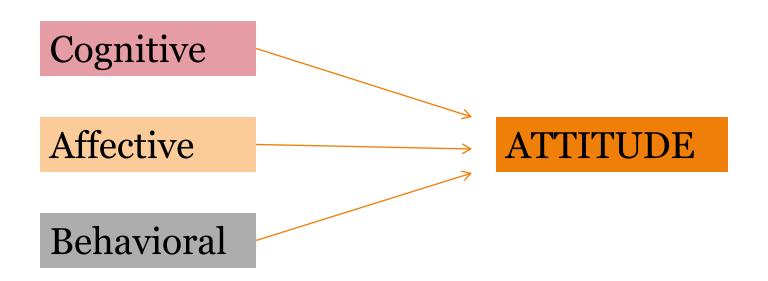
Attitude - behavior consistency

What are the origins of attitudes?



Attitudes

- Attitudes consist of beliefs and attitudes are influenced by values
- Beliefs
 - are cognitions about the world. Subjective probabilities that an object has a particular attribute or that an action will lead to particular outcome. They are more specific and cognitive.
 - Beliefs ≠ facts
- Values
 - are ideals, guiding principles in one's life, overarching goals that people strive to obtain. (Maio, Olson, 1998)
 - Desirable end states or behaviors that transcend specific situations,
 guide selection or evaluation of behavior and events, and are ordered by
 relative importance (Schwartz, Bilsky, 1987)
- Beliefs easy to change
- Attitudes = more difficult
- Values = very difficult

• Rate each thing on how important it is in your daily life (1 = not important, 9 = extremely important)

			S	Sense of fa	amily			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Excitem	ent			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Bei	ng well re	espected			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Warm re	lationshi	p with otl	ners		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Summative model (Fishbein, 1967)

 one's attitude toward an object is a function of belief strength and belief evaluation

$$A = \operatorname{sum} b(i) \times e(i)$$

where A is attitude, b(i) is each belief and e(i) is each evaluation

This formula provided a great tool for testing hypotheses and has become widely used. In practice, this model suggests to work with beliefs that a person holds and with evaluations of those beliefs

Summative model - Applications

Smoking cigarettes will give you bad breathe



1 ______ 7

Smoking cigarettes will make you feel more grown up

1 ______ 7

To have bad breathe is:

Very bad bad neutral good very good

To make your friends like you better is:

Very bad bad neutral good very good

$$3 \times (-2) = -6$$

 $5 \times (2) = 8$
 $6 \times \dots$

How would you measure relevant attitudes when you want to:

- Increase sales of BMW over Mercedes
- Open first McDonald's in Belarus
- Find out how students "feel" about marihuana in your school
- Increase number of applications to Ps FF MU

Attitude-Behavior consistency

Attitude ≢ Behavior

LaPiere (1934)

- He travelled extensively within America with a Chinese couple. They visited 251 places to be served (hotels, restaurants, etc).
 - •They were served in 250.
- Six months later, he sent out a questionnaire asking "Will you accept members of the Chinese race as a guests in your establishment?"
 - 92% refused to accept them.



Theory of Reasoned Action (Ajzen, Fishbein, 1980)

• The theory says that:

behavioral intentions result from a combination of attitudes toward a behavior and subjective norms toward that behavior.

A person's *behavioral intention is a predictor* of their actual behavior. The theory only applies to *mindful* behaviors.

(To put the definition into simple terms: a person's voluntary behavior is predicted by his/her attitude toward that behavior and how he/she thinks other people would view them if they performed the behavior)

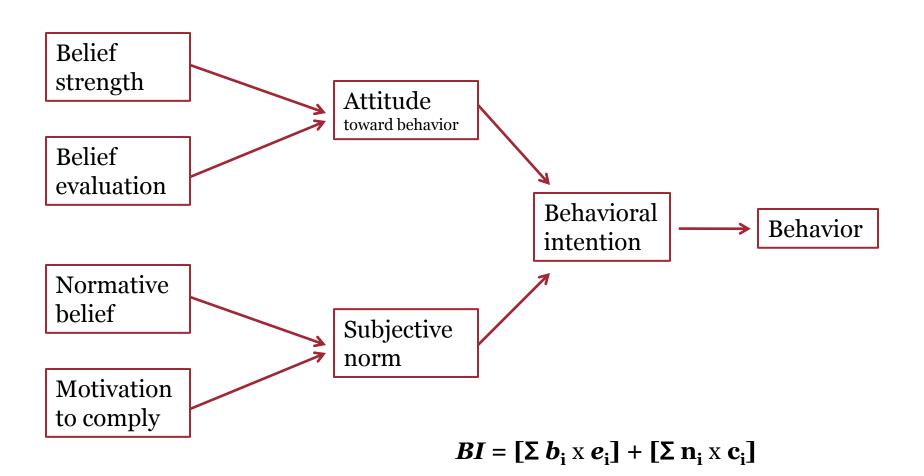








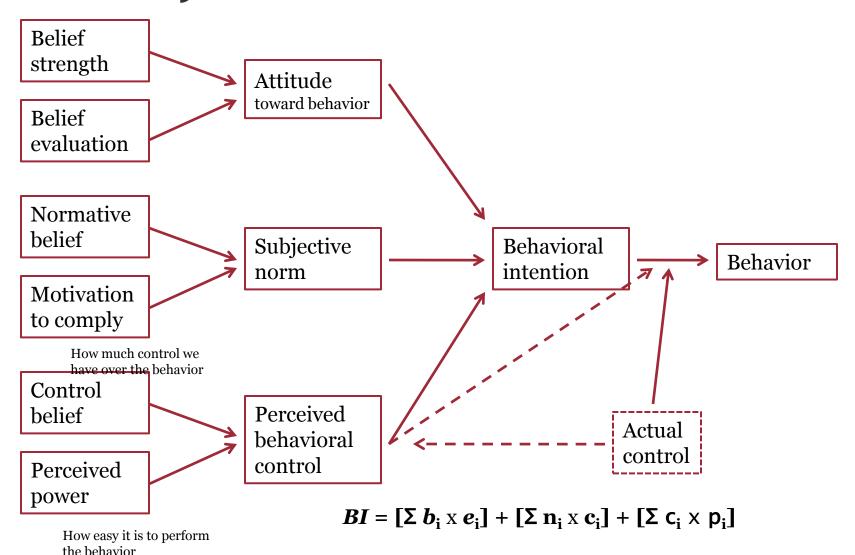
Theory of Reasoned Action



- Behavioral beliefs
 - Quitting smoking will increase my physical endurance
 (likely) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (unlikely)
- Outcome evaluation
 - Increasing my physical endurance is:
 (good) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (bad)
- Normative beliefs
 - My partner thinks:
 (I definitely should quit) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (I definitely should not quit)
- Motivation to comply
 - I care what my partner thinks I should do:
 (absolutely) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (not at all)



Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1985)







Theory of Planned Behavior

- The theory of planned behavior holds that human action is guided by three kinds of considerations:
 - Beliefs about the likely outcomes of the behavior and the evaluations of these outcomes (behavioral beliefs)
 - Beliefs about the normative expectations of others and motivation to comply with these expectations (normative beliefs)
 - Beliefs about the presence of factors that may facilitate or impede performance of the behavior and the perceived power of these factors (control beliefs).

(e.g. required skills and abilities, time, money, cooperation with other people, etc.)





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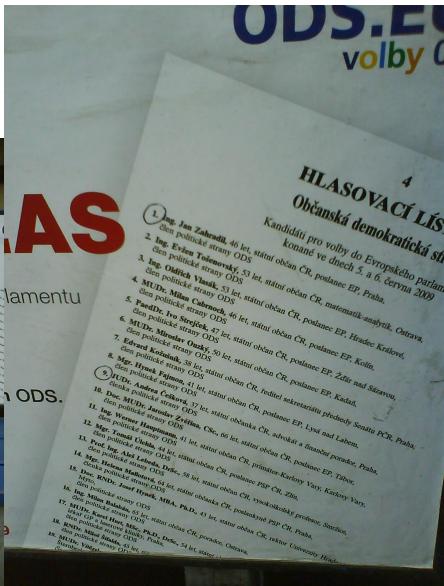
DĚKUJI VŠEM PRAVICOVÝM VOLIČŮM ZA ZVOLENÍ DO EVROPSKÉHO PARLAMENTU A ZA VAŠE

PREFERENČNÍ HLASY

JUDr. Andrea Češková Vaše poslankyně Evropského parlamentu







Summary

- Summative model (Fishbein, 1967)
- Theory of Reasoned Action (Fishbein, Ajzen, 1975)
- Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1985)

Beliefs + values (belief strengths and evaluations)

Social norms (normative beliefs & motivation to comply)

Perceived behavioral control (control beliefs & perceived power)