Beyond the knowledge deficit model: Changing environmental behaviors

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CA CA CA

20 September 2007 California Invasive Plant Council San Diego, California

↑ Increase

sales of invasive plants in nurseries

gardening with invasive plants

horticultural industry

gardeners

↓ Decrease

volunteering to remove invasive plants

general public

funding to manage invasive plants

legislators

Population targeted

Behavior change literatures

conservation psychology

community-based social marketing

public health

behavioral economics

environmental education

interpretation

Testing the knowledge deficit model

Behavior will change if people have the right information

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Testing the knowledge deficit model

Behavior will change if people have the right information

Results

The model is quite prevalent among communicators and quite ineffective in changing behavior

SMOKING!

Promoting Persuasion in Protected Areas A Guide for Managers

Developing strategic communication to influence visitor behaviour









An introduction to persuasive communication theory (after Sam Ham et al. 2007)

Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)

or

Petty & Cacciopo's Elaboration Likelihood Model of persuasion (ELM)

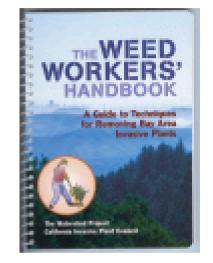
An alternative to the alternatives

The ABCs of interpretation

know your <u>Audience</u>

keep it <u>Basic</u>

remember the Context





Crafting better public outreach strategies and materials Asha Setty & Mary Petrilli Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy

10:30 AM, Ventana Room

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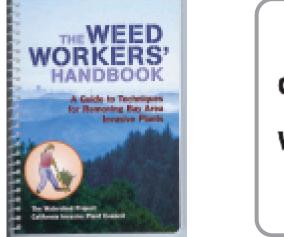
remember the <u>Context</u>

Incentives work

express Enthusiasm and Joy

Listen!

think **Strategically**





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↑ Increase

detecting early and responding rapidly

weed workers

setting clear management objectives

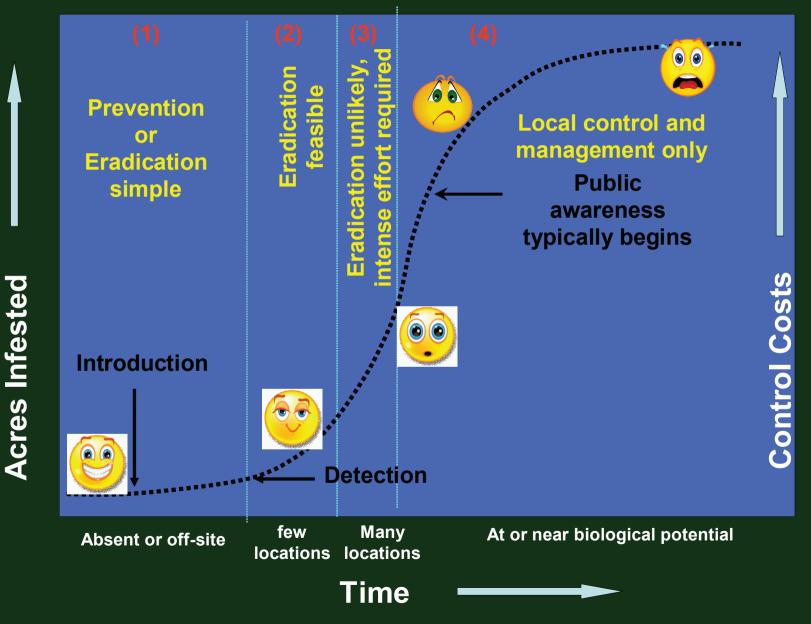
weed workers

↓ Decrease

measuring outputs rather than outcomes weed workers

spending so much time on widespread sp. weed workers

Weed Increase Over Time and Control Potential



information alone is ineffective

too much information is ineffective

too little information is ineffective

concise information about performance is powerful

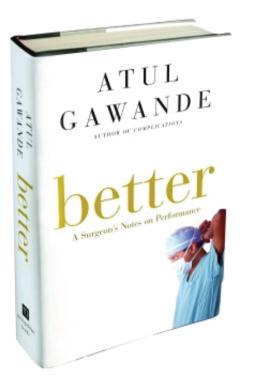
Improving our performance as weed workers

information alone is ineffective

too much information is ineffective

too little information is ineffective

concise information about performance is powerful



Atul Gawande *Better: A surgeon's notes on performance* (Metropolitan Books, 2007)



B.A.S. (Stanford), M.A. (Oxford)
M.D. (Harvard), M.P.H. (Harvard)
surgeon, Brigham & Women's Hospital
staff writer, *The New Yorker*2006 recipient, MacArthur Genius Award

"The Score" — Reducing newborn mortality

1930s — 1 in 150 pregnancies ended in the death of the mother 1950s — 1 in 2,000 pregnancies ended in the death of the mother

Performance improving

- 1930s 1 in 30 newborn infants died
- 1950s 1 in 30 newborn infants died
- 2000s 1 in 500 newborn infants die

Performance not improving Performance improving

What happened beginning in the 1950s that reduced newborn mortality rates?

"The Score" — Reducing newborn mortality

The Apgar Score (1953)

score of 0 to 10 at 1 minute and 5 minutes after birth

> **color** 0 if blue, 2 if pink

heart rate 0 if absent, 2 if >100/minute

respiration

0 if absent, 2 if crying

"It changed everything. It was practical and easy to calculate, and it gave clinicians at the bedside immediate feedback on how effective their care was." — Atul Gawande





An Apgar Score for surgery

"a 10-point surgical outcomes score"

estimated blood loss 0 if > 1 litre, 3 if < 300 ml

> lowest heart rate 0 if > 85 beats/min, 4 if < 55 beats/min

lowest mean arterial pressure [mmHg]

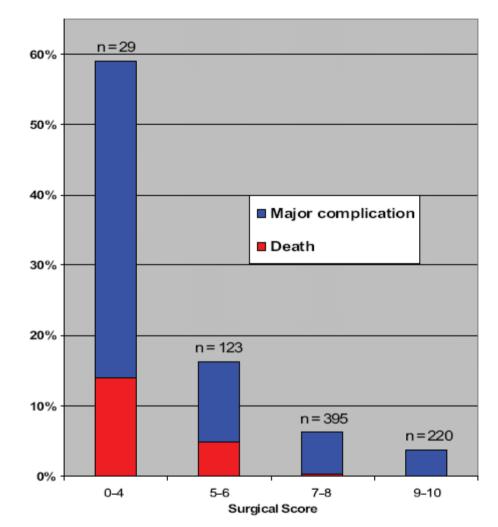


Figure 1. Thirty-day mortality and major complications for 767 patients undergoing general or vascular surgery, in relation to surgical scores. *p < 0.0001 for an association between surgical score and major complications, and for an association between surgical score and death.

Gawande et al. 2007 J Am Coll Surg

<u>% of populations of low-incidence invasive plant species eliminated</u> (Holloran 2006 *NZ Plant Prot*, Holloran 2006 *Cal-IPC Proc*)

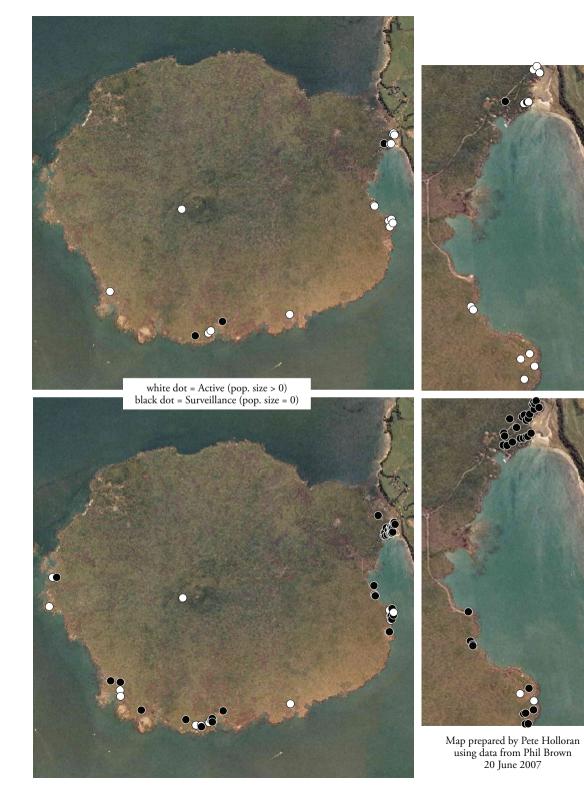
individuals removed

(many citations)

<u>cost per acre to achieve particular management objective</u> (Hyland & Holloran 2005 *Cal-IPC Proc*, Klein 2006 *Cal-IPC News*)

acres treated

(but see Dale & Gerlak 2007 Environ Management)



Low-incidence species targeted for elimination on Rangitoto Island, NZ

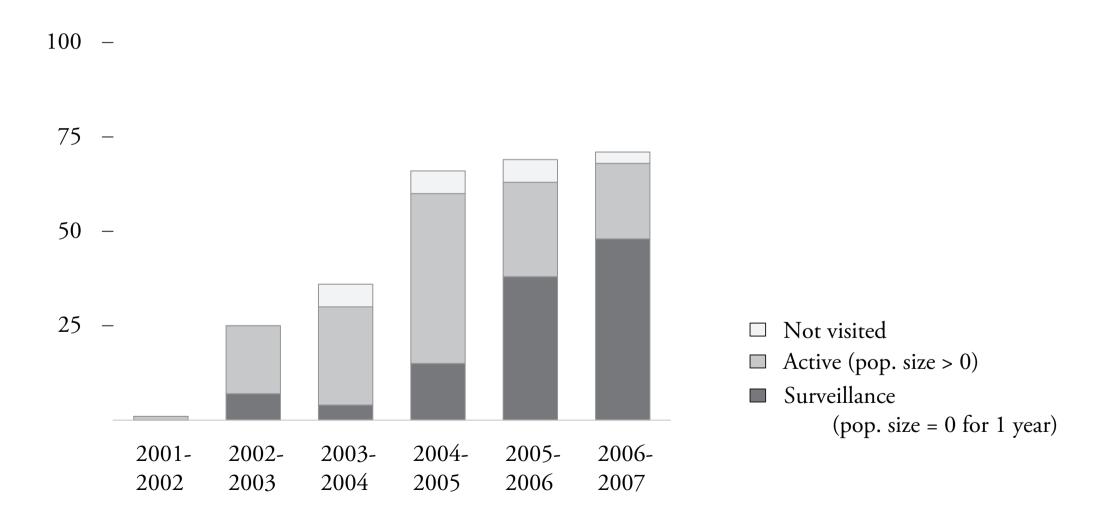
2003 (top)

2007 (bottom)

(inset of Islington Bay)

An effective performance measure

Number of low-incidence invasive plant populations targeted for eradication on Rangitoto



Percentage of all infestations that are eliminated (under Surveillance) for 26 low-incidence invasive plant species on Rangitoto. The last column on the right shows the absolute change in the percentage of eliminated infestations from FY2005-2006 to FY2006-2007.

Species	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005			% change over last year
Acacia baileyana	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acacia longifolia	-	0	0	0	50	50	0
Acacia mearnsii	-	0	0	0	0	0	0

[data for 21 species eliminated to improve legibility]

Tradescantia fluminensis Vinca major	0 -	0 50	50 0	50 50	50 0	100 100	50 100
Rangitoto Island mean	0	28	12	25	50	66	16
# of targeted species	1	17	19	24	26	26	n.a.
# of sites not visited	0	0	6	6	6	3	-50

The Goldilocks Challenge — Getting the information just right

\$500 cash award to the most effective concise summary of weed work performance

required no more than 2 pages real data across several years

recommended clearly specify management objectives focus on outcomes rather than outputs include cost or effort data

send entries to peteh@ucsc.edu by 1 Dec 2007

"Using [the Apgar score] required observation and documentation of the true condition of every baby. Moreover, even if only because doctors are competitive, it drove them to want to produce better scores—and therefore better outcomes—for the newborns they delivered." —Atul Gawande