



Public Policy Instruments

Courses

JSM518 "Public Policy"

JSD009 „Public Policy“

JSM699 „Theory of Public Policy“

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What is the lecture about

- Inquiry
- Policy documents
- Law and public administration
- Economic instruments
- Public social services
- Instruments of power
- Information & communication instruments
- The theory of discursive institutionalism
- Public policies
- Advocacy Coalition Framework





Policy instruments as body parts?

Instruments	Body parts
Inquiry	Sensory system
Programming documents	Brain
Law	Skeleton
Public administration	Muscular system
Economic instruments	Circulatory system
Public social services	Specialized organs
Instruments of power	Immunity system
Information and communication instruments	Nervous system

Inquiry

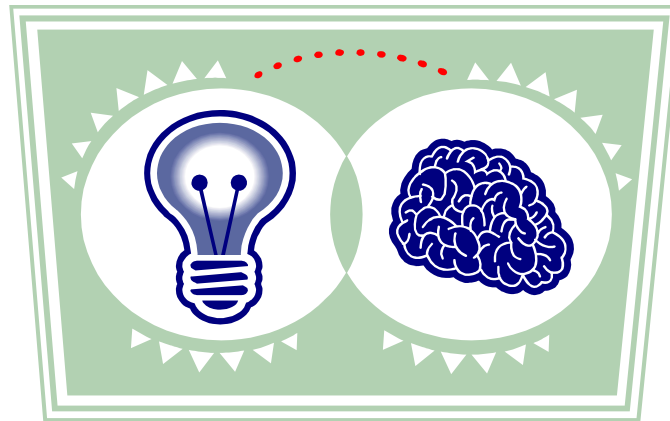
- *The success of public policies depends on thorough and continuous **inquiry** about the environment in which they are to be implemented.*
- **Inquiry:**
 - past development,
 - present state,
 - foresighting possible futures.
- Where?
 - the academia, policy analysis organizations (think tanks), policy analysts, actor's experience, public discourses





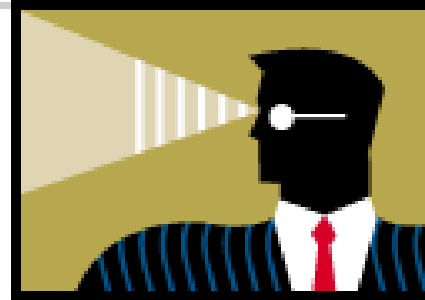
Critical Thinking Question

- ***How** can public policy as a scientific discipline **learn** about the **past**, **present** and **future** of its object of interest?*



Policy documents

- **Visions**
- **Strategies**
- **White papers**
- **Programmes** (e.g., government policy statement)
- **Plans**
- **Doctrines** (e.g., Social Doctrine for the CR)
- **Road maps**



Law and public administration

■ Law:

- Lisbon Treaty, Constitution, laws and regulations...
- **Legislation** adapts legal system to social development

■ Public administration:

- central government,
- self-government:
 - regional & municipal governments,
 - professional associations, school & university autonomy
- **joint model of public administration** (e.g., Czech Republic) – central government delegates the implementation of some policies to regions & municipalities, reimburses related expenditure
- **separate model of public administration** (e.g., France)



Public administration: examples

- Centralization vs decentralization
- Concentration vs deconcentration
- Reorganization
- Coordination
- Procedural change

- Specialized regulatory agencies
(e.g., State Institute for Drug Control,
Czech Trade Inspection Authority)



Economic instruments

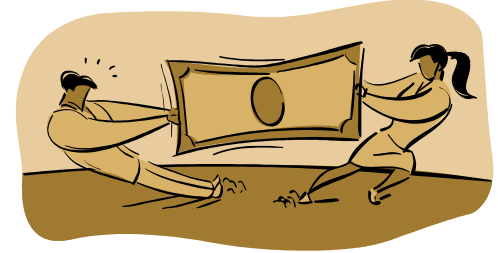
- **Revenue** of governments at all levels and public organizations from:
 - taxes;
 - health and social insurance contributions;
 - user fees, penalties;
 - business activities (e.g., profits of state-owned enterprises).



Economic instruments



- **Expenditure** of governments at all levels and public organizations:



- public budgets
 - government budget:

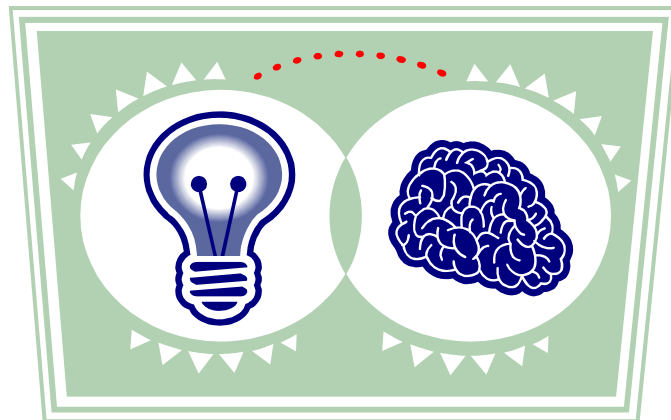
"They reflect general public consensus about what kinds of services governments should provide and what citizens are entitled to as members of society." (Theodoulou, Cahn 1995, p. 185)

- subsidies, grants, benefits, loans, allowances, coupons.
- **Ownership change**: privatization, nationalization.
- Fiscal policy
- Monetary policy



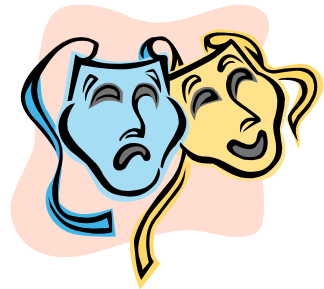
Critical Thinking Question

- ***What methods of **budgeting** are used in practice?***



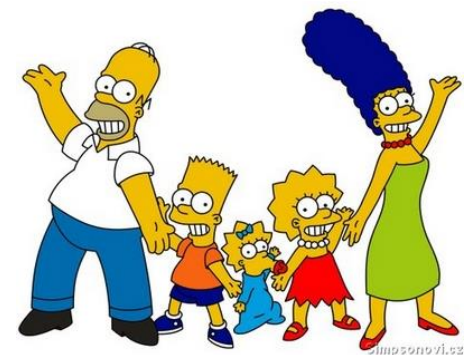


Public social services



- Services **provided, guaranteed** or **mediated** by the **public** (or mixed) **sector** in the following domains:

- Education
- Health care
- Social security
- Employment
- Human rights
- Culture
- Physical education and sports
- Public transportation
- Security
- Family
- Migration
- Information and communications...



Instruments of power



- Specialized bodies of public administration monitor and enforce compliance with laws:
 - **Public Prosecutor's Office,**
 - **Police,**
 - **Customs Administration,**
 - **tax offices,**
 - **courts,**
 - **Prison Administration,**
- + the military.**



Information & communication instruments

■ *Information alone is powerless. Only communication empowers it.*

- **Indoctrination**
- **Propaganda**
- **Lobbying**
- **Advertising**
- **PR departments**
- **Awareness campaigns**
- **Political education**
- **Public discourse**





The theory of discursive institutionalism

- Explains the role of ideas and discourse in politics.

Ideas:

- An important part of discourse.
- They exist **at 3 levels**:
 - politics,
 - programmes,
 - philosophy.
- Distinction between:
 - **cognitive** ideas,
 - **normative** ideas.

Discourse:

- An interactive process of idea development.**
- 2 functions:
- coordination vs
 - communication.



Public policies

Cross-cutting policies

- Fiscal policy; Reconstruction of the State; RDI policy; Environmental policy; Policy of country's actualization in the EU; Foreign policy

Human development policies

- Human rights policy; Education policy; Health policy; Cultural policy; Sports policy; Media policy

Social policies

- Social security policy (including pension policy); Policies against poverty and social exclusion; Population policy; Family policy; Employment policy; Housing policy; Equal opportunities policy

Economic policies

- Monetary policy; Industrial policy; Agricultural policy; Transport policy; Telecommunications policy; Natural resource policy; Energy policy

Security policies

- Defence policy; Homeland security policy; Migration policy (including asylum policy)



Exercise

- ***Try to identify all public policies that are somehow **related** to education policy.***





Advocacy Coalition Framework

"The concept of an 'advocacy coalition' assumes that it is shared beliefs which provide the principal 'glue' of politics."

(Sabatier in McCool 1995, p. 351)

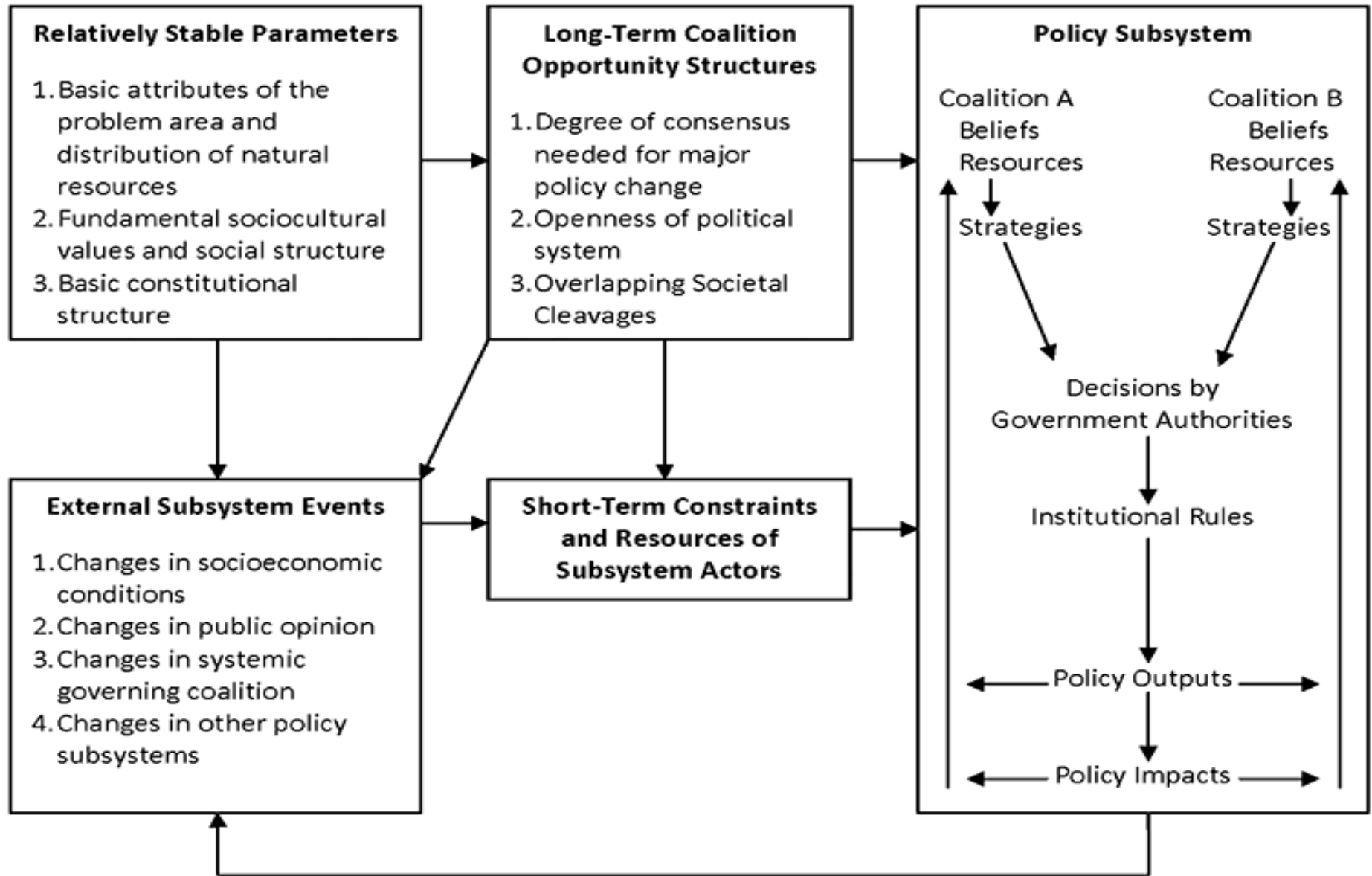
- In order to increase their chances of success, **actors seek allies** with similar basic beliefs (policy core beliefs), coordinate their actions with them and **thus form a kind of policy communities – advocacy coalitions.**



Advocacy Coalition Framework

- Competing advocacy coalitions assert competing policy conceptions.
- Actors **use available resources**, including social and financial capital, where they can expect to attain their goals (e.g., elections, referendums, public administration, courts, the legislative process etc.) (Novotný 2010).
- The theory assumes **learning within the coalition** and between allies as well as opponents, with policy change typically occurring **in the longer term (over decades)**.

Advocacy Coalition Framework



Source: Veselý, Drhová, Nachtmannová (2005); adapted.



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