

Isn't it splendid to think of all the things there are to find out about? It just makes me feel glad to be alive -- it's such an interesting world. It wouldn't be half so interesting if we knew all about everything, would it?

*Anne of Green Gables* (1908) by L. M. Montgomery

# **WEB SITE FOR COURSE**

<http://www.thomasklassen.net/pub-3115---2016.html>

**KAKAOTALK ID: 34851**

**NEED YOU EMAIL ADDRESS**

**PHOTOS???**

# ASSIGNMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK

1) READ CHAPTER ONE (1) of Denhardt, Robert B. and Janet V. Denhardt. *Public Administration: An Action Orientation*. Thomson/Wadsworth.

**-- for Wednesday's class: discussion of the difference between public administration and private administration**

2) READ THE FIVE PAGES AT:

[http://www.uoguelph.ca/omafra\\_partnership/ktt/en/worktogether/resources/understandingandapplyingbasicpublicpolicyconcepts.pdf](http://www.uoguelph.ca/omafra_partnership/ktt/en/worktogether/resources/understandingandapplyingbasicpublicpolicyconcepts.pdf)

# **AN INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC POLICY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

PUB 3115 – March 4, 2016

# Difference between public policy and public administration

**Public policy:** evaluate a problem, analyze and interpret data, proposal actions and get approval from politicians

Public administration is the implementation of government policy

**Public administration:** manage people, projects and money

# DEFINITION OF PUBLIC POLICY

“A course of action (or inaction) chosen by the state to address a problem or interrelated set of problems”

“What government does (or does not do) and how it does it”

“Public policy is the system of laws, regulatory measures, courses of action, programs, and funding priorities by government”

“Whatever governments choose to do or not do.”

# Public Policy

“policy-making is not...simply a matter of problem-solving, of taking some common goal and seeking the ‘best’ or most cost effective ‘solution.’

“It is rather a matter of choice in which resources are limited and in which goals and objectives differ and cannot easily be weighed against each other. Hence, policy-making is a matter of conflict”

– Richard Simeon (1976)

Seoul City approved a plan by Hotel Shilla to build traditional-style accommodation in central Seoul after rejecting four previous attempts, officials said Thursday.

The Seoul Metropolitan Government made the decision Wednesday to approve the plan to build a hanok-style hotel within the compound of the luxury hotel's vast grounds in Jangchung-dong. Hotel Shilla is an affiliate of South Korea's biggest conglomerate Samsung Group. The term "hanok" refers to traditional Korean tiled houses.



# Bill passed to tighten airport borders



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헤럴드 굿뉴스, '마이뉴스' 설정으로

Published : 2016-03-03 20:52

Updated : 2016-03-03 20:52

South Korea's parliament has passed a revised bill to prescreen air passengers as part of efforts to block terrorist suspects from entering the country, the Justice Ministry said Thursday.

The National Assembly passed the revision to the immigration control law late on Wednesday. It requires airlines to receive permission from the nation's immigration office before issuing plane tickets, the ministry said in a press release.

The immigration office will receive a list of passengers from airliners to check in advance whether any passports have been reported lost or are fake. It will then notify the airliners in real time whether they can issue boarding passes for the passengers.

South Korea has been running a pilot prescreening system in a few airports in Japan and China since February 2015, with plans to expand operations into other countries next year.

Growing terrorism risks around the world as well as a series of security breaches at the nation's largest Incheon International Airport have led to such fortified immigration measures.

# Korea mulls public ferry services



헤럴드 굿 뉴스, '마이뉴스' 설정으로

Published : 2014-09-02 20:37

Updated : 2014-09-02 20:37

The Maritime Ministry said Tuesday it would ban any remodeling of ships that could jeopardize their safety, the first concrete reform taken by the government in response to the tragic sinking of a passenger ferry in April that left more than 300 people dead or missing.

The government will limit the maximum age of passenger ferries to 20 years and allow an extension of a maximum five years, with intensive safety inspections every year, Minister of Oceans and Fisheries Lee Ju-young said.

“In addition, the government will completely prohibit any remodeling of passenger ships that could undermine the ship’s ability to regain balance while thoroughly and systematically maintaining a close watch on changes to ships by introducing a new records system,” he said.

# The key actors in policy-making

- **Citizens (voters, tax payers, recipients of government services)**
- **Interest groups (especially business, unions, churches)**
- **Policy institutes and research centres**
- **Political parties**
- **The Constitution and the existing body of law**
- **Judicial system (the courts, especially the Supreme Court)**
- **Legislature/Parliament**
- **President and Prime Minister**
- **Government Departments (Ministry/Department of Finance, etc.)**
- **International (other nations, transnational organizations such as the World Health Organization, World Bank, etc.)**
- **Local and state governments (cities, states, provinces, regions)**

## Three ways to study policy:

- 1) **Programs** (such as public health care) – assumes that the researcher accepts the categories/definitions of policy makers
- 2) **Particular areas** – environmental, cultural, transportation, trade, labour market, etc.
- 3) **Patterns** – broad developments (such as privatization), more abstract

# Policy Instruments

Example: What policy should the government have to ensure South Koreans have sufficient money for retirement?

1. **Privatize** – leave this to the market and individuals – no role for the state (saving for retirement is a purely private decision and action)

# Policy Instruments

2. **Symbolic Response** – “Yes, people should save!”
3. **Exhortation** – persuasion – running ads, providing information about the importance of saving for retirement
4. **Tax Expenditures** – use of tax credits or deductions – if you contribute money to a retirement plan you don’t have to pay tax on that money (so you pay less tax overall)

# Policy Instruments

5. **Public Expenditures** – creating programs such as Old Age Retirement Pension (use money collected from taxes and redistribute)
6. **Regulation** – passing laws that require (force) people to save (National Pension Scheme)



**There is only one thing  
more painful than  
learning from  
experience and that is  
not learning from  
experience**

Archibald McLeish

# THE POLICY PROCESS

## PUB 3115

# **Situating your case study in the policy process:**

Initiation, priority-setting, policy formulation, legitimation, implementation, and evaluation

# Policy-making

“Speaking truth to power” – tension between public administrators and politicians

# What factors influence public policy?

- 1) Environment or Context
- 2) Distribution of Power
- 3) Prevailing Ideas: Cultural and Ideological Factors
- 4) Institutional Framework
- 5) Process of Decision-Making

Richard Simeon, "Studying Public Policy"

# What factors influence public policy?

## **1- Environment or Context**

i.e. demography, geography, levels of  
urbanization, wealth and industrialization

What factors influence  
public policy?

## **2- Distribution of Power**

policy is influenced by which groups have power  
in a particular country at a particular time

# What factors influence public policy?

## **3- Ideas: Cultural and Ideological Factors**

the dominant ideas, values, theories, and beliefs which provide the basic assumptions and framework within which policy is considered

(e.g. collectivism, individualism, egalitarianism, Keynesianism, neo-liberalism, multi-culturalism, bilingualism, etc.)

What factors influence  
public policy?

## **4- Institutional Framework**

the institutional structure (the formal rules and regulations) of the political system, such as the constitution, etc.

What factors influence  
public policy?

## **5- Process of Decision-Making**

The process by which institutions make policy  
(role of bureaucrats, politicians, interest  
groups, etc.)

The actors in decision-making face constraints:  
complexity, uncertainty, a limited capacity  
for analysis

# Models of policymaking

- **Rational model**

- Systematic gathering of evidence; similar to the scientific method
- Clear goals and objectives

# Models of policymaking

- **Incremental Model**

- Policymaking made one small step at a time, not leaps and bounds.
- Good alternative policies are ignored; adjustments made at the margin.
- Path dependent

# Original Stages Approach Framework

- In the 1950s Harold Lasswell focused on **policy process** (or functional stages) that a given government policy (or program) would go through during its **policy life**.
- Critics charged Lasswell's policy framework is too simplistic – that real world policy does not follow a step-by-step route.

# Seven stages of the decision process by Lasswell

- Intelligence
- Promotion
- Prescription
- Invocation
- Application
- Termination
- Appraisal

# Policy-Making Process

- 1) Initiation
- 2) Priority-Setting
- 3) Policy Formulation
- 4) Legitimation
- 5) Implementation
- 6) Interpretation
- 7) Evaluation

# Policy-Making Process

## 1- Initiation

Faced with demands coming from any number of directions (election campaign promises, external shocks, lobby groups, etc.), there is a recognition by politicians that some action is required

# Policy-Making Process

## 2- Priority-Setting

Government decides to take some action.

# Policy-Making Process

## 3 - Policy Formulation

Government officials develop detailed policy proposals. If legislative action is involved this will be sent to the Legislature.

# Policy-Making Process

## 4 - Legitimation

Legislative proposals are introduced in the Legislature for political debate, possible technical amendments, and approval. This process of oversight and debate confers a degree of democratic legitimacy upon the policy.

# Policy-Making Process

## 5 - Implementation

Most legislation is cast in general or vague terms. Implementation usually requires the drafting of detailed regulations by the permanent executive, and then the establishment of new administrative machinery including staff, agencies and procedures.

# Policy-Making Process

## 6 - Interpretation

the impact of policy is shaped by the discretion of the permanent executive

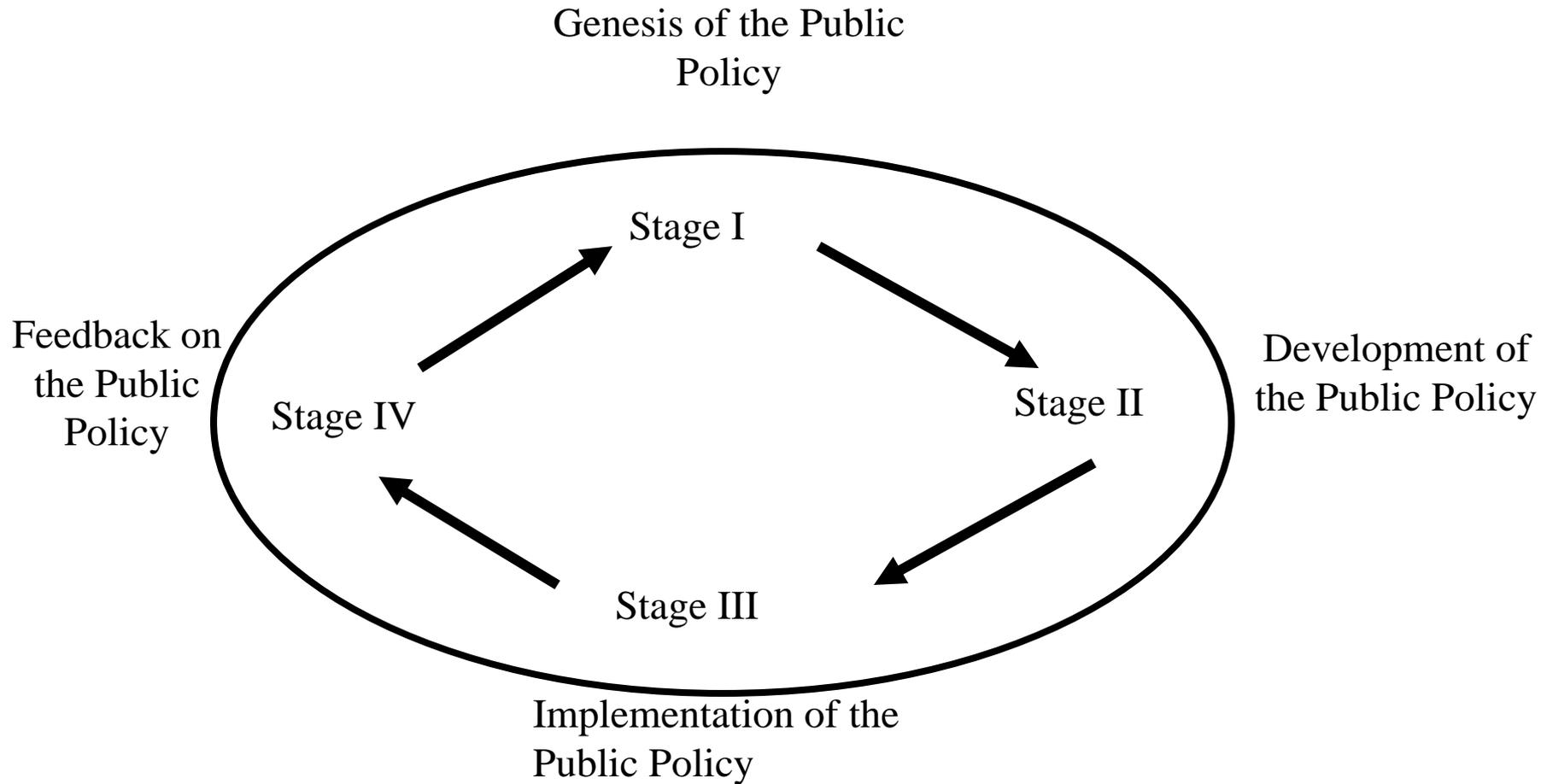
Legislation and procedures can be subject to judicial review

# Policy-Making Process

## 7 - Evaluation

Programs are evaluated by different agencies in government and outside.

# Stages in the Public Policy Process



# Stage One: Identifying Problems

- There are always a lot of problems and they can be defined in different ways.
- Relatively few identified problems receive attention

# A political problem involves

- A perception that something is wrong
- A belief that the problem can be ameliorated by public action

# Why Do Some Problems Receive Attention?

- A. Problems-- that become an agenda item
  - Issues that government officials and/or the public focus on (fuel economy, clean air, unemployment)
  - Issues mandated by law and/or commonly monitored (child vaccinations, education outcomes, international events)

# Politics and Participants

- B. Politics
- C. Because of the participants: Important people or groups are interested in the problem
  - President/Prime Minister
  - National Assembly/Parliament
  - media
  - powerful interest groups
  - judiciary

# Policy Formulation begins with Problem Definition

- Can the problem or problems be defined?
  - What is the major problem or problems that need to be solved?
- Is there agreement on the basic problem or problems?
- More often than not, agreement is lacking or disputed.

# Stage Two: Policy Formulation

- Define policy alternatives that can be debated.
- Who's involved? Very fragmented in most countries
  - Members of National Assembly
  - Executive/Bureaucracy
  - Interest groups
  - Judiciary

# Who designs or writes policies?

- The public bureaucracy—government agencies
- Select committees
- Think tanks and research institutes
- Interest groups—generally very important
- Members of National Assembly and their staffs

# How are Policy Options or Solutions vetted?

- Technical Feasibility/costs
- Consistency with community values
- Support from important groups
- Anticipation of future problems or constraints

# Stage Three: Policy Legitimation

- Policy has a better chance of being implemented as intended if it is considered to be legitimate
- It is legitimate if:
- Citizens agree that government action is required and appropriate—but there might be a lot of disagreement

# Stage Four: Policy Implementation

- Activities that put policies into effect
  - Passing the required laws
  - Formulating rules and regulations
  - Allocating a budget
  - Setting deadlines

# Stage Five: Evaluation of Change

- Different types of changes
  - direct vs. indirect
  - short-term vs. long-term
- Evaluation puts information back into the policy process—this is called feedback.
- Normally a policy has to be in effect for some time before its impact can be measured.

# Developing Evaluation Criteria: Some Examples

- Effectiveness, efficiency, fairness, political feasibility
- Are there any unintended consequences

# Evaluation may include

- Measurement of Change
- Listing of positive and negative changes
- Listing of changes that still need to be accomplished
- Cost-Benefit Analysis: How much has change cost?

# Stage Six: Feedback

- Information and data on impact of law or regulation is communicated to government officials and public.
- Feedback plays a role in shaping amendments to existing laws or the passage of new laws.
- This is the learning stage.