

## Learnings from Behavioural Science Risk Perception and Vaccine Confidence

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- This presentation does not discuss current or future policies and programs of the Province of British Columbia.



# **Territorial Acknowledgement**

We, the BC BIG team, acknowledge the ancestral connection to specific territories of Indigenous Peoples in B.C.

We respect the importance of the diverse cultures, languages and practices attached to each of those territories for thousands of years.



# **Understanding Behavioural Insights**





# Understanding Behavioural Insights

If it's difficult to pronounce, it must be risky Song and Schwartz (2009)



# Understanding the Behavioural Insights Approach



#### System 1: Thinking Fast

Automatic, intuitive, emotional, relying on instincts and mental shortcuts, effortless



#### **System 2: Thinking Slow**

Rational, relying on logic, analytic, effortful, self-aware, evaluative/reflective

We often assume that people are operating in System 2 all the time (absorbing all information, carefully weighing options, producing an optimal decision)

System 1 is actually responsible for a lot of day-to-day choices, in health and for parenting.

This introduces **predictable mental short-cuts** (>100 biases and heuristics), which **present opportunities** to design better policies and programs.

# Risk Perception and Vaccine Confidence

- System 1: Unfamiliar, new, less known, difficult to understand.\*
- Unclear benefits, unequitable, delayed effects.\*

What is mRNA? How [pharmaceutical companies] tapped new tech to make coronavirus vaccines \*\* If the experimental coronavirus vaccines win approval from the Food and Drug Administration, they will be the first-ever authorized vaccines that use mRNA.

<sup>\*</sup> Slovic (1987), Fischhoff et al. (1984), Lowenstein et al. (2001), Skagerlund et al. (2020)

<sup>\*\*</sup> Denise Chow, NBC News, Nov. 17, 2020

# Risk Perception and Vaccine Confidence

If it's morally objectionable, it must be risky

Thomas, Stanford, and Sarnecka (2016)



### Risk Perception and Vaccine Confidence



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# Pharmaceutical Companies Reaping Immoral Profits From COVID Vaccines Yet Paying Low Tax Rates

September 14, 2021

Moderna, BioNTech and Pfizer cashing in thanks to taxpayer investments, monopolies, and low taxes while leaving millions unprotected

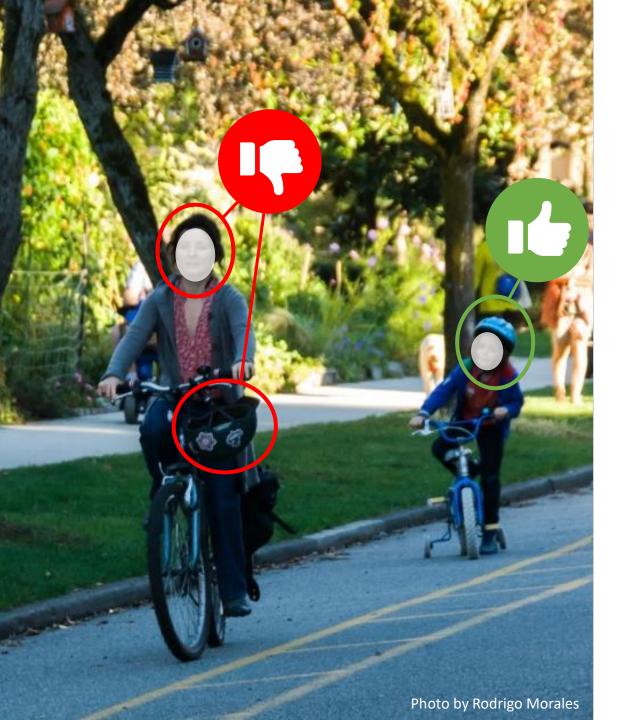
Moderna, BioNTech, and Pfizer are reaping astronomical and unconscionable profits due to their monopolies of mRNA COVID vaccines — upwards of 69 per cent profit margins in the case of Moderna and BioNTech — while Moderna and Pfizer are also paying little in taxes, campaigners from the People's Vaccine Alliance said today.



# Risk Attitudes and Vaccine Hesitancy

Omission bias: preferring harm caused by inaction over equal or lesser harm caused by action

Ritov and Baron (1990)



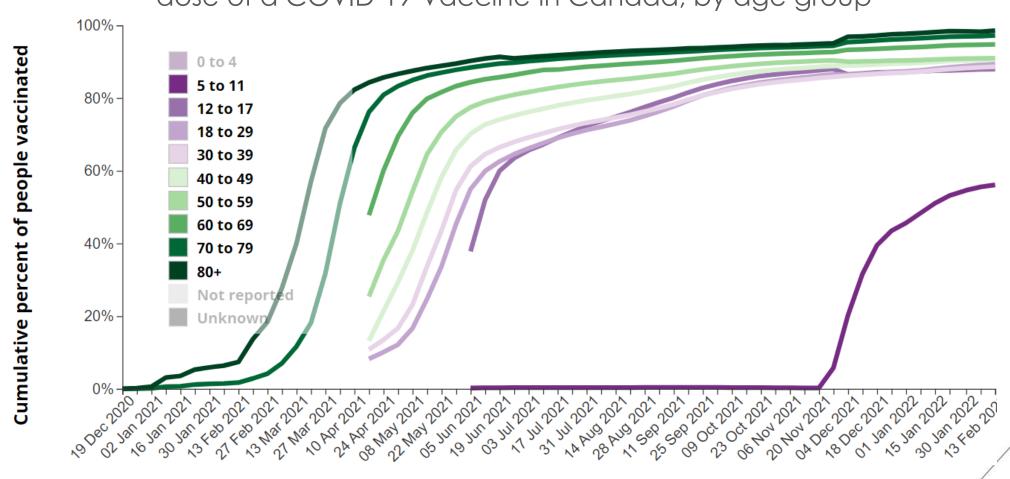
# Risk Attitudes and Vaccine Hesitancy

This photograph illustrates the main feature of how parents make decisions about their children's health:

- More risk averse when it comes to their children (Dore et al. 2014; Creighton et al. 2015; Ishikawa et al. 2022)
- Insensitive to degrees of risk (Dore et al. 2014)
- Social norms (Dore et al. 2014; Creighton et al. 2015)

## Risk Attitudes and Vaccine Hesitancy

Cumulative percent of people who have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 Vaccine in Canada, by age group



# Learnings from Behavioural Insights

- Conflicts between experts and lay people regarding acceptability of a technology (e.g., vaccines) are often about differences in risk perception, not about differences in what risk is acceptable. (Slovic & Weber 2002)
- Perceived risk of vaccines may be shaped by factors unrelated to the science or evidence (fluency, fairness).
- LIMITATIONS: Any intervention based on these general principles of risk perception and risk preferences must be tested (e.g., randomized control trials).

