



## Advanced Policy Analysis Modelling

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### Review and Discussion Questions - Part I -

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1. In the lecture we examined some tips for practical policy analysis. Please describe them briefly.
  2. Briefly explain the 'six step policy analysis' we examined in the lecture.
  3. Explain briefly the role of the analyst in policy analysis.
  4. How can a problem statement be developed? Explain briefly.
  5. Name and briefly explain potential pitfalls in public policy problem definition.
  6. When establishing analysis criteria, what are:  
a) goals, b) objectives, c) criteria, d) measures?
  7. Give some suggestions on "reliability and validity" in the context of establishing analysis criteria.
  8. *What considerations did we make in the context of*  
a) *economic, b) equity, c) technical, d) political and e) administrative criteria*
  9. Once analysis criteria for policy analysis are established you have to identify alternatives.
    - a) What has to be done before alternatives can be generated?
    - b) Name 8 criteria that are often used in judging the suitability of alternatives. Explain each criteria in one sentence.
    - c) Explain briefly 8 different 'sources of alternatives'.
    - d) Name potential pitfalls in identifying alternatives.
  10. Briefly summarize the considerations we examined in the context of the assessment of policy alternatives.
  11. Summarize the considerations we made in the context of a sensitivity analysis.
  12. What is a political feasibility analysis?
  13. Summarize the considerations we made in the context of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a policy alternative.
  14. Name and briefly explain the different steps in empirical research.



15. Briefly summarize the considerations we examined, concerning the use of secondary data.
  16. Name and explain at least 6 potential drawbacks with secondary data.
  17. What has to be included in a preliminary research proposal?
  18. What is a model (in the context of the use of models in policy analysis).
  19. In the context of the use of models in policy analysis:
    - a) What are variables?
    - b) What is a hypothesis?
    - c) What is meant by cause and effect?
    - d) What is meant by endogenous and exogenous variables?
  20. Relationships between variables can be of several forms. Explain them briefly.
  21. Name and briefly explain the four conditions that must exist in order to establish a causal relationship between two variables.
  22. What are control variables? Why is it important to use them?
  23. What is an Agricultural Policy Models?
  24. What are usual criteria that are used to classify policy analysis models?
  25. What about the impact of time (in the context of the classification of models)?
  26. What is the fundamental assumption in equilibrium models?
  27. What is the difference between partial and general equilibrium analysis?
  28. Summarize the considerations we made concerning the question “which approach to use in modelling?”
  29. How can the line between theoretical and applied models be described? Please explain.
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30. Summarize the article of the Economist on “Big questions and big numbers”.
31. Questions on the article of Francois (2000): “Computational Modelling of Trade Policy”. Agrarwirtschaft, Volume 49, Number 3/4, p.163-166
    - a) What kind of trade-off do we face when we want to model economic policy?
    - b) Why use partial equilibrium models? What are their advantages and disadvantages?
    - c) Why use general equilibrium models? What are their advantages and disadvantages?
    - d) According to Francois, net computational studies are ideally suited to the tasks of social cost benefit accounting. Which steps he thinks would help to ensure their relevance in this respect? Please name and explain each step briefly.