David Easton’s system framework helped to visualize a broader policy process.

Another “system” perspective involving public policy by Dawson and Robinson (1963)

External conditions: Socio-economic-physical characteristics
Political system: Basic structure of a government (e.g., constitution, separation of powers)
Political process: Political activity within the system over time
Policy: The output of the system public policy includes goals and means

Another “system” perspective involving public policy by Dawson and Robinson (1963)

In explaining adoption of welfare policies across states, external conditions were dominant.

**External conditions**: Socio-economic-physical characteristics
**Political system**: Basic structure of a government (e.g., constitution, separation of powers)
**Political process**: Political activity within the system over time
**Policy**: The output of the system public policy includes goals and means

Dawson and Robinson's (1963) model:

External Conditions $\rightarrow$ Political System $\rightarrow$ Political Process $\rightarrow$ Public Policy

Dye's (1966) model:

Socioeconomic $\rightarrow$ Political System $\rightarrow$ Policy Characteristics $\rightarrow$ Outcomes

Sharkansky's (1970) model:

Environment $(\text{Inputs})$ $\rightarrow$ Public Policy $(\text{Conversion})$ $\rightarrow$ Outputs $\rightarrow$ Impact $(\text{Feedback})$

Hofferbert's (1974) model:

**FIGURE 9.1** Models used in Comparative Policy Studies
Hofferbert’s Funnel of Causality (1974)

Hofferbert's Funnel of Causality (1974) can explain 20-30% of policy outputs.

- Historical/Geographic Conditions
- Socioeconomic Conditions
- Mass Public Opinion & Behavior
- Governing Institutions
- Policy Elite Behavior

Policy Outputs