

**Ega pörsast kotis ei
osteta...
ehk kuidas olla tark
uuringu tellija**

Mõttekalduvused poliitikakujundamise tsüklis

Probleemide ja eesmärkide
määratlemine

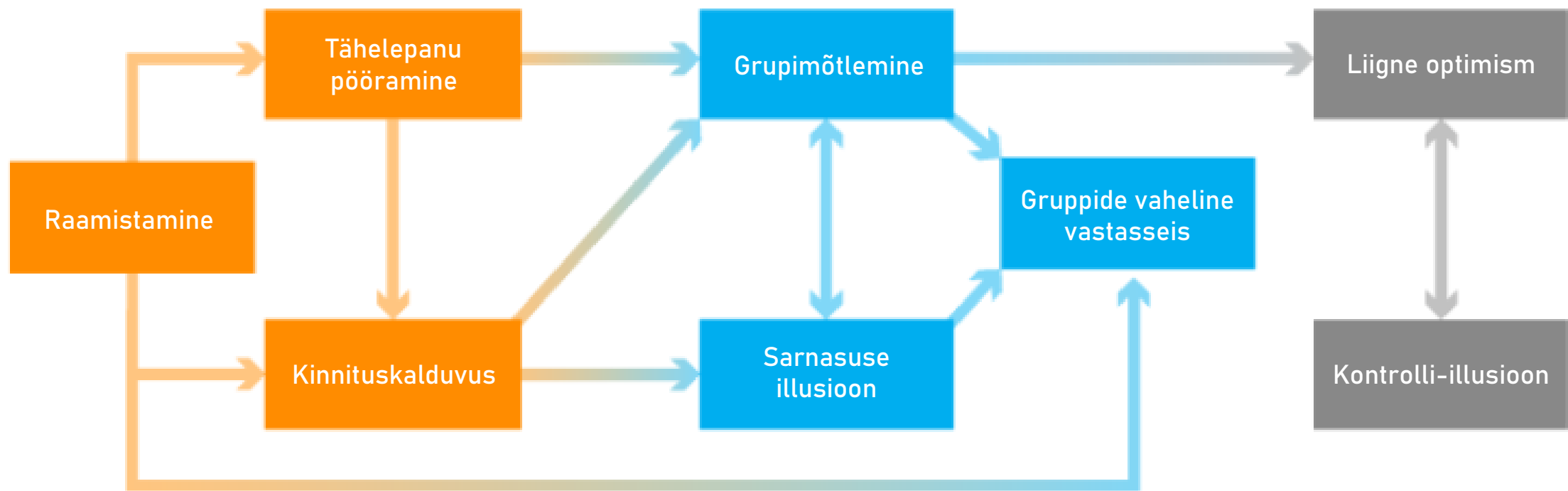
Meetmete kaardistamine ja valikute
tegumine

Ellu viimine ja mõju
hindamine

Märkamine

Menetlemine

Ellu viimine





anchoring

The first thing you judge influences your judgment of all that follows.

Human minds are associative in nature, so the first information received helps determine the context and perceptions.

Be especially mindful of this bias during negotiations, as houses, cars, and salaries. The initial price has a significant effect.



confirmation bias

You look for ways to justify your beliefs.

We are primed to see and agree with ideas and to ignore and dismiss information that contradicts them.

Think of your ideas and beliefs as software. Find problems with rather than things to improve.

"The first principle is that you must not fool yourself and be the easiest person to fool."

- Richard Feynman



backfire

When your core beliefs are challenged, you may believe even more strongly in them.

We can experience being wrong about ourselves, or our tribal identity. This can lead to a backfire effect, which causes us to double-down, despite evidence to the contrary.

"It ain't what you don't know that gets you into trouble. It's what you know for sure that just ain't so."

- Mark Twain



sunk cost fallacy



declinism

You remember the past as better than it was, and expect the future to be worse than it will likely be.

Despite living in the most peaceful and prosperous time in human history, many people believe things are getting worse. The 24-hour news cycle, with its reporting of overtly negative and violent events, accounts for some of this effect.

Instead of relying on nostalgic impressions of how great things used to be, use measurable metrics such as life expectancy, level of crime, and prosperity statistics.



just world hypothesis

Your preference for a just world makes you presume that it exists.

A world in which people don't always get what they deserve, and justice doesn't always pay off, and injustice happens is an uncomfortable one that threatens our preferred narrative. However, it is also the reality.

A more just world requires understanding rather than blame. Remember that everyone has their own life story, we're all doing our best, and bad things happen to good people.



fundamental attribution error

You judge others on their character, but you judge yourself on the situation.

If you haven't had a good night's sleep, you know why you're a bit slow; but if you observe someone else being slow you'd attribute it to their character and so might presume them to just be a slow person.

It's not only kind to view others' situations with charity, it's also more objective too. Be mindful to also err on the side of taking personal responsibility rather than justifying and blaming.



framing effect

You allow yourself to be unduly influenced by the context and delivery of information.



placebo effect

If you believe you're taking medicine it can sometimes 'work' even if it's fake.

The placebo effect can work for stuff that our mind influences (like pain) but not so much for things like viruses or broken bones.

Homeopathy, acupuncture, and many other forms of 'natural medicine' have been proven to be no more effective than placebo. Keep a healthy body and bank balance by using evidence-based medicine from a qualified doctor.



availability heuristic

Your judgments are influenced by what springs most easily to mind.

How recent, emotionally powerful, or unusual your memories make them seem more relevant. This, in turn, can cause you to judge things too readily.

Try to gain different perspectives and relevant statistical information rather than relying purely on first judgments and emotive influences.



belief bias

If a conclusion supports your existing beliefs, you'll rationalize anything that supports it.



bystander effect



groupthink

You let the social dynamics of a group situation override the best outcomes.

Dissent can be uncomfortable and dangerous to one's social standing, and so often the most confident or first voice will determine group decisions.

Rather than openly contradicting others, seek to facilitate objective means of evaluation and critical thinking practices as a group activity.



optimism bias

You overestimate the likelihood of positive outcomes.

There can be benefits to a positive attitude, but it's unwise to allow such an attitude to adversely affect our ability to make rational judgments (they're not mutually exclusive).

If you make rational, realistic judgments you'll have a lot more to feel positive about.



negativity bias

You allow negative things to disproportionately influence your thinking.

The pain of loss and hurt are felt more keenly and persistently than the fleeting gratification of pleasant things. We are primed for survival, and our aversion to pain can distort our judgment for a modern world.

Pro-and-con lists, as well as thinking in terms of probabilities, can help you evaluate things more objectively than relying on a cognitive impression.



pessimism bias

You overestimate the likelihood of negative outcomes.

Pessimism is often a defense mechanism against disappointment, or it can be the result of depression and anxiety disorders.

Perhaps the worst aspect of pessimism is that even if something good happens, you'll probably feel pessimistic about it anyway.



reactance

You'd rather do the opposite of what someone is trying to make you do.

When we feel our liberty is being constrained, our inclination is to resist.



spotlight effect

You overestimate how much people notice how you look and act.

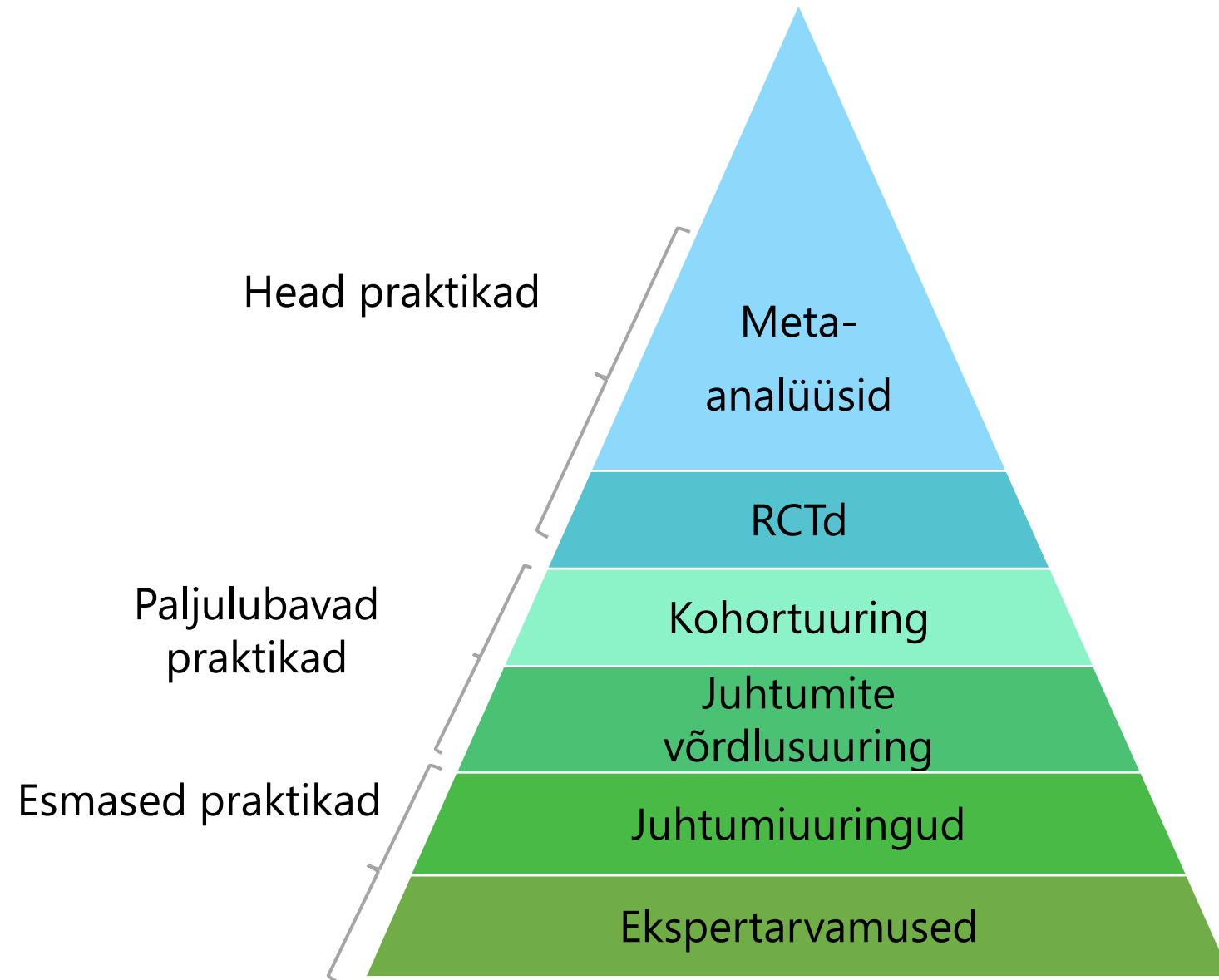
Most people are much more concerned about themselves than they are about others.

Poliitika(kujundamine)

„Policy is about making **change** happen
in the **real world**“

Poliitikakujundamine on **muutuse** tekitamine
reaalses maailmas

TÕENDITE HIERARHIA



Ekspert- arvamus

Kulu



Tõendusjõud

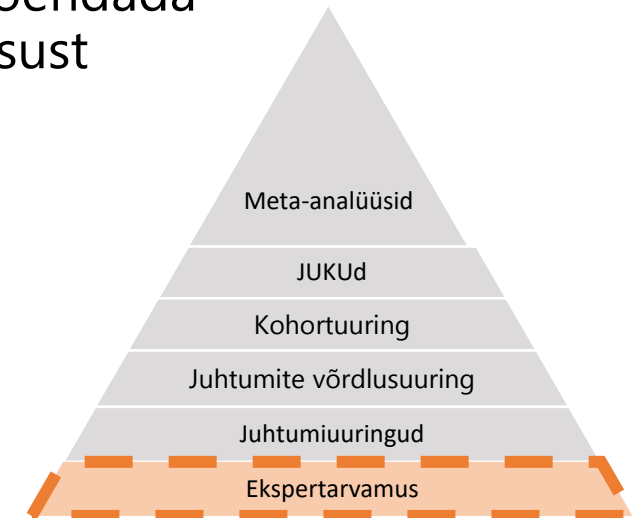


Eesmärk

- ✓ Pakkuda lähtekohta tõendusbaasi loomiseks

Puudused

- ! Vastuvõtlik kallutatusele
- ! Vähene valiidsus
- ! Vähene usaldusväärsus
- ! Ei saa tõendada kausaalsust



Juhtumite võrdlusuuring

Kulu



Tõendusjõud

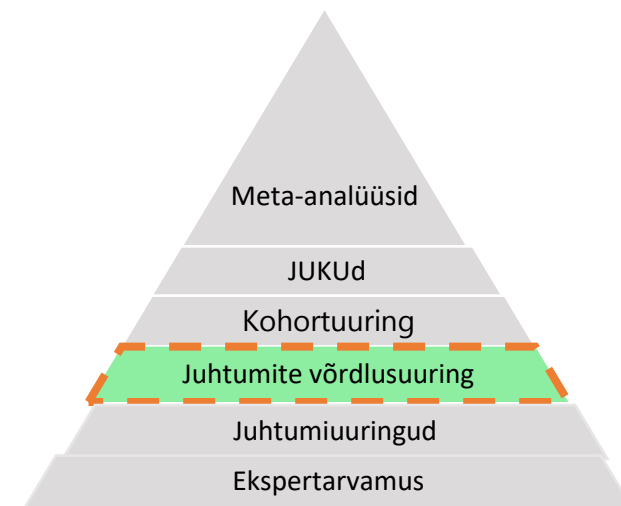


Eesmärk

- ✓ Leida võimalikke põhjuseid
- ✓ Uurida harvaesinevaid nähtuseid/ kaasuseid

Puudused

- ! Vastuvõtlik kallutatusele (nt *self-selection*)
- ! Võimatu tõendada kausaalsust



Juhuslikustatud kontrollgrupi meetod

Kulu



Tõendusjõud

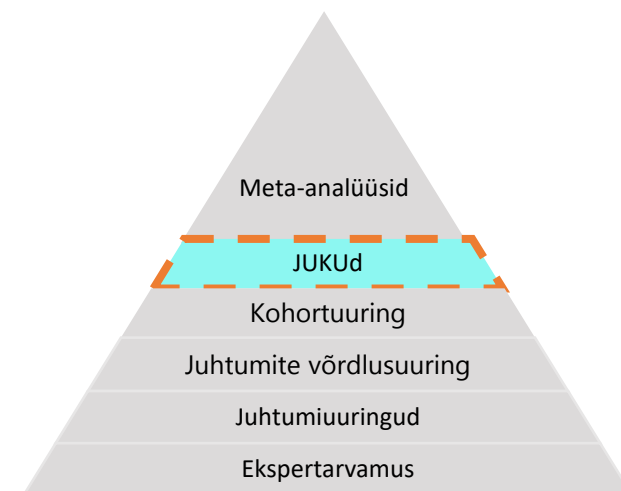


Eesmärk

- ✓ Testida
kausaalsust (st
tuvastada
mõju)

Puudused

- ! Võib olla
ressursimahukas
- ! Testida saab vaid
piiratud hulga faktoreid
- ! Ebasobiv juhtumite
vähesuse korral



RCDde meta- analüüsid

Kulu



Tõendusjõud

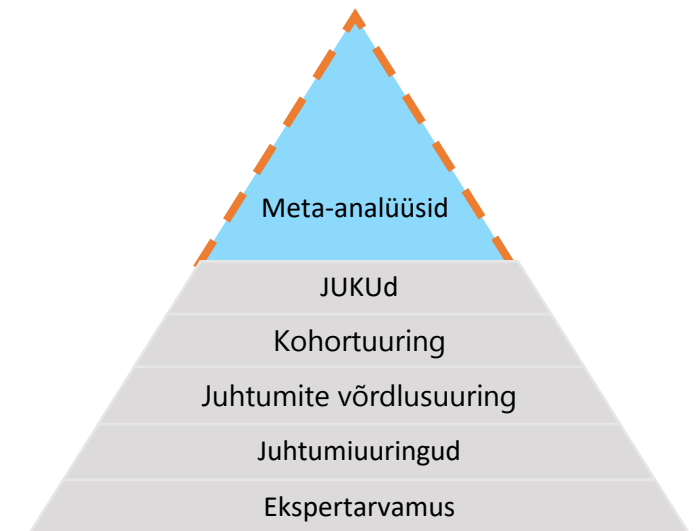


Eesmärk

- ✓ Koguda tulemusi mitmetest RCT-dest mõju olemasolu (või selle puudumise) tõendamiseks

Puudused

- ! Testida saab vaid piiratud hulga faktoreid
- ! Eeldab head andmestikku kvaliteetsetest RCT-dest



Tõenduspõhine
poliitikakujundamine vs
poliitikapõhine tõendite
kogumine



Tõenduspõhise poliitikakujundamise barjäärid

Lühikeste tähtaegade „patoloogia“

Ükskõiksus tõenduspõhisuse osas

Riski vältimise kultuur

24/7 meediatsükkel - surve pakkuda kohe ja kiiresti head lahendust

Poliitikavaldkondade ülekoormatus

Poliitiliste nõunike suur roll poliitikakujundamises

Lühiajalised eelarved ja planeerimishorisont

Kehv uuringute tellimise võimekus

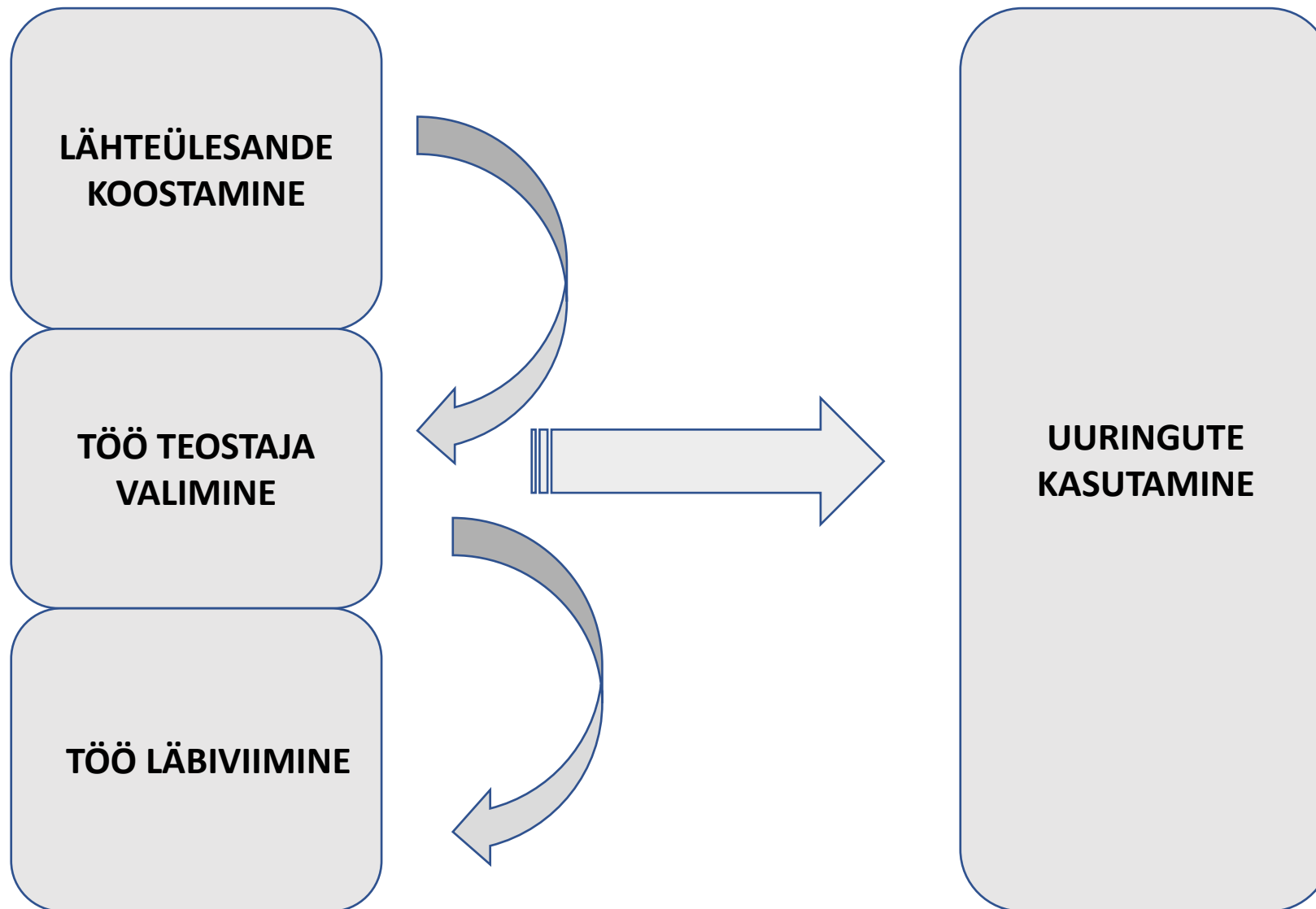
Vähene toetus poliitikutelt

Levinud „ämbrid“
uuringute
tellimisel



Kuidas olla tark
telliija?





Kuidas tunneb ära targa tellija?

- Huvi ja omanikutunne
 - NB! Eriti kui mitu tellijat!
- Fookus paigas- eesmärk ja probleem on selge
- Õiged inimesed laua taga
 - Kindel eestvedaja ja vastutaja
 - Piisav arv inimesi, kes püsivad protsessiga kaasas
- Tähtsustab koostööd
 - Vastutuse võtmine valikute ja tähtaegade osas
- Usaldab ja võimaldab paindlikkust
 - Liiga detailsed ettekirjutused metoodika, meeskonna vms osas
- Julgeb katsetada

Tark tellija...

- Teab, milliseid andmed tal on olemas
 - Arvestab AKI (või ka eetikakomitee) lubade menetlusajaga
- Pühendab ülesande täitmiseks piisavalt ressursse (aeg+raha)
 - Vältib konkursse, milles hind on määravaim
- Omab piisavat metoodilist kompetentsi
- Ei karda ebasoovitavat tulemust
- Teab, et teadust ei tehta teaduse pärast
 - Kõikidel metoodilistel valikutel on oma piirangud



Aitäh kaasa mõtlemast!

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