

POLI 11D: Week Three Section

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In a few sentences, define the following term, explain its significance to this course, and give an example:

policymaking

Announcements

- Office hours on Friday (Oct 27): 10am -12pm
- Read the midterm study guide (on course website)

Key terms

autocracy and democracy
presidential and parliamentary democracies
policy outputs and policy outcomes
welfare state
interest groups and political parties

Fitting it Together

Does the type of democracy affect public policy or government effectiveness?

Public Policy

Public Policy

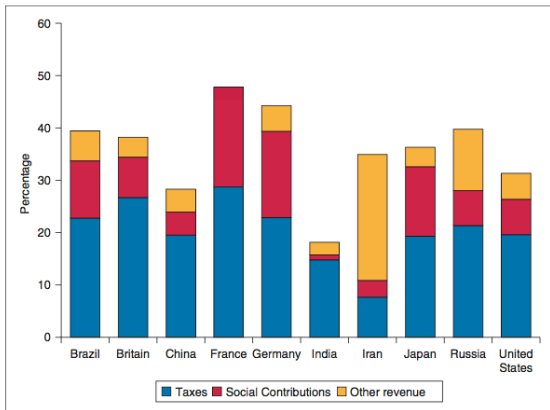
- Law and order
- Transportation
- Health and Education

Public Policy

- Law and order
- Transportation
- Health and Education
- How governments can implement public policy?

Public Policy

Figure: Government Revenue as a Percentage of GDP



Source: International Monetary Fund, data downloaded from <http://www.imfstatistics.org/GFS> on January 9, 2017, except for India and Iran, downloaded on November 21, 2013.

Welfare State

What are the pros and cons?

Collective Action Problem

"Free Rider"

- What is it?

Collective Action Problem

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- What is it?
- Example:

Collective Action Problem

"Free Rider"

- What is it?
- Example:
 - Sharing a natural resource (tragedy of the commons)

Collective Action Problem

"Free Rider"

- What is it?
- Example:
 - Sharing a natural resource (tragedy of the commons)
 - Voting in elections or protesting

Interests groups and political parties

Are parties considered interest groups?

Political Parties

- What do parties want/do?
- Do they help to solve collective action problems?
- The "iron law of oligarchy"

Electoral Systems

SMD

Majority vs Plurality

Electoral Systems

SMD

Majority vs Plurality

Proportional Representation

Seats in proportion to the number of votes

Quiz!

Match advantages to each electoral system:

- Parties forced to adapt
- Small parties get representation
- More fiscally responsible governments
- Less susceptible to malapportionment
- Higher voting turnout rates
- Less susceptible to gerrymandering
- Fairness
- More stable governments (parliamentary systems)
- Greater clarity of responsibility
- More expensive welfare states

Quiz!

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SMD
- Small parties get representation PR
- More fiscally responsible governments SMD
- Less susceptible to malapportionment SMD
- Higher voting turnout rates PR
- Less susceptible to gerrymandering PR
- Fairness PR
- More stable governments (parliamentary systems) SMD
- Greater clarity of responsibility SMD
- More expensive welfare states PR

Fitting it Together

Do electoral institutions shape party systems?