

Overview

Evaluation criteria:

Percent

Percent 50

Evaluation criteria:	Percent	Percent 50
Optimisation of objectives	70	
Long-term optimisation of objectives	68	
Willingness to take risks / Intensity of interventions	8	
Number of interventions	12	
Use of methodological resources	34	
Early utilisation of information	12	
Monitoring the development of objectives	69	
Economic Efficiency	57	
Flexibility / strategy changes	22	
Prioritisation of main objectives	65	
Intensity of interventions in the crisis phase	9	
Monitoring of objectives in the crisis phase	37	

Standard sample: NL Standard, n = 185

Overview with remarks

Evaluation criteria:

Percent

Percent 50

Optimisation of objectives	70		
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Optimisation level of main objectives at the end of the governing period (18th round) compared to the standard reference sample.

Long-term optimisation of objectives	68		
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Optimisation level of main objectives after the extrapolation phase (23rd round) compared to the standard reference sample.

Willingness to take risks / Intensity of interventions	8		
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Level of budget changes over all rounds compared to the standard reference sample.

Number of interventions	12		
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Number of budget changes compared to the standard reference sample.

Use of methodological resources	34		
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Frequency of requests for information (analyses, history checks, information texts) compared to the standard reference sample.

Early utilisation of information	12		
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Average time for first use of methodological resources on the variables compared to the standard reference sample. The earlier in the simulation process research is carried out into information about as many variables as possible, the higher the value.

Monitoring the development of objectives	69		
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Frequency of history checking for the target variables (right-hand side) compared to the standard reference sample.

Economic Efficiency	57		
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Level of percentage return on investment (ratio of expenditure to income) regardless of the level of investments in the various economic areas compared to the standard reference sample. "Economising", i.e. optimising the ratio of income to expenditure (and therefore of the Finance objective) is not measured here!

Flexibility / strategy changes	22		
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Frequency and intensity of interventions when changes occur in the general economic conditions or significant development trends arise compared to the standard reference sample

Prioritisation of main objectives	65		
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Prioritisation of the main objectives in relation to secondary objectives during the entire governing period compared to the standard reference sample. A low value indicates that at least one of the secondary objectives over the course of the simulation has been optimised more in the long-term than the lowest main objective.

Intensity of interventions in the crisis phase	9		
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Intensity of budget changes overall in the crisis phase (rounds 9 - 14) compared to the standard reference sample.

Monitoring of objectives in the crisis phase	37		
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Frequency of history checking for the variables in the crisis phase (rounds 9 - 14) compared to the standard reference sample.

Five decision-making competencies

Effective decision-making

Implementing a strategy effectively. Turning goals into the right actions. Achieving of the given goals after considering and choosing the available options. Using resources in a strategic and efficient way in order to reach the objectives.

Does not achieve given goals. Does not focus on the right activities. Does not align decision-making with strategic priorities. Makes low-quality decisions. Resources are not used to turn long term strategy into the right actions.	1	2	3	4	5	Goals are achieved after taking strategic decisions. Maintains strategic focus: takes action and decisions in relation to implementing strategy. Knows how contingencies affect strategy execution. Uses resources effectively and efficiently.
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Use of information

Gathering information early in the decision-making process. Using information about the situation, variables, trends and alternatives. Making use of all available feedback on the impact of decisions.

Uses little information. Doesn't analyse available data before taking a decision. Does not explore information and alternative choices. Acts intuitively: Takes decisions and then reacts to the impact of these decisions. Takes little time to evaluate feedback.	1	2	3	4	5	Makes informed decisions: Gathers background information and explores trends and relations. Takes much time to analyze data. Acts after an extensive review of available facts and figures. Pays attention to feedback on the impact of decisions.
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Decisiveness and risk-taking

Taking decisive steps: Choosing for the options that will have a high impact. Taking many decisions in a short time frame. Responsive; quick to react to new developments.

Takes either little or no decisions in a new situation. Takes just a single decision in a given situation. Plans in small steps and implements small changes. Either shows a lot of self-control or procrastinates.	1	2	3	4	5	Shows risk-taking behaviour. Takes decisions with a high impact. Takes many decisions in a short time frame. Might lead to situations in which there is no longer clarity about the impact of an action.
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Prioritizing and strategic focus

Focusing strategy by setting primary goals and separating them from secondary goals. Considering options and weighing alternative choices with these strategic goals in mind. Spreading resources across the primary objectives.

Does not focus on primary goals. Might change focus to secondary goals or personal intentions. The translation of strategy in choices and actions is unclear or intuitive. Wastes resources by a lack of focus on strategic goals.	1	2	3	4	5	Has a clear focus on primary goals and results. Shows strategic behaviour. Focuses on primary objectives. Spends time on what's important. Takes decisions that are relevant. Decides for investments with a high yield.
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Reacting to new events

Perceiving new information and reacting to opportunities. Making decisions after taking new information or changes into consideration. Showing an effective response to contingencies.

Barely reacts to changes. Neglects contingencies that are a threat to strategy and planning. Does not make use of new opportunities. Does not adapt to events. May seem relaxed or collected.	1	2	3	4	5	Reacts to changes in the environment. Notices new developments. Takes relevant changes or contingencies into account. Adapts decisions to fit a new situation. Reacts promptly to opportunities. May react to hasty.
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