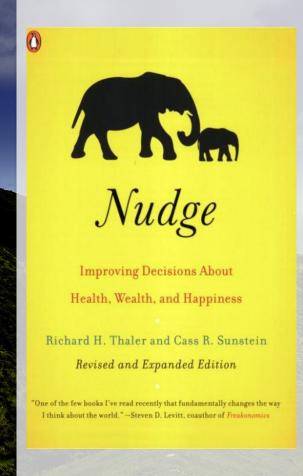


- Evolution
- Examples
- Evidence
- Experiments
- Ethics
- Epistemic challenges

Lecture notes: www.RegulatoryFrontlines.wordpress.com







### A nudge is

- 'any aspect of the choice architecture that alters people's behavior in a predictable way without forbidding any options or significantly changing their economic incentives.'
- 'To count as a mere nudge, the intervention must be easy and cheap to avoid.'

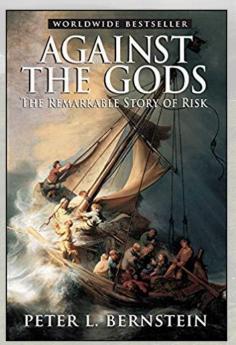




# Neo classical rational choice theory

#### Humans have

- Stable, coherent, and well defined preferences...
- ...rooted in self-interest and utility maximization...
- ...that are revealed through their choices





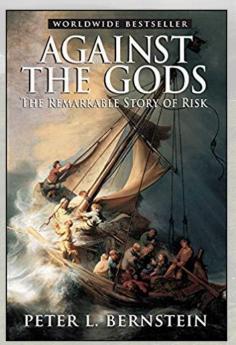




# Neo classical rational choice theory

#### Humans have

- Stable, coherent, and well defined preferences...
- ...rooted in self-interest and utility maximization...
- ...that are revealed through their choices









Get NZD 9,500 with certainty or 95% chance to win NZD 10,000 Lose NZD 9,500 with certainty, or 95% chance to lose NZD 10,000

Get NZD 500 with certainty or 5% chance to win NZD 10,000

Lose NZD 500 with certainty or 5% chance to lose NZD 10,000









Get NZD 500 with certainty Lose NZD 500 with certainty Source to win NZD 10,000 2% cm Lee to lose NZD 10,000







Get NZD 9,500 with lectan v

Lose NZD 9,500 with senainty,

OP

9.53 charice to lose NZD 10,000

Get NZD 500 with certainty

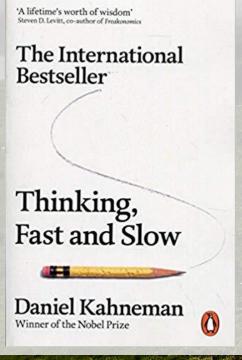
or 5% chance to wil NLD 10,000 Lose NZD 500 with certainty or 5% chargetto lose NZD 10,000

RU #Human or #Econ?



#### Humans

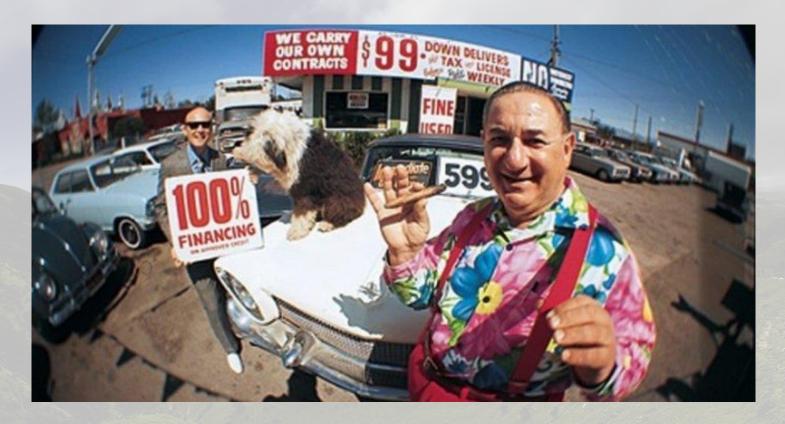
- Tend to overweight large probabilities and underweight small probabilities
- Are loss averse
- Have 'present bias'
- Set a reference point ('anchoring heuristic') from which they assess perceived gains and losses ('expected utility')







# **Anchoring**



Was NZD 6,500 now NZD 5,999













S1 to \$2 = \$1 utility increase



\$100,000 to \$100,001 = \$1 utility increase

Identical increase in utility?







\$10,000 to \$50,000 = \$50,000 utility



\$90,000 to \$50,000 = \$50,000 utility

Identical utility result?







Expected

Experienced

Remembered

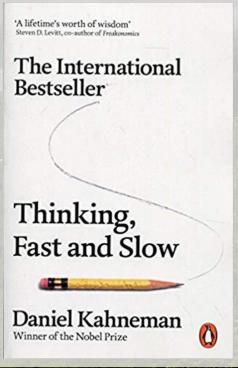






#### Humans

- Tend to overweight large probabilities and underweight small probabilities
- Are loss averse
- Have 'present bias'
- Set a reference point ('anchoring')
  from which they assess perceived
  gains and losses ('expected utility')
- Become less sensitive to changes in probability as they move away from a reference point ('diminishing sensitivities')















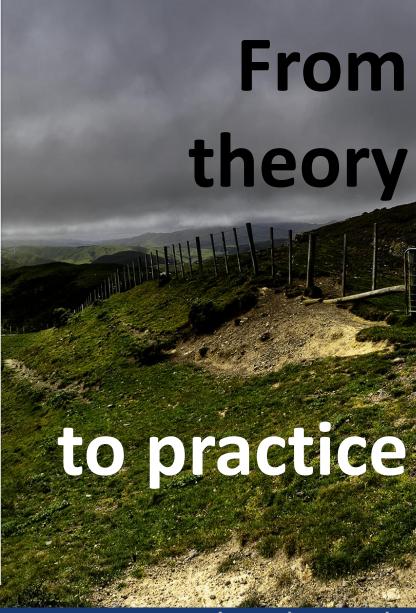








- Change defaults
- Social proof heuristics
- Warnings (graphic or otherwise)
- Disclosure of comparative information
- Increase ease and convenience of desired behavior
- Active choosing
- Precommitment strategies
- Increase information salience





#### ¡También en Belén el agua se agota, cuidémosla!

iTu hogar consumió menos agua que el promedio de casas en Belén! iBuen trabajo!



Si tiene alguna duda, puede contactarse con la Dirección de Servicios Públicos al teléfono 2587-0200 / 2587-0201 o al correo electrónico servicios@belen.go.cr

# iOJO! Tu hogar consumió más agua que el promedio de casas en Belén.

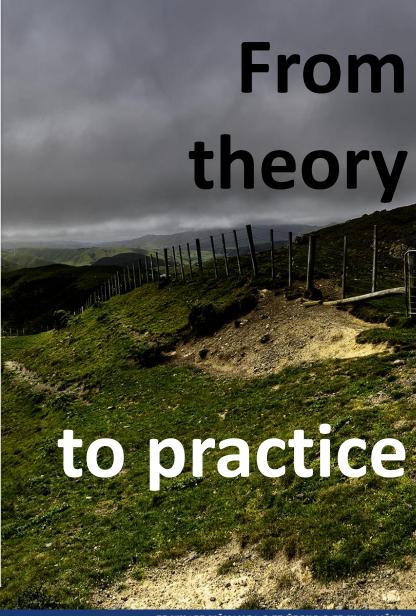
Algunos consejos para reducir su consumo:

- Dúchese con menos tiempo.
- Utilice menos agua para regar el jardín; el zacate no necesita agua!
- No lave el carro a menudo.

¡También en Belén el agua se agota, cuidémosla!

Si tiene alguna duda, puede contactarse con la Dirección de Servicios Públicos al teléfono 2587-0200 / 2587-0201 o al correo electrónico servicios@belen.go.cr

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# SAVE MORE TOMORROW

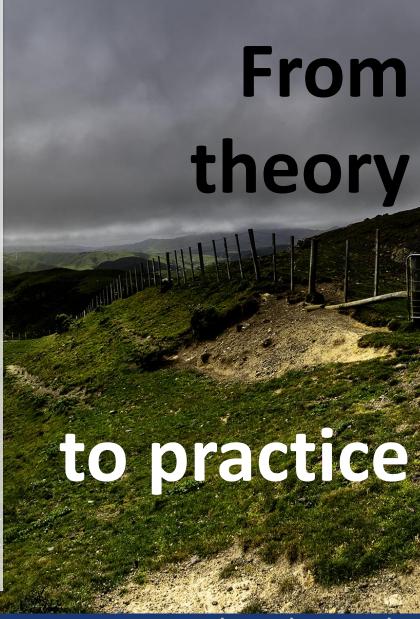


PRACTICAL BEHAVIORAL FINANCE SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE 401(K) PLANS

SHLOMO BENARTZI

WITH ROGER LEWIN

- Change defaults
- Social proof heuristics
- Warnings (graphic or otherwise)
- Disclosure of comparative information
- Increase ease and convenience of desired behavior
- Active choosing
- Precommitment strategies
- Increase information salience







Often it does

 Let's then carry out more randomised control trials (RCTs)



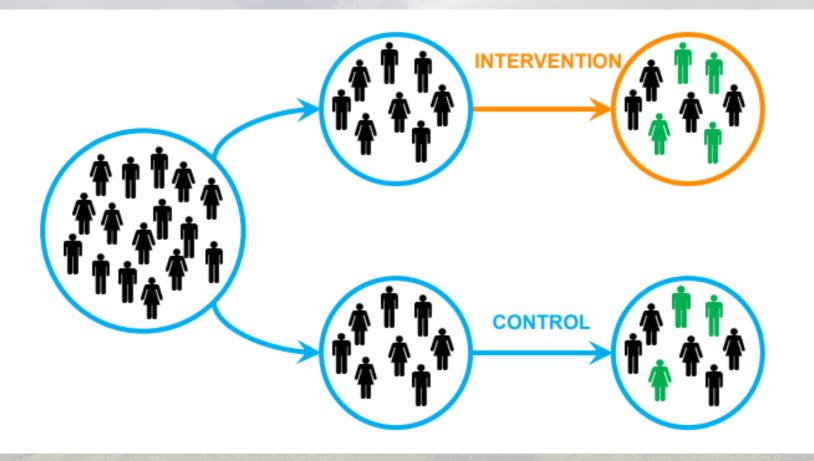
- Sometimes it does, but challenges across the board
- Often too small cohorts
- Often lab tests only
- Never tested in comparison with other interventions







# Randomized control trials

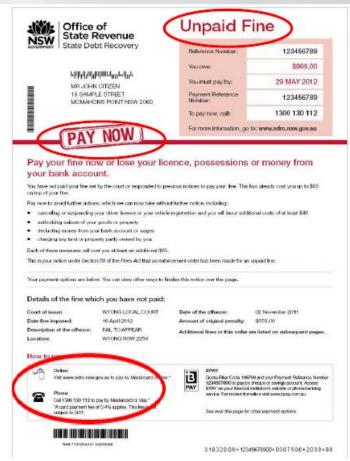






#### Randomized control trials





53.5% vs. 60.4%

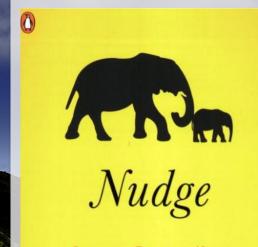












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I think about the world."—Steven D. Levitt, coauthor of Freakonomics



Prof Richard Thaler economist



Prof Cass Sunstein legal scholar







#### **Noticing**

- Framing
- Allocation of attention
- Confirmation bias

#### Deliberating

- Group reinforcement
- Illusion of similarity
- Inter-group opposition

#### Executing

- Optimism bias
- Illusion of control





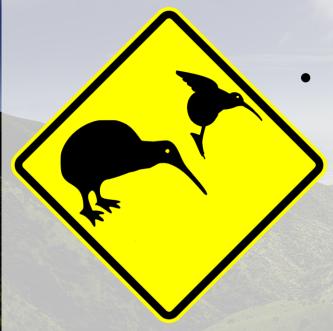








 Behavioural regulation has promise



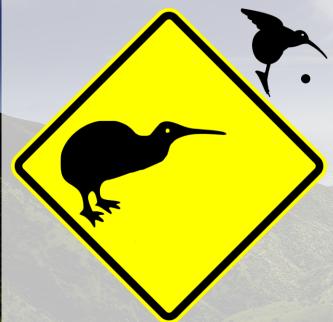
It may work particularly well if

- Clear cognitive failures
- Homogenous target group
- Synergy with other interventions





 Behavioural regulation has promise



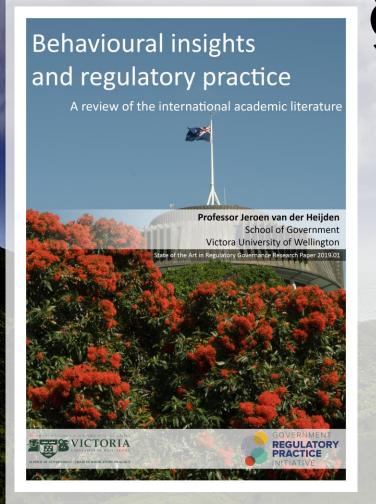
It may work particularly well if

- Clear cognitive failures
- Homogenous target group
- Synergy with other interventions
- But requires bespoke application











jeroen.vanderheijden@vuw.ac.nz

www.RegulatoryFrontlines.wordpress.com

www.victoria.ac.nz/sog/researchcentres/chair-in-regulatory-practice

# Thank you. Questions?

