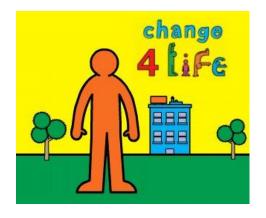
# Using behavioural theory for effective communications, and the implications for science engagement

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# Behaviour change has always been central to government communications







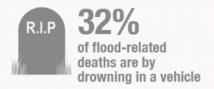
















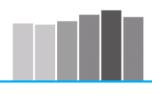


of UK drivers would risk driving through moving flood water



55-64 year olds

would risk driving through the deepest flood water



680,000\*

would ignore a 'road closed' sign and drive down a flooded road



Men

would risk driving through deeper water than women



- Environment Agency / AA









\*These figures have been calculated based on the percentages in the survey being applied to the total number of driving licence holders in the UK. 21,165 people completed this AA-Populus survey.

### Why does it matter?

Engagement and communications is more than just providing information and increasing awareness.

Ultimately we seek to encourage people to start, adopt, adapt or stop behaviour.

Behavioural theory enables us to apply proven methods that go with the grain of human nature.

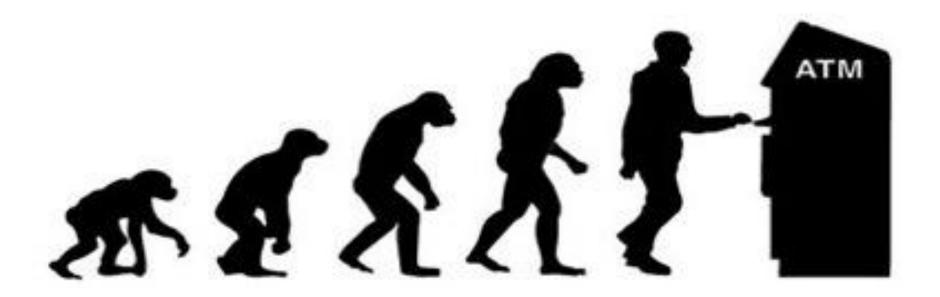
### Three Challenges

#### 1. We're not normal

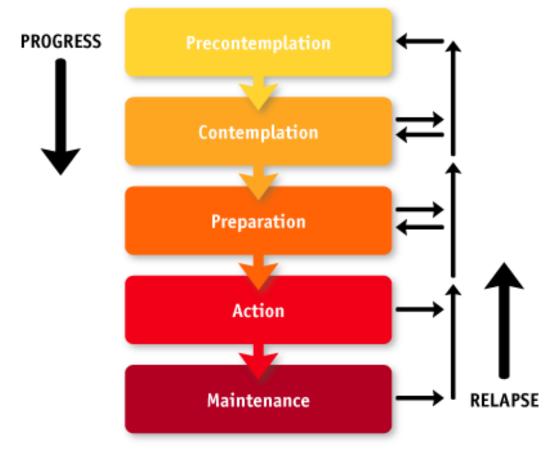




#### 2. Homo Economicus



# 3. Prochaska's Stages of Change Model



### Three Opportunities

### 1. Behaviour Trialling



### 2. Self-efficacy

It is important for an individual to believe they can achieve a goal successfully.

This will determine the effort a person is prepared to put into changing their behaviour and even whether they will attempt it at all.

People's sense of self-efficacy can be driven by many things, including past experiences and personal beliefs (for example, some people are naturally more pessimistic than others).

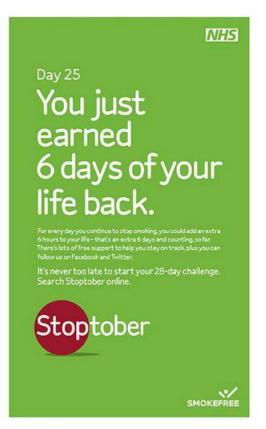


### 3. Short Term Rewards

People tend to prioritise short-term reward over long-term gain.







## Any Questions?



Government Communication Service