Institutions for Technically-Based Risk and Policy Analysis

A overview from the US 2011 November 03

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Improving governance of systemic risks.

Before we talk about institutions...

...we should ask why do organizations do risk or policy analysis?

Table 3.3. Summary of some of the motivations that people and organizations have in undertaking quantitative policy-focused research and analysis

Substance-focused motivations

- 1. To obtain an "answer" to a specifically formulated policy question that will be directly implemented without further consideration or interpretation.
- To develop insight and understanding that will be useful to one or several policymakers who are faced with making decisions on a specific well defined set of policy issues or options.
- 3. To illuminate and provide insight on a general area of policy concern for a variety of interested parties.

Position-focused motivations

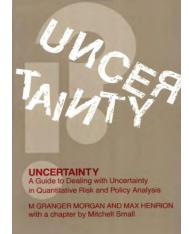
- 4. To provide substantiation and arguments to support one's views in an adversarial procedure.
- 5. To generate an answer in situations in which one is expected to justify the action taken on the basis of the scientific and technical specifics of the problem.

Process-focused motivations

- 6. To persuade others that one has got things under control, knows what he or she is doing, and should be trusted.
- 7. Because the law says one must.
- 8. Because other people expect it.
- 9. Because it is not clear what else to do and the political reality of the situation requires that one do something.

Analyst-focused motivations

- 10. To derive enjoyment and professional recognition and rewards.
- 11. To use a specific problem context as a vehicle to demonstrate, test, refine, or develop new analytical techniques and tools.
- 12. Because it is the analyst's job.
- 13. Because it is the only thing the analyst knows how to do.



We should also note:

Analysis for a policy maker who must make a decision now Research and policy analysis on a general problem in S&T-policy

Government science advisors, individual external advisors & in-house analysis groups.

> Science advisory committees, government and quasigovernment analysis groups, some think tanks and consulting firms, some academic groups.

> > Some academic groups and think tanks, some national labs.

The US has many institutions:

- Non-profit think tanks
- NGOs
- For profit consulting firms
- **Private corporations**
- NAS/NRC complex
- Government
 - Federal
 - **Executive Branch**
 - Legislative Branch
 - State and Local
- University programs

Non-profit think tanks







Non-profit think tanks - FFRDCs





FFRDCs...(Cont.)

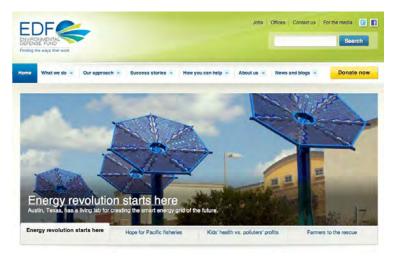


The Science and Technology Policy Institute (STPI) provides objective analysis of science and technology (S&T) policy issues to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and other federal agencies, offices, and councils.

STPI is funded by the National Science Foundation and operated by the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA).

NGOs

While there are NGO's focused on many different issues, in the US, those with an energy and environmental focus have been the most active in performing serious analysis.







Private corporations and for profit consulting firms

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