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Policy INSTRUMENTS

from a Public Administration perspective
Content

- Policy - Implementation
- The Policy Process
- The Tools of Government
- New Public Governance

1. IMPLEMENTATION research
to carry out, accomplish, fulfill, produce, complete.

• Pressman & Wildavsky (1973)

• Great expectations may not work at all…

• The Evonomic Development Administration (EDA), Department of Housing and Urban Development

• Separation policy – implementation is fatal

• The multilevel trickle-down the system
MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE

- Program mission and targets may get reformulated
- Resources are getting into other "financial holes"
- Problems of "too many hands"
• Lower levels may have other priorities

• Lower levels may not have the competence & capacities

• Lack of monitoring, control

• The one-size-fits-all deficit
THE BROAD PICTURE – social exclusion in the EU

- Across Europe we have during the past twenty years seen increasing *divergences* within cities, as cleavages between urban and rural geographies
- Gini-index increase, NEETS and the Precariat
- LEDA, URBAN, LEADER I and II, Poverty 3 program etc.
- Some urban districts with high criminality, low social capital, people want to leave low-status neighbourhoods as soon as possible
- But the PROBLEM they create becomes public along the line….
EVALUATION

• Program evaluation

EVALUATION

- Program design is crucial
- As is the evaluation set-up...

2. THE POLICY PROCESS

1. Problem articulation & policy decisions

2. Program activities, interventions

3. Evaluation, surveillance, judicial processes, financial revision

4. Citizen trust

5. Next election, Follow-up policy based on previous evaluations

Media
3. THE TOOLS OF GOVERNMENT

- Economic regulation
- Legal
- Information
- Social regulation, insurance, welfare state
- Education, professionalisation
- Standardisation, quality controls
- Surveillance...health, environment, schools, security etc.
4. NEW PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

How do we proceed when governments are malfunctioning, or are inappropriate in relation to the problem?
New public governance is understood as a shift from hierarchical government by the unitary state towards governing by and through a range of networks. (Vabo & Røiseland 2012:934)

State

Market

Civil society

Family
Adaptive capacity

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<th>Hierarchy</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Networks</th>
<th>Meta-governance</th>
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- Hierarchy still works for 'tame problems’, easy to identify – routine solutions
- The market can solve some types of problems, e.g. standardization with a little help from the states
- Some types of problems are shared between various actors (state, market, local farmers, consumers) → Various forms of hybrid solutions
- In the shadow of hierarchy… separation between meta-governance and citizen responsibilities… AI
- Wicked problems… yet searching for solutions? Multi-scalar wicked problems…???
ADVANTAGES OR PROBLEMS

- Blurs the differences between public and private
- Networks depend on resources
- Inclusion – representativity
- Implementation – accountability
- Can add further channels for communication
- The mandates given to networks need to have clear demarcations
THE MARKETISATION OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

- The EU membership & increasing global trade
- Driven by the computerization, ICT
- Formalized contract relationships, public procurement
- Increasing competition models within the public sector
- Public sector managers squeezed between legality, street-level management, "clients" or NPM?
- Market imitation
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!