

Self-affirmation: Value and Health Message Recall Over Time

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INTRODUCTION

- Self-affirmation refers to a process by which an individual recognizes personal values when there is a threat to the self-concept.
- Self-affirmation can broaden perspective of the self and reduce the experience of threat (e.g., Critcher & Dunning, 2015). For example, people presented with health intervention messages after self-affirming, are more likely to engage with the threat in a more constructive than defensive manner (e.g., Steele, 1988).
- Various approaches are used to reflect on an important value, and these could differentially influence active information processing.
- This study evaluated whether different self affirmation formats (essay vs non-essay based) would have an impact on value and health message recall accuracy .

METHODS

Participants

- N= 491
- 52.5% female, 74.3% Caucasian, mean age 39.72 years ($SD = 12.00$)

Procedure

- As part of a larger study, participants in an online study were randomly assigned to one of five self-affirmation conditions (two essay based; two non-essay based) or a control condition. After completing the task, they viewed a message about sun-protective behaviors (Figure 1) and were asked to recall both value and message content immediately after the survey (T1) and one week later (T2).
- Essay Based Affirmations:**
 - [Values Affirmation](#) (Steele, 1988; $n=95$): Ranking of values (see Table 1) in order of personal importance then 3-5 minute essay explaining why the top value is important.
 - [Social Values](#) (modified Shnabel et al., 2013; $n=99$): Ranking of values in order of personal importance then 3-5 minute essay explaining how the top value make them feel connected to others.
- Non-essay Based Affirmations:**
 - [Perspective Circle](#) (modified Critcher & Dunning, 2015; $n=98$): Ranking of values in order of personal importance then, using a pie chart, indicating how much of the pie represents the most and least important values.
 - [Implementation Intention](#) (modified Armitage et al., 2011; $n=100$): Completing an If-Then statement. "If I feel threatened or anxious, then I will..." with one of five value based options provided (e.g., think about things I have succeeded in).
- Control** (Casico et al., 2015; $n=94$): Three minutes explaining steps to charge a cell phone.

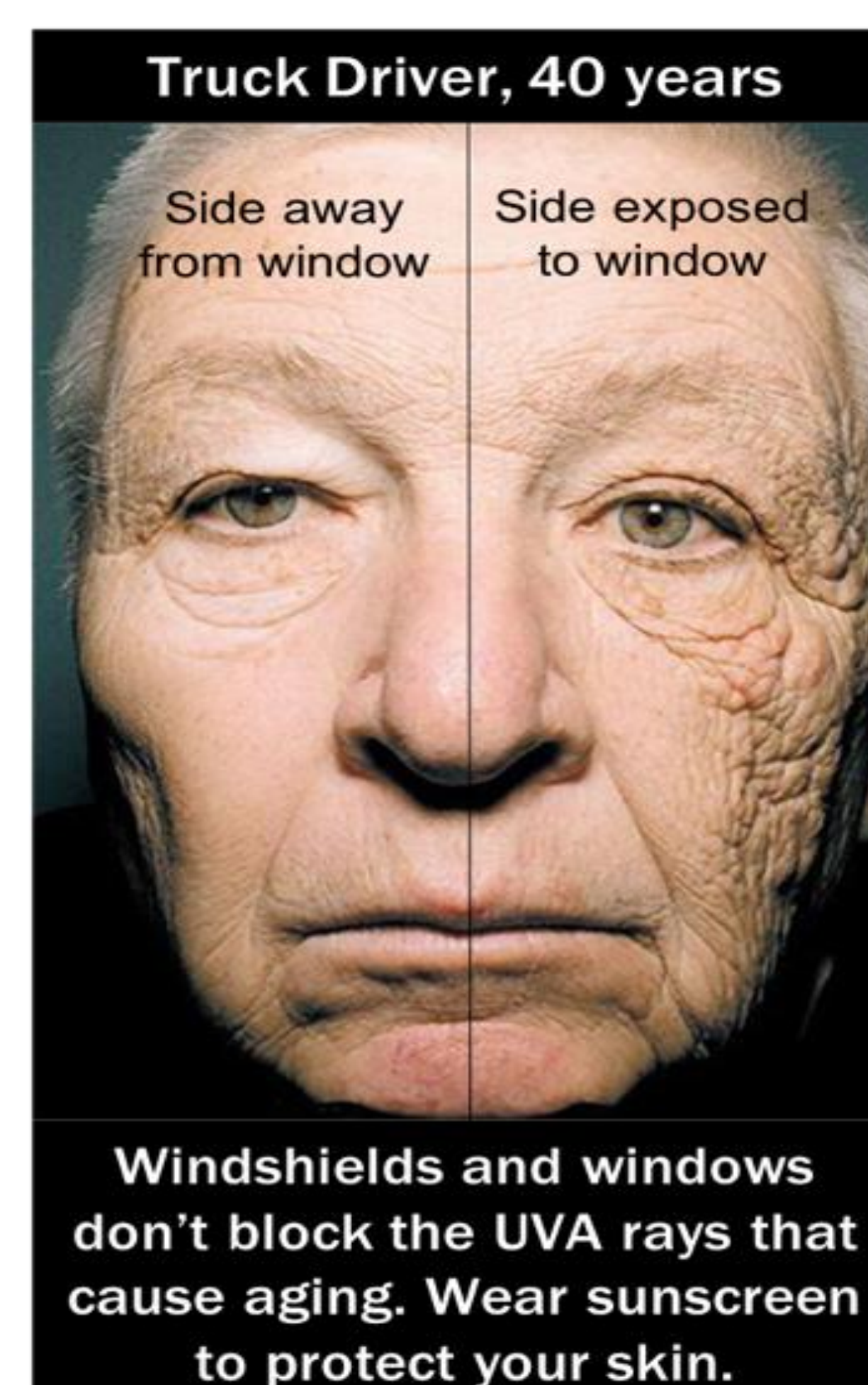


Figure 1. Message of consequences of not engaging in sun protective behaviors.

Table 1. List of Values used in Self-Affirmation Tasks

- Friends and family
- Religion
- Politics
- Science
- Cultural values
- Personal appearance
- Intelligence
- Sports
- Art
- humor

RESULTS

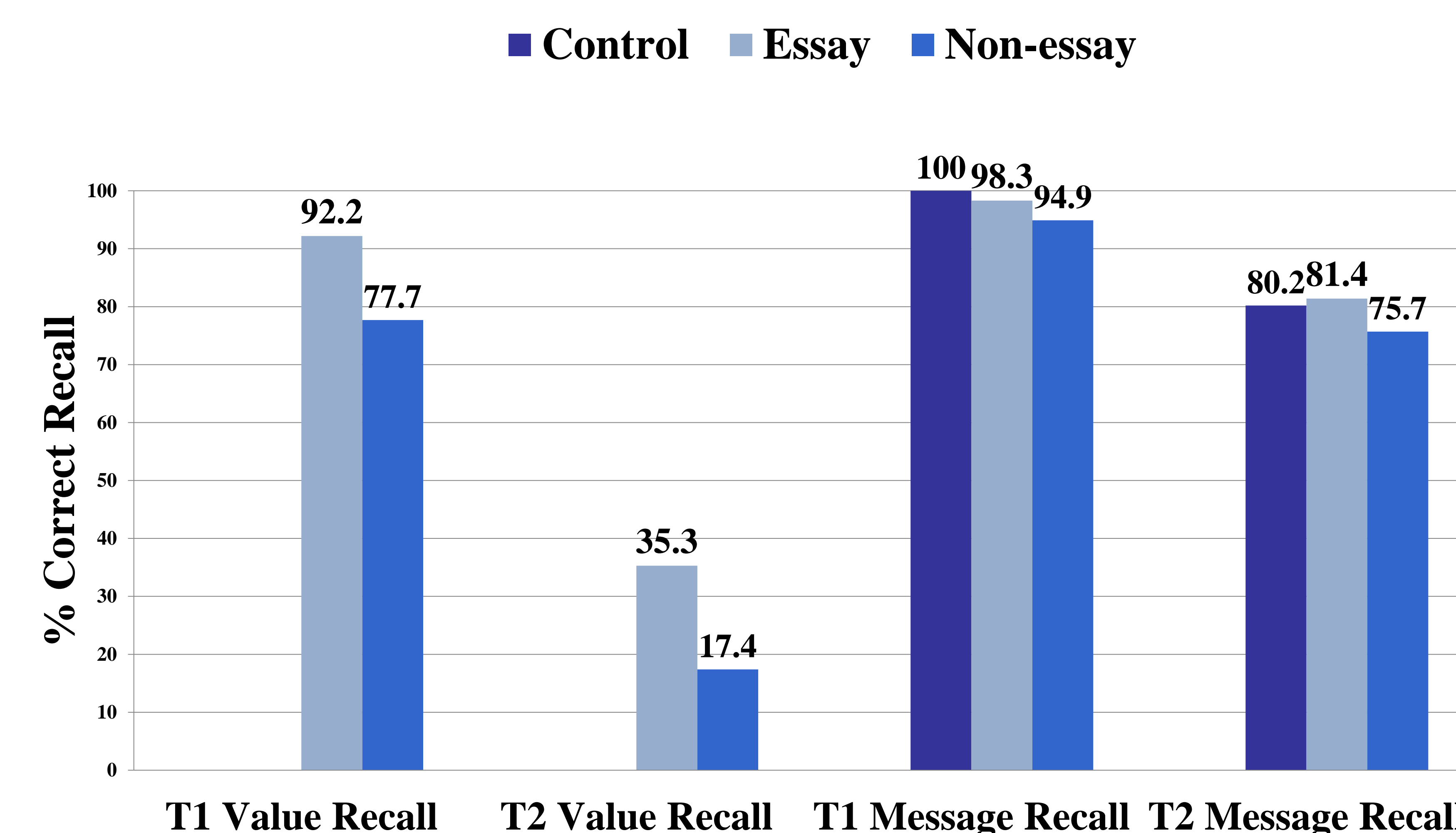
Essay-based vs non-essay-based :

- Those in the essay conditions were more likely to accurately recall the value than those in the non-essay conditions both immediately ($\chi^2(1)=15.31, p<.001$) and one week later ($\chi^2(1)=13.93, p<.001$). However, they did not differ by message recall at either T1 or T2 ($ps > .08$).

Essay-based vs control:

- Those in the essay conditions vs control did not differ by message recall at either T1 or T2 ($ps > .20$)

Figure 2. % Correct Recall by Self-Affirmation Type



CONCLUSIONS

- Essay-based affirmations may involve deeper processing of self-relevant values relative to non-essay affirmations.
- However, better recall of one's values may not translate into helping individuals remember content of health messages over time.
- The strength of the message outlining consequences of sun exposure may have overcome any potential advantage of a specific self-affirmation on message recall over time. Future work should vary strength of the health message to address this possibility.