

When self-report is not enough

Measuring unconscious behaviour change in response to a campaign designed to change where people brake at bends on country roads



Helen Angle – Kantar Public

“If we can’t evaluate it, we can’t run the campaign”

How did we get to this point?

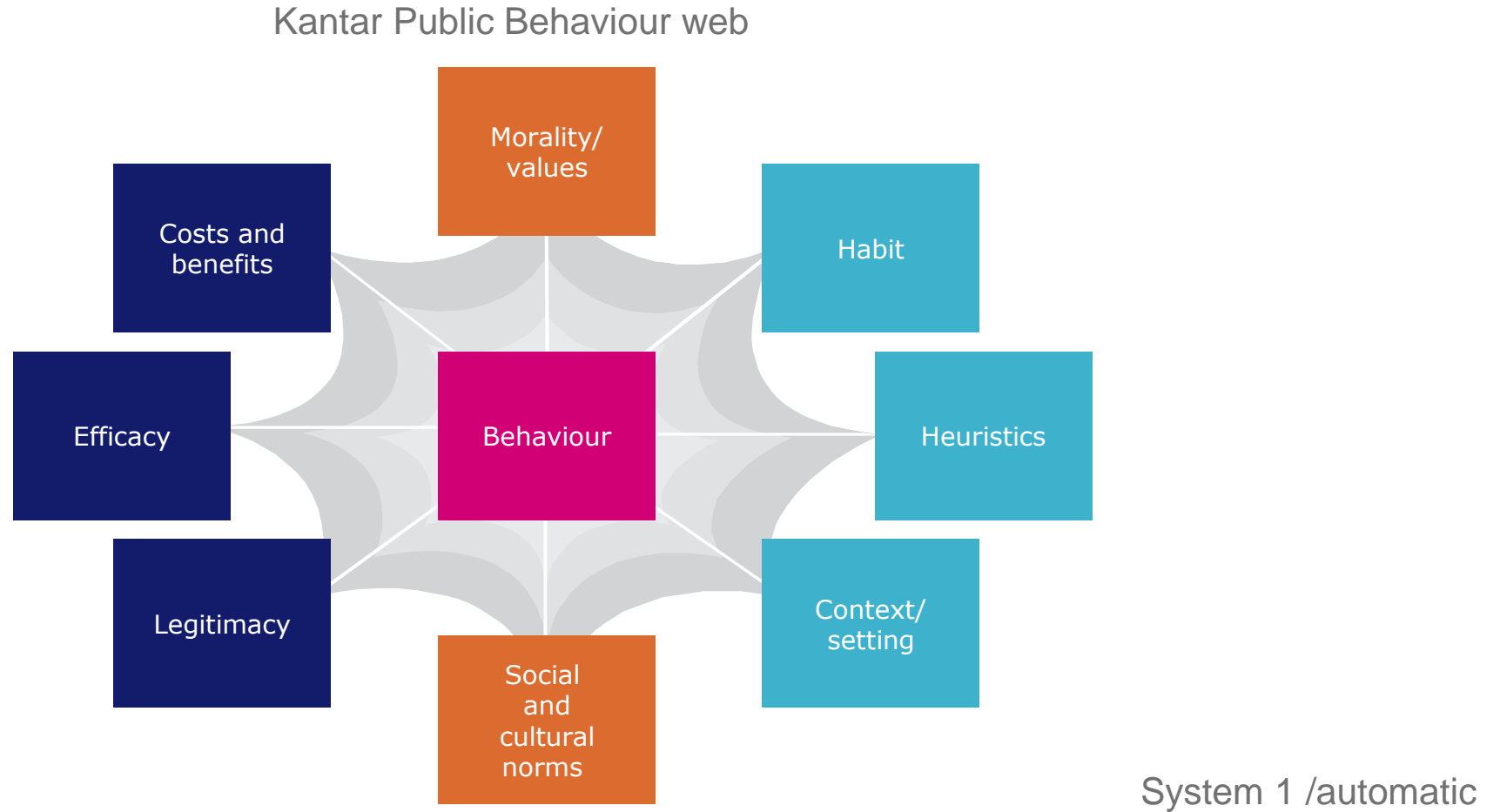
“If we can’t evaluate it, we can’t run the campaign”

Stricter Government guidelines mean funding for campaigns is not released unless there is a good evaluation plan to measure success

A workshop to explore behavioural influencers had highlighted the automatic nature of some driving behaviours, raising questions around how to measure success

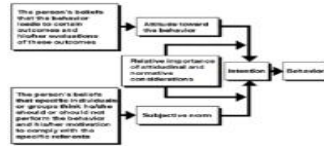
Identified the need to expand beyond traditionally used surveys to supplement the data

Used workshop to think about road safety campaigns in terms of behavioural influencers used

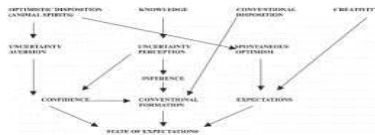


TNS Behaviour Web distils constructs from most commonly used behavioural theories

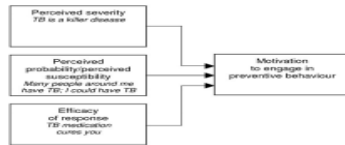
Theory of Reasoned Action (Fishbein)



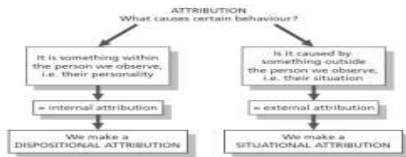
Cognitive dissonance theory (Festinger)



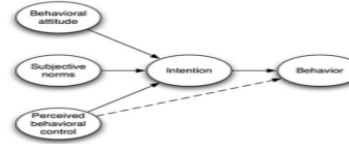
Protection motivation theory (Rogers)



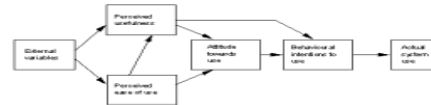
Attribution theory (Heider)



Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen)



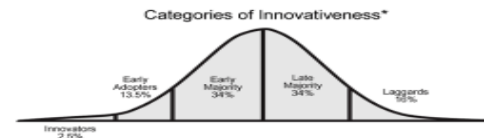
Theory of Trying (Bagozzi & Warshaw)



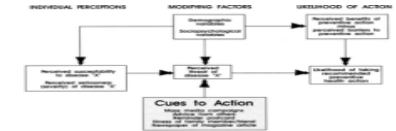
Theory of Interpersonal Behaviour (Triandis)



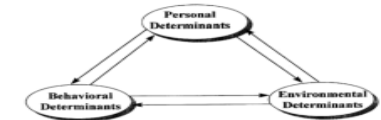
Diffusion theory (Rogers)



Health Belief model (Becker)



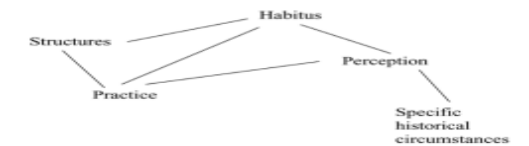
Social learning theory (Bandura)



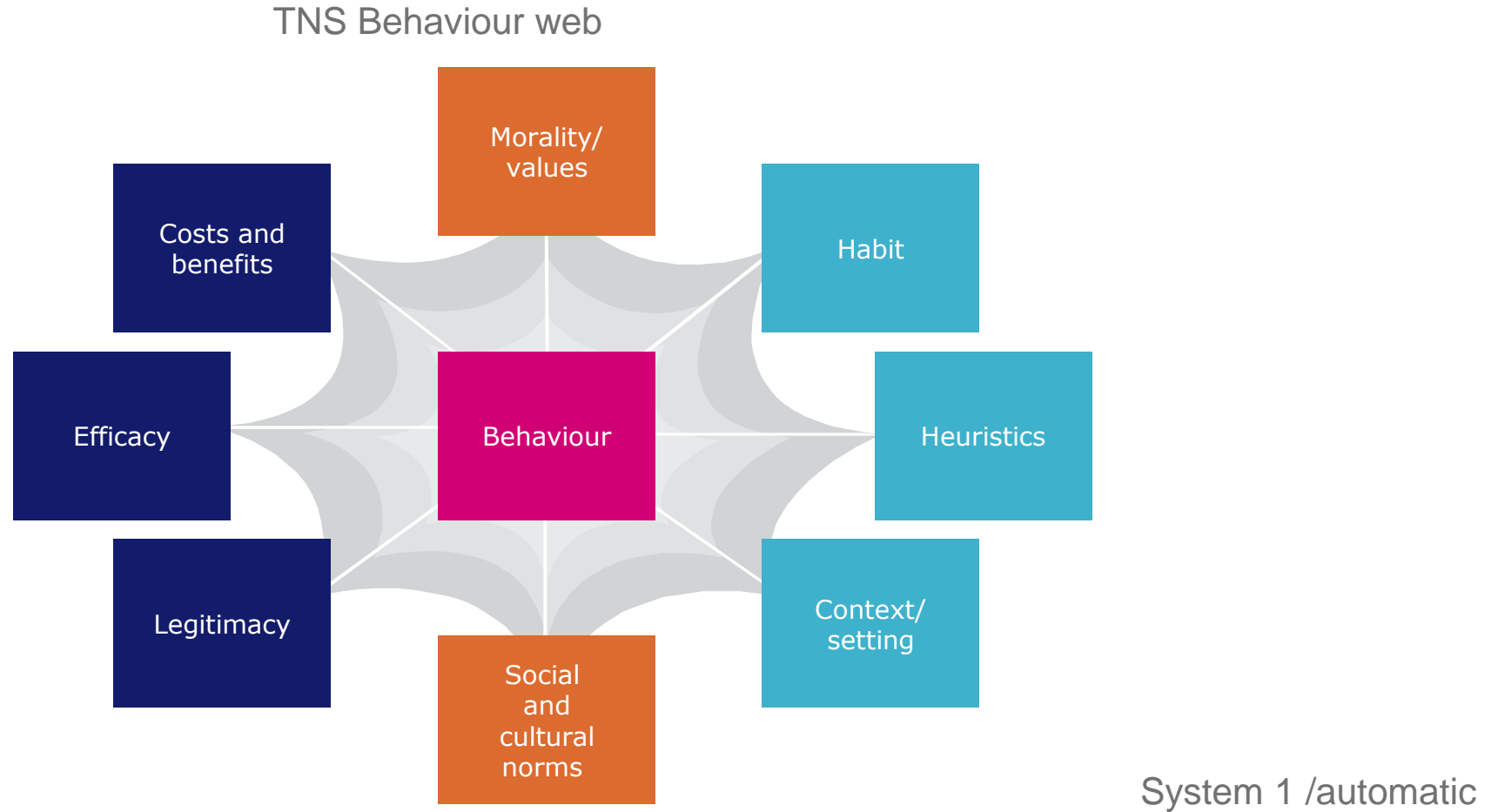
Social influence theory (Kelly & Thibaut)



Social capital theory (Bourdieu)



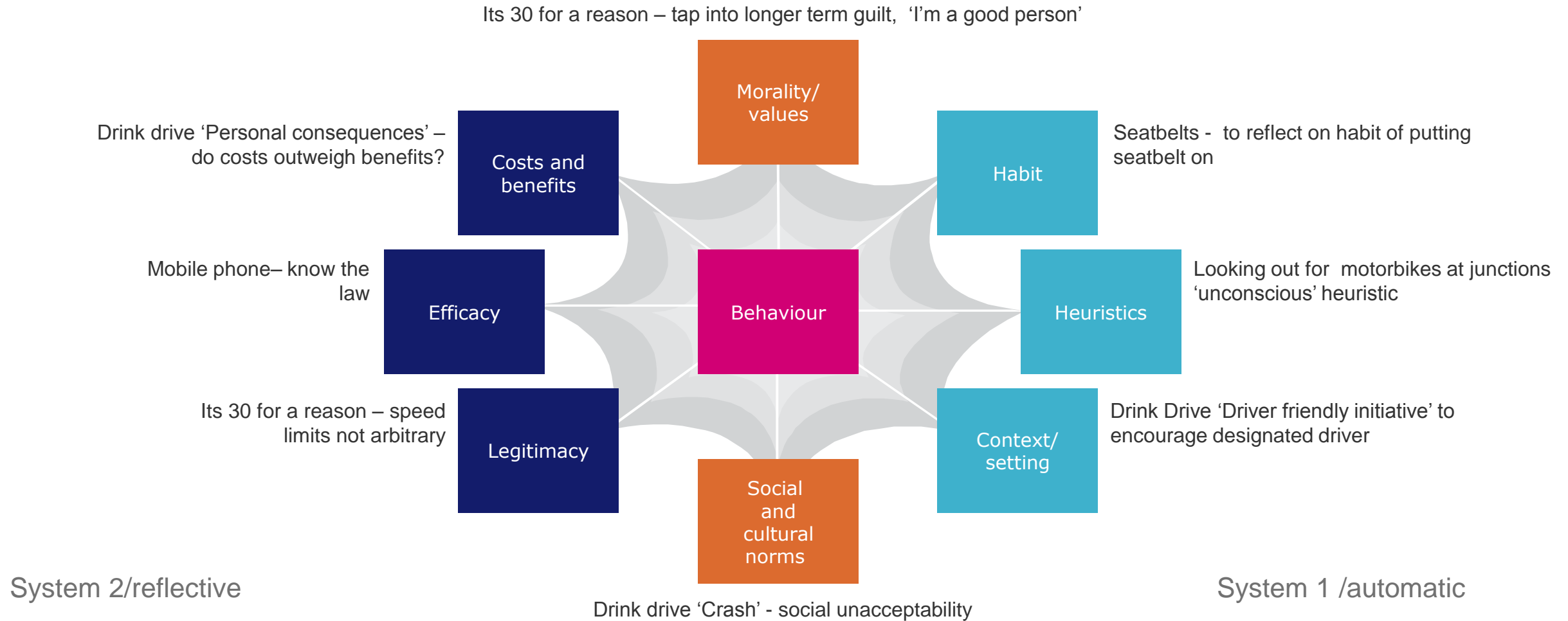
Used workshop to think about road safety campaigns in terms of behavioural influencers used



System 2/reflective

System 1 /automatic

Workshop had identified some road safety campaigns are easier to evaluate than others depending on influencers



Automatic behaviour was a key issue for the Country Roads campaign



Country Roads – The campaign issue

Country roads account for 60% of annual road deaths but only 40% of actual traffic. The risk of dying on a rural road is twice as high

Loss of control whilst driving around a bend is the factor most commonly cited in accidents on country roads and it is 17-35 men most involved

Single action identified to address this – braking as approaching a bend rather than when on it



The campaign solution

Campaign to dramatise the dangers of hidden hazards

Message

*'Brake before the bend, not
on it'*



The evaluation challenge



Why is some behaviour so hard to measure in a survey?

We can't remember

We are fooling ourselves

We don't want to admit it to others

We are not aware in the first place



Braking before bends is something we are not consciously aware of

We can't remember

We are fooling ourselves

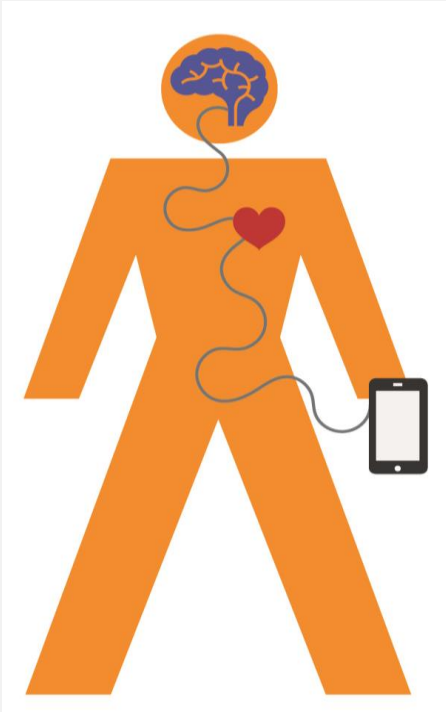
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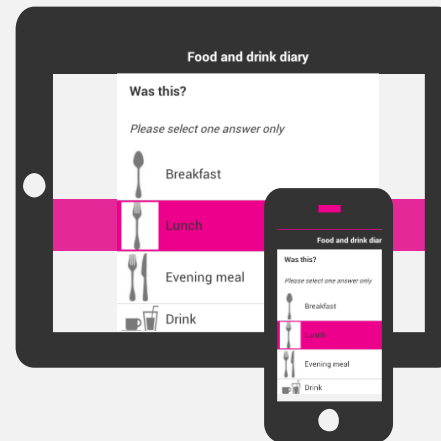


Methods we have used to supplement survey data

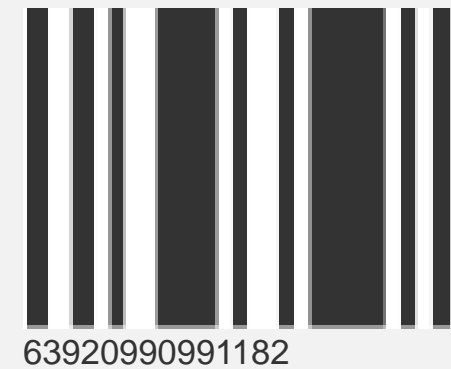
Passive behaviour measurement



Collecting in the moment information



Linking to big data



We turned to technology to provide solution

Partnership between TNS and eye square



Summary original research approach in 2014



Quantitative pre and post advertising survey:

Online survey amongst drivers pre and post the campaign to measure awareness, take out, knowledge, attitudes and reported behaviour

750 general population drivers at each wave, of which 250 young male drivers aged 17-35



To investigate actual behaviour change:

GPS tracking inserted into the cars of 30 males aged 18-35 who drive on country roads regularly, for a period of a week pre campaign and a week post campaign

Changes in actual behaviour analysed from multiple angles

Behaviour tracking – 4 parts to the process



1. Driver Behaviour Tracking

Tracking the driving behaviour of 30 Young Male Drivers.
From 1st October to 8th October 2014 (Pre Campaign Launch)



2. Driver Behaviour Tracking

Tracking the driving behaviour of 30 Young Male Drivers.
From 3rd November to 10th November 2014 (Post Campaign Launch)



Survey & Exposure

All drivers completed an online survey asking about free & aided recall of the campaign – then exposed to campaign as part of 6 ad reel – recall questions asked again.



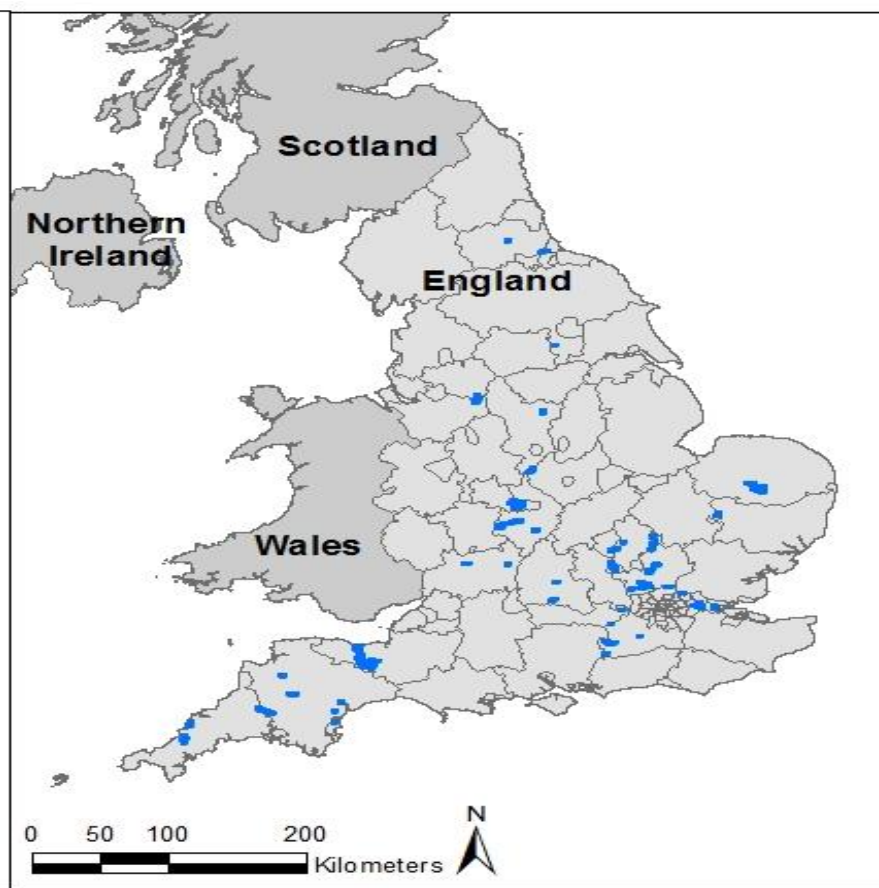
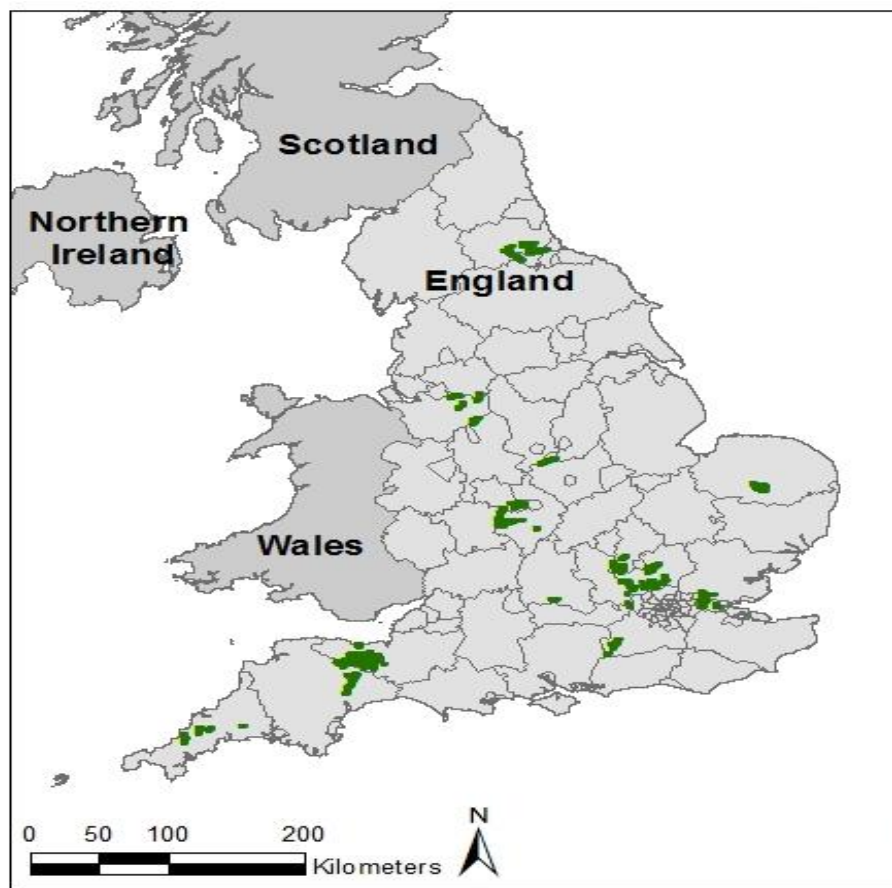
Survey

Drivers completed a final online survey. Had they seen or heard the campaign elsewhere & whether they thought the campaign had affected their driving, and how?

Comparable country roads driven in Pre-Launch and Post waves

Pre

Post



A total of 2074 different bends compared



50% drove the same country route

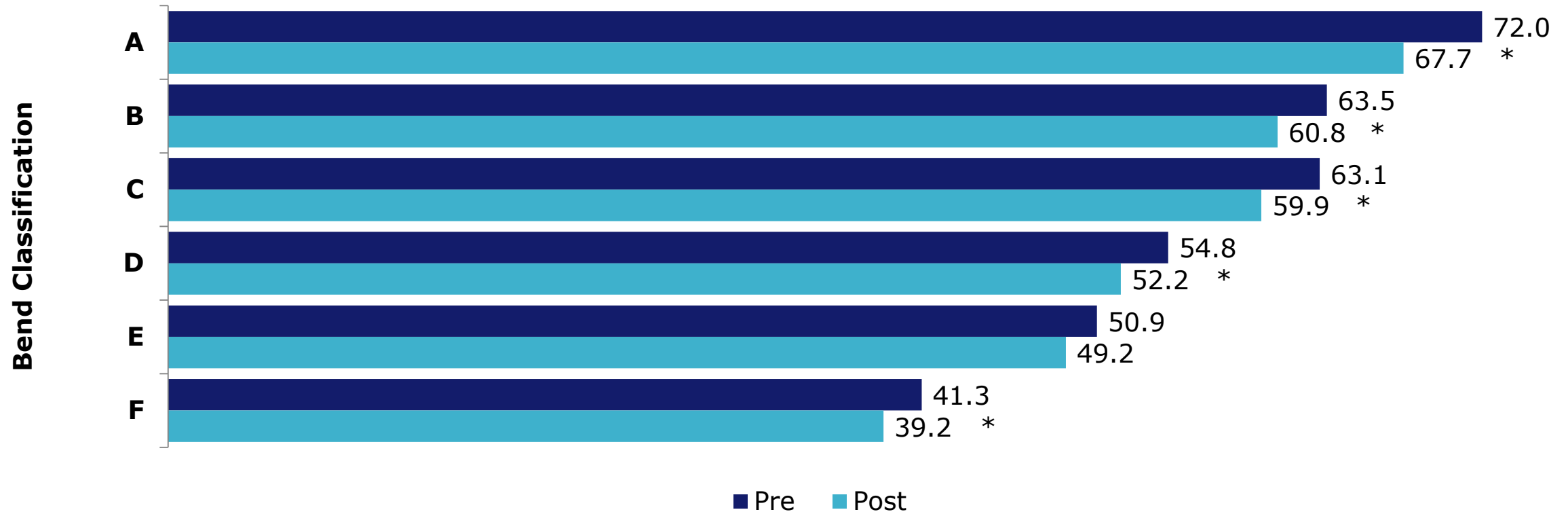
Not all bends are created equal, 6 classifications of bends used

Bend Class	Radius in metres
A	≥ 506
B	≥ 321 and ≤ 505
C	≥ 206 and ≤ 320
D	≥ 126 and ≤ 205
E	≥ 61 And ≤ 125
F	< 61

Provided by the Florida Department of Transportation
Transportation FDo. Curvature Class Ranges. Florida Department of Transportation; [cited 2014 Nov 12]; Available from:
http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/statistics/curvaturehelp/Curvature_Extension_Help.htm

The average speed on country roads when cornering started was significantly slower in the Post-launch phase

Velocity km/h



*indicates difference from all respondents with statistical significance at 95%

Drivers started decelerating earlier in the Post-launch phase on most types of bends on country roads, particularly the tighter bends (D, E & F) where visibility around the bend is most likely to be reduced



Bend Type

A Decelerated Earlier in Post



B No difference

C Decelerated Earlier in pre

D Decelerated Earlier in Post



E Decelerated Earlier in Post



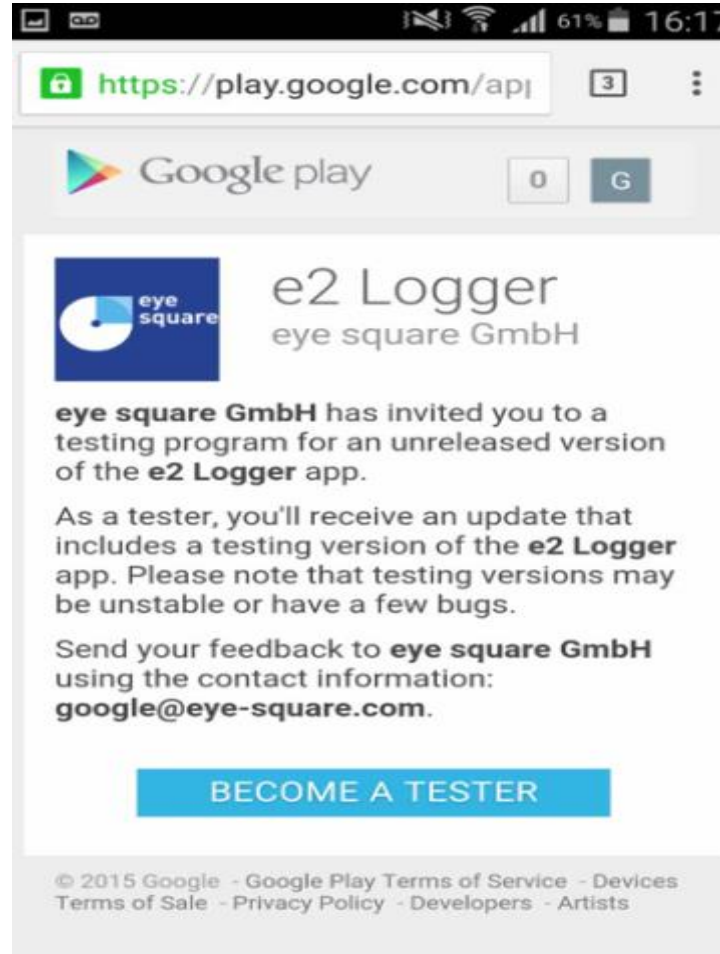
F Decelerated Earlier in Post



How the evaluation evolved

2015 saw move to mobile app based method

60 drivers provided 13 weeks of data



- GPS Tracking
- Video/Picture recording
- App Installed on drivers own Mobile phones
- No interference with everyday driving
- No external storage device necessary
- No images or audio of inside the car recorded
- Power supply via cigarette lighter socket
- Automatically uploads data via Wi-Fi

2016 saw return to GPS and Dashcams to supplement survey data



- Less reliance on participant (to turn on equipment)
- Less attrition
- Easier/cheaper to recruit
- Smaller samples but more comprehensive in terms of journeys covered - especially local journeys

Triangulation



Media metrics

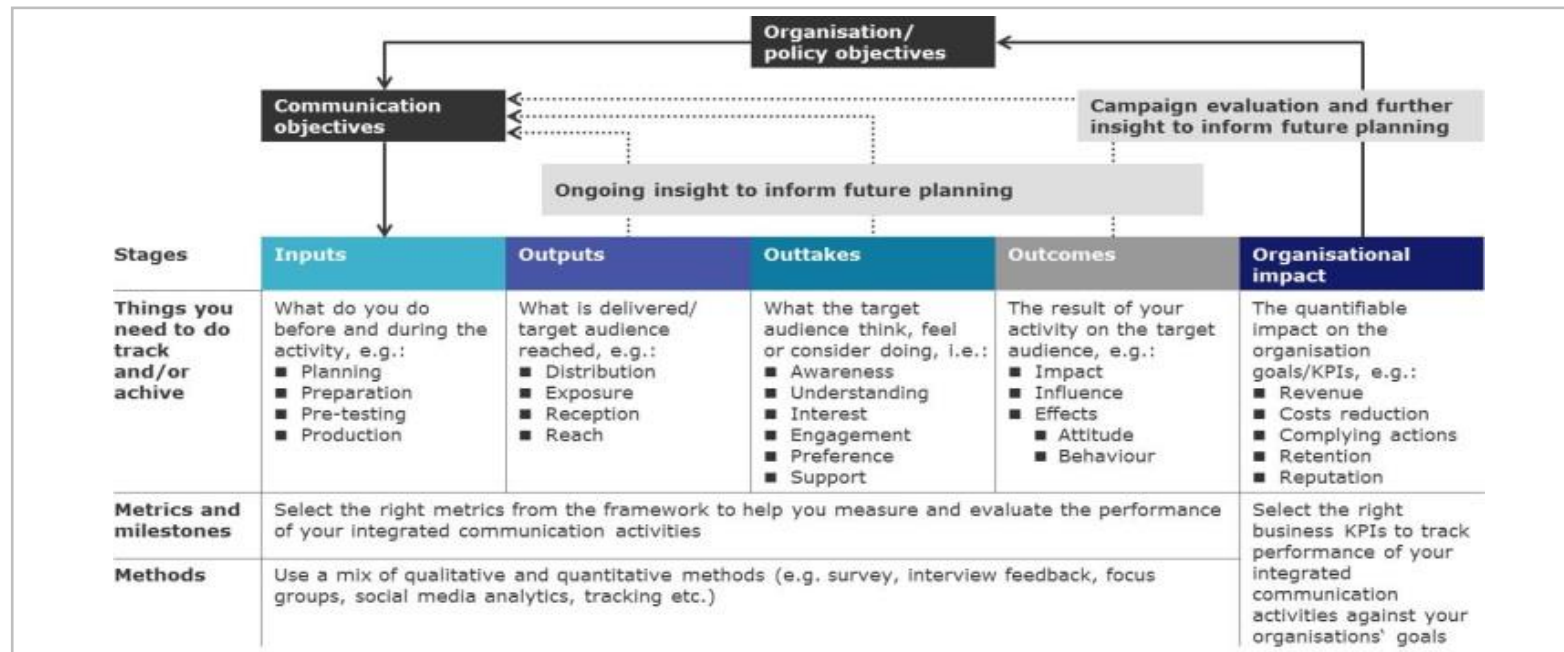


Survey data



Tracking data

Evaluation framework



In conclusion

Behavioural science is highlighting limits to self reported behaviour

Technology is offering new solutions to provide more holistic evaluation

More opportunities are coming all the time, particularly in scaling up

Don't underestimate the importance (and challenge) of triangulation

Questions?

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