

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Department of Public Policy

Credits: 4

Fall - Winter Semester, AY 2014-2015

Instructor: Vera Scepánovic, Martin Kahanec

Course outline

The course is designed to introduce students to the study of, and research in, public administration, in the context of an increasingly globalised world, in which public and private actions intersect in hybrid and multilevel governance regimes. It complements the course 'Public Policy: Theories, Traditions and Transitions', by exploring further the administrative dimension of policy processes.

In the first six weeks of the fall term, we will explore the specificities of public administration as a research discipline by reviewing the key research questions, theoretical traditions and methods of inquiry. The second part of the fall term is dedicated to specific challenges facing public administration in complex, democratic polities: the increasing strength of regulatory governance and the rise of independent regulators, the tension between efficiency, democracy and the rule of law, the problems of accountability in multi-level polities, the effects of globalization, and the role of the third sector. The winter semester focuses more closely on economic dimensions of public administration. The first five weeks highlight a number of issues in public administration that can be fruitfully explored with the tools of economic and political economy research: economic rationales for public intervention, the influence of economic actors and interests on the development of administrative structures and policies, motivation, performance and corruption within administration, and the relationship between public administration and development. The remainder of the term tackles the problems of financing and implementation of public policy projects: how are responsibilities divided among different levels of government, how the budgets come about, and how the decisions over the structure of taxation, privatization and risk management influence the provision of public goods.

The course takes the form of an interactive discussion seminar. The discussions are structured around the readings which are specified in advance for every weekly topic. The literature marked as „core reading” must be read by all course participants. Each student must, in addition, read at least one of the selected additional readings (each student should choose a different text) which will be presented and discussed during seminars. The students are also strongly encouraged to bring in materials for discussion from their own field of research and relate the themes discussed in the course to the development of their PhD project ('tasks').

Aims

The course aims to

- familiarize the students with the classic contributions and new research perspectives in the field of public administration
- identify and address core issues in public governance, through a comparative approach and bearing in mind of the challenges posed by global processes
- discuss public policy challenges in specific administrative areas (health, social insurance, taxation, energy, financial market, sustainability, diversity, etc.), of interest to the students

Learning outcomes

By the end of the course students should be able to:

- critically engage various disciplinary perspectives and theoretical approaches to the study of public administration and governance;

- understand the core theories, concepts and approaches used in various subfields of public administration;
- critically assess various administrative systems and modes of governance in specific policy contexts.

Communication and course materials

All core readings are available on the course website on e-learning.

Assessment

Class participation (10 %)

Class activity Fall term (15 %)

Class activity Winter term (15 %)

Course paper (50 %)

Participation includes active presence in all sessions, and familiarity with the required readings.

Class activity may include activity one larger presentation (based on 2 or more readings) or two smaller presentations (based on 1 core reading). The students are also encouraged to bring in empirical illustrations and debates from their own research which are relevant to the weekly topics. Presenters are required to submit their presentation outline (or draft) to instructor **2 days in advance** of the class.

The course paper is due at the end of the final exam period in March 2015 and should be 5.000 words long.

General readings (indicative list)

Aberbach et al (1981) *Bureaucrats and Politicians in Western Democracies*

Chandler, J. A. (Ed.). (2000). *Comparative public administration*. Routledge

Dahl, Robert A. "The science of public administration: Three problems." *Public Administration Review* 7.1 (1947): 1-11.

Doods, A (2013) *Comparative Public Policy* (Palgrave, 2013)

Greener, I. (2013) *Public management* (2nd ed, Palgrave 2013)

Jenei, G and Mike K. (eds) (2008) *Public administration and public policy degree programmes in Europe: the road from Bologna* (NISPACEE Press)

Jreisat, J.E. (2002) *Comparative Public Administration and Policy* (Westview Press)

Jreisat, Jamil E. "Comparative public administration is back in, prudently." *Public Administration Review* 65.2 (2005): 231-242.

Heady, F. (2001) *Public Administration – A Comparative Perspective* (6th edition, CRC Press)

Lane, J.E. (2009). *State Management – An enquiry into models of public administration and management* (Routledge)

Lodge M. and Wegrich, K. *Managing Regulation: Regulatory Analysis, Politics and Policy* (Palgrave, 2013)

Lynn, L.E.Jr (2006) *Public management – Old and New* (Routledge)

McLaughlin, K. Osborne S.P. and Ferlie E. (eds) *New Public management – Current trends and future prospects* (Routledge)

- Mc Nabb, D.E. (2002) *Research Methods in Public Administration and Nonprofit Management – Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches* (M.E. Shapre Inc.)
- Meier, Kenneth J., and Laurence J. O'Toole, Jr. (2006) *Bureaucracy in a Democratic State: A Governance Perspective* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press)
- Osborne (ed), S. *The New Public Governance? Emerging perspectives on the theory and practice of public governance* (Routledge)
- Peters,B.G. and Pierre, J. (eds), *Handbook of Public Administration* (Sage)
- Peters, B.G. (2010) *The Politics of Bureaucracy – An Introduction to comparative public administration* (Routledge)
- Pierre, J. (Ed.). (1995). *Bureaucracy in the modern state: an introduction to comparative public administration*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Pierre,J. (ed) *Debating Governance: Authority, Steering, and Democracy* (Oxford University Press)
- Pollitt, C. (2003) *The Essential Public Manager* (Open University Press)
- Rosenbloom, D.H., Goldman, D.D. , and Ingraham Patricia W. (eds) (1994) *Contemporary Public Administration* (McGraw-Hill, Inc)
- Rosenbloom, David H., and Howard E. McCurdy, eds (2006) *Revisiting Waldo's Administrative State: Constancy and Change in Public Administration* (Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press)
- Rosenbloom, D.H. and Kravchuk, R.S (2005) *Public Administration – Understanding Management, Politics and Law in the Public Sector* (6th edition, Mc Graw-Hill. Inc)
- Shafritz, J.M, Russel, E.W. and Borick, C. P. (2009). *Introducing Public Administration* (6th edition, Pearson)
- R.J Stillman (2009), *Public Administration - Concepts and cases* (9th ed)
- D. Waldo (1948), *The Administrative State*
<http://ia700306.us.archive.org/34/items/administrativest030066mbp/administrativest030066mbp.pdf>

PART 1 Fall Term

1. Why are we here?

What is your own background (disciplin(s), country(ies)), research tradition(s)? What previous research have you undertaken? Why did you decide to embark upon doctoral research in Public Policy? Why at CEU? What kind of PhD research do you want to do? Why? What do you expect this course to be about? What is public administration for you? How does it relate to your own research?

What are the trends in Public Administration/Governance research? What are the 'blindspots'? What could be your contribution to the field?

Core reading

C. Reichard and W. Kickert (2008), 'PhD Education in Public Administration and Management in Europe' in G. Jenei and K. Mike (eds) *Public administration and public policy degree programmes in Europe: the road from Bologna* (NISPACE Press) 55-80

D.E. Mc Nabb (2002) *Research Methods in Public Administration and Nonprofit Management – Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches* (M.E. Shapre Inc.) Ch.2 – Research in Public Administration 15-26

Additional reading on research methods in PA

G. Boyne (2002) Ch. 9: 'Researching the New Public Management: the role of quantitative methods' in K. McLaughlin, S.P. Osborne and E. Ferlie (eds) *New Public management – Current trends and future prospects* (Routledge) 324-338

E. Ferlie and N. Mark (2002) Ch. 18 - 'Organizational research and the New Public management: the turn to qualitative method' in K. McLaughlin, S.P. Osborne and E. Ferlie (eds) *New Public management – Current trends and future prospects* (Routledge) 311-323

Agranoff, R., & Radin, B. (1989). *The comparative case study approach in public administration*. Programs in Public Finance and Policy Analysis, School of Public Administration, University of Southern California.

2. Public administration as a subject and as a field

What is 'public administration'? What is public administration's role and functions in modern societies and governance set-ups? What are the limits to what the state/administration can do? What is the relationship between the private/third sector and public administration? As a field of study, is it still relevant? Has it not been replaced by (new) public management and governance? What are the key issues in Public Administration (and have they evolved over time?)

Core reading

B.G. Peters and J. Pierre (2003), 'Introduction: The Role of Public Administration in Governing', in B.G. Peters and J. Pierre (eds), *Handbook of Public Administration* (Sage) 1-9

C. Hood (2010). 'Can We? Administrative Limits Revisited' 10:4 *Public Administration Review* 527 - 534, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2010.02172.x/pdf> (7p)

Hood, Christopher. "Emerging issues in public administration." *Public administration* 73.1 (1995): 165-183.

Additional reading

Frederickson, H. G. (2005). Whatever happened to public administration? Governance, governance everywhere. *The Oxford Handbook of public management*, 281-304.

Peters, B. G., & J., Pierre, (1998). Governance without government? Rethinking public administration. *Journal of public administration research and theory*, 8(2), 223-243.

Hood, C. (1991) A Public Management for All Seasons?, *Public Administration* . 69: spring pp3 – 19

Rhodes, R. A. W. (1996). The new governance: governing without government1. *Political studies*, 44(4), 652-667.

Yesilkagit, K. (2010). 'The Limits of Administration: A Response to Christopher Hood.' 70:4 . *Public Administration Review* 535-547, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2010.02173.x/pdf> (7p)

3. Public Administration research: questions, visions and traditions

How did the (US) 'classics' shape the way we approach Public Administration research? Did this legacy create specific paths? What are the differences between the managerial, political and legal approaches to PA? What do different disciplines and national research traditions bring to PA research? How does your own research project relate to PA research trends? Which fields does it/will it draw upon?

Core reading

W. Wilson (1886) – The Study of Administration (Essay)
<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=465>

D.H. Rosenbloom, D.D. Goldman, Patricia W. Ingraham (eds) (1994) *Contemporary Public Administration* (McGraw-Hill, Inc), Ch. 1 'The Practice and Discipline of Public Administration – Competing concerns' 1-53 [includes D. Waldo – *The Study of Public Administration* – 1955; M. Weber *The Theory of Social and Economic Organization* – 1947; V. Ostrom and E. Ostrom *Public Choice: A Different Approach to the Study of Public Administration* – 1971] Bjorkman

B.E. Wright (2011). 'Public Administration as an Interdisciplinary Field: Assessing Its Relationship with the Fields of Law, Management and Political Science' 71:1 *Public Administration Review* 96-101, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2010.02310.x/pdf>

C. Pollitt, 'Envisioning Public Administration as a Scholarly Field in 2020'. 70 (Supplement) *Public Administration Review* 70 292-294, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2010.02289.x/pdf>

N.M. Ruccucci (2010). 'Envisioning Public Administration as a Scholarly Field in 2020: Rethinking Epistemic Traditions' 70 (supplement) . *Public Administration Review*, 304-306, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2010.02294.x/full>

Task: Each student should identify a book chapter/article dedicated to a particular national/regional tradition of PA research (either amongst the reference list below or through their own library search) and present a critical assessment to the seminar participants. They should be ready to discuss these contributions in the seminar and also to expose their own 'perspective' on public administration.

Task-related references

R.J. Stillman II (1997), 'American vs. European Public Administration: Does Public Administration Make the Modern State, or Does the State Make Public Administration?' 57 *Public Administration Review* 332-338, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/977316> (6p)

J.C.N. Raadscheders (2011), 'The Study of Public Administration in the United States' 89:1 *Public Administration* 140-155 , <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2010.02303.x/pdf> (15p)

R.A.W. Rhodes (2011), 'One-Way, Two-Way, or Dead-End Street - British Influence on the Study of Public Administration in America since 1945' 71:4 *Public Administration Review*, 559-571, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2011.02388.x/pdf> (12p)

Rhodes, R. A. W. (1991). Theory and methods in British public administration: the view from political science. *Political Studies*, 39(3), 533-554. C. Hood (2011), 'It's Public Administration, Rod, but May Be Not as We Know it: British Public administration in the 2000s' 89:1 *Public Administration* 128-139 <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2011.01905.x/pdf> (11p)

A. Benz (2005), 'Public Administrative Science in German: Problems and Prospects of a Composite Discipline' 83:3 *Public Administration* 659-668, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.0033-3298.2005.00468.x/pdf> (11p)

J. Chevallier (1996), 'Public Administration in Statist France' 56:1 *Public Administration Review* 67-74; <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3110056> (7p)

F. Rugge (2007) 'Administrative traditions in Western Europe' in B.G. Peters and J. Pierre (eds) *The Handbook of Public Administration* (Sage) 113-128

4. The comparative approach

Are there different national models of state administration? Can the study of public administration travel? Does administrative legacy undermine the potential of CPA to inform administrative reform? How does practice influence scholarship? What are the benefits and pitfalls of CPA? What are the biggest challenges for CPA? Where is CPA looking for inspiration/to inspire?

Task: Identify a chapter/article which offers a CPA analysis in your own field of interest, read it, assess it in the light of the mandatory reading, and present your conclusions to the class.

Core reading

Riggs, F. W. (1991). Guest Editorial: Public Administration: A Comparativist Framework. *Public Administration Review*, 51(6), 473-477.

Additional reading

M Brans (2007) 'Comparative Public Administration: From General Theory to General Frameworks' in B.G. Peters and J.Pierre (eds) *The Handbook of Public Administration* (Sage) 269-284

C. Pollitt (2011) 'Not Odious but Onerous: Comparative Public Administration' 89:1 *Public Administration* 114-127 , <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-9299.2011.01904.x/pdf>

Heady, F. (1998). Comparative and international public administration: Building intellectual bridges. *Public Administration Review*, 32-39.

Bevir, M., Rhodes, R. A., & Weller, P. (2003). Comparative governance: prospects and lessons. *Public Administration*, 81(1), 191-210. Welch, E., & Wong, W. (1998). Public administration in a global context: bridging the gaps of theory and practice between Western and Non-Western nations. *Public Administration Review*, 40-49.

Subramaniam, V. (2000). Comparative public administration: from failed universal theory to raw empiricism—a frank analysis and guidelines towards a realistic perspective. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 66(4), 557-572.

Pollitt, C. (2001). Convergence: the useful myth? *Public administration*, 79(4), 933-947.

5. Organizational approaches and administrative structures

Questions: What are dominant theoretical paradigms in public administration? What do organizational approaches bring to our understanding of public administrations? What are their blindspots? Do administrative structures matter?

Core reading

Background reading

B.G. Peters (2010) *The Politics of Bureaucracy – An Introduction to comparative public administration* (Routledge) Ch. 2 Political culture and public administration & Ch. 4 Problems of administrative structure 33-80 and 125-164

Theoretical perspectives

Christensen, T. and Lægreid, P. (2007), The Whole-of-Government Approach to Public Sector Reform. *Public Administration Review*, 67: 1059–1066.

M. Egeberg (2007) 'How Bureaucratic Structure Matters: An Organizational Perspective' in B.G. Peters and J.Pierre (eds) *The Handbook of Public Administration* (Sage) 77-87

Task: Find an article/book chapter which applies an organizational approach focused on administrative structure to a specific PA/PP issue in your field of interest/research. Prepare a brief assessment to present during the seminar.

6. 'New' institutionalism(s) in Public Administration

What roles do institutions play in determining administrative and policy outcomes? How are institutions defined? What is the respective influence of formal and informal arrangements? Are public institutions efficient? How does cost-benefit analysis help us understand policy

outcomes? What else influences administrative/policy outcomes? What are administrative values? How do they matter? How do we know?

Core reading

Ferris, J. Tang, S. (1993) The New Institutionalism And Public Administration: An Overview *Journal of Public Administration, Research and Theory*, V. 3/1: 4-10

Lowndes, V. (1996), 'Varieties of new institutionalisms: a critical appraisal'. *Public Administration*, 74: 181-197.

Additional reading

C. Grandy (2009). 'The "Efficient" Public Administrator: Pareto and a Well-Rounded Approach to Public Administration'. 69:6 *Public Administration Review* 1115-1123. (9p),
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2009.02069.x/full>

J.C Thoenig 'Institutional Theories and Public Institutions: Traditions and Appropriateness' in B.G. Peters and J.Pierre (eds) *The Handbook of Public Administration* (Sage) 88-98

Hay, C. (2011). Interpreting interpretivism interpreting interpretations: the new hermeneutics of public administration. *Public administration*, 89(1), 167-182.

Task: Find an article/book chapter which applies a new institutional perspective in your field of interest/research. Prepare a brief assessment to present during the seminar.

7. The rise of regulatory governance

What explains the increased importance of regulation? What are the different forms of regulation? What is the respective role of governments, market actors and the third sector in regulation? What are the challenges of risk regulation? What explains the creation and development of regulatory agencies and networks? What role do independent regulators play in public administration and governance? What kind of challenges does regulation pose for public administration? How do accountability frameworks adjust to the globalization and privatization of regulation?

Core reading

G. Majone (1997), "From the Positive to the Regulatory State," (1997) 17:2 *Journal of Public Policy* 139-167)

Levi Faur, D. (2013) 'The Odyssey of the regulatory State: from a 'thin' monomorphic concept to a 'thick' polymorphic concept' *Law and Policy* 53:1-2, 29

Additional reading

M. Koenig-Archibugi (2010) 'Global regulation' in R. Baldwin, M. Cave and M. Lodge (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Regulation* (Oxford University Press) 407-436

D. Coen and M. Thatcher (2008) 'Network Governance and Multilevel Delegation: European Networks of Regulatory Agencies' 28 *Journal of Public Policy* 4971

R. Baldwin (2010) 'Better regulation: the search and the struggle' in R. Baldwin, M. Cave and M. Lodge (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Regulation* (Oxford University Press) 259-278

G. Teubner (2004) Ch.4: 'Global Private Regimes: Neo-Spontaneous Law and Dual Constitutiona of Autonomous Sectors' in K.H Ladeur (eds) (2004) *Public Governance in the Age of Globalization* (Ashgate) 71-87

D. Bach (2007). The European regulatory state and global public policy: micro-institutions, macro-influence. 14:6 *Journal of European Public Policy*, Volume 14, Number 6 (2007), pp. 827-846, <http://ejournals.ebsco.com/direct.asp?ArticleID=4505BE4372ECC23A8D5F>

C. Scott (2002), 'Private Regulation of the Public Sector: A Neglected Facet of Contemporary Governance' 29 *Journal of Law and Society* 56–76.

M. Egan (1998). 'Regulatory strategies, delegation and European market integration' 5:3 *Journal of European Public Policy* 485-506 (21p)
<http://ejournals.ebsco.com/direct.asp?ArticleID=N6RM026KKFFW27LKDALL>

Task: Identify one article/book chapter addressing regulatory issues in the field of your research or in a policy area which interest you (e.g. energy, migration, internet, chemicals, financial services, telecoms, etc – see indicative list below) and present it critically.

Suggested readings on specific policy issues

M. Lee (2010). 'Risk and Beyond: EU Regulation of nanotechnology' 35 *European Law Review* 799-821

W. Wagner, K. Barnes and L. Peters (2011). 'Rulemaking in the shade: an empirical study of EPA's air toxic emission standards' 63:1 *Administrative Law Review* 99-158 (59p).

J O'Reilly, M. Berry (2011). 'The Tsunami of Health Care Rulemaking: Strategies for survival and success' 63:2 *Administrative Law Review* 245-282 (38p)

A.M. Khademian (2009) 'A Public Administration Moment: Forging an Agenda for Financial Regulatory Reform.' 69:4 *Public Administration Review*, 595-602 (8p)

L. Zingales (2004). 'The Costs and Benefits of Financial Market Regulation' ECGI - Law Working Paper No. 21/2004. Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=536682> or doi:10.2139/ssrn.536682

B. Unger (2006). 'Who Governs? Economic Governance Mechanisms and Financial Market Regulation in P. Mooslechner, H. Schuberth, B. Weber. *The political economy of financial market regulation : the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion* (Cheltenham, UK ; Northampton, MA : Edward Elgar).

S. Van Thiel, K. Verhoest, G. Bouckaert and P. Laegreid (eds) (2012) *Government Agencies – Practices and Lessons from 30 Countries* (Palgrave) Ch. 39 'Lessons and recommendations for the practice of agencification' 413-439

P. Pattberg (2005) 'The Institutionalization of Private Governance: How Business and Nonprofit Organizations Agree on Transnational Rules' 18 *Governance* 589–610.

8. The scope for administrative action: tensions between efficiency, democracy, responsiveness, transparency and rule of law

How acute are the conflicts between these principles of public administration? How are they reconciled? Does law really impose limits on governments? How does it contribute to or undermine administrative legitimacy? Do judicial review mechanisms affect regulatory and administrative processes?

Core reading

Kim, P. S., Halligan, J., Cho, N., Oh, C. H., & Eikenberry, A. M. (2005). Toward participatory and transparent governance: report on the Sixth Global Forum on Reinventing Government. *Public Administration Review*, 65(6), 646-654.

L.E. Lynn (2009). 'Restoring the Rule of Law to Public Administration: What Frank Goodnow Got Right and Leonard White Didn't.' 69:5 *Public Administration Review* 803-813

C. Harlow (2005). 'Law and Public Administration: convergence and symbiosis' 71:2 *International Review of Administrative Sciences* 279-294 (16p), <http://ras.sagepub.com/content/71/2/279.full.pdf>

Additional readings

T. Brandsen, M. Boogers, P. Tops (2006). 'Soft Governance, Hard Consequences: The Ambiguous Status of Unofficial Guidelines.' 66:4 *Public Administration Review* 546-553 (8p).pdf

S.P. Newbold (2010). 'Toward a Constitutional School for American Public Administration.' 70:4 *Public Administration Review* 548-546 (9p)

D.H. Rosenbloom; R. O'Leary; J. Chanin (2010). 'The Future of Public Administration and Law in 2020.' 70 Suppl. *Public Administration Review* 314-316 (3p)

Rose-Ackerman and Lindseth (2010), 'Comparative Administrative Law: Outline of a Field of Study', 28 *Windsor Yearbook of Access to Justice* 435-449 (15p)

C. Harlow, 'Global Administrative Law: The Quest for Principles and Values' (2006) 17:1 *EJIL* 187-214 (28p)

Kingsbury, Krisch and Steward, 'The Emergence of Global Administrative Law' in *Law and Contemporary Problems* (2005), 15-61 (47p)

<http://iilj.org/GAL/documents/TheEmergenceofGlobalAdministrativeLaw.pdf>

Kingsbury, 'The Administrative Law Frontier in Global Governance, ASIL Proceedings 20005,

<http://www.law.georgetown.edu/internationalhrcolloquium/documents/KingsburyInterpublicLaw.pdf>

Meidinger, The Administrative Law of Global Private-Public Regulation: the case of forestry, (2006) 17:1 *EJIL*, <http://www.ejil.org/pdfs/17/1/75.pdf>

L.T.Ricard, 'Due Process of Law in the Fact-finding work of the Security Council's Panels of Experts: An Analysis in terms of Global Administrative Law, Emerging Scholars Paper 8 (2008) (A Sub series of IILJ Working Papers) <http://iilj.org/publications/documents/Ricart.ESP8-08.pdf>

Task: Students should identify, in their field of research, situations in national public administration and/or governance settings which pose particular legal challenges or where legal frameworks limit policy options/create specific opportunities.

9. Accountability

What is accountability in the context of public administration? Are there different types of accountability? Why, how, how much and to whom should public administration be accountable? How can accountability be assessed? How can it be improved? How does globalization and privatization affect accountability mechanisms?

Core reading

B.G. Peters (2010) *The Politics of Bureaucracy – An Introduction to comparative public administration* (Routledge) Ch. 8 The politics of administrative accountability 263-304

M. Lodge and L. Stirton (2010) 'Accountability in the regulatory state' in R. Baldwin, M. Cave and M. Lodge (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Regulation* (Oxford University Press) 349-370

Additional reading (read one of these texts)

A.-M. Slaughter (2004) Ch. 6 'Global Government Networks, Global Information Agencies and Disaggregated Democracy' in K.H. Ladeur (ed) *Public Governance in the Age of Globalization* (Ashgate) 121-156

C. Pollitt (2003) *The Essential Public Manager* (Open University Press) Ch. 4: 'Politicians, accountability, citizens and participation – public managers facing every which way?' 83-111

R. Gregory (2003) 'Accountability in Modern Government' in B. Guy Peters and Jon Pierre (eds.) *The Handbook of Public Administration*, (London: Sage) 339-350

K.J.Meier, L. O'Tool (2006). 'Political Control versus Bureaucratic Values: Reframing the Debate.' 66:2 *Public Administration Review* 177-192 (16p), <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2006.00571.x/pdf>

T. Benner, W. Reinicke, and J.M. Witte (2004), 'Multisectoral Networks in Global Governance: Towards a Pluralistic System of Accountability' 39 *Government and Opposition* 191–210

Task: Are accountability issues raised in your own research projects? How are they presented? What kind of accountability frameworks are proposed? Are they consistent? What solutions are proposed to (multiple) accountability challenges?

10. Public administration and globalization

How is public administration affected by the globalization of governance processes? What challenges does globalization pose for public administration? Does globalization provide opportunities for public administration?

Core reading

Farazmand, Ali. "Globalization and public administration." *Public administration review* (1999): 509-522.

D.F. Kettl (2000), 'The Transformation of Governance: Globalization, Devolution, and the Role of Government' 60 *Public Administration Review* 488–497

Additional reading

Farazmand, A. (2006). The new world order and global public administration: A critical essay. *Research in Public Policy Analysis and Management*, 15, 701-728.

Baltodano, A. P. (1997). The study of public administration in times of global interpenetration: A historical rationale for a theoretical model. *Journal of public administration research and theory*, 7(4), 615-638.

Kettl, D. F. (2002). *The transformation of governance: Public administration for twenty-first century America*. JHU Press.

Kettl, Donald F. *The global public management revolution: A report on the transformation of governance*. Brookings Institution Press, 2000.

Reinicke, W. H. (1998). *Global public policy: Governing without government?*. Brookings Institution Press.

K. McNutt, L. Pal (2011). 'Modernizing Government': Mapping Global Public Policy Networks.' 24:3 *Governance*, 439-467 (28p)

Task: To what extent does globalization affect the processes addressed in your own research project? Can you identify (and present) a specific academic work which tackles this issue?

11. Participatory and collaborative public administration: the role of the third sector

To what extent can private actors contribute to 'public' functions (delivery of public services, etc.)? What theoretical approaches emphasize the role of private actors (citizens, market, third sector, etc.) in public service delivery? How can citizens play a more active part in the delivery of public goods and services? What are the challenges to the involvement of private actors in the delivery of public goods? Are NGOs the new 'welfare state'? Which theoretical approaches contribute to understanding the functioning of collaborative networks?

Core reading

C.S. King, K.M. Feltey and B. O'Neill Susel (1998) 'The Question of Participation: Toward Authentic Public Participation in Public Administration' 58:4 *Public Administration Review* 317-326

V. Pestoff and T. Brandsen (2010) Ch. 13 : 'Public governance and the Third Sector: Opportunities for Co-production and Innovation' in S. Osborne (ed) *The New Public Governance? Emerging perspectives on the theory and practice of public governance* (Routledge) 223-236

Additional reading

R. Agranoff, (2006), 'Inside Collaborative Networks: Ten Lessons for Public Managers.' 66 *Public Administration Review* 56-65.

J. Copestake (1996) 'NGO-state collaboration and the new policy agenda—the case of subsidized credit' 16 *Public Admin. Dev.* 21-30.

S. Charnovitz (1997). 'Two Centuries of Participation: NGOs and International Governance.' 18:2 *Michigan Journal of International Law* 183-286

E. Vigoda (2002) 'From Responsiveness to Collaboration: Governance, Citizens, and the Next Generation of Public Administration' 62 *Public Administration Review* 527-540

R.A. Lohmann (2007). 'Charity, Philanthropy, Public Service, or Enterprise: What Are the Big Questions of Nonprofit Management Today?' 67:3 *Public Administration Review* 437-444 (8p)

Task: In your field of interests, identify relevant public/private actors involved in the delivery of public services/goods/policies, etc and assess their interrelationship, as well of researching these interactions and their effects.

PART 2 Winter Term

1. The Economics of Public Administration

What is the economic approach to public administration? What are examples of the efficiency perspective (transaction cost, principle agent relationships, asymmetric information)? How do they differ in explaining the genesis of administrative structures?

Core readings:

Gupta, Dipak. (2011): "Analyzing Public Policy: Concepts, Tools, and Techniques." Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2011, chapter 1 & 2.

Stiglitz, Joseph E. (2000) "Economics of the Public Sector" New York: Norton, introductory chapters.

<http://www.oecd.org/gov/governmentataglance2011.htm> (OECD report on government organization, just browse)

Additional readings:

Williamson, Oliver E. (1981): "The Economics of Organization: The Transaction Cost Approach." American Journal of Sociology 87/3: 548-77.

Rhodes, R. A. W. (1991) "The New Public Management." Public Administration 69, 1: entire issue

Dunleavy, Patrick and Hood, Christopher. (1994) "From Old Public Administration to New Public Management." Public Money & Management 1, 3: 9-16.

Task: Find an article/book chapter that discusses a particular problem in your own research area from an economic perspective. Are administrative structures involved a cause or a solution to this problem? What are the merits/blind spots of the economic approach?

2. The Political Economy of Public Administration

What is the difference between an economic efficiency perspective and a politico-economic perspective? What are examples of politico-economic perspectives (interest groups, voting models, bureaucracy models)? How do they differ in explaining the genesis of administrative structures?

Core reading:

P. Dunleavy (1991). Democracy, Bureaucracy, and Public Choice. New York et al.: Harvester Wheatsheaf, Chapter 6

Thompson, Fred. (2005): "The Political Economy of Public Administration." In The Handbook of Public Administration, edited by J. Rabin, B. Hildreth and G. Miller: CRC Press/ Taylor and Francis.

Additional readings:

Easterly, W. (2002). The cartel of good intentions: the problem of bureaucracy in foreign aid. Journal of Economic Policy Reform, 5(4), 223-250.

Weingast, B., & Moran, M. J. (1983). Bureaucratic Discretion or Congressional Control? Regulatory Policymaking by the Federal Trade Commission. Journal of Political Economy, 91(5), 765-800.

Alesina, A., Angeloni, I., & Schuknecht, L. (2005). What does the European Union Do? Public Choice, 123(3/4), 275-319.

Congleton, R. (2009) On the Political economy of the financial crisis and bailout of 2008-2009. Public Choice, Vol. 140, Issue 3-4, pp. 297-317.

Hay, Colin. (2004): "Theory, Stylized Heuristic or Self-Fulfilling Prophecy? The Status of Rational Choice Theory in Public Administration." Public Administration 82/ 1: 39-62.

Task: Which political economy approach describes best the current policy equilibrium in your field of interest? Identify the key actors and the channels through which their interests affect the policy and discuss how the balance of power has changed in the past.

3. Development and Bureaucracy

What does public administration contribute to the long-term evolution of the society? Are rich countries better administrated? How big is a good administration?

Core reading

D.W. Brinkerhoff (2008). 'The State and International Development Management: Shifting Tides, Changing Boundaries, and Future Directions.' Public Administration Review 68: 985-1001

Kuhl, S. (2009). Capacity Development as the Model for Development Aid Organizations. Development and Change, 40/3: 551-577.

Additional readings

A. Farazmand (2009). 'Building Administrative Capacity for the Age of Rapid Globalization: A Modest Prescription for the Twenty-First Century' and S. Tankha (2009). 'Building Administrative Capacities in Developing Countries: SWAT Teams or Beat Cops?' (69:6) Public Administration Review 1007-1020 and 1028-1030

Evans, P., & Rauch, J. E. (1999). Bureaucracy and Growth: A Cross-National Analysis of the Effects of "Weberian" State Structures on Economic Growth. American Sociological Review, 64/5: 748-765.

U. Desai and K. Snaveley (2007). 'Technical assistance for institutional capacity building: the transferability of administrative structures and practices' International Review of Administrative Sciences, 73: 133-146

K. Moloney (2009). 'Public administration and governance: a sector-level analysis of World Bank aid' International Review of Administrative Sciences 75/ 4: 609-627.

Pritchett, Lant, Michael Woolcock, and Matt Andrews. "Capability Traps? The Mechanisms of Persistent Implementation Failure." CGD Working Paper No. 234 (2010).

Weiss, Thomas G. "Governance, Good Governance and Global Governance: Conceptual and Actual Challenges." Third World Quarterly 21/ 5: 795-814.

Task: Have a look at the World Bank [Good Governance Indicators](#). How are these related to the countries' levels of development? Select a group of countries/indicators that are of particular interest to you and have a look at the rankings. Are there any unusual patterns? Which important dimensions may be missing?

4. Corruption in Public Services

What are the origins of corruption in public administration? What is corruption? How to pay civil servants to get corruption low? Is corruption greasing or sanding the wheels of economy?

Core reading

Krueger, Anne (1974). "The Political Economy of the Rent-Seeking Society". American Economic Review 64 (3): 291–303 (the paper that coined (and conceptualized) the term rent-seeking)

Svensson, Jakob (2005) "Eight Questions about Corruption," Journal of Economic Perspectives, American Economic Association, vol. 19(3), pages 19-42

Additional readings

C. Van Rijckeghem, and B. Beatrice Weder. "Bureaucratic Corruption and the Rate of Temptation: Do Wages in the Civil Service Affect Corruption, and by How Much?" Journal of Development Economics 65: 307-31. ('an economic study how much wages to pay for civil servants not to be corrupt')

Hellmann, J., & al., E. (2000). Measuring Governance, Corruption, and State Capture. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, No. 2312. (for some empirics) (<http://www.gcgf.org/ifcext/economics.nsf/Content/ic-wbes>)

G. de Graaf, Gjalte; L. W. J. C Huberts (2008). 'Portraying the Nature of Corruption Using an Explorative Case Study Design' Public Administration Review, 68/4: 640-653 ('what makes Dutch civil servants corrupt, and how')

J.-W. Choi (2007). 'Governance Structure and Administrative Corruption in Japan: An Organizational Network Approach' Public Administration Review 67/5: 930-942 ('the organisational and relational dimensions of Japanese corruption')

Khan, M. H. (2002). Corruption and Governance in Early Capitalism: World Bank Strategies and their Limitations. In J. Pincus & J. Winters (Eds.), Reinventing the World Bank. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. ('why the world bank might got it wrong on fighting corruption')

A. Adsera, A. Carles Boix, and M. Payne. (2003) "Are You Being Served? Political Accountability and Quality of Government." JLEO 19/ 2: 445-90.

Treisman, Daniel. (2007): "What Have we Learned About the Causes of Corruption from Ten Years of Cross-National Empirical Research?" Annual Review of Political Science 10: 211-44. ('empirical overview')

S. Rose-Ackerman. "The Political Economy of Corruption", in Kimberly Ann Elliott, ed., Corruption and the Global Economy, Washington: DC: Institute for International Economics, 1997.
http://www.iie.com/publications/chapters_preview/12/2iie2334.pdf

Task: Identify an area in your field of research that is most prone to corruption. Use the materials presented in the readings to explain how the current administrative set up facilitates or limits the scope for corruption.

5. Intergovernmental Relations/Fiscal Federalism and Budgeting

Which level should finance public goods? Which level does finance public goods? What modes of financing are there? How are budgets made?

Core reading:

Krane, D., Ebdon, C., & Bartle, J. (2004). Devolution, Fiscal Federalism, and Changing Patterns of Municipal Revenues: The Mismatch between Theory and Reality. JPART, 14: 513-533.

Jones, Bryan D., and Frank R. Baumgartner (2004): "A Model of Choice for Public Policy." Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory 15/ 3: 325-51.

Additional readings:

Bodenstein, T., & Kemmerling, A. (2012). Ripples in a Rising Tide: Why Some EU Regions Receive More Structural Funds Than Others Do. European Integration Online Papers, 16.

Kemmerling, A. & Stephan, A. (2012). The Comparative Politics of Public Investment

Oates, Wallace E. (1999): "An Essay on Fiscal Federalism." J Econ Lit 37: 1120-49. ('authoritative review over economic theories')

Stephan, Alfred. (1999): "Federalism and Democracy: Beyond the U.S. Model " Journal of Democracy 10/ 4: 19-34. ('political science on federalism')

Burgess, M. Comparative Federalism: Theory and Practice. London: Routledge, 2006.

Loughlin, John. (2008): "Federal and Local Government Institutions." In Comparative Politics, edited by Daniele Caramani, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 261-89. ('simple overview of political science literature')

Kauppi, H, and M Widgren. (2004): "What Determines EU Decision Making? Needs, Power or Both?" *ECONOMIC POLICY*, 39: 221-58.

König, Thomas, and Thomas Bräuninger. (2004): "Accession and Reform of the European Union. A Game-Theoretical Analysis of Eastern Enlargement and the Constitutional Reform." *European Union Politics* 5/ 4: 419-39.

Rodden, J, and E Wibbels. (2002): "Beyond the Fiction of Federalism - Macroeconomic Management in Multitiered Systems." *World Politics* 54/4: 494–531

6. Taxation

Why do we tax? How do reasons for taxation affect the structure of taxes? To what extent have these changed as a consequence of economic globalization? Who really pays the tax? How can tax compliance be improved?

Core reading

Mankiw, Gregory, Matthew Weinzierl, and Danny Yagan. (2009): "Optimal Taxation in Theory and Practice." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 23/ 4: 147-74.

Kotlikoff, L., and L. Summers, "The Theory of Tax Incidence," Chapter 16, *The Handbook of Public Economics*, Chapter 16.

Additional readings

Genschel, P., & Schwarz, P. (2011). Tax competition: a literature review. *Socio-Economic Review*, 9(3), 339-370.

GAO. (2006): "Tax Policy. Summary of Estimates of the Costs of the Federal Tax System." Washington (DC): GAO 2006.

Hettich, Walter, and Stanley L. Winer. (1997): "The Political Economy of Taxation." In *Perspectives on Public Choice*, edited by Dennis Mueller, 481-505. Cambridge: CUP.

Milanovic, B. (2000). "The median voter hypothesis, income inequality and income redistribution: An empirical test with the required data." *European Journal of Political Economy*, 16, 367-410.

Alt, James, Ian Preston, and Luke Sibieta. (2007) "The Political Economy of Tax Policy." In *Mirlees Review Conference*. (good, but lengthy overview over empirical evidence for PolEco approaches)

Meltzer, Allan, and Scott F. Richard. (1991): "A Rational Theory of the Size of Government." In *Political Economy*, edited by Allan Meltzer, Alex Cukierman and Scott F. Richard, 23-35. Oxford: Oxford UP. (the original model, reprint)

Genschel, Philipp, Achim Kemmerling, and Eric Seils. (2011): "Accelerating Downhill: How the EU Shapes Corporate Tax Competition in the Single Market." *Journal of Common Market Studies*: 1-22. (on tax competition in and by the EU)

Stiglitz, J., "Pareto Efficient and Optimal Taxation," Chapter 15, *the Handbook of Public Economics*.

Salanie, B. *The Economics of Taxation*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2003

Discuss the problems of financing in a policy area in your field of research. Using the readings from weeks 6-8, discuss how the financing in this field is affected by the structure and levels of decision-making? Have these been changing in the recent past? What would be a more efficient or just way of providing finances for this issue?

7. Privatization and contracting

When should the market deliver a good? When does the market deliver goods? Why? Who wants privatization? What is the division of labour between the state and the market? When is contracting out reasonable? What are the effects of privatization?

Core reading

Koldrie, Ted. (1986): "The Two Different Concepts of Privatization." *Public Administration Review* 46/4: 285-91.

Estrin, Saul, Jan Hanousek, Evzen Kocenda, and Jan Svejnar. 2009. "The Effects of Privatization and Ownership in Transition Economies." *Journal of Economic Literature*, 47(3): 699-728.

Additional readings

Vickers, John, and George Yarrow. (1991): "Economic Perspectives on Privatization." *The Journal of Economic Perspectives* 5/2: 111-32.

Williamson, Oliver. (1999) "Public and Private Bureaucracies: A Transaction Cost Perspective." *JLEO* 15/1: 306-42.

Hefetz, Amir, and Mildred Warner. (2004) "Privatization and Its Reverse: Explaining the Dynamics of the Government Contracting Process." *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory* 14/2: 171-90.

Schamis, Hector. (1999) "Distributional Coalitions and the Politics of Economic Reform in Latin America." *World Politics* 51/2: 236-68.

Brown, D., Earle, J. and S. Gehlbach. "Helping Hand or Grabbing Hand? State Bureaucracy and Privatization Effectiveness" *American Political Science Review*, 103/2: 264-283

Dilger, Robert Jay, Randolph R. Moffett, and Linda Struyk. (1997) "Privatization of Municipal Services in America's Largest Cities." *Public Administration Review* 57/ 1: 21-26.

Task: Identify an issue within your area of research that has been subject to debates over privatization/subcontracting. Present arguments in favour and against this proposal, and be prepared to justify your own position in this matter.

8. Insurance, Risk, and Risk Management

Is insurance a public good? Who wants it? How is it delivered?

Core reading

Kaplan, Stanley, and B. John Garrick. (1991): "On the Quantitative Definition of Risk." *Risk Analysis* 1/1: 11-27.

Rehm, Philipp. (2009): "Risk and Redistribution. An Individual-Level Analysis." *Comparative Political Studies*. (on whether risk drives public opinion for more redistribution)

Additional readings

Wise, C. A. (2006). Organizing for Homeland Security after Katrina: Is Adaptive Management What's Missing? *Public Administration Review*, 66/3: 302-318.

Bozeman, B., & Kingsley, G. (1998). Risk Culture in Public and Private Organizations. Public Administration Review, 58/2: 109-118.

Bernstein, Peter. (1996) "Against the Gods: The Remarkable Story of Risk." New York et al.: John Wiley & Sons. p. 269-339

Beck, Ulrich. (1996) "World Risk Society as Cosmopolitan Society? Ecological Questions in a Framework of Manufactured Uncertainties." Theory, Culture and Society 13/4: 1-32.

Slovic, Paul. (1992): "Perception of Risk: Reflections on the Psychometric Paradigm." In Social Theories of Risk, edited by Sheldon Krinsky and Dominic Golding, 117-52. Westport (Connecticut)/ London: Praeger.

Iversen, Torben, and David Soskice. (2001): "An Asset Theory of Social Policy Preferences." American Political Science Review 95/4: 875-93.

Task: Consider your own country. What approaches to risk management are adopted, which debates are hot currently?

9. Social insurance

What options does the state have when dealing with income risks? How does social insurance work, and what are the key policy questions? What social insurance policies are applied around the globe – and do they work?

Core reading

Atkinson, A. B. "Income Maintenance and Social Insurance." In Handbook of Public Economics. Vol. 2. Edited by A. Auerbach and M. Feldstein. Amsterdam: North Holland, 1987, pp. 779-908.

Gruber, J., and D. Wise. "Social Security Programs and Retirement Around the World: Introduction and Summary." In Social Security and Retirement Around the World. Edited by Jonathan Gruber and David Wise. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1999, pp. 1-36.

Additional readings

Diamond, P. "Social Security." American Economic Review (March 2004).

Feldstein, M. "Social Insurance." Public Policy 25 (1977): 81-115.

Feldstein, M. "Rethinking Social Insurance" The American Economic Review, Vol. 95, No. 1 (Mar., 2005), pp. 1-24

Diamond, P. "Privatization of Social Security: Lessons from Chile." Revista de Analisis Economico 9 (1994): 21-33.

Holmlund, b. (1998) "Unemployment insurance in theory and practice" The Scandinavian Journal of Economics, 100(1): 113-141

Giulietti, Corrado, Martin Guzi, Martin Kahanec and Klaus F. Zimmermann (2013) "Unemployment Benefits and Immigration: Evidence from the EU", International Journal of Manpower, Vol. 34, No. 1/2, (2013), 24-38.

Task: What approach to insurance management is appropriate for advanced societies? What ethical principles should prevail in the debate, utilitarian, Rawlsian or other? What is really the role of the state?

10. Governance of labor markets

How can public policy deal with labor market imperfections? What are the key issues? How do public policy responses affect labor market outcomes?

Core reading

Tito Boeri and Jan van Ours, The Economics of Imperfect Labor Markets, Princeton University Press, 2008, Chapter 12

Andrea Bassanini and Romain Duval, Employment patterns in OECD countries: Reassessing the role of policies and institutions, OECD Economics Department Working Paper No. 486 pp. Chapter 1, The determinants of structural unemployment, 7-36

Additional readings

Marco Manacorda and Barbara Petrongolo, Skill Mismatch and Unemployment in OECD Countries, Economica 66: 1999, 181-207

Blanchard, O. (2004) Designing Labor Market Institutions II, mimeo MIT

Autor, David (2008) The Economics of Labor Market Intermediation: An Analytic Framework, IZA Discussion Paper 3705

Winston, Clifford (2006) Market Failure vs. Government Failure, AEI

Bertola, Giuseppe, Francine D. Blau, Lawrence Kahn, Labor Market Institutions and Demographic Employment Patterns, CEPR DP 3448

OECD, Reassessing the role of policies and institutions, OECD Economics Department Working Paper No. 486 pp. Chapter 2, The determinants of employment rates, 36-51.

Kahanec, Martin (2013) "Labor Mobility in an Enlarged European Union", in A.F. Constant and K.F. Zimmermann (eds.), International Handbook on the Economics of Migration, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 137-152.

Task: Consider youth unemployment in Europe and around the globe. What are the key challenges, what are the key differences? What is the role of labor policy, what can educational policy achieve?

11. Policy Evaluation and Evidence-Based Policy Making

Core reading

Sanderson, Ian. (2002): "Evaluation, Policy Learning, and Evidence-Based Policy Making." Public Administration 80/1: 1-22.

Hujer, Reinhard and Marco Caliendo (2001) Evaluation of Active Labour Market Policy: Methodological Concepts and Empirical Estimates published in: Becker, I., Ott, N. and Rolf, G. (eds.), Soziale Sicherung in einer dynamischen Gesellschaft, Campus-Verlag, Frankfurt, 583-617

Additional readings

Caliendo, Marco and Jens Hogenacker (2012), „The German Labor Market after the Great Recession: Successful Reforms and Future Challenges”, IZA Journal of European Labor Studies, 2012, 1, Article 3.

Cahuc, Pierre, Stéphane Carcillo, Ulf Rinne and Klaus F. Zimmermann (2013) Youth Unemployment in Old Europe: The Polar Cases of France and Germany. IZA Journal of European Labor Studies, 2013, 2:18

Clemens, Michael, and Gabriel Demombynes. (2010): "When Does Rigorous Impact Evaluation Make a Difference? The Case of the Millennium Villages." CGD Working Paper 225

Bosch, K. v. d., & Cantillon, B. (2006). Policy Impact. In M. Moran, M. Rein & R. E. Goodin (Eds.), Oxford Handbook of Public Policy (pp. 296-316). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Bovens, M., 'T Hart, P., & Kuipers, S. (2006). The Politics of Policy Evaluation. In M. Moran, M. Rein & R. E. Goodin (Eds.), Oxford Handbook of Public Policy (pp. 317-335). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Learmonth, Mark, and Nancy Harding. (2006): "Evidence-Based Management: The Very Idea." Public Administration 84/2: 245-66.

Task: What are the most common gaps in the discourse about policy evaluation in the media and in the policy realm? Consider some of the recent press releases of the EC or your government about the effects of their economic/labor programs, and critically asses to what extent draw on adequate policy evaluation.

12. Wrapping Up