

# Policy Evaluation – PMAP 4061

## QUIZ 1: INTRO

Instructor: Matteo Zullo

Aug 30th, 2021

1. (1 point) The University System of Georgia (USG) pursues the policy objective of increasing student attendance *while not* driving up expenditures. What type of problem are they trying to solve?
  - A. Unconstrained maximization problem
  - B. Unconstrained minimization problem
  - C. Constrained maximization problem
  - D. Constrained minimization problem
2. (1 point) Your state legislature will adopt a more progressive taxation policy. The policy is set to increase the marginal tax rates faced by high-earning taxpayers while easing the burden on lower income bands. Which of the following data point(s) factors in the equity-efficiency trade-off?  
*Note: in your policy analysis model, high-income earners invest most of their money and low-income earners consume most of it.*
  - A. Investment rate for higher income bands
  - B. Investment rate for lower income bands
  - C. Consumption rate for higher income bands
  - D. Both B) and C)
3. (1 point) What field of academic research is the *Developing a Municipal Performance-Measurement System: Reflections on the Atlanta Dashboard* article representative of?
  - A. Political Science
  - B. Program Evaluation
  - C. Policy Analysis
  - D. Policy Implementation
4. (1 point) What field of academic research is the *It's Abortion, Stupid: Policy Voting in the 1992 Presidential Election* article representative of?
  - A. Political Science
  - B. Program Evaluation
  - C. Policy Analysis
  - D. Policy Implementation
5. (1 point) Education policy researchers believe that increases in kindergarten participation substantially reduce welfare entitlements later in life as recipients would do better in the labor markets. Therefore, they support expanding access to kindergarten.  
What type of argument are they trying to establish here?
  - A. Equity reasons must be prioritized over efficiency reasons

- B. Efficiency reasons must be prioritized over efficiency reasons
  - C. There is a trade-off between equity and efficiency reasons
  - D. The trade-off between equity and efficiency reasons is only apparent
6. (1 point) Methodological holism is the stance that:
- A. Social aggregates (e.g., social classes) are the sum of individual policy preferences.
  - B. Social aggregates (e.g., social classes) are not the sum of individual policy preferences.
  - C. Policy analysis should only be concerned with individuals.
  - D. Policy analysis should only be concerned with social aggregates.
7. (1 point) Which one of the following adopts methodological holism?
- A. Welfare economics
  - B. Neoclassical economics
  - C. Social constructionism
  - D. None of the above
8. (1 point) Tuition waivers going towards low-socioeconomic status students are a form of:
- A. Distributive policy
  - B. Redistributive policy
  - C. Regulatory policy
  - D. Constituent policy
9. (1 point) Nominal wages are more important than real wages to evaluate redistributive policies.
- A. Yes
  - B. No
  - C. They are equally important
  - D. It depends on the policy
10. (1 point) Student debt is a \_\_\_\_\_ to society *therefore* it must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
Which words would a policy analyst choose to fill in the blanks?
- A. [guilt, addressed]
  - B. [guilt, canceled]
  - C. [liability, addressed]
  - D. [liability, canceled]