

Comparative Public Policy - PPG2008H-F Lec 0101

Fall 2021, Thursdays 10:00am – 12:00pm, Eastern Time Zone (GMT-4)

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Delivery: Hybrid
Classroom: WI-524 (Wilson Hall, New College Rm 524)
Zoom Details: For hybrid sessions
Zoom link: <https://zoom.us/j/95635031386?pwd=aWVtQWxjckFvcEZubi9RNnR6dzFXZz09>
Meeting ID: 956 3503 1386
Passcode: 260325

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Course Description

Comparative public policy is about testing theory against cases with the aim of improving policy decisions and policy design. As a society, we desperately need to make better policy decisions. We need to find better ways to solve pressing social, environmental and technological problems —and we need to find ways to solve these problems sustainably.

In PPG2008, students will think critically about existing theory and empirical inferences drawn from prior studies. The ultimate objective is to produce a publication-quality research paper on comparative public policy. The weekly lessons, presentations and discussions will provide students with the toolset needed to produce a successful paper. It is therefore important to attend every meeting, arrive prepared, engage with the material, participate in discussions and provide feedback on presentations.

Learning Objectives

Students will learn the major theories and methods of comparative analysis, as well as prominent critiques of the mainstream and rejoinders thereto. Students will also develop skills to effectively present and comment on research at various stages of development. Successful candidates will be well-poised for career-track policy research and analysis positions in the civil service, private/voluntary sector and academia.

Course Format

Twelve hybrid meetings consisting of lectures, presentations and class discussion. All readings will be posted to Quercus by the first week of class. Annotated PDFs of lecture slides will be available the day of each meeting.

Anonymous Feedback

Help improve the course as it is delivered by submitting anonymous feedback at:

<https://q.utoronto.ca/courses/233205/quizzes/179758/>

Evaluations and Course Grade

The final course grade reflects your level of demonstrated achievement of the course Learning Objectives listed above. **A plagiarism detection tool will be used in this course** and will be implemented via Quercus. No external account is required.

Evaluations	Weight	Deadline	Submit via	Plagiarism detection tool
Participation	20%	Ongoing	See below	No
Research Paper	80%*	November 30th, 2021 11:59 PM, EST	Quercus	Yes
Paper Proposal (optional)	20%	October 14th, 2021 11:59 PM, EST	Quercus	Yes
Policy Brief (optional)	20%	November 4th, 2021 11:59 PM, EST	Quercus	Yes

*Or 60% or 40% depending on whether the student opts to complete one or both of the optional assignments.

Evaluation Criteria

Participation:

Participation grades will be based on engagement with the material during class and/or office hours. Opportunities will be available to present ideas to the class for the purpose of obtaining feedback. Presentations may take the form of brainstorming sessions, workshops or talks, depending on the stage of the research. A presentation schedule will be devised in the first week of class. Students are not required to give a presentation, and may present more than once if scheduling permits.

Research Paper:

With the tools of comparative analysis covered in the readings and class discussions in mind, devise and test a deductive theory against two or more cases of policy-making from the real world. The purpose of the paper should be to explain one or more aspects of the policies analyzed. Consider alternative explanations. Grading will be based on the plausibility of the argument, the quality of research and the clarity of the writing. Case selection and justification for the research are the student's prerogative. Students are invited to present their ideas to the group as a means of receiving feedback over the course of the term (see *Participation*).

Papers may be sole authored or co-authored with one other student from this section of PPG 2008. Students may draw on readings from the course syllabus, peer reviewed journal articles, monographs, edited volumes and official sources. Media and other reports may be cited for their empirical content. Outside research is only required for the empirical component of the assignment; students may rely entirely on material covered in the course for the theory component of the assignment. Students should start their papers early, work on them daily, and seek guidance from the instructor (the earlier the better). The paper should be between 8,000 and 10,000 words, including abstract, bibliography, notes and tables. Papers may include all or a portion of the text from the optional assignments. Essays should be written in the format of a scholarly article, be single or (preferably) double-spaced, employ three-quarter or one inch margins, and use APA or Chicago style references. The assignment is due by 11:59pm on 30 November. Late papers will be penalized three percentage points for the first day late, and one percentage point for each additional day late, beginning at 12:00am.

Paper Proposal (optional):

In 3–5 pages, propose a comparative analysis of two or more policies from the real world. The proposal should be in the format of a grant application, an example of which will be made available on Quercus. Proposals should include a strong justification for the research, some discussion of theory and prior literature, and a research plan that includes timelines to completion for each component of the research. Paper proposals may be sole-authored or co-authored with one other student from this section of PPG 2008. Students may write on the same topic for the final paper but are free to change course. Students may use verbatim text from the paper proposal assignment in their final papers. Proposals may be single or (preferably) double-spaced, employ three-quarter or one inch margins, and use APA or Chicago style references. The assignment is due by 11:59pm on 14 October. Late proposals will be penalized three percentage points for the first day, and one percentage point for each day thereafter, beginning at 12:00am.

Policy Brief (optional):

Write a 3–5 page policy brief that gives clear and concise policy advice about what should be done (and why) on a policy issue in a jurisdiction of the student's choosing (e.g., housing policy in Ontario). Support your position with comparative analysis. Policy briefs may be sole-authored or co-authored with one other student from this section of PPG 2008. Students may write on the same topic for the final paper but are not required to. Students may use verbatim text from the policy brief assignment in their final papers. Briefs may be single or (preferably) double-spaced, employ three-quarter or one inch margins, and use APA or Chicago style references. The assignment is due by 11:59pm on 4 November. Late briefs will be penalized three percentage points for the first day, and one percentage point for each day thereafter, beginning at 12:00am.

Late Penalty

Late assignments will be penalized three percentage points for the first day late, and one percentage point per day thereafter beginning at 12:00am.

Class Schedule

All readings will be available on the course Quercus site. You can also find many of them through the University of Toronto Libraries website. If you would like to see a certain perspective covered in lecture, please feel free to make reading suggestions to the instructor in-person, over e-mail or through the anonymous feedback tool.

Session	Delivery	Topic	Readings
Week 1 (16/9/21)	Hybrid	Comparative Public Policy: <i>the politics of social choice</i>	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dodds, Anneliese. (2018). Introduction. In <i>Comparative public policy</i>, 2nd ed. (pp. 1–14). London: Palgrave. Available here (skim). Wilder, Matt. (2017). Comparative public policy: origins, themes, new directions. <i>Policy Studies Journal</i>, 45(S1): 47–65. Heidenheimer, Arnold, et al. (1990). The politics of social choice. In <i>Comparative public policy: the politics of social choice in America, Europe, and Japan</i>, 3rd ed. (pp. 1–22). New York: St. Martin's Press. <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weible, Christopher. (2018). Introduction: the scope and focus of policy research and theory. In C. Weible & P. Sabatier (eds.) <i>Theories of the policy process</i>, 4th ed. (pp. 1–13). Boulder, CO: Westview. John, Peter. (2018). Theories of policy change and variation reconsidered: a prospectus for the political economy of public policy. <i>Policy Sciences</i>, 51(1): 1–16. Engeli, Isabelle & Rothmayr Allison, Christine. (2014). Conceptual and methodological challenges in comparative public policy. In E. Engel & C. Rothmayr Allison (eds.) <i>Comparative policy studies: conceptual and methodological challenges</i> (pp. 1–14). New York: Palgrave. Real-Dato, José. (2009). Mechanisms of policy change: a proposal for a synthetic explanatory framework. <i>Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis</i>, 11(1): 117–43. Sabatier, Paul. (2007). The need for better theories. In P. Sabatier (ed.) <i>Theories of the policy process</i>, 2nd ed. (pp. 3–17). Boulder, CO: Westview. Jones, Bryan. (2001). Traces of eve. In <i>Politics and the architecture of choice</i>. (pp. 3–23). Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Hofferbert, Richard. (1970). Elite Influence in state policy formation: a model for comparative inquiry. <i>Polity</i>, 2(3): 316–44. Dye, Thomas. (1966). A model for the analysis of policy outcomes. In <i>Politics, economics and the public: policy outcomes in the American states</i> (pp. 1–21). Chicago: Rand McNally.

<p>Week 2 (23/9/21)</p>	<p>Hybrid</p>	<p>Methods & in-class experiment</p>	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahoney, James. (2008). Toward a unified theory of causality. <i>Comparative Political Studies</i>, 41(4/5): 412–36. • Schlager, Edella. (2007). A comparison of frameworks, theories, and models of policy processes. In P. Sabatier (ed.) <i>Theories of the policy process</i>, 2nd ed. (pp. 293–320). Boulder, CO: Westview. • Lieberman, Evan. (2005). Nested analysis as a mixed–method strategy for comparative research. <i>American Political Science Review</i>, 99(3): 435–52. <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bennett, Andrew & Checkel, Jeffrey. (2015). Process tracing: from philosophical roots to best practices. In A. Bennett & J. Checkel (eds.) <i>Process tracing from metaphor to analytic tool</i> (pp. 3–38). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Bennett, Andrew. (2015). Disciplining our conjectures: Systematizing process tracing with Bayesian analysis. In A. Bennett & J. Checkel (eds.) <i>Process tracing from metaphor to analytic tool</i> (pp. 276–98). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press • Gupta, Kuhika. (2012). Comparative public policy: using the comparative method to advance our understanding of the policy process. <i>Policy Studies Journal</i>, 40(S1): 11–26. • Wilson, Rick. (2011). The contribution of behavioural economics to political science. <i>American Review of Political Science</i>, 14(1): 201–23. • Mahoney, James. (2010). After KKV: the new methodology of qualitative research. <i>World Politics</i>, 62(1): 120–47 • Rohlfing, Ingo. (2008). What you see and what you get: pitfalls and principles of nested analysis in comparative research. <i>Comparative Political Studies</i>, 41(11): 1492–1514. • Ragin, Charles. (2008). Fuzzy sets and fuzzy set relations. In <i>Redesigning social inquiry</i>. University of Chicago Press. • Levi-Faur, David (2006). Varieties of regulatory capitalism: getting the most out of the comparative method. <i>Governance</i>, 19(3): 367–82. • Hall, Peter. (2003). Aligning ontology and methodology in comparative research. In J. Mahoney & D. Rueschemeyer (eds.) <i>Comparative historical analysis in the social sciences</i> (pp. 373–404). New York: Cambridge University Press. • King, Gary, Keohane, Robert & Verba, Sidney. (1994). The science in social science. In <i>Designing social inquiry</i> (pp. 3–33). Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. • Geddes, Barbara. (1990). How the cases you choose affect the answers you get: selection bias in comparative politics. <i>Political Analysis</i>, 2(1): 131–50. • Lakatos, Imre. (1970). Science as successful prediction. Excerpts from “Falsification and the methodology of scientific research programmes” In I. Lakatos & A. Musgrave (eds.) <i>Criticism and the growth of knowledge</i> (pp. 91–196). New York: Cambridge University Press.
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<p>Week 3 (30/9/21)</p>	<p>In-person</p>	<p>Comparative Institutions I: political systems</p>	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lijphart, Arendt. (2012). Introduction. In <i>Patterns of democracy: Government forms and performance in thirty-six Countries</i>, 2nd ed. (pp. 1–8). New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. • Tsebelis, George. (2002). Introduction. In <i>Veto players: How political institutions work</i> (pp. 1–6). Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. • Hall, Peter & Soskice, David. (2001). Preface. In P. A. Hall & D. W. Soskice (Eds.), <i>Varieties of capitalism: The institutional foundations of comparative advantage</i> (pp. v–viii). Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Esping-Andersen, Gøsta. (1990). Introduction. In <i>Three worlds of welfare capitalism</i> (pp.13–19). Cambridge: Polity Press. <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hassel, Anke & Palier, Bruno. (2021). Tracking the transformation of growth regimes in advanced capitalist economies. In Hassel & Palier (eds.) <i>Growth and welfare in advanced capitalist economies: how have growth regimes evolved?</i> (pp. 3–56). London: Oxford University Press. • Lijphart, Arendt. (2012). Constitutions: Amendment procedures and judicial review. In <i>Patterns of democracy: Government forms and performance in thirty-six Countries</i>, 2nd ed. (pp. 204–25). New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. • Blais, André et al. (2010). Public spending, public deficits and government coalitions. <i>Political Studies</i>, 58(5): 829–48 • Franzese, Robert. (2002). Introduction. In <i>Macroeconomic policies of developed democracies</i> (pp. 1–61). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Tsebelis, George (2002). Macroeconomic policies. In <i>Veto players</i> (pp. 187–207). Princeton: Princeton University Press. • Hall, Peter & Soskice, David. (2001). An introduction to the varieties of capitalism. In P. A. Hall & D. W. Soskice (Eds.), <i>Varieties of capitalism</i> (pp. 1–68). Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Esping-Andersen, Gøsta. (1990). The three political economies of the welfare state. In <i>Three worlds of welfare capitalism</i> (pp. 21–62). Cambridge: Polity Press. • Granovetter, Mark. (1978). The strength of weak ties. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>, 78(6): 1360–80. • Redford, Emmette. (1969). The macropolitical system. In <i>Democracy in the administrative state</i> (pp. 107–31). New York: Oxford University Press • Buchanan, James & Tullock, Gordon. (1962). The organization of human activity. In <i>The calculus of consent: Logical foundations of constitutional democracy</i> (pp.41–59). Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.
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<p>Week 4 (7/10/21)</p>	<p>Hybrid</p>	<p>Comparative Institutions II: <i>agenda-setting and decision-making</i></p>	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shepsle, Kenneth. (2010). Getting started with group choice analysis. In <i>Analyzing politics</i>, 2nd ed. (pp. 41–52). New York: W.W. Norton. (skim) • Shepsle, Kenneth. (2010). Spatial models of majority rule. In <i>Analyzing politics</i>, 2nd ed. (pp. 90–155). New York: W.W. Norton. (skim) • Jones, Bryan et al. (2009). A general empirical law of public budgets: a comparative analysis. <i>American Journal of Political Science</i>, 53(4): 855–73. • Pralle, Sarah. (2006). Timing and sequence in agenda-setting and policy change: a comparative study of lawn care pesticide politics in Canada and the US. <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i>, 13(7): 987–1005. <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zahariadis, Nikolaos. (2016). Setting the agenda on agenda setting: definitions, concepts, and controversies. In N. Zahariadis (ed.). <i>Handbook of public policy agenda setting</i> (pp. 1–22). Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar. • Green-Pedersen, Christoffer & Walgrave, Stefaan. (2014). Political agenda setting: an approach to studying political systems. In C. Green-Pedersen & S. Walgrave (eds.) <i>Agenda setting, policies, and political systems</i> (pp. 1–16). Chicago: University of Chicago Press. • Mueller, Dennis. (2003). Why so much stability? In <i>Public choice III</i> (pp. 114–27). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Howlett, Michael. (1998). Predictable and unpredictable policy windows: Institutional and exogenous correlates of Canadian federal agenda-setting. <i>Canadian Journal of Political Science</i>, 31(3): 495–524. • Kingdon, John. (1995). The policy window, and joining the streams. In <i>Agendas, alternatives and public policies</i>, 2nd ed. (pp. 165–95). New York: Harper Collins. • Marwell, Gerald, Oliver, Pamela & Prael, Ralph. (1988). Social networks and collective action: a theory of critical mass III. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>, 94(3): 502–34. • Shepsle, Kenneth & Weingast, Berry. (1981). Structure-induced equilibrium and legislative choice. <i>Public Choice</i>, 37(3): 503–19 • Shepsle, Kenneth. (1979). Institutional arrangements and equilibrium in multidimensional voting models. <i>American Journal of Political Science</i>, 23(1): 27–59 • Granovetter, Mark. (1978). Threshold models of collective behavior. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>, 83(6): 1420–43. • McKelvey, Richard. (1976). Intransitivities in multidimensional voting models and some implications for agenda control. <i>Journal of Economic Theory</i>, 12(3): 472–82. • Cobb, Roger, Ross, Jennie, & Ross, Marc. (1976). Agenda building as a comparative political process. <i>American Political Science Review</i>, 70(1): 126–38
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redford, Emmette. (1969). Micropolitics and subsystem politics. In <i>Democracy in the administrative state</i> (pp. 83–106). New York: Oxford University Press. • Arrow, Kenneth. (1963). The general possibility theorem for social welfare functions. In <i>Social choice and individual values</i>, 2nd ed. (pp. 46–60). New York: John Wiley & Sons. • Buchanan, James & Tullock, Gordon. (1962) The costs of decision-making. In <i>Calculus of consent</i> (pp. 93–111). Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press. • Riker, William. (1961). Voting and the summation of preferences: an interpretive bibliographic review of selected developments during the last decade. <i>American Political Science Review</i>, 55(4): 900–11. • Black, Duncan. (1948). On the rationale of group decision-making. <i>Journal of Political Economy</i>, 56(1): 23–34.
<p>Week 5 (14/10/21)</p>	Hybrid	Representation	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hall, Peter. (2020). The electoral politics of growth regimes. <i>Perspectives on Politics</i>, 18(1): 185–99. • Häusermann, Silja & Schwander, Hanna. (2012). Varieties of dualization. In P. Emmenegger et al. (eds.) <i>The age of dualization</i> (pp. 27–47). Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Martin, Cathie Jo & Swank, Duane. (2004). Does the organization of capital matter? Employers and active labor market policy at the national and firm levels. <i>American Political Science Review</i>, 98(4): 593–611. <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montpetit, Eric. (2016). Appreciating the pluralist politics of policy-making. In <i>In defense of pluralism</i> (pp. 148–75). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press • Bashir, Omar. (2015). Testing inferences about American politics: a review of the “oligarchy” result. <i>Research & Politics</i>, 2(4): 1–7. • Gilens, Martin, & Page, Benjamin. (2014). Testing theories of American politics. <i>Perspectives on Politics</i>, 12(3): 564–81. • Pierson, Paul & Hacker, Jacob. (2010). Winner-take-all politics: public policy, political organization, and the precipitous rise of top incomes in the United States. <i>Politics & Society</i>, 38(2): 152–204. • Pross, Paul. (1986). Models of representation. In <i>Group politics and public policy</i> (pp. 227–47). Toronto: Oxford University Press. • Bachrach, Peter & Baratz, Morton. (1962). Two faces of power. <i>American Political Science Review</i>, 56(4): 947–52. • Cox, Gary. (1990). Centripetal and centrifugal incentives in electoral systems. <i>American Journal of Political Science</i>, 34(4): 903–35. • Schattschneider, E.E. (1960). The scope of bias and the pressure system. In <i>The semisovereign people</i> (pp. 20–45). New York: Hold, Rinehart Winston.

<p>Week 6 (21/10/21)</p>	<p>Hybrid</p>	<p>Preference Origins I: <i>attention and ideas</i></p>	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blyth, Mark. (2013). Paradigms and paradox: the politics of economic ideas in two moments of crisis. <i>Governance</i>, 26(2): 197–215. • Cox, Robert & Béland, Daniel. (2013). Valence, policy ideas, and the rise of sustainability. <i>Governance</i>, 26(2): 307–28. • Howlett, Michael. (1997) Issue-attention and punctuated equilibria models reconsidered: an empirical examination of the dynamics of agenda-setting in Canada. <i>Canadian Journal of Political Science</i>, 30(1): 3–29. <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schmidt, Vivien. (2008). Discursive institutionalism: the explanatory power of ideas and discourse. <i>Annual Review of Political Science</i>, 11(1): 303–26. • Jones, Bryan. (2001). Adaptation and its limits. In <i>Politics and the architecture of choice</i> (pp. 24–53). Chicago: University of Chicago Press. • Jones, Bryan. (2001). Procedural limits on adaptive choice. In <i>Politics and the architecture of choice</i> (pp. 54–83). Chicago: University of Chicago Press. • Sural, Yves. (2000). The role of cognitive and normative frames in policy-making. <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i>, 7(4): 495–512. • North, Douglass & Denzau, Arthur. (1994). Shared mental models: ideologies and institutions. <i>Kyklos</i>, 47(1): 3–31. • Jones, Bryan. (1994). A change of mind or a change of focus. In <i>Reconceiving decision-making in democratic politics: attention, choice, and public policy</i> (pp. 78–102). Chicago: University of Chicago Press. • Simon, Herbert. (1985). Human nature in politics: the dialogue of psychology with political science. <i>American Political Science Review</i>, 79(2): 293–304. • Kahneman, Daniel & Tversky, Amos. (1979). Prospect theory: an analysis of decision under risk. <i>Econometrica</i>, 47(2): 263–91. • Kahneman, Daniel & Tversky, Amos. (1983). Choices, values, and frames. <i>American Psychologist</i>, 39(4): 341–50. • Tversky, Amos & Kahneman, Daniel. (1974). Judgment under uncertainty: heuristics and biases. <i>Science</i>, 185(4): 1124–31. • Downs, Anthony. (1972). Up and down with ecology —the “issue-attention cycle.” <i>Public Interest</i>, 28(1): 38–50.
<p>Week 7 (28/10/21)</p>	<p>Hybrid</p>	<p>Preference Origins II: <i>culture</i></p>	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ripberger, J., et al. (2014). Cultural theory and the measurement of deep core beliefs within the advocacy coalition framework. <i>Policy Studies Journal</i>, 42(4): 509–27. • Inglehart, Ronald & Baker, Wayne. (2000). Modernization, cultural change, and the persistence of traditional values. <i>American Sociological Review</i>, 65(1): 19–51.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harris, Fredrick. (1994). Something within: religion as a mobilizer of African-American political activism. <i>Journal of Politics</i>, 56(1): 42–68. <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hornung, Johanna & Bandelow, Nils. (2021). Party identification and cultural theory in Europe: methodologically advancing comparative studies of the advocacy coalition framework. <i>Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice</i> (early view): 1–21. Cochrane, Chris & Perrella, Andrea. (2012). Regions, regionalism and regional differences in Canada. <i>Canadian Journal of Political Science</i>, 45(4): 829–53 McKenzie, Brian & Rouse, Stella. (2013). Shades of faith: religious foundations of political attitudes among African Americans, Latinos, and Whites. <i>American Journal of Political Science</i>, 57(1): 218–35. Kahan, Dan & Braman, Donald. (2006). Cultural cognition and public policy. <i>Yale Law and Policy Review</i>, 24(1): 149–72. Montpetit, Eric & Rouillard, Christian. (2008). Culture and the democratization of risk management: the widening biotechnology gap between Canada and France. <i>Administration and Society</i>, 39(8): 907–30. Verba, Sydney, et al. (1993). Race, ethnicity and political resources: participation in the United States. <i>British Journal of Political Science</i>, 23(4): 453–97. Granovetter, Mark. (1985). Economic action and social structure: the problem of embeddedness. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>, 91(3): 481–510. Douglas, Mary & Wildavsky, Aaron. (1982). How can we know the risks we face? Why risk selection is a social process. <i>Risk Analysis</i>, 2(2): 49–58.
Week 8 (4/11/21)	Hybrid	Interest Intermediation	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Martens, Lindsay, McNutt, Kathleen, & Rayner, Jeremy. (2015). Power to the People? The impacts and outcomes of energy consultations in Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. <i>Canadian Journal of Political Science</i>, 48(1): 1–27. Bradford, Neil. (2003) Public-private partnership? Shifting paradigms of economic governance in Ontario. <i>Canadian Journal of Political Science</i>, 36(5): 1005–34. Ostrom, Elinor. (1996). Crossing the great divide: coproduction, synergy, and development. <i>World Development</i>, 24(6): 1073–87. (skim) Scharpf, Fritz. (1987). A game-theoretical interpretation of inflation and unemployment in Western Europe. <i>Journal of Public Policy</i>, 7(3): 227–57. (skim) <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coleman, William, Skogstad, Grace & Atkinson, Michael. (1996). Paradigm shifts and policy networks: cumulative change in agriculture. <i>Journal of Public Policy</i>, 16(3): 273–302.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knoke, David & Pappi, Franz Urban. (1991). Organizational action sets in the U.S. and German labor policy domains. <i>American Sociological Review</i>, 56(4): 509–23. • Scharpf, Fritz. (1989). Decision rules, decision styles and policy choices. <i>Journal of Theoretical Politics</i>, 1(2): 149–76. • Wilks, Steven & Wright, Maurice. (1987). Comparing government-industry relations: states, sectors, and networks. In S. Wilks & M. Wright (eds.) <i>Comparative government-industry relations</i> (pp. 274–314). Oxford: Oxford University Press. • Cawson, Alan. (1985). Varieties of corporatism: the importance of the meso-level of interest intermediation. In A. Cawson (ed.) <i>Organized interests and the state: studies in meso-corporatism</i> (pp. 1–21). London: Sage.
<p>Week 9 (11/11/21)</p>	<p>Hybrid</p>	<p>The State in Comparative Perspective</p>	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hanson, Jonathan & Sigman, Rachel (2021). Leviathan’s latent dimensions: measuring state capacity for comparative political research. <i>Journal of Politics</i> (early view). • Heritz, Joanne. (2018). From self-determination to service delivery: assessing Indigenous inclusion in municipal governance in Canada. <i>Canadian Public Administration</i>, 61(4): 596–615. • Evans, Peter. (1995). States. In <i>Embedded autonomy</i> (pp. 43–73). Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conteh, Charles. (2016). Rethinking accountability in complex and horizontal network delivery systems. <i>Canadian Public Administration</i>, 59(2): 224–44. • Schmidt, Vivien. (2009). Putting the political back into political economy by bringing the state back in yet again. <i>World Politics</i>, 61(3): 516–46. • Capano, Giliberto. (2003). Administrative traditions and policy change: when policy paradigms matter. The case of Italian administrative reform during the 1990s. <i>Public Administration</i>, 81(4): 781–801. • Howlett, Michael. (2000). Managing the “hollow state”: procedural policy instruments and modern governance. <i>Canadian Public Administration</i>, 43(4): 412–31. • Durant, Robert & Diehl, Paul. (1989). Agendas, alternatives, and public policy: lessons from the U.S. foreign policy arena. <i>Journal of Public Policy</i>, 9(2): 179–205. • McCubbins, Matthew, Knoll, Roger & Weingast, Berry (1989). Structure and process, politics and policy: administrative arrangements and the political control of agencies. <i>Virginia Law Review</i>, 75(2): 431–82. • Atkinson, Michael & Coleman, William. (1989). Strong states and weak states: sectoral policy networks in advanced capitalist economies. <i>British Journal of Political Science</i>, 19(1): 47–67.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albo, Gregory & Jenson, Jane (1989). A contested concept: the relative autonomy of the state. In W. Clement & G. Williams (eds.) <i>The new Canadian political economy</i>. Montreal: McGill–Queen’s University Press. Pal, Les (1986). Relative autonomy revisited: the origins of Canadian unemployment insurance. <i>Canadian Journal of Political Science</i>, 19(1): 71–92. Block, Fred. (1981). Beyond relative autonomy: state managers as historical subjects. <i>New Political Science</i>, 2(3): 33–49.
Week 10 (18/11/21)	Hybrid	Success, Failure and Fiascos	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compton, Mallory et al. (2019). Designing for policy success. <i>International Review of Public Policy</i>, 1(2): 119–46. Newman, Joshua & Bird, Malcolm. (2017). British Columbia’s fast ferries and Sydney’s airport link: partisan barriers to learning from policy failure. <i>Policy and Politics</i>, 45(1): 71–85. Schwartz, Robert & McConnell, Allan. (2009). Do crises help remedy regulatory failure? A comparative study of the Walkerton water and Jerusalem banquet hall disasters. <i>Canadian Public Administration</i>, 52(1): 91–112. <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Howlett, Michael & Ramesh, M. (2016). Achilles’ heels of governance: critical capacity deficits and their role in governance failures. <i>Regulation and Governance</i>, 10(4): 301–13. Howlett, Michael & Ramesh, M. (2014). The two orders of governance failure: design mismatches and policy capacity issues in modern governance. <i>Policy and Society</i>, 33(4): 317–27. McConnell, Allan. (2010). Policy success, policy failure and grey areas in-between. <i>Journal of Public Policy</i> 30(3): 345–62. Bovens, Mark & Hart, Paul t’. (1995). Frame multiplicity and policy fiascos: limits to explanation. <i>Knowledge and Policy</i>, 8(4): 61–82.
Week 11 (25/11/21)	Hybrid	Carrots, Sticks and Sermons: <i>exogenous sources of policy-making</i>	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holzinger, Katharina, Knill, Christoph & Sommerer, Thomas. (2008). Environmental policy convergence: the impact of international harmonization, transnational communication, and regulatory competition. <i>International Organization</i>, 62(4): 553–87. Dobbin, Frank, Simmons, Beth & Garrett, Geoffrey. (2007). The global diffusion of public policies: social construction, coercion, competition or learning? <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i>, 33: 449–72 Weyland, Kurt. (2005). Theories of policy diffusion: lessons from Latin American pension reform. <i>World Politics</i>, 57(2): 262–95.

			<p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walter, Stefanie. (2010). Globalization and the welfare state: testing the microfoundations of the compensation hypothesis. <i>International Studies Quarterly</i>, 54(2): 403–26. Stone, Diane. (2008) Global public policy, transnational political communities, and their networks. <i>Policy Studies Journal</i>, 36(1): 19–38. Knill, Christoph. (2005). Cross-national policy convergence: concepts, approaches, and explanatory factors. <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i>, 12(5), 2005: 764–74. Levi-Faur, David. (2005). ‘Agents of knowledge’ and the convergence on a ‘new world order’: a review article. <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i>, 13(5): 954–65. Hall, Rodney. (2003). The discursive demolition of the Asian development model. <i>International Studies Quarterly</i>, 47(1): 71–99. Drazen, Allan. (2002). Conditionality and ownership in IMF lending: a political economy approach. <i>IMF Staff Papers</i>, 49: 36–67. Howlett, Michael. (2000). Beyond legalism? Policy ideas, implementation styles and emulation-based convergence in Canadian and US environmental policy. <i>Journal of Public Policy</i>, 20(3): 305–29. Rose, Richard. (1991). What is lesson-drawing? <i>Journal of Public Policy</i>, 11(1): 1–22. Haas, Peter. (1989). Do regimes matter? Epistemic communities and Mediterranean pollution control. <i>International Organization</i>, 43(3): 377–403. Gourevitch, Peter. (1978). The second image reversed: the international sources of domestic politics. <i>International Organization</i>, 32(4): 881–912.
<p>Week 12 (2/12/21)</p>	<p>Hybrid</p>	<p>Institutional Change in Comparative Perspective</p>	<p>Required reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walter, Stephanie. (2016). Crisis politics in Europe: why austerity is easier to implement in some countries than in others. <i>Comparative Political Studies</i>, 49(7): 841–73. Méndez, José Luis. (2010). Implementing developed countries’ administrative reforms in developing countries: the case of Mexico. In P. Ingraham, J. Pierre & B.G. Peters (eds.) <i>Comparative administrative change and reform</i> (pp. 159–81): Montreal: McGill-Queen’s University Press. Hall, Peter & Thelen, Kathleen. (2009). Institutional change in varieties of capitalism. <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 7(1): 7–34. <p>Further reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sebö, Miklos et al. (2019). Electoral reforms, entry barriers and the structure of political markets: a comparative analysis. <i>European Journal of Political Research</i>, 58(2): 741–68. Barnes, Andre et al. (2016). Electoral systems and electoral reform in Canada and elsewhere: an overview. Parliamentary Information and Research Service.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thelen, Kathleen. (2014). Varieties of liberalization and the new politics of social solidarity. In <i>Varieties of liberalization</i> (pp. 1–32). New York: Cambridge University Press. • Puga, Diego & Trefler, Daniel. (2014). International trade and institutional change. <i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i>, 129(2): 753–821. • Streeck, Wolfgang & Thelen, Kathleen. (2004). Introduction: Institutional change in advanced political economies. In W. Streeck & K. Thelen (eds.) <i>Beyond Continuity</i>. New York: Oxford University Press. • Hall, Peter & Soskice, David. (2003). Varieties of capitalism and institutional change: a response to three critics. <i>Comparative European politics</i>, 1(2): 241–50. • North, Douglass. (1990). Organizations, learning and institutional change. In <i>Institutions, institutional change and economic performance</i> (pp. 73–82). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Kiser, Larry & Ostrom, Elinor. (1982). The three worlds of action: A metatheoretical synthesis of institutional approaches. In E. Ostrom (ed.) <i>Strategies of political inquiry</i> (pp. 179–222). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
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Course Drop Deadlines

The drop date for fall courses is October 25, 2021. MPP2 students should ensure they have enough credits to graduate, before dropping a course. If you need to drop a course, please contact the MPP Program Coordinator, Petra Jory, at p.jory@utoronto.ca.

Grading and Assessment

Final Grades in the course are given as letter grades. They reflect your overall performance in achieving the stated course learning objectives. Assessment on interim evaluations can take many forms and are intended to give you an indication of where you stand relative to others. This will allow you to make adjustments to your approach, your expectations, and your performance. Please contact your instructor if you would like more guidance on your individual course performance.

Plagiarism Detection Tool

Normally, students will be required to submit their course essays to the University's plagiarism detection tool for a review of textual similarity and detection of possible plagiarism. In doing so, students will allow their essays to be included as source documents in the tool's reference database, where they will be used solely for the purpose of detecting plagiarism. The terms that apply to the University's use of this tool are described on the Centre for Teaching Support & Innovation web site (<https://uoft.me/pdt-faq>)

Class Attendance

Students are expected to attend every class. Those who miss more than one-sixth of a course due to illness or personal circumstances should inform their instructor and/or MPP Program Coordinator immediately.

Accessibility Services

Academic accommodations are provided when you experience disability-related barriers that prohibit demonstration of your knowledge and skills. Accommodations are provided to level the playing field upon which you can establish your success. You are encouraged to inform yourself about options in this regard at the website for [Accessibility Services](#). Recordings and additional course notes may be provided for accessibility-related reasons upon request.

Academic Accommodations

Occasionally students will need to apply for an academic accommodation due to disability, illness, religious observance, or personal emergency.

All requests for an academic accommodation due to disability are handled by the University of Toronto's Accessibility Services, not the instructor. For disability-related accommodations, [Accessibility Services](#) staff will determine suitable accommodations on a case-by-case basis based on recommendation from health providers and with student input.

Students who require consideration for missed academic work for **any non-disability related reason** (e.g., COVID, cold, flu and other illness or injury, family situation) should report their absence through the online absence declaration – **until otherwise indicated by the University. A Verification of Illness form is not currently required, but may become required should the public health situation change.**

If a non-disability related accommodation request is made along with an absence declaration on ACORN, a resolution will be determined by the instructor. This may take the form of any alternate deliverable, deadline extension, re-weighted course grade calculation, make-up exam, or another solution deemed appropriate by the instructor. If an accommodation request is not made along with an absence declaration, the missed or late deliverable will be subject to an academic penalty. The extent of the penalty is at the discretion of the instructor.

Note: In addition to your submission of the accommodation request to the MPP Program Director, your instructor expects to be informed of any deliverables you will miss beforehand.

Mental Health and Wellness

Feeling distressed? Are you in crisis? There's help. Call Good2Talk: 1-866-925-5454 (Ontario); text GOOD2TALK to 686868. Free, confidential helpline with professional counselling, information and referrals for mental health, addictions and well-being, 24/7/365. You can also contact [My Student Support Program \(MySSP\)](#) 1-844-451-9700 (North America); 001-416-380-6575 (Outside of North America) or the [U of T Employee & Family Assistance Program \(EFAP\)](#) 1-800-663-1142 (toll-free); 1-866-398-9505 (TTY); 604-689-1717 (collect). Visit "[Feeling Distressed?](#)" for more resources.

Are you in immediate danger? For Personal Safety – Call 911, then Campus Community Police*

UTSG Police: 416-978-2222 | U of T Mississauga Police: 905-569-4333 | U of T Scarborough Police 416-978-2222 |

Centre for International Experience Safety Abroad 416-946-3929.

*24/7/365; Campus Community Police can direct your call to the right service.

Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters

Please read the University's [Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters](#). It applies to all your academic activities and courses. The Code prohibits all forms of academic dishonesty including, but not limited to, cheating, plagiarism, and the use of unauthorized aids. Violating the Code may lead to penalties up to and including suspension or expulsion from the University. You are expected to know the Code and inform yourself of acceptable academic practices – ignorance of the Code or the acceptable academic practices is not a valid defense if you are accused of a violation.

Academic Integrity

Case write-ups, papers, assignments and all other deliverables must be original work, giving credit to the work of others where appropriate. This applies to individual and group deliverables. All members of a group are accountable for the academic integrity of their submissions. You are encouraged to consult the following websites to ensure that you follow the appropriate rules. Ignorance of these rules is not a defense in cases of violations, which can result in very serious academic sanctions. Please visit the [University of Toronto Academic Integrity](#) and the [UofT Writing Centre Resources](#) websites for further detail and help on the proper use of citations.

Group Work and Behaviour

You are expected to treat teamwork the same way as you would in any professional organization. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Contributing substantially and proportionally to each project
- Committing to a standard of work and level of participation agreed upon by the group
- Ensuring familiarity with the entire content of a group deliverable so that you can sign off on it with your name in its entirety as original work
- Accepting and acknowledging that assignments that are found to be plagiarized in any way will be subject to sanctions for all group members under the University's [Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters](#)
- Ensuring that all team members voice their opinions, thoughts, and concerns openly and in an inclusive and considerate environment
- Taking personal responsibility for voicing your own thoughts to enhance and contribute to team learning

If you encounter difficulties with any group member that cannot be resolved within the group, please contact your instructor for guidance. Your instructor may refer you to the MPP Program Director for further assistance.

Use of Technology

Like any professional organization, the Munk School expects all of its members to behave responsibly and with courtesy and respect for others when using technology. The Munk School is committed to equity, human rights, and respect for diversity. All members of the learning environment in this course should strive to create an atmosphere of mutual respect where all members of our community can express themselves, engage with each other, and respect one another's differences. Please read the University's [Student Code of Conduct](#) and policy on the [Appropriate Use of Information and Communication Technology](#).

Copyright, Trademark and Intellectual Property

Unauthorized reproduction, copying or use of online materials, e.g. video footage or text, may result in copyright infringement. The "fair use" provisions that apply to photocopies used for teaching do not apply to webpages. The [Centre for Teaching Support & Innovation](#) (CTSI) in Robarts Library can provide further guidance. You may also access [copyright resources](#) on the University of Toronto Libraries website.