

Introductions



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Behavioural Science, Behaviour Change and Well-being

Our Team

- Prof Madelynne Arden (Professor of Health Psychology, Director of CeBSAP)
- Dr Abigail Millings (Associate Professor)
- Dr Rachael Thorneloe (Senior Research Fellow)
- Dr Helen Humphreys (Senior Research Fellow)
- Dr Martin Lamb (Research Fellow)
- Dr Elaine Clarke (Research Associate)
- Danielle Paddock (Research Associate)
- Alexandra Rabjohns (Research Associate)

Research support

• Peter Fearnley & Helen Birtwhistle

The Challenge

How can we effectively engage students with behaviours that will help us towards net-zero?



What is behavioural science?

- The science of human action
 - Psychology (health, social, cognitive)
 - Behavioural Medicine
 - Behavioural Economics
 - Sociology
 - Anthropology
- Why do people behave in the way that they do?
 - e.g. theories of motivation and volition; cognitive biases
- What influences how people behave (in different contexts)?
- How can we change/influence behaviour?





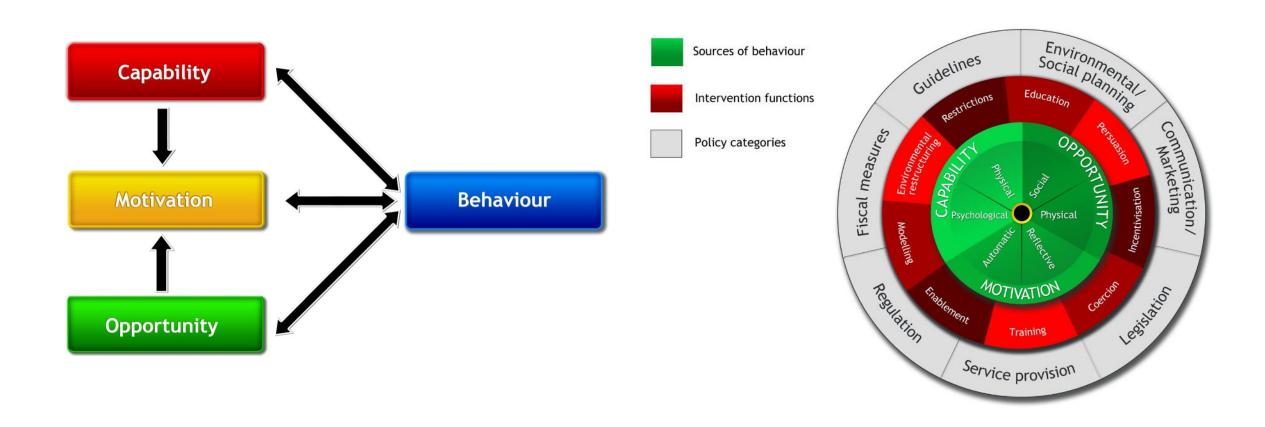
It's not all about the individual!

- Behavioural science is concerned with all of the influences on an individuals' behaviour
 - Environmental factors
 - Social and cultural factors
 - Resources
 - Organisational factors
 - Systems
 - and anyone IN the system

Changing behaviour of **all** of these can draw on behavioural science

Photo © Andrew Tryon (cc-by-sa/2.0)

COM-B and the Behaviour Change Wheel



COM-B (Michie et al., 2011)

'Hidden' theories of behaviour change: Theoretical Domains Framework

- Theory of Planned Behaviour
- Habit theory
- Control theory
- Social learning theory



Soc - Social influences

Env - Environmental Context and Resources

Id - Social/Professional Role and Identity

Bel Cap - Beliefs about Capabilities

Opt - Optimism

Int - Intentions

Goals - Goals

Bel Cons - Beliefs about Consequences

Reinf - Reinforcement

Em - Emotion

Know - Knowledge

Cog - Cognitive and interpersonal skills

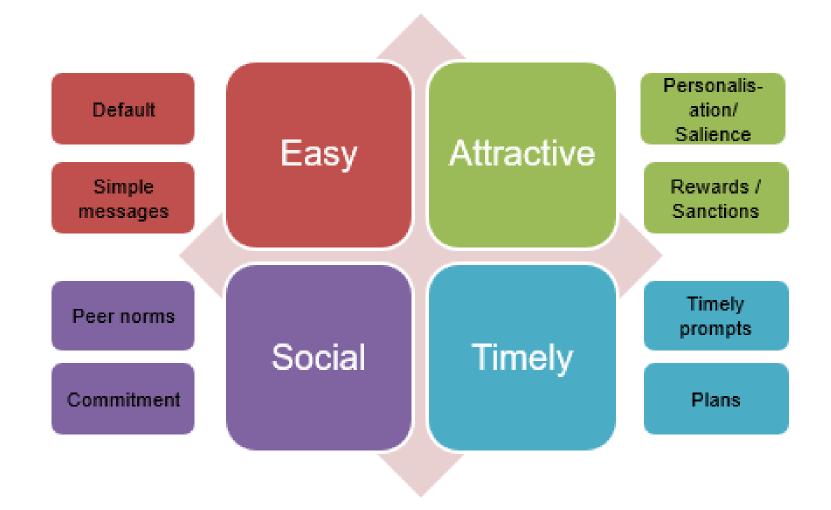
Mem - Memory, Attention and Decision Processes

Beh Reg - Behavioural Regulation

Phys - Physical skills



Simple 'nudges'...



STAY HOME TO HELP US SAVE I IVES



ACT LIKE YOU'V

We must keep on protecting each other.





lovemment

STAY HOME

PROTECT THE NHS

SAVE LIVES











Covid-19 Pandemic

- Unprecedented need to influence collective behaviour to prevent global spread of disease
 - Domestic lockdowns
 - International border closures
 - Adoption of behavioural measures
 - Some mandated
 - Punishable (fines)
 - Vast majority adopted and bought into these changes

Partygate fines: Boris Johnson set to apologise to MPs over lockdown breach

① 19 April · ■ Comments

Coronavirus pandemic

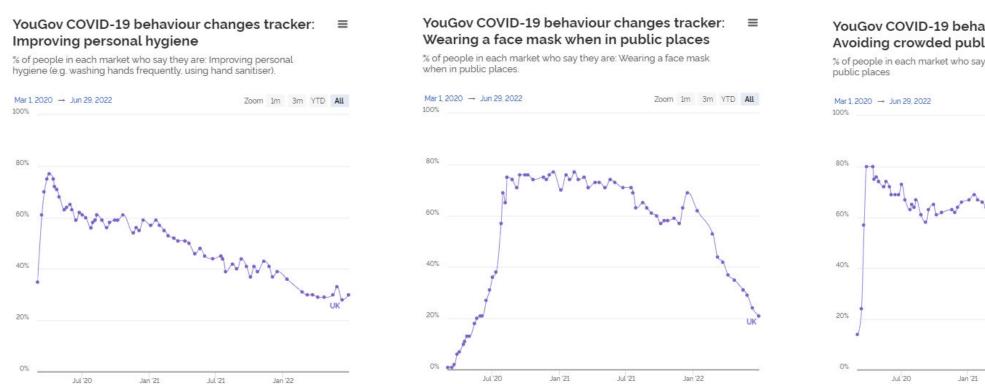


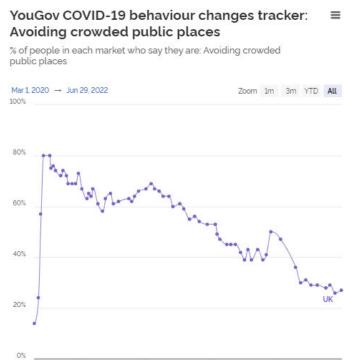
Cummings: Barnard Castle saga was 'complete disaster' that 'undermined public confidence'

26 May 2021, 14:48 | Updated: 26 May 2021, 14:53



Covid-19 Pandemic





Jul '21

Jan '22

https://yougov.co.uk/topics/international/articles-reports/2020/03/17/personal-measures-taken-avoid-covid-19

Behavioural Science and Covid-19



Public Health Forum (BSDPT/HPX)

Led by Ellie Whittaker and Lesley Lewis

tish Enabled on-the-ground needs assessment and co-creation of guidance

psychological society





"Can you give us guidance on public health messaging"

Bedford Council
Birmingham City Council
Bradford Council
Buckinghamshire Council
City of Wolverhampton Council
Hertfordshire County Council
Luton Borough Council
North Yorkshire County Council
Norfolk Council
Wirral Council



University of Stirling
Ulster University
University of Salford
University of Manchester
Sheffield Hallam University
Birmingham City University
University of Bedfordshire
University of Southampton

"We need guidance for other behaviours not linked to COVID-19 but impacted by it" e.g. physical activity/ alcohol use



@DrAngelChater

Understanding adherence to COVID-protective behaviours using behavioural science

Understanding and promoting uptake of the influenza and COVID-19 vaccination in healthcare workers in Wales

> 1/understanding-and-addressing-the-barriersand-facilitators-for-influenza-and-covid-19-

> > 18 COVID-19 guidance documents based on rapid review and expert consensus (and 4 peer reviewed papers)

British Psychological Society COVID-19 Behavioural Science and Disease Prevention Taskforce

Understanding adherence to COVID-19 protective behaviours and intentions to receive a COVID-19 vaccine in Sheffield

> (2022). Adherence to behaviours associated with the test, trace, and isolate system: an analysis using the theoretical domains framework. BMC public health, 22(1), 1-11.

Developing and testing message to **Bradford**

promote COVID-19 vaccination uptake in members of BAME communities in

Adherence to COVID-19 protective behavioural and vaccination uptake among young people in Cambridge and Peterborough













Net-zero living...

- Parallels with Covid:
 - > Tangible threat to humanity
 - > Inaction will affect the entire globe
 - > Action required at individual and at population/Government level
- Divergencies from Covid:
 - ➤ Perceptions of immediate threat level for self/loved ones
 - ➤ Urgency of issue / visible impact
 - > Element of choice
 - > Evidence of decisive and timely action by ruling authorities

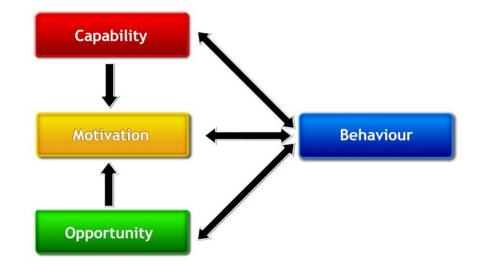
The Challenge

How can we effectively engage students with behaviours that will help us towards net-zero?



What we need to consider...

- ➤ What ARE the behaviours we want students to be engaging with to promote net-zero living in their accommodation?
- ➤ What are the key BARRIERS and FACILITATORS to them engaging with these behaviours?
- ➤ Do they have CAPABILITY, OPPORTUNITY and MOTIVATION to perform the behaviours we want them to perform?



> If not, how can we contribute to giving them this?

Designing an Intervention

Stage 1: Understand the behaviour

- Define the problem in behavioural terms
- 2. Select target behaviour
- 3. Specify the target behaviour
- 4. Identify what needs to change

Stage 2: Identify intervention options

Identify:

- Intervention functions
- 6. Policy categories

Stage 3: Identify content and implementation options

Identify:

- Behaviour change techniques
- 8. Mode of delivery

STEP 1 – Understand the behaviour

Observe/listen to the students (focus groups/interviews)



What COM factors are people lacking?

focus for intervention



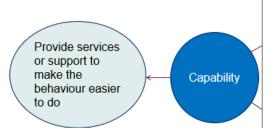
Are there differences in COM factors between people currently doing the behaviour and those who are not?

focus on the factors that are difference in an intervention



Are there subgroups of people who have different patterns of COM response?

they might require different interventions









Practicability

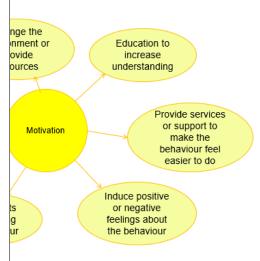
Side effects/Safety

Effectiveness/Cost effectiveness

APEASE to select



Equity



4

STEP 2 – Identify intervention options

Remember it's not all about the individual

Intervention function	Definition
Education	Increasing knowledge or understanding
Persuasion	Using communication to promote feelings or action
Incentivisation	Creating an expectation of reward
Coercion	Creating an expectation of punishment/cost
Training	Imparting skills
Restriction	Rules to reduce opportunity
Environmental restructuring	Changing physical or social context
Modelling	Role model to aspire to or imitate
Enablement	Facilitating or reducing capability or opportunity barriers



STEP 3 — Identify content and options

Which behaviour change techniques to use?



THANK YOU!

Follow us on twitter @cebsap

Email: cebsap@shu.ac.uk

We can help with:

- > behavioural science training
- > insight gathering
- > intervention design
- > intervention evaluation
 - trials
 - process evaluation
 - needs analysis

www.shu.ac.uk/centre-for-behavioural-science-and-applied-psychology