INSTITUTE for HIGH CONCERN COMMUNICATION

# PERIODIC TABLE FOR HIGH CONCERN COMMUNICATION

Use these templates for high concern, risk, crisis, and change management situations

Basic Templates

### R3 (Rule of 3)

Use when responding to any high stress or emotionally charged question.

Recommendation: Provide no more than three messages, ideas, or points at a time.

IDK (I Don't Know)

Use when you don't know, can't answer, or aren't the best source.

### Steps:

- Repeat the question (without negatives)
- . Say "My ability to answer is limited by ...: " or "I don't know"
- . Say why you can't answer
- · Provide a follow up with a deadline

Use when responding to a hostile

· Indicate the issue is important

will do to address the issue

question, false allegation, or criticism.

· Bridge to what you can say

(False Allegation)

· Repeat/paraphrase question without repeat-

concern, or use more neutral language

. Indicate what you have done, are doing, or

ing the negative; repeat underlying value or

Use when responding to any high stress or emotionally charged question.

Recommendation: Be brief and concise in your first response; no more than 27 words, 9 seconds, 3 messages.

# **Key Templates**

CCO (Compassion, Conviction, Optimism)

Use when asked a question with high emotion.

- Compassion (Caring, Empathy, Listening)
- Conviction
- Optimism

Example: (1) "I am very sorry to hear about...; (2) I'm confident that ...: (3) In the future, I believe that..."

### Advanced Templates

## ALE

(Authority, Logic, Emotion)

Use to encourage appropriate attitudes, beliefs, or behaviors.

- . (A)uthority Message: Appeal to authoritythose perceived as high in credibility
- . (L)ogic Message: Appeal to logic (if x, then y). . (E)motion Message: Appeal to an emotion (anger, fear, joy, empathy, surprise, grief, hope, etc).

### KDG (Know, Do, Go)

Use to give upset people a greater sense of control.

- (K)now Message: Share what is most important for people to know.
- . (D)o Message: Share what is most important for people to do.
- (G)o Message: Share where people should go for credible information.

# P/R

(Primacy/Recency)

Use when responding to any high stress or emotionally charged question.

Recommendation: Provide the most important items or points first and last.

## 27/9/3

(27 Words, 9 Seconds, 3 Messages)

V

## TBC

(Trust, Benefit, Control)

Use when responding to questions or concerns indicating high perceived risks or outrage.

- . (T)rust Message: Listening to messages communicating listening, caring, or transparency.
- (B)enefit Message: Messages communicating benefits to the individual, org, or society.
- . (C)ontrol Message: Messages that give people things to do or give them a sense of control.

### KDD (Know, Do, Do)

Use to give upset people a greater sense of control.

- (K)now Message: Share what is most important for people to know.
- . (D)o Message: Share what you are doing to address the concern.
- (D)o Message: Share what people can do to address the concern.

## G/WI

(Guarantee/What If)

Used when asked a "what if" guestion or to guarantee an event or outcome.

- . Indicate that the question is about the future
- Indicate that the past and the present help predict the future
- Bridge to "what is": known facts, processes or actions

## AGI -4

(Average Grade Level Minus Four)

Use when responding to any high stress or emotionally charged question.

Steps: Provide information at four or more grade levels below the average grade level of the audience.

# IN=3P

(One Negative Equals Three Positives

Use when breaking bad news or stating a negative.

Recommendation: Balance one bad news or negative message with at least three or more positive, constructive, or solution-oriented messages

## CAP

(Caring, Action, Perspective)

Use to give upset people a greater sense of control.

- . (C)aring Message: Communicates listening, caring, empathy, and compassion.
- . (A)ction Message: Actions you are taking to address the concern.
- . (P)erspective Message: Helps put the concern in perspective.

# VCD (Voice, Choice, Do)

Use to give upset people a greater sense of control.

- (V)oice Message: Messages communicating listening, dialogue, or participation.
- (C)hoice Message: Messages communicating options, alternatives, or available choices.
- (D)o Message: Messages that give people things to do, increase feelings of hope, etc.

# AAF

(Acknowledge, Action, Follow-up)

- . (A)cknowledge Uncertainty: Identify knowledge gaps and challenges
- . (A)ction: State actions you have taken, are taking or will take to address the issue
- . (F)ollow-up: Provide information on where people can obtain timely and credible information

## Y/N

(Yes/No Template)

Use when asked a yes/no guestion that cannot be answered yes or no.

- · Indicate you have been asked yes/no question
- . Indicate it would be difficult to answer the question yes or no
- · Indicate why it would be difficult to answer the question yes or no
- · Respond to the underlying concern

### KDK (Know/Don't Know)

Use when there is high uncertainty.

- State what you know
- . State what you don't know
- . State what you are doing to achieve greater certainty or knowledge

## C/S (Caring/Sharing)

Use when responding to a question or statement containing incorrect information.

- . (C)aring Message: State what you and the person holding incorrect information have in common.
- . (S)haring Message (1): Invite person holding incorrect information to share their information w/ you.
- . (S)haring Message (2): Share the correct information again.

# Reference



Dr. Vincent Covello, Director www.centerforriskcommunication.com



Maga Design, Visual Strategists www.magadesign.com

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