

Shifting Mindsets and New Competencies for Public Sector Transformation and the Future of Governance in the Caribbean

11:00 – 11:30

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What is mindset? Why are mindsets important?

Table 1.1: Definitions of mindsets

Definitions of mindsets	Source
Mindsets form the “core” of people’s meaning systems, bringing together goals, beliefs, and behaviors to shape people’s thoughts and actions	Dweck & Yeager, 2019
Mindsets refers to people’s beliefs about the nature of personal attributes, such as intelligence	Alexander P. Burgoyne, 1 David Z. Hambrick, & 2 Brooke N. Macnamara, 2020
In cognitive psychology, a mindset represents the cognitive processes activated in response to a given task.	French, 2016
In system thinking, mindset is associated with cultural and social values	Magoroh Maruyama, 1980
Mindsets can be formed and shaped by different factors, including culture, socialization processes, spirituality and religion, and media exposure	Crum & Zuckerman, 2017
“In a fixed mindset, people believe their basic qualities, like their intelligence or talent, are simply fixed traits. They spend their time documenting their intelligence or talent instead of developing them. They also believe that talent alone creates success—without effort. They’re wrong”. “In a growth mindset, people believe that their most basic abilities can be developed through dedication and hard work—brains and talent are just the starting point. This view creates a love of learning and a resilience that is essential for great accomplishment. Virtually all great people have had these qualities.”	Carol Dweck, 2015

Source: Elaboration by the author: Stefania Senese

A mindset consists of beliefs and attitudes that a person has assimilated throughout a lifetime about themselves and the world around them.

Beliefs are what we hold to be true, convictions that may or may not correspond to reality. Beliefs influence our interpretation of, and response to, events.

While **beliefs** are about how we interpret the world, **attitudes** are about how we interact with the world.

Mindsets affect behaviors and decision-making, thus results.



What influences our mindsets?

Table 1.2: Definitions of principles, values, belief and attitudes

Principles	Propositions that are a guide for behaviors
Values	Prescriptions for being ¹⁵ which contain an ethical dimension
Belief	What we hold to be true
Attitudes	A way of thinking or feeling about someone or something, typically one that is reflected in a person's behavior

External & Universal

Personal values (internal)
Institutional values (external)

- How we see the world

- How we interact with the world

Source: Elaboration by the authors

Beliefs and attitudes are influenced by values

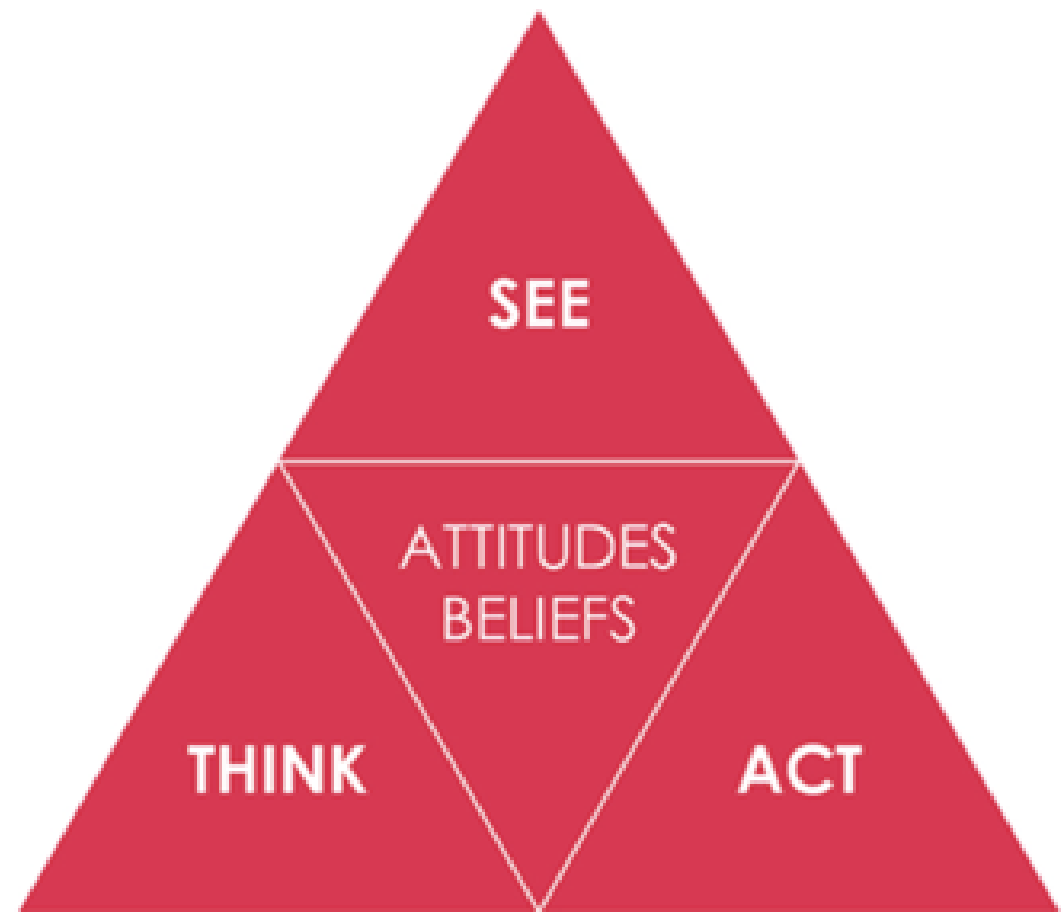


Why are mindsets important?

See. Our perception - what we see and hear, in the physical world, and socially, culturally, politically. How we 'see' things is determined by the 'frames' we use to make sense of reality.

Think. How we make sense of situations, consciously or subconsciously. The mental models we develop to anticipate causes and effects. These affect the way we interpret information, create patterns and ask questions.

Act. How we use what we see and think to inform the behaviours and actions we deem possible and appropriate.





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Why is it important to change mindsets to promote effective institutions for sustainable development?

① Understanding the nature of institutions and institutional change

Visible part
↕
Dual nature
↕
Hidden part

Figure 1.1. The nature of institutions



Source: Elaboration by the author: Adriana Alberti, 2017

Institutional change does not mean a change of rules and goals per se. It also implies changing the beliefs and attitudes (mindsets), and values of public servants to reorient behavior to attain those goals. Above all, it means **behavioral changes** that enact the new prescriptions for action which are implied by the new rules.

Biases that often influence policy development

Bias	Description	Implications for policy development
Fixation (functional fixedness)	Being blind to alternatives	Elaborating on one solution at an early stage. Focusing on one method only.
Confirmation bias	A tendency to cherry-pick information that confirms existing beliefs or ideas	Missing disconfirming information, ignoring “red flags” end up with failure at a later stage
Group think (bandwagon effect)	Individuals in a group strive for harmony and consensus and avoid raising controversial issues or alternative solutions	Ideas or misconceptions are not challenged, there is loss of individual creativity, uniqueness and independent thinking
Not invented here	Internally-developed solutions are considered better than externally-developed solutions	May incur inflated development costs, while tested and proven solutions already are available
Spotlight effect	Search for information where it is easiest	Explore what is already known, or explore a predictable subset of solutions, while innovation happens in the adjacent possible



SIMPLE



It involves a few components
and actors

Clear end state: we can tell
when the problem is solved

Procedures to solve the
problem involve a few simple
and clear steps

COMPLICATED



It involves a many
components and experts

Clear end state: we can tell
when the problem is solved

Procedures to solve the
problem involve many steps
and a specific order

COMPLEX



It involves many actors with
conflicting interests

No clear end state: new problems
may occur

Procedures to solve the problem
are unclear, not known, requires
trials & error to see what works

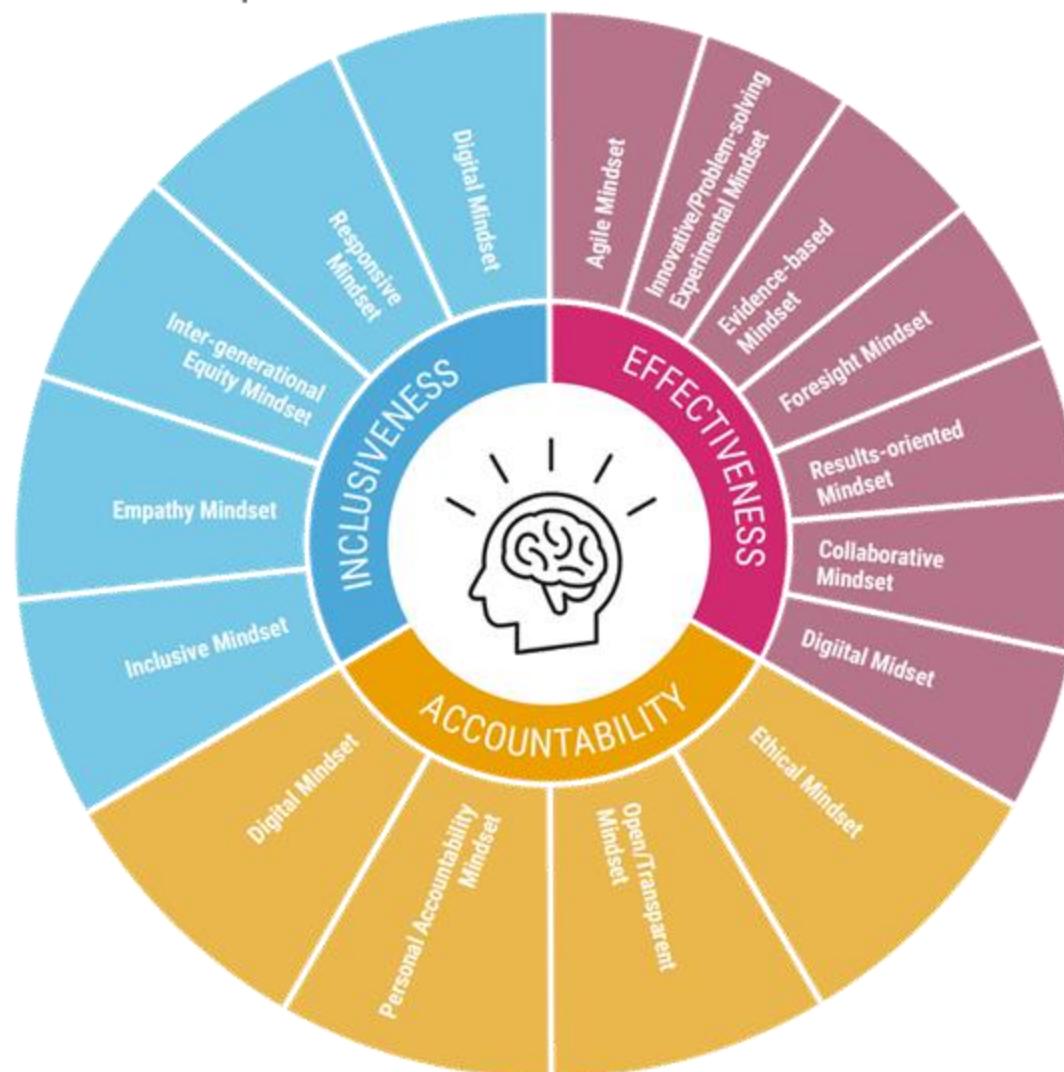


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What new capacities, mindsets, and competencies are needed to implement the SDGs?

Figure 1.3: Mindsets for SDGs implementation





What new capacities, mindsets, and competencies are needed to implement the SDGs?

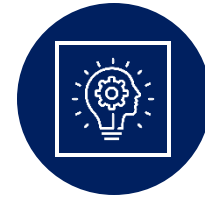
Institutional effectiveness is based on the principles of sound policymaking, competence, collaboration and systemic robustness. Mindsets that can promote institutional effectiveness include:



Agile Mindset for systems-thinking and strategic intelligence in support of integration



Collaborative Mindset for better coordination, integration, and dialogue



Innovative/Experimental Mindset for innovation and critical thinking in support of transformation and competence



Evidence-based Mindset in support of sound policymaking



Results-oriented Mindset for action in support of results-oriented actions



Foresight Mindset for long-term planning and sound policymaking



Digital Mindsets for transformative digital change

What new capacities, mindsets, and competencies are needed to implement the SDGs?

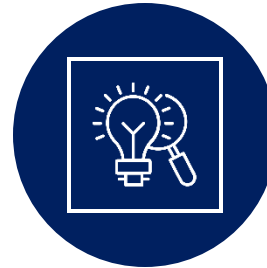
Institutional accountability is based on the principles of **integrity, transparency and independent oversight**. Ensuring an accountability driven culture and capacities means that public institutions invest in promoting. Mindsets that can promote institutional accountability include:



ETHICAL MINDSET IN
SUPPORT OF VALUES AND
BELIEFS BASED ON
SOUND MORAL
PRINCIPLES



**OPEN/TRANSPARENT
MINDSETS** IN SUPPORT
OF INTEGRITY AND
TRANSPARENCY
DIALOGUE



**PERSONAL
ACCOUNTABILITY
MINDSETS** IN SUPPORT
OF AN ACCOUNTABILITY
CULTURE



**DIGITAL MINDSETS FOR
A DIGITAL CHANGE**



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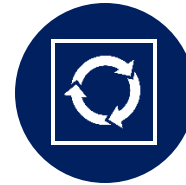
Institutional inclusiveness is based on the principles of leaving no one behind, non-discrimination, participation, subsidiarity, and inter-generational equity. Investing in capacities to promote institutional inclusiveness means investing in creating



INCLUSIVE MINDSETS FOR
EMPATHIC AND
RESPONSIVE SERVICE
DELIVERY IN SUPPORT OF
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND,
NON-DISCRIMINATION,
PARTICIPATION,
SUBSIDIARITY, AND INTER-
GENERATIONAL EQUITY



EMPATHY/RELATIONAL MINDSETS IN
SUPPORT OF EMOTIONAL
INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIALLY
CONSCIOUS LEADERSHIP TO
SAFEGUARD PEOPLE, PLANET, AND
PROSPERITY FOR ALL



RESPONSIVE
MINDSETS FOR
PEOPLE-CENTRIC
SERVICES WITH A
SPECIAL FOCUS
ON VULNERABLE
GROUPS



**INTER-
GENERATIONAL
EQUITY MINDSET**



DIGITAL
MINDSETS FOR
A DIGITAL
CHANGE



Strategies at the Individual, Organizational and Institutional Levels to Promote a Change in Mindsets





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Strategies at the individual, organizational and institutional levels to promote a change in mindsets

Steps to changing mindsets:

STEP 1: Identify

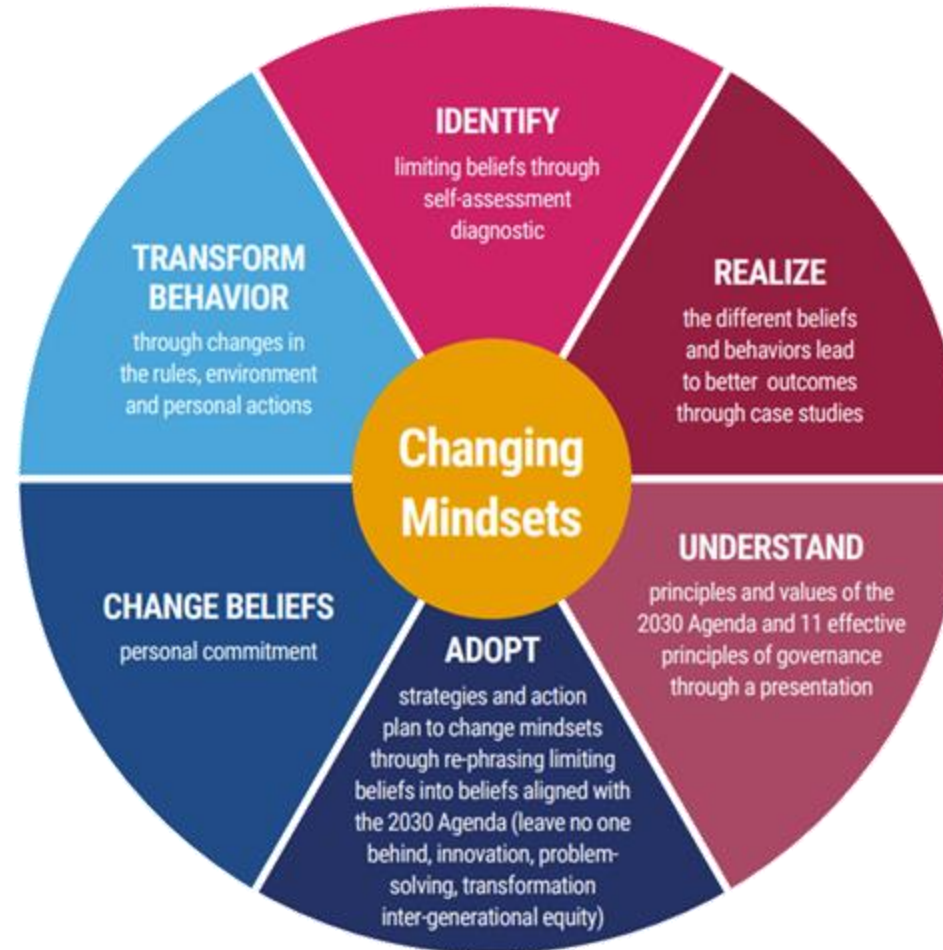
STEP 2: Realize

STEP 3: Understand

STEP 4: Adopt strategies

STEP 5: Change beliefs

STEP 6: Transforming behaviors





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**Changing Mindsets in Public
Institutions to Implement the 2030
Agenda for Sustainable Development**

**Visit DPIDG's website or
UNPAN at:
<https://unpan.un.org>**



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Changing Mindsets to Realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

How to promote new
mindsets and behaviors
in public institutions to
implement the Sustainable
Development Goals

MINDSET