# Writing an Effective Policy Memo using the Bardach Eightfold Path

February 4, 2025

Writing an Effective Policy Memo

• Before you begin...

# Writing an Effective Policy Memo

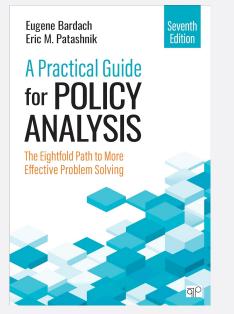
- Before you begin...
  - Who is your audience?
    - Federal, state, local
    - Policymaker, advocacy group, stakeholder group

# Writing an Effective Policy Memo

- Before you begin...
  - Who is your audience?
    - Federal, state, local
    - Policymaker, advocacy group, stakeholder group

- What is your purpose?
  - Inform
  - Persuade

# Bardach Technique for Policy Analysis



▲ロト ▲圖 ト ▲画 ト ▲画 ト ● ④ ● ●

### Bardach Technique for Policy Analysis

- Step 1: Define the Problem
- Step 2: Assemble Some Evidence
- Step 3: Construct the Alternatives
- Step 4: Select the Criteria
- Step 5: Project the Outcomes
- Step 6: Confront the Trade-Offs

◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ● ● ● ● ●

- Step 7: Decide
- Step 8: Tell Your Story

#### Bardach Technique for Policy Analysis

- Step 1: Define the Problem
- Step 2: Assemble Some Evidence
- Step 3: Construct the Alternatives

◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ● ● ● ● ●

- Step 4: Select the Criteria
- Step 5: Project the Outcomes
- Step 6: Confront the Trade-Offs
- Step 7: Decide
- Step 8: Tell Your Story

- Step 1: Define the Problem.
- A policy memo begins with a problem statement.
  - Short statement (1-3 sentences) summarizing the issue to be considered.

- Step 1: Define the Problem.
- A policy memo begins with a problem statement.
  - Short statement (1-3 sentences) summarizing the issue to be considered.

- What do we want to accomplish with the problem statement?
  - Grab attention and spark interest
  - Convey the importance of the problem

• It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト ヨー わらで

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ク へ ()

• Can you frame the problem as a market failure?

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ク へ ()

- Can you frame the problem as a market failure?
  - Externality, information asymmetry, travel cost, etc.

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ク へ ()

- Can you frame the problem as a market failure?
  - Externality, information asymmetry, travel cost, etc.
- Avoid "issue rhetoric".

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."

・ロト ・ 同ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨー・ つくの

- Can you frame the problem as a market failure?
  - Externality, information asymmetry, travel cost, etc.
- Avoid "issue rhetoric".
  - Partisan, ideological, or personal language.

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."

◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ● ● ● ● ●

- Can you frame the problem as a market failure?
  - Externality, information asymmetry, travel cost, etc.
- Avoid "issue rhetoric".
  - Partisan, ideological, or personal language.
- Quantify if possible.

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."
- Can you frame the problem as a market failure?
  - Externality, information asymmetry, travel cost, etc.
- Avoid "issue rhetoric".
  - Partisan, ideological, or personal language.
- Quantify if possible.
  - "Too many relatively well-off people are taking advantage of low-rent public housing."

・ロト ・ 同ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨー・ つくの

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."
- Can you frame the problem as a market failure?
  - Externality, information asymmetry, travel cost, etc.
- Avoid "issue rhetoric".
  - Partisan, ideological, or personal language.
- Quantify if possible.
  - "Too many relatively well-off people are taking advantage of low-rent public housing."

・ロト ・ 同ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨー・ つくの

"Too many people with annual incomes over \$60,000 are living in subsidized housing."

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."
- Can you frame the problem as a market failure?
  - Externality, information asymmetry, travel cost, etc.
- Avoid "issue rhetoric".
  - Partisan, ideological, or personal language.
- Quantify if possible.
  - "Too many relatively well-off people are taking advantage of low-rent public housing."

・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ・ ク へ ()

- "Too many people with annual incomes over \$60,000 are living in subsidized housing."
- Avoid defining the solution into the problem.

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."
- Can you frame the problem as a market failure?
  - Externality, information asymmetry, travel cost, etc.
- Avoid "issue rhetoric".
  - Partisan, ideological, or personal language.
- Quantify if possible.
  - "Too many relatively well-off people are taking advantage of low-rent public housing."
  - "Too many people with annual incomes over \$60,000 are living in subsidized housing."
- Avoid defining the solution into the problem.
  - "There is too little shelter for families experiencing homelessness."

- It helps to think in terms of deficit and excess.
  - "The demand for agricultural water is growing faster than our ability to supply it at an acceptable financial and environmental cost."
- Can you frame the problem as a market failure?
  - Externality, information asymmetry, travel cost, etc.
- Avoid "issue rhetoric".
  - Partisan, ideological, or personal language.
- Quantify if possible.
  - "Too many relatively well-off people are taking advantage of low-rent public housing."
  - "Too many people with annual incomes over \$60,000 are living in subsidized housing."
- Avoid defining the solution into the problem.
  - "There is too little shelter for families experiencing homelessness."
  - "There are too many families experiencing homelessness."

・ロト・日本・モート・モー ショイロ・

• ITERATE!!!

◆□ > ◆□ > ◆ □ > ● □ >

- ITERATE!!!
- Examples:

- ITERATE!!!
- Examples:
  - "A lack of price transparency is responsible for stalling competition among health care providers and increasing insurance costs."

- ITERATE!!!
- Examples:
  - "A lack of price transparency is responsible for stalling competition among health care providers and increasing insurance costs."

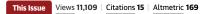
・ロト ・ 理 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ク へ ()

"Ten percent of public high school students in Boston smoke."

- ITERATE!!!
- Examples:
  - "A lack of price transparency is responsible for stalling competition among health care providers and increasing insurance costs."
  - "Ten percent of public high school students in Boston smoke."
  - "The quality of care in the U.S. is spotty, despite costs vastly greater than those of any other nation. And almost 50 million Americans are uninsured."

- ITERATE!!!
- Examples:
  - "A lack of price transparency is responsible for stalling competition among health care providers and increasing insurance costs."
  - "Ten percent of public high school students in Boston smoke."
  - "The quality of care in the U.S. is spotty, despite costs vastly greater than those of any other nation. And almost 50 million Americans are uninsured."
  - "The 1993 Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) provides up to twelve weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave for specified family and medical reasons. However, nearly 40% of workers are not covered by FMLA, or do not use it because of the financial implications of unpaid leave.

- ITERATE!!!
- Examples:
  - "A lack of price transparency is responsible for stalling competition among health care providers and increasing insurance costs."
  - "Ten percent of public high school students in Boston smoke."
  - "The quality of care in the U.S. is spotty, despite costs vastly greater than those of any other nation. And almost 50 million Americans are uninsured."
  - "The 1993 Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) provides up to twelve weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave for specified family and medical reasons. However, nearly 40% of workers are not covered by FMLA, or do not use it because of the financial implications of unpaid leave.
  - "Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for U.S. teens. According to the CDC, every day, six teens ages 16-19 die from motor vehicle injuries."



#### Editorial

April 23/30, 2019

# Lowering Cost and Increasing Access to Drugs Without Jeopardizing Innovation

Robert M. Califf, MD<sup>1,2</sup>; Andrew Slavitt, MBA<sup>3</sup>

» Author Affiliations | Article Information JAMA. 2019:321(16):1571-1573. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.3846



Ω Interviews

U s drug costs have reached unacceptable and unsustainable levels. Evidence shows that "financial toxicity" arising from drug costs and other medical expenses is reducing financial security for many families<sup>1</sup> and prompting difficult choices, as patients defer or forgo therapies they cannot afford.<sup>2</sup> In stark contrast, comparable countries negotiate drug prices and use drugs more effectively. Recent data suggest that other high-income countries have an average life expectancy approximately 3 to 5 years longer than that of the United States, which ranks last among high-income countries and is losing ground compared with peer nations.<sup>3</sup> Although drug prices account for only part of these trends, they nevertheless add to disparities that dominate the trajectories of US health outcomes.

Bardach Step 2 - Assemble Some Evidence

• Step 2: Assemble Some Evidence.

Bardach Step 2 - Assemble Some Evidence

# • Step 2: Assemble Some Evidence.

• What has worked in other places?

Bardach Step 2 - Assemble Some Evidence

# • Step 2: Assemble Some Evidence.

- What has worked in other places?
- How do we know if something has worked? (More to come when we discuss research designs.)

Bardach Step 3 - Construct the Alternatives

# • Step 3: Construct the Alternatives.

• "Alternatives" are really just policy options.

# Bardach Step 3 - Construct the Alternatives

# • Step 3: Construct the Alternatives.

- "Alternatives" are really just policy options.
- Alternatives might not be mutually exclusive, but a "first best" option may exist.

# Bardach Step 3 - Construct the Alternatives

# • Step 3: Construct the Alternatives.

- "Alternatives" are really just policy options.
- Alternatives might not be mutually exclusive, but a "first best" option may exist.

◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ □ ● のへで

- Start comprehensive, end up focused.
  - "How would you solve a problem if cost were no object?"

• We need to determine the criteria by which we'll judge a successful policy solution. These criteria should be explicit.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト ヨー わらで

• We need to determine the criteria by which we'll judge a successful policy solution. These criteria should be explicit.

- Some examples:
  - Equity
  - Efficiency
  - Cost
  - Political feasibility

#### Bardach Step 4 - Select the Criteria



An effective policy solution to this problem must satisfy the core requirements of reducing drug costs and increasing access to beneficial drugs, while continuing to incentivize development of new therapies. The path forward requires a sustainable, fair payment system in which drug prices reflect the value provided and reward innovations that improve outcomes. Four Viewpoints in this issue of *JAMA*<sup>4-7</sup> recommend different but overlapping approaches for achieving these goals.

#### Bardach Step 7 - Decide

• Recommend the policy proposal (or proposals) that would solve or mitigate the problem.



The most effective ways to address pricing involve 4 categories: importation from other countries; reduction of bloated administrative and marketing activities; direct negotiations between federal payers and industry; and creation of a value-based system. Bardach Step 8 - Tell Your Story

• Apply the grandparent test

Bardach Step 8 - Tell Your Story

• Apply the grandparent test

• Gauge your audience

# Bardach Step 8 - Tell Your Story

- Apply the grandparent test
- Gauge your audience
- Consider your medium
  - Policy memo
  - Infographic
  - Leave-behind document
  - Give your story a logical narrative flow