



Applying systems-based behaviour change theory to rapid interventions

Changing behaviour in school systems in Syria



Systems-based behaviour change theory in rapid interventions

Setting the scene



- FCDO-funded education programme in Syria
- Safe, inclusive, and quality learning opportunities to children, while supporting education actors to effectively manage education;
- Uses research to test concepts for scale-up.

- Negative discipline is frequently used
- Questionable perceptions of what a 'negative behaviour' from a child is
- Need for support from peers

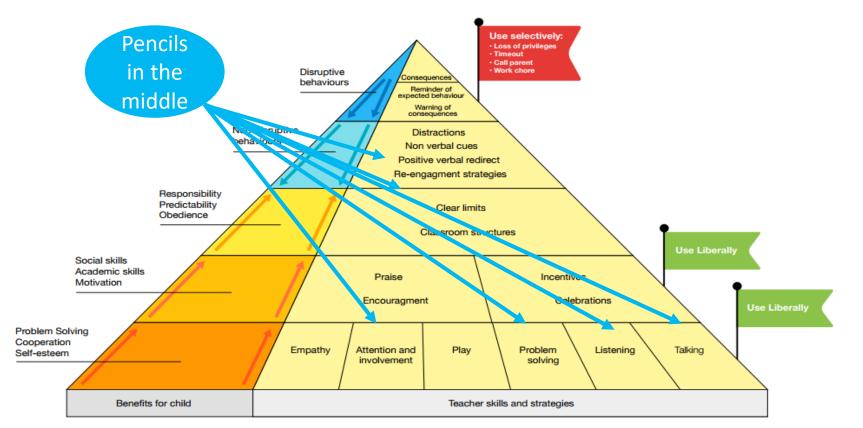




100

Positive discipline

Figure 5: The Incredible Years Teaching Pyramid®



Adapted from Webster-Stratton, C. and Reid, M. J. (2001) Incredible Years Teacher Training Program: Content, Methods and Processes (Facilitator Manual), Seattle.





What types of student behaviours result in teacher discipline? What do teachers perceive to be the causes underpinning these student behaviours?



To what extent do participating teachers take up specific techniques introduced in each cycle?



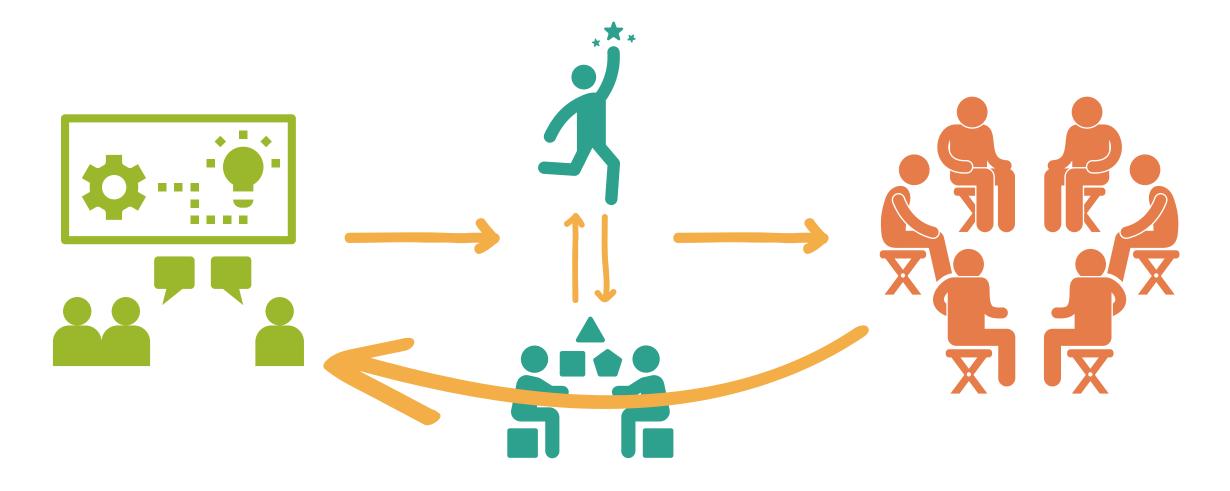
Which factors influence teacher uptake and continued use? Why?



To what extent does participation in programme activities influence teacher attitudes about the use of negative discipline? Why?



Research Approach



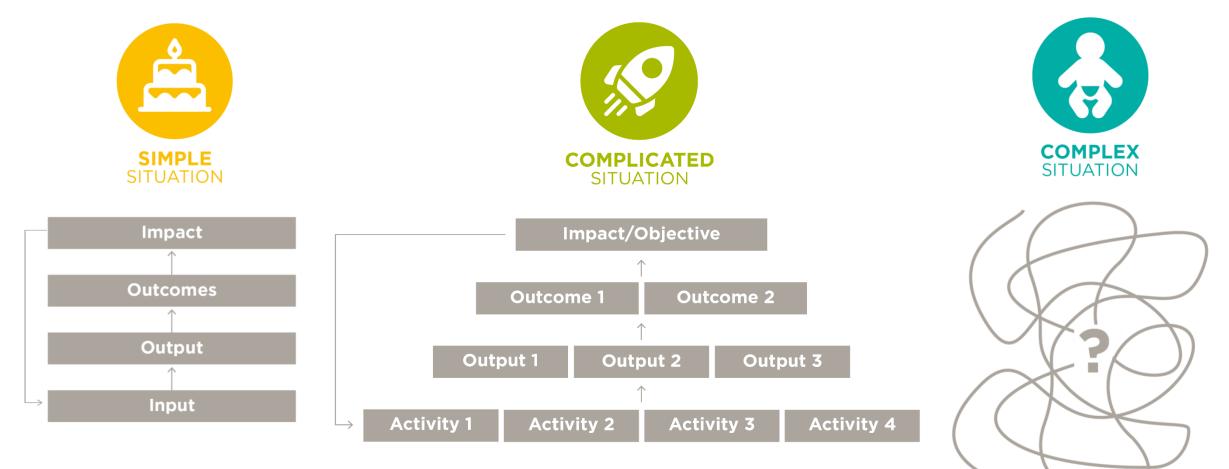


Systems-based behaviour change theory in rapid interventions

The theory: complexity defined



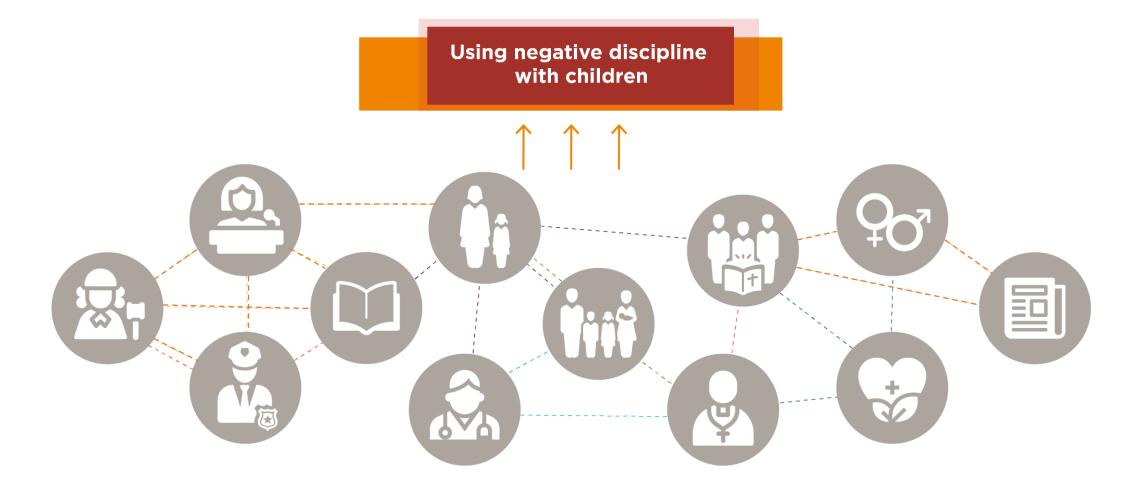
Behaviour change is Complex





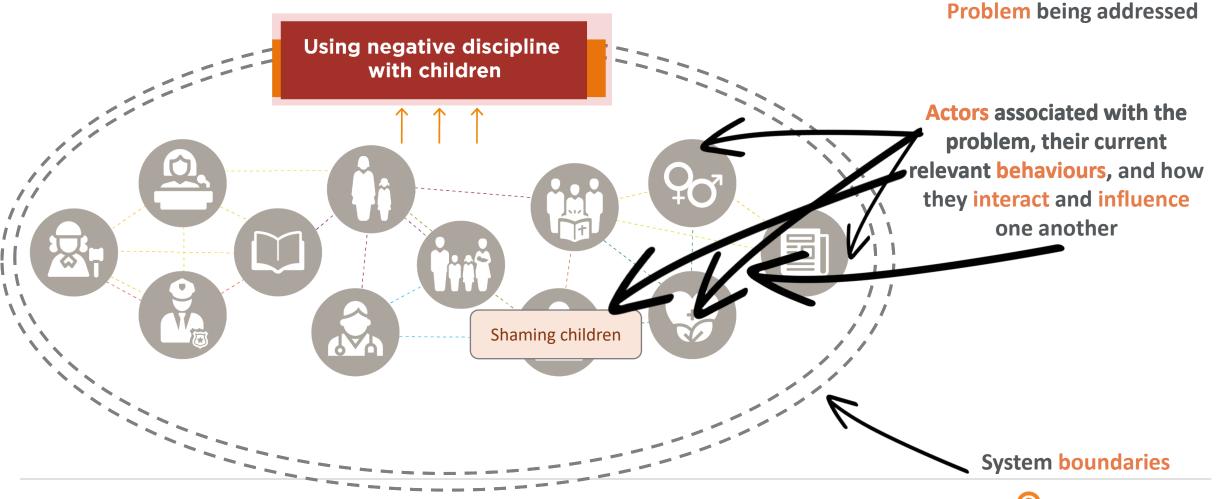


Systemic problems from behavioural systems



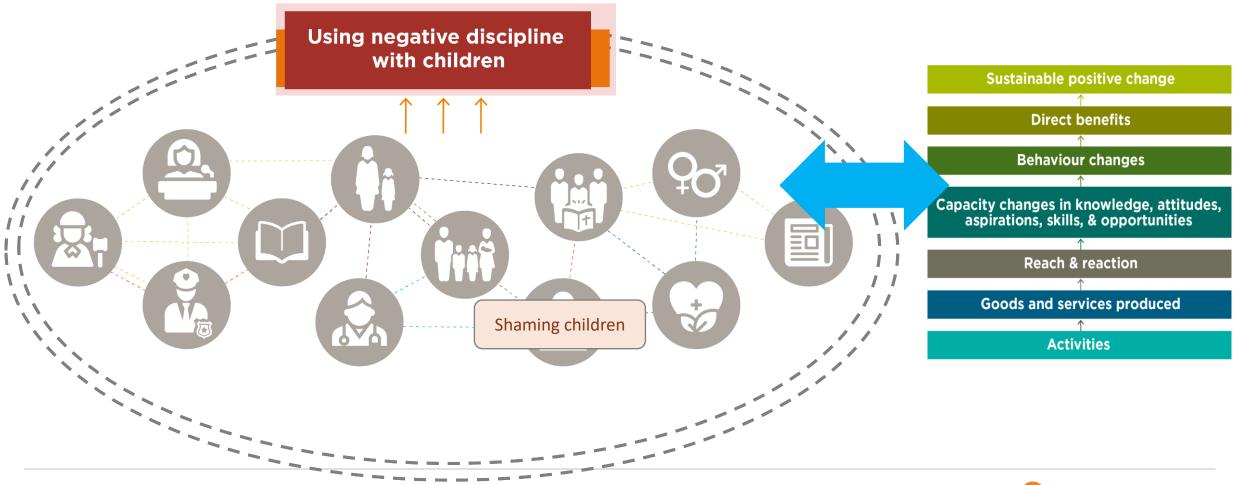


Actor-Based Representation of System Dynamics

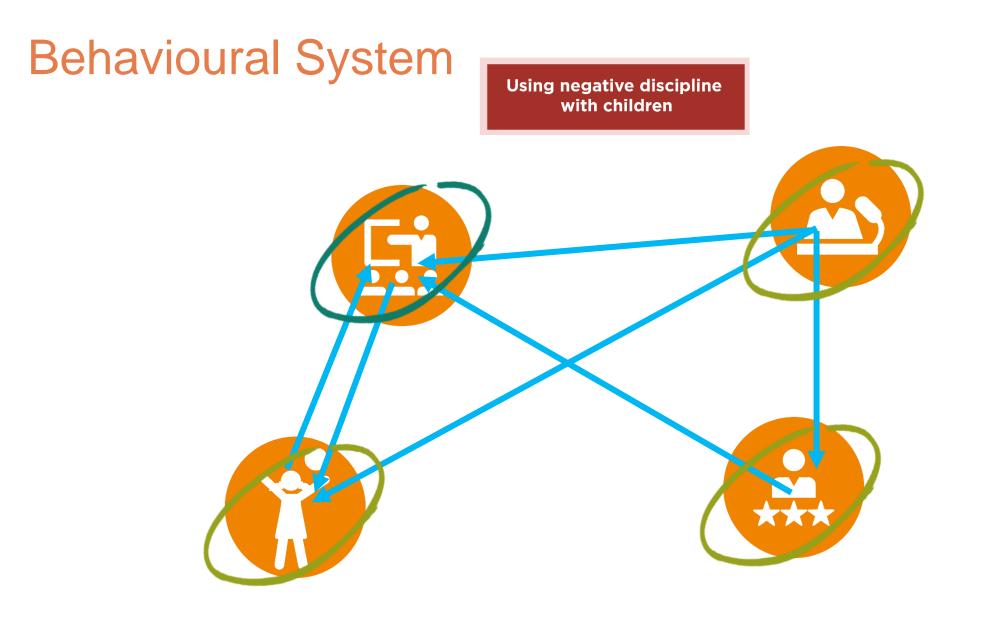




Actor-Based Representation of System Dynamics

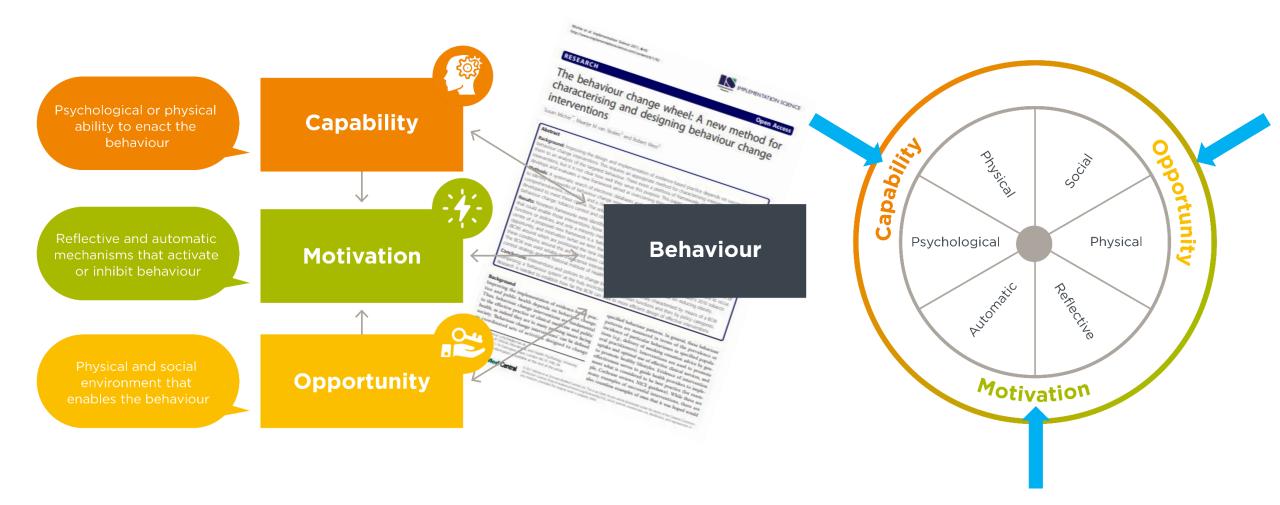








Behaviour Change



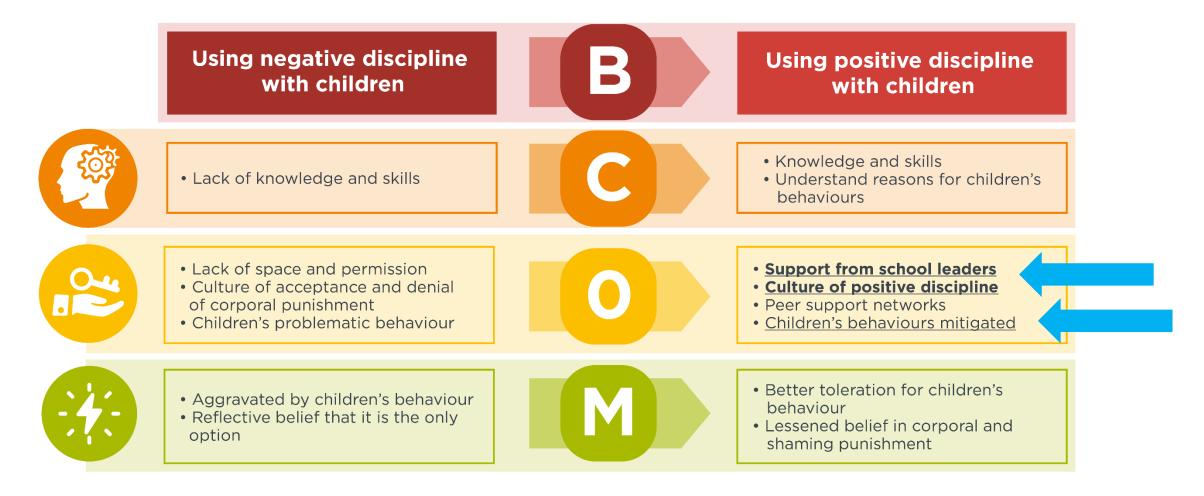


Behaviour Change: Let me Make you a Cup of Tea...

Capability	Is it a capability issue? Do I not know how to make a cup of tea or use a kettle?]		
Opportunity	Is it an opportunity issue? Do I not have access to a kettle or teabag (physical opportunity)? Is it taboo for me as a woman to drink tea, or does my workplace not have a structure permitting tea drinking (social opportunity)?		Behaviour	Not drinking tea
Motivation	Is it a motivation issue? Do I not want to drink tea? Do I not see the value in it?			



Underlying Behavioural Theory: Teachers



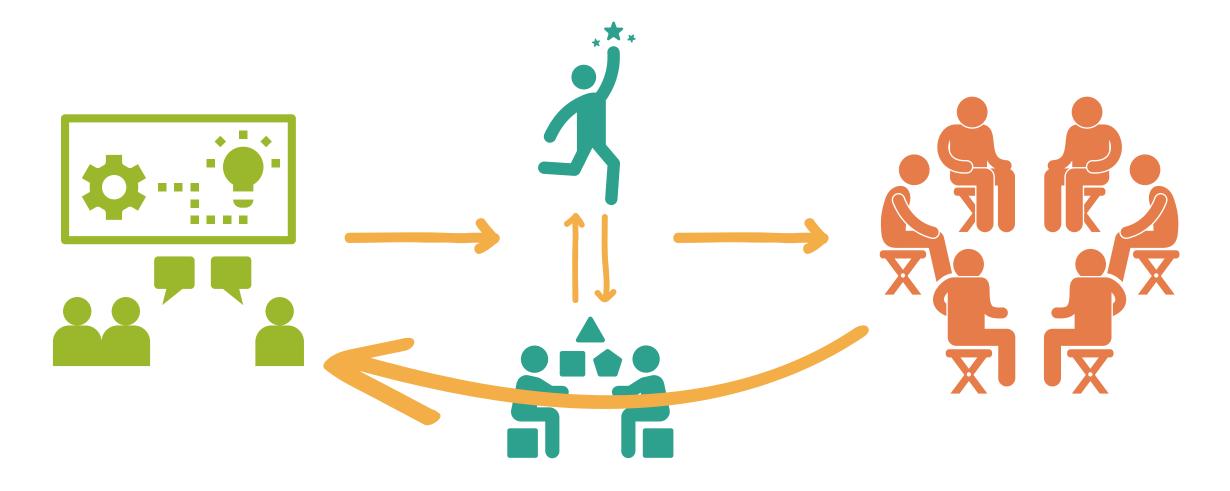


Systems-based behaviour change theory in rapid interventions

The theory in practice

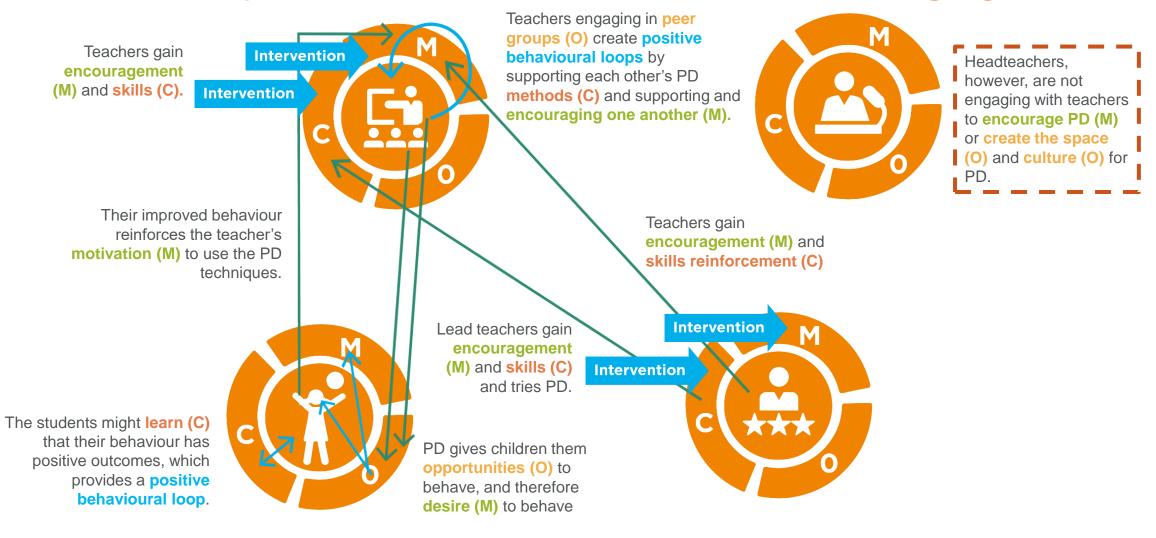


Research Approach





Behavioural System Prior to Head Teacher Engagement



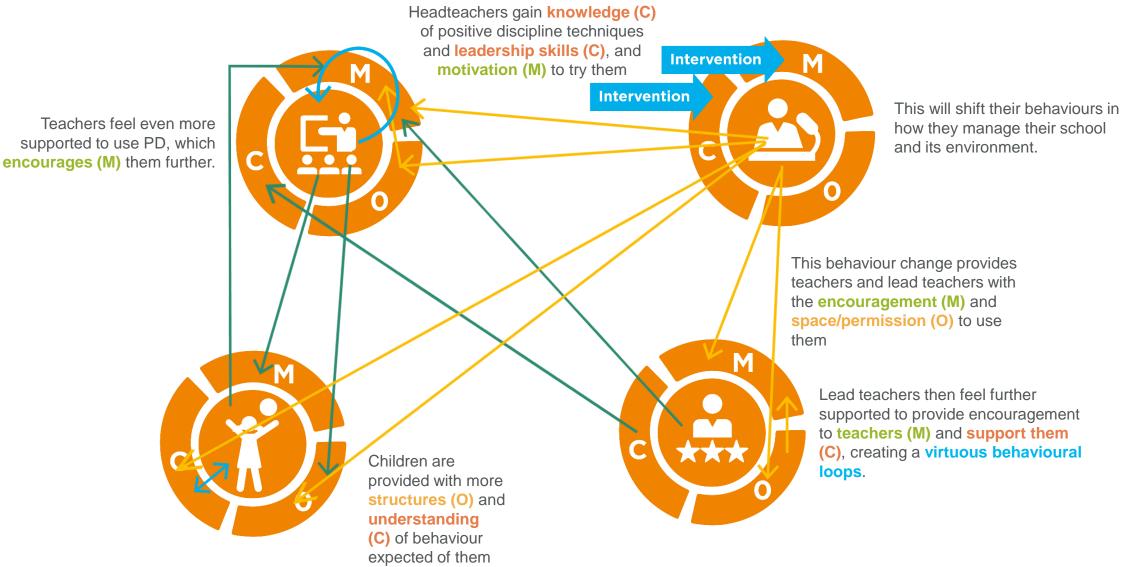


Underlying Behavioural Theory: Teachers

Using negative discipline with children	B	Using positive discipline with children
 Lack of knowledge and skills 	Changed through workshops and learning circles	 Knowledge and skills Understand reasons for children's behaviours
 Lack of space and permission Culture of acceptance and denial of corporal punishment Children's problematic behaviour 	Changed through workshops and training for <u>other</u> <u>school actors</u> , peer support, learning circles	 <u>Support from school leaders</u> <u>Culture of positive discipline</u> Peer support networks <u>Children's behaviours mitigated</u>
 Aggravated by children's behaviour Reflective belief that it is the only option 	Changed through workshops and learning circles	 Better toleration for children's behaviour Lessened belief in corporal and shaming punishment



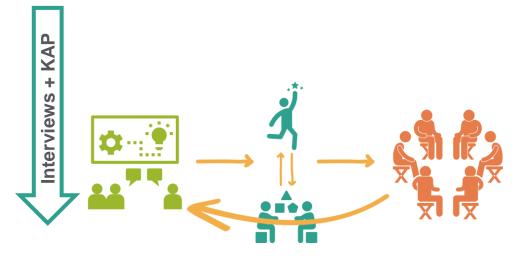
Behavioural System: Future State after Head Teacher Inclusion

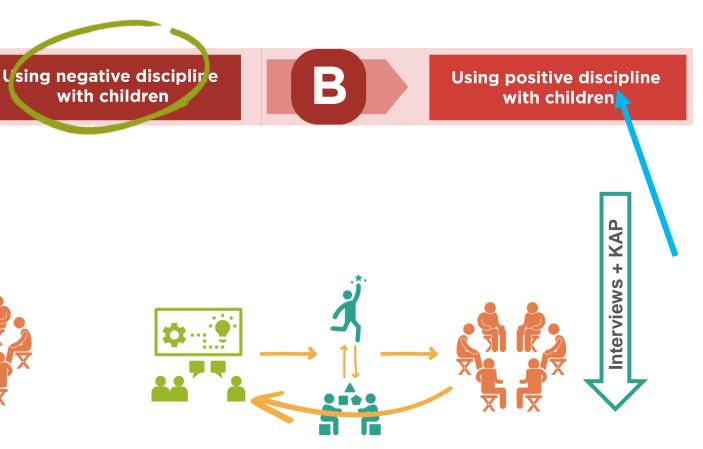




Research Approach: testing the COM-B theory

- Baseline:
 - RQ 1: group interviews
 - RQ 2: KAP questionnaire
 - RQ 4: KAP questionnaire







Research Approach: New Methods

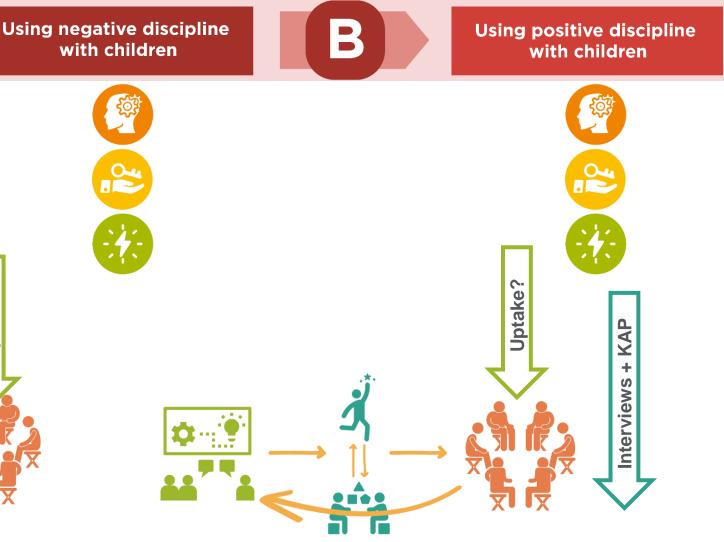
Uptake?

- Snowden 2012
- Self-signifying questions
 - Quick to fill in,
 - Quick to translate,
 - Less fatiguing,
 - Less prompting

KAP

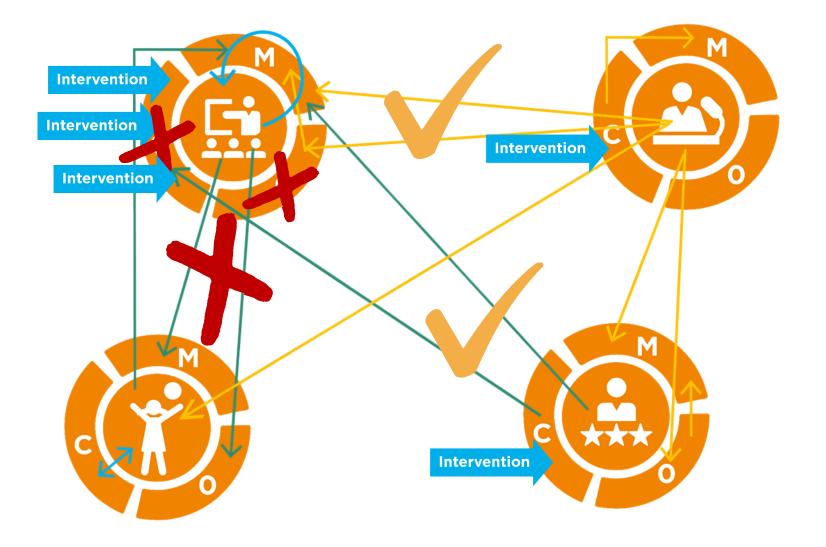
+

Interviews



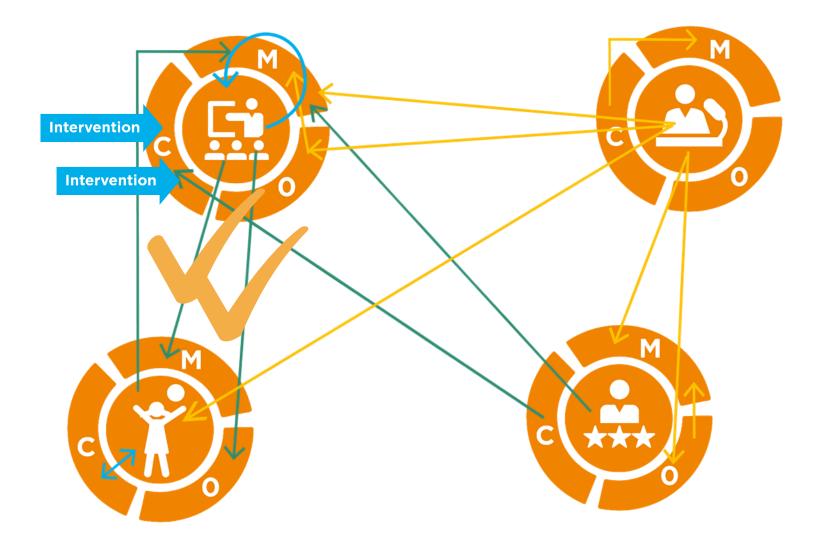


Behavioural System: Pivoting





Behavioural System: Pivoting





Research Questions: results



What types of student behaviours result in teacher discipline? What do teachers perceive to be the causes underpinning these student behaviours?



To what extent do participating teachers take up specific techniques introduced in each cycle?



Which factors influence teacher uptake and continued use? Why?

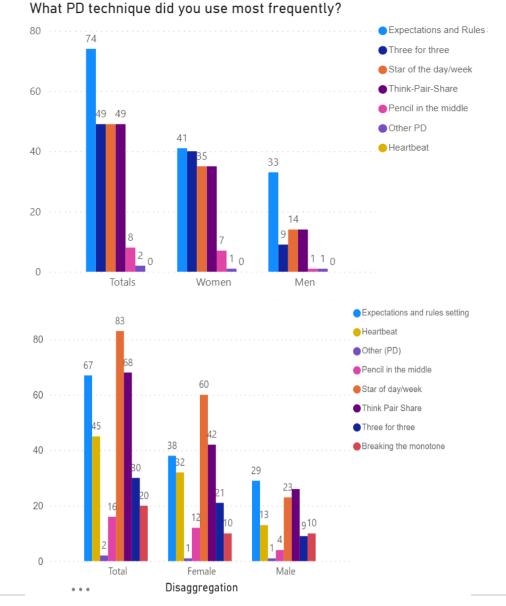


To what extent does participation in programme activities influence teacher attitudes about the use of negative discipline? Why?





Clear behaviour change: uptake seen (B)

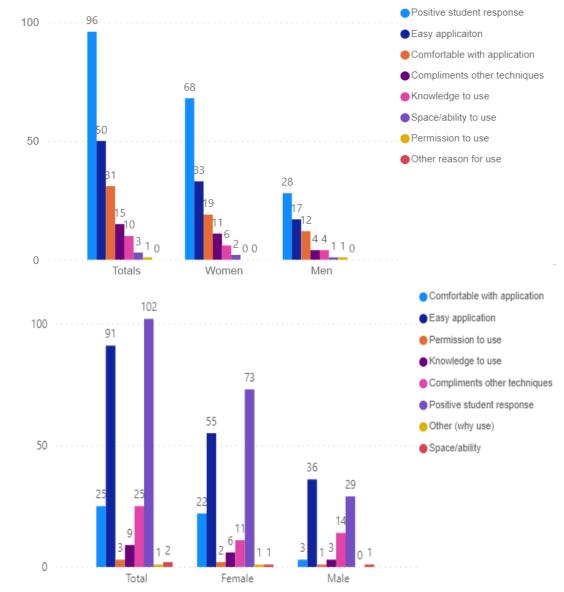




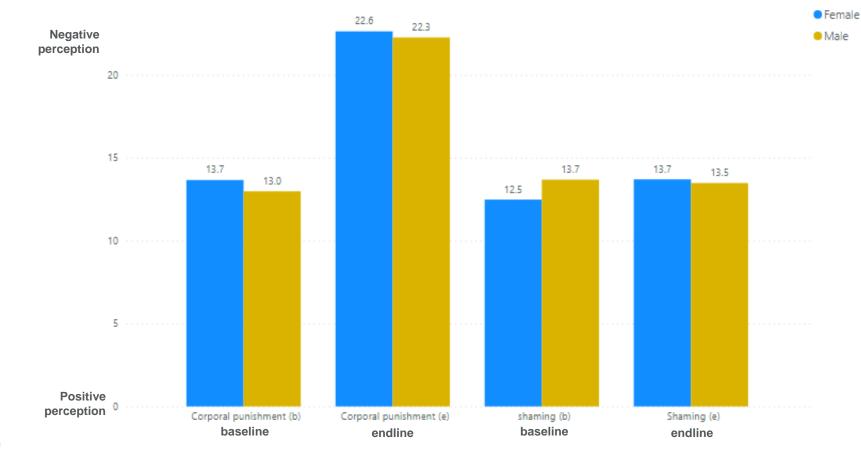
Reason for use



Positive response in children (M;O), ease/comfort of using (C)







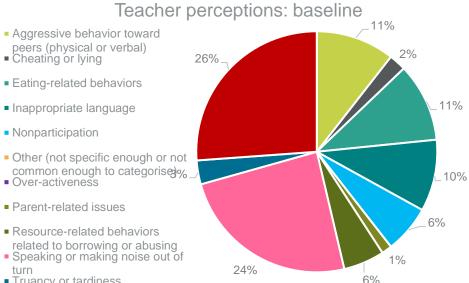
Teacher attitudes towards negative discipline (baseline-endline)

Less positive perceptions of negative discipline (M)





Types of behaviours reported shifted: shift from movement/talking to aggression and unsolicited chattering.



Truancy or tardiness

or verbal)

Cheating or lying

Nonparticipation

Over-activeness

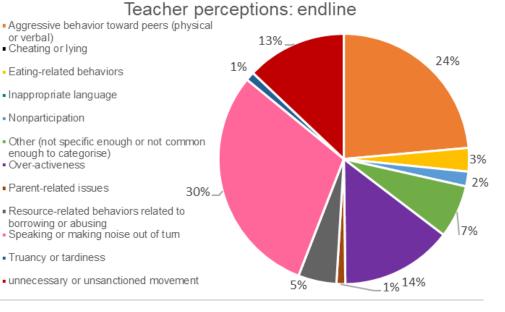
 Eating-related behaviors Inappropriate language

enough to categorise)

Parent-related issues

borrowing or abusing

Truancy or tardiness





What happened next?

- Used COM-B for a subsequent toolkit based on this research
- Tested uptake a few months later.



Behaviour theory in Rapid Research: Key Takeaways

- Behaviours can shift if you take a **genuine** systems lens: behaviour is inherently **interrelated** and **contingent** on other actors
- BUT short timeframes can inhibit the emergence of more **complicated** behaviour, like using 'pencils in the middle'
- Designing your M&E systems around your behaviour change theory is critical to insight and adaptation





Thank You

