



## Encyclopedic Dictionary of Public Administration

The reference for understanding government action

### POLICY CYCLES

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The term policy cycle refers to the recurrent pattern shown by procedures that ultimately lead to the creation of a public policy. The advantage of analyzing these procedures by dividing them into stages (agenda-setting, formulation, implementation) resides in the way it offers explanatory insights into the decision-making process. More precisely, the notion of policy cycle provides a means of thinking about the sectoral realities of public policy processes.

The concept of policy cycle was developed by Harold Lasswell in the USA in the 1950s. At the time, he provoked a near revolution by describing public policy science as being multidisciplinary, problem-solving and explicitly normative (Howlett and Ramesh, 2003). On the basis of these characteristics, Lasswell developed the concept of policy cycles, which he broke down into seven fundamental stages in decision-making. Although the three characteristics identified by Lasswell with respect to policy analysis have withstood the test of time, his cyclical model is now largely criticized for its fragmented approach to explanatory factors. At present, there is a consensus in the research community that the model should be divided into five major stages: agenda-setting, policy formulation, public policy decision-making, policy implementation and policy evaluation (Howlett and Ramesh, 2003). Although all five are important, three of them – agenda-setting, formulation and implementation – are crucial to understanding policy cycles.

Agenda-setting, the first stage in a policy cycle, refers to the processes by which social conditions are recognized and considered to have evolved into a “public problem” – no longer subject to a social or natural destiny, nor belonging to the private sphere – thereby becoming the focus of debate and controversy in the media and in politics (Garraud, 2004). Agenda-setting is a critical stage in the policy cycle since its dynamics have a decisive impact on the whole policy process and the policies resulting from it (Lemieux, 2002; Howlett and Ramesh, 2003). Accordingly, a number of academics have turned their attention to explanatory factors related to policy decisions taken at this stage. Their research leads to the conclusion that agenda-setting is a socially constructed process (Howlett and Ramesh, 2003), in which actors and institutions, influenced by their ideologies, play a fundamental role in determining the problems or issues requiring action on the part of the government.

Once the existence of a problem and the need to remedy it have been acknowledged (Howlett and Ramesh, 2003), the next stage in the policy cycle is policy formulation. It involves identifying and assessing possible solutions to policy problems, weighing their pros and cons, and deciding which should be accepted and which rejected (Howlett and Ramesh, 2003). When options are being



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identified, policy makers are limited in their room to manoeuvre by constraints of two types. Substantive constraints are related to the nature of the problem itself and entail considerable use of state resources to resolve a problem (Howlett and Ramesh, 2003). Procedural constraints, which also affect all aspects of the formulation stage, may be characterized either as institutional, based on government procedures, or as tactical, based on relationships between various actors or social groups. According to Howlett and Ramesh, who deal with tactical constraints in some detail, actors and social groups are component parts of subsystems, and the cohesiveness between these two components with respect to discourse (reflecting values and beliefs) and their social bonds has a fundamental influence on policy formulation. The more cohesion there is between the discourse community and interest networks in a policy subsystem, the more resistance there will be to new ideas and new actors (Howlett and Ramesh, 2003, 156-157). Inversely, a less cohesive subsystem structure that is open to new ideas and new actors will offer better chances for innovation, as long as the government also favours this type of structure. The relationship between the government and social actors is thus a significant factor influencing the formulation of public policies.

The third important stage is implementation, or the process of putting a public policy into effect. This is when a decision is carried out through the application of government directives and is confronted with reality (Mégie, 2004). There is generally a discrepancy between a policy's intent and its outcome (Mégie, 2004), which stems from the role played by its actors, particularly the public servants entrusted with responsibility for its implementation. Civil servants' personal tendencies (ideologies, interests, thinking, etc.) can influence their perceptions and even their intentions when it comes to implementing a policy. However, it appears that the main factor affecting the behaviour of civil servants is their belonging to an organization (Brooks, 1998, 78).

In this respect, organizational culture has a decisive influence, since it transmits ideological and professional norms, as well as agency-specific techniques, which may influence the implementation process (Brooks, 1998). External actors may also help to widen the gap between government intentions and observable outcomes. For example, pressure groups, lobbies or stakeholders having a specific interest in a policy may influence the way in which civil servants ensure its implementation, a state of affairs that Selznick terms cooptation (Brooks, 1998).

For certain authors, the policy cycle model described above presents major weaknesses. For example, it can give a false impression of linearity, with each stage in the cycle occurring in a precise, predetermined manner, which is far from actual fact. According to Howlett and Ramesh, the model's disadvantage lies rather in its inability to explain what causes policies to advance from one stage to another. They propose that the model be further developed to account for policy changes, which may be categorized as either normal or atypical.

Normal policy change involves altering various aspects of existing policy styles and paradigms, without completely transforming the shape or configuration of a public policy regime. This continuity is maintained by a number of ideological and institutional factors that insulate the policy regime from pressure for change. Normal changes thus provide policy cycles with a certain stability, but at the same time suppress innovation and new paradigms while encouraging the establishment of "policy monopolies" that defend the status quo. Such monopolies are generally backed by a "closed network" of policy actors, who keep other, change-oriented actors from having a say in the policy cycle. According to the two authors, atypical change involves "substantial changes in policy paradigms and styles." Although normal policy change is more common, atypical change may occur at times, when the members of a subsystem realize that the existing paradigm is no longer able to resolve policy problems (Howlett and Ramesh, 2003).



## POLICY CYCLES

In the coming years, the development of the notion of change will lead to a better understanding of the stakes involved and to theoretical exploration that will improve the concept of policy cycles. The development of this notion should also help to explain overlap among policy stages and foster a less linear interpretation of policy cycles.

### Bibliography

- Brooks, S. (1998). *Public Policy in Canada: An Introduction*, Don Mills, ON, Oxford University Press.
- Garraud, P. (2004). "Agenda/Émergence," in L. Boussaguet, S. Jacquot and P. Ravinet, *Dictionnaire des politiques publiques*, Paris, Presses de la Fondation nationale des sciences politiques, pp. 49-56.
- Howlett, M. and M. Ramesh (2003). *Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems*, Toronto, Oxford University Press.
- Lemieux, V. (2002). *L'étude des politiques publiques*, Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval.
- Mégie, A. (2004). "Mise en œuvre," in L. Boussaguet, S. Jacquot and P. Ravinet, *Dictionnaire des politiques publiques*, Paris, Presses de la Fondation nationale des sciences politiques, pp. 283-289.

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**PP6702 – Foundations of Public Policy: Theories and Methods**

2013-1

Time: Tuesday 9:00-12:00

Location: OTH Conference Room

M. Howlett

Office: TBA

Phone TBA

[howlett@sfu.ca](mailto:howlett@sfu.ca)

Office Hours: Tuesday 12:00-1:00

Overview:

This course focuses on the manner in which the field of public policy has evolved and the possible future directions the discipline may take. The course is designed to review relevant theoretical materials pertaining to public policy-making and test key hypotheses in the policy sciences through examinations of empirical cases in Canadian public policy-making. Policy theory related to the stages of the policy cycle; the impact of policy ideas, institutions and actors on policy outcomes; and the concepts of policy styles and policy regimes will be reviewed and tested against examples of actual policy making behaviour. Throughout the course an emphasis will be placed on methodological aspects of operationalizing key concepts as well as the identification of prominent research directions in the field. The course integrates readings in economics, political science, management and related disciplines in analyzing public policy and serves as preparation for the Ph.D. Comprehensive Examination.

Required Texts:

M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and A. Perl, Studying Public Policy (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2009)

Recommended Texts:

E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. New York: Routledge, 2013 – not yet published.

Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller and Mara S. Sidney eds. Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics and Methods, ed.. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2007

Grading:

1. Class Presentations (3) – 30%
2. Term Paper – 40%
3. Term Paper Outline – 10%
4. Term Paper Presentation – 10%
5. Class Participation – 10%

Class Presentations:

At the beginning of term, each student will be assigned three weeks for which he/she will be responsible for commenting on the theoretical, methodological and historiographical issues raised in that week's readings through a review of selected readings from that week's list. Missed assignments will receive a zero (0) grade. Students who are not presenting are expected to read the material covered in the overview readings and in that week's presentation and comment and critique class presentations in order to contribute to the development of a common understanding of research directions in the policy sciences and the conceptual and methodological issues of interest to scholars engaged in public policy research.

Paper Topics:

No later than mid-term (Week VII), each student will identify a specific topic area and methodological issue which will be the subject of their term paper and prepare and submit an outline of the paper. These topics and issues will be investigated through examination of a specific empirical case of public policy-making. Preliminary drafts of the term papers will be presented to class in the final week of class. Papers are due two weeks later. Late papers will lose 10% per day late.





## Weekly Topics and Reading List

### **Week I (Jan 15) – Introduction and Administration: Theories of Public Policy-Making**

#### *Overview:*

- Howlett, Michael, Anthony Perl and M. Ramesh. Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2009 Chapters 1 & 2
- Jann, Werner, and Kai Wegrich. 2007. "Theories of the Policy Cycle." In Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics and Methods, ed. Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller and Mara S. Sidney. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 43-62.

#### *Approaches:*

- Sabatier, Paul A. Theories of the Policy Process. Boulder: Westview Press, 1999.
- Birkland, Thomas A. An Introduction to the Policy Process: Theories, Concepts, and Models of Public Policy Making. Armonk: M.E. Sharpe, 2001.
- Dobuzinkis, Laurent, Michael Howlett, and David Laycock, ed. Policy Studies in Canada: The State of the Art. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996.
- Schmidt, S. "Comparative Approaches to the Study of Public Policy Making" In Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

#### *Background Reading:*

\*\* Students who are unfamiliar with the following concepts should cover the associated readings listed below prior to the start of the second class.

#### *a. Policy Analysis and Policy Studies:*

- Garson, G. David. "From Policy Science to Policy Analysis: A Quarter Century of Progress." In W. N. Dunn, ed(s), Policy Analysis: Perspectives, Concepts, and Methods, Greenwich, Conn.: JAI Press, 1986. 3-22.
- Hawkesworth, Mary. "Epistemology and Policy Analysis." In W. Dunn and R. M. Kelly, ed(s), Advances in Policy Studies, New Brunswick: Transaction Press, 1992. 291-329.
- Torgerson, Douglas. "Between Knowledge and Politics: Three Faces Of Policy Analysis." Policy Sciences. 19, no. 1 (1986): 33-59.
- Webber, David J. "Analyzing Political Feasibility: Political Scientists' Unique Contribution to Policy Analysis." Policy Studies Journal. 14, no. 4 (1986): 545-554.
- Mintrom M and C. Williams, "Public Policy Debate and the Rise of Policy Analysis" In Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

#### *b. Policy Cycles:*

- Lyden, Fremont J., George A. Shipman, and Robert W. Wilkinson. "Decision-Flow Analysis: A Methodology for Studying the Public Policy-Making Process." In P. P. Le Breton, ed(s), Comparative Administrative Theory, Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1968. 155-168.
- deLeon, Peter. "The Stages Approach to the Policy Process: What Has It Done? Where Is It Going?" In P. A. Sabatier, ed(s), Theories of the Policy Process, Boulder: Westview, 1999. 19-34.
- Sabatier, Paul A. "Toward Better Theories of the Policy Process." PS: Political Science and Politics. 24, no. 2 (1991): 144-156.
- Skok, J. E. 1995. "Policy Issue Networks and the Public Policy Cycle: A Structural-Functional Framework for Public Administration." Public Administration Review 55 (4): 325-32.
- Howlett M. and S. Giest, "The Policy-Making Process: Policy Cycles and Policy Styles" In Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

#### *c. Policy Regimes*



- Esping-Andersen, Gosta. "Power and Distributional Regimes." Politics and Society. 14, no. 2 (1985): 223-256.
- Orren, Karen and Stephen Skowronek. "Regimes and Regime Building in American Government: A Review of Literature on the 1940s." Political Science Quarterly. 113, no. 4 (1998-99): 689-702.
- Eisner, Marc Allen. "Discovering Patterns in Regulatory History: Continuity, Change and Regulatory Regimes." Journal of Policy History. 6, no. 2 (1994): 157-187.
- Arts, Bas, and Jan Van Tatenhove. 2000. "Environmental Policy Arrangements: A New Concept." In Global and European Polity? Organizations, Policies, Contexts, ed. Henri Goverde. Aldershot: Ashgate, 223-237.
- Wilson, Carter A. "Policy Regimes and Policy Change." Journal of Public Policy. 20, no. 3 (2000): 247-271.

d. *Policy Subsystems*

- Jordan, A. Grant. "Iron Triangles, Woolly Corporatism and Elastic Nets: Images of the Policy Process." Journal of Public Policy. 1, no. 1 (1981): 95-123.
- McCool, Daniel. "The Subsystem Family of Concepts: A Critique and a Proposal." Political Research Quarterly. 51, no. 2 (1998): 551-570.
- Burstein, Paul. "Policy Domains: Organization, Culture and Policy Outcomes." Annual Review of Sociology. 17(1991): 327-350.
- Knoke, David. "Networks as Political Glue: Explaining Public Policy-Making." In W. J. Wilson, ed(s), Sociology and the Public Agenda, London: Sage, 1993. 164-184.
- Knoke D. and Y. Wu, "Policy Network Models" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

**Week II (Jan 22) – Policy Cycles: Agenda-Setting**

*Overview:*

- Howlett, Michael, Anthony Perl and M. Ramesh. Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2009 Ch 4
- Birkland, Thomas A., 2007. "Agenda Setting in Public Policy" In Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics and Methods, ed. Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller and Mara S. Sidney. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 63-78.
- Perl, A. "International Dimensions and Dynamics of Policy-Making" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

*Theories:*

- Baumgartner, Frank R. and Bryan D. Jones. Agendas and Instability in American Politics. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993.
- Kingdon, John W. Agendas, Alternatives and Public Policies. Boston: HarperCollins College Publishers, 1995.
- Cobb, R., J.K. Ross, and M.H. Ross. "Agenda Building as a Comparative Political Process." American Political Science Review. 70, no. 1 (1976): 126-138.
- Green-Pedersen C and P. Mortensen, "Policy Agenda-Setting Studies: Attention, Politics and the Public" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

*Methods:*

- Baumgartner, F. R., and B. D. Jones. 1991. "Agenda Dynamics and Policy Subsystems." Journal of Politics 53 (4): 1044-74.
- Howlett, Michael. "Issue-Attention and Punctuated Equilibria Models Reconsidered: An Empirical Examination of the Dynamics of Agenda-Setting in Canada." Canadian Journal of Political Science. 30, no. 1 (1997): 3-29.
- Howlett, Michael. "Predictable and Unpredictable Policy Windows: Issue, Institutional and Exogenous Correlates of Canadian Federal Agenda-Setting." Canadian Journal of Political Science. 31, no. 3 (1998): 495-524.
- Birkland, T. A. 2004. "'the World Changed Today': Agenda-Setting and Policy Change in the Wake of the September 11 Terrorist Attacks." Review of Policy Research 21 (2): 179-200.
- Birkland, T. A. 1998. "Focusing Events, Mobilization, and Agenda Setting." Journal of Public Policy 18 (1): 53-74.



Birkland, T. "Focusing Events and Policy Windows" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

### **Week III (Jan 29) – No Class – 1<sup>st</sup> Draft Paper Topics Due**

### **Week IV (Feb 5) - Policy Cycles: Formulation**

#### *Overview:*

- Howlett, Michael, Anthony Perl and M. Ramesh. Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2009 Ch 5
- Mara S. Sidney, 2007. "Policy Formulation: Design and Tools." In Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics and Methods, ed. Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller and Mara S. Sidney. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 79-87.
- Schneider, A. "Policy Design and Transfer" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

#### *Theories:*

- Linder, Stephen H. and B. Guy Peters. "Policy Formulation and the Challenge of Conscious Design." Evaluation and Program Planning. 13(1990): 303-311.
- deLeon, Peter. "Policy Formulation: Where Ignorant Armies Clash By Night." Policy Studies Review. 11, no. 3/4 (1992): 389-405.
- Weiss, Carol H. "Research for Policy's Sake: The Enlightenment Function of Social Science Research." Policy Analysis. 3, no. 4 (1977): 531-545.
- Howlett, Michael. 2009. "Policy Analytical Capacity and Evidence-Based Policy-Making: Lessons from Canada." Canadian Public Administration 52 (2). 153-175
- Mayer, I., P. Bots, and E. v. Daalen. 2004. "Perspectives on Policy Analysis: A Framework for Understanding and Design." International Journal of Technology, Policy and Management 4 (1): 169-91 see also Mayer I., P. Bots and E. v Daalen "Policy Analytical Styles" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

#### *Methods:*

- Howlett, Michael and Evert Lindquist. "Policy Analysis and Governance: Analytical and Policy Styles in Canada." Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis. 6, no. 3 (2004): 225-249.
- Zahariadis, Nikolaos and Christopher S. Allen. "Ideas, Networks, and Policy Streams: Privatization in Britain and Germany." Policy Studies Review. 14, no. 1/2 (1995): 71-98.
- Whiteman, D. 1985. "The Fate of Policy Analysis in Congressional Decision Making: Three Types of use in Committees." Western Political Quarterly 38 (2): 294-311.
- Landry, Rejean, Moktar Lamari, and Nabil Amara. "The Extent and Determinants of the Utilization of University Research in Government Agencies." Public Administration Review. 63, no. 2 (2003): 192-205.
- Boaz, A., and R. Pawson. 2005. "The Perilous Road from Evidence to Policy: Five Journeys Compared." Journal of Social Policy 34 (2): 175-94.
- Dunlop., C. "Epistemic Communities" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.
- Turnpenny, J., C. Adelle and A. Jordan, "Policy Appraisal" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

### **Week V (Feb 12) – Policy Cycles: Decision-Making**

#### *Overview:*

- Howlett, Michael, Anthony Perl and M. Ramesh. Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2009 Ch 6
- Clinton J. Andrews, 2007. "Rationality in Policy Decision Making." In Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics and Methods, ed. Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller and Mara S. Sidney. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 43-62.



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*Theories:*

- Simon, Herbert A. "The Structure of Ill Structured Problems." Artificial Intelligence. 4(1973): 181-201.
- Lindblom, Charles E. "The Science of Muddling Through." Public Administration Review. 19, no. 2 (1959): 79-88.
- Hayes M. "Incrementalism" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.
- Smith, Gilbert and David May. "The Artificial Debate Between Rationalist and Incrementalist Models of Decision-Making." Policy and Politics. 8, no. 2 (1980): 147-161.
- Cohen, M., J. March, and J. Olsen. "A Garbage Can Model of Organizational Choice." Administrative Science Quarterly. 17, no. 1 (1972): 1-25.
- Mucciaroni, G "The Garbage Can Model and the Study of the Policy-Making Process" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.
- Teisman, Geert R. "Models for Research into Decision-Making Processes: On Phases, Streams and Decision-Making Rounds." Public Administration. 78, no. 4 (2000): 937-956 and G. Teisman and E. v. Buuren "Models for Research into Decision-Making Processes: On Phases, Streams, Rounds and Tracks of Decision-Making" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.
- Weiss, Carol H. "Knowledge Creep and Decision Accretion." Knowledge: Creation, Diffusion, Utilization. 1, no. 3 (1980): 381-404.

*Methods:*

- Goodwin, Paul. 2009. "Common Sense and Hard Decision Analysis: Why might they Conflict?" Management Decision 47 (3): 427-40.
- Kahneman, Daniel and Amos Tversky. "Prospect Theory: An Analysis of Decision Under Risk." Econometrica. 47(1979): 263-289.
- Mintz, Alex and Nehemia Geva. "The PoliHeuristic Theory of Foreign Policy Decision Making." In N. Geva and A. Mintz, ed(s), Decision-Making in War and Peace: The Cognitive-Rational Debate, Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1997.
- Bendor, Jonathan, Terry M. Moe, and Kenneth W. Shotts. "Recycling the Garbage Can: An Assessment of the Research Program." American Political Science Review. 95, no. 1 (2001): 169-190.
- Howlett, Michael. 2007. Analyzing Multi-Actor, Multi-Round Public Policy Decision-Making Processes in Government: Findings from Five Canadian Cases. Canadian Journal of Political Science 40 (3):659-684.

**Week VI (Feb 19) – Policy Cycles: Implementation**

*Overview;*

- Howlett, Michael, Anthony Perl and M. Ramesh. Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2009 Ch 7
- Helga Puzl and Oliver Treib, 2007. "Implementing Public Policies." In Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics and Methods, ed. Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller and Mara S. Sidney. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 89-108.
- Poocharoen, O, "Bureaucracy and the Policy Process" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

*Theories:*

- Goggin, Malcolm L. et al. Implementation Theory and Practice: Toward A Third Generation. Glenview: Scott, Foresman/Little, Brown, 1990.
- O'Toole, Laurence J. "Research on Policy Implementation: Assessment and Prospects." Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory. 10, no. 2 (2000): 263-288.





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- Howlett, Michael. "Managing the "Hollow State": Procedural Policy Instruments and Modern Governance." Canadian Public Administration. 43, no. 4 (2000): 412-431.
- Eliadis, Pearl, Margaret Hill, and Michael Howlett, ed. Designing Government: From Instruments to Governance. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2004.
- Agranoff R., M. McGuire and S. Silivia, "Governance, Networks and Intergovernmental Systems" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

*Methods*

- Sabatier, Paul A. "Top-Down and Bottom-Up Approaches to Implementation Research: A Critical Analysis and Suggested Synthesis." Journal of Public Policy. 6(1986): 21-48.
- Hawkins, Keith and John M. Thomas. "Making Policy in Regulatory Bureaucracies." In K. Hawkins and J. M. Thomas, ed(s), Making Regulatory Policy, Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1989. 3-30.
- Milward, H. Brinton and Gary L. Walmsley. "Policy Subsystems, Networks and the Tools of Public Management." In R. Eyestone, ed(s), Public Policy Formation, Greenwich: JAI Press, 1984. 3-25.
- McCubbins, Mathew D. and Arthur Lupia. "Learning from Oversight: Fire Alarms and Policy Patrols Reconstructed." Journal of Law, Economics and Organization. 10, no. 1 (1994): 96-125.
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- Brinkerhoff D and J. Brinkerhoff, "Development Management and Policy Implementation" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

**Week VII (Feb 26) – Policy Cycles: Evaluation**

*Overview;*

- Howlett, Michael, Anthony Perl and M. Ramesh. Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2009 Ch 8
- Hellmut Wollmann, 2007. "Policy Evaluation and Evaluation Research." In Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics and Methods, ed. Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller and Mara S. Sidney. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 393-404.
- Vedung E., "Six Models of Evaluation" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.
- McConnell, A. "Learning from Success and Failure?" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

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- Nachmias, David. Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1979.
- Patton, Carl V. and David S. Sawicki. Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1993.
- Palumbo, Dennis J. The Politics of Program Evaluation. Beverly Hills: Sage, 1987.
- Weimer, David L. and Aidan R. Vining. Policy Analysis: Concepts and Practice. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1999.
- Bennett, C. J., and M. Howlett. 1992. "The Lessons of Learning: Reconciling Theories of Policy Learning and Policy Change." Policy Sciences 25 (3) 275-94.
- Marier P., "Policy Feedback and Policy Learning" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.
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Hendriks, C., "Policy Evaluation and Public Participation" in Routledge Handbook of Public Policy. Eds. E. Araral, S. Fritzen, M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and X. Wu, eds. New York: Routledge, 2013.

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**Week VIII (March 5) - Policy Dynamics**

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**Week IX (March 12) – NO CLASS – Outline Draft 1 Due**

**Week X (March 19) – NO CLASS – Preparation of Final Outline**

**Week XI (March 26) – Policy Regimes: Role of Actors**

*Overview;*

- Howlett, Michael, Anthony Perl and M. Ramesh. Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2009 Ch 3 (sections on Actors)
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**Week XII (July 26) – Policy Regimes: Role of Institutions**

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*Theories:*

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**Week XIII (April 2) – Policy Regimes: Role of Ideas**

*Overview:*

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- Hall, Peter A. "The Change from Keynesianism to Monetarism: Institutional Analysis and British Economic Policy in the 1970s." In S. Steinmo, K. Thelen and F. Longstreth, ed(s), Structuring Politics: Historical Institutionalism in Comparative Analysis, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. 90-114.
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**Week XIV (April 9) – No Class – Work on Paper Presentations**

**Week XV (April 15,16,17) – Paper Presentations**

\*\*\* PAPERS DUE APRIL 28 \*\*\*

