

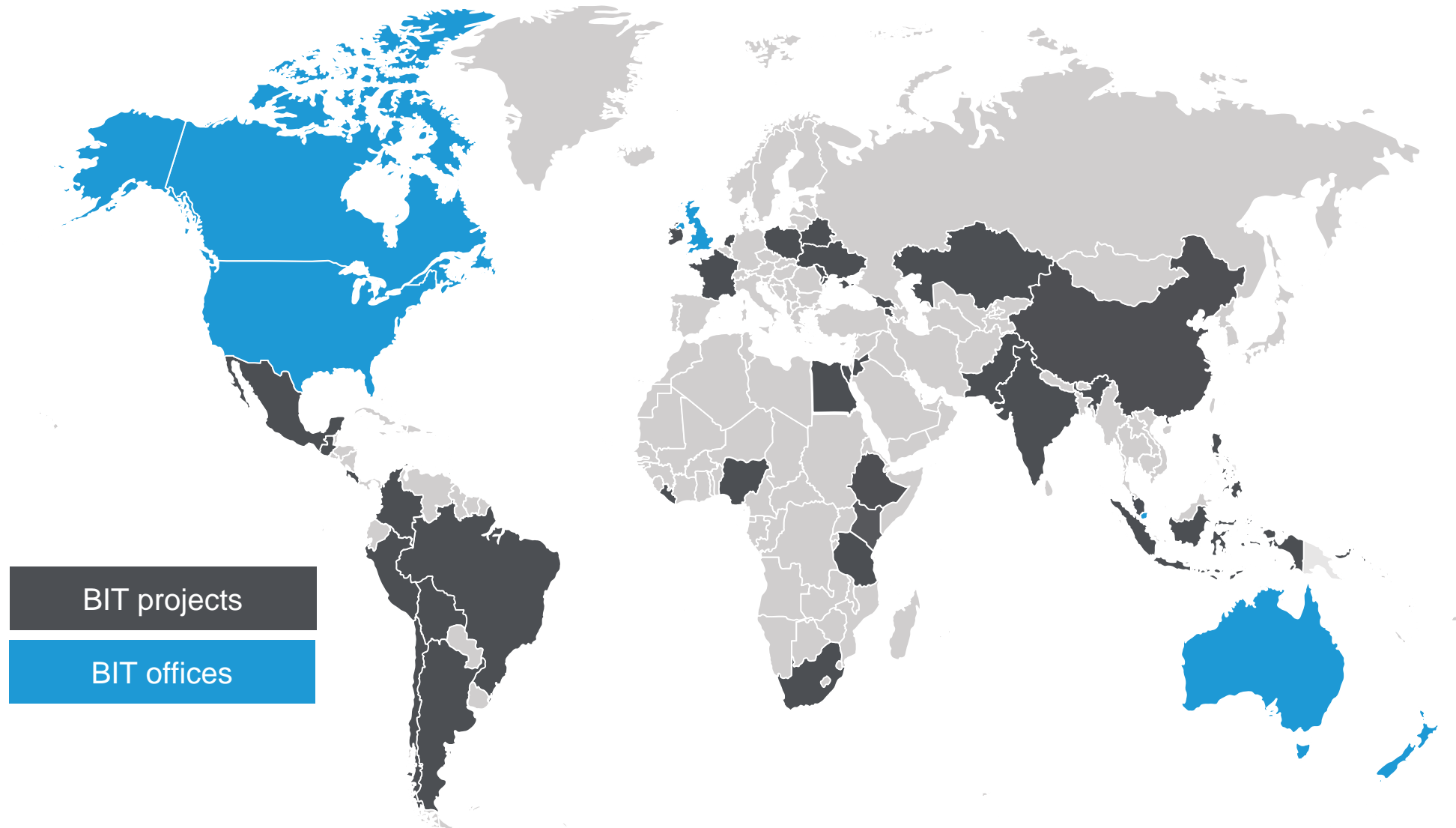
Using behavioural insights to understand and shape our behaviour online

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Today



1. The Behavioural Insights Team
2. Examples of BIT's lab & field experiments to understand and shape online behaviour
 - *Lab*: Understanding and engaging with **T&Cs and privacy notices**
 - *Lab*: Vulnerability and resilience to **disinformation**
 - *Field*: Helping people **block gambling transactions and other problem spending** using fintech tools
 - *Field*: Changing choice architecture of an online job board to **increase flexible working**



T&Cs that work for consumers



Tell customers how long a
privacy policy normally
takes to read

105%

Increase in privacy
policy opening rates

Display key terms
as Frequently
Asked Questions

36%

Increase in comprehension
of T&Cs










What drives believing and sharing fake news?

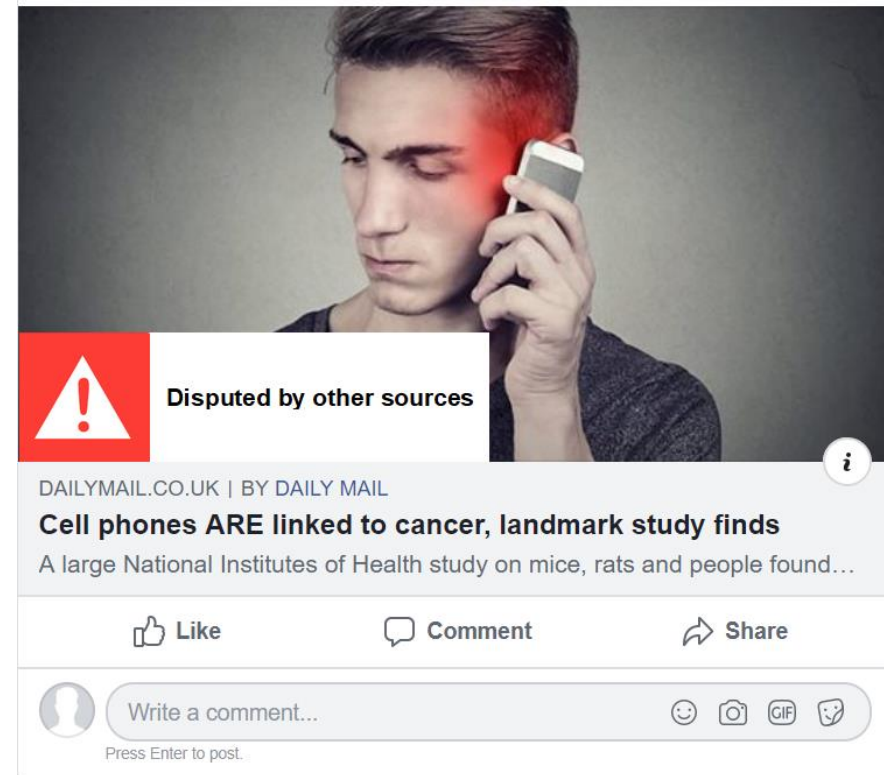
We ran a series of experiments using an online panel of 12,000 participants across three countries. In the first phase, we explored individual vulnerabilities that might be associated with beliefs in disinformation in UK, Estonia and Ukraine.

- We found that **higher cognitive ability** is associated with an **improved ability to discern** between real and false headlines in the UK and Estonia.
- We found **evidence regarding the role of motivated reasoning**: Remain/Leave in the UK & Pro/Anti-Russia in Estonia and Ukraine
- We found **few associations between personality characteristics** and belief in disinformation.

Testing interventions to improve resilience



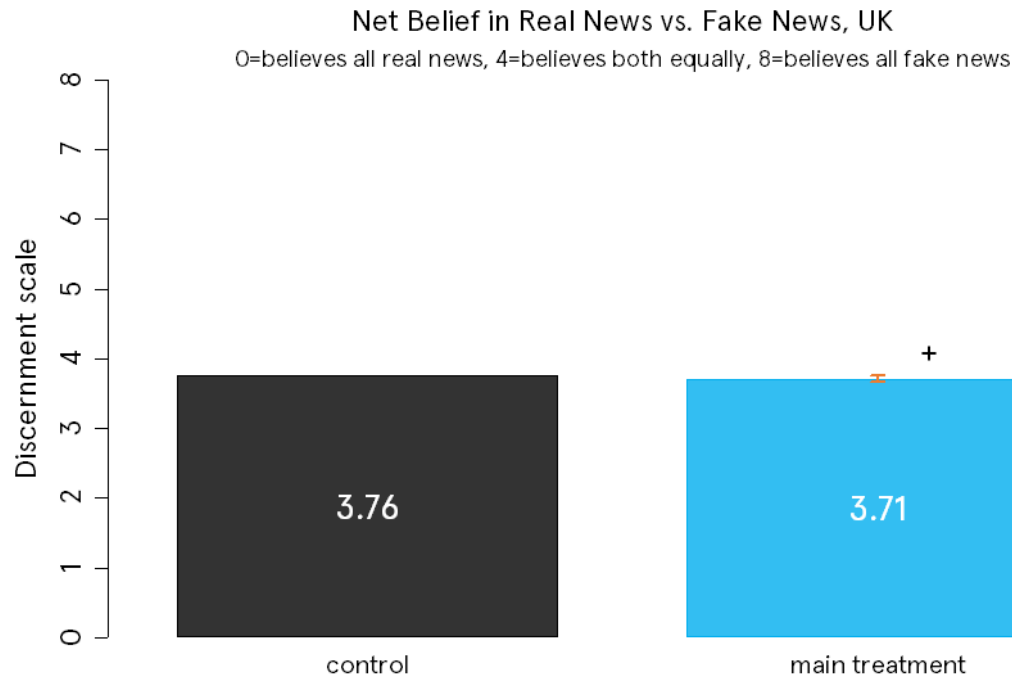
| Intervention | | Description |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Values affirmation exercise |  | Participants complete a values affirmation exercise, in which they reflect on values and ideas which are important to their personal identity. |
| Rules of thumb |  | Participants are presented with a number of simple rules which aid them in discerning between real and fake information |
| Accuracy Prompt |  | Participants are prompted to consider a headline's accuracy, before responding to the questions |
| 'Disputed' tags |  | Disputed tags are attached to fabricated and biased news items |
| Related articles |  | Links to articles which correct the disinformation are placed below the main headline |



Findings



The main treatment alone did not reduce belief in fake news, compared to belief in real news

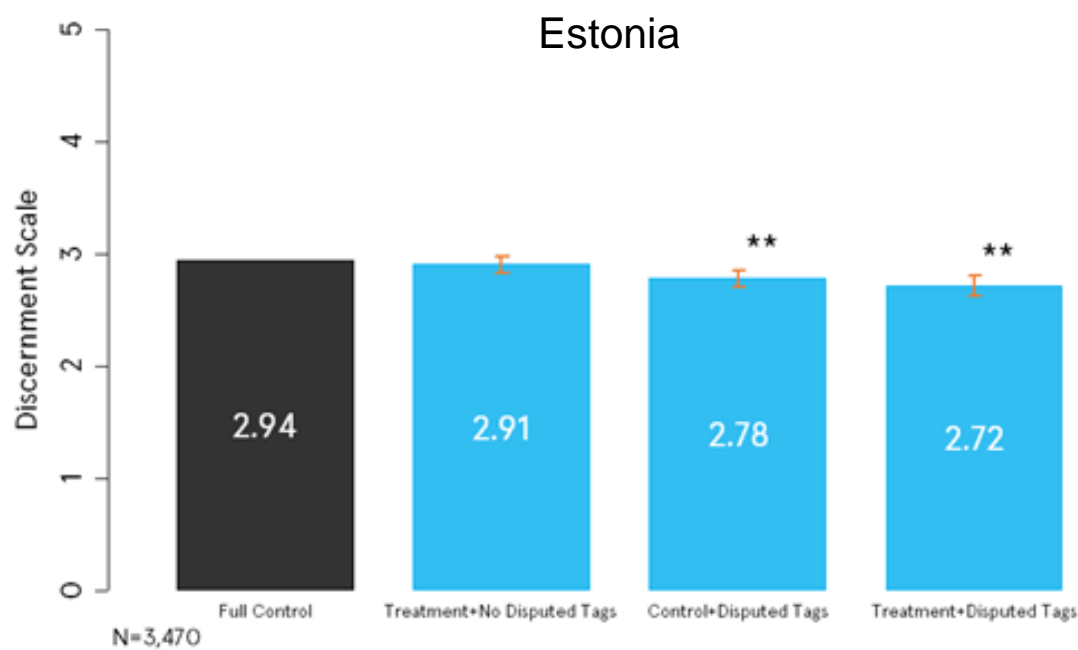


- Similar overall result in Estonia and Ukraine, but:
 - In Ukraine there is a **reduction in belief of both fake and real news.**
 - **Disputed tags** reduced belief in fake news in Estonia and the UK, but not in Ukraine

Findings

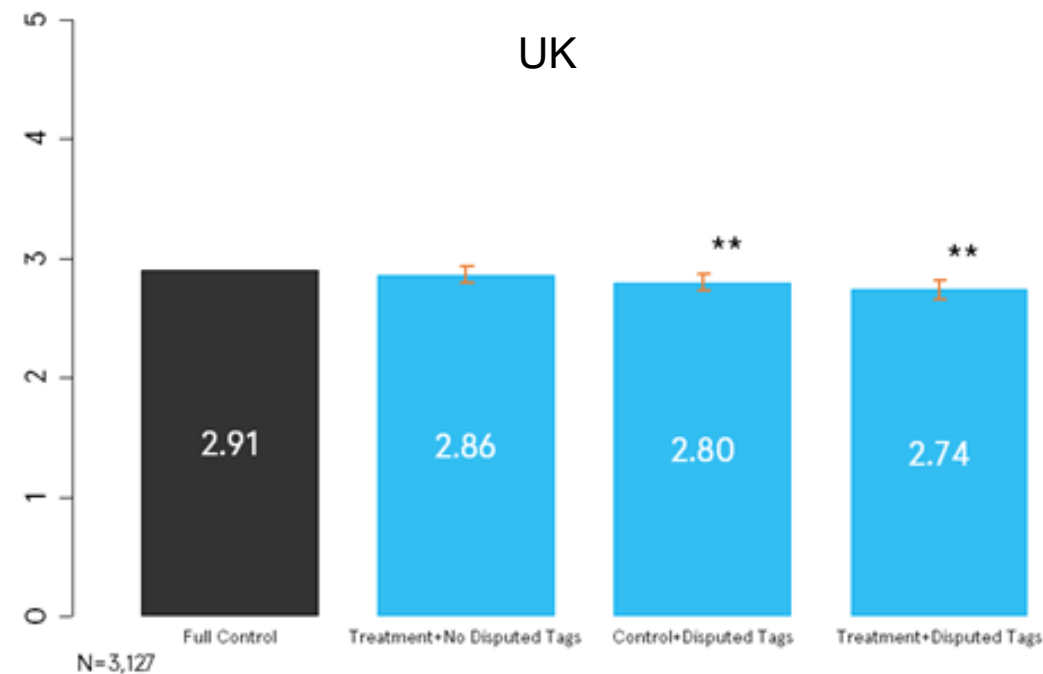


Disputed tags reduced belief in fake news in Estonia and the UK, but not in Ukraine



Primary analysis

** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.1



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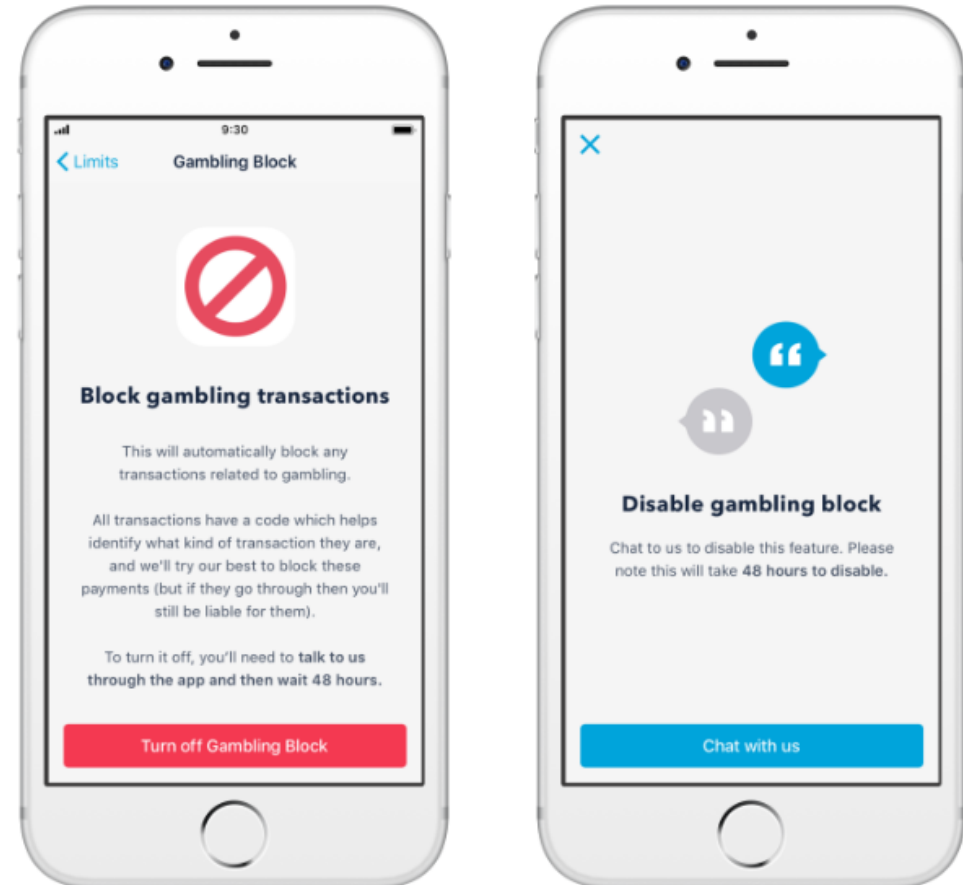
Next Steps: disinformation research

- **One of the largest ever academic studies on disinformation (n=12,000).** Provides greater clarity on the main drivers of disinformation.
- **Cognitive reasoning ability was the main predictor of belief in disinformation.** Highlights importance of developing and testing e.g. educational programmes, but also making it easier for people to process information (e.g. rules of thumb, disputed tags).
- **Disputed tags were effective in reducing susceptibility to disinformation.** However, we weren't able to measure potential backfire effects (e.g. fake news items without disputed tags are believed more)
- **Future research should look at testing in real-world online settings** (e.g. Facebook/ Twitter) to improve external validity and obtain behavioural measures e.g. sharing disinformation.



Fintech tools to manage spending

“**Nearly half of the 12 million UK** consumers with mental health problems surveyed by the Money and Mental Health Policy Institute stated **they would like to set controls** like spending limits in online shops.”



Using choice architecture to boost flexible working



All the fields below are optional, but including them may strengthen your job post.

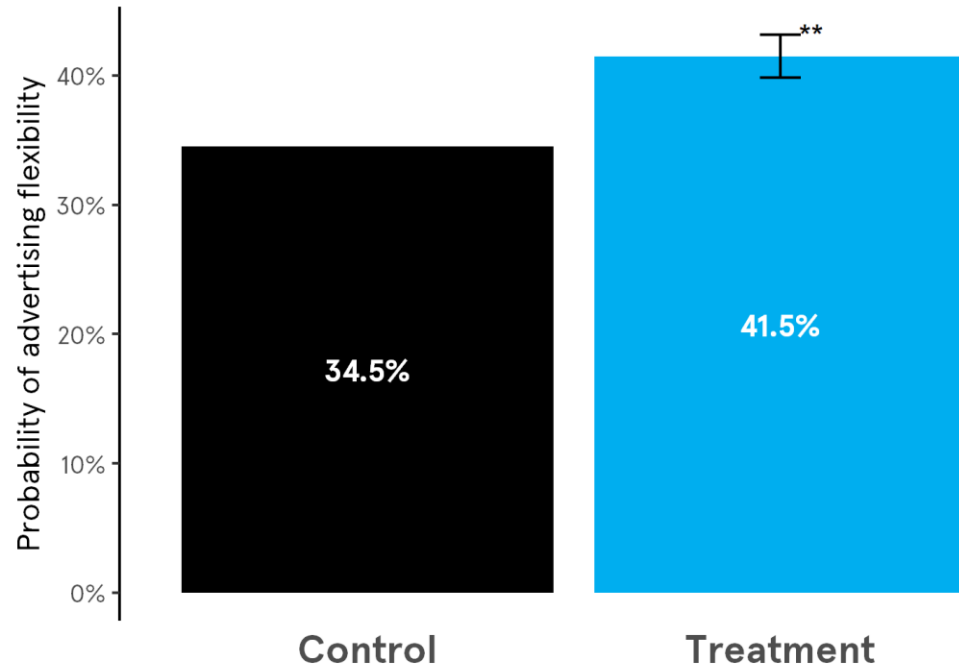
What flexible working options would you consider for this role?

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Flexitime</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Staggered hours</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Compressed hours</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Annualised hours</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Job share</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Part-time</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Work from home</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phased retirement</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not offered</i> |

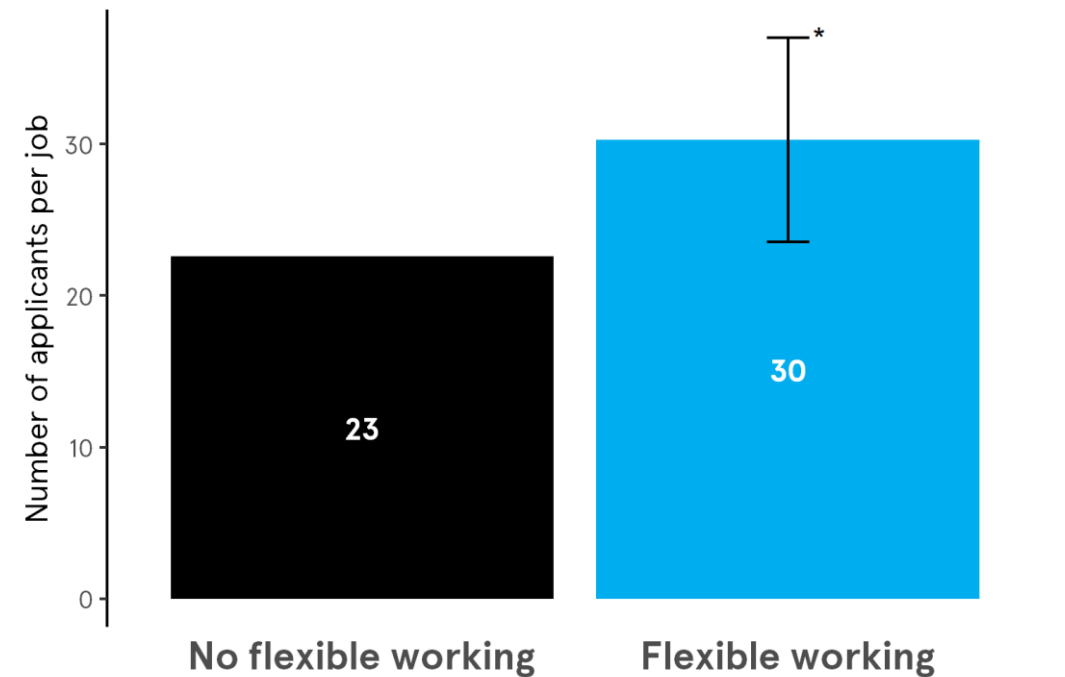
A small prompted choice has a big impact



Increased jobs offering flexible working...



... and these jobs attracted more applicants



N = 220282
** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.1

N = 220282
** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.1

**174,000 more jobs
offering flexibility
per year**

Avoiding 'sludge'



“Sludge can take two forms. It can discourage behavior that is in a person's best interest such as claiming a rebate or tax credit, and it can encourage self-defeating behavior such as investing in a deal that is too good to be true.”

Richard Thaler



Justin Elliott 
@JustinElliott



NEW: We found TurboTax has *deliberately* hidden from Google its free option for lower-income Americans.

@Intuit did this by adding "robots" code that tells search engines not to find the free page.

Many folks who could file for free were charged.



Thank you!

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