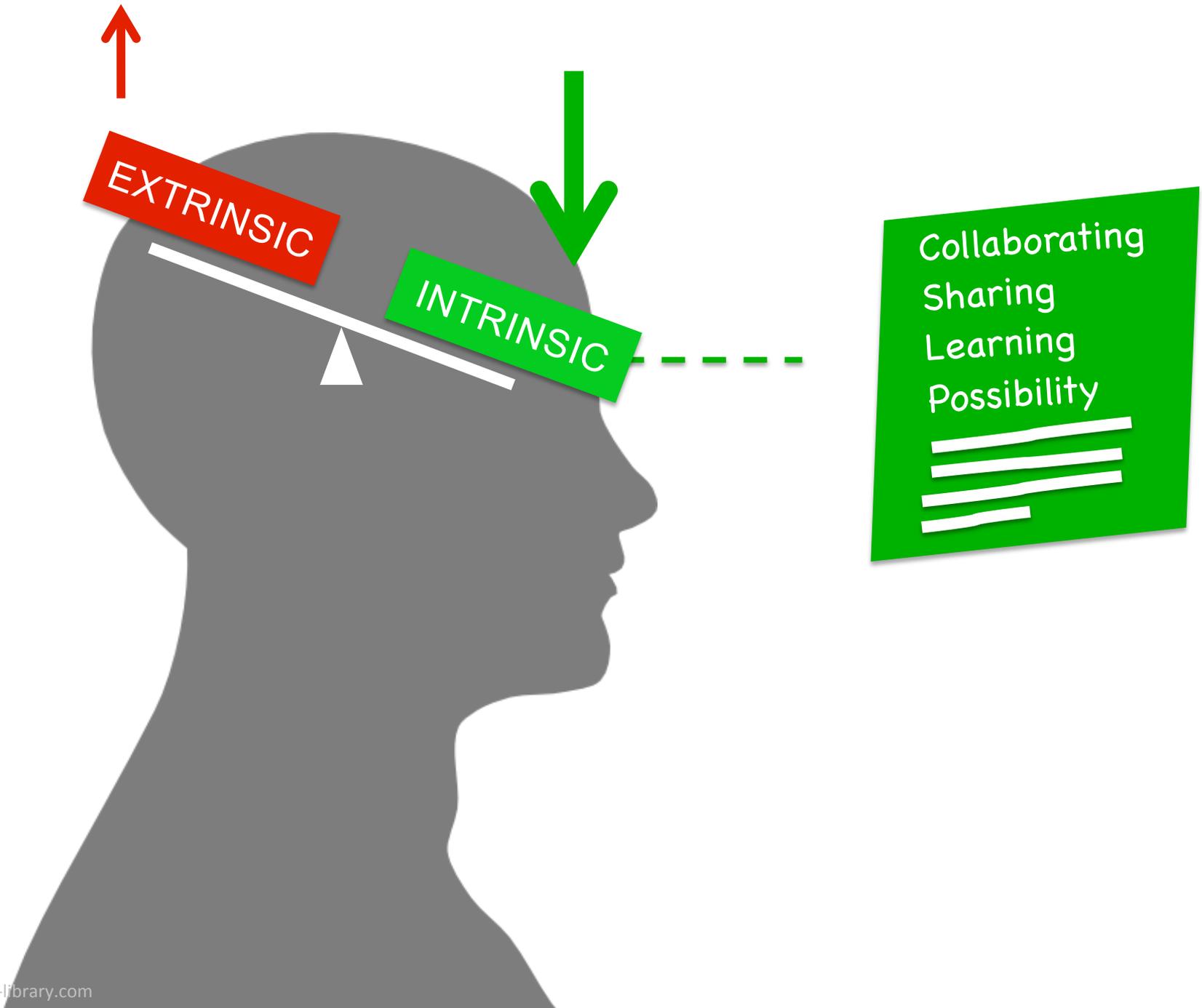


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Luxury car
Business case
Success
Threat





Activating intrinsic values leads to

Social

- Higher empathy
- Lower manipulative behaviour
- Lower racial and ethnic prejudice
- Greater cooperation (vs. competition)

Sheldon & Kasser (1995); McHoskey (1999); Ibid; Roets et al. (2006); Sheldon et al. (2000)

Personal well-being

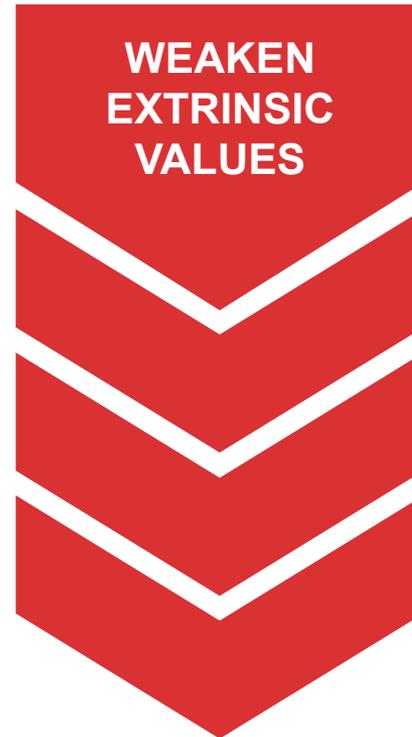
- Higher life satisfaction and vitality
- More positive vs. negative emotions
- Lower depression and anxiety levels
- Lower smoking and alcohol use

Richins & Dawson (1992); Kasser & Ryan (1993, 1996); Sheldon & Kasser (1995); Ibid; Schor (2004); ; Kasser & Ryan (2001); Williams et. al. (2000)

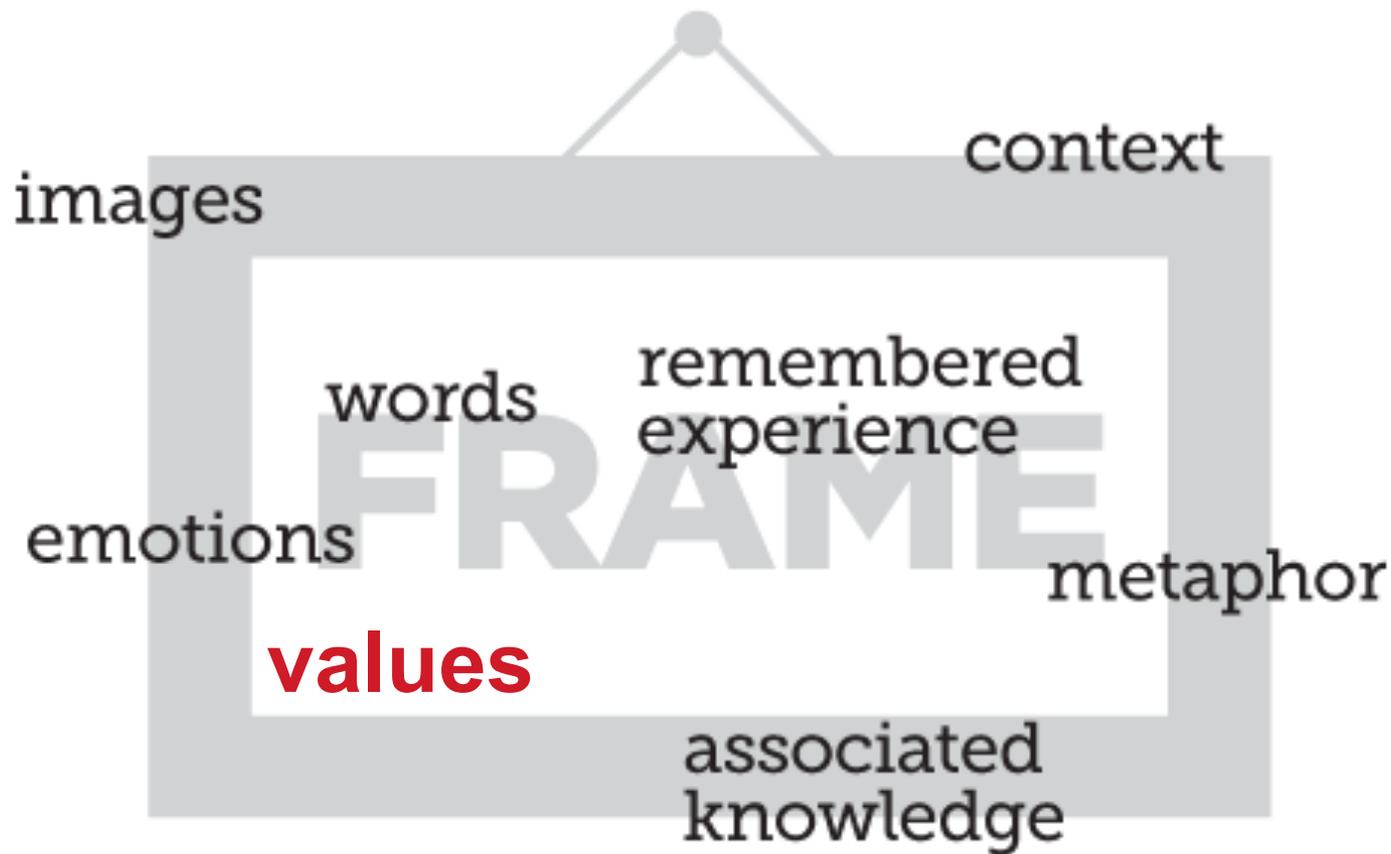
Environmental

- Greater concern about effects of environmental damage on others (vs. self)
- More sustainable and cooperative behaviour
- Higher frequency of:
 - Donating and volunteering;
 - voting 'green';
 - cycling; recycling; reusing; conserving energy

Schultz et al. (2005); Sheldon and McGregor (2000); Sheldon & Kasser (1995); McHoskey (1999); Ibid; Roets et al. (2006); Sheldon et al. (2000)



Use a dual strategy



“Frames are the mental structures that allow human beings to understand reality – and sometimes to create what we take to be reality. ... they structure our ideas and concepts, they shape the way we reason ... For the most part, our use of frames is unconscious and automatic.”

George Lakoff, professor of cognitive science at the University of California, Berkeley

Framing

Frames: a working definition

1. **Mental structures.** How we organise our ideas and experiences in memory: the Process.
2. **Communication tools.** The way we engage (and shape) these structures with our words and actions: the Transfer.

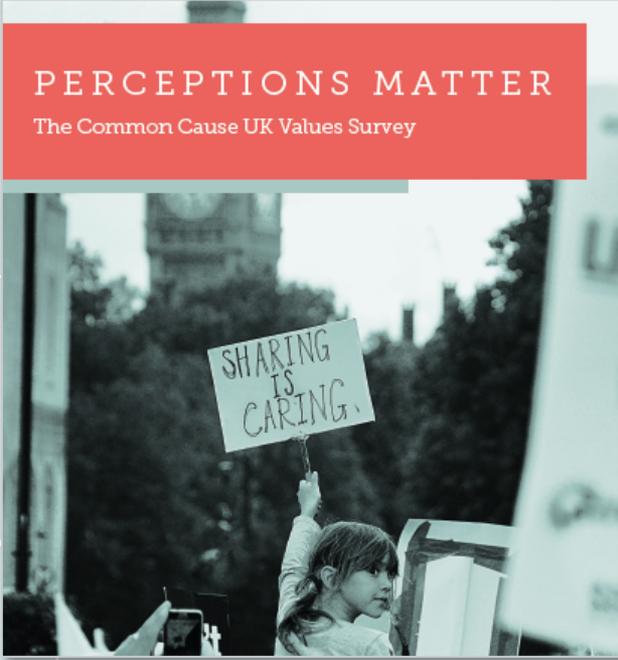
Some recommendations for building social resilience

Don't:

- Don't lead with bad news, threat and problems.
- Don't expect 'the facts' to shift behaviour.
- Try not frame arguments in financial and other extrinsic terms.

Do:

- Lead with shared values that unite us.
- Bring people into the frame – offer clear villains and heroes.
- Create something good (the vision), not merely reduce something bad.
- Carefully describe the problem in more detail.
- Encourage people to work together.
- Help people do the right thing (most people want to be good).



COMMON CAUSE RESEARCH

Communicating bigger-than-self problems to extrinsically-oriented audiences.

January 2012
valuesandframes.org

CIVIL LIBERTIES

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Common Cause Communication

A Toolkit for Charities

COMMON CAUSE FOUNDATION

No Cause is an Island
How People are Influenced by Values
Regardless of the Cause

// AIDS

theguardian

Forget 'the environment': we need new words to convey life's wonders
George Monbiot