

Policy Evaluation – PMAP 4061

QUIZ 3: SOCIAL SCIENCE THEORY

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1. (1 point) Which one is the rationale behind zero-based budgeting policies?
 - A. Budget allocations tend to be fairly stable over time
 - B. Budget allocations tend to increase exponentially over time
 - C. Budget allocations at any time tend to be predicted by prior allocations
 - D. Both A) and C)
2. (1 point) Democrats believe that conservative policies often aim at increasing the cost of accessing public welfare via _____. Conversely, Republicans believe that progressive policies _____ particular populations (e.g., veterans, minorities, etc.) as “needy” to expand their claims on the public welfare. Choose the correct fillers.
 - A. social constructionism, administratively burden
 - B. administrative burden, socially construct
 - C. redistributive politics, adversely select
 - D. adverse selection, redistribute
3. (1 point) Support for same-sex marriage was up from 2004’s 19% to 2019’s 44% among Republican voters. Assume that same-sex marriage is a secondary policy belief. Does this statistic counts towards a refutation of the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF)?
 - A. Yes, for sure
 - B. Yes, most likely
 - C. No, not necessarily
 - D. Too little information to tell
4. (1 point) Agenda setting policy explanations hinge on the _____ bias.
 - A. Confirmation
 - B. Partisan
 - C. Visibility
 - D. Conservatism
5. (1 point) Informational campaigns are highly _____ (and) _____ tools of governments.
 - A. [Direct, visible]
 - B. [Indirect, visible]
 - C. [Direct, invisible]
 - D. [Indirect, invisible]

6. (1 point) Charter schools in the United States are an example of:
- A. Public production
 - B. Public provision
 - C. Private production
 - D. None of the above
7. (1 point) _____ is one often cited reason for successful best practice implementation.
- A. Administrative burden
 - B. Herd Behavior
 - C. Cultural Dimensions
 - D. Status quo bias
8. (1 point) Political scientists often refers to filibustering as a way to push back on unwanted policy outcomes by way of increasing the cost of passing bills into laws. Filibustering is an example of:
- A. Administrative burden
 - B. Herd Behavior
 - C. Cultural Dimensions
 - D. Status quo bias
9. (1 point) Which one postulates the independence of irrelevant alternatives?
- A. Rational Choice Theory
 - B. Behavioral Economics
 - C. Both A) and B)
 - D. None of the above
10. (1 point) *A value of one dollar today is less than the value of one dollar tomorrow.* If short term bias says anything true about human nature, this is even more true. Imagine that a dollar tomorrow is worth $\delta\beta$ \$1 of what it is worth today, where δ is a parameter for time-discounting and β is a parameter for short-termism.
- What values for the parameters define a decision-maker affected by short-termism?
- A. ($0 < \delta < 1$; $\beta > 1$)
 - B. ($0 < \delta < 1$; $0 < \beta < 1$)
 - C. ($\delta > 1$; $0 < \beta < 1$)
 - D. ($\delta > 1$; $\beta > 1$)