

alternatives in terms of all the specified goals and criteria.

6. Whereas research papers provide considerable artistic license, the policy analysis is written in a direct and concise style.

2. *Now think about articles you have read in scholarly journals. How does the sample policy analysis differ in content and structure from published academic research?*

Many of the comparisons between student research papers and the policy analysis also apply to the comparison between scholarly articles and the policy analysis. A few specific comparisons follow.

Some differences are worth noting:

1. Whereas scholarly articles seek to provide a methodologically conscious answer to a specific, often narrow, question, the policy analysis makes comprehensive predictions using whatever evidence is available.

2. Whereas scholarly articles usually review all related scholarship, the policy analysis draws only on prior work relevant to assessing the problem and predicting the consequences of alternative policies.

3. Whereas scholarly articles are generally “finished” in the sense that they can be held back until the author (and referees) see it as complete, the policy analysis represents the best that can be done under the deadlines of time and resources.

Chapter 2

1. *The Legislative Analyst’s Office, which functions as the “eyes and ears” of the California Legislature, was founded in 1941. It served as a model for the Congressional Budget Office. Visit its web page (www.lao.ca.gov) to view its history and samples of its products. Would you expect the analysis produced by the Legislative Analyst’s Office to be more or less politically neutral than analytical offices within the California executive branch?*

Executive agencies face strong pressure to support the administration's policy. Legislative settings appear to provide a greater possibility for institutionalizing neutral and balanced policy analysis. Legislatures generally operate at an informational disadvantage relative to executive agencies, providing a motivation for creating analytical offices. Anticipating that different parties will command majorities in the legislature at different times, those who lead the analytical offices have strong incentives to be neutral and balanced, and to be perceived as neutral and balanced. As Elizabeth Hill, the California Legislative Analyst, notes: “The viability of the office is dependent on its ability to provide independent analyses based on reliable information on an ongoing basis” (Personal communication, cited in David L. Weimer, “Enriching Public Discourse: Policy Analysis in Representative Democracies,” *The Good Society* 11(1) 2002, 61-

65.) The office she heads has existed since 1941, surviving many changes in legislative control. It also served as the model for the Congressional Budget Office, which has played a similar role at the Federal level since 1975, and many state-level analytical offices.

2. *“Think tanks” differ in a variety of ways, including their areas of specialization and the degree to which they advocate specific policies. Characterize the following “think tanks” after visiting their web pages: Cato Institute (www.cato.org), Fraser Institute (www.fraserinstitute.ca), Progressive Policy Institute (www.ppion.org), RAND Corporation (www.rand.org), and Resources for the Future (www.rff.org).*

The Cato Institute has a libertarian orientation, as does the Fraser Institute (Canada). Both speak to particular policy issues as well as conduct policy research. The Progressive Policy Institute seeks to promote a "third way" of modern progressive policies. RAND does considerable policy analysis by contract as well as policy research, including overseeing major social experiments such as the RAND Health Insurance Study. Resources for the Future emphasizes policy research in the environmental policy area.

As a follow-up exercise, students could be asked to search for an issue addressed by both the Cato Institute and the Progressive Policy Institute to make comparisons. Students could also be directed to visit the web sites for other "think tanks" such as the Brookings Institution, the American Enterprise Institute, the Heritage Foundation, and the Worldwatch Institute.

Chapter 3

1. *Imagine that you are an analyst working as a budget analyst for your state’s department of education. You have made what you believe to be a fairly accurate prediction of the cost of a statewide class-size reduction program for elementary schools. You just discovered that your supervisor is planning to testify before a committee of the Assembly that the cost would be less than half of the cost you predicted. What factors would you consider in deciding on an ethical course of action?*

You would probably want to consider the following:

Does your supervisor know that her planned testimony is in conflict with your analysis? If not, then your first ethical responsibility would be to inform her about the discrepancy.

Does your supervisor have some other basis for making her prediction? Perhaps she is assessing your prediction against that of another analyst who she trusts more. If this is the case, then you may not have an ethical problem, but rather a problem with your role in the agency.

If she understands that her planned testimony is in conflict with your analysis, and she has no alternative source of information to support her position, then you may want to consider the likely consequences of her testimony in assessing your ethical responsibility. If the testimony is certain to be countered at the hearing by other witnesses, so that its consequences are likely to be