

Answers EPA1121 24.06.09

Assignment 1(a) (sequence of policy steps: 5 points, 1 each)

- Formulate and analyze the task
- Analyze the policy problem
- Design a model of causal relations in the policy field based on theoretical insights and available data (causal field model).
- Formulate a concept for ultimate goals and associated evaluation criteria.
- Formulate the policy effect model with alternative means and interim goals and their expected effects (end-means tree).
- Compare the expected costs and benefits of the alternatives.
- Make a selection from the alternatives: design one or more policy models.
- Analyze and possibly design the implementation process.
- Produce the ultimate policy design.

Or: analysis, design, selection, implementation, evaluation

(b) (two arguments for rational style fit: 2 points)

- Assumes that the world largely empirically knowable and measurable.
- Scientific methods are employed and generate insight into causes, effects, nature, and scale of matters and consequently produces better policy.

© (two argument non-fit linear model/proves style: 2 points)

- A process style assumes that substantive aspects of a policy problem are, in fact, subordinate to the procedural aspects of a policy problem.
- The analyst focuses on the organization of decision-making or the way in which parties jointly arrive at solutions to a problem.

Assignment 2 Dilemmas (15 points: 4, 4, 4, 3):

(a) concept (2 + 2 points) Look for, and analysis of, dilemmas provides answers to three questions:

(i) "Which advantages and disadvantages has the application of instrument X?"

(ii) "How are the cost and benefits divided over the stakeholders?"

(iii) "What evaluation should be made to decide on applying measure X or not?"

In special (iii) is crucial in the advice to the commissioner.

+ small example (70 words max)

(b) (interrelation of tools 4 points) means-end delivers the input factors of the SD; objectives tree the output factors of the SD; the scenarios exercise the externalities; objectives are used to find intermediary factors (system factors by reasoning backwards to the means. Actor analysis provides potential additional means and additional criteria (by the critical actors)

(c) elements providing the dilemmas (4 points):

- for each "outcome of interest" (all criteria at right side SD) check which actors according to the column objectives have an interest in this criterium.

– provide for each criterium for each actor the intended/preferred direction of change for that factor

- determine from the SD (or evt. the CRD) per criterium if, in which direction and how strong instrument X determines the value of that criterium.

- make an overview of the findings, f.e. a tabel with per criterium a row, and per actor a column with a + or - in the cells to indicate how the actor values the effect of X (evt. à la SMART).

Or: look at critical actors: replaceable and/or high influence!

d) 3 points: dilemmas are important in the advice to the client!

Answers to Assignment 3 (25: 10, 10 ,5)

- (a) (3 methods, 2 point each; preference + good argument: 4 points) Trend extrapolation, trend impact assessment, scenarios, systems model + preferred one with argument
- (b) (10 points) Independent axes; not policy related axes. Driving forces selected on influence/impact and uncertainty.
- (c) (5 points) A robust strategy / monitor specific events

Answers to Question 4 (25: 6. 3. 3. 8. 5)

- (a) (3 * two points) imperative, positional, reputational, social participation, opinion leadership, demographic, through diagramming
- (b) (3 points) perception has to do with expected and current situation and what causes the cleft; objective is desired situation.
- (c) (3 points) Interdependency has to do with means and power; dedication with the intention/will to use those means
- (d) (8 points) Bryson grid + example
- (e) (2 points each answer, max 5) Actors's not determined yet; static; uncertain, polarization, selffulfilling; ethics?

Answer to Question 5 (10:, 4. 6)

(a) 6 points (one for each good answer)

positive	disadvantage
Well-structured	Uncertainty not addressed
repeatable	Black box
objective	Human factor absent
rational	

(b) 4 points (two for each question/method combination)

- What will be the growth of demand for transport in future? Trend (impact) assessment
- What will be the gains of the project? Cost benefit analysis
- How will project change transport patterns? Modeling/systems dynamics modeling