# Presentation Title: Policies and Policy Types

Slide 1:  
Policies and Policy Types  
Week 6-2  
POSC 315

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Slide 2:  
Policies  
Some types involve more interest groups and publics than other types  
Some engender more conflicts than others  
Some are more visible than others  
Some can transform  
inattentive  
publics into  
attentive  
publics

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Slide 3:  
Policy Typologies  
Help to categorize things  
Hep to predict what sort of politics will accompany kinds of policies  
Categories aren't always perfect  
A policy can transform into different types over time  
A policy can fit into more than one category at the same time

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Slide 4:  
Classic Policy Typologies

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Slide 5:  
Distributive Policies  
Takes a resource from a broad group of people and gives it to a smaller group of people  
Can result from  
logrolling  
or  
pork barrel  
politics  
Often results in  
Interest Group Liberalism  
Government accommodates a wide range of narrow interests  
Particular interests are served, but the public interest is not  
Distributive Policies  
Interest groups are often formed to protect and expand these policies  
These policies are often popular with the public, politicians, bureaucrats, the media, the courts, the President, and Congress  
These policies are often difficult to change or eliminate  
These policies are often difficult to reform  
Distributive Policies  
Examples  
Farm subsidies  
Social Security  
Medicare  
Medicaid  
Student loans  
Tax breaks for home ownership  
Tax breaks for charitable giving  
Distributive Policies  
Equity  
But what about equality? What about fairness?  
Equality denotes sameness or uniform distribution  
Equity denotes distributions regarded as fair, even though they may contain inequalities and equalities  
In the U.S. context, we have equal opportunity, not equal outcomes  
Distributive Policies  
Three Dimensions of Equity  
The  
Recipients  
of the policy  
Who gets the benefits?  
The  
Item  
of the policy  
What is being distributed?  
The  
Process  
of the policy  
How is the distribution made?

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Slide 8:  
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Medicare  
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Slide 10:  
Distributive Policies  
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Recipients  
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Item  
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What is being distributed?  
The  
Process  
of the policy  
How is the distribution made?

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Slide 11:  
Redistributive Policies  
Policies that take (or seem to take) resources from one identifiable group and give them to another identifiable group  
Manipulate the allocation of wealth, property, and personal or civil rights  
Works two ways:  
from the most well-off to the least well-off  
from the least well-off to the most well-off  
Not always about money  
Redistributive Policies  
Examples  
Welfare  
Food stamps  
Unemployment insurance  
Social Security  
Medicare  
Medicaid  
Affirmative action  
Civil rights  
Redistributive Policies  
These policies are often unpopular with the public, politicians, bureaucrats, the media, the courts, the President, and Congress  
These policies are often difficult to enact, change, or eliminate  
These policies are often difficult to reform  
These policies are often highly visible and very often controversial

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Slide 15:  
Regulatory Policies  
Policies that restrict or constrain the behavior of certain groups or individuals  
Often involves the use of government authority to control or change the behavior of individuals or groups  
Three types of regulatory policies  
Competitive  
Protective  
Constituent  
Competitive Regulatory Policies  
Policies that seek to promote competition among businesses  
Limit the provision of goods and services to one or a few designated deliverers chosen from many competing potential deliverers.  
Allows the government to regulate the price, quality, and availability of goods and services  
Allows for governmental  
and  
professional control of the market  
Competitive Regulatory Policies  
Public Utilities  
Lawyers  
Pharmacists  
Accountants  
Architects  
Cable television  
Doctors  
Dentists  
Engineers  
Real estate agents  
Radio and television  
Plumbers  
Hairdressers  
Barbers  
Stockbrokers  
Airlines  
Electricians  
Teachers  
Nurses  
Securities dealers  
Trucking  
Psychologists  
Social workers  
Physical therapists  
Investment advisors  
Railroads  
Family therapists  
Audiologists  
Occupational therapists  
Funeral directors  
Telecommunications  
Acupuncturists  
Athletic trainers  
Midwives  
Court reporters  
Banking  
Private investigators  
Polygraph examiners  
Security guards  
Hearing aid dispensers  
Insurance  
Veterinarians  
Optometrists  
Opticians  
Chiropractors  
Respiratory therapists  
Speech-language pathologists  
Dietitians  
Nutritionists  
Massage therapists  
Competitive Regulatory Policies  
Low visibility and low conflict  
Often supported by the public, politicians, bureaucrats, the media, the courts, the President, and Congress  
Protective Regulatory Policies  
Policies designed to protect the public from (potentially) negative effects of private activity  
Often translate into additional costs for businesses, which are passed on to consumers  
Often involves the use of government authority to control or change the behavior of individuals or groups  
Iron triangles and policy networks determine the form and the extent to which these policies are implemented  
Protective Regulatory Policies  
Examples  
Environmental protection  
Consumer protection  
Occupational safety and health  
Food and drug safety  
Workplace safety  
Workplace discrimination  
Workplace harassment  
Workplace privacy  
Workplace security  
Protective Regulatory Policies  
High visibility and high conflict  
Often opposed by the public, politicians, bureaucrats, the media, the courts, the President, and Congress  
Often difficult to enact, change, or eliminate  
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Competitive Regulatory Policies  
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Lawyers  
Pharmacists  
Accountants  
Architects  
Cable television  
Doctors  
Dentists  
Engineers  
Real estate agents  
Radio and television  
Plumbers  
Hairdressers  
Barbers  
Stockbrokers  
Airlines  
Electricians  
Teachers  
Nurses  
Securities dealers  
Trucking  
Psychologists  
Social workers  
Physical therapists  
Investment advisors  
Railroads  
Family therapists  
Audiologists  
Occupational therapists  
Funeral directors  
Telecommunications  
Acupuncturists  
Athletic trainers  
Midwives  
Court reporters  
Banking  
Private investigators  
Polygraph examiners  
Security guards  
Hearing aid dispensers  
Insurance  
Veterinarians  
Optometrists  
Opticians  
Chiropractors  
Respiratory therapists  
Speech-language pathologists  
Dietitians  
Nutritionists  
Massage therapists

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Slide 23:  
Constituent Regulatory Policies  
Policies that seek to protect the rights of individuals  
Intended to benefit the public generally or to serve the government  
Examples  
Foreign and defense policy  
Policies affecting the structure and function of government agencies and policies governing their operations.

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Slide 24:  
Alternative Policy Typologies  
Cost-Benefit Analysis  
A method of policy analysis that involves comparing the costs of a policy with its benefits  
Concentrated or Diffuse?  
Social construction of costs and benefits  
If a group is convinced it will bear the costs, they are not likely to support the policy  
Substantive and Procedural Policies  
Substantive policies  
are what the government does  
What is the government doing?  
Procedural policies  
are how the government does it  
e.g., regulatory procedures for rulemaking, such as public hearings, public comment periods, etc.  
Material and Symbolic Policies  
Material policies  
are policies that provide tangible benefits.  
Doing something  
e.g., grant funding for communities to hire more police officers and social workers  
Symbolic policies  
are policies that provide intangible benefits  
Appeal to values, beliefs, and emotions  
e.g., "Just Say No" to drugs campaign  
Liberal and Conservative Policies  
Easiest to generalize  
Liberals: government can solve problems and achieve goals  
Conservatives: government is the problem, not the solution  
Least useful to analyze

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Alternative Policy Typologies

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Slide 30:

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Slide 31:

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