Behaviour change network

Dominic Ridley-Moy Behaviour Change Network

People behaviour irrationally

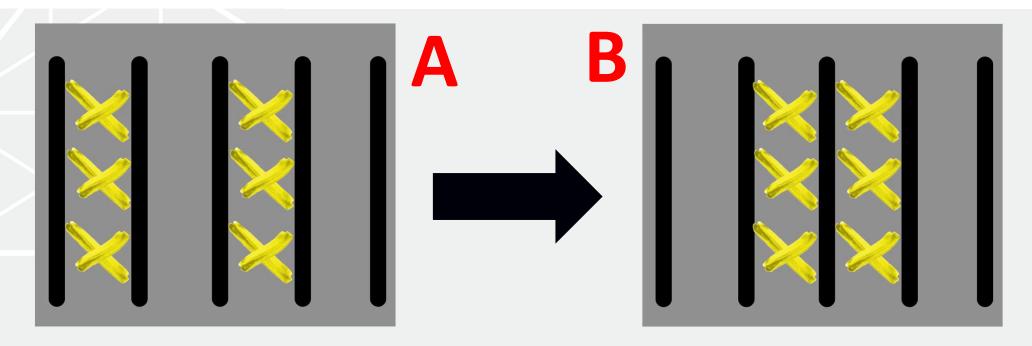
- People behave irrationally....bringing predictability to unpredictable human behaviour.
- And bring scientific rigour to predicting human behaviour.

"Nudge is about choices - how we make them and how we can make better ones. Every day we make decisions...

Unfortunately we often choose poorly"

Richard Thaler, 2008







Fly tipping



Enviro Crime

This rubbish is being investigated by Wandsworth Council as a potential fly-tipping offence

This rubbish will be removed

The council will issue a £400 fine for fly-tipping offences, when we catch offenders, with a maximum fine of £50.000

| coffsy Worths | Issued by: | | |
|---------------|------------|-------|--|
| good and Phas | Date: | Time: | |

Report fly-tip offenders flytipwitness@wandsworth.gov.uk



What affects decision making?

Emotions

Social influence

Cognitive biases

Beliefs

Socio-economic status

Decisions: 80% driven by emotion, 20% by practicality and objectivity

Context

Fast thinking/automatic, intuitive, effortless

Deciding what to eat in the fridge, on the way to work

Slow thinking/reflective, deliberate, analytic

Installing new heating system

35,000 decisions a day Roughly 2,000 an hour

Mental shortcuts → Cognitive biases

Mental short cuts (heuristics) = make judgements quickly & efficiently.

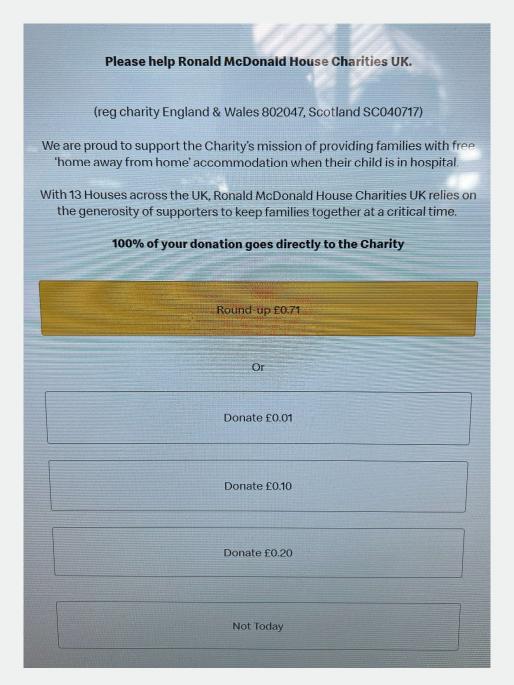
- Helpful = quick decision
- But lead to cognitive biases

Cognitive biases

- The human brain is powerful but **subject to limitations.**
- ▶ We make unconscious errors due to memory, attention, and other mental mistakes.
- Cognitive biases are often a result of your brain's attempt to simplify information

Cognitive biases

Anchoring bias



Cognitive biases

Confirmation bias



COM-B

CAPABILITY



Physical: our physical strength, skill, or stamina.

Psychological: our knowledge, psychological strength, skills, or stamina.

Does your audience have...

- the right skills and knowledge?
- the physical and mental ability to do what you are asking them to do?
- Know how to do it?

OPPORTUNITY



Social: factors like cultural normal and social cues.

Physical: our environment, including factors like location, resources, and time.

Does your audience have...

- the physical resources and the right environment around them to do what you asking them to do?
- the right people around them who will support them or prevent them from carrying out the behaviour?

TARGETED BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

MOTIVATION



Automatic: automatic decisions, made quickly based on desires, impulses, and inhibitions.

Reflective: reflective decisions, that are slower and more deliberate, e.g. making plans.

Does your audience...

- have the motivation to do what you are asking?
- want to do it and are able to build habits to do it?

What are the barriers to behaviour change? How can you overcome those barriers?

| WHAT | What do we want | Get people to |
|-------|-------------------------|--|
| WIAI | people to do? | Put the right items in the recycling bag |
| | | Reduce food waste |
| | | Make more use of recycling facilities |
| LIOVA | How are people | The problem is that |
| HOW | doing it already? | Only one person does the recycling |
| | | There's only one recycling bin |
| | \\/h/4 | The beginning to observe our because |
| WHY | Why aren't they | The barriers to change are because |
| VVIII | doing it already? | Lack of knowledge |
| | | Confusing labelling Decorbs this labelling |
| | | People think they are doing the right thing |
| | NA/le a sua constancias | • Lack of space/facilities (e.g. in flats) |
| WHO | Who are we trying | We're trying to reach |
| VVIIC | to reach? | People living in flats Cartain language allels |
| | | Certain households |
| | Audiences / | Social housing |
| | Advocates | |
| WHEN | When and where | We need them to do this: |
| & | are people | When people are new to the borough |
| | conducting the | Moving house |
| WHERE | behaviour | Evening before bin day |

EASY

WE LIKE THINGS THAT ARE EASIER.



Reducing effort, steps and choices to make it easier for people to do something makes a huge difference to whether they carry out that behaviour.

- Endowment effort
- Status quo bias
- Cognitive overload

ATTRACTIVE

WE ARE DRAWN TO THINGS THAT GET OUR ATTENTION AND ARE APPEALING.



Presenting benefits in a certain way means people are more likely to choose them.

- Availability bias
 Optimism bias
- Anchoring bias Scarcity
- Loss aversion

EAST

WE ARE HEAVILY INFLUENCED BY THE BEHAVIOUR OF OTHERS AROUND US.



Harnessing social or peer pressure, by highlighting what others around you are doing means you are more likely to perform the desired behaviour, especially when you share your commitment with those around you.

- Social norms
- Confirmation bias
- Commitment bias

TIMELY

TIMING MATTERS - WHEN YOU DELIVER INFORMATION IS REALLY IMPORTANT.



Prompting people when they are most likely to be receptive will make a huge difference and encourage them to take action now rather than as a later date.

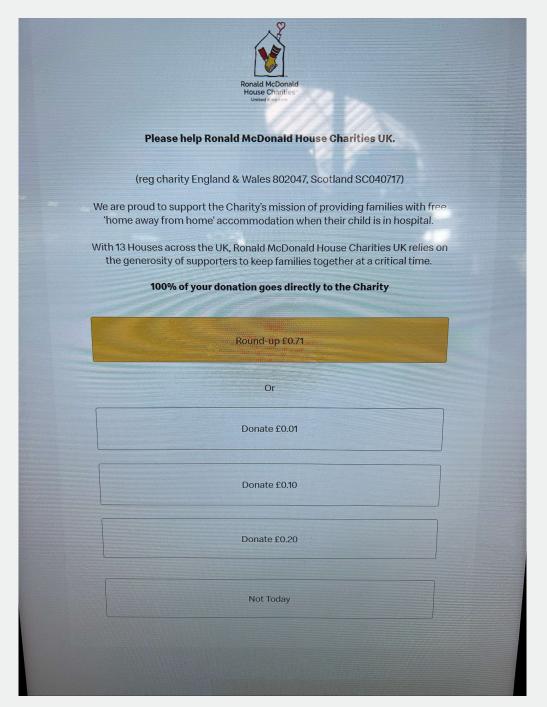
- Present bias
- Discounting for the future
- Duration neglect

Make it easy

- As humans, we're inherently cognitively lazy
- Reduce the effort required
- Make it easier for people to take the choice you want them to take.

Make it easy

- Partnership with DIY providers to make it easier to install loft installation easier. E.g. combine with a loft clearance service.



Make it easy

- Put your message **near the fridge**.
- Trust their senses: does it look out of date?
- **Eat soon shelf**, with stickers on the food.









Make it attractive

- Not just pretty!
- The world is **FULL of cognitive stimulation**.
- Our brains process **11 million pieces of information** every second, but we can only attend to 50 of them.
- ▶ Get attention. Get noticed. Personalise. Make it novel, emotive and accessible.
- What **motivates people**, rewards, scarcity?

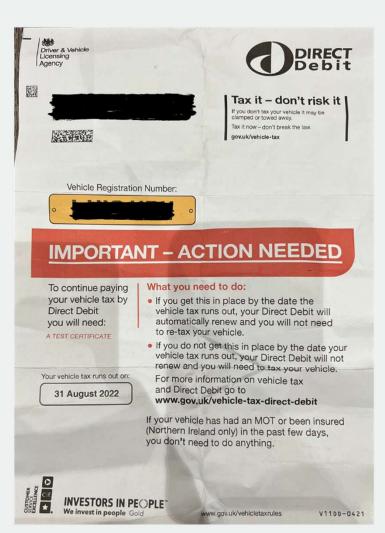
Make it attractive











Make it social

- We are **social creatures.**
- We are influenced by what others do.
- We look to others for cues on how to behave.
- Highlighting what the group does.
- Using the **power of networks.**
- Encouraging people to make a commitment.



Make it social

- Show who else around you is reducing dairy, reducing meat consumption. Basic comms.
- Pride, fun and humour, rather than guilt.
- Turn activity into a habit. Gradual. Make it easy.

Will come back to this...

Clean me and recycle.

Enter the prize draw to win any prize.

Make it social

Show who else around you is tackling litter.





We pledge to...

- Pick-up litter
 - We'll pick up litter around our premises and dispose of or recycle it.
- Ask customers to bin it

 We'll ask you to 'Bin It' so the area stays litter free.
- Keep waste off our streets

 We'll keep our waste safely on our premises until it's time for collection.
- Use a legal waste carrier

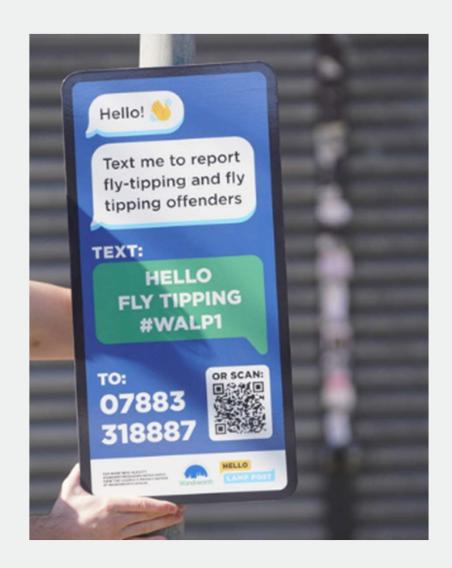
 We've checked who collects our rubbish and we dispose of our waste responsibly.
- Promote the campaign
 We'll encourage other businesses to sign up to the campaign.

#MyWANDSWORTH



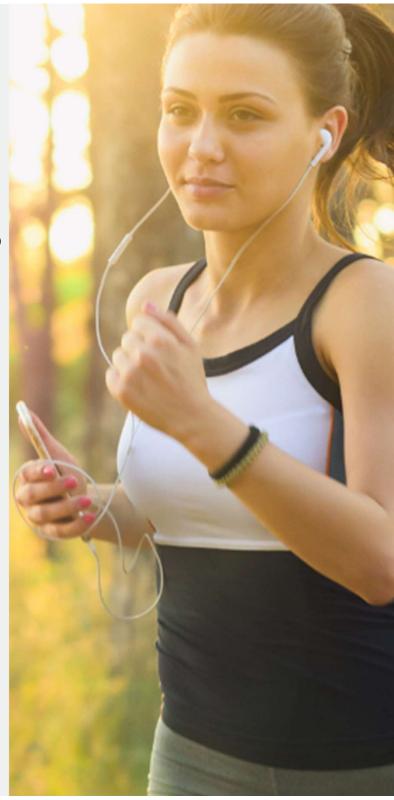
Make it timely

- Timings matter.
- Can often be **overlooked**.
- Respond differently depending on timing.
- Think about when the **behaviour is** taking place
- E.g. Food waste, when people are **by the fridge.**
- When **habits are disrupted**, coronavirus, moving house, having a baby = more likely to be receptive to information.



6 steps to forming habits

- 1) Supportive environment
- 2) Make it easy
- 3) Practice and repeat
- 4) Think about the context
- 5) Develop cues and rewards
- 6) Building meaning and motivation.



Behaviour change network

MASTERCLASS 5 WEEKS COURSE + 1 HOUR FOLLOW UP

Enrol: 19 January 2023

behaviourchangenetwork.com