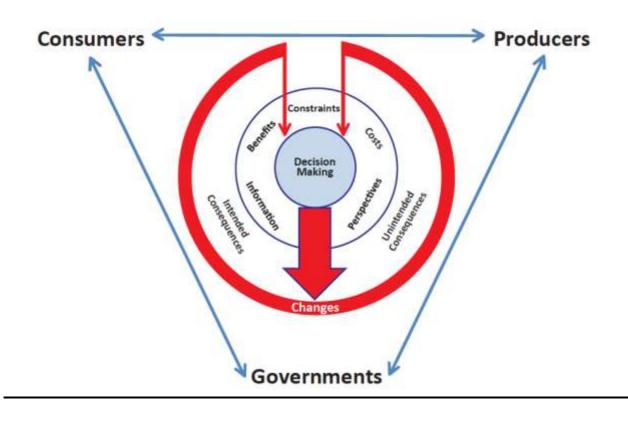


<u>ILP 2017</u> <u>APPLYING THE DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK</u> <u>THROUGH CONDUCT OF AUTHENTIC TASKS</u>

Learner Outcomes

By the end of ILP 2017, students should be able to:

- Apply the Economics Decision-making (DM) framework with the relevant microeconomic or macroeconomic theoretical concepts/tools to address current, authentic economic issues (in the form controversial decisions).
- Collect and integrate information from a variety of sources, assessing its meaning, accuracy, and timeliness; and recognize the perspectives of various stakeholders.
- Develop collaboration and shared leadership abilities by learning to work with team members to identify dimensions of a project, generate and refine ideas, follow through on the consequences of collective decisions, and pursue specific tasks without losing a sense of the whole.
- Develop their writing and communication abilities by articulating findings of their work, and gaining an awareness of its audiences and contexts using appropriate medium in a professional setting.





Assessment Details

• Final Submission Date (non-negotiable) for the FINAL ILP PRODUCT & WRITTEN REPORT:

Term 2 Week 10 – 23rd May (Tues)

ILP carries <u>4% of Overall C1 Economics Grade</u>. Note that any late submission will be subjected to
 0.5% deduction for every late day!

Instructions to Students

- Students can self-select ILP team members. Each team should comprise a <u>maximum 4 students</u> from the same economics class.
- Each team is to select <u>one controversial economic decision</u> which they feel strongly about as their research task. As far as possible, no two teams in the same class should research on the same question.
- Other than the topics in the listed, students are allowed to propose their own topics but it must be approved by the respective Economics tutor.
- The presentation using the chosen media should be accompanied by a **written report**. Suggested structures of the report can be found in at the end of this instruction.
- The report is subject to a <u>limit of 500 words</u> and must be type-written, single-spaced, in font Arial 11.
 (A 500 words essay based on the described format would be about 1 A4 page). A bibliography of the sources used should be included at the end of the report (excluded from the 500 word limit).
- The submission of <u>multi-media product AND the written report</u> is in Term 2 Week 10. The ILP presentation is scheduled in Term 3 Week 2-3. Please see below for the timeline of ILP 2017.

Timeframe	Milestone Activity
Term 1 Week 10	Launch of the ILP (in tutorials)
Term 2 Week 1	Submission & approval of proposal
Term 2 Week 10	Final Submission of multimedia product and written report on 23 rd May (Tues) 2017
Term 3 Week 2-3 (after C1 BT1)	Presentation of selected ILP 2016 projects during tutorials

Table 1: Timeline of ILP 2017



RAFT Technique

RAFT (Role of writer – Audience – Format – Topic) is a writing strategy that helps students understand their role as a writer and how to effectively communicate their ideas and mission clearly so that the reader can easily understand everything written. RAFT helps students focus on the audience they will address, the varied formats for writing, and the topic they'll be writing about. By using this strategy, students are encourages to consider an issue from multiple perspectives, and to gain the ability to communicate to different audiences.

In ILP 2016, we encourage students to uncover their own voices and formats for presenting their ideas about the authentic task they are researching. Students learn to think about various perspectives:

Role of the Writer: Who are you as the writer? E.g. An economist? A consumer? Audience: To whom are you writing? A Minister? A company? Format: In what format are you communicating? A video? A blog? Topic: What are you communicating about?

Reference:

http://www.readwritethink.org/professional-development/strategy-guides/using-raft-writing-strategy-30625.html

Recommended Readings

- 1. The ST Online database station in the library
- 2. www.Economist.com
- 3. http://www.bized.co.uk/learn/economics/index.htm
- 4. http://www.pbs.org/newshour/extra/tag/economics/
- 5. http://www.project-syndicate.org/economics
- 6. <u>www.tutor2u.net</u>
- 7. Sloman, J., Wride, A., & Garratt, D. (2012). *Economics (8th Edition).* Essex: Pearson.
- Mankiw, G., Quah, E., & Wilson, P. (2013). *Principles of Economics: an Asian edition (2nd Edition).* Singapore: Cengage Learning



Choice of Controversial Decision (RAFT Matrix)

Assumed <u>R</u> ole /	Target <u>A</u> udience	Controversial Decision	<u>F</u> ormat of	
Stakeholder /	(to explain the	(choose one)	Presentation	
Perspectives	controversial			
	decision to)			
Choose <u>one</u> of the	Choose <u>one</u> of the	<u>Microeconomics</u>	1. Video	
following roles to	following target	Q1 Nature groups had raised	2. Blog	
adopt:	audience:	concerns that the proposed	3. Online games	
		construction of the Cross Island Line,	4. Skit – <i>Finalised</i>	
1. Government	1. Government	would have a negative impact on the	script to be	
		Central Catchment Nature Reserve,	submitted in	
2. Producers/Firms	2. Producers/Firms	Singapore's largest nature reserve.	T2W10. Skits	
		This is especially so if the line cuts	are to be	
3. Consumers	3. Consumers	across the nature reserve instead of	recorded for	
		skirting around it.	archiving	
4. *Economists	4. Economists	Q1 Controversial Decision:	purposes.	
(Usually acting as		Should the proposed Cross Island		
advisers to	5. Employees	Line skirt around the Central	Note: Other formats	
government)		Catchment Nature Reserve?	of presentation can	
			be suggested but	
5. *Employees		Q2 Ride-sharing app companies	need to be	
(E.g. workers of a		Uber and GrabCar face the prospect	approved by the	
particular firm or in a		of increased regulations in	respective	
an industry)		Singapore.	Economics Tutor.	
		Q2 Controversial Decision:		
*Note that the s/no 4		Should the government regulate		
and 5 are not the		the new business model brought		
typical economics		about by the likes of Uber and		
agents under the DM		GrabCar?		
framework.				



	Q3 Singapore home-price drop in	
	2016 might prompt lifting of cooling	
	measures according to some	
	analysts.	
	Q3 Controversial Decision:	
	Should the government continue	
	with its cooling measures in the	
	face of falling property prices in	
	Singapore?	
	Q4 Crude oil prices fell below US\$30	
	in Jan 2016.	
	Q4 Controversial Decision:	
	Should petrol retailers lower	
	pump prices in the face of falling	
	crude oil prices?	
	crude oil prices?	
	crude oil prices? <u>Macroeconomics</u>	
	<u>Macroeconomics</u>	
	Macroeconomics Q5 China set its floor for GDP growth	
	Macroeconomics Q5 China set its floor for GDP growth in 2016 at "new normal" pace of 6.5	
	Macroeconomics Q5 China set its floor for GDP growth in 2016 at "new normal" pace of 6.5 percent, and is determined to keep	
	Macroeconomics Q5 China set its floor for GDP growth in 2016 at "new normal" pace of 6.5 percent, and is determined to keep that pace for the next four years.	
	Macroeconomics Q5 China set its floor for GDP growth in 2016 at "new normal" pace of 6.5 percent, and is determined to keep that pace for the next four years. Q5 Controversial Decision:	
	Macroeconomics Q5 China set its floor for GDP growth in 2016 at "new normal" pace of 6.5 percent, and is determined to keep that pace for the next four years. Q5 Controversial Decision: Should China pursue slower	
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06 Free Trade is embraced in many
Q6 Free Trade is embraced in many
countries and yet protectionism is still
prevalent. Q6 Controversial Decision:
Should <u>(choose any one</u>
appropriate economy) introduce
protectionist measures in today's
globalised world?
Q7 Unemployment in Britain has
dropped to its lowest rate in almost a
decade in 2015 but persistently weak
wage growth has bolstered the case
for the Bank of England to hold
interest rates at their record lows.
Q7 Controversial Decision:
Should the UK continue its near-
zero interest rate policy?
Q8 Faced with slowing growth, China
devalued its currency sharply in
August 2015. This move placed
downward pressure on other Asian
currencies.
Q8 Controversial Decision:
Should Singapore weaken its
currency?
Note: Topics involving other
controversial decisions may be
proposed but will require the approval
of the respective Economics Tutor.



ILP 2017 Proposal Form

Due Term 2 Week 1 (for approval)

To be attached to front of written report for submission in Term 2 Week 10

Group Members	CT Group:
1.	
2.	17
3.	

Assumed <u>R</u> ole	Target <u>A</u> udience	Controversial Decision	<u>F</u> ormat of Presentation

Questions that the report can help answer:

- 1. What is the controversial decision about and what economic concepts does it involve?
- 2. What information is required and how useful is it?
- 3. What are your role's objectives and how are they met?
- 4. How is your target audience impacted?



Proposed Report Template

You may use the following framework to help you arrive at an appropriate decision.

1. The Economic Decision-Making Process

- Constraints
 - What are the constraints within which you must operate?
- o Information
 - What information do you need before you can make a decision?
 - Is this information available? Is it accurate? Is it reliable?
- o Costs
 - What is the opportunity cost of your decision?
 - i.e. both monetary & non-monetary costs
 - Any disadvantages or limitations?

o Benefits

What are the benefits of this approach? Any advantages?

• Perspectives

- Who else is affected by your decision? In what way are they impacted?
- What are their incentives or goals?

2. The Impact of Economic Decision-Making

• Consequences

- What are the *intended* consequences or outcomes of the decision?
- What are the unintended consequences or outcomes of the decision?
 - E.g. unintended outcomes arising from necessary tradeoffs or imperfect information

• Changes

- Does the decision need to be reviewed? Are the intended outcomes met?
- Is there a need to mitigate the adverse impact of unintended consequences?
- Are local or global conditions expected to change in the future?



<u>Using the Decision-Making Framework</u> <u>Example – A consumer deciding whether to purchase a car</u>

A consumer's main **constraint** would be the amount of money he has available. To better **inform** his decision, he would need data such as the cost of the Certificate of Entitlement (COE), the bank loans available etc. The opportunity **cost** of purchasing a car is the next best alternative of the use of expenditure of the car, for example the upgrading of his house.

To make a decision, the consumer could adopt the marginalist approach in weighing the marginal **costs** of own and using a car (e.g. monetary cost of the car, parking charges, maintenance servicing fees, insurance costs etc.) against the marginal **benefits** (e.g. convenience of having a car, elevation in social status etc.). He may also consider multiple **perspectives** when making a decision, e.g. from the standpoint of his job or the needs of his family members. This may affect his perception of the costs and benefits of owning a car.

Suppose the consumer buys the car. The **intended consequences** are the benefits and costs anticipated by the consumer in terms of reduction of commute times and expected expenditures associated with car ownership and use. Some **unintended consequences** to the consumer, however, may include the increase in stress of owning a car, which may affect his overall satisfaction level. There could also be consequences that impact society due to the consumer's road usage, such as traffic congestion, pollution and possible accidents.

Over time, the consumer may **change** his decision if intended consequences do not turn out as anticipated (e.g. commute time remains equally long), if he decides to take account of unintended consequences, or if there are changes which occur over time that affect the overall utility of owning a car.



Grading Criteria

	Fi	nal Product (with a	ccc	ompanying I	eport)
Marking		Content ((4 m	narks)	
Rubrics	Sound understanding	g of relevant economic	c theory		
	Accurate applicatio	n of economic conc	epts	s to the con	text
	Graphs, tables, figure	es, real life examples a	are	explained	
	Organization	(1 marks)		Cr	eativity (3 marks)
	Clear and logical or	ganization of ideas	•	Presentatio	on is highly effective, coherent
	Clear and accuratel	y titled and labeled		and well-or	ganized
	graphs, tables, figures etc.		•	The prese	entation is innovative and
			engaging		
			Potential of chosen form of presentation		
				is fully expl	oited
		(2 1)			
	Substantiation				
	• Use various credible sources (print,				
	non-print, primary &	secondary) to gather			
	information				
Bands*	AE	ME	1		EE
	0-3 4-6				7-10