POLICY PROCESS ELEMENTS

LECTURE 2

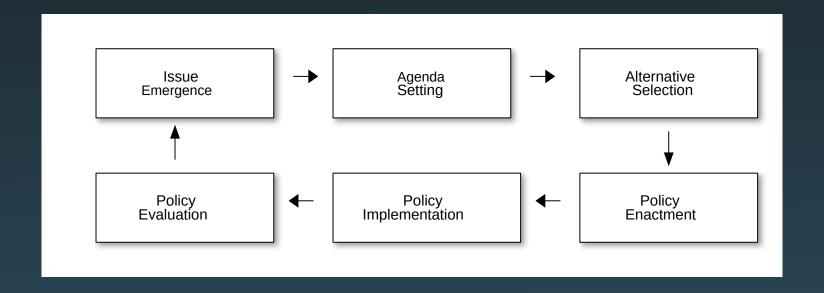
WEEK 2

POSC 315

OVERVIEW

- 1. Policy Process Models
- 2. The Public Policy Environment

THE STAGES MODEL



THE STAGES MODEL

- **Issue Emergence**: A problem is identified and brought to the attention of government officials and the public.
- Agenda Setting: The problem is placed on the government agenda for consideration.
- Alternative Selection: The government considers various policy options to address the problem.

- **Policy Implementation**: The government implements the policy.
- **Policy Evaluation**: The government evaluates the policy to determine its effectiveness.
 - Policy Maintenance, Succession, or Termination:
 The government decides to maintain, modify, or terminate the policy.
- **Issue Emergence**: What new issues emerge as the policy is maintained, modified, or terminated?

STAGES MODEL STRENGTHS

- **Intuitive**: The stages model is easy to understand and explain.
- **Descriptive**: The stages model describes the policy process in a way that is consistent with how people think about the policy process.
- Flexible: The stages model can be adapted to different policy areas and levels of government.

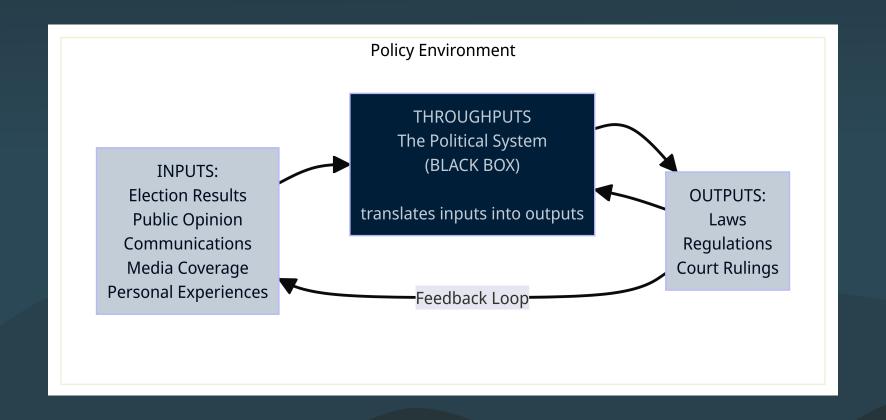
STAGES MODEL WEAKNESSES

- **Linear**: The stages model assumes that the policy process is linear and sequential.
- Oversimplified: The stages model oversimplifies the policy process by ignoring the complexity of the policy process.
- **Separate**: The stages model separates the policy process into distinct stages, but in reality, the stages overlap and interact with each other.

SYSTEMS THINKING

- A way of thinking about natural or social phenomena as a system with various inputs that are processed and intermingle to create a discernible set of outputs.
- A way of thinking about the world that emphasizes the relationships among the parts of a system and how the parts interact with each other and the system as a whole.

- Public policy is viewed as the response of the political system to forces brought to bear on it from the outside environment.
- A policy environment surrounds the political system.
 - Forces enter the political system from the environment either as demands or as support



- Policy Environment: The political, economic, and social context in which the policy is developed and implemented.
- **Inputs**: The demands and expectations of the public, interest groups, and government officials.
- **Throughputs**: The policy process is the interaction between the policy environment and the political system. This is the "black box" of the policy process.

- Outputs: The policy outputs are the laws, regulations, and decisions that are created by the policy process.
- **Feedback**: The feedback is the response to the policy outputs.
- **Policy Outcomes**: The policy outcomes are the effects of the policy outputs and feedback.

SYSTEMS MODEL STRENGTHS

- **Holistic**: The systems model is holistic because it considers the policy environment, the political system, and the policy process.
- **Dynamic**: The systems model is dynamic because it considers the interaction between the policy environment and the political system.
- **Flexible**: The systems model can be adapted to different policy areas and levels of government.

SYSTEMS MODEL WEAKNESSES

- **Complex**: The systems model is complex because it considers the policy environment, the political system, and the policy process.
- **Abstract**: The systems model is abstract because it does not provide a clear explanation of the policy process.

THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT

THE STRUCTURAL ENVIRONMENT

- **Political System**: The political system is the set of formal and informal political institutions that make and implement collective decisions.
 - The basic features of American governmment are the separation of powers, federalism, and checks and balances.

THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

- **Political Culture**: The political culture is the set of shared beliefs, values, and norms that influence the political system.
 - The basic features of American political culture are liberty, equality, democracy, civic duty, and individual responsibility.

THE SOCIAL ENRIONMENT

- Changing Demographics
 - The population of the United States is becoming
 - more diverse, older, more urban, more educated, more mobile.
- The government must respond to these changing needs

THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- **Economic Conditions**: The economic conditions are the state of the economy.
 - The basic features of the economy are the business cycle, inflation, unemployment, and economic growth.
 - Measured by GDP, size of industrial sector, unemployment rate, inflation rate, etc.

THE POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Often measured by the National Mood.
 - The national mood is the public's general attitude toward government and politics.
 - Measured by the Direction of the Country question in public opinion polls.
 - Measured by the Presidential Approval Rating question in public opinion polls.

THE POLITIAL ENVIRONMENT

- The Most Important Problem Facing the Country Today
- NYT in 2016: The Most Important Problem Facing America?

THE POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Political Ads try to capture the national mood
 - It's Morning Again in America
 - Daisy
 - Willie Horton
 - Swift Boat Veterans for Truth
 - Go From There

THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

• **Globalization**: The increasing interdependence of countries on each other.

•

 The basic features of globalization are the international economy, international organizations, and international law.

THE OVERALL POLICY ENVIRONMENT

- The overall policy environment is the combination of the structural, social, economic, political, and international environments.
- The overall policy environment is the context in which the policy process takes place.
- The overall policy environment influences the policy process.

THE OVĖRALL POLICY ENVIRONMENT

- Structural
- Social
- Economic
- Politcal
- International

THAT'S IT FOR TODAY!

REMEMBER TO READ CHAPTER
THREE FOR NEXT TIME!