



Research & Analysis

**Introducing ISM
and Implications for Practice**

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At Aberystwyth University

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What is Behaviour Change?

- For policymakers:

An intervention to encourage individuals to change their behaviour in a way that will help Government achieve its policy goals...incorporating a better understanding of behaviour (NAO 2011)

- For practitioners:

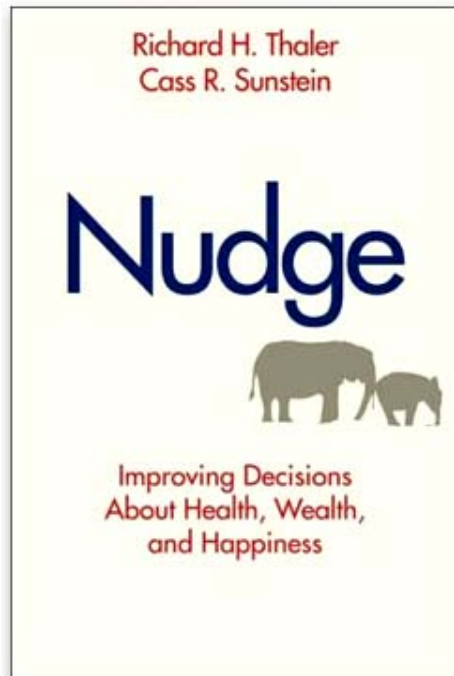
A way of working based on the understanding of behaviours and audiences which results in learning and change (Darnton 2012)

...implying that:

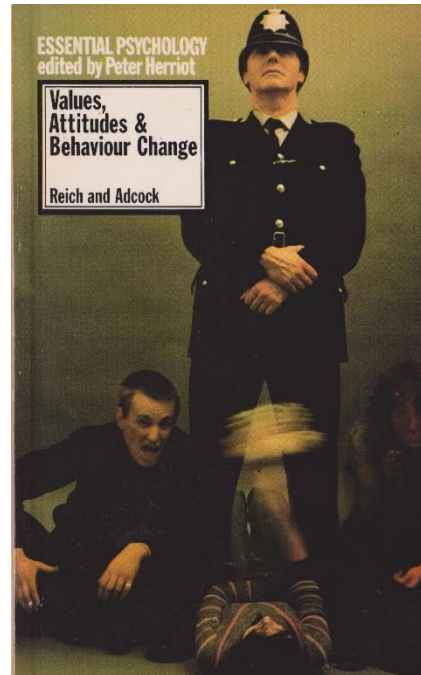
- Most effective interventions/policies/projects result in changes in behaviour – but that does not make them ‘behaviour change’ interventions
- Interventions/projects which do not result in changed behaviours are not necessarily failures IF they result in learning
- Behaviour change does not always mean targeting individuals

Spanning 3 Schools of Behavioural Theory...

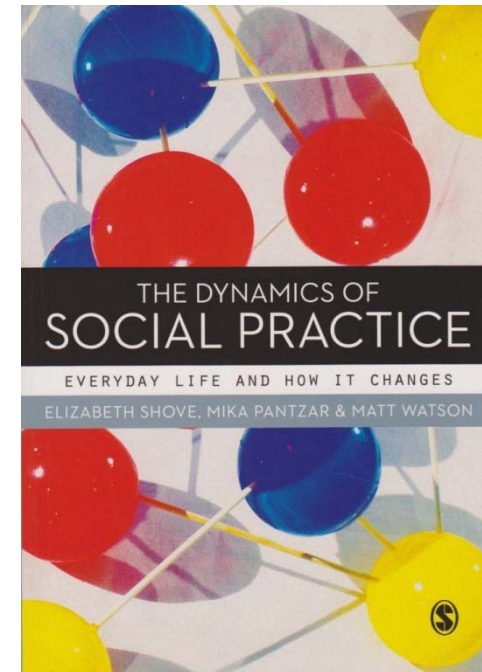
Behavioural Economics



Social Psychology

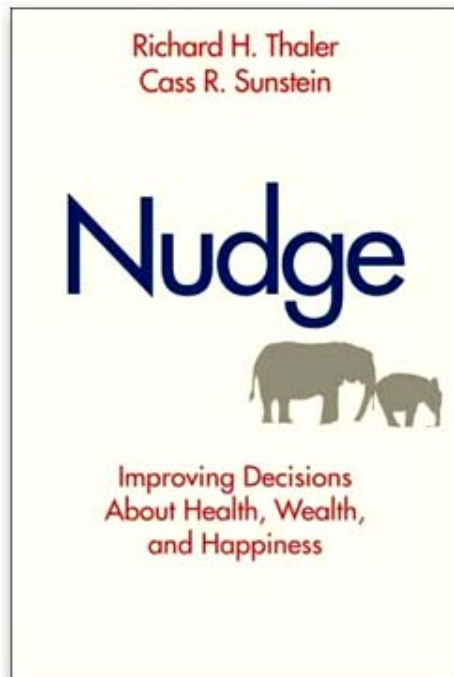


Sociology



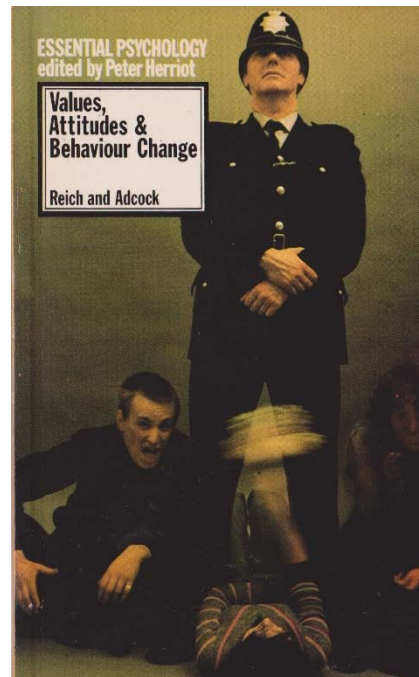
...with 3 different views of people

Behavioural Economics



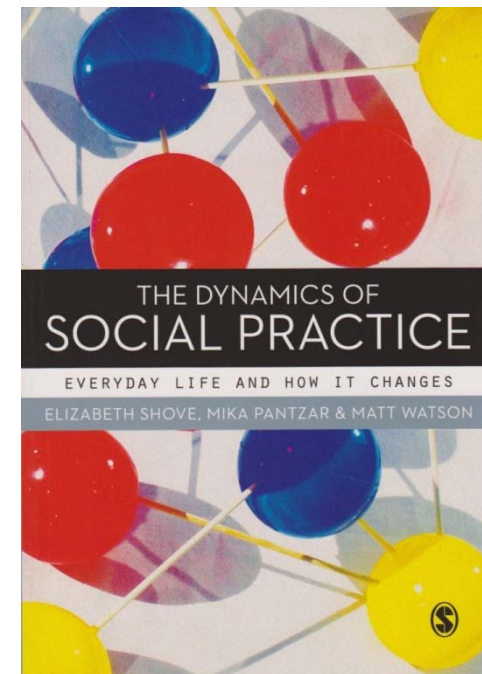
Individual as Rational Man

Social Psychology



Individual as Social Animal

Sociology



Individual as Actor

Introducing ISM

- AD's GSR Review 2008:

“There is no one winning model”

- BUT, faced with myriad models, practitioners ask ‘Which one should I use?’
- ISM devised to bridge this divide: one single multi-disciplinary model
- Originated in Manchester SCI Review of International Behaviour Change Interventions (Southerton et al 2011)
- Designed as a practical tool: shortcuts theory (also, theoretical objections)

For substantive and lasting change:

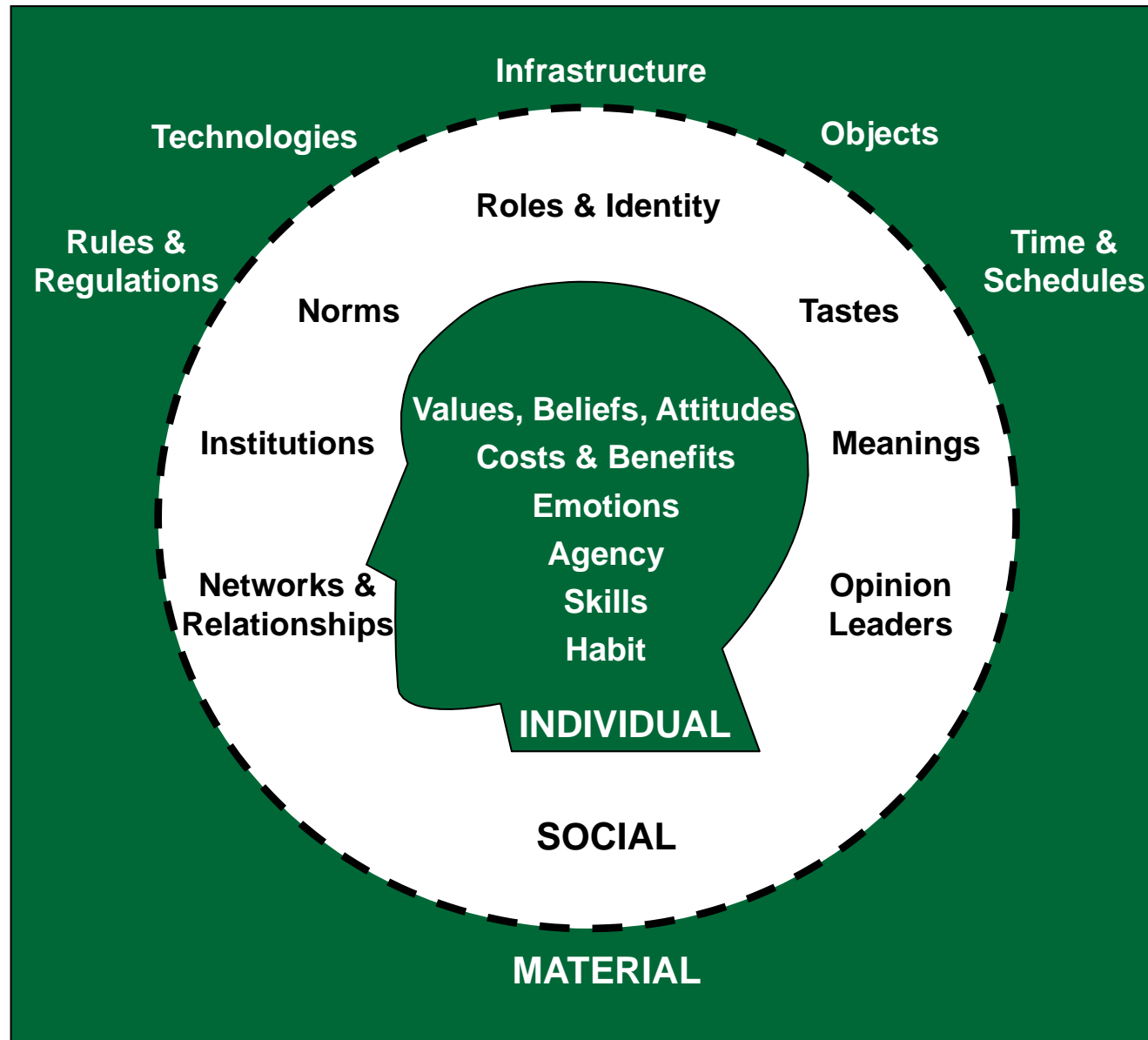
i) Work in multiple contexts

ii) Draw on multiple disciplines

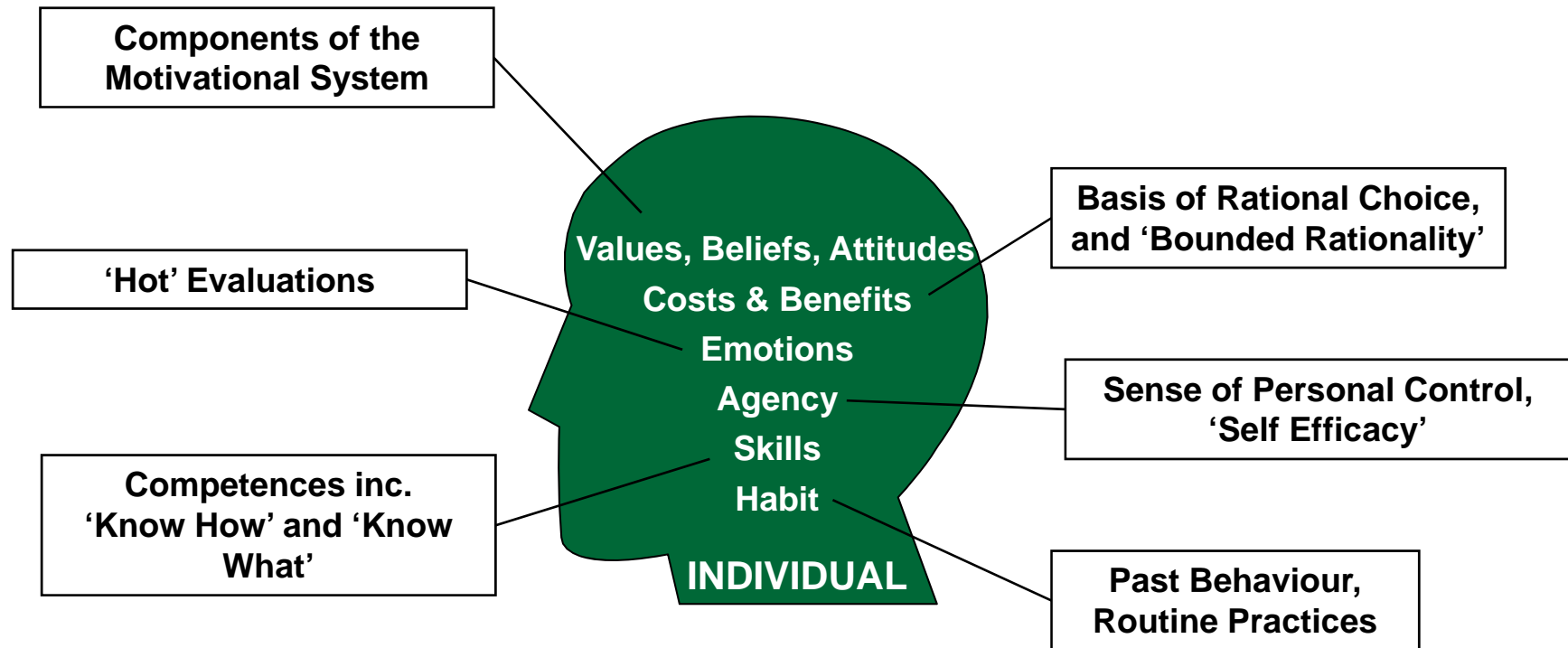
iii) Involve multiple stakeholders

- ISM as a Tool can be used throughout the policy / change process
- Especially suited to stubborn problems, systemic solutions

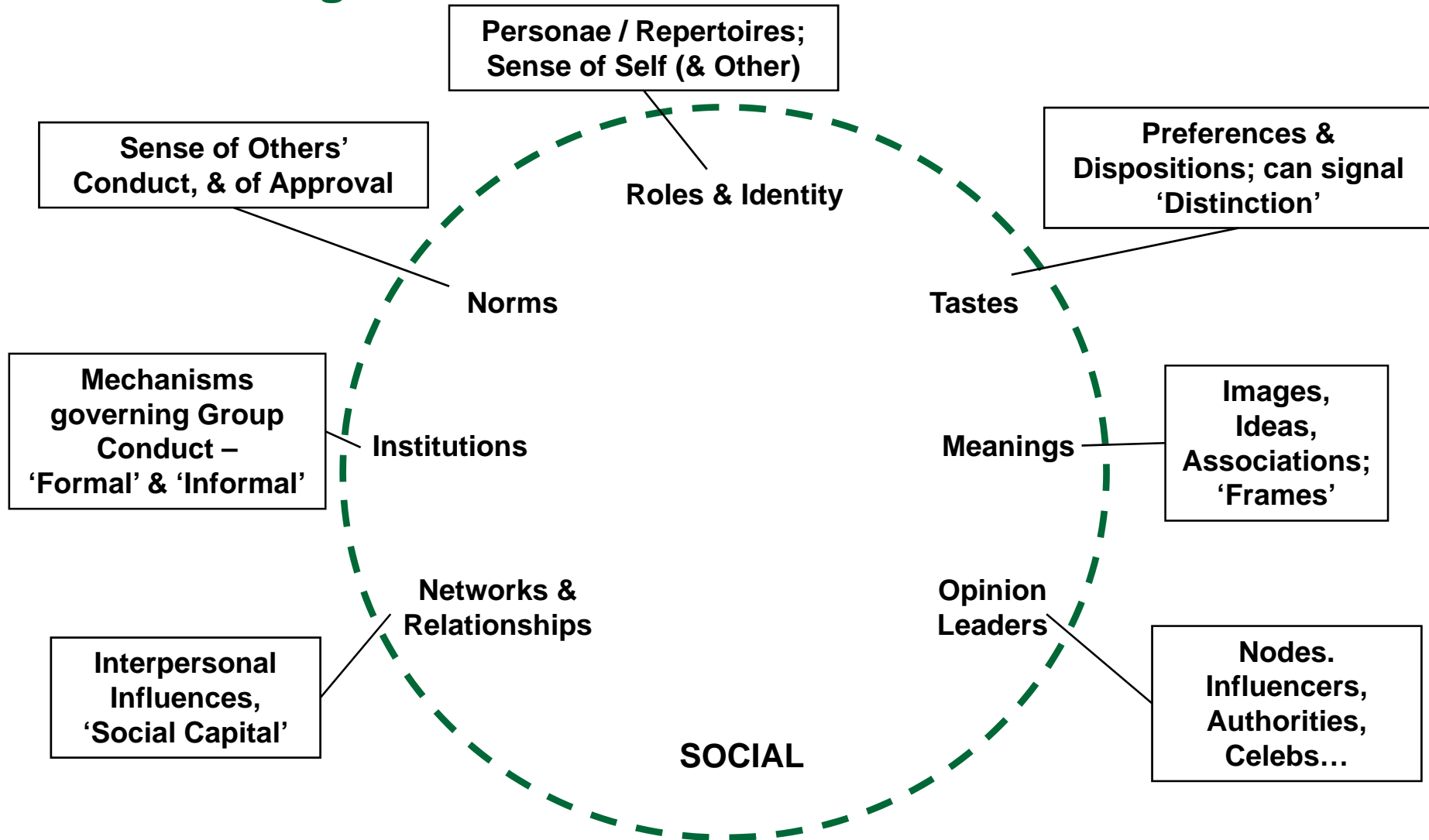
The ISM Model (Darnton & Evans for TSG 2013)



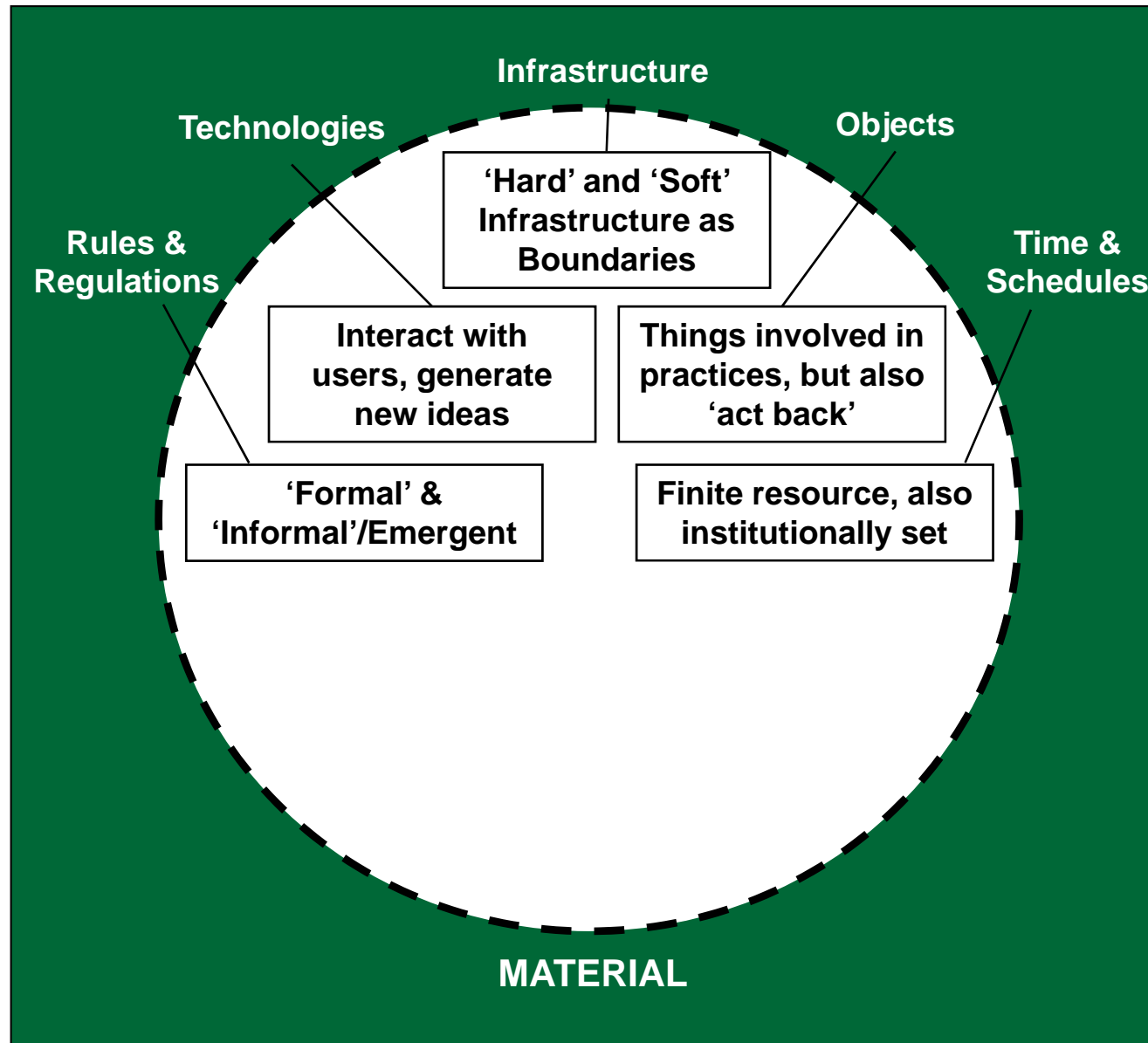
Introducing ISM: Individual Factors



Introducing ISM: Social Factors



Introducing ISM: Material Factors



ISM applied to... mobile phone driving



- **INDIVIDUAL CONTEXT:**
COSTS & BENEFITS

- **SOCIAL CONTEXT:**
MEANINGS



- **MATERIAL CONTEXT:**
TIME & SCHEDULES



ISM applied to... eat less meat

• **S: Networks**
Young people eat less meat

• **S: Tastes**
Different meats/methods confer distinction

• **S: Meanings**
'vegetarian', 'ethnic foods'

• **I: Habit**
Familiarity Effect

• **I: Emotions**
Filling and tasty

• **I: Costs & Benefits**
Unhealthy/ processed foods deliver cheaper calories



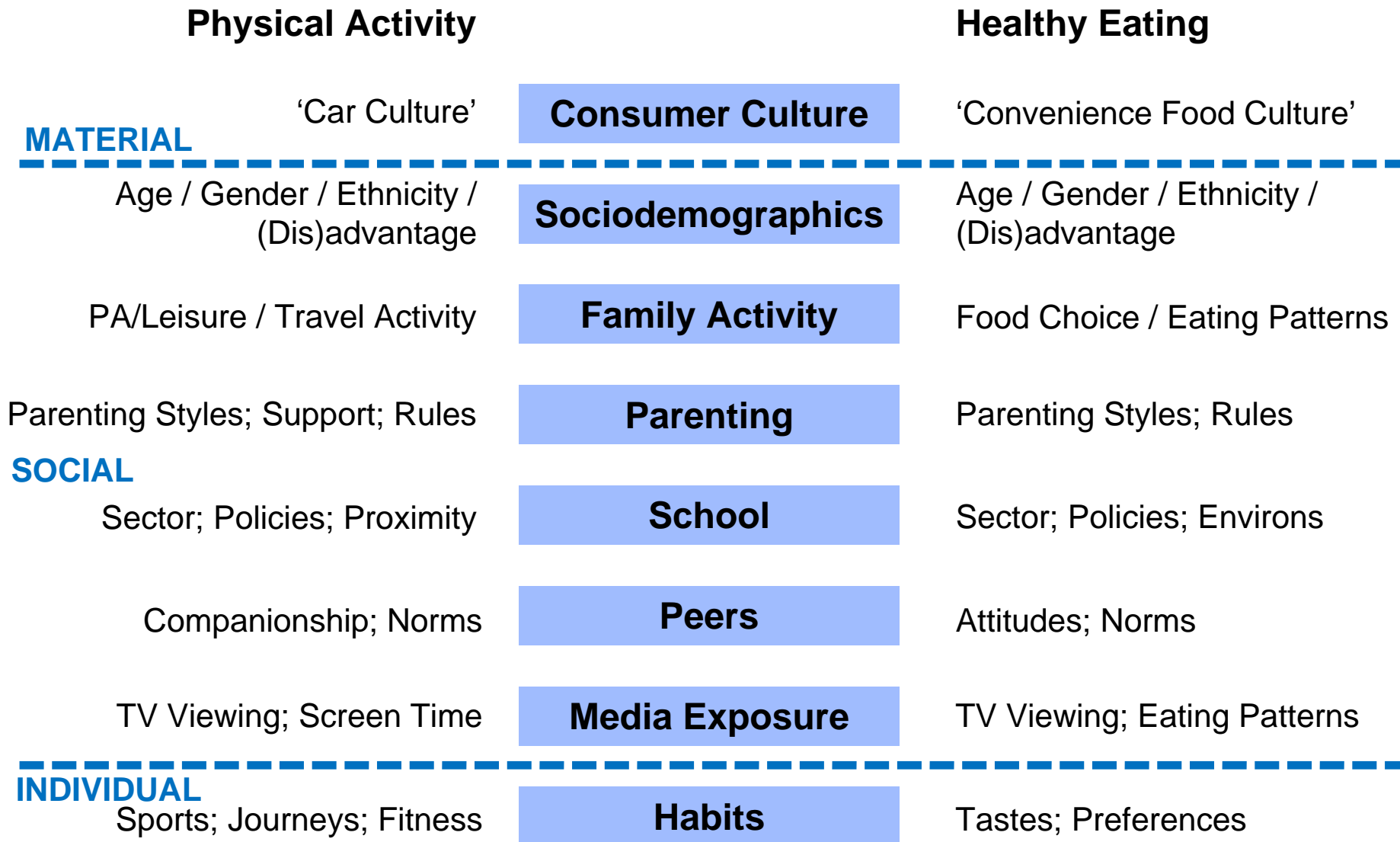
• **M: Infrastructure**
Convenience stores (mini-supermarkets)

• **M: Objects**
Ready meals

• **M: Technologies**
Microwaves

• (PS a disembodied/everyman model: no guts, no gender)

ISM as a conceptual framework (PHE PA/HE Review 2013)



ISM enacts principles for lasting social change

- **Change is a process not an event**
- **Change requires action on multiple levels, across whole systems**
- **Change requires insights from multiple disciplines**
- **Change requires collaboration between multiple actors, including target audiences (co-production)**
- **Change is context specific (people, places, points in time)**
- **Change is the status quo (we modulate)**
- **Change is disruptive**
- **Change is iterative (a process that changes)**
- **Change and learning are intertwined (no learning, no change)**
- **Change is best explained through stories (narratives trump data)**

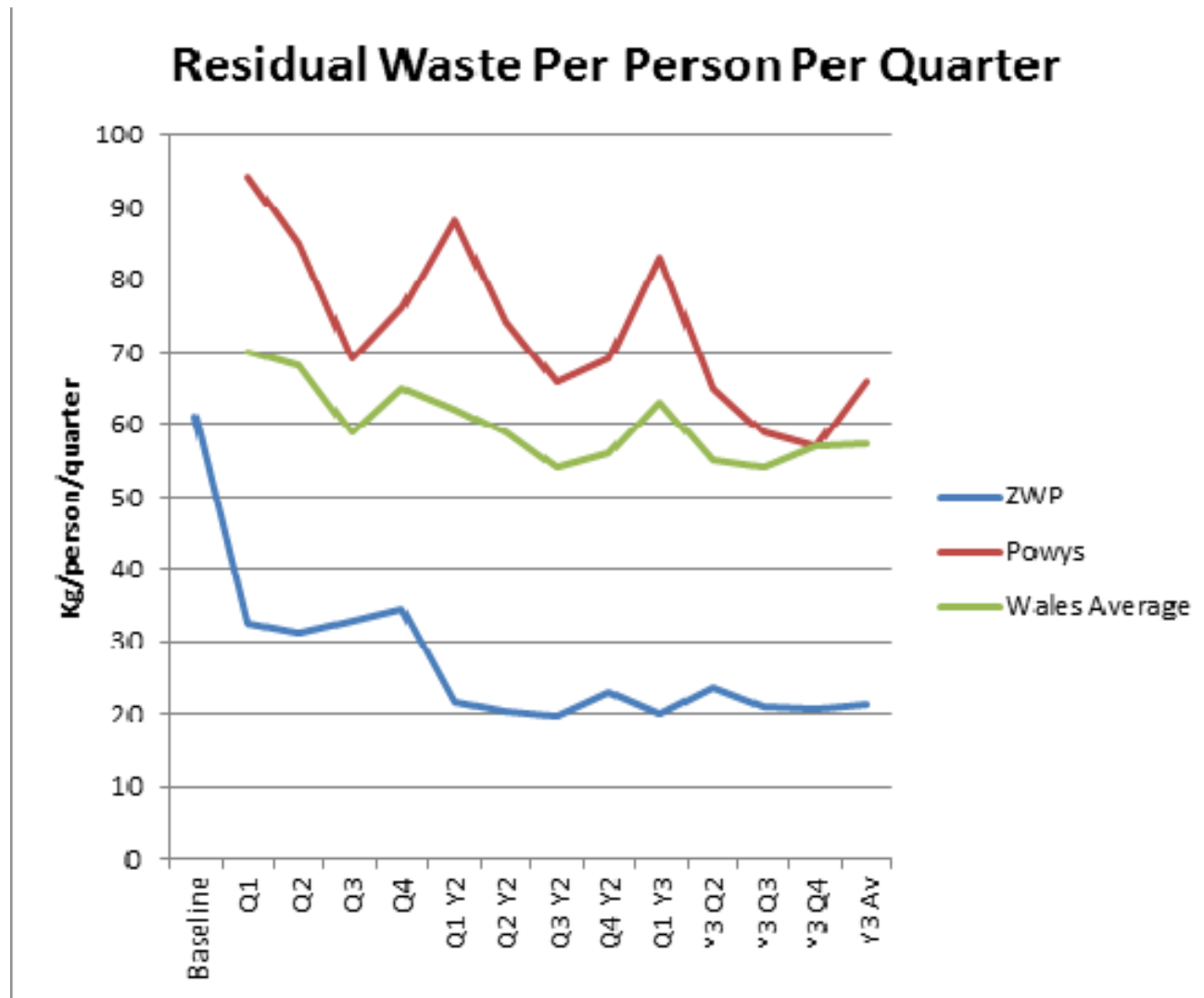
ISM implications for practice

- **Govt/lead organisation plays a convening role**
- **Build the community of practice first, then set goals**
- **‘The art of the possible’: stakeholders bought in first, then agree how to intervene (rather than develop intervention – eg. in the lab – then ‘sell’ it to delivery partners)**
- **Each label owner(s) pulls the levers they hold: change across the system will result (more like Transitions in Practice than Behaviour Change)**
- **Interventions will be multi-layered, even multi-stranded**
- **Calls for unorthodox evaluation: multi-method, mixed currencies (what is evidence?), controlled trials not possible at whole system level**
- **Remaining challenges inc. how to integrate findings; how to cost the interventions at the outset**

ISM applied to... Zero Waste Presteigne

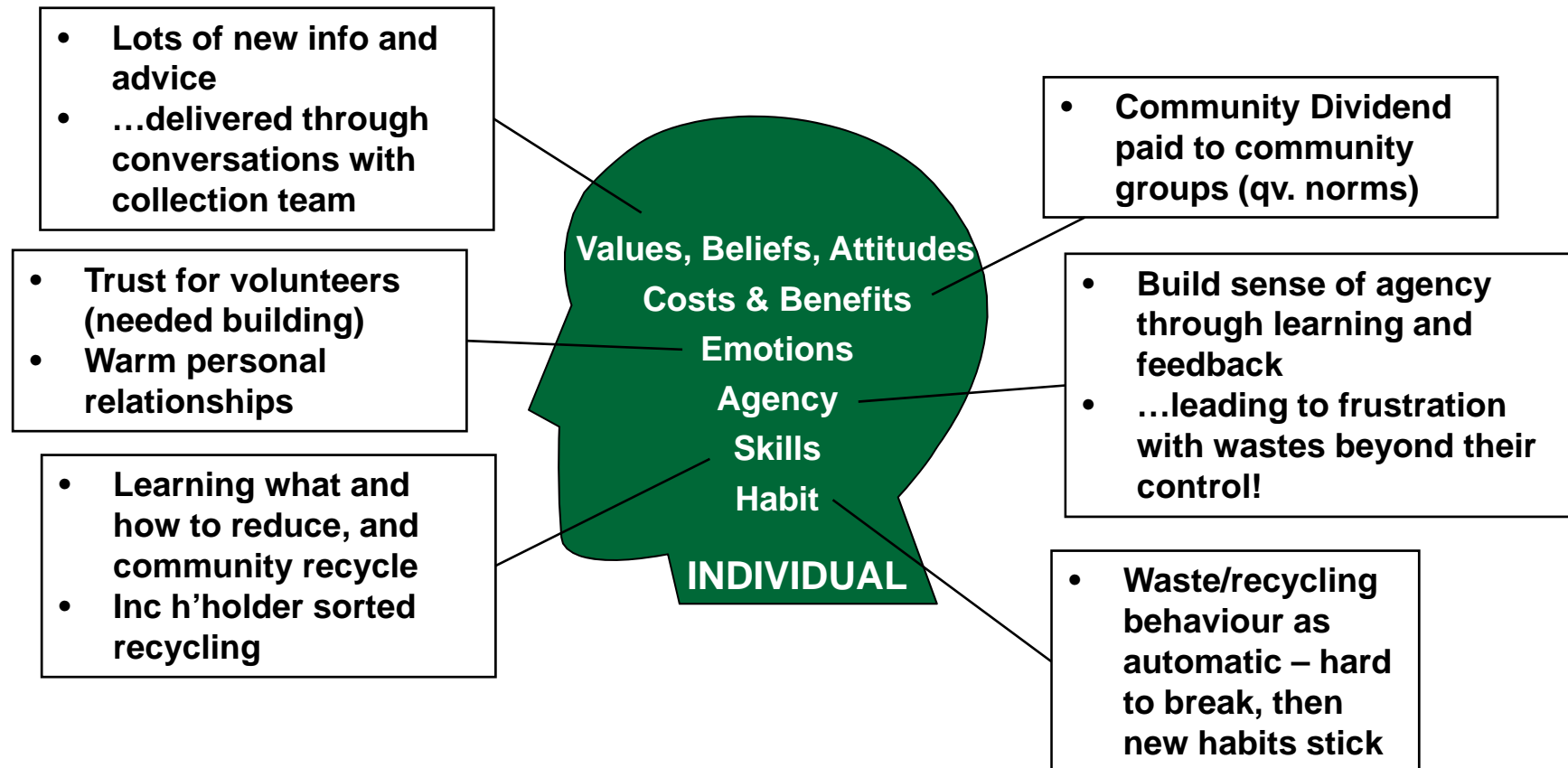


ISM applied to... Zero Waste Presteigne

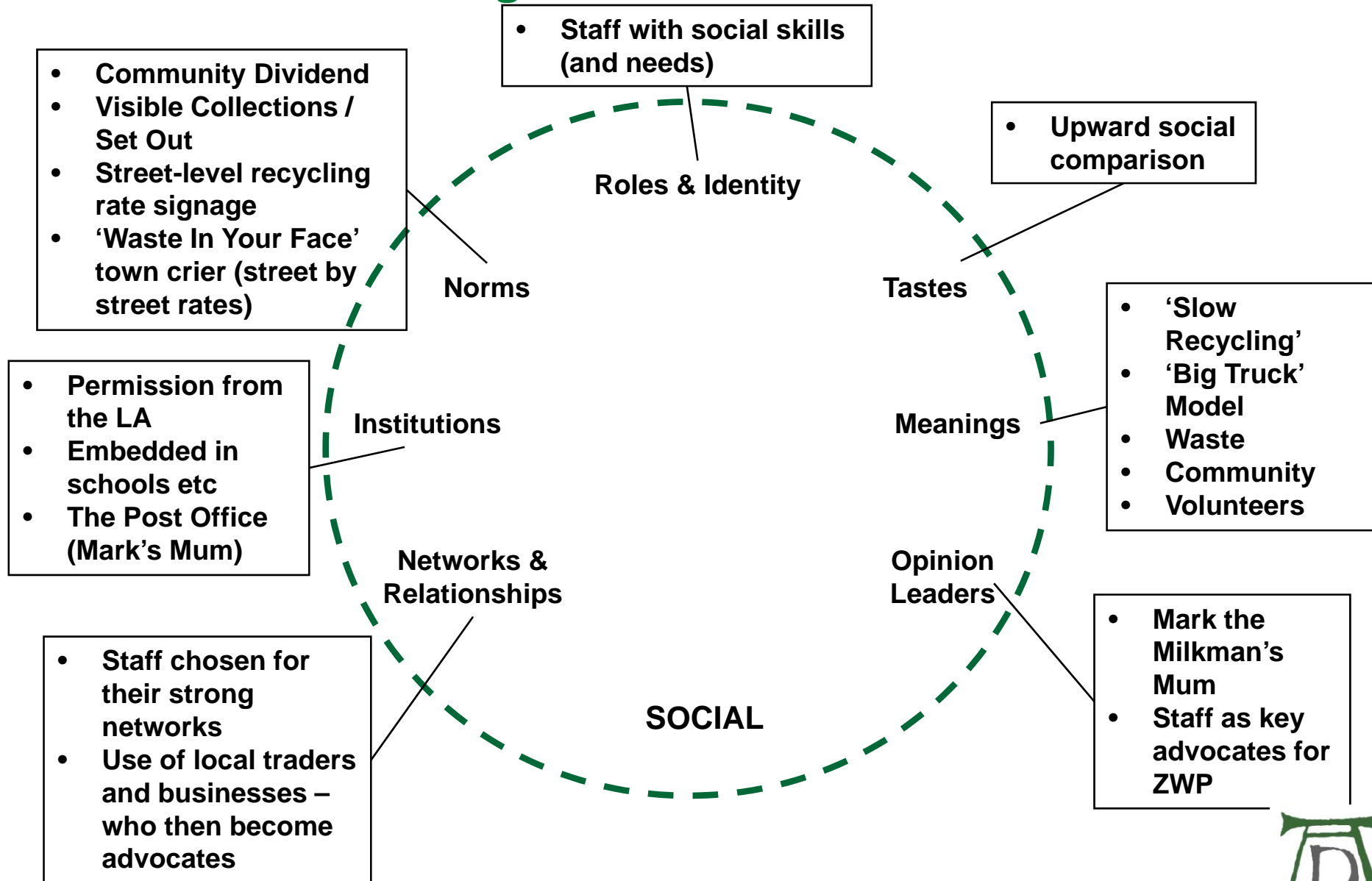


- ...and these effects endure at one year follow-up

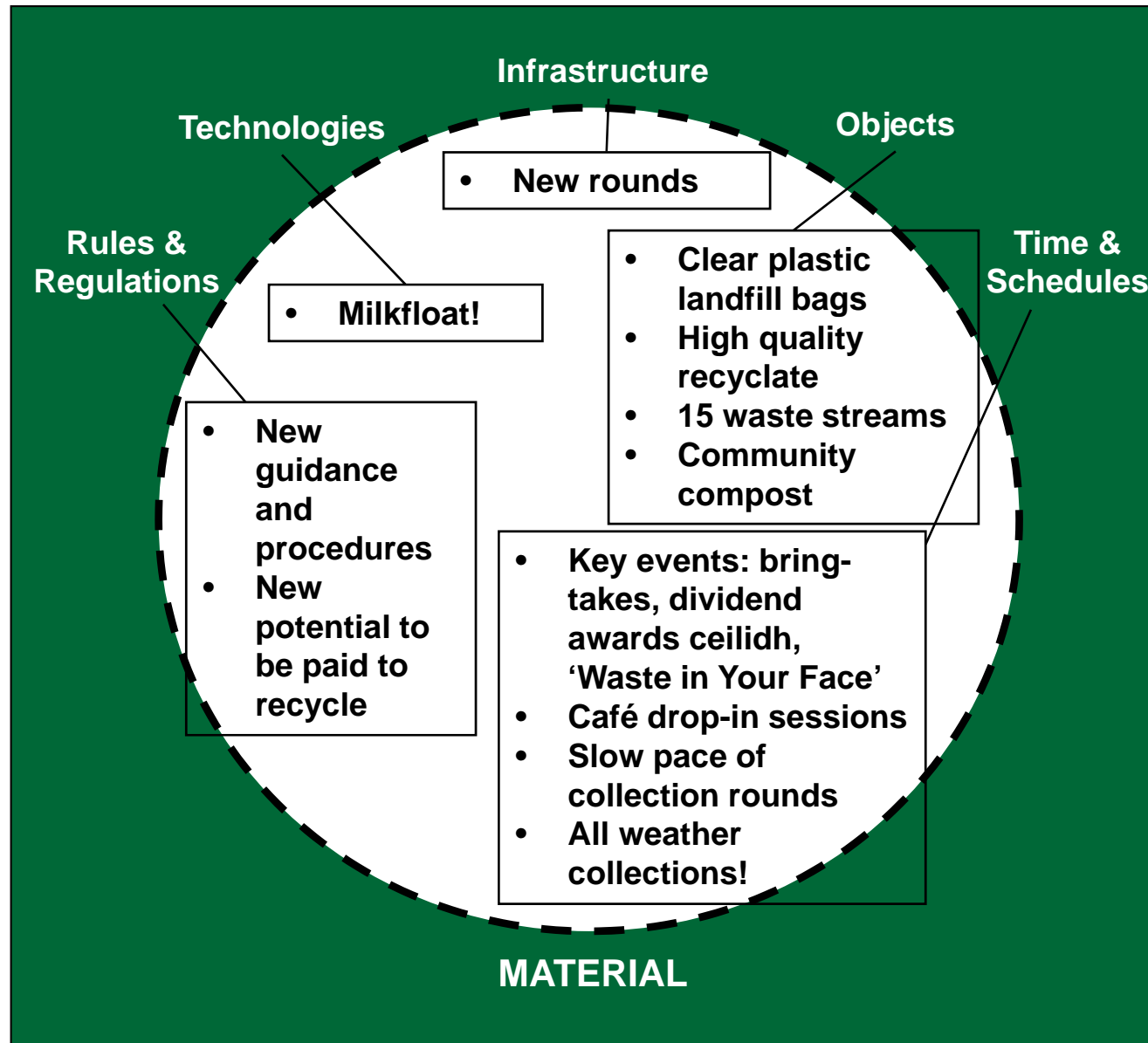
Zero Waste Presteigne: Individual Factors



Zero Waste Presteigne: Social Factors



Zero Waste Presteigne: Material Factors



Zero Waste Presteigne: ISM implications

- **ZWP validates ISM thinking: lasting change requires multi-layered interventions**
- **ISM validates ZWP: provides conceptual framework to articulate the programme and the evaluation findings**
- **A narrative still needed to integrate the results (plus £ saved to make business case)**
- **ZWP and ISM going 'beyond the individual': mapping whole system change**
- **Should aid translation and roll-out: but NB programme will be different everywhere (ZWA, ZWB, ZWC...)**
- **Opportunity to use ISM from the start, to build the stakeholder working group (CofP)**



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ISM User Guide

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/8511>

ISM Technical Guide

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/8606>