

The Next Chapter

Bringing Maltreatment and Sexual Abuse into the Core Story

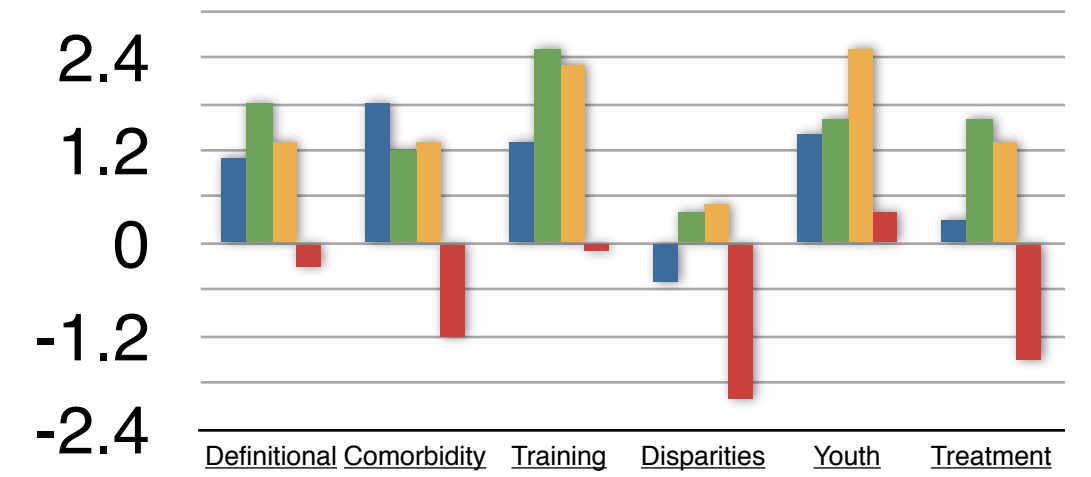


October 6th, 2014

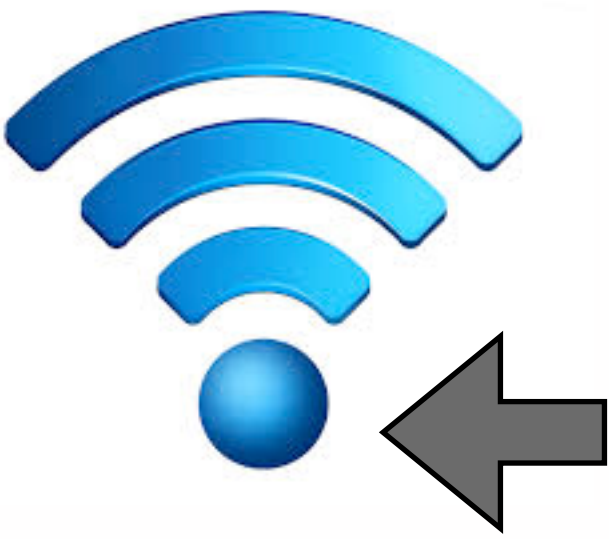
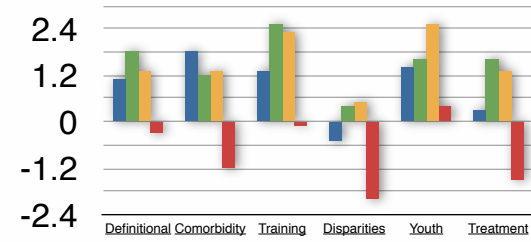
Nat Kendall-Taylor

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Understanding is Frame-Dependent

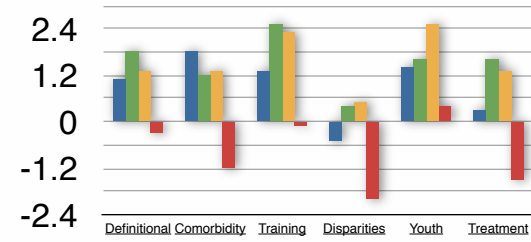


Understanding is Frame-Dependent



Translation Requires Something to Translate

Understanding is Frame-Dependent

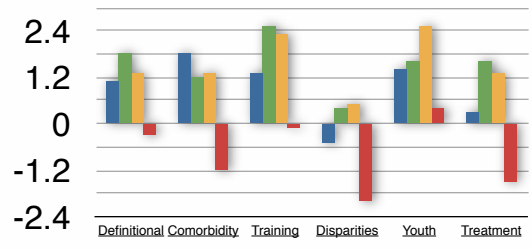


Translation Requires Something to Translate

Public Thinking is Swampy:
Know the Swamp



Understanding is Frame-Dependent



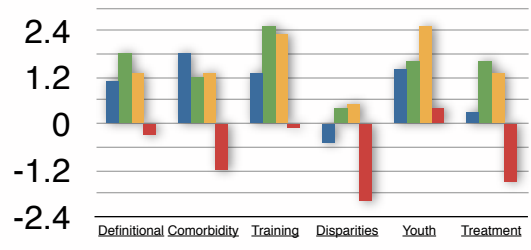
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Values Can Shape People's Orientation to Your Issue

Understanding is Frame-Dependent



Translation Requires Something to Translate

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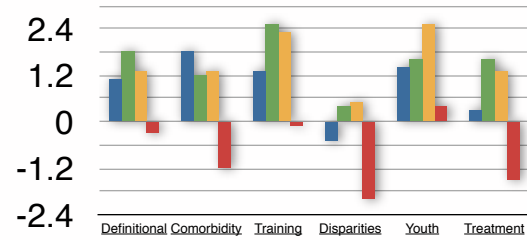


Public Thinking is Swampy:
Know the Swamp



Metaphors Concretize Complex Issues

Understanding is Frame-Dependent



Translation Requires Something to Translate

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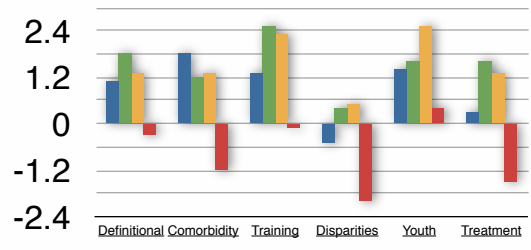
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Metaphors Concretize Complex Issues
...and Need to be Tested



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Metaphors Concretize Complex Issues

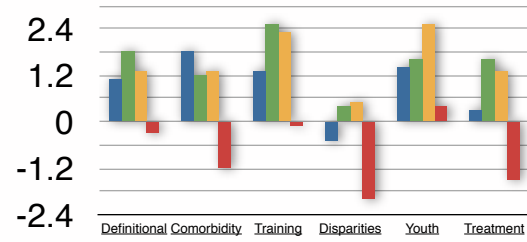
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Narrative Sticks



Understanding is Frame-Dependent



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Metaphors Concretize Complex Issues

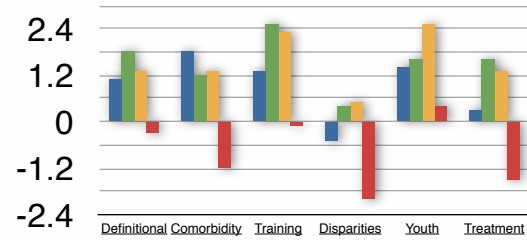
Narrative Sticks



Communications is an Empirical Endeavor



Understanding is Frame-Dependent



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Metaphors Concretize Complex Issues

Narrative Sticks



Effectively Framed Story

Communications is an Empirical Endeavor



STEM

Deeper Learning

Assessment

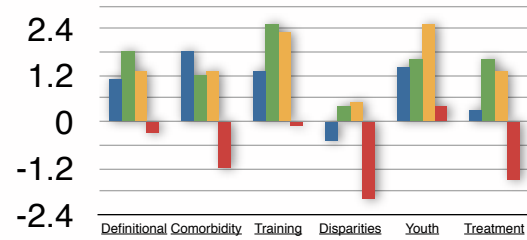
Common Core

Effective Framing

Changed Public Understanding and Policy

Communications Affect Communicators

Understanding is Frame-Dependent



Translation Requires Something to Translate

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Public Thinking is Swampy: Know the Swamp



Metaphors Concretize Complex Issues

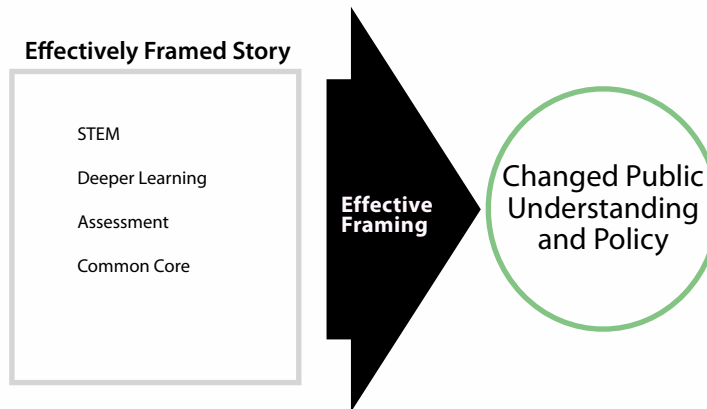
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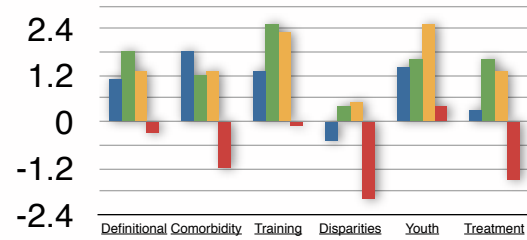


You've Gotta Train to Frame



Communications Affect Communicators

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Narrative Sticks



Communications is an Empirical Endeavor



You've Gotta Train to Frame

Effectively Framed Story

- STEM
- Deeper Learning
- Assessment
- Common Core



Changed Public Understanding and Policy

Communications Affect Communicators

What is Effective Communication?

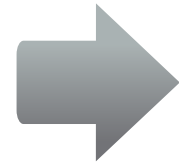
**It's NOT About More Data
(or Yelling LOUDER With the Data You Have)**

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Numerical Data

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Numerical Data



**Charts, Graphs,
Tables, More Data**

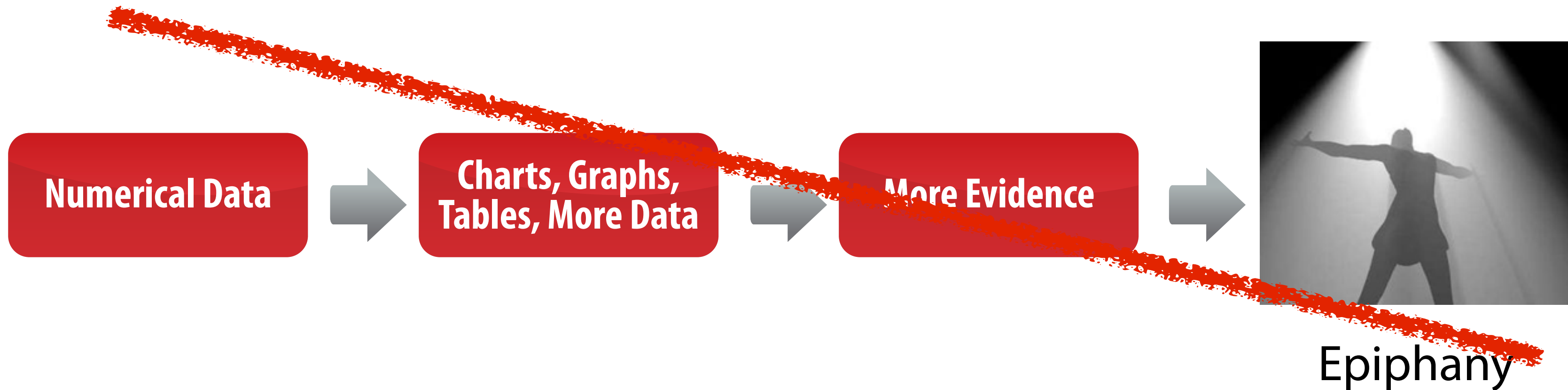
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It's NOT About More Data (or Yelling LOUDER With the Data You Have)



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Culture mediates meaning
Evidence does not speak for itself

It's NOT About Correcting Mistakes

It's NOT About Correcting Mistakes

Flu Vaccine

Facts & Myths



Department of Health
and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention

MYTH "The flu isn't a serious disease."

FACTS Influenza (flu) is a serious disease of the nose, throat, and lungs, and it can lead to pneumonia. Each year about 200,000 people in the U.S. are hospitalized and about 36,000 people die because of the flu. Most who die are 65 years and older. But small children less than 2 years old are as likely as those over 65 to have to go to the hospital because of the flu.

MYTH "The flu shot can cause the flu."

FACTS The flu shot cannot cause the flu. Some people get a little soreness or redness where they get the shot. It goes away in a day or two. Serious problems from the flu shot are very rare.

MYTH "The flu shot does not work."

FACTS Most of the time the flu shot will prevent the flu. In scientific studies, the effectiveness of the flu shot has ranged from 70% to 90% when there is a good match between circulating viruses and those in the vaccine. **Getting the vaccine is your best protection against this disease.**

MYTH "The side effects are worse than the flu."

FACTS The worst side effect you're likely to get from a shot is a sore arm. The nasal mist flu vaccine might cause nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat and cough. The risk of a severe allergic reaction is less than 1 in 4 million.

MYTH "Only older people need a flu vaccine."

FACTS Adults and children with conditions like asthma, diabetes, heart disease, and kidney disease **need to get a flu shot**. Doctors also recommend children 6 months and older get a flu shot every year until their 5th birthday.

MYTH "You must get the flu vaccine before December."

FACTS Flu vaccine can be given before or during the flu season. The best time to get vaccinated is October or November. **But you can get vaccinated in December or later.**

For more information, ask your healthcare provider or call
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People misremembered the myths as true

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- Got worse over time

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Facts & Myths



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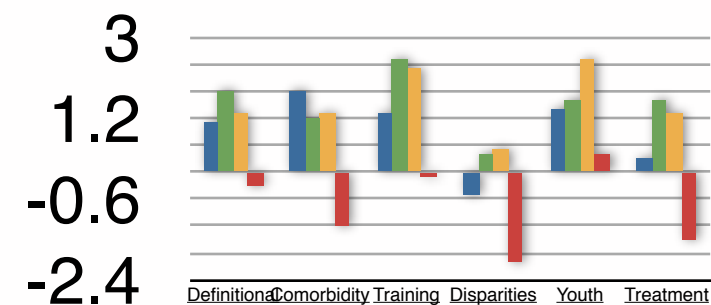
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Understanding is frame-dependent
Priming is powerful



It is About...

It Is About... the Swamp

Knowing what's in the swamp that's eating your messages

Using proven strategies to get your message out alive

A Core Story

A Core Story

Common set of elements

A Core Story

Common set of elements

Organized as story

A Core Story

Common set of elements

Organized as story

Responsive and flexible

A Core Story

Common set of elements

Organized as story

Responsive and flexible

Empirically tested

Why Should I Care?

Interdependence

Prevention

What Develops?

Brain Architecture

Air Traffic Control

Brain Faultlines

What Disrupts Development?

Toxic Stress

Break Down of Serve and Return

The Outcome Scale

How Does it Work?

The Outcome Scale

Environment of Experiences

Serve and Return

Levelness

The Reward Dial

What Can Be Done?

Ingenuity

Effectiveness Factors

Redirecting Rivers

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Interdependence

Prevention

How Does it Work?

The Outcome Scale

Environment of Experiences

Serve and Return

What

Brain

Why should we be focusing our resources on early childhood?

Air Traffic Control

Brain Faultlines

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How can we address addiction issues
in the province?

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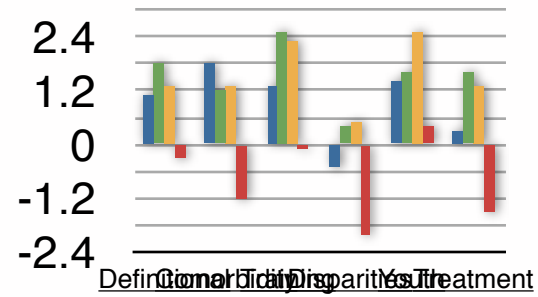
Break Down of Serve and Return

Effectiveness Factors

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The Next Pivot: Child Maltreatment and Sexual Abuse

Understanding is Frame-Dependent



Translation Requires Something to Translate

Values Can Shape People's Orientation to Your Issue



Public Thinking is Swampy: Know the Swamp



Metaphors Concretize Complex Issues

Narrative Sticks



Communications is an Empirical Endeavor



You've Gotta Train to Frame

Effectively Framed Story

- STEM
- Deeper Learning
- Assessment

Effective Framing

Changed Public Understanding

Communications Affect Communicators

Understanding is Frame-Dependent



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Communications Affect Communicators

Un-Translated Story of Child Maltreatment and Sexual Abuse

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What is child maltreatment?

- Action that results in significant harm to a child.
- Four types of maltreatment: neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse and sexual abuse (sexual exploitation through developmentally inappropriate activities).

What are the consequences?

- Alters development of the brain and other systems.
- Impairs developmental outcomes: social, emotional, cognitive, physical.
- Linked to wide range of social issues: mental illness, crime, substance abuse, chronic disease, suicide.

What causes child maltreatment?

- Contexts and circumstances that shape behavior (poverty, poor mental health, substance abuse...).
- Maltreatment disrupts development, increasing the chances to subsequent maltreatment.
- *Sexual abuse* tends have different causes than other forms of maltreatment and these causes are less well-understood.

What can be done to address this issue?

- Address poverty; create, strengthen and expand social networks; provide effective treatment for children who have been maltreated and effective services to those who have committed acts of maltreatment.
- Support children and families (e.g., healthcare; early child care; home visitation program; parent training).
- Both treatment and prevention approaches necessary and feasible, as is a developmental approach.

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What's in the Swamp? (In Alberta)

A Swamp Slice

A Swamp Slice

Causal Models: Child Maltreatment

A Swamp Slice

Causal Models: Child Maltreatment

1. Normalization



NORMAL

A Swamp Slice

Causal Models: Child Maltreatment

1. Normalization

2. "Culture" and Behavior



A Swamp Slice

Causal Models: Child Maltreatment

1. Normalization
2. "Culture" and Behavior
3. Individualism/Rationality



A Swamp Slice

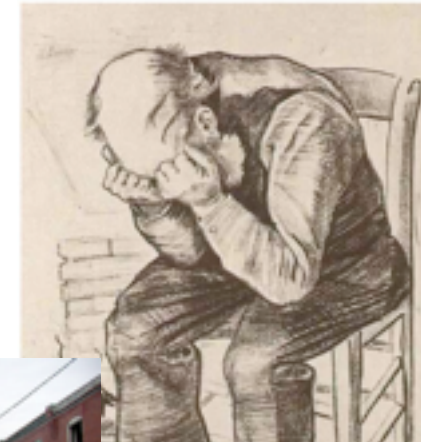
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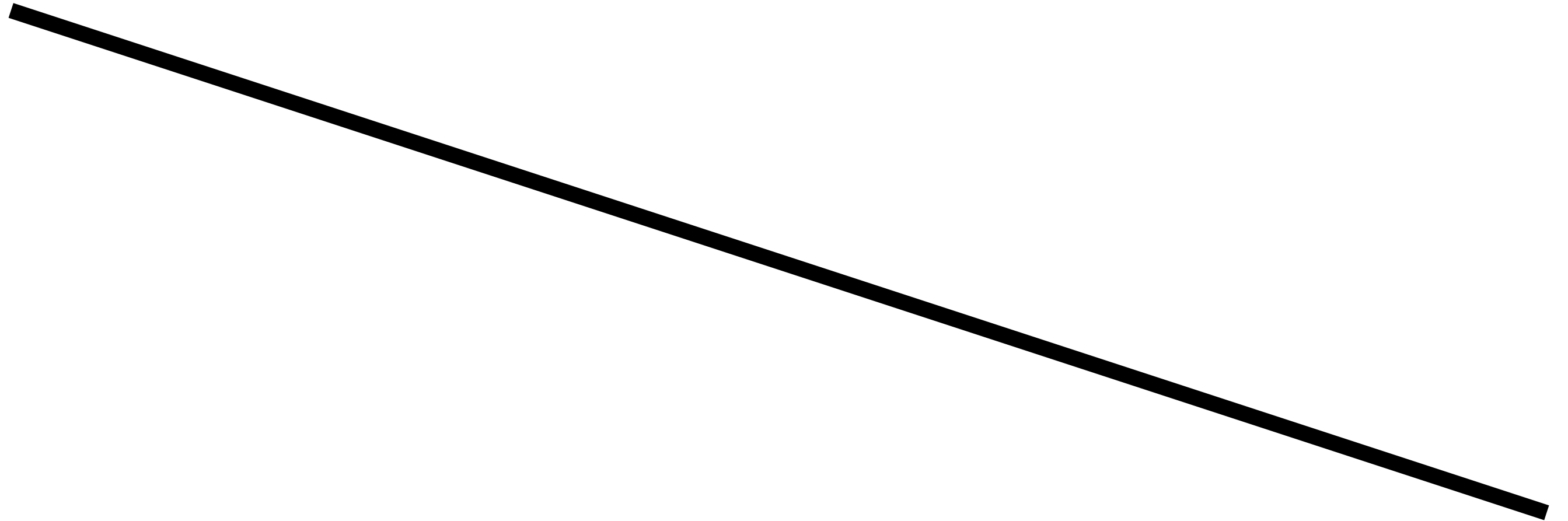
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4. Context, Poverty and Stress



Causal Models: Child Maltreatment

Causal Models: Child Sexual Abuse



Causal Models: Child Maltreatment

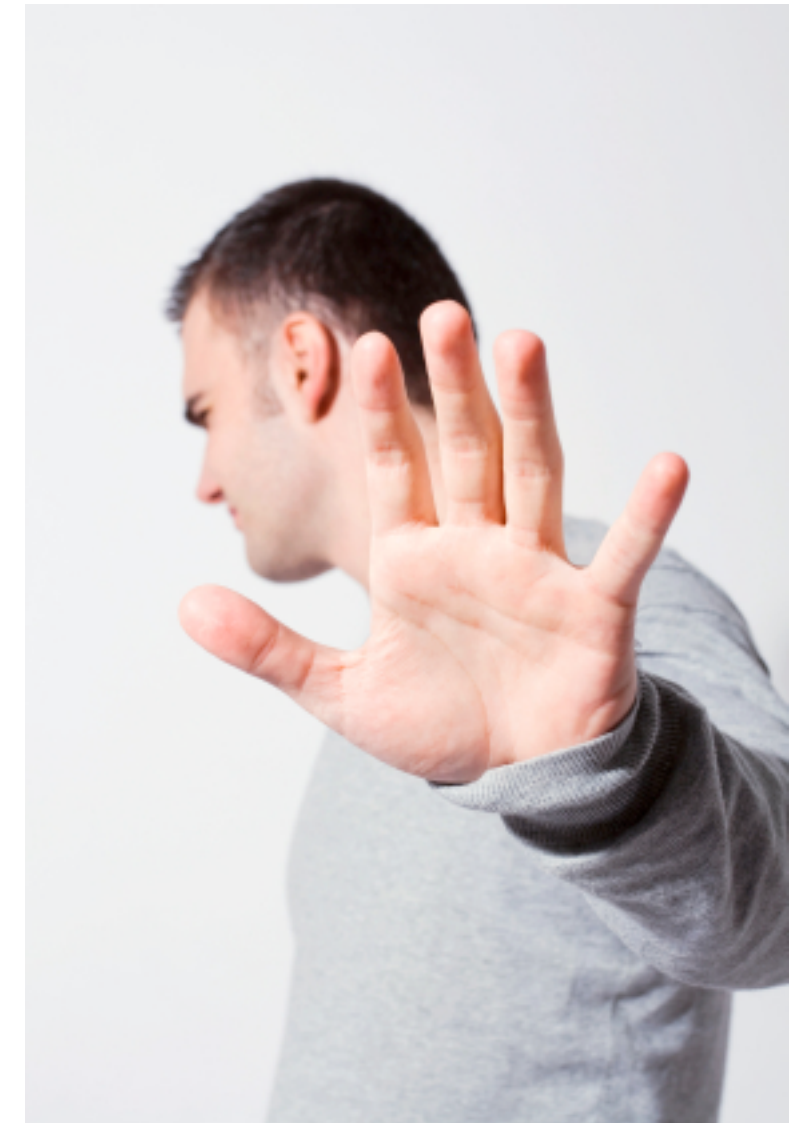
A Swamp Slice

Causal Models: Child Sexual Abuse

A Swamp Slice

Causal Models: Child Sexual Abuse

1. Beyond Comprehension



A Swamp Slice

Causal Models: Child Sexual Abuse

1. Beyond Comprehension
2. Evil Minds



Cause and Solution

Cause

Solution

Normalization

“Culture” and Behavior

Individual Rationality

Context, Poverty and Stress

Beyond Comprehension

Evil Minds

Cause

Solution

Normalization

"Culture" and Behavior

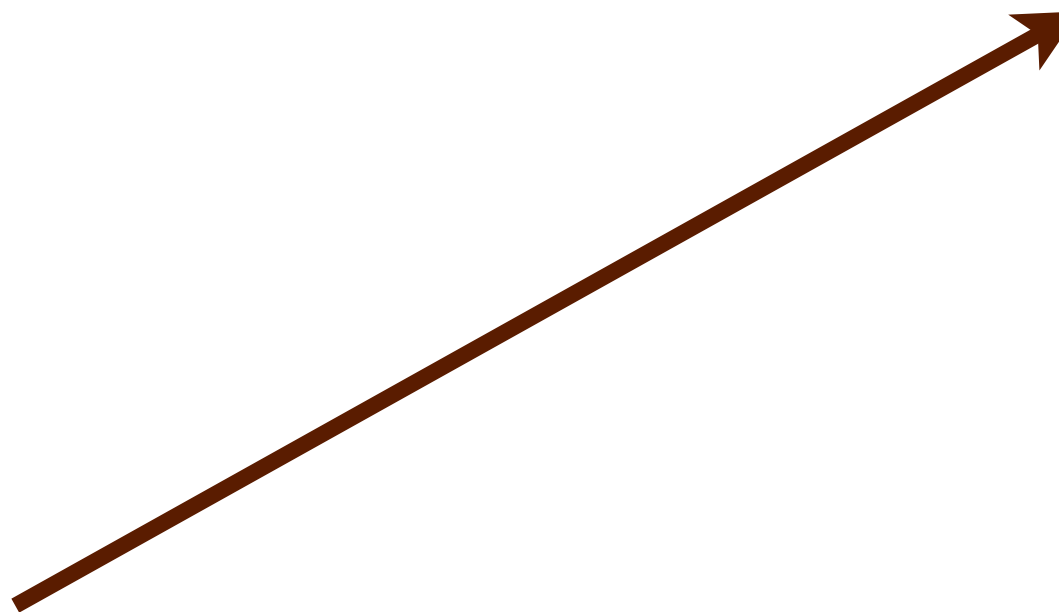
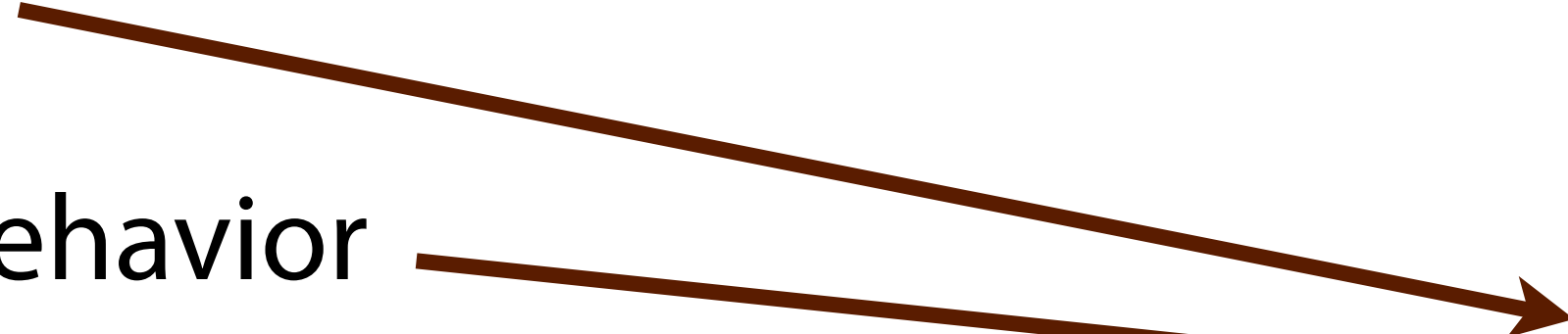
Individual Rationality

Context, Poverty and Stress

Beyond Comprehension

Evil Minds

Fatalism



Cause

Normalization

“Culture” and Behavior

Individual Rationality

Context, Poverty and Stress

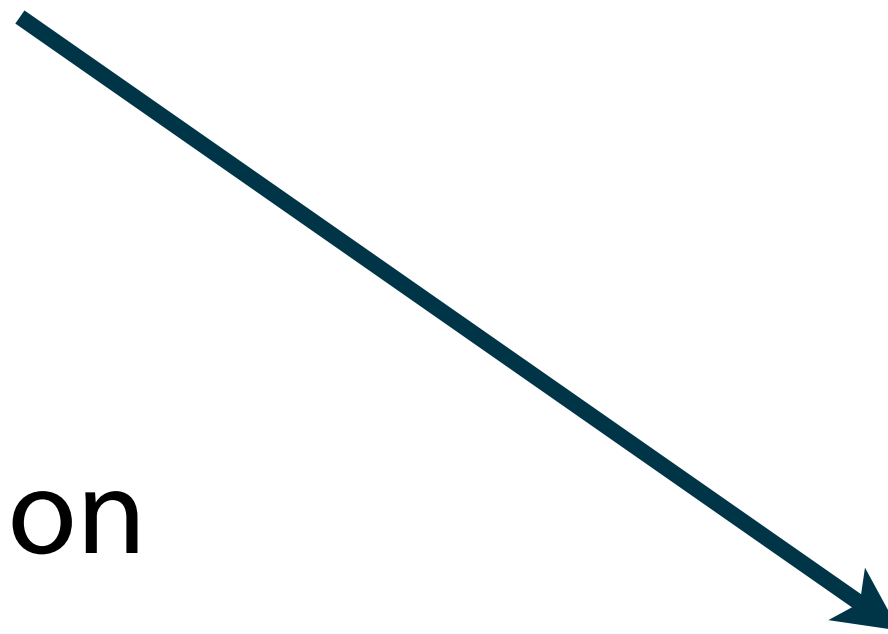
Beyond Comprehension

Evil Minds

Solution

Fatalism

Punitive/Segregation



Cause

Normalization

“Culture” and Behavior

Individual Rationality

Context, Poverty and Stress

Beyond Comprehension

Evil Minds



Solution

Fatalism

Programs/Policies

Punitive/Segregation

Stories From the Swamp

Stories From the Swamp



Blogs



Stories From the Swamp



Blogs



Story

Type

Values

Cause

Impacts

Solutions

Stories From the Swamp

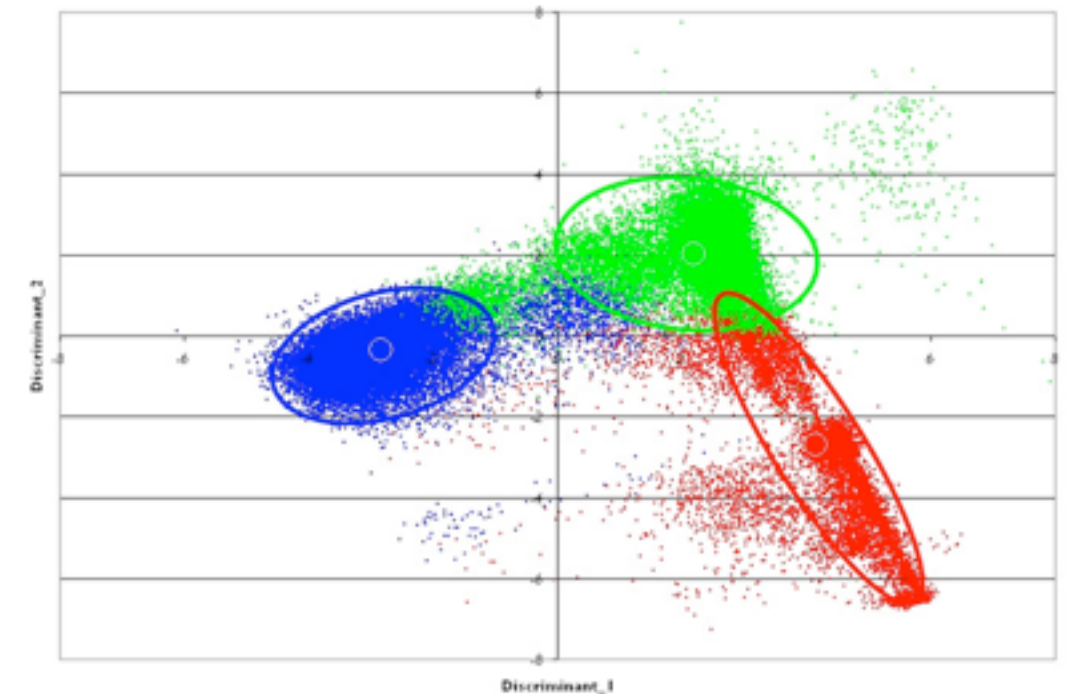


Blogs



Story

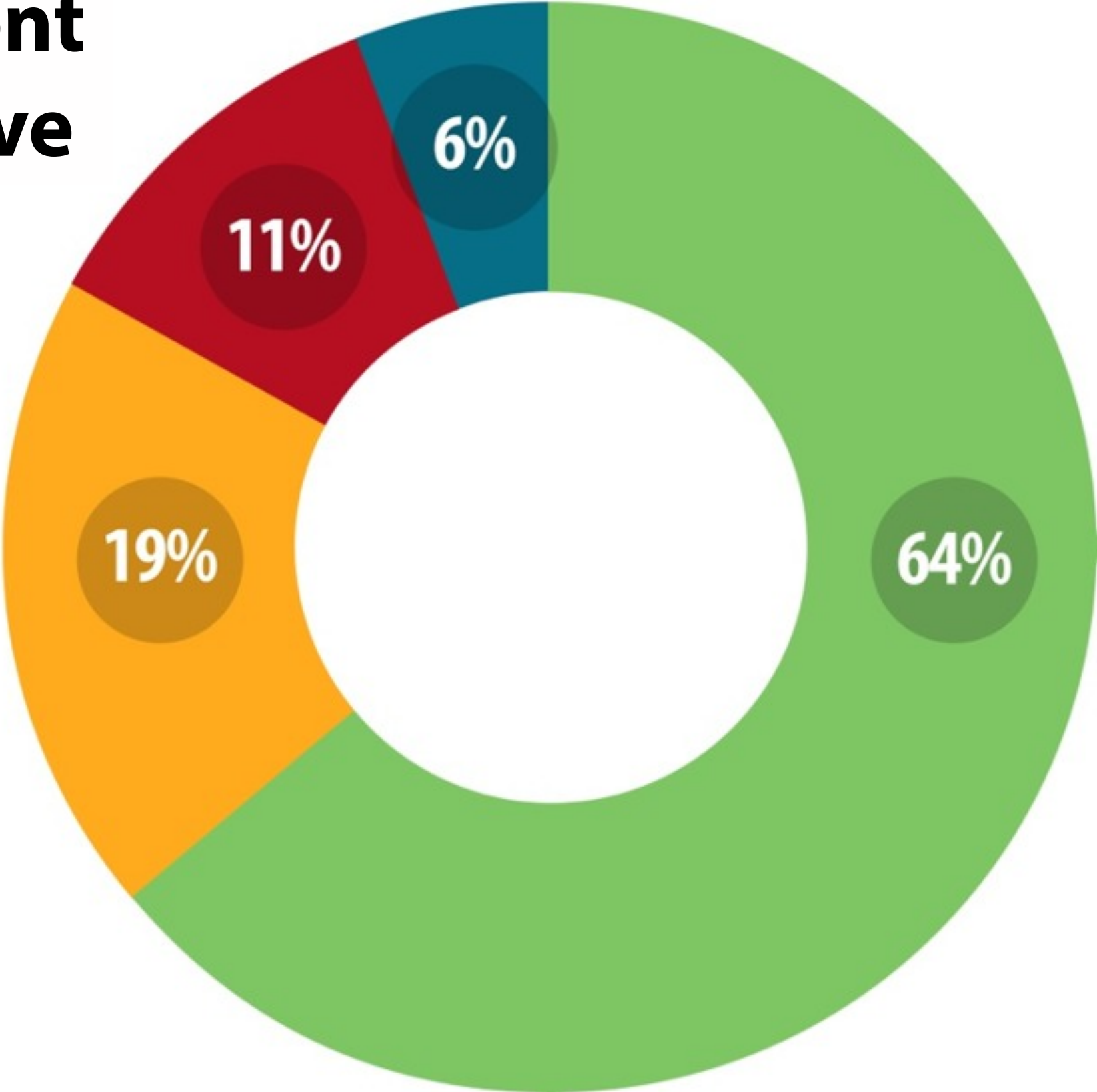
Type
Values
Cause
Impacts
Solutions



Share of Maltreatment Coverage by Narrative

Share of Maltreatment Coverage by Narrative

- Child Sexual Abuse
- Institutional
- First Nations
- Epidemiology

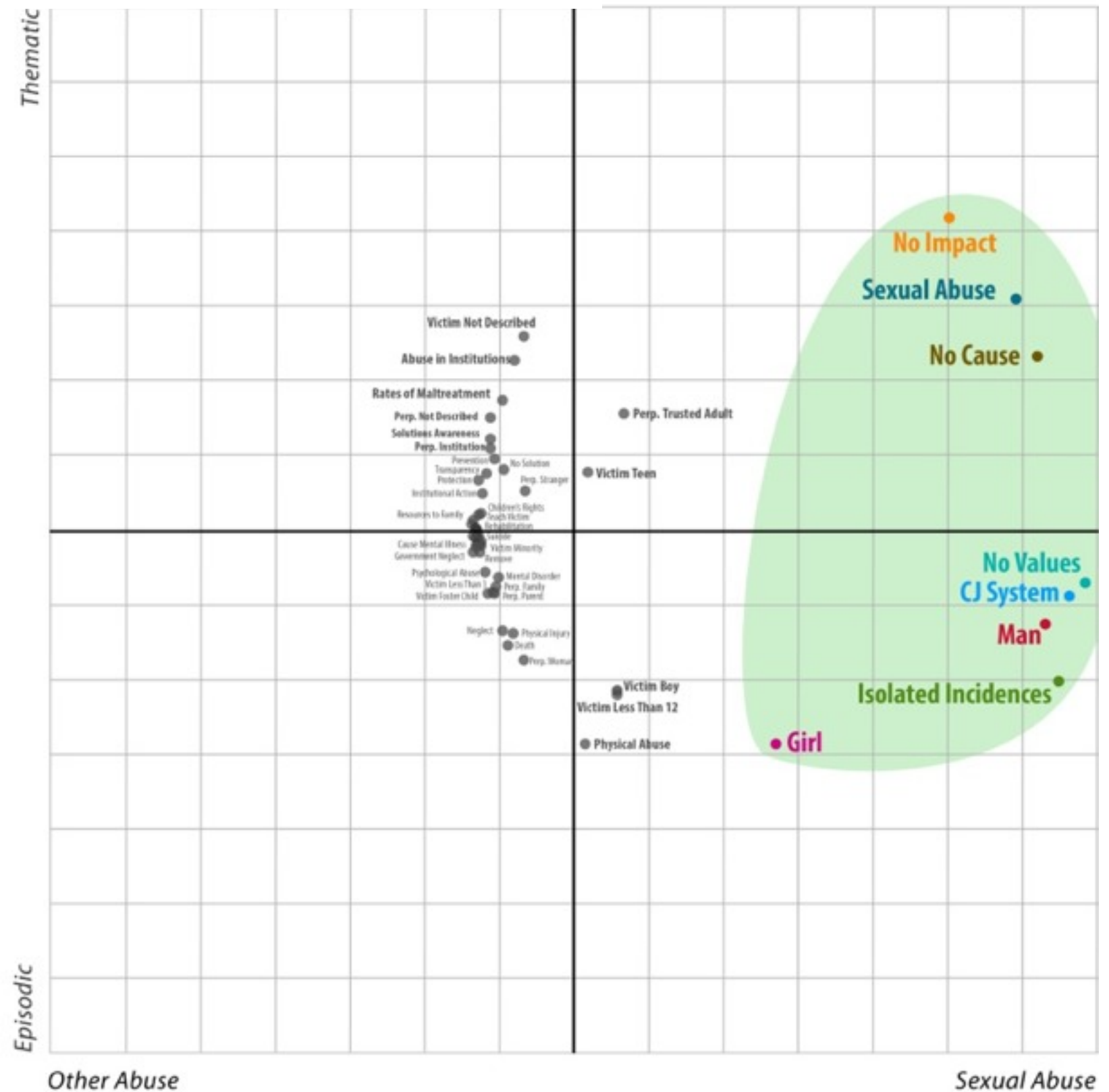


A Separate Story

Content Relationships: Full Sample

- Story
- Type of Maltreat
- Cause
- Victim
- Perpetrator
- Impact
- Values/Goals
- Solutions

Child Sexual Abuse Narrative



TYPE OF MALTREATMENT

A Separate Story

Content Relationships:
Full Sample

- Story
- Type of Maltreatment
- Cause
- Victim
- Perpetrator
- Impact
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- Solutions

Child Sexual Abuse Narrative

The "Story"
Isolate Incidents
Isolated Actors
Fatalism (Segregation) only Solution



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Child Sexual Abuse Narrative

The "Story"

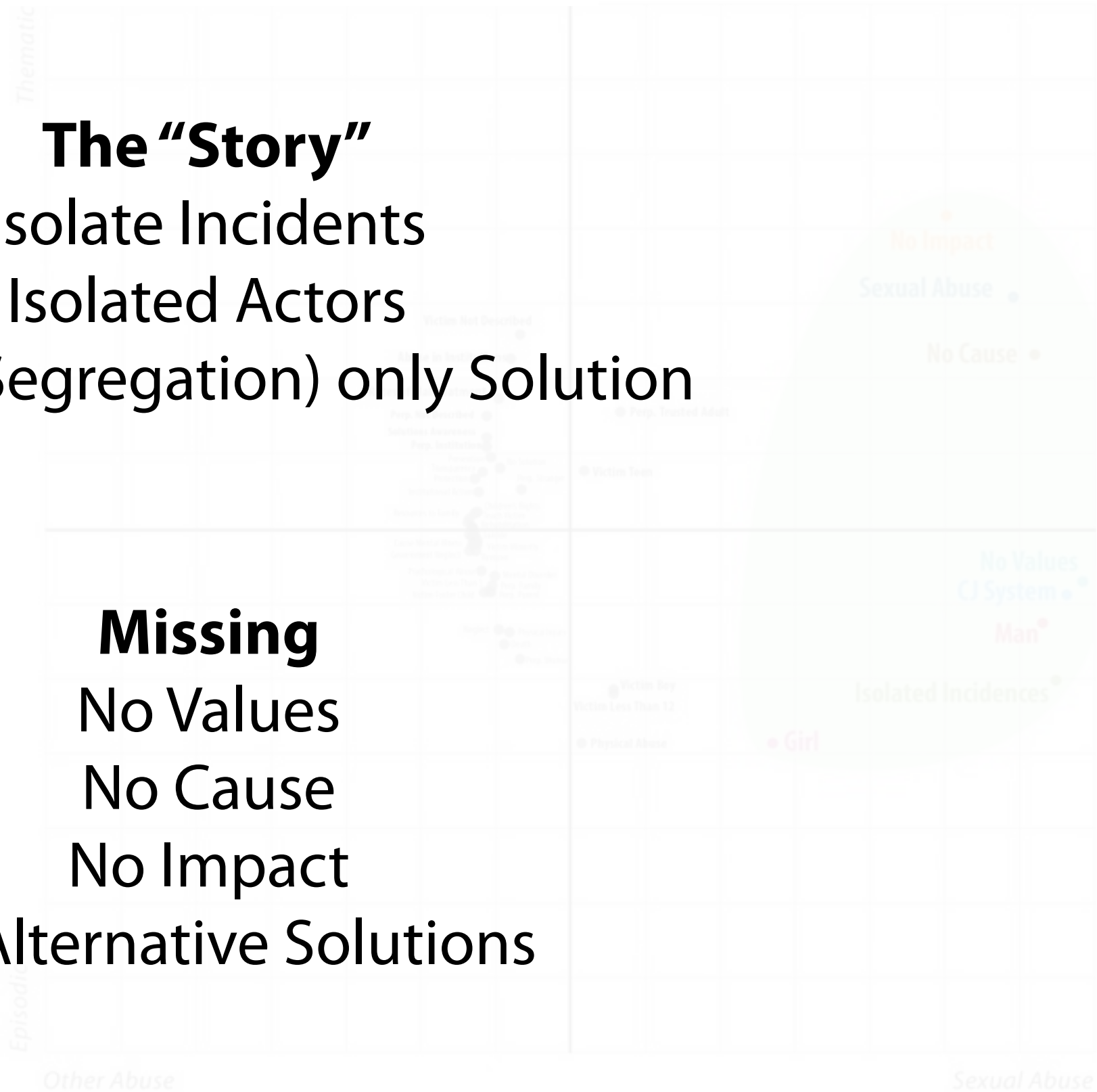
Isolate Incidents
Isolated Actors

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Missing

No Values
No Cause
No Impact

No Alternative Solutions



TYPE OF MALTREATMENT

Swamp Challenges

Swamp Challenges

1. Fill in black box of cause

Swamp Challenges

1. Fill in black box of cause
2. Expand individualist thinking

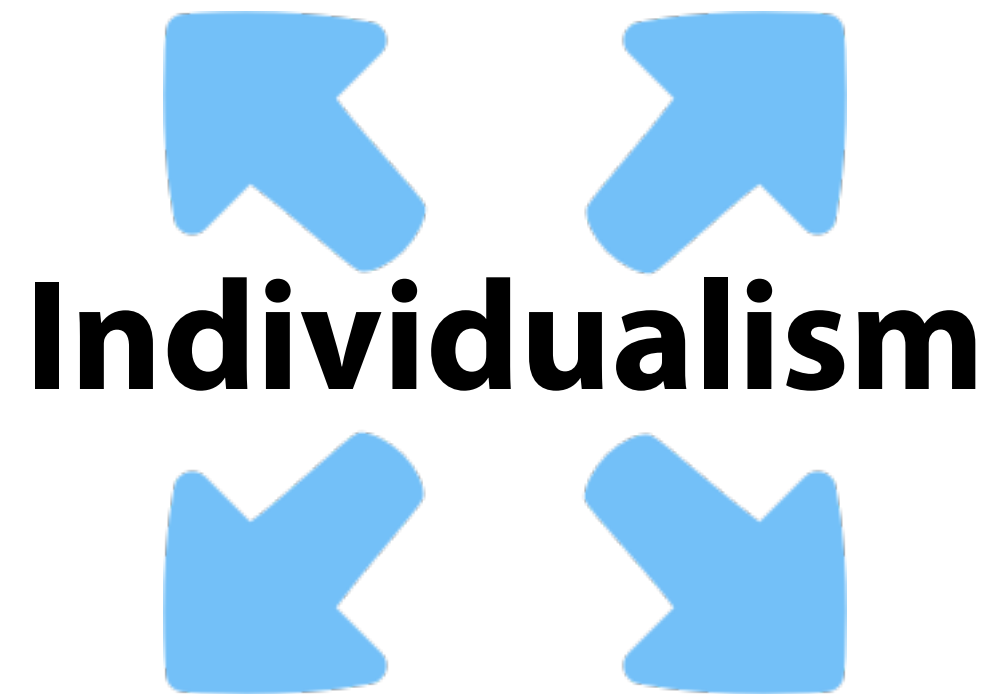
Swamp Challenges

1. Fill in black box of cause
2. Expand individualist thinking
3. Counter fatalism

Swamp Challenges

1. Fill in black box of cause
2. Expand individualist thinking
3. Counter fatalism
4. Activate and strengthen contextual model

**Looking Across the Pond
for Hypotheses and Potential Framing Solutions**



A Values Experiment

A Values Experiment

Sample
N=6,560

A Values Experiment

Sample
N=6,560

The diagram consists of two shapes: a rounded rectangle on the left and a pentagon on the right that points to the right. The rounded rectangle contains the text 'Sample N=6,560'. The pentagon contains the text 'Random assignment to **one** message'. The shapes are connected by a vertical line, suggesting a flow from the sample to the assignment process.

Random
assignment
to **one**
message

A Values Experiment

Sample
N=6,560

Random
assignment
to **one**
message

Messages

Values

- *Prevention*
- *Protection*
- *Social Responsibility*

Control - (No Message)

Value: Social Responsibility

Lately there has been a lot of talk about the social responsibilities of British people. One area that we are responsible for addressing as a society is child abuse and neglect. Meeting our obligation to Britain's children should be our top priority. By taking responsibility as a society, we can help children develop positively and promote their future success. The welfare of our society depends on us taking this responsibility seriously and meeting our obligations. When we fail to take responsibility, the problems that our society faces get worse. We need to do more to support children, families and communities and make sure that we are living up to our responsibilities as members of society.

Value: Social Responsibility

Lately there has been a lot of talk about the **social responsibilities** of British people. One area that we are responsible for addressing as a society is child abuse and neglect. Meeting **our obligation** to Britain's children should be our top priority. By taking **responsibility as a society**, we can help children develop positively and promote their future success. The welfare of our society depends on us taking this responsibility seriously and meeting our **obligations**. When we fail to take responsibility, the problems that our society faces get worse. We need to do more to support children, families and communities and make sure that we are living up to our **responsibilities as members of society**.

Sample
N=6,560

Random
assignment
to **one**
message

Messages

Values

- *Prevention*
- *Protection*
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Control - (No Message)

Sample
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Messages

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- *Prevention*
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Control - (No Message)

Attitudes and Policy Support

- Solutions
- Problem Scope
- Efficacy
- Remedial Responsibility
- Behavioral Intentions

A Values Experiment

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N=6,560

Random
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to **one**
message

Messages

Values

- *Prevention*
- *Protection*
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Control - (No Message)

Attitudes and Policy Support

- Solutions
- Problem Scope
- Efficacy
- Remedial Responsibility
- Behavioral Intentions

Analysis

Compare effects
btw treatment
groups and
control

% Change Vs. Control

- Prevention
- Protection
- Social Responsibility

**Solutions
Support**

**Problem
Scope**

Efficacy

**Resp.
for
Solutions**

**Behavioral
Intentions**

Values Frames

****=P<.01**

% Change Vs. Control

- Prevention
- Protection
- Social Responsibility



Solutions Support

Problem Scope

Efficacy

Resp. for Solutions

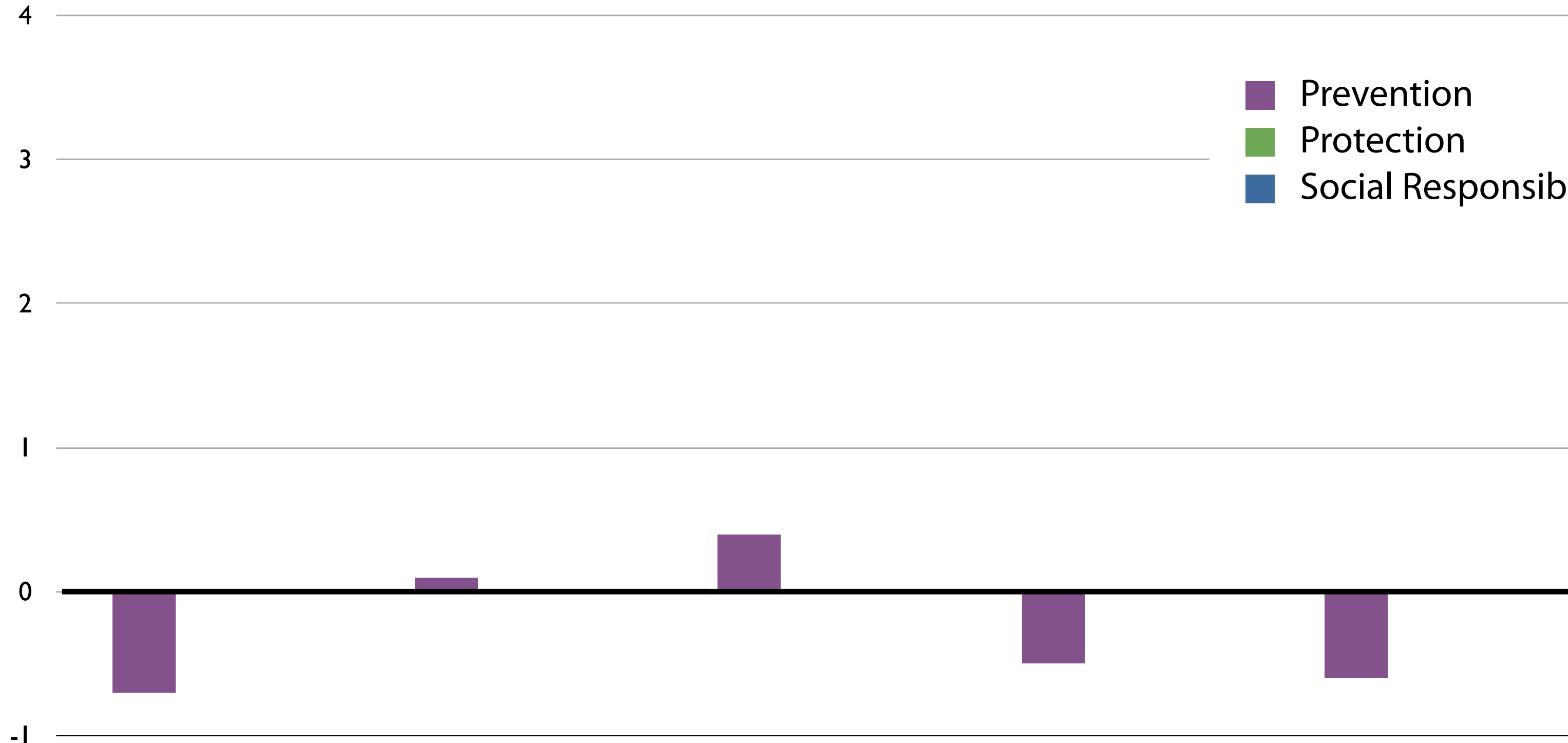
Behavioral Intentions

Values Frames

****=P<.01**

% Change Vs. Control

- Prevention
- Protection
- Social Responsibility



Solutions Support

Problem Scope

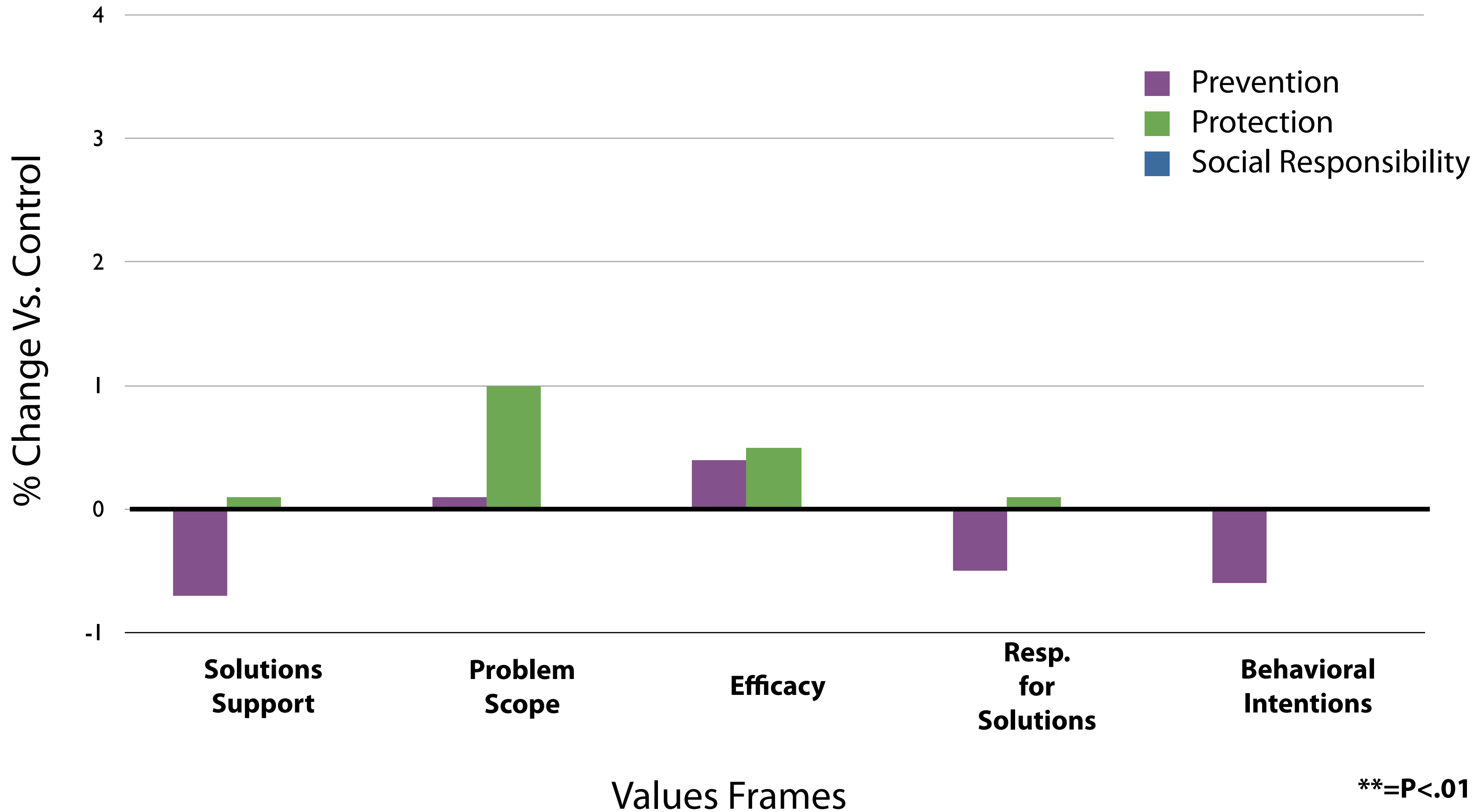
Efficacy

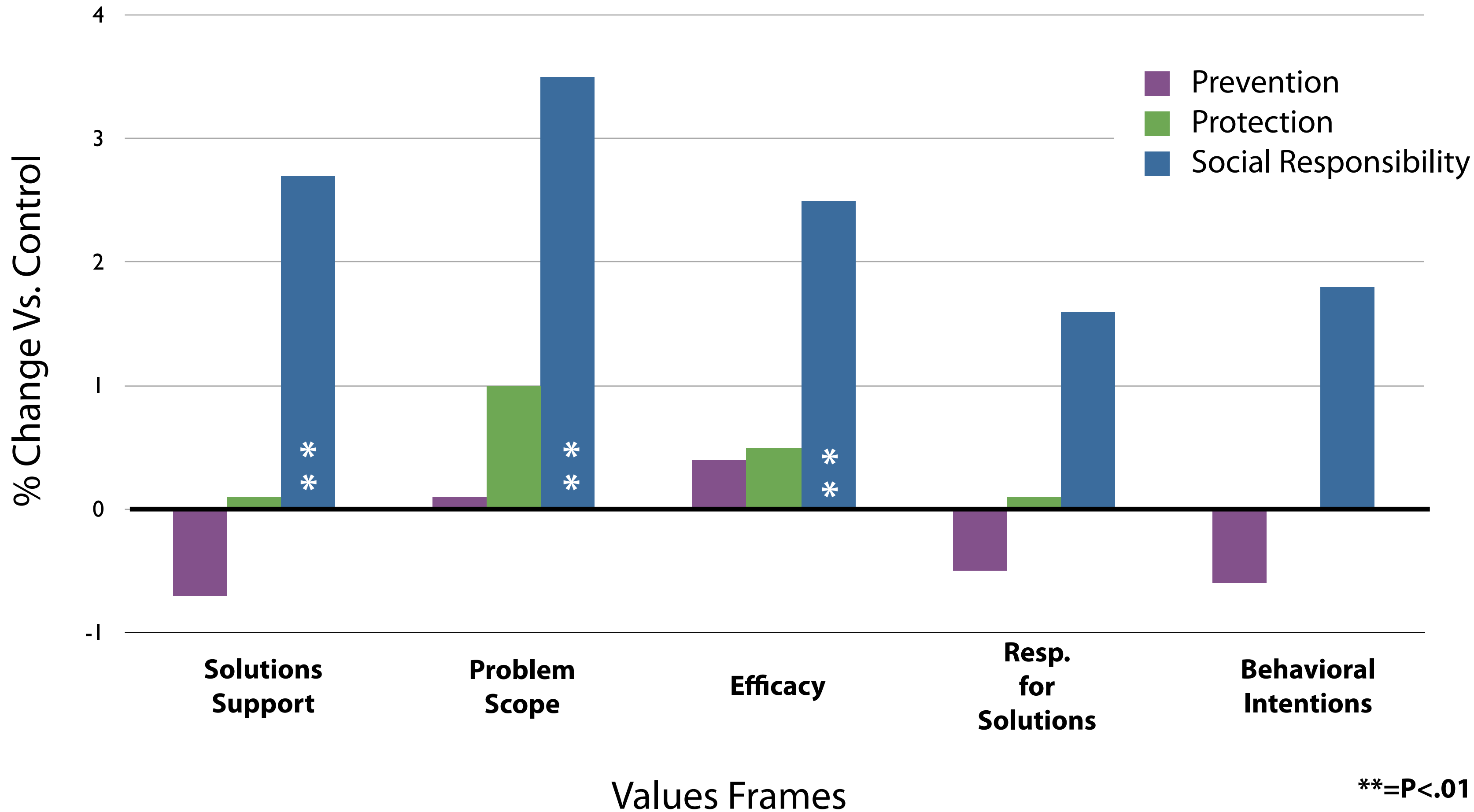
Resp. for Solutions

Behavioral Intentions

Values Frames

**=P<.01





Values

Values

Values+Facts

Values

Values+Facts

Values+Facts+Solutions

% Change Vs. Control

- Soc. Resp
- Soc. Resp. w/ Facts
- Soc. Resp. w/ Facts + Solutions

Solutions Support

Problem Scope

Efficacy

Resp. for Solutions

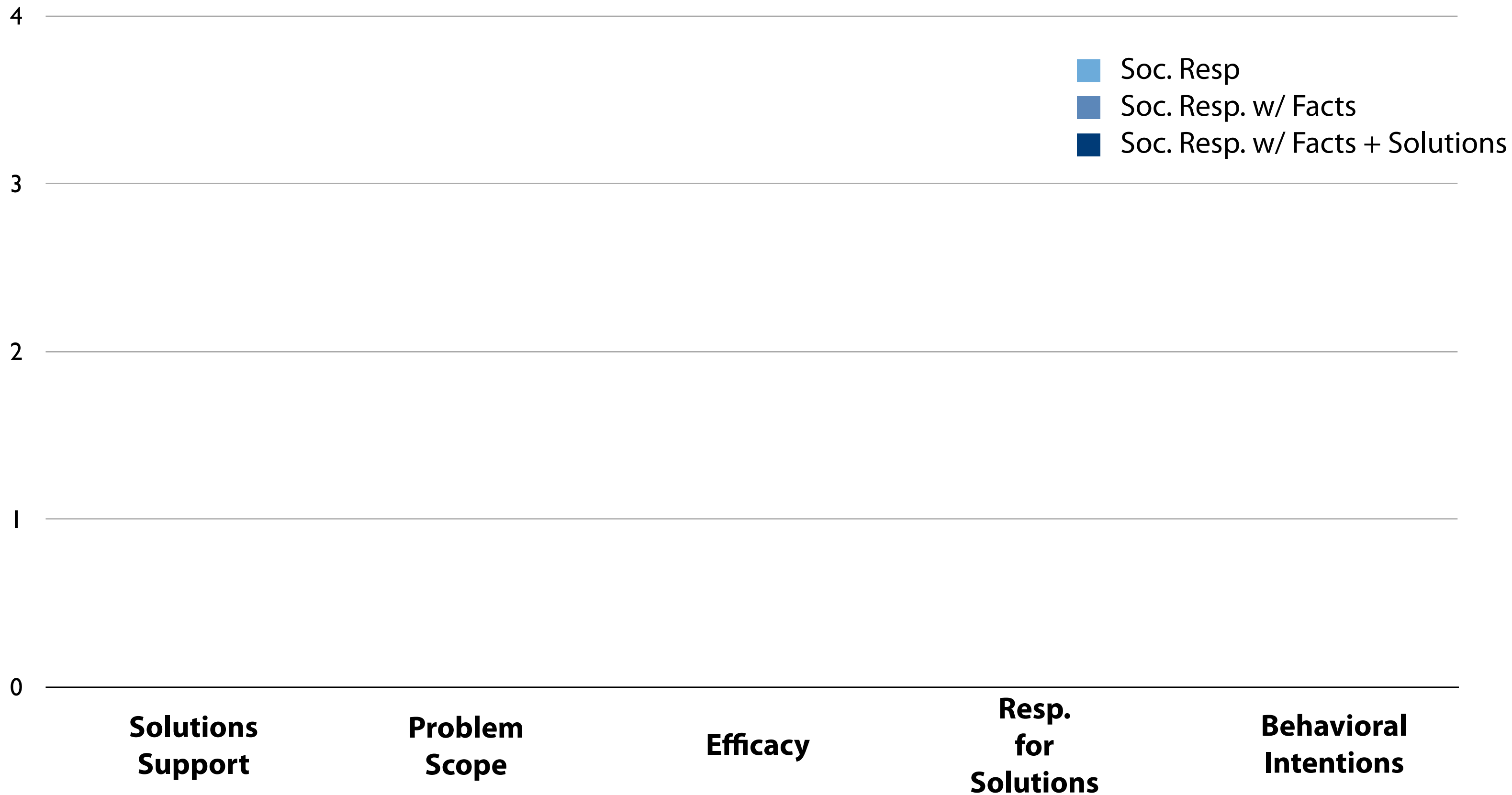
Behavioral Intentions

Values Frames

****=P<.01**

***=P<.05**

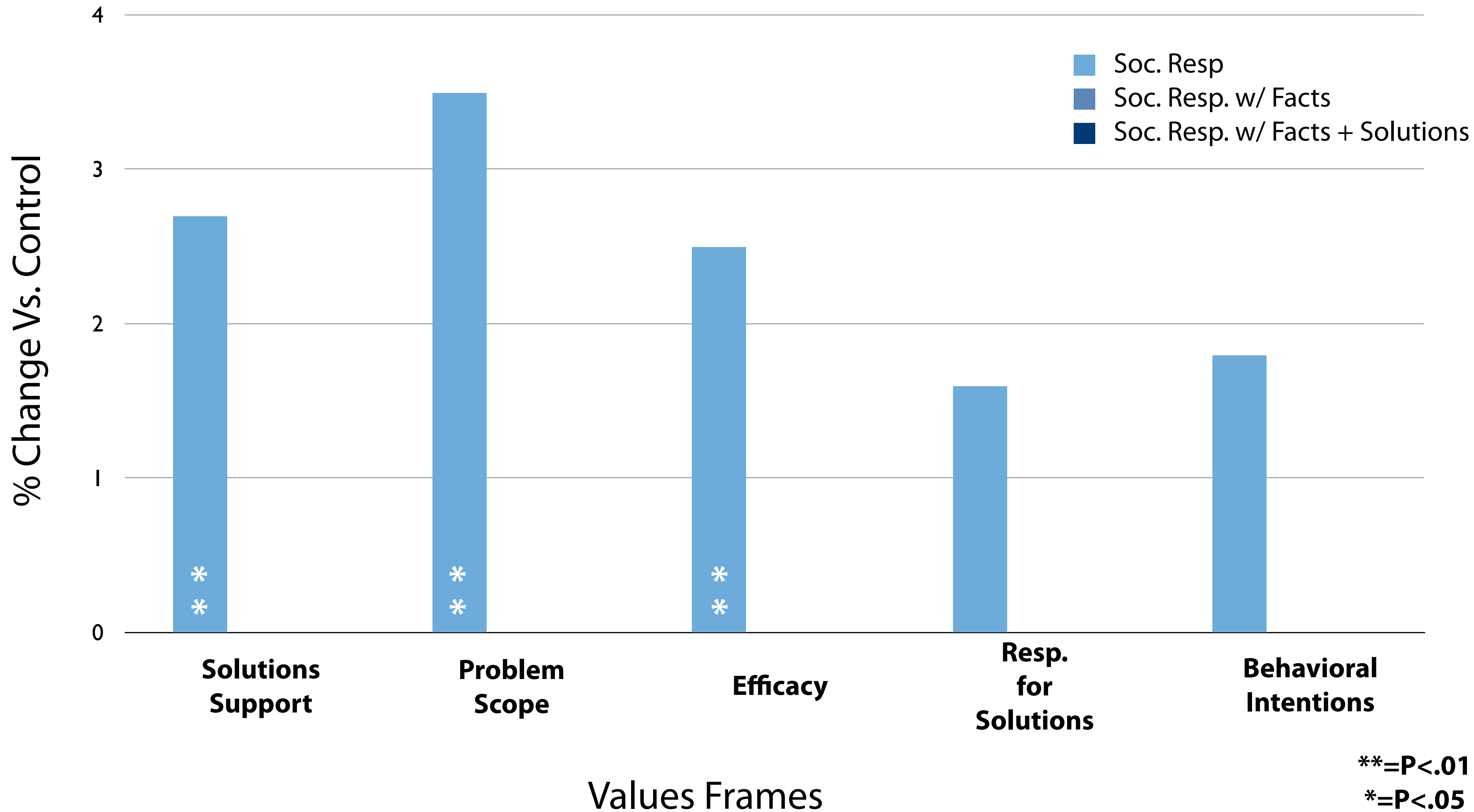
% Change Vs. Control

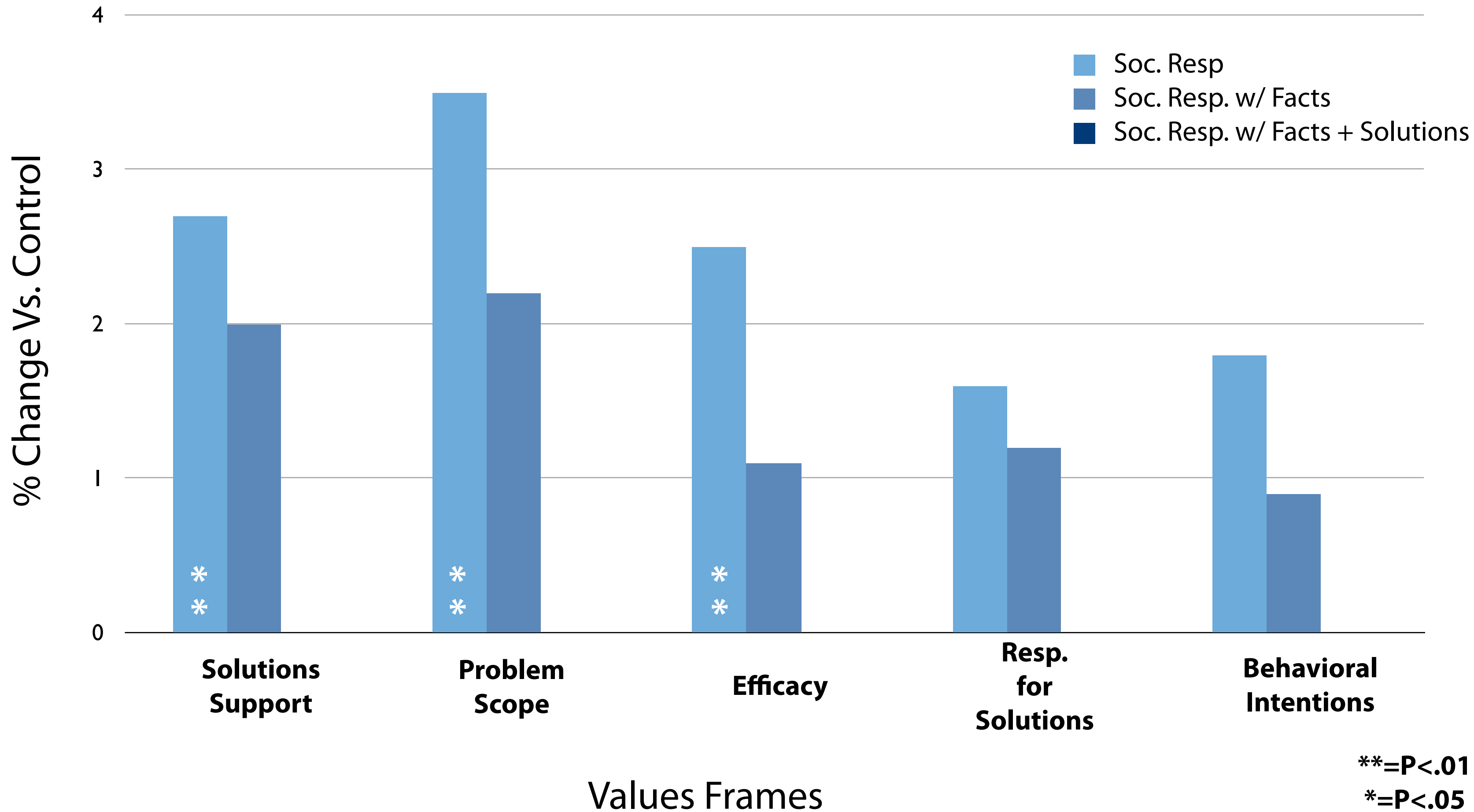


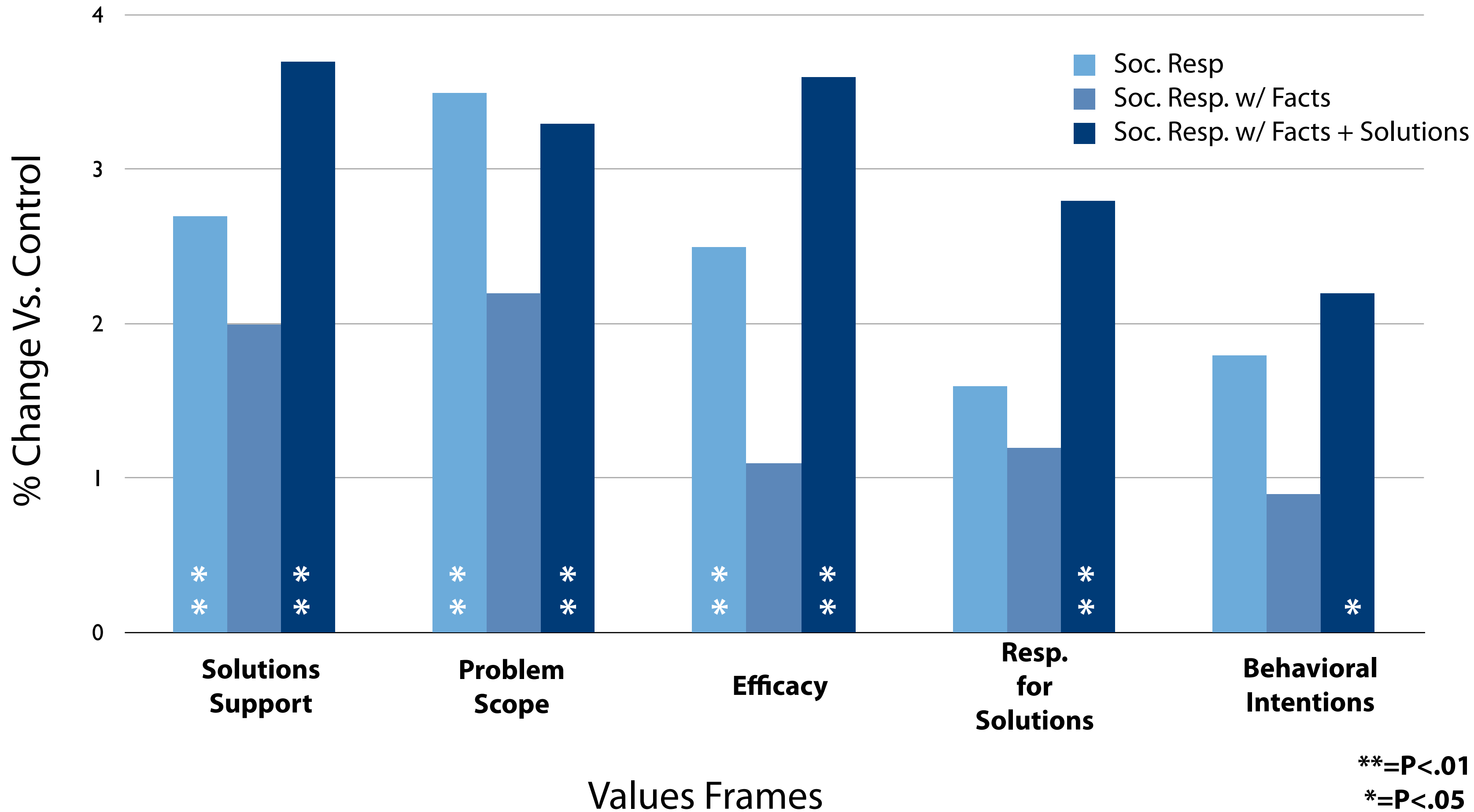
**=P<.01

*=P<.05

Values Frames







Challenge:

Pull Forward Context Model

**(help people see systems causes and solutions
on issue of neglect)**

UK Swamp: Neglect



UK Swamp: Neglect



The Explanatory Metaphor

The Explanatory Metaphor



**All Metaphor Is Not Good Metaphor:
Know Before You Go**

All Metaphor Is Not Good Metaphor: Know Before You Go

He was as tall as a 6'3" tree.

All Metaphor Is Not Good Metaphor: Know Before You Go

He was as tall as a 6'3" tree.

Her eyes were like two brown circles with big black dots in the center.

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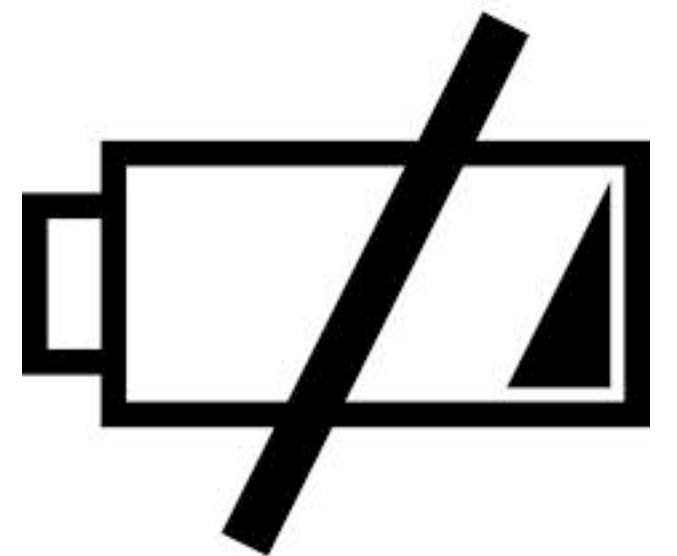
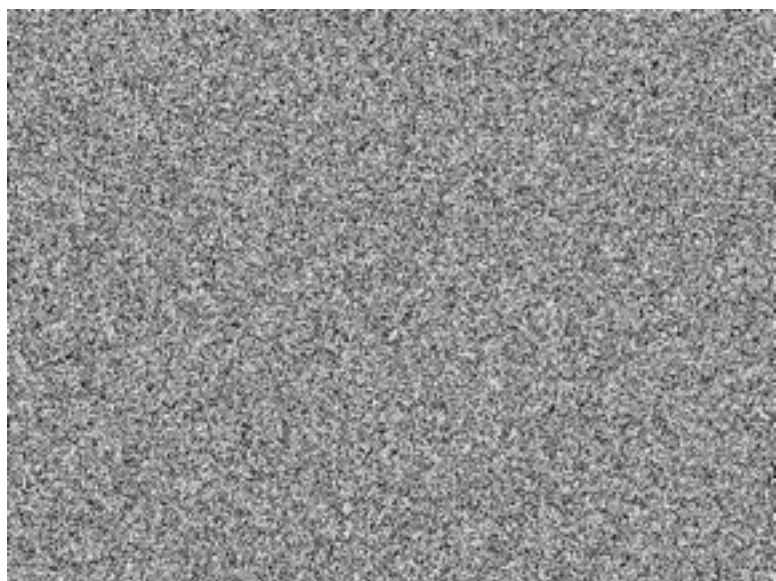
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Here vocabulary was as bad as, like, whatever.





Eroding Support

People's ability to care for their children can get worn away over time in the same way that water can wear away the foundation of a building or bridge, making it less stable. Social conditions like poverty and violence can erode the mental and emotional foundation that allows people to manage stress and provide care and attention to their children.

Just like we can bring in engineers and builders to repair damage caused by erosion and prevent it from happening again, we can provide social supports that help strengthen and repair people's ability to deal with stress and care for children.

Getting the Message Through the Swamp

Getting the Message Through the Swamp



Frames drive change

Frames drive change

More is not better..better is better

Frames drive change

More is not better..better is better

Know before you go

Frame On, Alberta



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