

Day 17: Policy Types

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Today's Objectives

- 1 Peer review
- 2 Consider how sorting policies into types can help us predict the politics affecting those policies

Project Check In

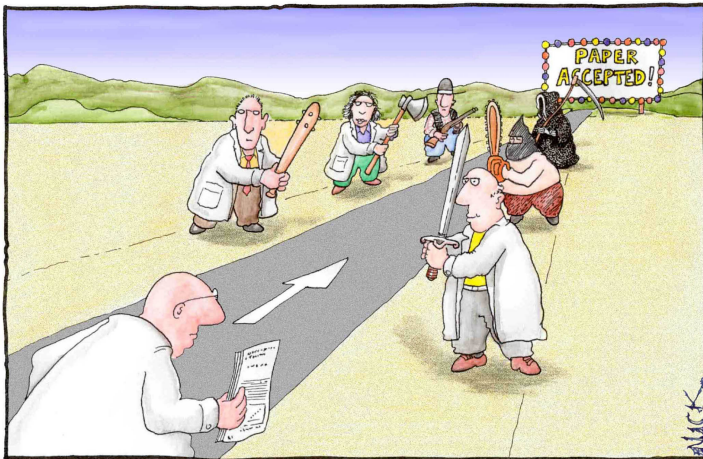
Peer Review

<https://youtu.be/Jc6wr9gYbyk>

Peer Review

Resource: <https://www.sae.org/participate/volunteer/reviewer-resources/writing-guide>

What It Shouldn't Be



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

Policy Typologies

Scholars have worked to classify policies into small groups. Why is this potentially useful?

Policy Typologies

One basic approach: policy domain

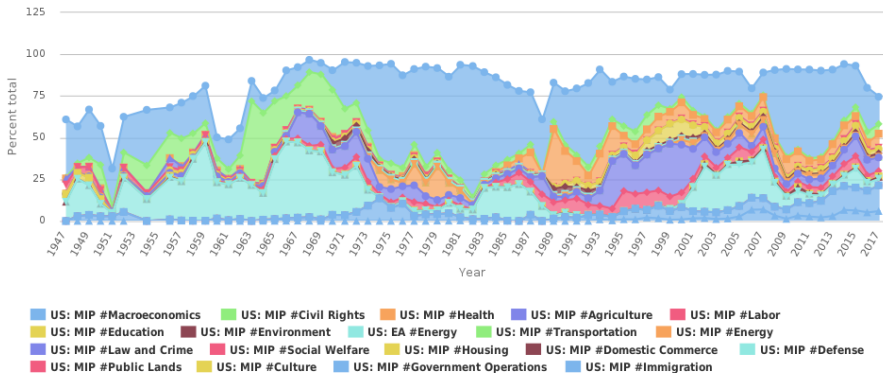


Figure: Comparative Agendas Project

Public vs. Private Goods

	RIVALROUS	NONRIVALROUS
EXCLUDABLE	<p>NW1 Uncongested: <i>Private Good</i> Efficient market supply</p> <p>NW2 Congested: <i>Private Good with Consumption Externality</i> Overconsumption because consumers respond to price rather than marginal social cost.</p>	<p>NE1 Uncongested: <i>Toll Good</i> No private supply at efficient price of zero; underconsumption at any positive price.</p> <p>NE2 Congested: <i>Toll Good with Crowding</i> Private supply can be efficient if price at marginal social cost; peak-load pricing required if congestion variable.</p>
NONEXCLUDABLE	<p>SW1 Uncongested: <i>"Free Good"</i> Supply exceeds demand at zero price; no inefficiency until demand grows to exceed supply at zero price.</p> <p>SW2 Congested: <i>Open-Access and Common Property Resources</i> Consumers respond to marginal private cost rather than marginal social cost—overconsumption, rent dissipation, and underinvestment in presentation.</p>	<p>SE1 Uncongested: <i>Pure Public Good</i> Private supply unlikely because exclusion not possible; some private supply in privileged and intermediate groups.</p> <p>SE2 Congested: <i>Ambient Public Good with Consumption Externality</i> Overconsumption because consumers ignore external cost.</p>

Figure: Weimer and Vining, p. 80

https://youtu.be/E1v5eRs0_fw

How Issues and Interests Define Each Other

Wilson's Typology

	<u>Benefits</u>	
<u>Costs</u>	Diffuse	Concentrated
Diffuse	Gradual expansion (Interest group politics)	Benefactor mobilizes (Entrepreneurial politics)
Concentrated	Opposition mobilizes (Clientele politics)	Stalemate, weak policy (Majoritarian politics)

Key Point

All policy typologies are meant to help us both understand and predict the politics and progression of particular policies

Homework

Answer in about a page:
Why is clean air considered a public good? Can you think of any ways to make clean air a private good that would be traded in a market? Are there other goods that were once considered public goods that are now broadly considered private goods, or vice versa?

Due: April 4

