ITS 832 Chapter 4

Policy Making and Modelling in a Complex World

Information Technology in a Global Economy

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Introduction

- Policy Making and Modelling in a Complex World
- Complexity
- Managing Complex Systems
- Modelling for Complex Systems

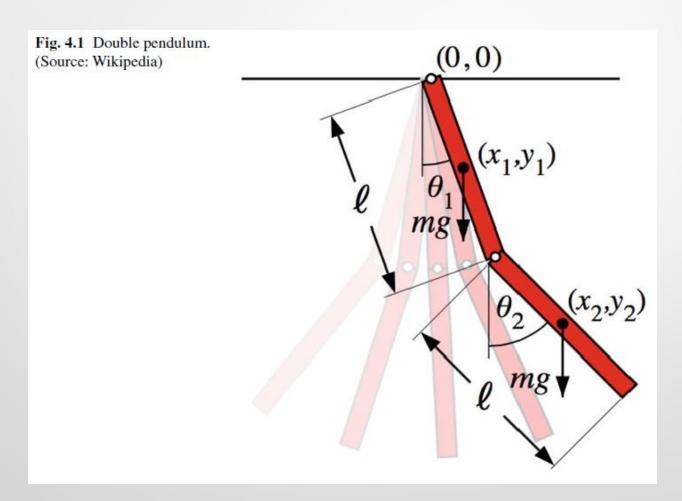


Complexity

- System composed of multiple interacting elements
 - Possible behavioral states can combine in ways that are hard to predict
- Many complex systems in the physical world
- Adaptive capacity of organisms allow for long-term survival in complex systems
 - Complex Adaptive Systems (CAS)



Double Pendulum Example



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Common Mistakes in Managing Complex Systems

Quantification

- Policy is biased towards easily quantifiable features
- Most often, monetary quantification
- Commonly overlooks important non-quantifiable aspects

Compartmentalization

- Attempts to simplify complex social systems
- Large systems are split into smaller systems
- Likely to miss interactions between smaller systems.
 - Spillover effect

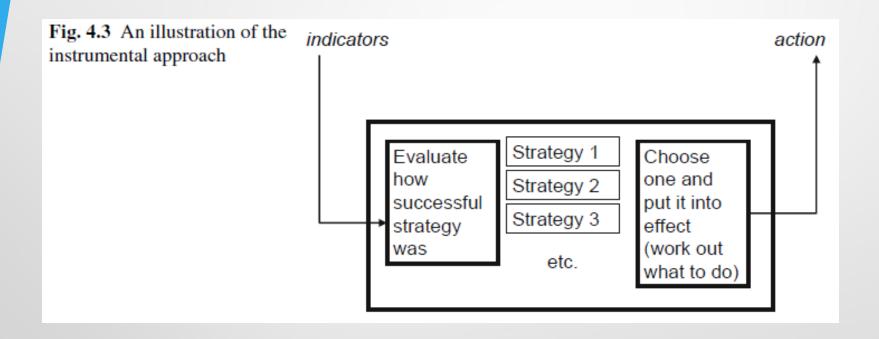


Complexity in Policy Making

- Common approaches
 - Instrumental
 - Choosing between a set of possible policies
 - Evaluated based on past effectiveness
 - Requires
 - Large enough pool of available strategies
 - Effective assessment if effectiveness.
 - Representational
 - Series of models
 - Each is assessed on its ability to predict observed behavior

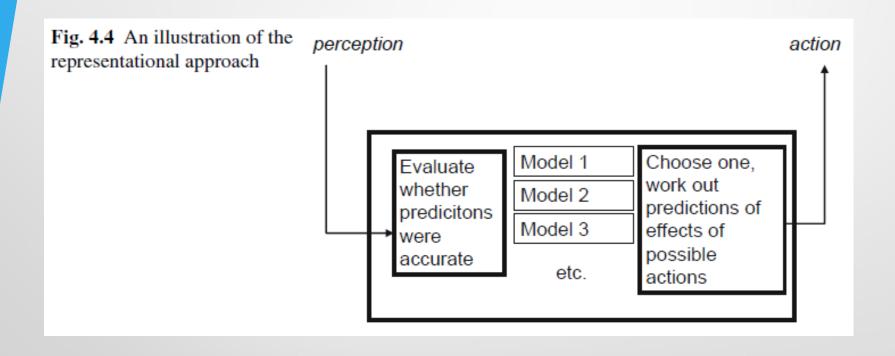


Instrumental Approach





Representational Approach





Agent-based Models

- Represents individuals as separate models
- Agents interact through a network
- Distributed nature allows for realistic interactions
- SIMSOC
 - Simulated Society
 - Modeling projects repository



Summary

- Complex systems are difficult to model
- Interactions can be unpredictable
- Common mistakes in modeling complex systems
 - Quantification
 - Compartmentalization
- Two common approaches to complex system modeling
 - Instrumental
 - Representational
- Agent-based modeling

