## MS 1132100059162845

## **Additional File 2**

## Matrix of relevant BCTs for intervention functions

from Michie et al. (2014). *The Behaviour Change Wheel: A Guide to Designing Interventions.* London, Silverback.

Intervention function	Individual BCTs
Education	Most frequently used BCTs:  Information about social and environmental consequences Information about health consequences Feedback on behaviour Feedback on outcome(s) of the behaviour Prompts/cues Self-monitoring of behaviour
	Less frequently used BCTs:  Biofeedback Self-monitoring of outcome(s) of behaviour Cue signalling reward Satiation Information about antecedents Re-attribution Behavioural experiments Information about emotional consequences Information about others' approval

Intervention function	Individual BCTs
Persuasion	Most frequently yeard PCTs.
Persuasion	Most frequently used BCTs:
	Credible source
	Information about social and environmental consequences
	Information about health consequences
	Feedback on behaviour
	Feedback on outcome(s) of the behaviour
	Less frequently used BCTs:
	Biofeedback
	Re-attribution
	Focus on past success
	Verbal persuasion about capability
	Framing/reframing
	Identity associated with changed behaviour
	Identification of self as role model
	Information about emotional consequences
	Salience of consequences
	Information about others' approval
	Social comparison
Incentivisation	Most frequently used BCTs:
	Feedback on behaviour
	Feedback on outcome(s) of behaviour
	Monitoring of behaviour by others without evidence of feedback
	Monitoring outcome of behaviour by others without evidence of feedback

Intervention	Individual BCTs
function	
	Self-monitoring of behaviour
	Less frequently used BCTs:
	Paradoxical instructions
	Biofeedback
	Self-monitoring of outcome(s) of behaviour
	Cue signalling reward
	Remove aversive stimulus
	Reward approximation
	Rewarding completion
	Situation-specify reward
	Reward incompatible behaviour
	Reduce reward frequency
	Reward alternate behaviour
	Remove punishment
	Social reward
	Material reward
	Material reward (outcome)
	Self-reward
	Non-specific reward
	Incentive
	Behavioural contract
	Commitment
	Discrepancy between current behaviour and goal
	Imaginary reward

Intervention function	Individual BCTs
Coercion	Most frequently used BCTs:
	Feedback on behaviour
	Feedback on outcome(s) of behaviour
	Monitoring of behaviour by others without evidence of feedback
	Monitoring outcome of behaviour by others without evidence of feedback
	Self-monitoring of behaviour
	Less frequently used BCTs:
	Biofeedback
	Self-monitoring of outcome(s) of behaviour
	Remove access to the reward
	Punishment
	Behaviour cost
	Remove reward
	Future punishment
	Behavioural contract
	Commitment
	Discrepancy between current behaviour and goal
	Incompatible beliefs
	Anticipated regret
	Imaginary punishment
Training	Most frequently used BCTs:
	Demonstration of the behaviour

Intervention function	Individual BCTs
	Instruction on how to perform a behaviour
	Feedback on the behaviour
	Feedback on outcome(s) of behaviour
	Self-monitoring of behaviour
	Behavioural practice/rehearsal
	Behaviourur praetice/renearsar
	Less frequently used BCTs:
	Biofeedback
	Self-monitoring of outcome(s) of behaviour
	Habit formation
	Habit reversal
	Graded tasks
	Behavioural experiments
	Mental rehearsal of successful performance
	Self-talk
	Self-reward
Restriction	No BCTs in BCTTv1 are linked to this intervention function because they are focused on changing the way that people think, feel and react rather than the way the external environment limits their behaviour.
Environmental restructuring	Most frequently used BCTs:  Adding objects to the environment
	Prompts/cues  Restructuring the physical environment

Intervention function	Individual BCTs
Tunction	
	Less frequently used BCTs:
	Cue signalling reward
	Remove access to the reward
	Remove aversive stimulus
	Satiation
	Exposure
	Associative learning
	Reduce prompt/cue
	Restructuring the social environment
Modelling	Most frequently used BCTs:  Demonstration of the behaviour
Enablement	Most frequently used BCTs:
	Social support (unspecified)
	Social support (practical)
	Goal setting (behaviour)
	Goal setting (outcome)
	Adding objects to the environment
	Problem solving
	Action planning
	Self-monitoring of behaviour
	Restructuring the physical environment

Intervention function	Individual BCTs
	Review behaviour goal(s)
	Review outcome goal(s)
	Less frequently used BCTs:
	Social support (emotional)
	Reduce negative emotions
	Conserve mental resources
	Pharmacological support
	Self-monitoring of outcome(s) of behaviour
	Behaviour substitution
	Overcorrection
	Generalisation of a target behaviour
	Graded tasks
	Avoidance/reducing exposure to cues for the behaviour
	Restructuring the social environment
	Distraction
	Body changes
	Behavioural experiments
	Mental rehearsal of successful performance
	Focus on past success
	Self-talk
	Verbal persuasion about capability
	Self-reward
	Behavioural contract
	Commitment
	Discrepancy between current behaviour and goal

Intervention	Individual BCTs
function	
	Pros and cons
	Comparative imagining of future outcomes
	Valued self-identity
	Framing/reframing
	Incompatible beliefs
	Identity associated with changed behaviour
	Identification of self as role model
	Salience of consequences
	Monitoring of emotional consequences
	Anticipated regret
	Imaginary punishment
	Imaginary reward
	Vicarious consequences