REFRAMING HUMAN SERVICES: Creating a New Narrative for the Sector



National Human Services Assembly 2014



90 Years of Collective Voice, Action, Impact



The Assembly's member network collectively represents:



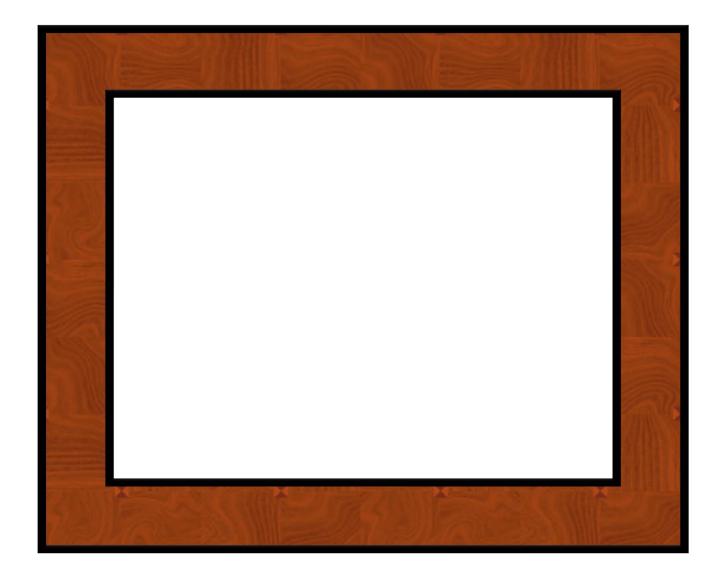


THE KRESGE FOUNDATION



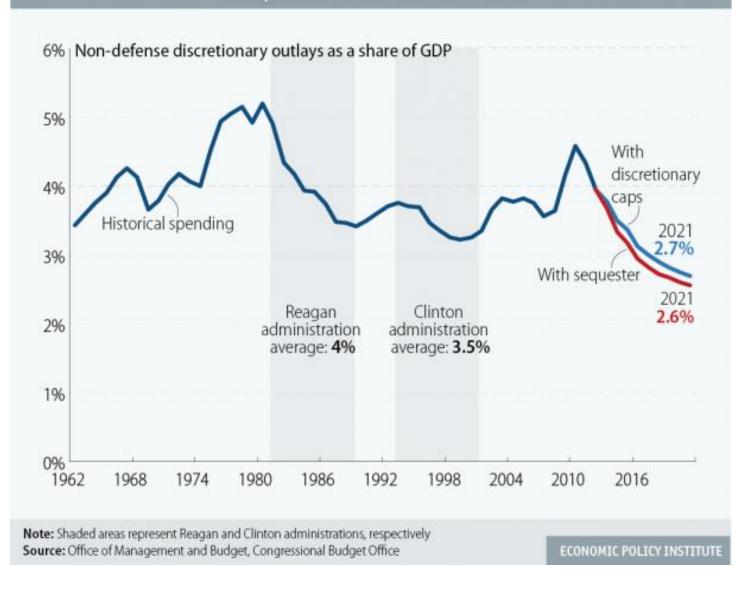


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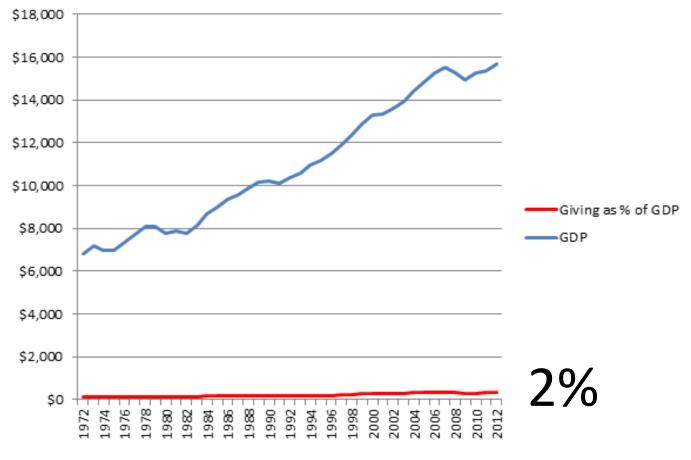


Non-defense spending already headed to historically-low levels, sequester would cut even more



National Human Services Assembly 2014 Source: http://www.epi.org/publication/sequester-push-domestic-discretionary-budget/

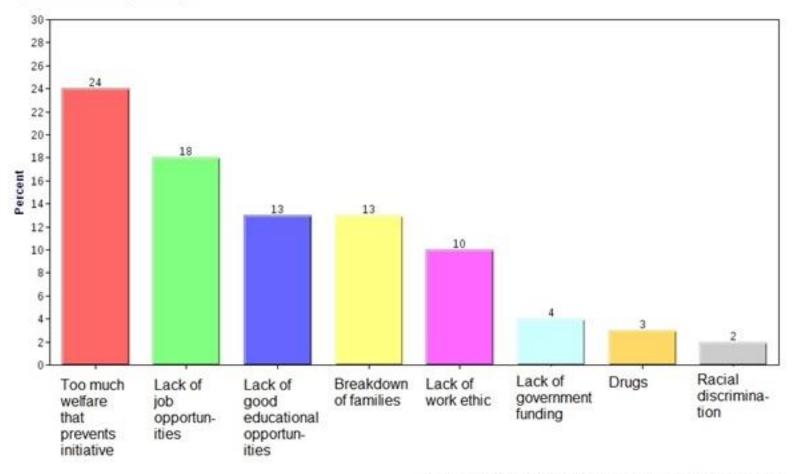
Giving as a percentage of GDP, 1972-2012 (in billions of dollars)



Source: Giving USA 2013 data tables

Poverty in America

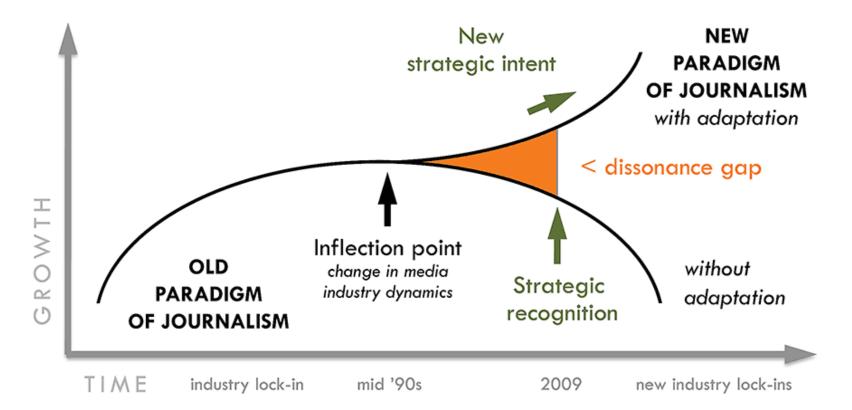
Which of the following reasons do you think is most responsible for the continuing problem of poverty?



Source: NBC News/Wall Street Journal Poll, June 2013

Why Reframe Now?

Strategic Dissonance Model





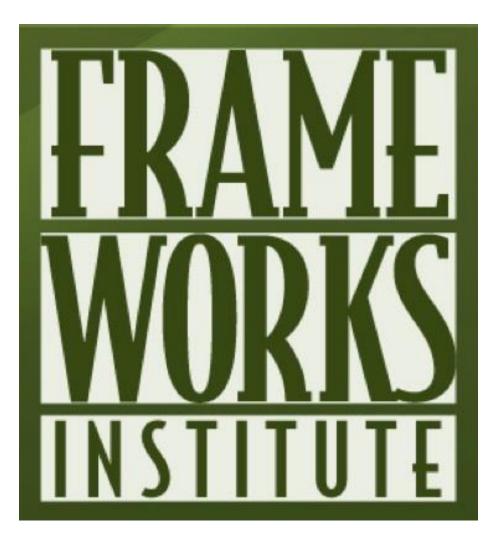
Applying the power of neuroscience to change how we present human needs/services...

And how America thinks about them.

What is Framing?

Frames are just structures of thought that we use every day. All words in all languages are defined in terms of frame-circuits in the brain. But ultimately, framing is about ideas, about how we see the world, which determines how we act.

~ George Lakoff, Linguist



http://www.frameworksinstitute.org/

Using Framing to Change Minds





What Can Framing Research Tell Us?

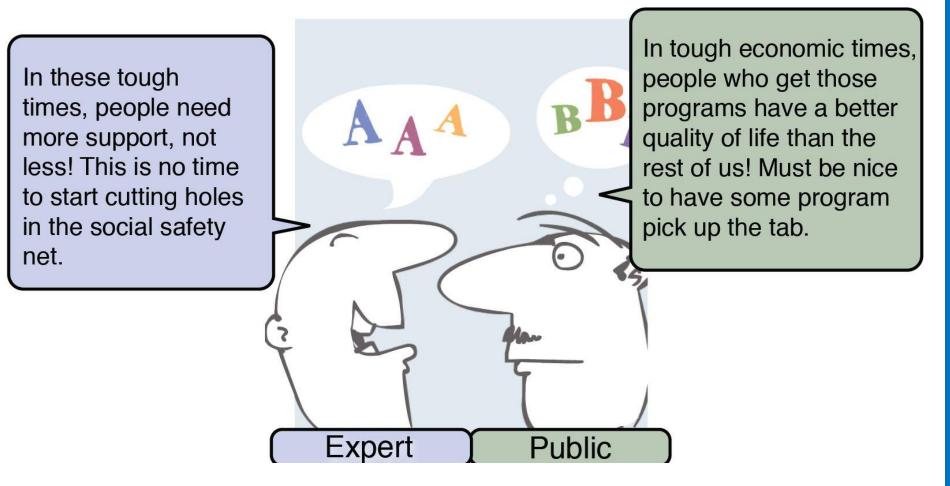
- 1. What the EXPERTS know
- 2. What the PUBLIC believes
- 3. What FRAMES Americans use to THINK ABOUT HS
- 4. What erroneous FRAMES are at work
- 5. What OTHER FRAMES in American culture could help people think *differently*
- 6. Which elements of those other frames we can USE

Work readiness education Social Security parenting **Grand-families** Mental illness unger Prevention Food stamps Group homes Afterschool care child development Poverty pantries Domestic violenceWelfare Advocacy Income inequality Advocacy Asset Development of the system Addictions Earned income tax credit Relationship education Lack of support system Food pantries Disconnected youth of health securit conomic disadv solated elderly Juvenile delinquency Child abuse and neglect Non-medical supports do Income Lack of Early Lack develor Dav Family streng 0 Youth development 💋 Medicaid ing poor nal care nks nal care nks nal care Immigrant/Refugee Assistance Disproportionate incarceration /sfunctic services Emotional problems roblems % Working poor Disability Out of home placement Evidence-based services 5 Institutional care Food insecurity Visual impairment Vocationa amily ood banks Rehabili Out of school care Work support Earned benefits At risk youth Financial Home care Resettlement Social services

I do not know Job training Human resourcesHealth ins Human relation Like Red Cross Social skills

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You Say...They Think



You Say...They Think

Human service programs offer critical support for AA families struggling to make ends meet, and for the most vulnerable in our society - youth, older citizens, and people with disabilities. Expert **Public**

Meals-on-wheels for elderly Americans or people with disabilities is one thing. But ablebodied adults should stop relying on handouts, take care of their own kids, and get a job.

Human Services—What Are They?

Organization

- Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Salvation Army, Red Cross...
- Education, after-school activities & mentorship programs
- Counseling & financial support services
- Transportation & job support
- Meals on Wheels

Target Population

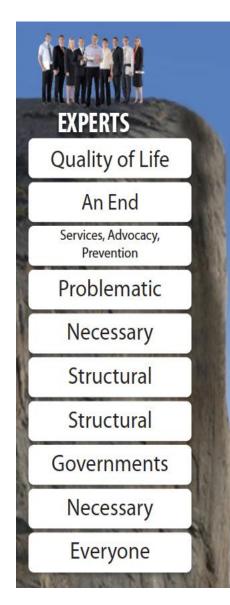
The Poor

- **Children**
- Families
- People with Disabilities
- Older Adults

Human Services— How Do They Work?

Direct Services
Kindness and Charity
Only the Basics
Austerity

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Mapping The Gaps

WELLBEING DEFINITION SOCIAL CONNECTIONS SCOPE OF HUMAN SERVICES CHARITY MODEL INCREASED FUNDING CAUSES SOLUTIONS RESPONSIBILITY **GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE BENEFITS OF HUMAN SERVICES**





Dominant American Frames

- **Some dominant frames Americans** *currently* **access:**
- Individualism and 'self making'
- □ Well-being defined as financial autonomy
- **Government as corrupt and ineffective**
- □ Nonprofits as charities

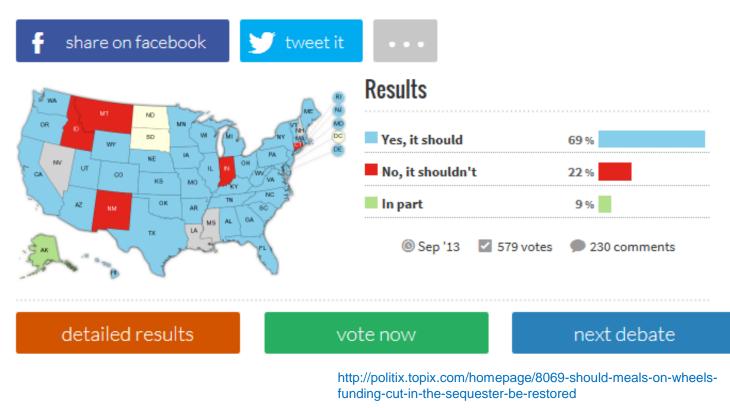
Recessive American Frames

Non-dominant frames Americans could access:

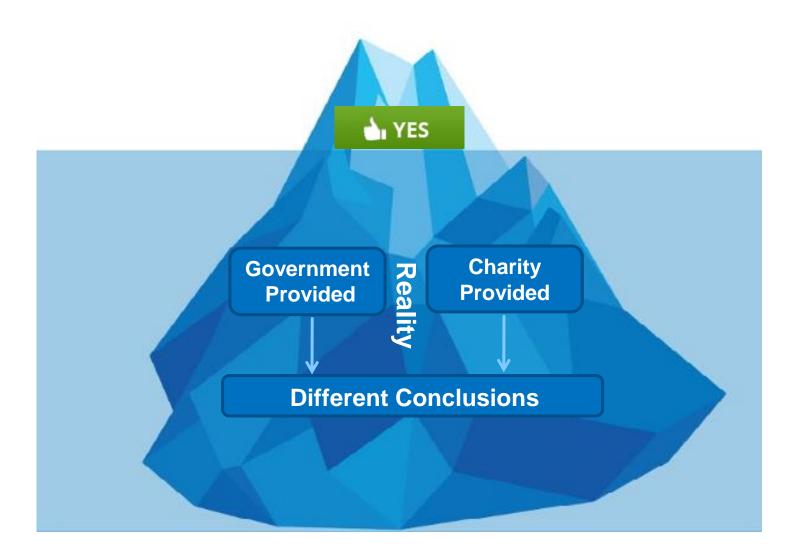
- Shared value: equality of opportunity, fairness between places
- Pragmatism: we can fix problems with commonsense, practical solutions
- **Connectedness: social connections matter**
- **The value of prevention**

One Issue -- Two Frames

SHOULD MEALS ON WHEELS FUNDING (CUT IN THE SEQUESTER) BE RESTORED?



Agreement the tip of the iceberg, but...



Framing vs. Messaging

Framing-Informed Communications	Messaging
Communicating about issues or programs in ways that resonate with deeply held values, using tested elements, including tested metaphors that help listeners think more productively	Communicating what the sender believes or intends to convey in an attempt to persuade and sway opinion

The safety net:

Social Safety Net

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OH, AND I'M A LITTLE BEHIND ON MY MORTGAGE.

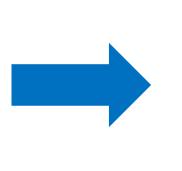






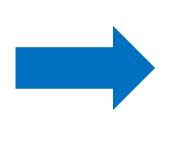




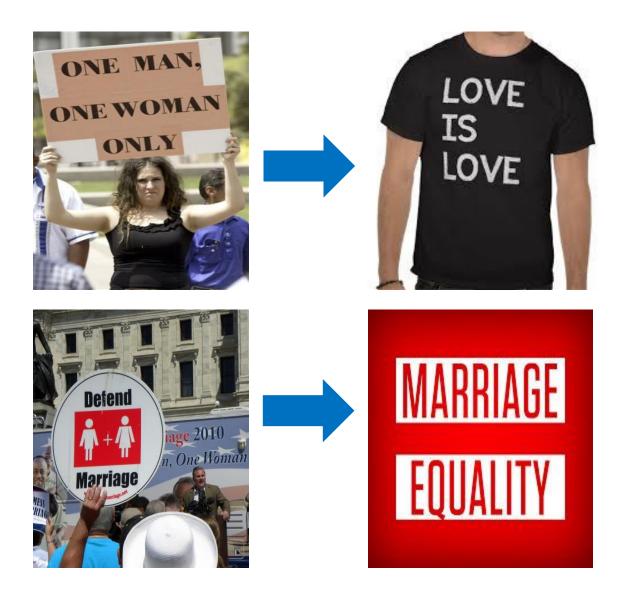












Reframing Tobacco



Smoking: Old Frame

- Choice/Freedom
- Individuals
- Drug addiction/personal vice
- Parents' responsibility
- Teens' bad behavior
- Vital industry
- Protection: 'Just say no'

CHANGE BEHAVIOR

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Smoking: Reframed

- Defective Product
- Big Tobacco
- Manipulation of addiction
- Government responsibility
- Big \$ in politics/corruption
- Deviant industry
- Protection from advertising

CHANGE PUBLIC POLICIES

What We Need To Achieve Through Reframing



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To achieve these results:

- 1. New language, imagery, metaphors---a new lexicon
- 2. Clear industry identity
- 3. Framework for advocacy, reforming human services---a new playbook

Steps to Reframing an Issue

We are here

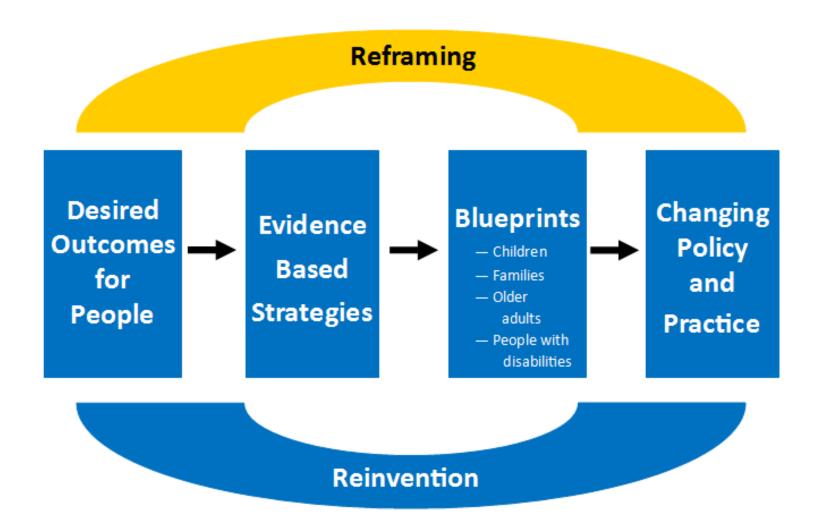
- **2. Map the Gaps**
- 3. Defining Metaphors and Values
- 4. Test Tools

1. Problem

- 5. Messages and Toolkits
- 6. Disseminate and Integrate
- 7. Structure Reinvention



Reframing to Reinvention



Work readiness enting education S Parenting Anone Darenting Social Security **Grand-families** Social Isolatio Mental illness unger Prevention Food stamps Group homes Afterschool care child development Food pantries omestic violen ceWelfare eenage Disconnected youth Income inequality Asset Development car Advocacy Protective factors Addictions Earned income tax credit ack of health security conomic disadv solated elderly Relationship education Juvenile delinquency Child abuse and neglect Non-medical supports Income Lack of Urug Early Family a streng dysfunction I services → Youth development OGE B S Immigrant/Refugee Assistance Disproportionate incarceration Medicai Emotional problems Frail elderly Working poor 50 Disability Out of home placement Evidence-based services nstitutional care Food insecurity Visual impairment Hearing impaired Dut of school care Work support Earned benefits At risk youth Resettlement Social services Family Vocational ood banks Rehabili Financial Home care Out of school care Earned benefits



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