

**What can choice  
modelling learn  
from behavioural  
economics and  
does it matter?**

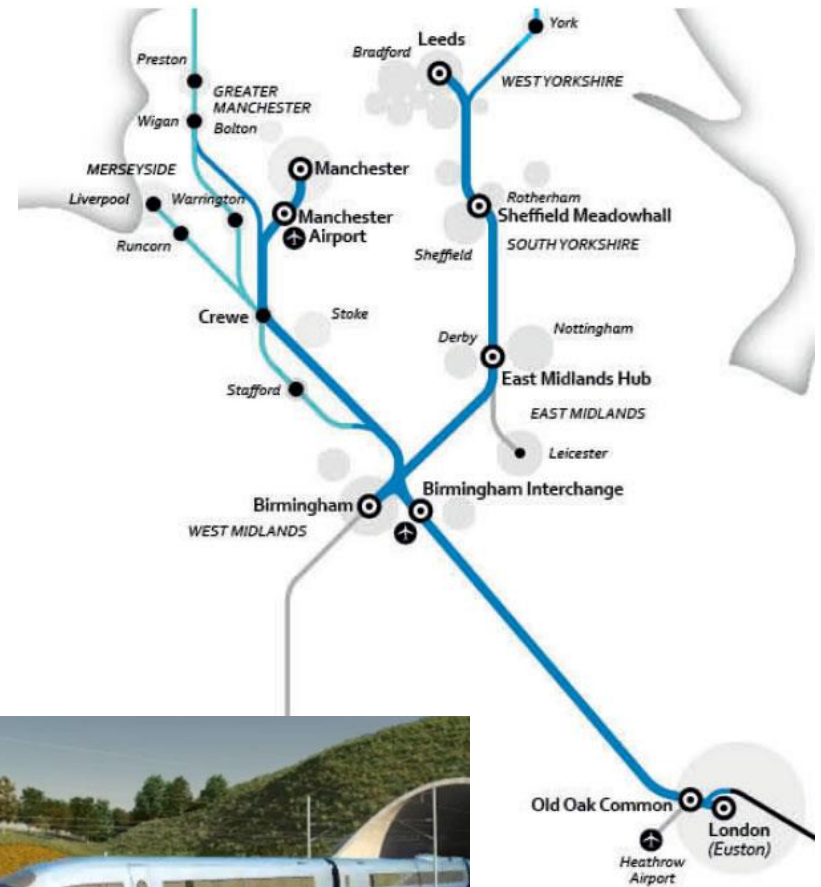
# Questions I'll try to answer

- Why do we want to understand and predict choices?
  - Why is this especially important and challenging now?
- How do we do it?
  - Who is doing this, and are we the right people?
  - Do we do it the right way?
- What can we learn from behavioural economics?
- What are the challenges and opportunities?

**Why do we want to understand and predict choices?**

**Why is this especially important and challenging now?**

# Need understanding and prediction of demand





# Some big decisions are needed



# Making choices in a difficult climate





# Life is more and more digital



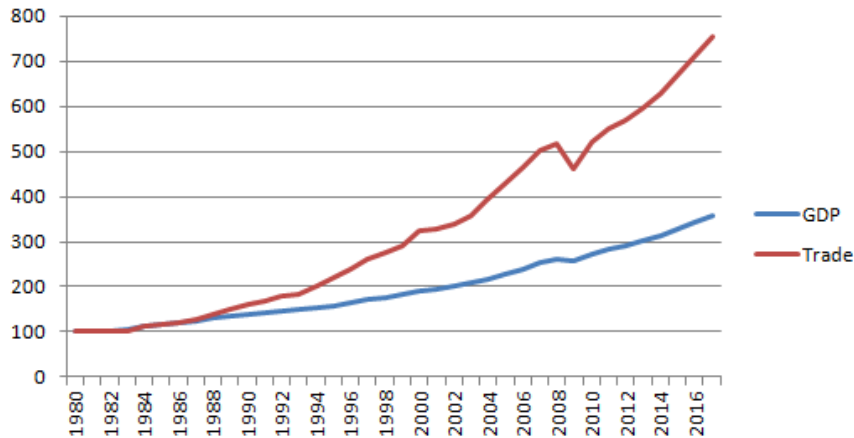
## Improve your Amazon shopping experience by tapping into your Facebook network.

- Discover Amazon recommendations for movies, music, and more based on your Facebook profile.
- See upcoming birthdays and find your Facebook friends' Amazon Wish Lists more easily.
- Get gift suggestions for your friends based on their Facebook profiles.
- Explore your friends' profiles and see who has similar interests.



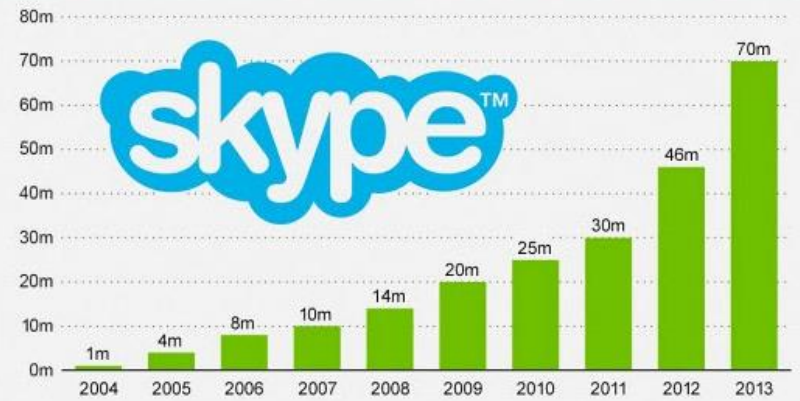
# ... and more international

World GDP and Global Trade (1980 = 100)



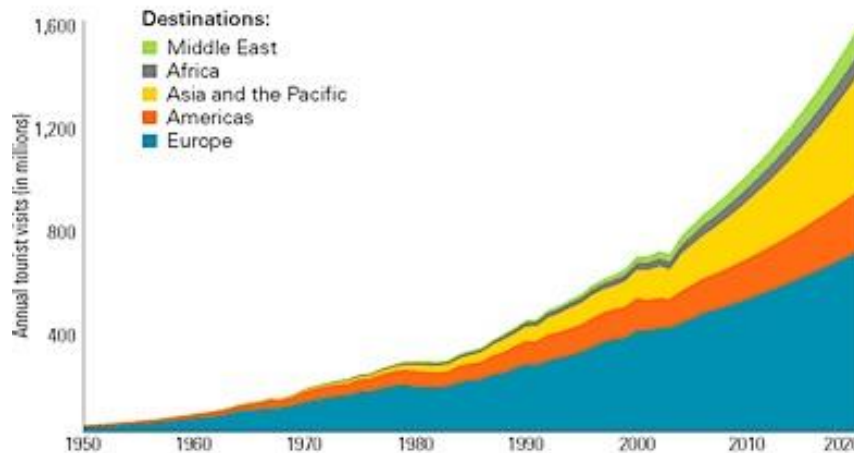
Skype Connects up to 70 Million People at the Same Time

Number of users concurrently online on Skype during peak activity (in millions)



## Travel Explosion

The United Nations predicts that the annual number of international tourist visits will roughly double to 1.6 billion by 2020.





**How do we do it?**

# Understanding and prediction

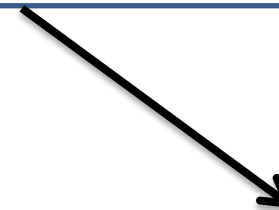
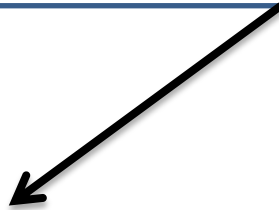
$$P_{ni} = \int \left( \frac{e^{\beta' x_{ni}}}{\sum_j e^{\beta' x_{nj}}} \right) f(\beta) d\beta$$

$$R_i = \delta_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_m \ln(1 + \exp[\beta_m \cdot (x_{jm} - x_{im})])$$

$$L_n = \int_{\eta_n} \left[ \sum_{s=1}^S \pi_{n,s}(\alpha_n) \sum_{k=1}^{K_s} \varpi_{n,s,k} LC_{n,s}(\beta_{s,k}) \right] \left[ \prod_{m=1}^M LI_{n,m}(\alpha_n) \right] \phi(\eta_n) d\eta_n$$

$$P_{ni} = \frac{e^{V_{ni}}}{\sum_j e^{V_{nj}}}$$

$$P_{ni} = \frac{e^{V_{ni}/\lambda_k} \left( \sum_{j \in B_k} e^{V_{nj}/\lambda_k} \right)^{\lambda_k - 1}}{\sum_{\ell=1}^K \left( \sum_{j \in B_\ell} e^{V_{nj}/\lambda_\ell} \right)^{\lambda_\ell}}$$



Valuation of individual components and overall valuation

Forecasting of choices/demand in specific scenarios

# Used across disciplines





**Who is doing this?**

**Are we the right people?**

**Do we do it the right way?**

# (A selection of the) leading modellers



# We often treat choices in isolation ...

Short term

vs medium term

vs long term

Transport

vs energy

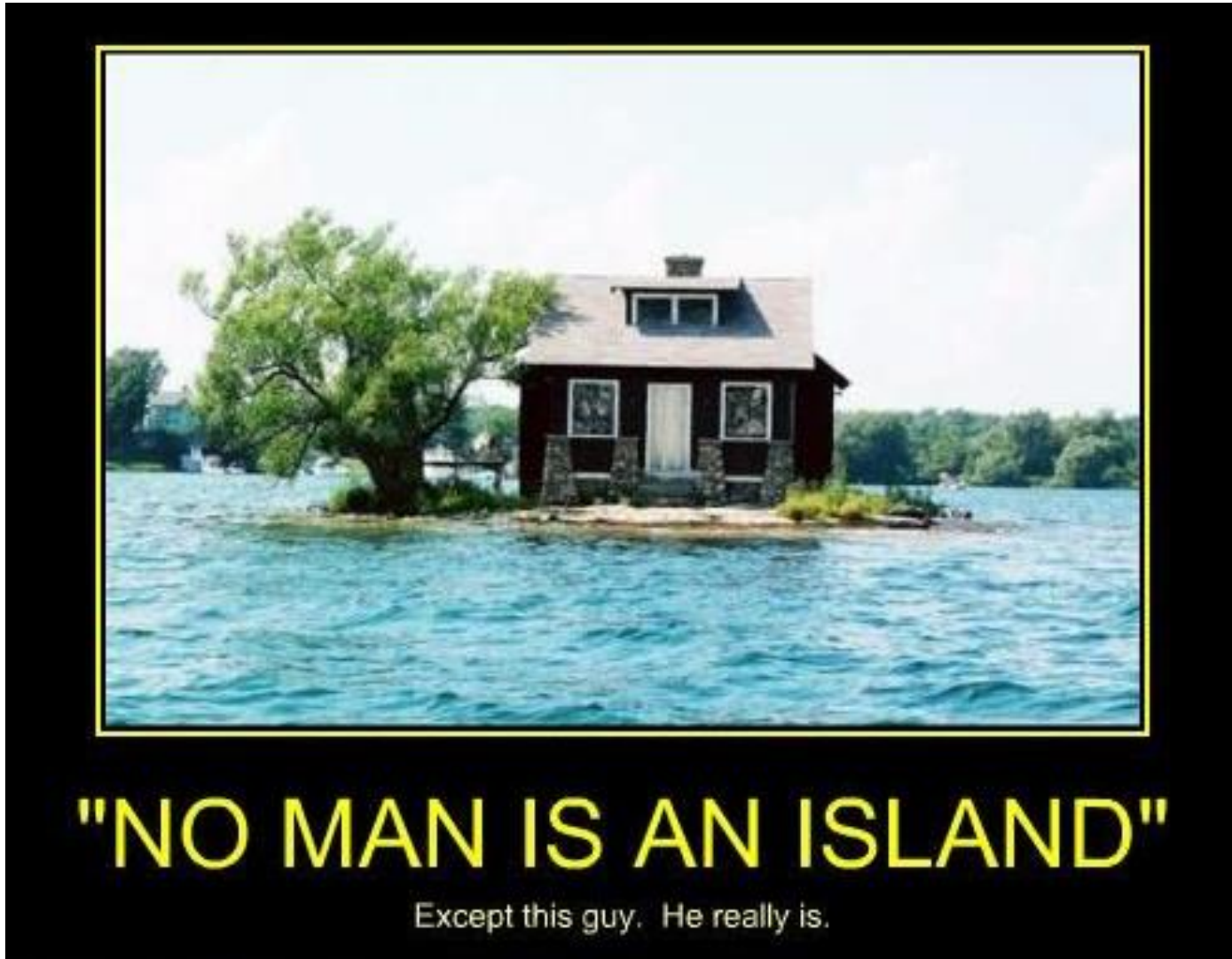
vs health

....

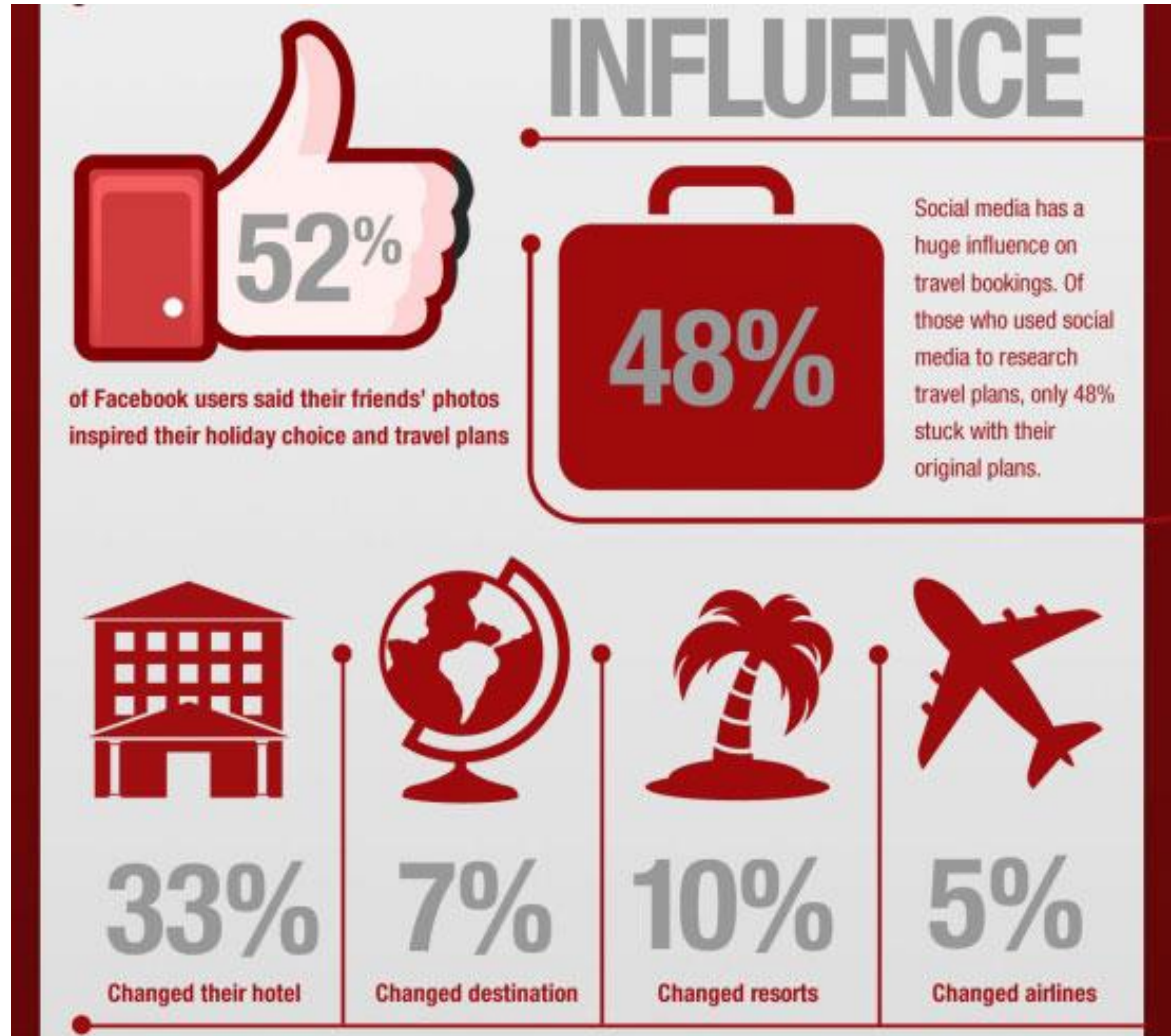




... and generally look at individual people



# Reality is more complicated



# Are we modelling the right things?



Transport dominates,  
but main emphasis on  
short term choices

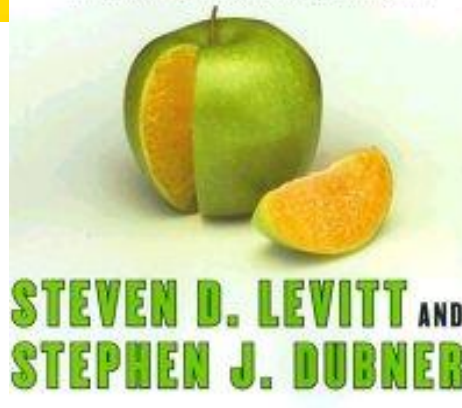
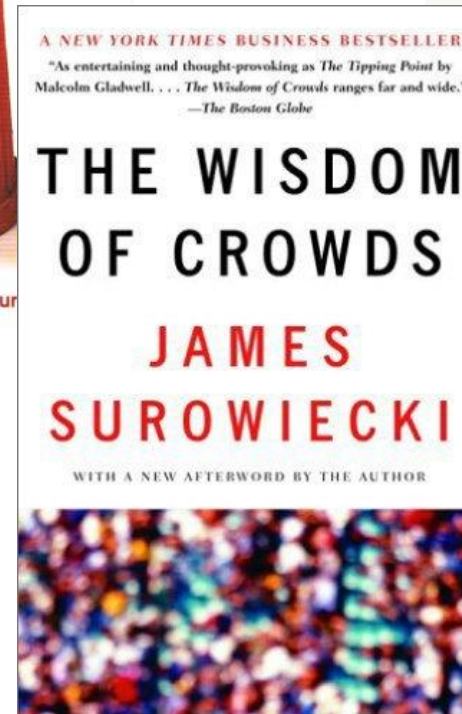
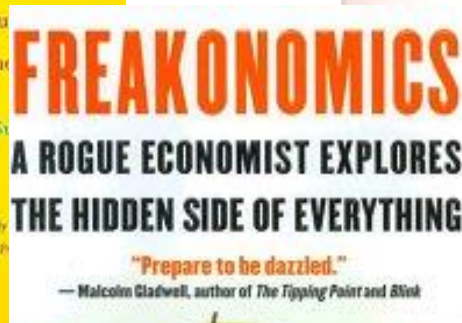
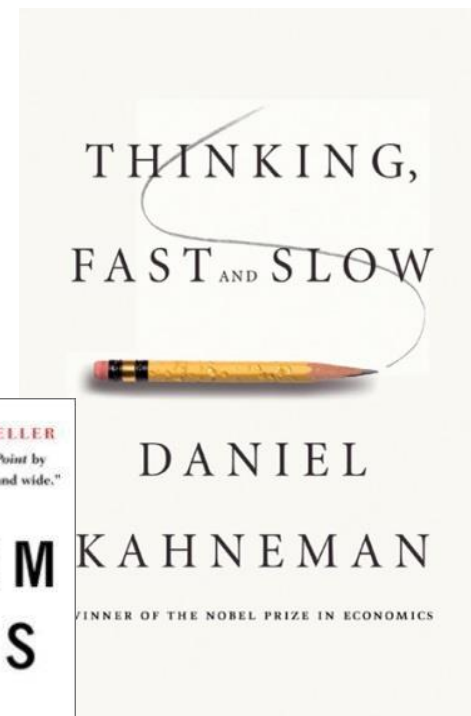
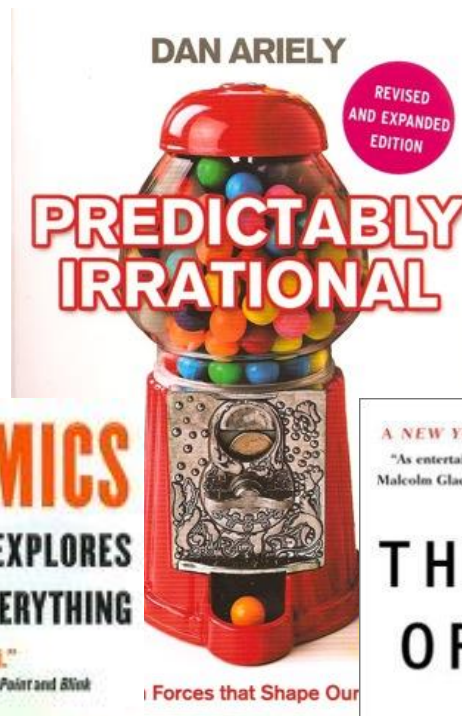
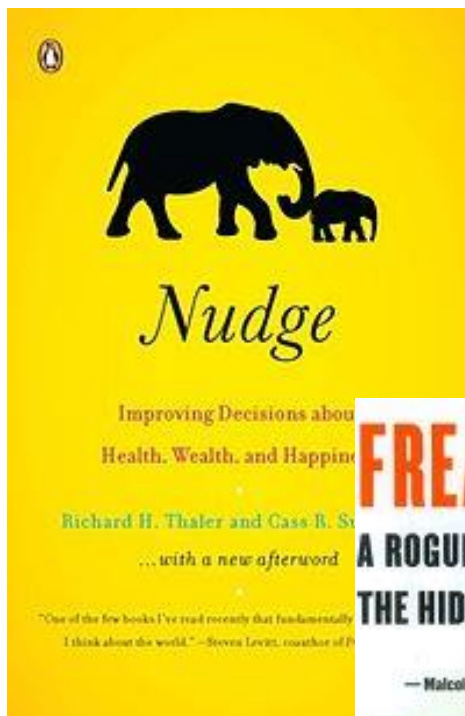
Other fields are  
catching up



Long term  
choices under-  
researched



# There are other experts on behaviour!



# The BBC's love of Daniel Kahneman



**Don McLean**  
American Pie  
THE VERY BEST OF DON MCLEAN, EMI



**Tino Rossi**  
Bohémienne aux grands yeux noirs  
LAURENT ROSSI PRÉSENTE 40 TITRES D'OR,  
COLUMBIA



**Betty Klein**  
Shirat Hanoded (The Wanderer's Song)  
CLASSIC ISRAELI FOLK SONGS FOR ISRAEL'S 50TH  
ANNIVERSARY, HARMONY RIDGE MUSIC, BKCD 1002



**Ludwig van Beethoven**  
Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat major 'Emperor'  
Soloist: Artur Schnabel Orchestra: Chicago Symphony  
Orchestra Conductor: Frederick Stock  
ARTUR SCHNABEL BEETHOVEN 'EMPEROR'  
CONCERTO, RCA



**Danny Kaye**  
Ugly Duckling  
JUNIOR CHOICE VOLUME 2, EMI



**The Beatles**  
Eleanor Rigby  
THE BEATLES 1962-1966, PARLOPHONE



**Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**  
Clarinet Quintet in A major  
Soloist: Gervase De Peyer Orchestra: Amadeus Quartet  
MOZART & BRAHMS: CLARINET QUINTETS, DEUTSCHE  
GRAMMOPHON



**Johann Sebastian Bach**  
French Suite No. 2 In C minor - 2nd movement  
Performer: Daniel Kahneman's grandson  
PRIVATE TAPE



Daniel Kahneman charms Jeremy Paxman Newsnight

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2,541  
14



Daniel Kahneman - Conjoined Twins

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24 February 2014 Last updated at 02:28

## How do we really make decisions?

By Toby Macdonald  
Producer, Horizon: How You Really Make Decisions

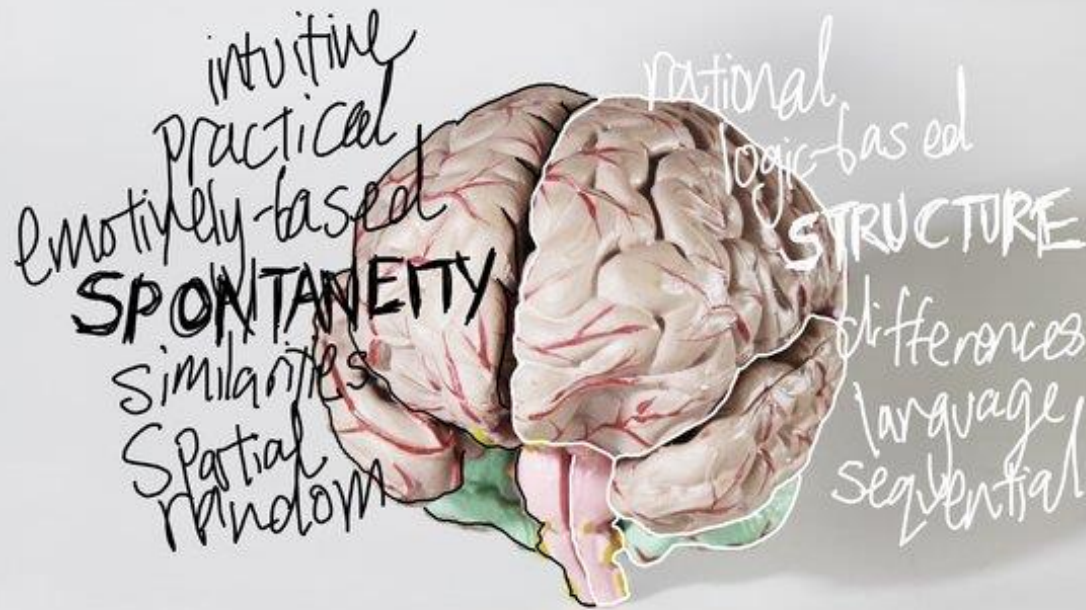


Decision-making with Daniel Kahneman and Michael Ignatieff

Tom Sutcliffe discusses how we make decisions with the Nobel prize-winning psychologist Daniel Kahneman. Moral choices in politics can be a complicated business, according to the academic and former politician Michael Ignatieff, who explores whether the age of international intervention is over. Doctors work under the oath 'do no harm', but the neurosurgeon Henry Marsh says the decision whether to operate on a brain is rarely that simple. High emotion can cloud your judgement... > SHOW MORE

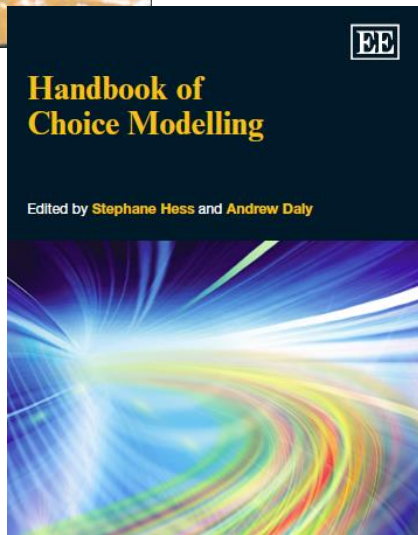
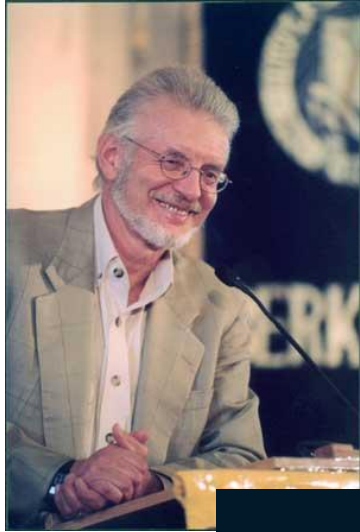
Duration: 43 min

# System 1 vs system 2 – fast vs slow





# A new dawn?



- “... synthesize a new behavioral science of pleasure [extending] into areas of individual sensation of well-being and choice in the context of social network information and approval ...”

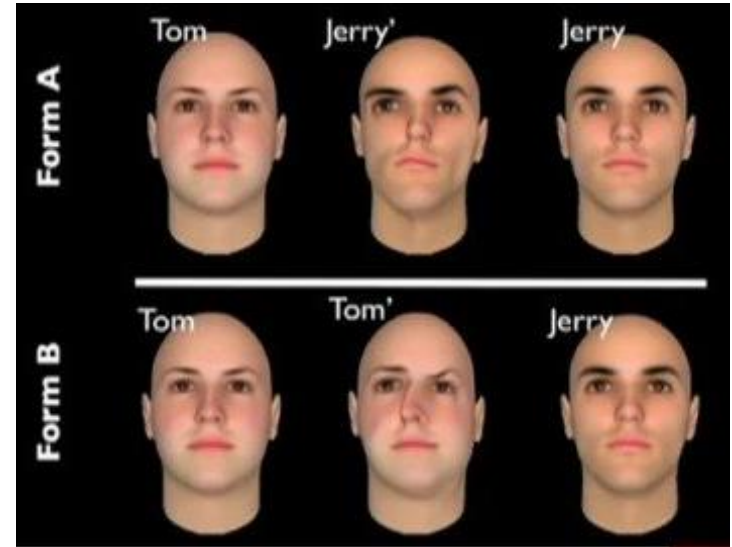
**Do these theories apply in real world  
behaviour?**

**Or in hypothetical choices?**

# Modelling not just for the sake of it



VS.



Alternative A	Alternative B
0.1% chance to win €6,000	0.2% chance to win €3,000
99.9% chance to win nothing	99.8% chance to win nothing
What would you choose?	
A O	B O



# Zero cost: Ariely chocolate experiments



\$0.15 → 73%

\$0.14 → 31%



\$0.01 → 27%

\$0.00 → 69%

# ... an example from real life

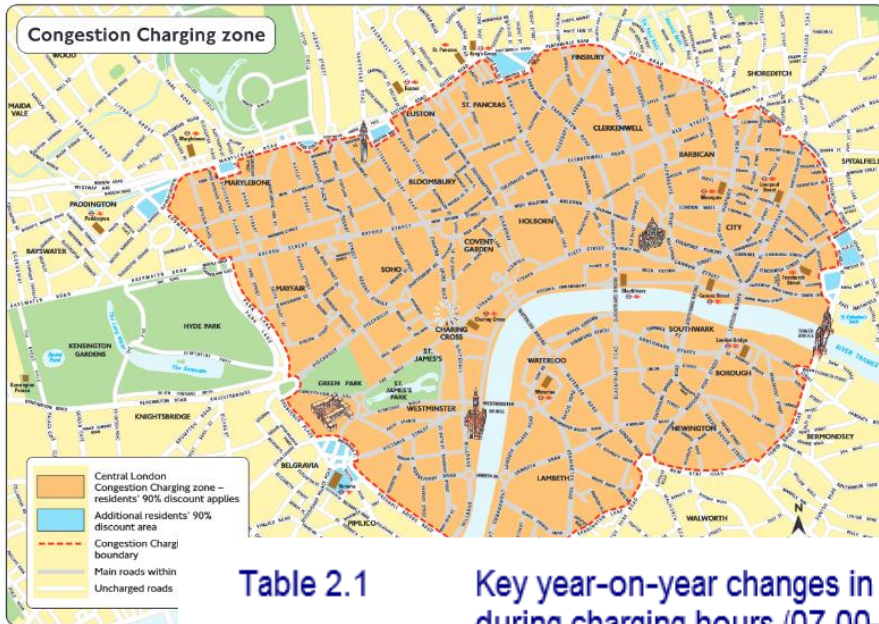


Table 2.1 Key year-on-year changes in traffic entering the central London charging zone during charging hours (07.00-18.30).

**£0 to £5**

**£5 to £8**

Vehicle type	Change in inbound traffic				
	2003 vs 2002	2004 vs 2003	2005 vs 2004	2006 vs 2005	2006 vs 2002
All vehicles	-14%	0%	-2%	0%	-16%
Four or more wheels	-18%	0%	-3%	0%	-21%
Potentially chargeable	-27%	-1%	-3%	+1%	-30%
- Cars and minicabs	-33%	-1%	-3%	0%	-36%
- Vans	-11%	-1%	-3%	+2%	-13%
- Lorries and other	-11%	-5%	-4%	+6%	-13%

# ... and it happens in SP too

Make your choice given the route features presented in this table, thank you.

	Details of Your Recent Trip	Road A	Road B
Time in free-flow traffic (mins)	50	25	40
Time slowed down by other traffic (mins)	10	12	12
Travel time variability (mins)	+/- 10	+/- 12	+/- 9
Running costs	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 1.50
Toll costs	\$ 0.00	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.60

	Option with lowest toll chosen	Willingness to pay higher toll for reduced slowed down time
No zero toll option	40.6%	AUD 13.2/hr
Zero toll option available	74.7%	AUD 11.9/hr



# Framing & mental accounts

*"I got this dollar for helping Mommy do the shopping, so it'll get me an ice cream."*



# Testing this with SP

## Time vs money (5 tasks)

	Option A	Option B
Travel time	58 mins	48 mins
Travel cost	£9.00	£11.00
Your choice	X	

## Time vs safety (5 tasks)

	Option A	Option B
Travel time	54 mins	49 mins
Injuries per year	4,000	4,500
Your choice		X

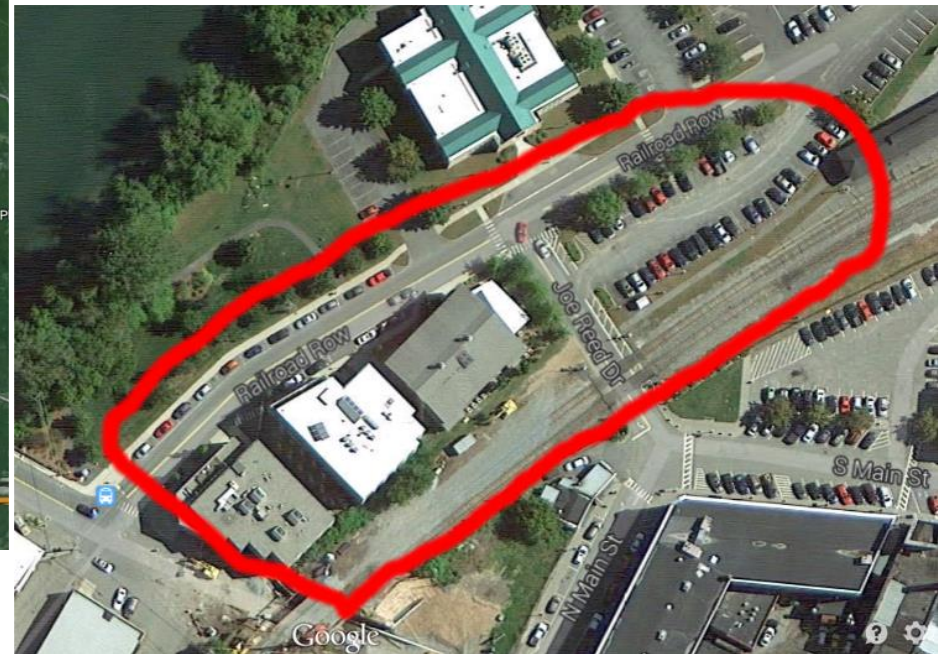
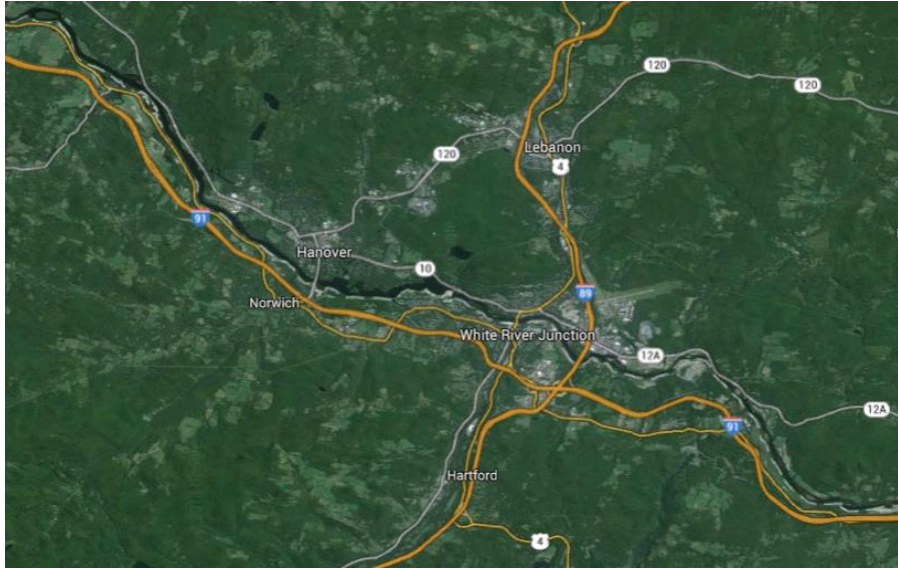
## Safety vs money (5 tasks)

	Option A	Option B
Injuries per year	3,500	4,500
Travel cost	£12	£8
Your choice		X



	time vs cost (p/min)	safety vs time (min/1000 acc)	safety vs cost (£/1000 acc)
estimated	11.07	42.75	3.34
inferred	7.81	30.15	4.73
bias in inferred	-29.47%	-29.47%	41.79%

# Impact of peers, attitudes, and nudging



	Share of hybrid vehicles
United States	ca 3% (vehicles)
RSG	22% (employees)
RSG (drive to work)	26% (employees)



# Anchoring: real life cost referencng



## Google Drive

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1TB	\$9.99	
10TB+	\$99.99	starting at

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# ... similar effects in value of time work

Route 1  
45 minutes  
25 DKK

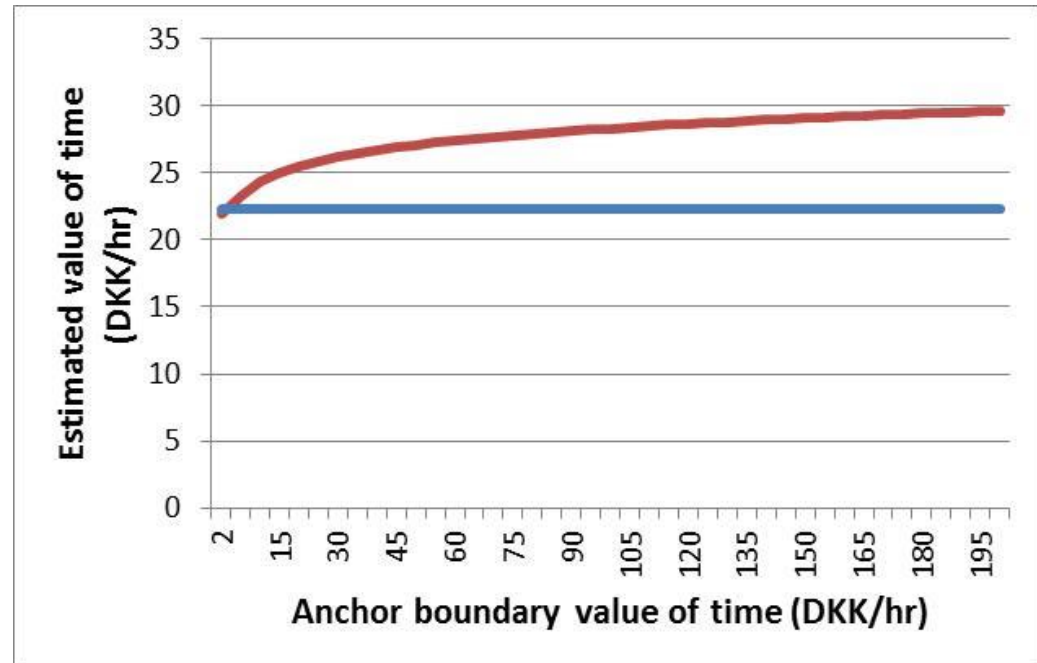
Choose route 1

Route 2  
37 minutes  
31 DKK

Choose route 2

Base model:  
22.28DKK/hr

With anchor  
(at mean):  
26.95DKK/hr



# Choice sets can influence the choices

Economist.com	<b>SUBSCRIPTIONS</b>
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Online only	Print only	Print & online
16%	0%	84%
68%	removed	32%

*Red Wine*

Cabernet Sauvignon, Robert Mondavi P.S.	27
Cabernet Sauvignon, Concannon	21
Merlot, Beringer	22
Merlot, Francis Ford Coppola	28
Pinot Noir, Hob Nob	21
Pinot Noir, Mirassou	24
Shiraz, McWilliams	21
Shiraz, Yellow Tail "Reserve"	30
Chianti Classico "Aziano" Ruffino	24
Chianti Classico Riserva "Tan Label" Ruffino	36
Chianti Classico Riserva "Gold Label" Ruffino	58
Valpolicella, Folonari	20
Amarone, Bolla	69



# ... we tend to ignore this in modelling

## 2008 California Vehicle Survey



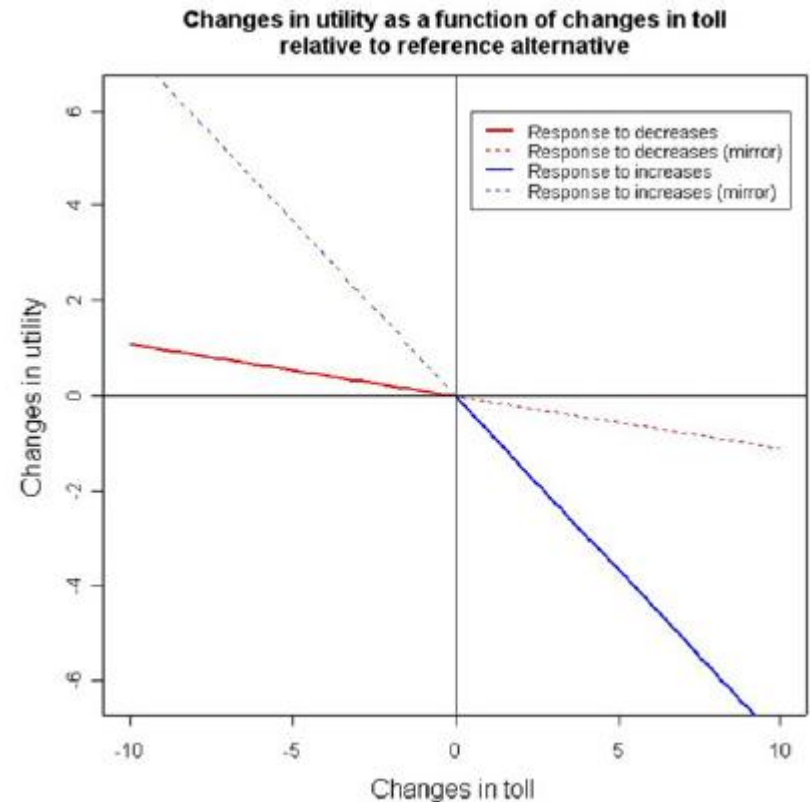
If the following vehicle options were available to you, which would you choose?  
Please carefully examine all the attributes of each vehicle and then select the one you will most likely purchase by filling in the circle below your choice.

Vehicle Choice 1	Vehicle A	Vehicle B	Vehicle C	Vehicle D
Vehicle type	Midsize car	Compact SUV	Midsize car	Compact van
Fuel type	Gasoline	Natural Gas (NGV)	Plug-in Hybrid (PHEV)	Clean Diesel
Age of vehicle	New (2009)	New (2009)	New (2009)	New (2009)
Purchase price	\$29,400	\$36,600	\$31,100	\$20,900
Incentive	--	--	\$1,000 tax credit	--
MPG or equivalent	29 MPG	15 MPG	60 MPG	31 MPG
Fuel cost per year	\$1,090	\$1,950	\$780	\$1,170
Fuel availability		1 in 50 stations		
Refueling time		10 Minutes at station, 4 hours at home		
Driving range		300 Miles		
Maintenance cost per year	\$460	\$370	\$350	\$550
Acceleration (0-60 mpg)	10.2 seconds	11 seconds	8 seconds	11.8 seconds
Select One:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

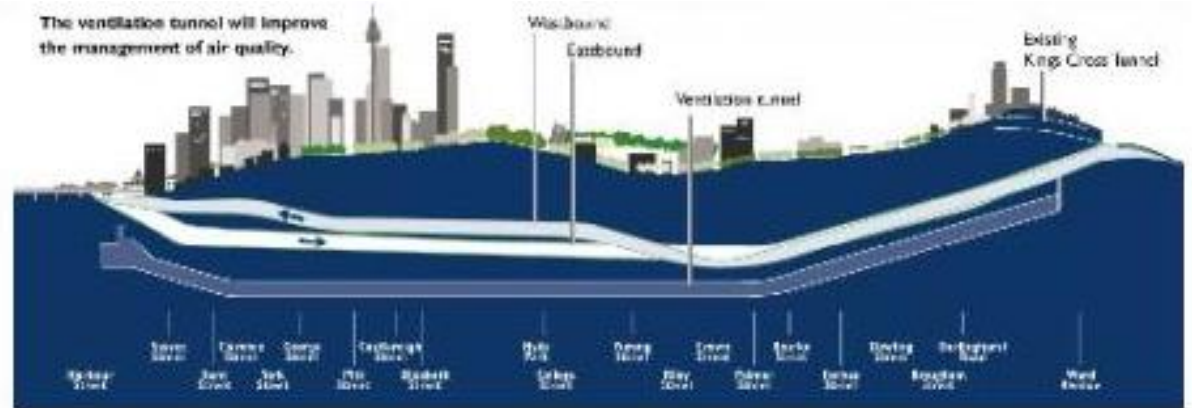
	WTP
large vs compact, only one fuel type available	\$1,638
large vs compact petrol, large hybrid available	\$5,963
large vs compact hybrid, large petrol available	\$14,731

... predictably irrational?

# Losses are more painful than gains



# ... but reality is complex



Date	Toll	Vehicles per day
August 2005 (opening)	AUD 3.5	20K
October 2005	AUD 3.5	23K
November 2005 (free month)	free	50.5K (+27.5K)
December 2005	AUD 3.5	26.5K (-24K)
March 2006 (half toll)	AUD 1.75	34K (+7.5K)
July 2006	AUD 3.5	30K (-4K)



**Does it matter?**

**What are the challenges and opportunities?**

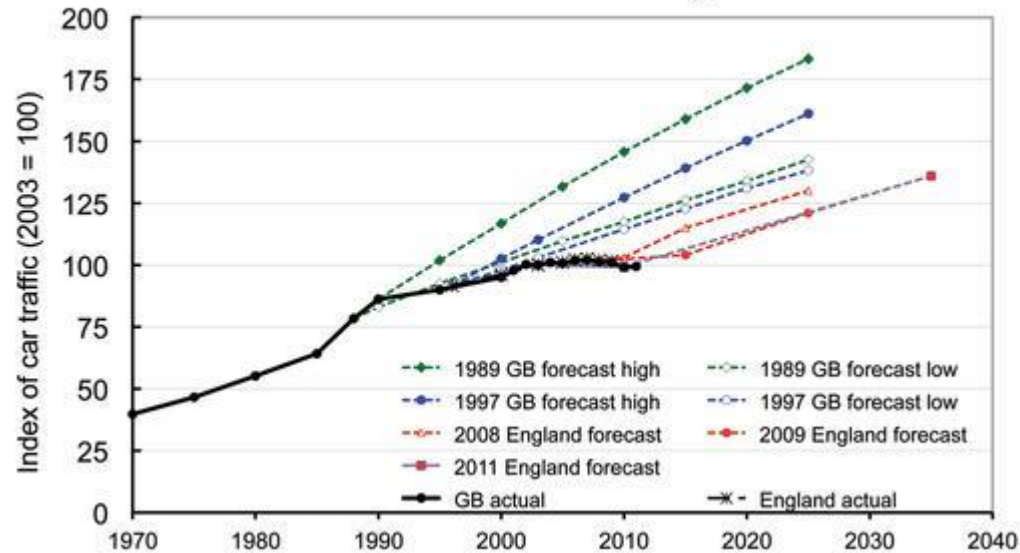
# Does a richer individual representation make much overall difference?



# Observation/understanding vs prediction



DfT Forecasts and actual car traffic growth





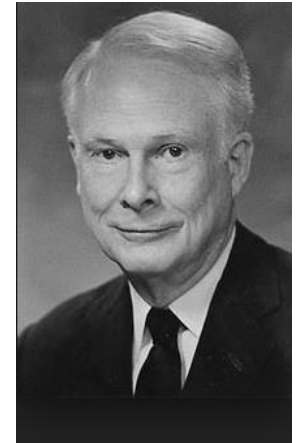
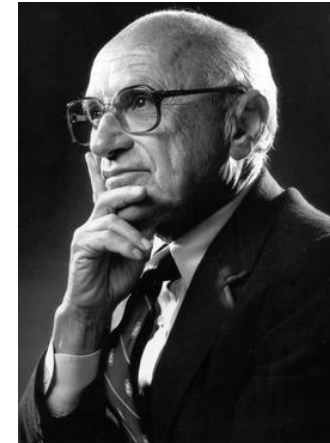
# Is SP (or other experimental) data valid?



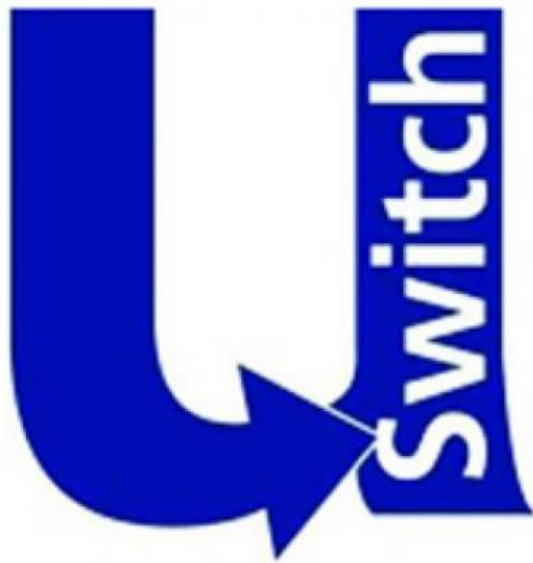
Thurstone (1930s):  
hypothetical  
choices



Wallis and Friedman (1942):  
*“The responses are valueless  
because the subject cannot  
know how he would react.”*

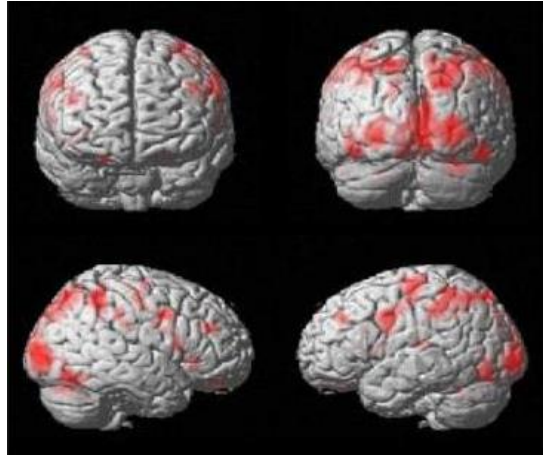


# Best (& big) data often not accessible to us



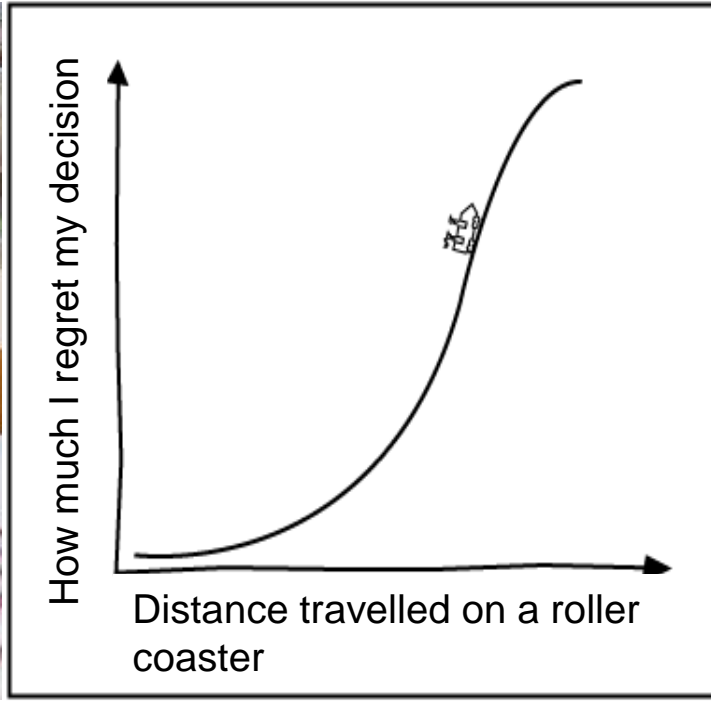
**What should we do next?**

# Lots of exciting things are happening already

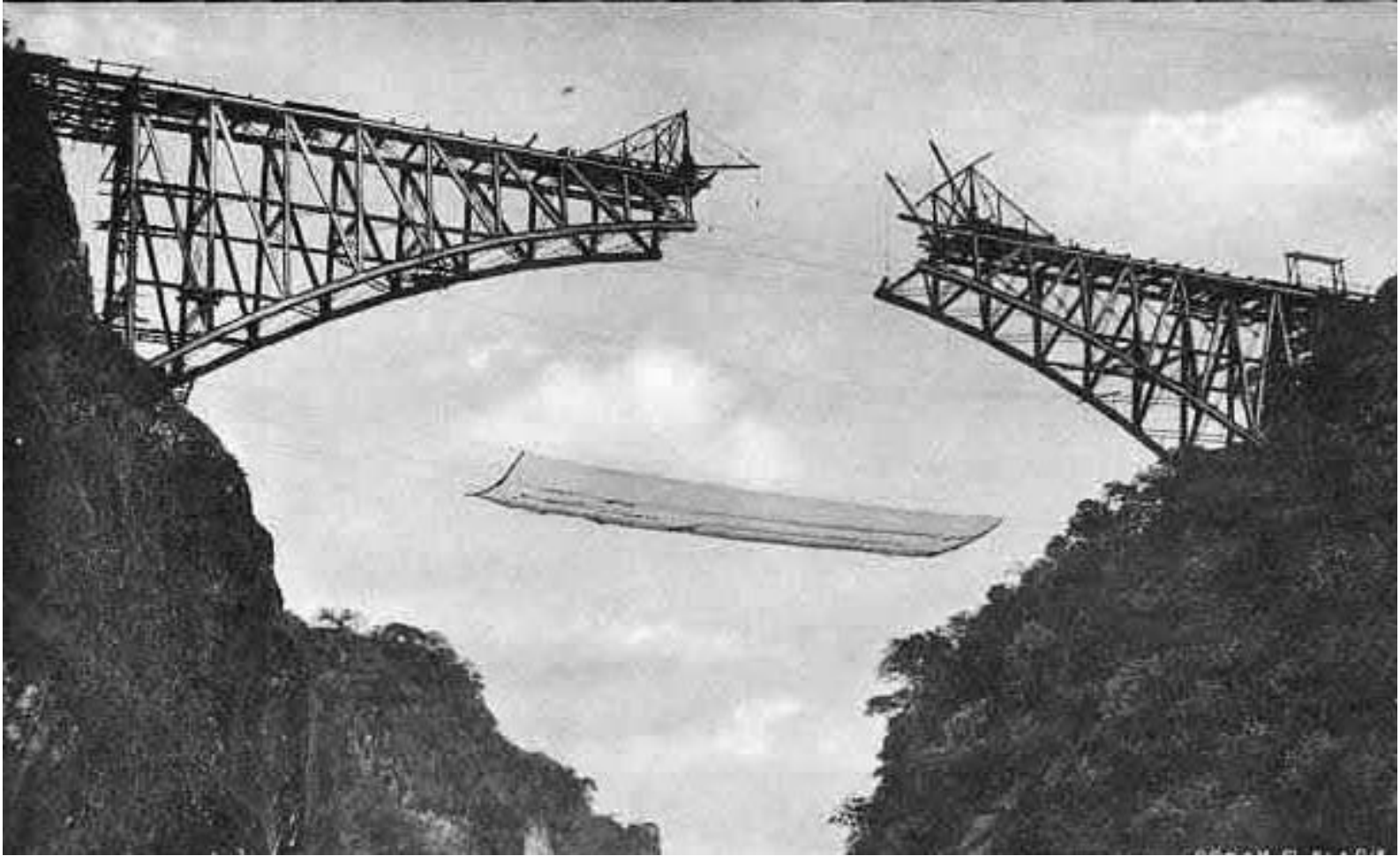




# Let's not kill RUM yet!



# Build bridges



Would predicting  
peoples' choices  
get any easier if  
we understood  
behaviour?

No, but it would  
be more  
interesting,  
challenging, and  
maybe better

ANY  
QUESTIONS  
?