# Applying Behavioral Science to Human Services Programs 

The Behavioral Interventions to Advance Self-Sufficiency (BIAS) Project

Nadine Dechausay, MDRC

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## What is Behavioral Economics?

- A mix of psychology and economics that challenges the "traditional" view of human behavior


Thaler and Sunstein

## Why it matters

- Behavioral bottlenecks may interfere with people doing things that are in their self-interest and the interest of society

- 10 pages
- 100 questions + 72 pages of instructions


## STUDENT AID SHORT FORM

STUDENT INFORMATION:


## FINANCIAL AID QUESTIONS:

FAMILY SIZE $\square \quad$ INCOME IN 2012 \$ $\square$

- 2 questions
- Will save families more than 100 million hours a year!


## The BIAS Project

Sponsored by the Federal Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation in the Administration for Children and Families

Applies behavioral principles to largescale, human services programs

## Investigates problems using a method of Behavioral Diagnosis and Design

## Develops quick, sustainable, inexpensive changes focused on immediate outcomes

## Overview of BIAS Pilots

|  | Site | Problem Focus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Texas | - Order modification for incarcerated parents |
|  | Ohio (Franklin County) | - Payments on current support |
| $\begin{aligned} & \overline{0} \\ & \frac{2}{2} \\ & \end{aligned}$ | Ohio (Cuyahoga County) | - Payments on current support <br> - Early payment behavior |
| 을 | Washington | - Order modification for incarcerated parents |
| $\frac{\mathbb{U}}{\mathbb{U}}$ | Indiana | - Selection of quality-rated providers <br> - Improved CCDF redetermination process |
| $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { U }}$ | Oklahoma | - On-time redetermination of CCDF voucher |
|  | Los Angeles | - Reengagement |
| $\underset{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{\text { ¢ }}}$ | Paycheck Plus* | - Engagement in supplemental meeting |

## Behavioral Diagnosis and Design



Source: ideas 42 worked with MDRC in the early stages of the project to create the behavioral diagnosis and design framework used in the project.

# Using Behavioral Strategies to Increase Reengagement into LA's Welfare-to-Work Program 

## Background

* In 2009, California temporarily exempted from its welfare-towork program TANF families with: 1) One young child 12 to 23 months old; or 2) Two or more children under age 6
- In 2013, this exemption ended and counties had until December 2014 to "reengage" those formerly exempted
* Reengagement process
- 60 days prior to meeting: sent participants a 3-page notice
- 30 days prior: sent 10-page packet with appointment date and time
- 10 days prior: Automated reminder call
- 3 days prior: Case manager attempts call


## Step 1: Define the Problem

For early cohort of participants invited in for reengagement appointment:

- Only about half eventually showed up for appointment
- 60\% entered noncompliance
- $15 \%$ were sanctioned

Questions:

- Can LA County increase the rate who show up?
- Can County reengage participants sooner?
- Can County reduce sanction rate?


## Step 2: Diagnose

## Bottleneck

## Behavioral Concept

May not understand complicated, detailed materials Is accustomed to receiving TANF with no mandate to participate May have planned to attend, but forgot or changed mind
May have wanted to attend, but had problems getting to meeting Faced more pressing concerns

- Cognitive Load
- Limited Attention
- Status Quo Bias
- Ostrich Effect
- Prospective Memory Failure
- Procrastination
- Hassle Factors
- Limited Information
- Psychology of Scarcity


## Step 3: Design

* Created two behavioral [simplified, salient] letters
- Gain notice: highlighted benefits of attending meeting
- Loss notice: highlighted losses of not attending
- Created personalized sticky notices (post-its) from case manager [established sense of reciprocity]
- Gain sticky notes: highlighted benefits
- Loss sticky notes: highlighted losses


## Step 4: Test

The Los Angeles pilot was evaluated using a three-way random assignment design...


Sample size: Any behavioral notice $=1,628$

## Primary outcomes of interest

- Rate positively engaged in welfare-to-work program
- Rate of sanction


## Findings



## The Power of Prompts: Using BE to Encourage Participation

## The Paycheck Plus Demonstration

## Paycheck Plus - evaluating an EITC-like earnings

 supplement in New York CityOffers a more generous maximum benefit \$2,000 rather than \$496 - to single workers making up to $\$ 18,000$
Extends benefit eligibility from single workers making less than $\$ 15,000$ up to those almost making \$30,000

Random Assignment evaluation

## Step 1: Define Problem



Program group members may not understand the incentive or may forget.

## Step 2: Diagnose

## Steps to attending an informational meeting



## Step 3: Design (1)





## Step 4: Test (1)

Factorial design used to explore the impact on meeting attendance for messaging type, delivery mode, and the two in combination

Does behavioral messaging increase the percentage of participants who completed an informational meeting, relative to the standard messaging?
Does "postcards with text messages" perform better than postcards alone?

|  | Text message | No text |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Behavioral | Group 1 | Group 2 |
| Standard | Group 3 | Group 4 (control) |

## Step 4: Test (1)



## Step 4: Test (1)



## BIAS Next Generation has launched

- Awarded September 2015
- Led by MDRC in collaboration with MEF Associates and Dr. Larry Katz of Harvard and J-PAL North America
- Build on lessons of BIAS and go beyond BIAS by:
- Working with additional ACF programs
- Moving beyond changing communications, greater emphasis on changing the choice architecture of program and policy design
- Focusing on translating findings into practical lessons for human services practitioners


## For More Information

## Contact MDRC's Center for Applied Behavioral Science with questions or comments

## - be.info@mdrc.org

## Read our published reports:

- Behavioral Economics and Social Policy: Designing Innovative Solutions for Programs Supported by the Administration for Children and Families
- Taking the First Step: Using Behavioral Economics to Help Incarcerated Parents Apply for Child Support Order Modifications
- Reminders to Pay: Using Behavioral Economics to Increase Child Support Payments
- Power of Prompts: Using Behavioral Insights to Encourage People to Participate


## Sign up for the Behavioral Buzz at MDRC's website!

## Supplementary Slides

## Iterate! Step 2: Diagnosis (2)

Re-examine bottlenecks by looking at the process we created with the first intervention, as well as pre-existing factors

* Main re-design decision: remove hassle factors associated with attending meeting in person
- Created identical materials and scripts for email, text, letter, and robocall outreach that use behavioral concepts- only difference is whether participant invited to call in for the meeting, or attend in person


## Step 3: Design (2)



## Step 4: Test (2)

Sent outreach two times per week

- Example:

| Week 1 | Tuesday: Email | Friday: Letter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Week 2 | Tuesday: Text | Saturday: Robocall |

Randomly assigned remaining program group members- 50\% to each condition

## Step 4: Test (2)



## Experimentation period

