

Push, Pull or Nudge? dge Theory can offer new ways

How Nudge Theory can offer new ways for tribunals to get the message across

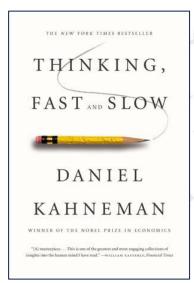
COAT Conference 2019

Justice Iain Ross AO President, Fair Work Commission

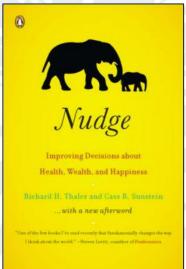












"It turns out that the **environmental effects** on behavior are a lotstronger than most people expect"

Daniel Kahneman 2002 Nobel Prize in Economics 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"

Richard Thaler
2017 Nobel Prize in Economics



1. Anchoring bias.

People are **over-reliant** on the first piece of information they hear. In a salary negotiation, whoever makes the first offer establishes a range of reasonable possibilities in each person's mind.



2. Availability heuristic. People overestimate the

People overestimate the importance of information that is available to them. A person might argue that smoking is not unhealthy because they know someone who lived to 100 and smoked three packs a day.



3. Bandwagon effect.

The probability of one person adopting a belief increases based on the number of people who hold that belief. This is a powerful form of groupthink and is reason why meetings are often unproductive.



4. Blind-spot bias.

Failing to recognize your own cognitive biases is a bias in itself. People notice cognitive and motivational biases much more in others than in themselves.



5. Choice-supportive bias.

When you choose something, you tend to feel positive about it, even if that **choice has flaws**. Like how you think your dog is awesome — even if it bites people every once in a while.



6. Clustering illusion.

This is the tendency to see patterns in random events. It is key to various gambling fallacies, like the idea that red is more or less likely to turn up on a roulette table after a string of reds.



7. Confirmation bias.

We tend to listen only to information that confirms our **preconceptions** — one of the many reasons it's so hard to have an intelligent conversation about climate change.



8. Conservatism bias.

Where people favor prior evidence or new evidence over new evidence or information that has emerged. People were slow to accept that the Earth was round because they maintained their earlier understanding that the planet was flat.



9. Information bias. 10. 0s

The tendency to seek information when it does not affect action. More information is not always better. With less information, people can often make more accurate predictions.



10. Ostrich effect.

The decision to ignore dangerous or negative information by "burying" one's head in the sand, like an ostrich. Research suggests that investors check the value of their holdings significantly less often during bad markets.



11. Outcome bias.

Judging a decision based on the outcome – rather than how exactly the decision was made in the moment. Just because you won a lot in Vegas doesn't mean gambling your money was a smart decision.



12. Overconfidence.

Some of us are too confident about our abilities, and this causes us to take greater risks in our daily lives. Experts are more prone to this bias than laypeople, since they are more convinced that they are right.



13. Placebo effect.

When simply believing that something will have a certain effect on you causes it to have that effect. In medicine, people given fake pills often experience the same physiological effects as people given the real thing.



14. Pro-innovation bias.

When a proponent of an innovation tends to **overvalue** its **usefulness** and undervalue its limitations. Sound familiar, Silicon Valley?



15. Recency.

The tendency to weigh the latest information more heavily than older data. Investors often think the market will always look the way it looks today and make unwise decisions.



16. Salience.

Our tendency to focus on the most easily recognizable features of a person or concept. When you think about dying, you might worry about being mauled by a lion, as opposed to what is statistically more likely, like dying in a car accident.



17. Selective perception.

Allowing our expectations to influence how we perceive the world. An experiment involving a football game between students from two universities showed that one team saw the opposing team commit more infractions.



18. Stereotyping.

Expecting a group or person to have certain qualities without having real information about the person. It allows us to quickly identify strangers as friends or enemies, but people tend to **overuse and abuse** it.



19. Survivorship bias.

An error that comes from focusing only on surviving examples, causing us to misjudge a situation. For instance, we might think that being an entrepreneur is easy because we haven't heard of all those who failed.



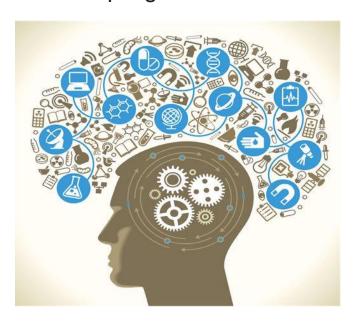
20. Zero-risk bias.

Sociologists have found that we love certainty — even if it's counterproductive. Eliminating risk entirely means there is no chance of harm being caused.

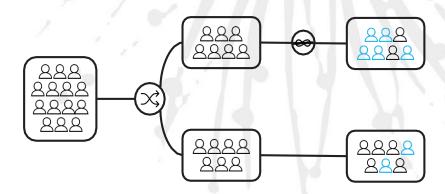


Two key contributions from behavioural insights

Behavioural Insights can provide very cost-effective solutions to improve public policies and programmes



evidence-based policy, based on robust evaluation, can help to find out what works, what doesn't and why

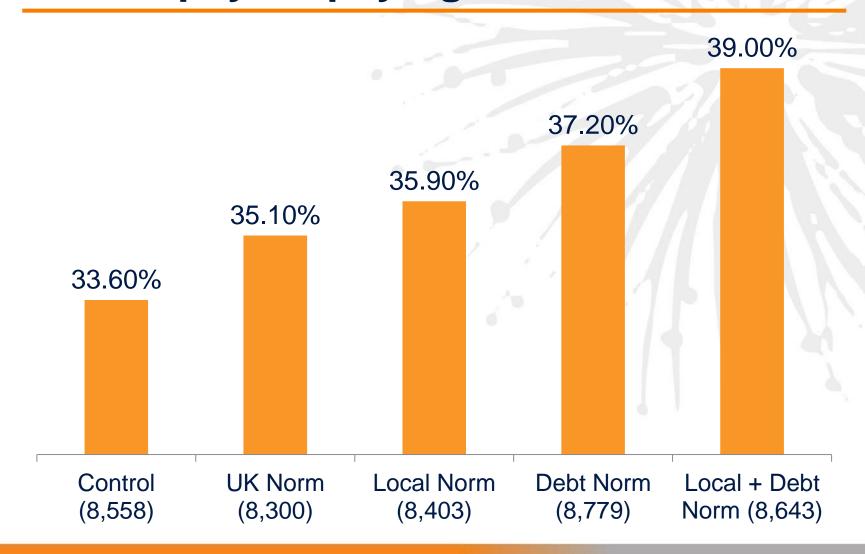




Nine out of ten people with a debt like yours, in your area, pay their tax on time...

Yours faithfully
Officer of Revenue and Customs
IDMSSMP HARRO SOTIO

Late taxpayers paying their taxes



- In NSW, a person can seek protection from domestic violence by applying to a court for an ADVO.
- However, 18 per cent of domestic violence defendants fail to attend court.



Gary, this is a reminder that you have to attend Mount Druitt local court by 9.30am tomorrow. You must also follow the orders of your ADVO. For information on support programs, you can call the Men's Referral Service on 1300 766 491. **NSW Police**

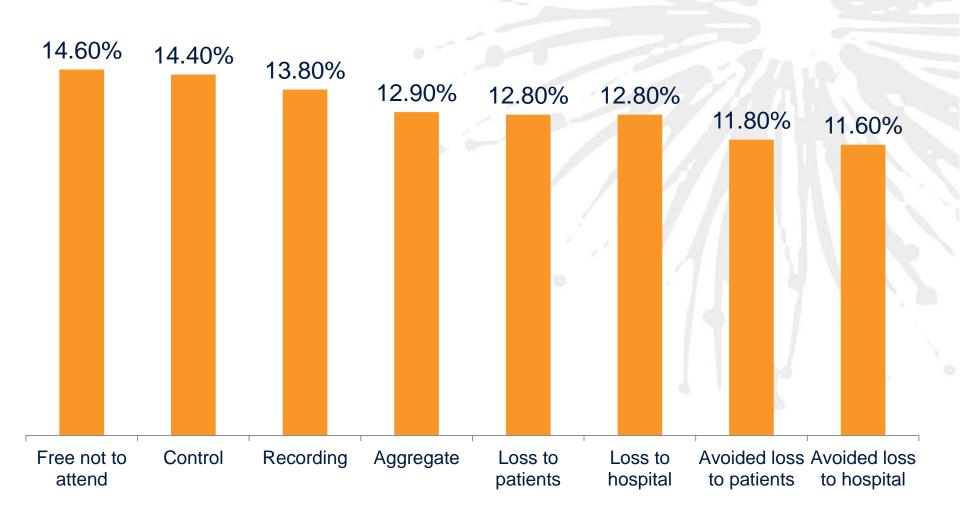




Text messages tested

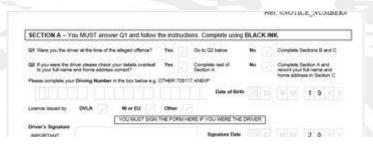
Name	Message
Control	You have an appointment with Dr [XXXXX] in [Clinic XXXXXX] on [Date] at [Time]. For enquiries, call 8382-3150. Do not reply.
Aggregate loss tohospital	Last year the hospital lost \$500,000 due to lost appointments.
Loss to hospital	If you do not attend the hospital loses \$125.
Loss topatients	If you do not attend the hospital loses \$125 that can be used to treat other patients.
Avoided loss to hospital	If you attend the hospital will not lose the \$125 we lose when a patient does not turn up.
Avoided loss to patients	By attending the hospital will not lose the \$125 that we lose when a patient does not turn up. This money will be used to treat other patients.
Free not to attend	You are free not to attend but please call us on 8382-3150 if you need to cancel or rearrange.
Recording	Please attend or call 8382-3150 to cancel/rearrange, or we will record as a missed appt.

Proportion of missed outpatient appointments



The original notices were hard to understand





NOTICE OF INTENDED PROSECUTION TO BE COMPLETED BY ADDRESSEE ONLY

Dear «OFFENDER_SALUTATION»

VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER «VEHICLE_REG_NO»

In accordance with Section 1 of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988, I hereby give you notice that it is intended to take proceedings against the driver of the motor vehicle.





Intervention: Redesigned the standard letter and attachments





No driver means to kill They were just going too fast



Over the last five years, 779 children were killed or seriously injured on the roads in the West Midlands alone.

A lot of thought goes into setting speed limits. Speed limits take into account the history of accidents in the area – that's why they're there, because we don't want to see history repeat itself.

Fortunately, most people understand there's a good reason for the speed to be set to that limit and do the right thing.

The reason you're getting this letter is to make sure the next time we're called to investigate a serious collision, you're not involved.

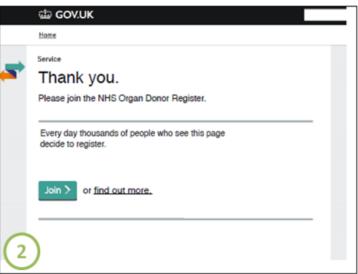
Important information about this notice

- If you were the driver, failure to provide your full driving licence information will result in you not being able to be considered for an educational course.
- Failing to provide information about the driver of the vehicle is an offence. This offence has a penalty of up to £1,000 and an additional six penalty points. Companies will receive a larger fine.
- Providing false information to the police is also a criminal offence. This offence has a penalty of between 6 and 24 months imprisonment and/or an additional fine.
- Do not complete and return the notice if you are not the named recipient.

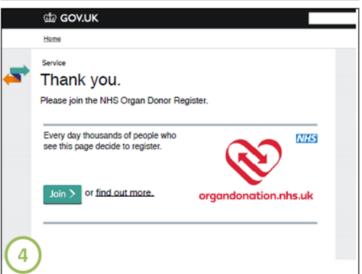
You must not pass the notice on to another person to complete or sign on your behalf.

Serving our communities, protecting them from harm www.west-midlands.police.uk

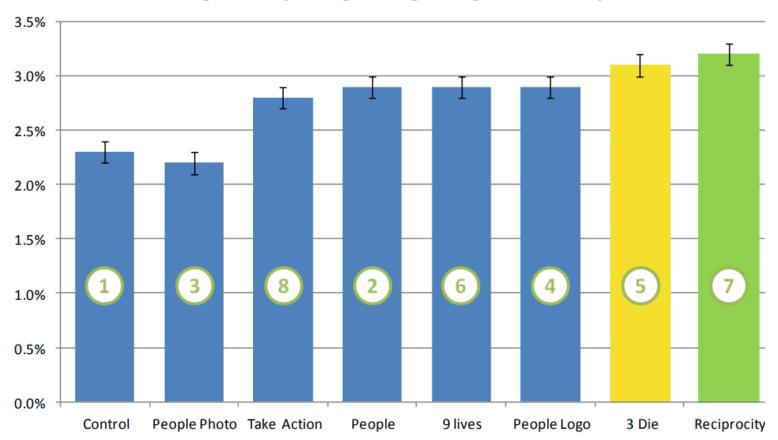








Percentage of People Registering as Organ Donors, by Variant



No matter who you are, whether you are selling soap or shampoo, whether you are a government looking after the welfare of citizens, or an agency promoting financial wellbeing and better health, you are in the business of changing people's behaviour.

- DilipSoman

Professor of Marketing, University of Toronto Canada Research Chair in Behavioural Science







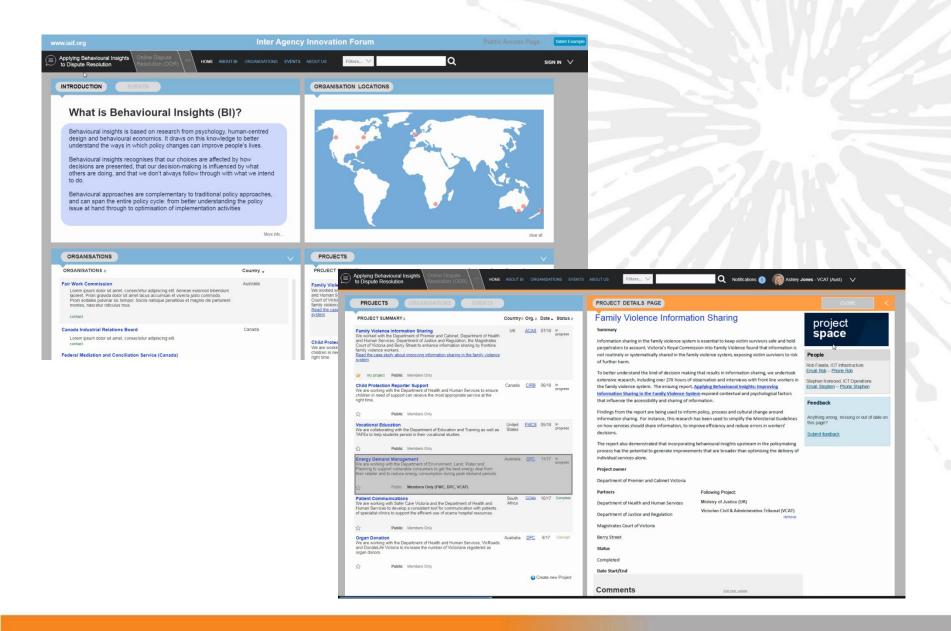
"The first misconception is that it is possible to avoid influencing people's choices."

Richard Thaler
 2017 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics

The Behavioural Insights Team (BIT) and the FWC

THE BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS TEAM.

- Increase the proportion of enterprise agreement applications that are complete and compliant on lodgment
- Reduce unfair dismissal applications lodged out of the 21 day time limit and ensure applicants who have lodged out of time are aware of potential outcomes
- Build behavioural economics capability within the Commission



Contact details

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