

MOTIVATION & EMOTION

Intrinsic-extrinsic motivation & goal-setting



Dr James Neill
Centre for Applied Psychology
University of Canberra
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Image source
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Overview



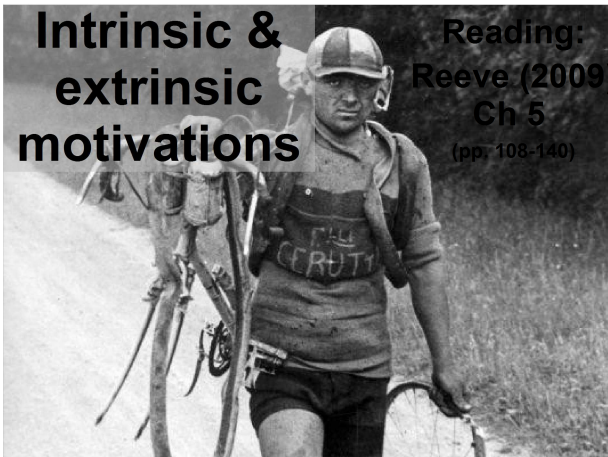
1. Intrinsic-extrinsic motivation
2. Goal setting



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Intrinsic & extrinsic motivations

Reading:
Reeve (2009)
Ch 5
(pp. 108-140)



Outline – Intrinsic & extrinsic motivation

- Intrinsic & extrinsic motivations
- External regulation of motivation
- Hidden costs of rewards
- Cognitive evaluation theory
- Types of extrinsic motivation
- Motivating others to do uninteresting activities
- Building interest

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 142-143)

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Intrinsic motivation

The inherent desire to engage one's interests and to exercise and develop one's capacities.

"I am **doing this** because **it is**" type of motivation

engaged activity

interesting,
fun, enjoyable,
Satisfying psychological needs
(i.e., autonomy, competence, relatedness)

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 111-112)

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Origins of intrinsic motivation

Intrinsic Motivation

Psychological
Need Satisfaction

Autonomy

Autonomy support
from the environment
and one's
relationships

Competence

Competence support
from the environment
and one's
Relationships

Relatedness

Relatedness support
from the environment
and one's
relationships

Based on Reeve (2009, Figure 5.1, p. 112)

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Benefits of intrinsic motivation

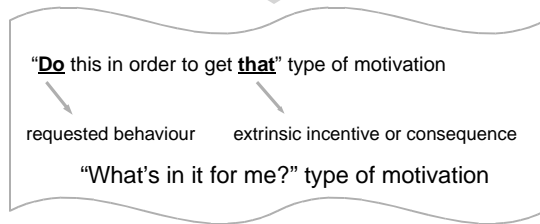
Persistence	→ The higher a person's intrinsic motivation, the greater will be his or her persistence on that task.
Creativity	→ The greater people experience interest, enjoyment, satisfaction, and challenge of the work itself, the higher people being creative.
Conceptual Understanding/ High-Quality Learning	→ Flexible thinking, Active information processing, Learning in conceptual way...
Optimal Functioning & Well-Being	→ Greater self-actualization, Greater subjective vitality, Less anxiety and depression, Greater self-esteem....

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 112-113)

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Extrinsic motivation

An environmentally created reason (e.g., incentives or consequences) to engage in an action or activity.



Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 113-114)

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External regulation of motivation

- Based on operant conditioning
- Incentives precede behaviour
- Consequences follow behaviour

Incentives	Consequences	Rewards
An environmental event that attracts or repels a person toward or away from initiating a particular course of action. (e.g., S: R → C)	1. Reinforcers ("Do it") 1. Positive: increases action to get more of a desirable quality 2. Negative: increases action (escape) to get less of an undesirable quality 2. Punishers ("Stop it"): decreases action to avoid undesirable quality	Any offering from one person given to another person in exchange for his or her service or achievement. May or may not serve as reinforcers.

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 114-120)

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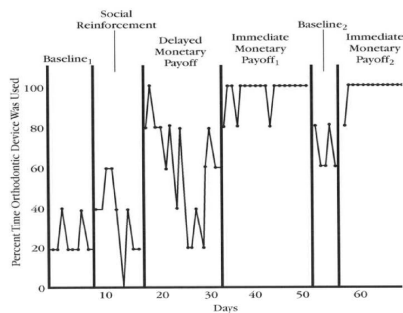
Six considerations determine a reinforcer's effectiveness

- Its quality
- Its immediacy
- The person/reinforcer fit
- The recipient's need for that particular reward
- Its intensity
- The recipient's perceived value of the reinforcer

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 114-120)

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Managing behaviour by offering reinforcers



Reeve (2009), Figure 5.2 Effect of Reinforcement on use of Orthodontic Device, pp. *)

Rewards

How do rewards work?
Do they facilitate desirable behaviour?

An extrinsic reward enlivens positive emotion and facilitates behaviour because it signals the opportunity for a personal gain.

When events take an unexpected turn for the better, then **dopamine** is released and Behavioural Activation System (BAS) neural activation occurs, as the brain inherently latches onto the environmental signal of the unexpected gain.

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. *)

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Do rewards always reduce intrinsic motivation?

Answer: Not always - depends on expectancy and tangibility.

- Expected, tangible (concrete, not verbal or symbolic) rewards ↓ intrinsic motivation.
- But unexpected, non-tangible rewards do not reduce IM

Based on Reeve (2009)

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Benefits of incentives, consequences, and rewards

When there is **no** intrinsic motivation to be undermined (uninteresting tasks), rewards can make an otherwise uninteresting task seem suddenly worth pursuing.



Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 126-128)

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Four reasons not to use extrinsic motivation (even for uninteresting endeavors)

Extrinsic motivators still undermine the quality of performance and interfere with the process of learning.

Using rewards distracts attention away from asking the hard question of why a person is being asked to do an uninteresting task in the first place.

There are better ways to encourage participation than extrinsic bribery.

Extrinsic motivators still undermine the individual's long-term capacity for autonomous self-regulation.

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 127-128)

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Cognitive evaluation theory

- Provides a way for predicting the effects that any extrinsic event will have on motivation.
- Explains how an extrinsic event (e.g., money, grade, deadline) affects intrinsic and extrinsic motivations, as mediated by the event's effect on the psychological needs for competence and autonomy.

All external events have **two functions**:

Control behaviour
Inform competence

Which function is more salient determines how the external event will affect intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 128-129)

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Cognitive evaluation theory

Proposition 1

External events affect a person's intrinsic motivation when they influence the perceived locus of causality (PLOC) for that behavior. Events that promote a more external PLOC will decrease intrinsic and increase extrinsic motivation, whereas those that promote a more internal PLOC will increase intrinsic and decrease extrinsic motivation.

Proposition 2

External events affect a person's intrinsic motivation for an optimally challenging activity when they influence the person's perceived competence. Events that promote greater perceived competence will enhance intrinsic motivation, whereas those that diminish perceived competence will decrease intrinsic motivation.

Proposition 3

Events relevant to the initiation and regulation of behavior have three potential aspects, each with a functional significance. The informational aspect facilitates an internal PLOC and perceived competence, thus enhancing intrinsic motivation. The controlling aspect facilitates an external PLOC, thus undermining intrinsic motivation and promoting extrinsic motivation. The amotivating aspect facilitates perceived incompetence, thus undermining intrinsic motivation and promoting amotivation. The relative salience of these three aspects to a person determines the functional significance of the external event.

Based on Reeve (2009, Table 5.1, p. 129)

Cognitive evaluation theory

Any External Event (Rewards)

Controlling Function

"If you do X,
then you get Y."

- Decreases intrinsic motivation
- Interferes with quality of learning
- External regulation increases
- Self-regulation undermined

Informational Function

"Because you
were able to do X,
that means
you are effective,
competent."

- Increases intrinsic motivation
 - Enhances high-quality learning
 - Enhances self-regulation
- Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 129-130) 21

I-E motivation summary

- Intrinsic (internal) & extrinsic (external) motivations
- External regulation of motivation — Incentives
Consequences
Rewards
- Hidden costs of rewards
- Cognitive evaluation theory — External Regulation
Introjected Regulation
Identified Regulation
Integrated Regulation
- Types of extrinsic motivation
- Motivating others to do uninteresting activities
- Building interest in a particular domain

Based on Reeve
(2009, pp. 142-143)

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Goal setting & goal striving



Reading:
Reeve (2009)
Ch 8
(pp. 205-228)

Outline – Goal setting & goal striving

- Plans
 - Discrepancy
 - Plan-action sequence
 - Corrective motivation
 - Two types of discrepancy
- Goal Setting
 - Goal-performance discrepancy
 - Difficult, specific goals enhance performance
 - Feedback
 - Goal acceptance
 - Criticisms
 - Long-term goal setting
- Goal Striving
 - Mental simulations: Focusing on action
 - Implementation intentions
 - Goal pursuit: Getting started
 - Goal pursuit: Persisting and finishing
- Putting it all together: Creating an effective goal-setting program

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 205)

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Discrepancy between present and ideal states

Present state represents the person's current status of how life is going. Ideal state represents how the person wishes life was going.

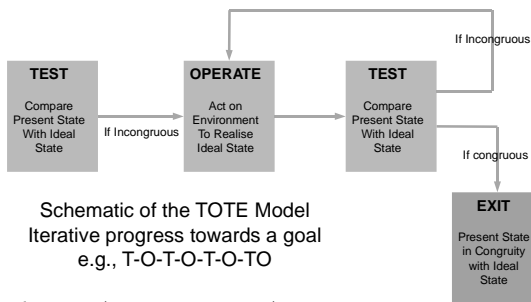


- When the present state falls short of the hoped-for ideal state, a discrepancy is exposed.
- It is the **discrepancy** - rather than the ideal state per se - that has motivational properties.
- Discrepancy creates the sense of wanting to change the present state so that it will move closer and closer toward the ideal state.

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 210-211)

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The Test-Operate-Test-Exit (TOTE) unit



Based on Reeve (2009, Figure 8.1, p. 208)

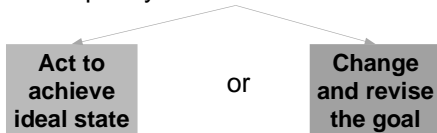
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Corrective motivation

More recent view is that **discrepancy** between actual and ideal states does not automatically trigger an action sequence. Instead, the discrepancy creates a "corrective motivation", i.e., a desire to reduce the discrepancy by either:

- Taking action to pursue the ideal state or
- Changing the goal or
- Withdrawing from the goal

Discrepancy between actual and ideal



Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 209-210)

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Two types of discrepancy

Discrepancy Reduction

Based on the discrepancy-detecting feedback that underlies plans and corrective motivation.

Discrepancy reduction corresponds to plan-based corrective motivation.

Discrepancy reduction is reactive, deficiency overcoming, and revolves around a feedback system.

Discrepancy Creation

Based on a "feed-forward" system in which the person looks forward and proactively sets a future, higher goal.

Discrepancy creation corresponds to goal-setting motivation.

Discrepancy creating is proactive, growth pursuing, and revolves around a "feed-forward" system.

Based on Reeve (2009, p. 211)

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Goal setting

A goal is whatever an individual is trying to accomplish.

(1) Standard
a definition of what adequate performance is

A reference point for guiding subsequent mental & physical action so one can evaluate adequacy for one's performance.

Defines the cross-over point between satisfaction and dissatisfaction

(2) Incentive
a performance criterion for reinforcement

A target to aim for - usually with an external object to aim for such as money or a high grade.

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 211-212)

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Goal-performance discrepancy

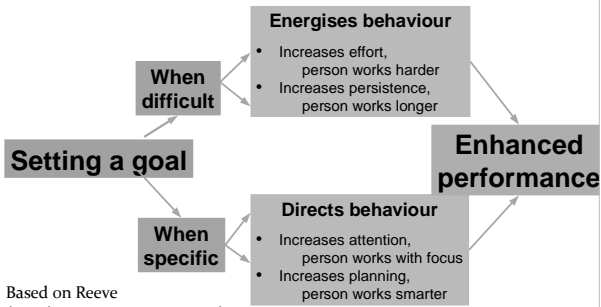
People with goals outperform people without goals

Goals can be created (by you) or accepted (from others)

Based on Reeve (2009, p. 212)

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How difficult and specific goals raise performance to remove goal-performance discrepancies



Based on Reeve (2009), Figure 8.2, pp. 213-214

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Additional goal mechanisms

Why do goals work to increase performance?

Goals clarify performance expectations.

Goals counteract apathy, boredom.

Goals make feedback important.

Without goals, performance can be emotionally unimportant.

Goal attainment can generate feeling of pride, satisfaction, or competence that the task itself cannot generate.

Based on Reeve (2009, p. 214)

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Should I tell people about my goals?

Derek Sivers: Keep your goals to yourself:

http://www.ted.com/talks/lang/eng/derek_sivers_keep_your_goals_to_yourself.html

Common wisdom has that sharing goals helps you achieve them because it creates social expectation. However, when you tell someone your goal, and they acknowledge, the mind is tricked into feeling that it's already done. and then you're less motivated to do the actual hard work.

Therefore, if you're going to tell someone your goals, make sure to do so in such a way that you derive no satisfaction from doing so.

Based on Reeve (2009, p. 214)

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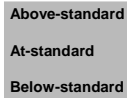
Feedback

The fundamental importance of feedback or, knowledge of results

Feedback documents the performer's progress towards goal attainment.

(1) Feedback defines performance

Therefore, instructive to future goal setting efforts



(2) Feedback acts as a reinforcer (or punisher)

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 215)

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Goals are needed to guide feedback

Alice: 'Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?'

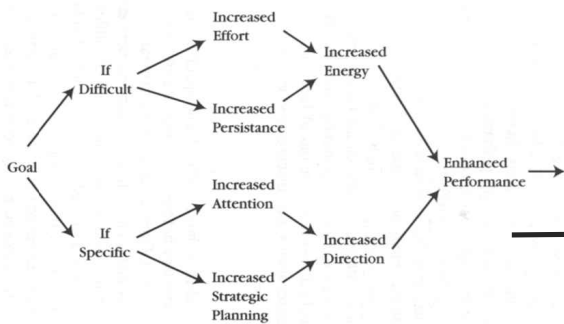
Cat: 'That depends a good deal on where you want to get to'

Alice: 'I don't much care where--'

Cat: 'Then it doesn't matter which way you go,'

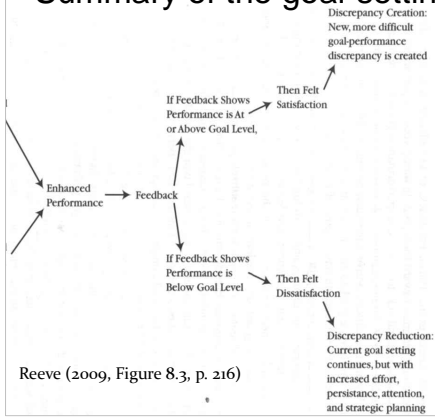


Summary of the goal-setting process

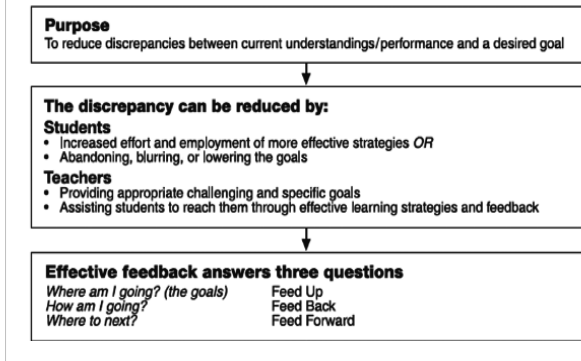


Reeve (2009, Figure 8.3, p. 216)

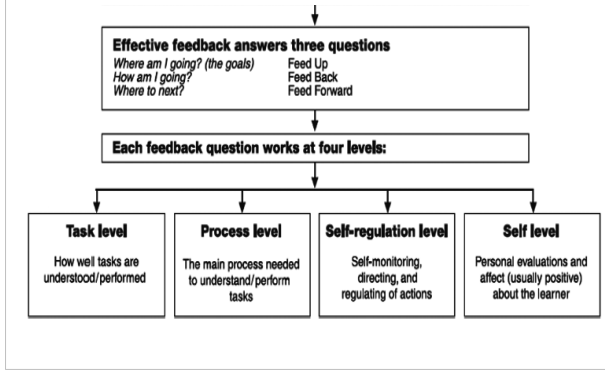
Summary of the goal-setting process



A model of feedback to enhance learning (From Hattie & Timperley (2007, Figure 1))

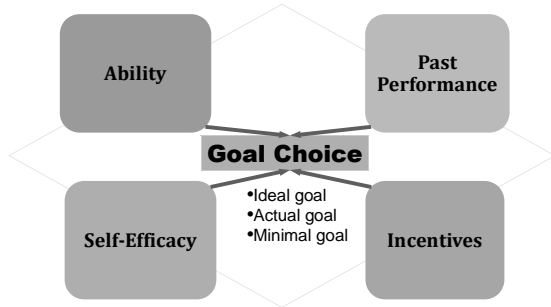


A model of feedback to enhance learning (From Hattie & Timperley (2007, Figure 1))



Four predictors of goal choice

Each predictor provides independent contributions



Based on Reeve (2009)

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Dangers & pitfalls in goal-setting

1	Increased Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Goals seen as too difficult *Goal overload *Goal conflict
2	Possibility for Failure	*Difficult goals may lead to sub-goal performance and therefore to detrimental emotional consequences associated with failure.
3	Non-goal Areas Ignored	*The purpose of goal is to focus attention and action in certain directions. So non-goal areas are intentionally devalued.
4	Short-Range Thinking	*Proximal vs. Distal goal-setting debate.
5	Cheating	*Goals, when made public and when involving extrinsic incentives, can create performance pressure and prompt efforts at cheating rather than effort at skill development.
6	Undermines Intrinsic Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *If task is interesting, short-term goals are typically experienced as controlling and undermine intrinsic motivation (IM). *If task is uninteresting, short-term goals can create competence feedback and increase intrinsic motivation.

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 218-219)

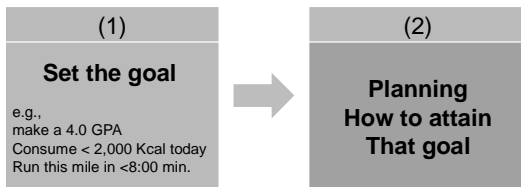
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Implementation intentions

A specific goal-directed action,
initiated at an anticipated future outcome

Implementation Intentions

A 2-Step Process

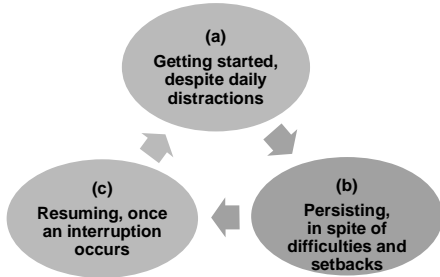


Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 222-224)

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Implementation intentions

(2) Planning how to attain the goal

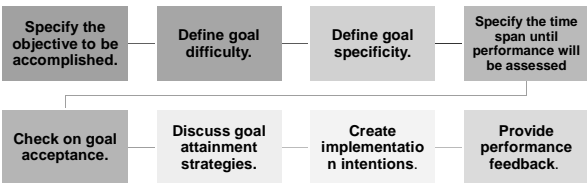


Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 222-224)

Putting it all together

Steps in an Effective Goal-Setting Program

Sequential Steps within the **Goal-Setting** Process



Sequential Steps within the **Goal-Striving** Process

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 225-226)

Goal-setting summary

- **Plans**
 - Corrective motivation
 - Discrepancy
 - Two types of discrepancy
- **Goal Setting**
 - Goal-performance discrepancy
 - Difficult, specific goals enhance performance
 - Feedback
 - Goal acceptance
 - Criticisms
 - Long-term goal setting
- **Goal Striving**
 - Mental simulations: Focusing on action
 - Implementation intentions
 - Goal pursuit: Getting started
 - Goal pursuit: Persisting and finishing
- **Putting it all together: Creating an effective goal-setting program**

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 205)

Next lecture



Personal control beliefs
(Ch 9)

The self & its strivings
(Ch 10)

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References

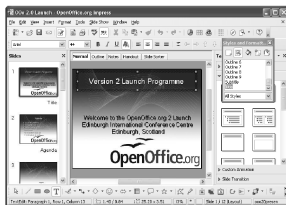
- Hattie, J., & Timperley, H. (2007). The power of feedback. *Review of Educational Research, 77*(1), 81-112.
- Reeve, J. (2009). *Understanding motivation and emotion* (5th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.

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