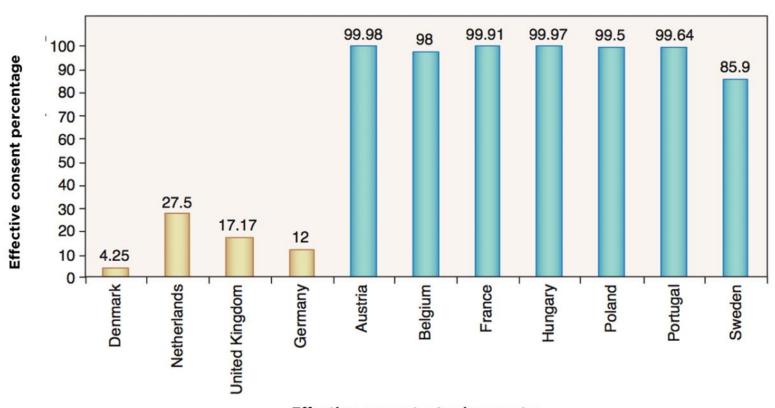
Behaviour Design The economics of nudging

India HCI 2014 workshop . 7th Dec 2014

Do Defaults save Lives?

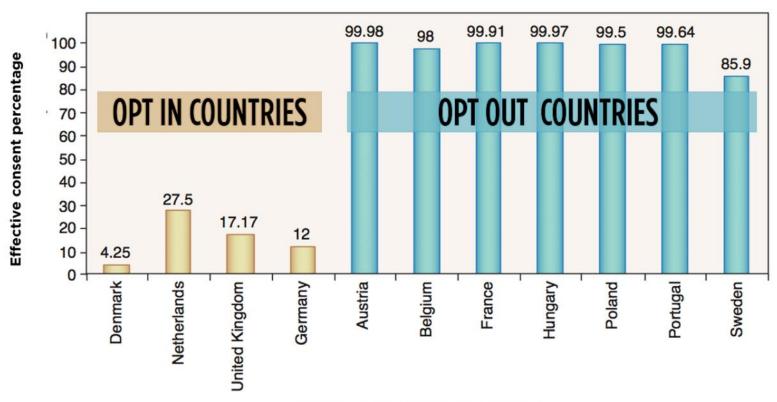
Johnson & Goldstein, 2003 - via Danareily.com



Effective consent rates by country

Do Defaults save Lives?

Johnson & Goldstein, 2003 - via Danareily.com



Effective consent rates by country

"When donation is the default, there is a 16.3% (P < 0.02) increase in organ donation."

What is behavioural economics?

Economics



How aggregate demand evolves

Designing incentives

How firms compete

How market outcomes occur

Regulation and public policy

(Can encompass statistics, mathematics, finance and game theory)

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Behavioural Science



Why individuals behave as they do

The role of the unconscious and emotions

How groups interact

Techniques for influencing behaviour

(Can encompass psychology, cognitive science, anthropology, sociology and parts of neuroscience)

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Behavioural Economics



What drives behaviour today?

Which types of behaviour are most important to change?

What is the most cost effective way of changing behaviour?

How can we change competitive outcomes?

Behavioural Science



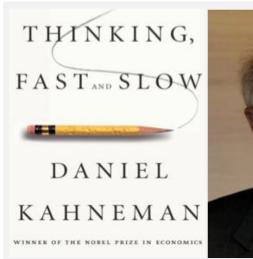
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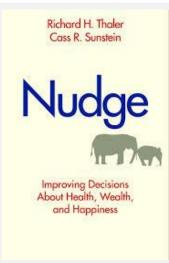




Thinking Fast and Thinking Slow

It turns out that the environmental effects on behaviour are a lot stronger than most people expect





Nudge

Humans make predictable mistakes because of their use of heuristics, fallacies, and because of the way they are influenced by their social interactions

Messenger Incentives Norms Defaults Salience Priming Affect Commitment Ego

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We are heavily influenced by who communicates information







Expertise and trust

Perceived authority

Peer effects

Messenger Incentives Norms Defaults Salience Priming Affect Commitment Ego

Our responses to incentives are shaped by mental shortcuts



Loss aversion

Overweigh small probabilities

Future discounting

Messenger Incentives Norms Defaults Salience Priming Affect Commitment Ego

Our responses to incentives are shaped by mental shortcuts







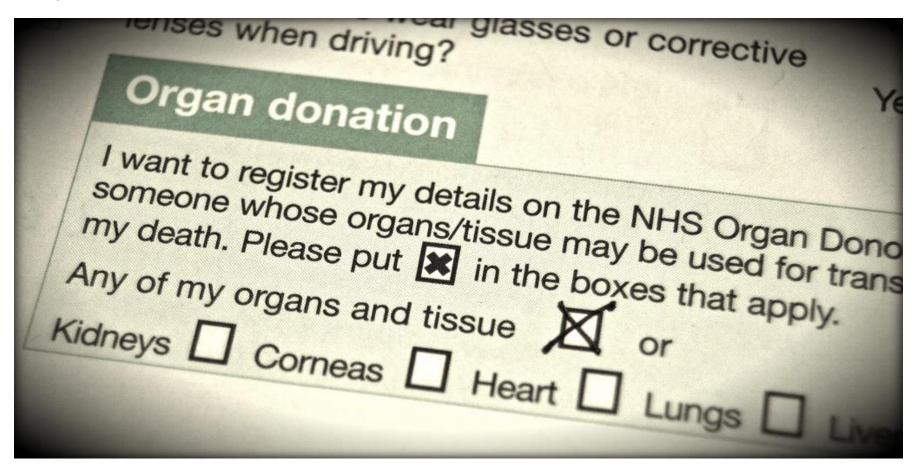
Personalise the norm

Spread the word

Beware of boomerangs

Messenger Incentives Norms Defaults Salience Priming Affect Commitment Ego

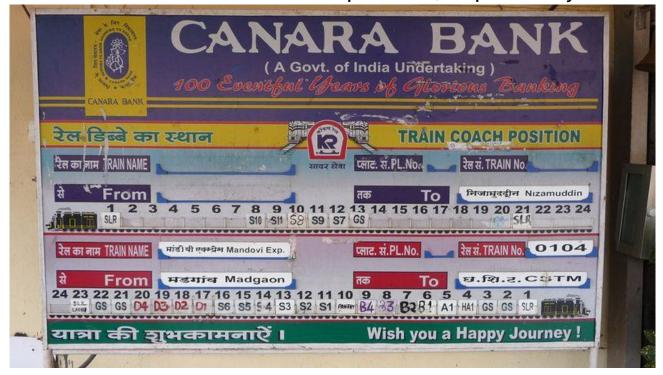
We "go with the flow" of pre-set options



Defaults work because people dislike making important decisions and like to procrastinate

Messenger Incentives Norms Defaults Salience Priming Affect Commitment Ego

Our attention is drawn to what is novel prominent, simple or easily accessible, and seems relevant to us



Highlight to people what they want/need to know

Avoid choice overload

Personalise

Messenger Incentives Norms Defaults Salience Priming Affect Commitment Ego

Our acts are often influenced by sub-conscious cues



Size of plates and portion size effects how much we eat



Words, sights and smells influence behaviour

Messenger Incentives Norms Defaults Salience Priming Affect Commitment Ego

Our emotional associations can powerfully shape our actions



Emotional responses are fast & automatic

Moods can be more important than Deliberation

We cannot always explain own behaviour

Messenger Incentives Norms Defaults Salience Priming Affect Commitment Ego

We seek to be consistent with our public promises, and reciprocate acts



People can actively choose to constrain their future self

Make commitments explicit and public

Messenger Incentives Norms Defaults Salience Priming Affect Commitment Ego

We act in ways that make us feel better about ourselves





We seek to behave in a way that supports a positive and consistent self image

Behaviour Design with *The Brains, Behavior & Design* Toolkit

Analyze one of the following in groups of 4-5

- 1. Travel portal (MMT, ClearTrip, IRCTC etc.)
- 2. On-line retailer (Amazon, Flipkart, Myntra etc.)
- 3. Government service (Passport Seva)
- 4. Utility service (Internet banking, telecom service)

Behaviour Design with *The Brains, Behaviour & Design* Toolkit

Decision-Making Factors

F1: Expectation

- Anticipation of Rewards
- Impact Bias
- Placebo Effect
- Surprise & Adaptation

F2: Time

- Attentional Collapse
- Decoupling
- Hyperbolic Discounting
- Impact Bias
- Intertemporal Choice
- Optimism Bias
- Planning Fallacy

F3: Loss

- Commitment
- Hedonic Framing
- Loss Aversion

F4: Ownership

- Actor-Observer Bias
- Endowment Effect

Brains, Behavior and Design Group IIT Institute of Design (http://www.brainsbehavioranddesign.com/kit.html)

Decision-Making Shortcuts

S1: External Cues

- Bandwagon Effect
- Status Quo Bias

S2: Compartments

- Business v. Social Norms
- Choice Bracketing
- Framing
- Identity
- Mental Accounting

S3: Mental Models

- Diagnosis Bias
- Information Avoidance
- Resolving Cognitive Dissonance

S4: Quick Indicators

- Ambiguity Effect
- Anchoring
- Availability
- Certainty Bias
- Clustering Illusion
- Diagnosis Bias
- Representativeness
- Segregation Effect