Designing with the Mind in Mind Chapter 12

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NV.

People are Often Irrational...



But we do our best :)





• Losses mean more to us than gains

• We are biased by how choices are worded

 We are biased by our vivid imaginations and memories



Coin Toss You give me \$100 if I win I give you \$150 if you win



YL Venmo

	Gain	Loss
High probability	Gamble: 95% chance to win \$10,000 (5% chance to win \$0) Alternative: definite gain of \$8,000 (less than expected value of gamble) • Fear to lose gain • People are risk-averse • Most accept "safe" definite gain	Gamble: 95% chance to lose \$10,000 (5% chance to lose \$0) Alternative: definite loss of \$8,000 (less than expected loss of gamble) • Hope to avoid loss • People are risk-seeking • Most prefer to gamble
Low probability	Gamble: 5% chance to win \$10,000 (95% chance to win \$0) Alternative: definite gain of \$2,000 (more than expected value of gamble) • Hope for large gain • People are risk-seeking • Most prefer to gamble	Gamble: 5% chance to lose \$10,000 (95% chance to lose \$0) Alternative: definite loss of \$2,000 (more than expected loss of gamble) • Fear of large loss • People are risk-averse • Most accept "safe" definite loss

We are biased by how choices are worded

Framing effect: How choice are framed affect people's decisions



Two vaccines available

- Vaccine A has been used before. 200/600 will be saved
- Vaccine B has not been used before. There is a ½ change of saving everyone and ½ chance that everyone will die



Two vaccines available

- Vaccine A has been used before. 400/600 will die
- Vaccine B has not been used before. There is a ¹/₃ change of saving everyone and ²/₃ chance that everyone will die

We are biased by our vivid imaginations and memories

 People tend to overestimate the probability of improbable events, especially when we can picture or easily recall those events Who's more likely to have a marital affair?

Politicians vs Doctors

These irrationalities and biases stem from our system one





Exploiting Strengths and Weaknesses of Human Cognition

• Supporting Rational Decision Making





Supporting Rational Decision Making

 Computers should be used to augment our weak and unreliable thought process

5	Mortgage one 600,000		gage two 00,000 \$	Mortgage three 600,000	s	Total 1,800,000	
Mortgage three Reset							
9	Loan amount 6		Type 🛞		ou can find curren om lenders eg. ba	t interest rates inks learn more	
	Repayment freq	uency 🔅	Mortgage leng	th (years) 👔			
	Like to know how old you'll be when your debt is paid off? Select the month and enter the year you were born.						
	Minim	um 👍	0.0.0		-		
T	repaym amoun otal you will pay ()	t 🛛 🤗	g interest of	Time to repay	Age rep		
\$	1,031,660	\$ 431,	660	20 years			



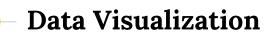


Guidelines:

Provide all options
Help people find alternatives
Provide unbiased data
Don't make people calculate
Check assertions and assumptions

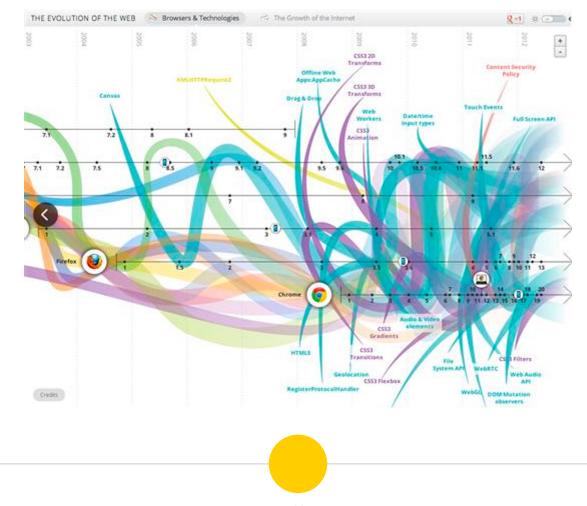


System one isn't "bad", and we can use its strength to support system two

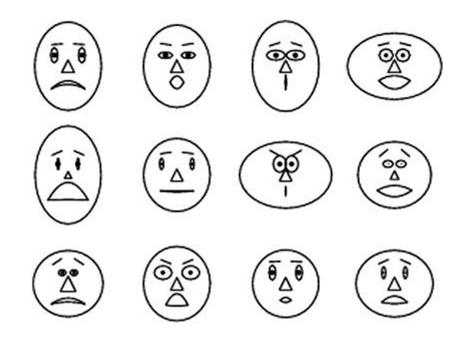


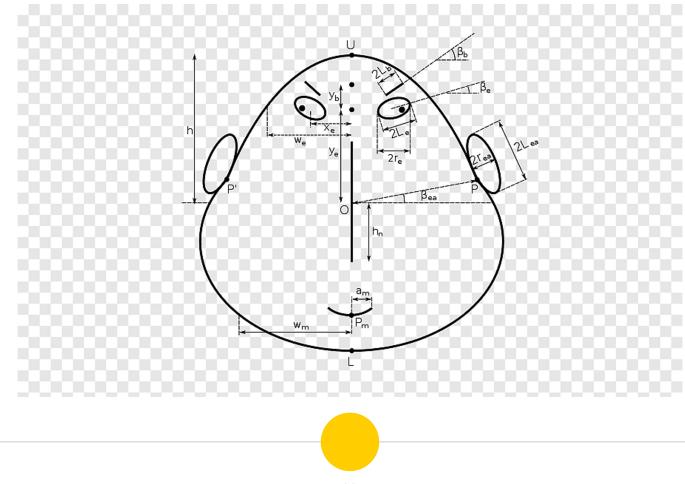
• Strengths of the human visual system

- Perception of structure
- Analysis of complex scenes
- Edge detection
- Motion detection
- Face recognition











- When it comes to influencing decisions,
 - How an interactive system presents information >= the content it presents
- Designing messages based on powerful stories bypass our system two and aim for system one
 - Stories that evoke fear, enjoyment, and other strong emotions

