

Research voor Beleid | EIM | NEA | 100 | Stratus | IPM



De mens en overheid: gedragsbewuste beleidsvorming, behavioural economics

a conceptual framework

Natasha Stroeker 11 april 2014

"New" world





2. Economics – behavioural economics: the differences

Old world

- Rational choicemodel
 - Maximal return
 - Use all information
 - Take uncentainty into account
 - Short and long run
 - Stabile preferences
- Instruments to influence behaviour:
 - Incentive
 - Speech
 - Penalty

New world

- Behavioural choicemodel
 - Irrational, unconscious and emotional
 - Behavioural economics, economic and social psychology
 - Neuroscience
 - Evolutional psychology
- Using policy instruments taking into account behavioural mechanisms from the optic of:
 - The individual
 - The social environment
 - The fysical environment



System 1 (automatic - habits)



System 2 (Reflective/deliberate)

Count the number of times you can find the letter F in this text

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Irrational choices



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Inexplicable from the rational choice model

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Social norms





90 procent of our guests in this room re –used their towels



Injunctive norms: What you should do (10 commandments)

Descriptive normen: what others do or show

The strength of social norms!!!





Default option





Example Default option: organ donation

Percentage of adults registered as organ donors

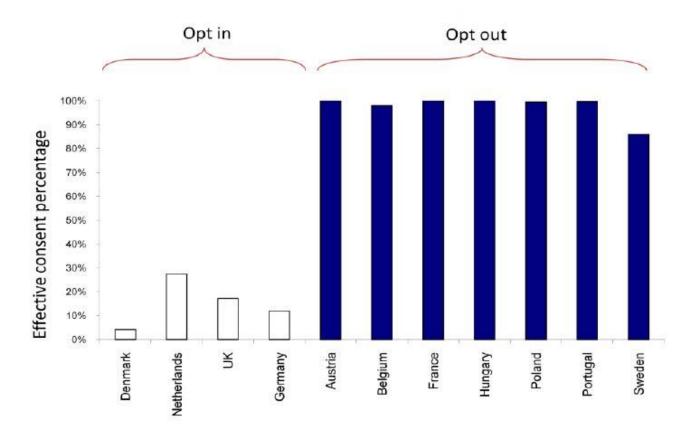
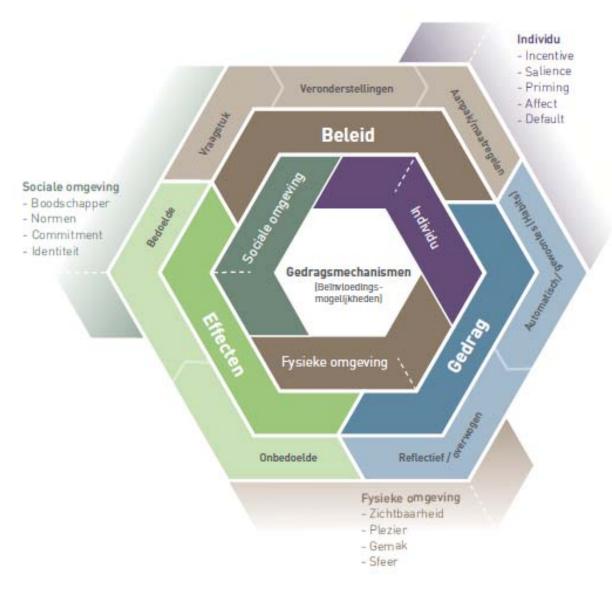


Figure 2: Comparison of organ donation registration in opt-in and opt-out systems⁵⁵





Gedragsbewust Beleidsmodel Panteia



Discussion

- This subject is now 'hot'in the policy area, at a number of ministeries, like IenM, SZW etc
- Panteia has organised a symposium on this topic on March 11th for policymakers, second one on Juni 5th
- Aim is to integrate behavioural mechanisms in policy making on a structural basis, because this will reduce ineffective policy making and will optimise the effects as meant by the policy itself
- How to do this?
- What are necessary conditions?



