

未来の
ために、
いま選ぼう。

資料2

ナッジ等の行動インサイトの活用に関する フレームワークについて

日本版ナッジ・ユニット BEST
(事務局:環境省)

行動インサイトの活用に関するフレームワークについて

英国ナッジ・ユニットをはじめ、行動インサイトの活用を推進する様々な組織が独自のフレームワークを策定・公開しており、**2種類**に大別される

- 政策立案・実践の一連のサイクルの各ステップで留意すべき点をまとめた「プロセスフロー型」
 - ✓ OECD: BASIC (Behaviour, Analysis, Strategy, Intervention, Change)
 - ✓ OECD: ABCD (Attention, Belief formation, Choice, Determination)
 - ✓ World Bank eMBed: Definition & Diagnosis, Design, Implementation & Evaluation, Adapt, Re-define & Re-diagnose
 - ✓ Ideas42: Define, Diagnose, Design, Test, Scale
 - ✓ Behavioural Insights Team: Test, Learn, Adapt
 - ✓ BEAR: Assess, Aim, Action, Amend

- 効果的な介入のために満たすべきコンセプト・条件を整理した「チェックリスト型」
 - ✓ Thaler & Sunstein: NUDGES
 - ✓ Behavioural Insights Team: MINDSPACE (Messenger, Incentives, Norms, Defaults, Salience, Priming, Affect, Commitments, Ego)
 - ✓ Behavioural Insights Team: EAST (Easy, Attractive, Social, Timely)
 - ✓ BIAS project: SIMPLER (Social influence, Implementation prompt, Making differences, Personalization, Loss aversion, Ease, Reminder)



フレームワークについての よくある間違い



適切に使えば Powerful! だけど・・・

◆ フレームワークを使えばうまくいく?

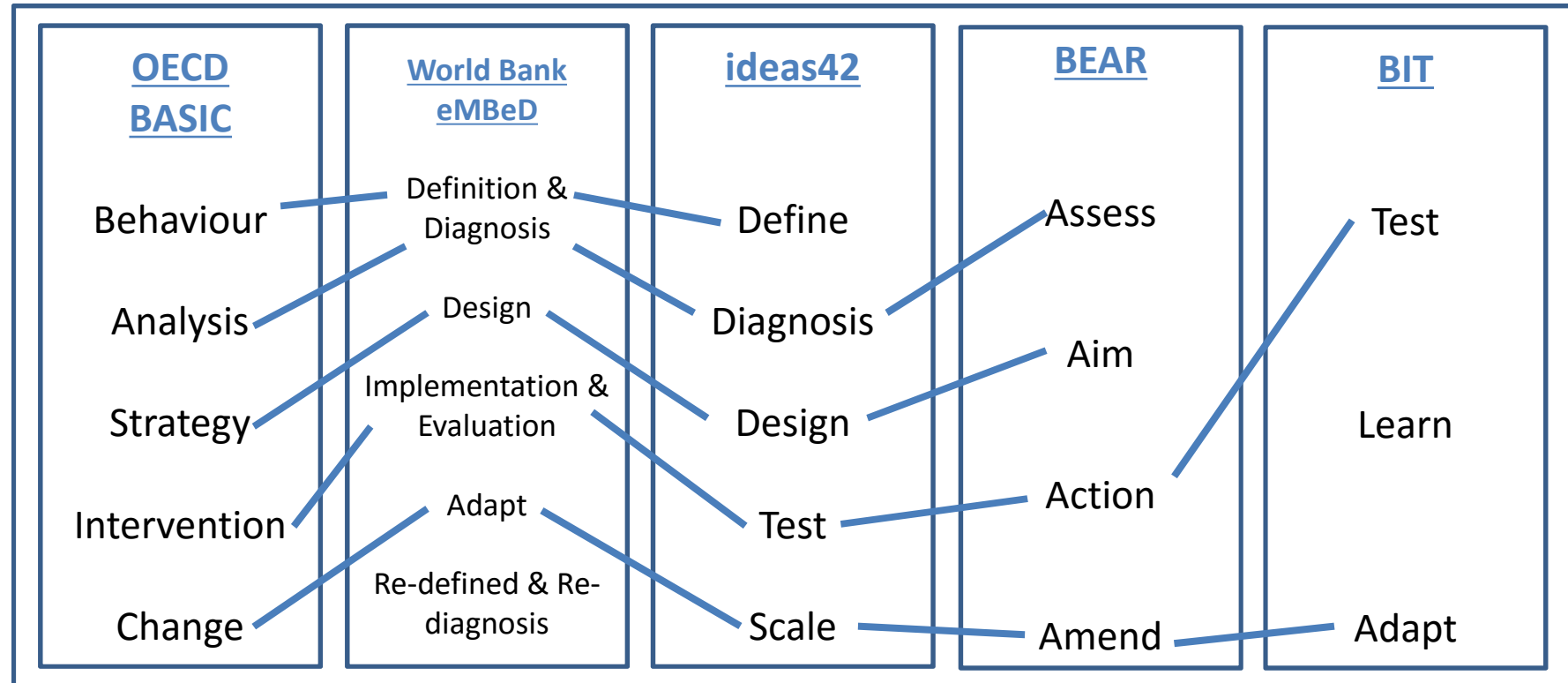
- フレームワーク毎に作られた背景・目的が異なる。**きちんと理解しないで使うと、十分な効果が得られない**
- もちろん、**フレームワークを使わなければならないわけではない** (適切に使えば、説明責任・透明性の担保の上でも有用)
- 政策サイクルの**フロー図を作って満足するのは厳禁**。EBPMと同様、**立案だけではなく実践し常に改善するのが重要** (EBP)

◆ 「チェックリスト」の各要素を満たすとナッジになる?

- 各要素は**効果的なナッジでよく見られる共通点を抽出したもの**。それを満たせば**即ナッジとなるのではなく、満たさないとナッジにならないわけでもない**
- 例えばBITのMake it simple。「わかりやすく簡潔に」はコミュニケーションのイロハにすぎない (それがナッジになるなら世の中の大半のことがナッジになってしまう)

フレームワークをどう参照・活用すべきか

- 作られた背景・目的が異なるものの、「プロセスフロー型」の構成は似通っている



- 使いやすいものから始めてみるのが良いのではないか

- なお、OECDが策定予定のBASIC(後述)は、既存のフレームワークを踏まえて、日本版ナッジ・ユニットBESTを含む各国の実務者との協力の下、実務者のために(for practitioners, by practitioners)策定する包括的なフレームワークであり、そこに日本での論点(参考資料3)を加味したものを、本連絡会議を通じて日本の実務者、政策立案者向けに紹介することを検討中

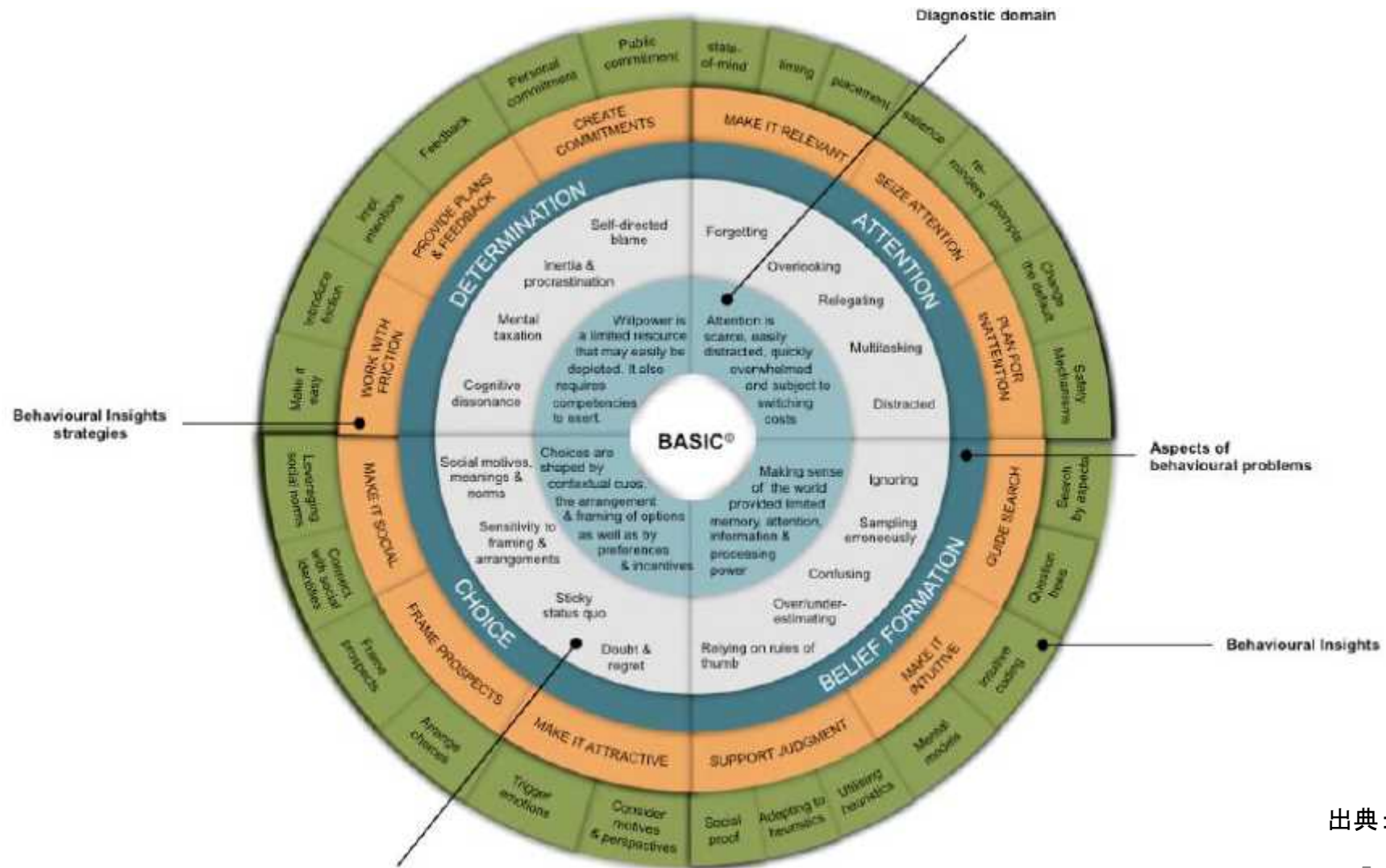
- 公共政策のサイクルの初めから終わりまでを対象とし、実務者に対してツール・手法・倫理ガイドラインを示す **包括的なフレームワークが欠如**しているとの指摘
- これを受け、OECDが各国の実務者との協力の下、実務者のための (for practitioners, by practitioners) 包括的なフレームワークの策定に着手
- 我が国においても、日本版ナッジ・ユニットBESTの事務局を務める環境省がOECDの依頼を受けて編集作業を協力中 (現在策定中ではあるが、参照の許可を得たため、概要を提示するもの。変更があり得るため、取扱いについては留意のこと)
- 世界中のあらゆるレベルの政府や公的主体が課題の解決のために行動インサイトを広く活用していることに鑑み、以下の課題に対応することを企図
 - 政策及び行動インサイトの実務者が公共政策に行動インサイトを適用しようとする際に、より効果的かつ体系的に実務をこなすこと
 - 政策及び行動インサイトの実務者が行動インサイトを責任をもって適用するとともに、行動インサイトを不適切に適用・誤用するという潜在的な脅威から市民を最大限守ること



出典：OECD

プロセスフロー型：OECD “ABCD”

- 人が特定の行動をとっているときに、なぜそのよう行動するのかを理解するためのフレームワーク(BASICのAとSを補完)(こちらに変更があり得るため、取扱いについては留意のこと)



出典: OECD

プロセスフロー型: World Bank eMBeD

01.

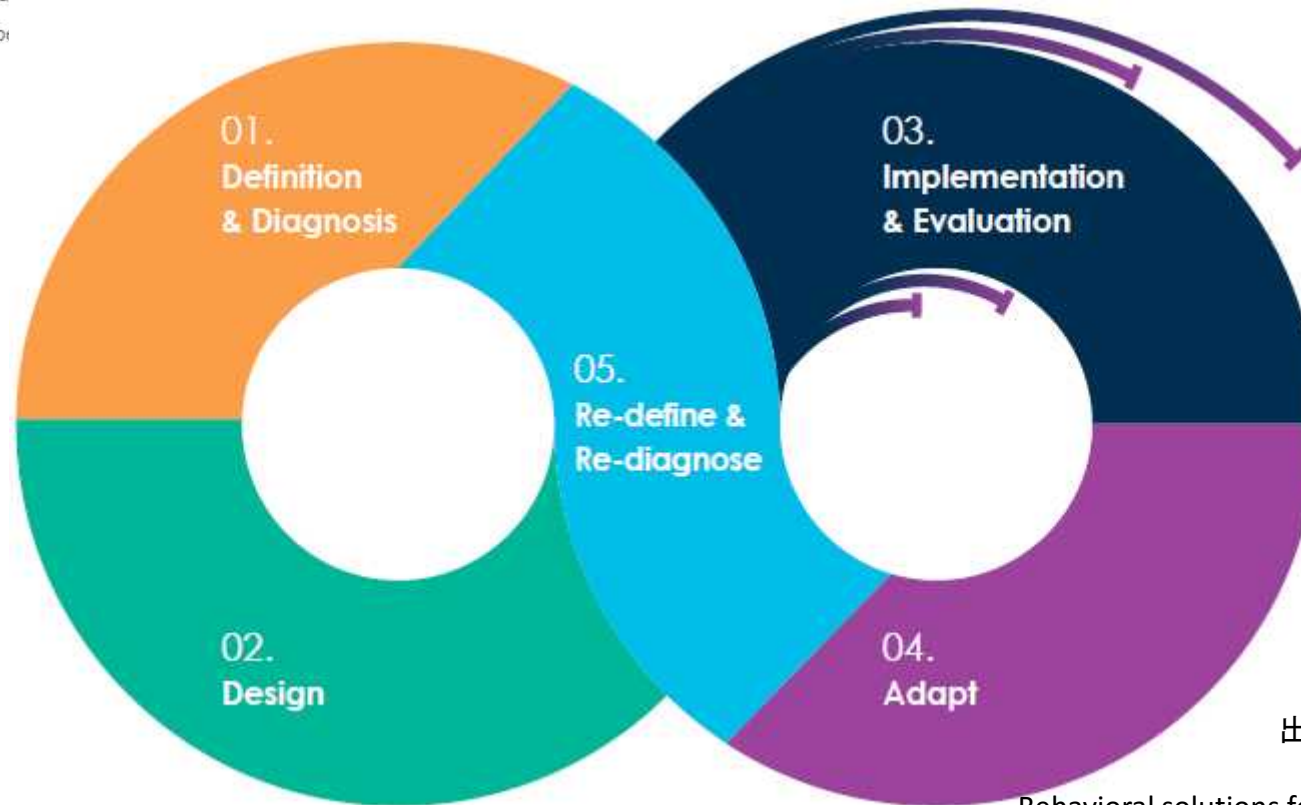
- Identify the problem
- Collect background information and available data
- Diagnostic sessions to develop behavioral map
- Fieldwork to finalize b

HOW WE WORK



03.

- Set up process for randomization
- Trial intervention
- Monitor treatment and control groups
- Analyze data at endline



02.

- Develop list of potential interventions
- Narrow down to most feasible

05.

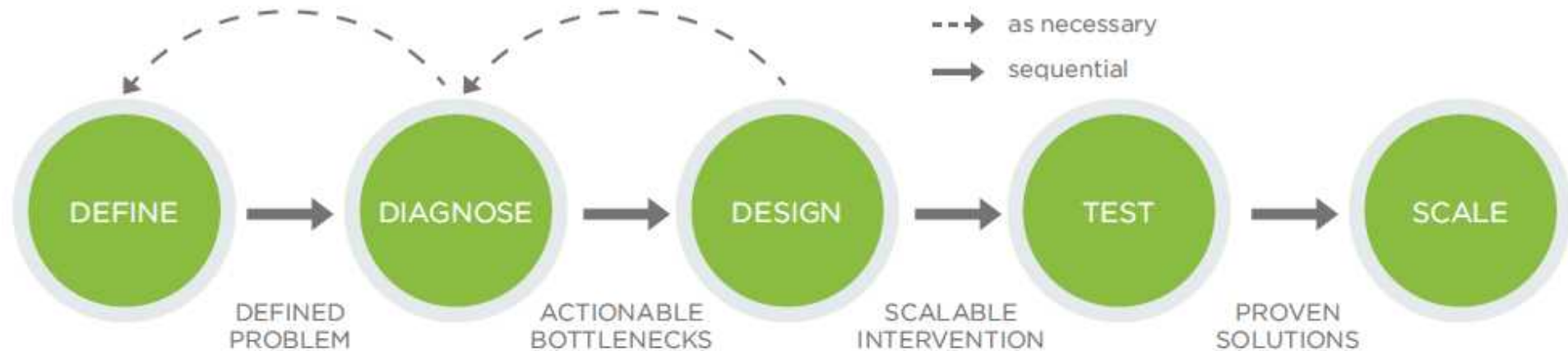
- Investigate constraints to scaling work
- Identify further behavioral challenges

04.

- Identify key learnings
- Identify areas for further work

出典: World Bank eMBeD
World Bank (2018)

Behavioral solutions for youth unemployment



The first step is to **define** the problem and try to remove any embedded assumptions about *why* it may be occurring. Using quantitative and qualitative methods, we next **diagnose** what behavioral bottlenecks may be driving the problem. We then **design** interventions that directly address the key bottlenecks we’ve diagnosed. To **test** whether our design successfully addresses the problem, we conduct an evaluation, typically an RCT. Finally, if an intervention proves effective, we look for opportunities to **scale** the solution to a larger population or adapt it to other contexts.

出典: ideas42

Barrows *et al.* (2018) Behavioral Design Teams A Model for Integrating Behavioral Design in City Government

We have identified nine separate steps that are required to set up any RCT. Many of these steps will be familiar to anyone putting in place a well-designed policy evaluation – for example, the need to be clear, from the outset, about what the policy is seeking to achieve. Some – in particular the need to randomly allocate individuals or institutions to different groups which receive different treatment – are what lend RCTs their power. The nine steps are at the heart of the Behavioural Insights Team's 'test, learn, adapt' methodology, which focuses on understanding better what works and continually improving policy interventions to reflect what we have learnt. They are described in the box adjacent.

Test

1. Identify two or more policy interventions to compare (e.g. old vs new policy; different variations of a policy).
2. Determine the outcome that the policy is intended to influence and how it will be measured in the trial.
3. Decide on the randomisation unit: whether to randomise to intervention and control groups at the level of individuals, institutions (e.g. schools), or geographical areas (e.g. local authorities).
4. Determine how many units (people, institutions, or areas) are required for robust results.
5. Assign each unit to one of the policy interventions, using a robust randomisation method.
6. Introduce the policy interventions to the assigned groups.

Learn

7. Measure the results and determine the impact of the policy interventions.

Adapt

8. Adapt your policy intervention to reflect your findings.
9. Return to Step 1 to continually improve your understanding of what works.

出典: Behavioural Insights Team

Haynes *et al.* (2012) Test, Learn, Adapt: Developing Public Policy with Randomised Controlled Trials

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プロセスフロー型：BEAR “A Sequence of Things to Think About”



Behavioural Economics
in Action at Rotman



ASSESS



Does my organization have areas in which behavioural insights are currently used?

Does my organization have a set of goals to achieve or problems to solve through the use of behavioural insights?

What do I expect my timeline for implementation to look like?



AIM



Which role should BI play in my organization? (See Page 16)

What is the locus of my BI efforts? (See Page 19)

What resources will my organization need to develop? (See Page 22)



ACTION



How can I promote an experimental mindset within my organization & Who can I hire or reassign to create my unit?

How can the organization evaluate which problems are best solved using behavioural insights?

How will my behavioural unit be structured? Who will they report to and interact with?



AMEND



Is my behavioural insights team performing up to expectations?

Are there new roles for my behavioural insights team to play?

How should my behavioural insights team work differently?

出典：Behavioural Economics in Action at Rotman

Feng *et al.* (2018) How Should Organizations Best Embed and Harness Behavioural Insights? A Playbook

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(参考) 規制か税か報酬か — 複数の政策方法が考えられるときに

- 具体的な施策を選択するに当たっては、考えられる複数の介入方法を比較・(小規模)実証して最も効果的なものを選択するのが理想的
- なぜその介入方法を選んだのか、他よりも優れているのかを根拠とともに説明できるようにする必要がある

複数の方法を比較した事例: シカゴ市でのレジ袋削減の取組

出典: ideas42

www.ideas42.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Bag-tax-results-memo-PUBLIC.FINAL_.pdf

規制(禁止)

2015年にレジ袋を禁止。一定の厚み以上のものを対象外にしたため、店舗では厚手のレジ袋を配布するようになり、規制対象外の厚手のレジ袋の削減には繋がらなかった。

報酬

規制とは別に、店舗によっては独自に、エコバッグの使用に対して少額の報酬(インセンティブ)を設定。期待される効果は得られなかった。

税(課金)

ワシントンDCで紙やプラのレジ袋1枚に5セントを課金したところレジ袋の使用が減少。報酬との効果の違いは、**損失回避性**によるものと作業仮説を立て、1枚7セントを課金。規制よりも介入が**salient(顕著)となるようデザイン**。介入開始前でレジ袋を受け取る割合が82%から49%へ減少し、エコバッグを利用する割合が13%から33%に増加。効果の持続可能性について検証中。

- しかし実際には、あらゆる介入方法を実証して独自に新規にエビデンスを創出するには困難を伴うことが多く、既存の利用可能な最良のエビデンス(Best Available Evidence)を活用して、なるべく期待される効果が期待されるように得られるよう努める必要がある

チェックリスト型：Thaler and Sunstein “NUDGES”

iNcentive

インセンティブ

Understand mappings

マッピングを理解する

Defaults

デフォルト

Give feedback

フィードバックを与える

Expect error

エラーを予測する

Structure complex choices

複雑な選択を体系化する

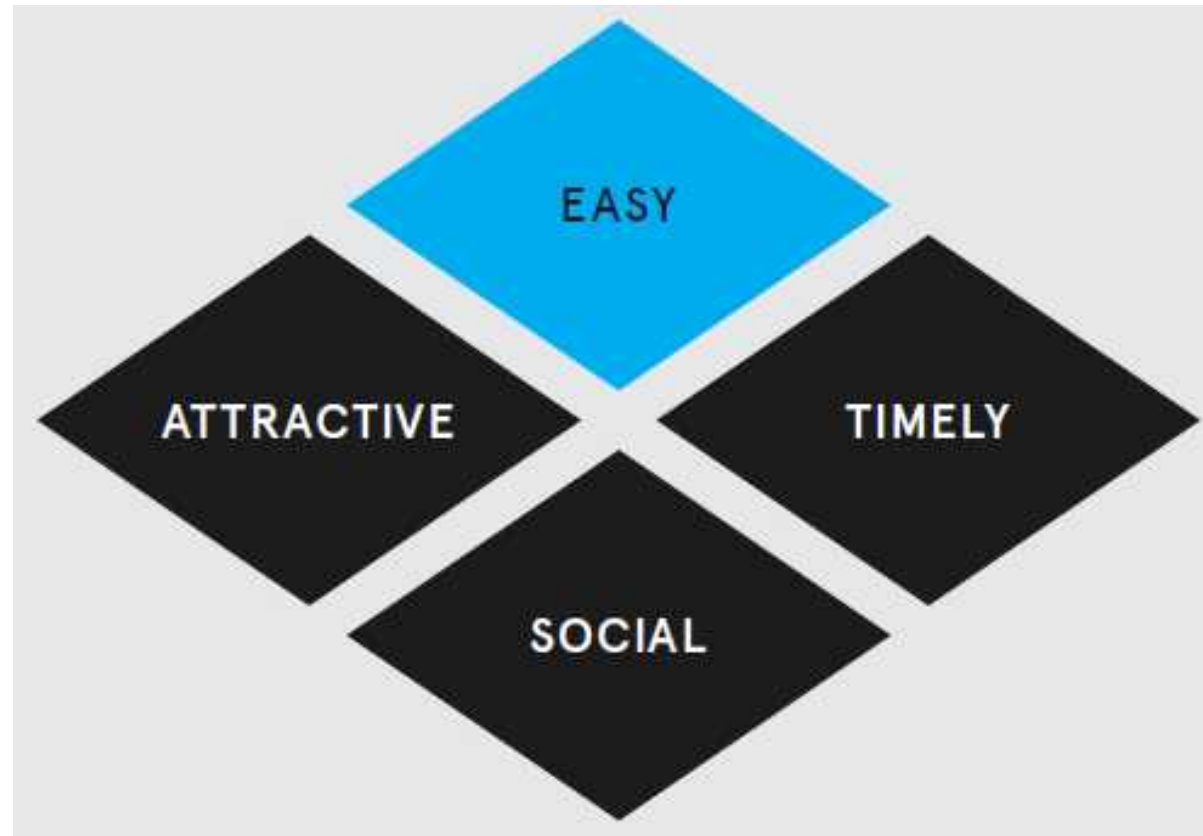
出典：Thaler & Sunstein (2008) Nudge 及びその邦訳 (2009)

チェックリスト型: Behavioural Insights Team “MINDSPACE”

Messenger	we are heavily influenced by who communicates information
Incentives	our responses to incentives are shaped by predictable mental shortcuts such as strongly avoiding losses
Norms	we are strongly influenced by what others do
Defaults	we ‘go with the flow’ of pre-set options
Salience	our attention is drawn to what is novel and seems relevant to us
Priming	our acts are often influenced by sub-conscious cues
Affect	our emotional associations can powerfully shape our actions
Commitments	we seek to be consistent with our public promises, and reciprocate acts
Ego	we act in ways that make us feel better about ourselves

出典: <https://38r8om2xjhhl25mw24492dir-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/MINDSPACE.pdf>

チェックリスト型：Behavioural Insights Team “EAST”



出典：Service *et al.*, EAST: Four Simple Ways to Apply Behavioural Insights

チェックリスト型 : BIAS project “SIMPLER”

Behavioural Interventions to Advance Self-Sufficiency (BIAS) project

S	I	M	P	L	E	R
Social Influence	Implementation Prompt	Making Deadlines	Personalization	Loss Aversion	Ease	Reminder
D E F I N I T I O N S						
The way people perceive themselves in relation to others. Certain identities can be primed based on the desired behavior.	Bridges intention with action. When people feel they have made progress toward their goals, they are more committed to achieving those goals.	Frames a future action as important and urgent, discouraging the tendency to prioritize today's needs over tomorrow's needs.	Encouraging a particular behavior through, for example, a handwritten note or personal assistance, like helping someone complete a form.	Preference for avoiding losses over acquiring gains. Incentives or language can be framed to capitalize on this concept.	Making processes automatic through, for example, defaults, simplification, removing hassles, and color coding.	Prompts to encourage the completion of an action, often in the form of a text message or a postcard.
E X A M P L E S						
Texas mailed to incarcerated parents who owed child support a postcard that included the line, "Other parents have had courts lower their child support."	Indiana prompted parents to develop specific plans to make it to their CCDF renewal appointment on time, with the proper documents.	Paycheck Plus advertised an artificially early deadline to attend a meeting, knowing that people who missed the first due date would have time to catch up before the real deadline.	Oklahoma mailed lists of clients due for renewal to child care staff members and asked providers to communicate with parents to assist them with renewing their CCDF voucher.	Los Angeles designed two notices, one emphasizing benefits for attending an appointment, and the other emphasizing losses they might incur by not attending.	Washington made the child support modification process easier by mailing materials to parents before they even asked that included a tip sheet specifying which questions in the application had to be answered.	Ohio sent a monthly reminder through mail, robocall, or text message to parents who owed child support but were not getting any other monthly invoice to remind them to pay.

出典 : BIAS project

https://www.mdrc.org/sites/default/files/Commentaries_Dilip_Soman.pdf

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