

## APPENDIX 1: STYLES OF POLICY ANALYSIS

- **Rational** – the traditional neo-positivistic style in which researchers apply economic and other empirical methods to specific cases and the generation of new knowledge is the analyst's main task. Primary Analytical Task: Research.
- **Client Advice** – where the analyst provides political and strategic advice to clients. Primary Analytical Task: Advice.
- **Argumentative** – where the analyst is actively involved in debate and policy discourse as an distinct independent player both within and outside governments. Primary Analytical Task: Clarification.
- **Interactive** – where the analyst serves as a facilitator in consultations with key players and participants who define their preferred outcome. Primary Analytical Task: Mediation.
- **Participative** – the analyst/researcher serves as an advocate, aggregating and articulating the interests of silent players in the policy process. Primary Analytical Task: Democratization.
- **Process** – the analyst serves as the network manager, steering the policy process towards a preferred outcome defined as part of the analytic task. Primary Analytical Task: Design.

## ALTERNATIVE POLICY ANALYSIS MODELS

### 1) E.S. Quade (Rand Corporation Analyst)

- a. Policy formulation
- b. Search for alternatives
- c. Forecast the future
- d. Model the impacts of the alternative
- e. Evaluate, compare, and rank the alternatives

"In a broad sense, policy analysis is a form of applied research carded out to acquire a deeper understanding of sociotechnical issues and to bring about better solutions. Attempting to bring modern science and technology to bear on society's problems, policy analysis searches for feasible courses of action, generating information and marshaling evidence of the benefits and other consequences that would follow their adoption and implementation" (Quade 1984).

### 2) D. MacRae and J. Wilde (University of North Carolina)

- a. Define the problem
- b. Determine criteria
- c. Generate alternatives
- d. Choose course of action
- e. Evaluate policy after implementation

"The quality of "expertness" here refers to a claim by a specially trained group to contribute knowledge or advice. an expert group's claim of authority can be based both on their collective training and on group members' quality control over one another's work. Disciplinary definitions of expertise are not, however, transferred to EAP because most policy problems extend beyond the domain of any one discipline. Moreover, the extension of analytic capacity to citizens and the media can blur the boundaries of "expertise." (MacRae and Whittington, 1997, p. 12).

### 3) E. Stokey and R. Zeckhauser (Harvard University)

- a. Determine the underlying problem
- b. Determine the objectives
- c. Generate alternatives
- d. Predict consequences of each alternative
- e. Determine criteria for measuring achievements
- f. Choose course of action

**4) Urban Institute (Nonpartisan Social Policy Research Group)**

- a. Define the problem
- b. Identify objectives
- c. Select criteria
- d. Specify the client
- e. Calculate the cost of each alternative
- f. Assess the effectiveness of each alternative
- g. Present the findings

"Evaluators have long desired a sourcebook to help them plan and execute better studies of program implementation. This practical volume sheds light on the various forms and purposes of implementation research, and offers the methodological tools needed to gain a deeper understanding of programs from policymaker, administrator, and client perspectives." (Urban Institute)

**5) D. Weimer and A. Vining (Robert La Lolllette and Simon Fraser University)**

- a. Problem analysis
  - a.1. Understand the problem
  - a.2. Choose goals and constraints
  - a.3. Choose method of solution
- b. Solution analysis
  - b.1. Choose evaluation criteria
  - b.2. Specify alternatives
  - b.3. Assess alternatives
  - b.4. Recommend solution

**6) C. J. Hill (Georgetown Public Policy Institute)**

- a. Define problem
- b. Identify alternatives
- c. Quantify alternatives
- d. Apply decision aids
- e. Choose alternative
- f. Implement solution

**7) C. V. Patton and D. Sawicki (Georgia State University)**

- a. Verify, define and detail the problem
- b. Establish evaluation criteria
- c. Identify alternative policies
- d. Assess alternative policies
- e. Display and distinguish among alternatives
- f. Implement, monitor, and evaluate the policy

**8) SIX STEP POLICY ANALYSIS (California State University)**

- 1) Verify, define and detail the problem
- 2) Establish evaluation criteria

- 3) Identify alternative policies
- 4) Assess alternative policies
- 5) Display and distinguish among alternatives
- 6) Implement, monitor, and evaluate the policy

The policy analyst has responsibilities, to the client, the customer, the self, the profession, the public interest, fairness, equity, law, justice, efficiency, effectiveness, and the practice itself. Who is to define what is good? Whose values or goals should be pursued? What is the right thing to do? Who or what is ultimately to be served? Should the analyst try first and foremost to do good, or to do no harm? Should the analyst give neutral advice, or normative advocacy? Should the analyst be supportive or adversarial?