

Part III

Structural Strategy

- As long as there are individual differences in the cooperative tendency found among people, and cooperators and defectors coexist in society, it is difficult to solve social dilemmas by just implementing psychological strategies. One reason for this difficulty is because of the possibility that a defective behavior engaged in by one section of society may spread throughout society (existence of the Bad Apple Effect). In addition, since defectors accumulate more wealth than cooperators, cooperators will gradually be driven out of society (existence of Darwin's dilemma) (Sect. 9.1–9.3).
- A structural strategy has desirable and undesirable side effects (Sect. 9.4).
 - Desirable side effects are as follows: (1) an effect of facilitating cooperation through which people form a positive attitude and habit toward cooperation, and (2) an effect of strengthening the social norm to consider cooperation should be conducted (Sect. 9.4.1).
 - Undesirable side effects are as follows: (1) an effect that by introducing a structural strategy, people perceive the social dilemma not as an ethical matter but as a business matter, and (2) an effect to decrease the motivation for spontaneous cooperation (Sect. 9.4.2).
- Introduction of a structural strategy may create various dilemmas at a higher order (Chap. 10).
 - Second-order public goods dilemma: whether to pay the cost of maintaining a structural strategy.
 - Public acceptance dilemma: whether to support or object to a structural strategy.
 - Expert-volunteer's dilemma: whether to become a specialist with the expertise ability and knowledge, and thereby solve a social dilemma
 - NIMBY-type volunteer dilemma: although it is not necessary to obtain expertise and knowledge, whether some ordinary individuals bear the cost of implementing a structural strategy for the whole of society
- Among high order dilemmas, the most important in the practical administration of a real-life social dilemma is the public acceptance dilemma (Chap. 11).

- Cooperation in the public acceptance dilemma (namely, to express support to spontaneously accept a structural strategy) is facilitated through a decrease in the infringement on freedom, an improvement in both procedural and distributive fairness, and participation and trust in the administration (Chap. 11; refer to Fig. 11.1 and Table 11.1).