

# Using behavioural insights to improve regulatory outcomes

HUMAN BEHAVIOUR CAN BE A MYSTERY



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### Extensive work on BI in regulatory policy through the RPC and NER developed since 2013

Regulatory policy



#### Tools & support





oe.cd/nudge

Behavioural insights (BI): Taking a *different* approach to regulation

- Lessons derived from the behavioural and social sciences, including decision making, psychology, cognitive science, neuroscience, organisational and group behaviour, which are being applied by public bodies with the aim of making public policies work better
- Often involves the use of experiment and observation to identify patterns of behaviour and use these findings to inform policies and regulation
- It is about **inductive approach** to policy-making



## Changing our mindset: Can "they" be trusted?

HM Revenues and Customs (UK Tax Authority, 2009) conducted research into noncompliance behaviour.

They found:

- $\checkmark 58\%$  were willing conformists
- ✓18% needed help to conform
- ✓12% were reluctant conformists;
- $\checkmark$  8% of their regulated subjects were unaware; and,

✓4% were "dodgers";

OECD REFORM OF REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT AND INSPECTIONS IN OECD COUNTRIES, J. Monk (2012).

Many ways to improve the design and implementation of regulations

#### Simplification of information

Simplifying or reducing the number of options promotes better decision making

i.e. Simplified contracts and bills

#### Defaults and Convenience

Choosing or preventing a default choice can impact decision making

i.e. Autoenrolment pension, preticked insurance with airline tickets

## Salience and Attention

Drawing attention to certain information or options impacts decision making

i.e. Making salient the tax on an item, displaying usage information on a bill

#### Debiasing and Decision Quality

Designing regulations to counteract known biases in people

i.e. inability to make non-linear calculations, such as compound interest or miles/gallon



Lunn, P. (2014), *Regulatory Policy and Behavioural Economics*, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264207851-en.

## Information: Too much of a good thing?

#### Too much information reduced cognitive ability to make good decisions by 10-20%



Best information:

- Right details (key information to make decision)
- Right *time* (point of decision)
- Right *format* (easy to read/understand)





#### See regulatory policy problems differently

#### Example: Ban on pre-ticked boxes

- \star Cancellation covered \$5,000.
- 🛧 Baggage covered \$5,000.
- ★ Special Events Missed Connection covered \$750.

\$10.95 per person Infants covered for FREE





IMPORTANT - The option for Travel insurance has been pre-selected for you. If you do not want to purchase this insurance, you must select 'No I don't want this insurance'.

#### Understand that not everyone sees the problem the same way

Perception of safety in regulated entities in Canada, Ireland, Mexico and Oman

7 p < .001 p < .001 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Senior managers Managers Other staff Frontline

Level of agreement (1: strongly disagree; 7: strongly agree)

Standard non-conformity notice for Registered Gas Installers in Ireland

#### Dear Registered Gas Installer

The attached copy of the Inspection and Audit form is your indication that The Register of Gas Installers of Ireland have carried out an Inspection/Audit, for compliance with the Irish Standard for Domestic Gas Installations (I.S.813) at the address indicated on this form.

The defects found are listed and coded on the Installer Evaluation (G22) part of this form. You must rectify these defects within twenty-four hours for Code Red Defects (R), three working days for Code Orange (O) and twenty-one working days for Code Lemon Defects (L) as per the rules (16:1) of registration. These defects are held on file against your registration number.

After rectifying the defects listed, you must tick the "yes" box in the Installer Evaluation (G22) part of the form and sign and date it as a confirmation that all defects have been rectified. This form is then to be returned to RGII. Please note that this installation may be selected for a re-inspection.

Failure to comply with this requirement may lead to disciplinary action in accordance with section D of the criteria document and the rules of registration (16:2).

Should you have any queries regarding this matter or the defects listed, please contact your RGII inspector.

Thank you for your anticipated co-operation.

Kind Regards

#### Behaviourally-informed non-conformity notice



#### NON-CONFORMANCE NOTICE

#### Dear James Joyce,

The attached copy of the Inspection and Audit form is your indication that The Register of Gas Installers of Ireland have carried out an Inspection/Audit, for compliance with the Irish Standard for Domestic Gas Installations (I.S.813) at the address indicated on this form.

The defects found are listed and coded on the Installer Evaluation (G22) part of this form. You must rectify these defects within 24 HOURS for Code Red Defects (R), THREE WORKING DAYS for Code Amber (O) and 21 WORKING DAYS for Code Lemon Defects (L) as per the rules (16:1) of registration. These defects are held on file against your registration number. Use the table below to plan when you will resolve each of the non-conformances.



Should you have any queries regarding this matter or the defects listed, please contact your RGII inspector: </INSPECTOR\_NAME>> at <<INSPECTOR\_PHONE#>>. Thank you for your anticipated co-operation.

- Registered gas installers (RGIs) in firms were also more likely (+13 pp) to expect timely resolutions of nonconformances when they were presented with notices that used both *personalisation* and *implementation intentions...*
- ...but individuals working alone as RGIs expected worse resolution rates with *personalised* notifications (-14 ppt.).

#### Recognise and address the biases and barriers within ourselves



- Core premise: Government is created and run by humans, who experience the same biases and barriers as anyone else. We need to discover ways to apply BI to the institutions, tools and processes of regulatory policy making.
- Example: Transparency. While the importance is strongly established, higher levels of scrutiny can amplify biases such as anti-public sector biases, as well as loss and risk aversion.
  - > Potential solutions:
    - Adjust the timing of transparency to earlier in the process where loss and risk aversion is lower, and willingness to adopt different approaches is higher
    - Consider structural solutions that prevent biases from causing inaction, such as automatically triggering *ex post* reviews
- > Ideas need to be investigated and tested further!



## **Concluding remarks**

> Choose the right tool for the job: BI provides a number of ways to help regulators improve outcomes, especially related to how to provide information and improve transparency

> Location matters: Need to test solutions in your own setting to determine what works, and what doesn't

> BI is not a silver bullet: BI helps improve the effectiveness of regulation but needs to be used as part of holistic approach



## Thank you!

<u>oe.cd/nudge</u>

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