

Welcome to ESD.864 Quiz 1.

The quizzes are a metric for the teaching staff only. We use aggregate scores to help us find areas to emphasize.

We do not count your score toward your final grade. You receive points only for completing and grading these quizzes.

Thank you for participating.

1. Please type your full name.

2. Name two stages of the policy process according to the policy cycle model.  
**agenda-setting, policy-formulation/legitimation, implementation, evaluation**

3. What are two alternatives to the policy cycle model?  
**institutional rational choice, multiple stream model, punctuated equilibrium framework, advocacy coalition framework, policy diffusion framework, funnel of causality, social construction**

4. Choose the framework/model of the policy cycle most closely associated with the following statements:

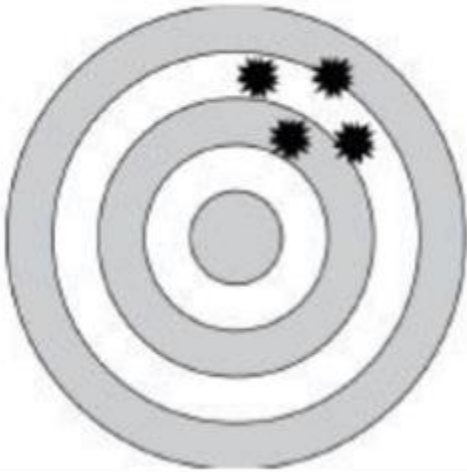
multiple stream model, institutional rational choice, policy diffusion, punctuated equilibrium, advocacy coalition framework

- a) "Policy subsystems" are the unit of analysis. **[ADVOCACY COALITION FRAMEWORK]**
- b) Policies in the U.S. federal government are often copied from states. **[POLICY DIFFUSION]**
- c) Actors are rational, and generally operate given rules, norms and strategies. **[INSTITUTIONAL RATIONAL CHOICE]**
- d) Policy actions happen during "windows." **[MULTIPLE STREAM MODEL]**
- e) Policy is mostly static, but infrequent events can change things dramatically **[PUNCTUATED EQUILIBRIUM]**
- f) Policies can be thought of as a system of beliefs **[ADVOCACY COALITION FRAMEWORK]**
- g) Game theory can help explain policy formulation. **[INSTITUTIONAL RATIONAL CHOICE]**

5. Which of the following statements would a scholar of social construction of science think is true? Just for our information, would you agree?

- a) Decisions about what scientific research is conducted reflect the influence of social forces. **[TRUE]**
- b) Scientific theories gain validity based only on their ability to explain observational data. **[FALSE]**
- c) Scientific progress means bringing understanding closer to explaining the truth about the way the universe works. **[FALSE]**
- d) A good scientist conducting observations is an objective, unbiased observer. **[FALSE]**

6. How would you describe the following image in terms of its precision and accuracy?  
**precise, not accurate.**



7. Which of the following is one of Marcus and Davis' critiques of Nate Silver?
- He doesn't take into account the role of human judgment in applying statistical analysis.
  - Bayes' theorem is the wrong tool for assessing breast cancer probabilities in assessing the benefits of mammography
  - He gives a misleading account of alternatives to Bayes' theorem **[CORRECT]**
  - Fisher's approach is better suited to basketball statistics
8. Name three tools for technically-focused policy analysis as identified by Morgan  
**operations research, decision analysis, technology assessment, benefit-cost analysis, options, life-cycle analysis, Bayesian inference, simulation modeling**
9. Which tools for analysis named by Morgan are you most interested in learning more about?
10. Attribute the following statements to their authors:  
Morgan, Silver, Jasnoff, Lubchenko, none of these
- a) "We can never make perfectly accurate predictions. They will always be tainted by our subjective point of view." **[SILVER]**
  - b) "The whole system of science, society, and nature is evolving in fundamental ways that cause us to rethink the way science is deployed to help people cope with a changing world." **[LUBCHENKO]**
  - c) "We must become more comfortable with probability and uncertainty." **[SILVER]**
  - d) "Academics...have a duty to explain themselves to broader audiences when their disagreements begin to impinge on subjects of real political salience." **[JASANOFF]**
  - e) "Good analysts choose from a larger repertoire of analytical tools and methods." **[MORGAN]**
  - f) "Differences of opinion exist regarding the meaning of the phrase 'good forecast'." **[NONE OF THESE]**
  - g) "...the cognitively all-powerful but socially thin measure of truth tells us very little about why some 'false' beliefs persist, or why some scientific claims and theories arouse more controversy than others do." **[JASANOFF]**

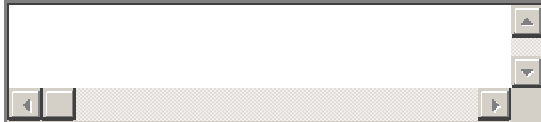
11. What is the difference between uncertainty and risk, according to Silver?

**According to Silver, risk is something that you can put a price on, uncertainty is risk that is hard to measure. Keep in mind that this is not the most common and maybe not the most useful definition – we'll come back to this later in the semester.**

12. Based on week 1:

What do you want to see more of in class?

What do you want to change?

A rectangular text input field with a thin black border. On the right side, there is a vertical scroll bar with a small triangular slider. At the bottom left and bottom right corners, there are small square buttons with left and right arrow symbols, respectively.

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