

Policy Analysis 100 05

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Policy Analysis

David L. Weimer

University of Wisconsin–N

Aidan R. Vining

Simon Fraser University, Vancouver

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Policy Analysis

To Rhiannon, Rory, and Eirian

Preface

When we began our study of policy analysis at the Graduate School of Public Policy (now the Goldman School), University of California at Berkeley, the field was so new that we seemed always to be explaining to people just what it was that we were studying. It is no wonder, then, that there were no textbooks to provide us with the basics of policy analysis. More than a dozen years later, we found ourselves teaching courses on policy analysis but still without what we considered to be a fully adequate text for an introductory course at the graduate level. Our experiences as students, practitioners, and teachers convinced us that an introductory text should have at least three major features. First, it should provide a strong conceptual foundation of the rationales for, and the limitations to, public policy. Second, it should give practical advice about how to *do* policy analysis. Third, it should demonstrate the application of advanced analytical techniques rather than discuss them abstractly. We wrote this text to have these features.

We organize the text into five parts. In Part I we begin with an example of a policy analysis and then emphasize that policy analysis, as a professional activity, is client oriented and we raise the ethical issues that flow from this orientation. In Part II we provide a comprehensive treatment of rationales for public policy (market failures, broadly defined) and we set out the limitations to effective public policy (government failures). In Part III we set out the conceptual foundations for solving public policy problems, including a catalogue of generic policy solutions that can provide starting points for crafting specific policy alternatives. We also offer advice on designing policies that will have good prospects for adoption and successful implementation and how to think about the choice between government production and contracting out. In Part IV we give practical advice about doing policy analysis: structuring problems and solutions, gathering information, and measuring costs and benefits. Part V briefly concludes with advice about doing well and doing good.

We aim our level of presentation at those who have had, or are concurrently taking, an introductory course in economics. Nevertheless, students without a background in economics should find all of our general arguments and most of our technical points accessible. With a bit of assistance from an instructor, they should be able to understand the remaining technical points. We believe that

this text has several potential uses. We envision its primary use as the basis of a one-semester introduction to policy analysis for students in graduate programs in public policy, public administration, and business. (Thorough treatment of all topics covered, including cost-benefit analysis, would probably require two semesters.) We believe that our emphasis on conceptual foundations also makes it attractive for courses in graduate programs in political science and economics. At the undergraduate level, we think our chapters on market failures, government failures, generic policies, and cost-benefit analysis are useful supplements to, and perhaps even replacements for, the commonly used public finance texts that do not treat these topics as comprehensively.

New To This Edition

Faculty and students will find that a great many substantive changes have been made throughout the text since the fourth edition was published. Among the more notable changes:

- A review of the prominent models of the policy and their implications for policy analysts is included in the policy adoption chapter.
- The original chapter on policy adoption and implementation has been broken into two separate chapters, providing more thorough coverage of key concepts in solution analysis.
- Revised chapters on market failures, government failures, and cost-benefit analysis provide detailed coverage of the public finance issues facing public policy makers today.
- Six new tables provide accessible information on, and reference for, topics including the structure of a goals/alternatives matrix; policy process frameworks and theories; typical impact categories for efficiency; and communicating policy analyses.
- The relevance of transaction costs to organizational design is illustrated with the problems encountered in a public-private partnership.

Acknowledgments

A reviewer of the first edition of this text told us that we had expounded what he takes to be the "Graduate School of Public Policy approach to public policy." His comment surprised us. We had not consciously attributed our peculiar views of the world to any particular source. But in retrospect, his comment made us realize how much our graduate teachers contributed to what we have written. Although they may wish to disavow any responsibility for our product, we nevertheless acknowledge a debt to our teachers, especially Eugene Bardach, Robert Biller, Lee Friedman, the late C. B. McGuire, Arnold Meltsner, William Niskanen, Philip Selznick, and the late Aaron Wildavsky.

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David L. Weimer,

Madison, Wisconsin

Aidan R. Vining,

Vancouver, British Columbia

Contents

Figures xiii
Tables xv
Preface xvii

PART I: INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

- 1 Preview: The Canadian Salmon Fishery 1
 Increasing the Social Value of the Canadian Salmon Fishery 2
 Postscript and Prologue 22
 For Discussion 22
- 2 What Is Policy Analysis? 23

Policy Analysis and Related Professions 24 Policy Analysis as a Profession 31 A Closer Look at Analytical Functions 35 Basic Preparation for Policy Analysis 37 For Discussion 38

3 Toward Professional Ethics 39

Analytical Roles 40 Value Conflicts 43 Ethical Code or Ethos? 51 For Discussion 53

PART II: CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS FOR PROBLEM ANALYSIS

4 Efficiency and the Idealized Competitive Model 54

The Efficiency Benchmark: The Competitive Economy 55
Market Efficiency: The Meaning of Social Surplus 57
Caveats: Models and Reality 69
Conclusion 69
For Discussion 70

5 Rationales for Public Policy: Market Failures 71

Public Goods 72
Externalities 91
Natural Monopoly 97
Information Asymmetry 103
Conclusion 111
For Discussion 112

6 Rationales for Public Policy: Other Limitations of the Competitive Framework 113

Thin Markets: Few Sellers or Few Buyers 114
The Source and Acceptability of Preferences 115
The Problem of Uncertainty 119
Intertemporal Allocation: Are Markets Myopic? 124
Adjustment Costs 128
Macroeconomic Dynamics 129
Conclusion 130
For Discussion 131

7 Rationales for Public Policy: Distributional and Other Goals 132

Social Welfare beyond Pareto Efficiency 133
Substantive Values Other Than Efficiency 142
Some Cautions in Interpreting Distributional
Consequences 147
Instrumental Values 153
Conclusion 154
For Discussion 155

8 Limits to Public Intervention: Government Failures 156

Problems Inherent in Direct Democracy 157
Problems Inherent in Representative Government 163
Problems Inherent in Bureaucratic Supply 178
Problems Inherent in Decentralization 185
Conclusion 189
For Discussion 190

9 Policy Problems as Market and Government Failure: The Madison Taxicab Policy Analysis Example 191

Regulation of the Madison Taxi Market 192
The Relationship between Market and Government Failures 204
Conclusion 208
For Discussion 208

PART III: CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS FOR SOLUTION ANALYSIS

10 Correcting Market and Government Failures: Generic Policies 209

Freeing, Facilitating, and Simulating Markets 210
Using Subsidies and Taxes to Alter Incentives 219
Establishing Rules 235
Supplying Goods through Nonmarket Mechanisms 247
Providing Insurance and Cushions 255
Conclusion 261
For Discussion 262

$oldsymbol{11}$ Adoption 263

The Big Picture: Policy Process Frameworks and Theories 265
Practical Approach to Assessing and Influencing
Political Feasibility 274
Conclusion 285
For Discussion 285

12 Implementation 286

Some Factors Affecting Success and Failure 287 Thinking Strategically about Implementation Problems 292 Conclusion 306 For Discussion 307

13 Government Supply: Drawing Organizational Boundaries 308

Production Costs, Bargaining Costs, and Opportunism Costs 311
Predicting Bargaining and Opportunism Costs 315
Can Opportunism Be Controlled by the Use of Not-for-Profits? 319
Transaction Cost Case Study: Public–Private Partnerships 320
Assessing and Building Capacity 323
Conclusion 324
For Discussion 324

PART IV: DOING POLICY ANALYSIS

14 Gathering Information for Policy Analysis 325

Document Research 326
Field Research 334
Putting Together Document Review and Field Research 337
Conclusion 338
For Discussion 339

15 Landing on Your Feet: Organizing Your Policy Analysis 340

Analyzing Yourself 341
The Client Orientation 342
Steps in Rationalist Policy Analysis 343
Problem Analysis 345
Solution Analysis 359
Communicating Analysis 377
Self-Analysis Once Again: Combining Linear and Nonlinear Approaches 382
Conclusion 383
For Discussion 383

16 Cost-Benefit Analysis: Assessing Efficiency 383

A Preview: Increasing Alcohol Taxes 384 Identifying Relevant Impacts 385 Monetizing Impacts 387 Discounting for Time and Risk 399 Choosing among Policies 408
An Illustration: Taxing Alcohol to Save Lives 411
Conclusion 423
For Discussion 423

17 When Statistics Count: Revising the Lead Standard for Gasoline 424

Background: The EPA Lead Standards 425
Origins of the 1985 Standards 427
Pulling Together the Pieces 428
A Closer Look at the Link between Gasoline Lead and Blood Lead 431
Finalizing the Rule 444
Conclusion 446
For Discussion 447

PART V: CONCLUSION

18 Doing Well and Doing Good 448

Name Index 450 Subject Index 459

Figures

Figure 3.1	Alternative Responses to Value Conflicts 46
Figure 4.1	Pareto and Potential Pareto Efficiency 56
Figure 4.2	Consumer Values and Surpluses 58
Figure 4.3	Changes in Consumer Surplus 60
Figure 4.4	Money Metrics for Utility 61
Figure 4.5	Average and Marginal Cost Curves 63
Figure 4.6	Monopoly Pricing, Rents, and Deadweight Loss 65
Figure 4.7	A Supply Schedule and Producer Surplus 67
Figure 4.8	Inefficiencies Resulting from Deviations from the Competitive Equilibrium 68
Figure 5.1	Demand Summation for Rivalrous and Nonrivalrous Goods 75
Figure 5.2	A Classification of Goods: Private and Public 78
Figure 5.3	Toll Goods 80
Figure 5.4	Private Provision of a Public Good: Privileged Group 82
Figure 5.5	Overconsumption of Open Access Resources 87
Figure 5.6	Choice of Herd Size as a Prisoner's Dilemma 88
Figure 5.7	Overproduction with a Negative Externality 93
Figure 5.8	Underproduction with a Positive Externality 95
Figure 5.9	Social Surplus Loss from Natural Monopoly 98
Figure 5.10	Shifting Demand and Multiple Firm Survival 101
Figure 5.11	X-Inefficiency under Natural Monopoly 102
Figure 5.12	Consumer Surplus Loss from Uninformed Demand 104
Figure 6.1	Utility Function Showing Loss Aversion 123
Figure 7.1	Lorenz Curve and Gini Index of Income Inequality 151
Figure 8.1	Agenda Control in a Two-Dimensional Policy Space 161
Figure 8.2	Surplus Transfers and Deadweight Losses under Price Supports 168
Figure 8.3	Surplus Transfer and Deadweight Losses under Price Ceilings 171
Figure 9.1	A Procedure for Linking Market and Government Failure to Policy Interventions 205
Figure 10.1	The Effect of a Matching Grant on Provision of Targeted Good 225
Figure 10.2	The Effect of an In-Kind Subsidy on Consumption 229
Figure 12.1	Equilibria in a Repeated Game 304
Figure 14.1	A Strategy for Combining Literature Review and Field Research 338
Figure 15.1	A Summary of Steps in the Rationalist Mode 344
Figure 15.2	Goal Trade-Offs and Feasibility 352
Figure 15.3	Choosing a Solution Method 355
Figure 16.1	Measuring Opportunity Cost in Efficient Factor Markets 390
Figure 16.2	Opportunity Cost in a Factor Market with a Price Floor 393

xiv Figures

Figure 16.3	Measuring Benefits in an Efficient Market 395	
Figure 16.4	Social Benefits of a Subsidy for a Good with a Positive Externality 397	
Figure 16.5	The Present Value of Production and Consumption 401	
Figure 16.6	Social Surplus Loss in the Beer Market from a 30 Percent Tax 413	
Figure 17.1	Lead Used in Gasoline Production and Average NHANES II Blood Lead Levels	431
Figure 17.2	Data Samples with Identical Correlations but Different Regression Lines 433	

Tables

Table 1.1	A Summary of Fishery Alternatives in Terms of Policy Goals 21
Table 2.1	Policy Analysis in Perspective 26
Table 3.1	Three Views on the Appropriate Role of the Policy Analyst 42
Table 5.1	Examples of Externalities 93
Table 6.1	A Summary of Market Failures and Their Implications for Efficiency 130
Table 7.1	Alternative Social Welfare Functions 134
Table 7.2	Impact of Different Definitions of Income on Measures of Poverty and Income
	Distribution (United States, 2007) 149
Table 8.1	An Illustration of the Paradox of Voting 158
Table 8.2	Sources of Inefficiency in Representative Government: Divergences between Social
	and Political Accounting 177
Table 8.3	Sources of Government Failure: A Summary 190
Table 10.1	Freeing, Facilitating, and Simulating Markets 211
Table 10.2	Using Subsidies and Taxes to Alter Incentives 220
Table 10.3	Establishing Rules 236
Table 10.4	Supplying Goods through Nonmarket Mechanisms 250
Table 10.5	Providing Insurance and Cushions 255
Table 10.6	Searching for Generic Policy Solutions 261
Table 11.1	Policy Process Frameworks and Theories: Implications for Policy Analysts 266
Table 11.2	A Political Analysis Worksheet: Feasibility of a Ban on Random Workplace
	Drug Testing 276
Table 12.1	Thinking Systematically about Implementation: Forward Mapping 294
Table 13.1	When Are Incremental Costs Likely to Favor Contracting Out? 311
Table 15.1	The Simple Structure of a Goals/Alternatives Matrix 360
Table 15.2	License Assignment Methods Compared 361
Table 15.3	Typical Impact Categories for Efficiency 362
Table 15.4	Comparison of Selected Policies for Cutting CO ₂ Emissions 372
Table 15.5	Communicating Policy Analyses 381
Table 16.1	Present Value of the Net Benefits of Investment in New Garbage Trucks 404
Table 16.2	Choosing among Projects on the Basis of Economic Efficiency 410
Table 16.3	Costs and Benefits of a 30 Percent Tax on Alcohol (billions of dollars) 421
Table 16.4	Net Benefits of Alcohol Taxes (billions of dollars) 422
Table 17.1	Basic Regression Model for Estimating the Effects of Gasoline Lead on Blood Lead 43
Table 17.2	Present Value of Costs and Benefits of Final Rule, 1985–1992 (millions of 1983 dollars) 4

Preview

The Canadian Salmon Fishery

The product of policy analysis is advice. Specifically, it is advice that informs some public policy decision. Policy advice comes in many forms, but to give you the tenor of advice-giving, we begin with an example that illustrates many of the concepts and ways of organizing policy analysis that you will encounter in this book. Its purpose is to show you a comprehensive policy analysis that includes a description and analysis of the problem, specific policy alternatives, an assessment of the alternatives, and a policy recommendation.

Imagine that you have been asked by a new Minister of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans of the Canadian government to conduct an analysis of the commercial "small-boat" salmon fishery in the province of British Columbia. Does the current Canadian federal policy promote effective management of the fishery? The minister wants you to help answer this question by providing an assessment

of current policy in comparison with possible alternative policies.

The term "small-boat" fishery is used to distinguish this type of fishery from the commercial aquaculture (or farmed) salmon fishery, which is regulated by the provincial, rather than the federal, government. The minister has instructed you to consider the salmon sports fishery only to the extent that it directly affects the commercial fishery. Another analysis is examining the larger trade-offs between the commercial and sports fisheries. The minister has also instructed you to ignore for the purposes of this analysis negotiations with the United States over the division of salmon stocks between the two countries as a separate analysis of this issue has been commissioned. He has instructed you to treat the current law on the