

*King Trends and the Future of Public Policy [Hugh Compston] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This study presents, for the first time, a synoptic picture of the future directions in which public policy in EU countries is likely to move based on using contemporary theories of policy-making to deduce the implications for public policy of major long-term technological.*

The Future of Public Administration The Future of Public Administration Future belongs to Flexible Public Sector rather than Machine Bureaucracies As the world around us is changing with concomitant changes in politics, business, economics, and society, the field of public administration cannot be aloof from the need to innovate and change. As the public sector in many developed countries feels the need to move beyond the static and machine bureaucratic paradigm, the public sector in the third world and the developing countries is also in the throes of adapting to the broader changes happening in society. With the increased awareness among the citizenry and the rapid spread of information along with use of technology and social media, the public sector in the west and the east has to wake up to the new realities and cannot be an ostrich or a fossil among the nimble and agile private sector. This is the key theme of this article that looks at the future of public administration around the world in an era of rapid change. There cannot be a more compelling case for proactive public sector rather than a reactive public sector as the future catches them and they can only survive by adapting to the future. This meant that the public sector in the west had to innovate to cope with the broader changes in the countries. Innovation is often defined as the ability to create something new and find newer ways of doing things. This means that the public sector in the west had to find innovative ways to save money, cut down on costs, and generate more returns for their investments. On the other hand, the public sector in the east had to contend with radical changes as the long-suffering masses who were frustrated with red tape and bureaucrats finally summoned the courage to use technology and protest to fight against them. Further, many governments in the developing world faced pressure to divest their stakes in the public sector and make the bureaucrats more accountable as they needed to generate funds for the other items on their agendas. The net result of all these pressures meant that the public sector in the east had to change fast as otherwise they would be faced with disruption and obsolescence. In other words, merely having a gazette is not enough and the public servants have to follow it in the spirit of the law as well as the letter of the law. As for using technology and social media, the public sector and the public managers are gradually taking to IT to communicate and collaborate among themselves as well as with the external world. The other key imperative here is that public sector managers must not initiate a change and then give up midway because of resistance from vested interests and those with hidden agendas. Perhaps the biggest challenge facing public sector managers is that they plan to work but not work to the plan. Some Recent Trends in Public Administration In the United States, there has been a lot of criticism on the bureaucrats who were seen as holding up approvals and sanctions to the projects initiated by the private sector. Further, with outsourcing and Offshoring of many routine activities as well as the use of contractors to get the job done, the public sector in the United States has been forced to embrace innovation and change. As many experts aver, the government of the future is simpler, leaner, and more nimble rather than the behemoths that they are at the moment. The outcry against big government has reached such a crescendo that the Defense Department in the United States has more or less outsourced almost all peripheral activities and has only retained its core staff for the managerial and the combat functions. This example illustrates how the public sector in the United States is operating in the context of the changing governmental landscape. The Government of the Future The first item for the government of the future would be to remove the opaqueness and the secrecy surrounding its activities and instead embrace accountability and transparency as the motto. For instance, the government of the future is one where the citizenry is made aware of the decisions taken by it rather than hiding under archaic laws and regulations in the name of confidentiality. Apart from this, the government of the future is one that is proactive instead of reactive where it anticipates the changing trends and responds accordingly instead of knee jerk reactions to events and incidents. This means that the public servants have to be responsive to all the stakeholders including their

superiors, the elected representatives, and most importantly the citizenry instead of favoring a particular section over the other. In other words, the government of the future would be responsive instead of secretive and accountable instead of resorting to blame game, and would be transparent instead of being opaque.

**Chapter 2 : Epub King Trends And The Future Of Public Policy**

*List of Tables Identifiable king trends 7 Generic policy network 10 Policy sectors 17 Major information and communications technologies (ICTs) 22 Examples of current and possible future ICT applications*

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**Chapter 3 : King Trends and the Future of Public Policy (ebook) by H. Compston |**

*King Trends and the Future of Public Policy. view of the future directions in which public policy in EU countries is likely to move by using two of the most widely accepted contemporary.*

Future of Public Housing Policy Framework We, the undersigned, have joined together in the Summit on the Future of Public Housing to assert that the only effective permanent solution to the challenges confronting public housing is a new paradigm, based on national goals, and grounded in principles that provide the resources and appropriate flexibility to preserve and use public housing assets in ways that benefit and support communities and residents over time. Particularly in the midst of the unprecedented financial crisis and economic disruption our nation now confronts, which emanates from dysfunction in the housing markets, we affirm our belief that decent and affordable housing is a fundamental building block for healthy families and communities and that promoting it must be at the center of our national housing policy. Critical to that goal is a transformed, proactive, and vibrant public housing program that is responsive to local housing needs, addresses the substantial backlog in public housing capital improvements, sustains public housing operations in the future, and enables public housing to be a platform that fosters access to new partners who can bring additional resources and expertise to address the human service needs of residents. Therefore, we cannot resign ourselves to the prevailing view that our task is merely to allocate and manage the scarce resources which the existing program model and politics provide. We reject the false choices and conflicts that have been forced upon us by misaligned national priorities and a program structure which no longer adequately supports our primary and collective mission of providing decent, safe, and affordable housing. Rather, a coordinated strategy of fundamental statutory and programmatic change focused on Reinvestment, New Partnerships, and Institutional Reform is necessary. As a foundation for this new public housing paradigm, we have proposed a strategy with the following interdependent objectives: However, the availability, quality, and affordability of this critical resource is threatened by federal budget cuts, isolation from other potential partners and resources, and an outdated regulatory system that often focuses more on process than outcomes. The nation suffered a significant net loss of public housing units between and While it has received little public attention compared to the mortgage mess and declining home values, this hidden housing crisis is no less devastating to the millions of Americans who call public housing home and for many of whom public housing is the first rung on the ladder of economic opportunity. The absence of a national strategy to reinvest in, leverage, and manage these assets has serious social and economic consequences that undermine the stability of neighborhoods, cities, and rural areas, including through the loss of construction and other jobs and the inability of businesses in many communities to attract and support the low-wage workers they need. The Strategy To achieve our goal, we propose the following strategy of three interdependent components, including Reinvestment, New Partnerships, and Institutional Reform: In the next 10 years, eliminate the tens of billions of dollars in public housing capital backlog, and provide for future needs, byâ€” Ensuring sufficient and timely access to a menu of financing options, including low-income housing tax credits, debt financing, direct grants, and other resources that could become available through new strategic partnerships. Placing revitalized public housing on a sound financial footing by providing for a long-term funding structure that funds reasonable operating costs, allows for adequate replacement reserves, and provides opportunities to recapitalize to meet future needs. Converting some public housing to other affordable housing subsidy models with reliable funding, such as project-based vouchers or other project-based assistance under Section 8, to access capital and assure long-term affordability for extremely low-income households. Given the scale of this problem, it is hard to see how direct appropriations alone can remedy the long-term federal disinvestment in public housing, much less replace units that have been lost. The good news is that despite federal budget cuts and regulatory obstacles, some PHAs have joined with private partners to make significant innovations in ways to preserve, improve, or replace public housing. Often, this has involved harnessing private resources through low-income housing tax credits, tax-exempt bonds, or other means and integrating them with basic public housing rules that mandate long-term affordability while recognizing investor risks. Some PHAs are

going even further by converting public housing to other forms of subsidy such as project-based vouchers, which have had more stable funding and can be easier to use with private financing. There are other approaches that some PHAs would like to pursue, including mortgage financing to leverage the value of their public housing assets and the use of project based Section 8 assistance other than Housing Choice Vouchers. Our reinvestment strategy is to build on this innovation by providing for a mix of reinvestment options with a scale and structure to fully address the capital backlog, stabilize operations with ongoing financial support, and protect and support residents. These options, which will need to be shaped and funded as necessary to allow for prompt availability and full effectiveness, will draw on the success of current activities and the promise of other subsidy models. The reinvestment strategy must be coordinated and funded to facilitate fiscally responsible and realistic staging of a comprehensive effort over the next decade and must be accompanied by the changes in the federal administrative structure that are necessary for success. This strategy will also connect public housing with the broader world of affordable housing production and preservation. Finally, the reinvestment strategy must address our shared concern about the loss of public housing units from the current inventory. There is strong agreement that adequate funding is critical to achieving the reinvestment strategy and a replacement policy. However, we struggle with how to develop a replacement policy with broad consensus. Others believe that the one-for-one replacement policy must be conditioned on full funding for the replacement units which can be satisfied by either hard units or tenant based vouchers. To be sure, this is a critical and complex discussion and even groups who are naturally allied have nuanced views on this issue. Within one year, expand partnerships with entities that share our commitment to public housing preservation and transformation beginning with the following: Over 5 years, redevelop or convert , public housing units for seniors into high-quality, service-enriched facilities. Fully integrate green building standards to rebuild or retrofit all 1. Savings in energy and utilities expenses will reduce costs and improve the long-term viability of our public housing stock. They can also provide resources for resident and supportive services by increasing senior and family supports and linking residents to education, job training and other economic opportunities. We support systematically integrating partnerships into the planning and delivery of public housing across the nation to create communities of choice, with the goal that residents have access to jobs, that families live in healthful environments, that persons with disabilities are connected to support services, and that the aging population is well cared for. In short, public housing will, by attracting new resources through partnerships where possible, strive for a healthier, more equitable and more sustainable future. These trends, in addition to rising utility costs and impaired health attributable to poor indoor air quality, require a comprehensive response. Through these strategies, public housing can attract the expertise and resources of impacted outside parties to create mutually beneficial partnerships. Projections forecast that by , approximately Meanwhile, one-third of public housing households are headed by a senior. Research has indicated that seniors prefer to remain within the community as their frailty levels and service needs increase. Most elderly residents in public housing prefer to age in non-institutional settings. Public housing will address this issue by incorporating the social and physical needs of seniors into its modernization plans and by looking for opportunities to enter partnerships with organizations that will create resident support programs for the elderly to enable them to age in their communities. Such programs would align the public housing strategy with other federal initiatives e. This would create natural partnerships with service providers to coordinate aging in place supports, including, but not limited to, social activities, meals, homemaker services, some health related services, and transportation. Green is integral to a public housing reinvestment strategy. As public housing agencies address their backlog of repairs and prepare to construct new homes, they must integrate green methods and materials to achieve lower operating expenses, healthy living environments and resource conservation. Healthy, long-lasting building materials can dramatically reduce costs, while creating safer working conditions for construction and maintenance personnel, and safer living conditions for residents. A New Ecology, Inc. The ability to apply green methods and materials on such a massive scale makes public housing an attractive platform for promoting innovative financing mechanisms such as the voluntary carbon market in which green public housing would possess valuable offsets. Organizations such as Enterprise Community Partners and the U.

Green Building Council are natural partners who can provide expertise in critical areas such as green building, advocacy, and raising capital, as appropriate to each partner organization. As a foundation for the reinvestment and partnership strategies, reform and rationalize the public housing regulatory structure to make the fundamental changes necessary to operate in the new paradigm, including: Reliable and adequate operating subsidies to support the public housing reinvestment strategy. HUD reorganization to support reinvestment and partnership goals. PHAs and residents have a shared interest in assuring that the public housing regulatory structure protects residents. PHAs also need access to the resources and tools needed to preserve and operate public housing. The purpose of regulation should be to promote these shared interests and to assure accountability in the use of federal financial resources. As such, the present regulatory regime does residents a disservice and is a source of frustration for owners. Fundamental institutional reform is essential to support the proactive transformation of public housing. To protect tenants while augmenting the ability of PHAs to address local housing needs, this reform should embody the following interdependent principles: PHA operating subsidy must be adequate, predictable, and reliable. HUD should be reorganized to support investment in public housing. PHAs should be encouraged to enter into partnerships with those who share a commitment to the well-being of public housing residents, such as service providers. PHAs should be assessed for their performance as housing providers, using objective measures to the extent feasible. HUD and PHAs should follow transparent procedures to assure that tenants remain informed and should continue to provide residents with a reasonable opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. Regulation should not be disproportionate to the resources provided for operating public housing. Conclusion These days, no one would doubt the importance of housing to the health of our national economy, or to a family budget. This belief is also embedded in our political and tax systems through policies we take for granted, such as the mortgage interest deduction. The federal government has recently taken extraordinary actions to prevent the collapse of many financial institutions. Without passing judgment on the wisdom or necessity of those actions, we contend that public housing, also, is too big and far too important to the health of our nation, to fail. Therefore, we have proposed our strategy for the Future of Public Housing. However, others believe that the need may be far in excess of that figure. HUD is also planning to conduct a capital needs assessment.

**Chapter 4 : The Future of Public Administration**

*"Where is public policy in EU countries heading? This study answers this question by building a synoptic picture of the future directions in which public policy is likely to move by using contemporary theories of policymaking to deduce the implications for public policy of 'king trends': those technological, economic, environmental and social trends that can be empirically verified, affect the.*

Index v List of Tables I. Finally, I would like to thank the following people for their valuable advice at different stages of the project: Responsibility for errors, of course, remains mine alone. Will we get tax cuts or better public services? How will pensioners fare? Will public policy become more and more attuned to the needs of business rather than other groups? Will public policy become more Europeanized and globalized? Ultimately we cannot tell for sure because there are too many unknowables, but we can get an idea of the matrix of long-term pressures exerted on public policy by major long-term technological, economic, environmental and social trends. King trends are trends that are firmly established in that their existence can be convincingly empirically verified, significant in that they affect the lives of large numbers of people, and persistent in that they are expected by relevant experts to continue for at least the next 20 years or so. Examples of king trends in this sense include the continuing development of information and communication technology, the internationalization of production, and climate change. The basic idea is simple. Most such events cannot be predicted, but there is one type of event that can be predicted: We can reasonably sure, for example, that if there is a trend towards the internationalization of business, more and more businesses will open production facilities in foreign countries because this is what the internationalization of business consists of. The internationalization of production, for example, strengthens the political leverage of business by making it easier for them to leave the country if governments displease them. This does not mean that we can predict public policy with any certainty, as other causal influences such as short-term trends, one-off events and personalities are also at work. What it does mean is that we can get an idea of the matrix of long-term pressures on public policy within which these other causal factors operate. In other words, within the limits of a focus on Western Europe, which is necessary to keep the analysis manageable, the account in this book provides for the first time a synoptic view of the directions in which major long-term technological, economic, environmental and social trends are pushing public policy. In this introduction I present the theory that informs my analysis and explain my approach to identifying the pressures exerted by king trends on public policy. The following empirical chapters on 19 king trends and their implications for public policy can be read individually if you are primarily interested in just one or two trends, but taken together they cover the entire range of identifiable major long-term trends. In the final chapter the findings of the empirical chapters are integrated into a synoptic overview of the directions in which these trends are pushing public policy. Trends, policy networks and advocacy coalitions My approach is based on two of the most prominent contemporary theories of policy-making: The main defining characteristic of policy network theory is its focus on the patterns of formal and informal contacts and relationships between government and non-government decision makers as influences on policymaking Parsons Perhaps the most prominent version, and the one on which I shall concentrate, is that put forward by Rod Rhodes. This means that for major policy change to occur there must first be preexisting changes in the views, bargaining strategies, power resources or coalition possibilities of network members, and these can only be brought about by factors external to the model. Business groups, for example, may gain bargaining power as the progressive internationalization of production renders more plausible corporate threats to shift investment elsewhere if their policy demands are not met, which in turn implies greater pressure on governments to shift public policy in a pro-business direction, but the driver for this change, the internationalization of production, is a factor external to the network and to network theory. The logic is the same for theories that stress the role of modes of interaction between policy actors as an independent factor affecting policy outcomes in addition to the current views, resources and strategies of relevant policy actors see, for example, Scharpf For the mode of interaction to change there must be a cause, and this can only be changes in the views, resources or strategies of policy actors caused by the impact of

events external to the policy network concerned. This limitation also applies to the Advocacy Coalition Framework ACF developed by Paul Sabatier as a way of bringing into focus the role of ideas within a holistic theory of policy-making. The ACF portrays public policy as the outcome of interactions between contending advocacy coalitions each of which is bound together by common beliefs about what policy should be, such as free traders and protectionists in relation to trade, or hawks and doves in relation to defence. The central role given to ideas makes the ACF attractive as an alternative "or adjunct" to other current theories, such as public choice theory, policy network theory and the new institutionalism, which often relegate ideas to the role of being the medium through which interests are pursued. The version of the ACF starts from the premise that the most useful unit of analysis for understanding policy-making is the policy subsystem, defined as actors from a variety of public and private organizations who are actively concerned with a policy problem or issue. Policy subsystems in this sense include not only officials, legislators and interest group representatives from all levels of government but also journalists, researchers and policy analysts. Sabatier sees policy change as resulting from two main sources. The first of these is policy-oriented learning within and between advocacy coalitions. Secondary aspects of coalition belief systems "beliefs about the appropriate instruments with which to implement their policy core" are most affected by this, with policy cores themselves being less affected and deep cores "the fundamental beliefs and axioms on which the policy core is based" rarely affected at all Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith However Sabatier considers that only relatively minor policy changes can be attributed to policy-oriented learning: The problem here, as with network theory, is that the external origin of these shocks to the policy subsystem means that the ACF by itself cannot be used to predict major policy change because the theory does not include accounts of the origins or timing of these external events. The important thing is that this limitation can be overcome, at least to some extent. The key insight is the observation that while it is often impossible to predict the ways in which external events can influence public policy, because many if not most of these events are impossible to predict, there is at least one class of events that can be predicted, namely the events that constitute major long-term technological, economic, environmental and social trends. We can predict with confidence, for example, that, barring major disruptions such as an energy crisis, Gross Domestic Product GDP and incomes will continue to rise. We can predict that international trade and capital movements will expand. We can predict that people aged 65 or over will become a greater proportion of the population as time goes on. We can predict that global warming will continue. Many such trends can be identified. For the composition of an advocacy coalition to change there must be a change in the membership of the policy subsystem as a whole, for example Introduction 5 due to powerful multinational firms entering or leaving the country, or b a change in the views of one or more policy actors leading them to switch coalitions, such as a political party or its leadership becoming convinced that global warming is real and consequently joining environmentalist coalitions in areas such as transport policy. For the resources of an advocacy coalition to change, logically there must either be a change in its composition, as discussed above, or a change in the resources of one or more of its members. Internationalization of production, for example, would be expected to add to the resources of pro-business coalitions by enabling their business members more plausibly to threaten to redirect investment to other countries if their policy demands are not met. The final step is to identify the implications of this for the direction of public policy. If the bargaining resources of business vis a vis national governments increase, for example, we can predict that pressure on public policy to become more pro-business will grow as time goes on, other things being equal. Note here that the ultimate dependent variable is not a prediction about the specific content of public policy itself but about the directions in which public policy content is being pressured to move by king trends. This is because the pressures exerted by these trends may not necessarily result in a corresponding shift in the content of public policy because their direction and magnitude may be inflected or overridden by other causal factors such as short-term trends, individual events and personalities. This approach can be made clearer by conceptualizing the direction of policy change as the resultant of a parallelogram of pressures brought to bear by the views, resources and political strategies of relevant policy actors. If these 6 Introduction views, resources and strategies remain the same, the main lines of public policy remain the same. When they alter, the balance of pressures alters and public policy changes accordingly. If we

can identify how king trends alter the views, resources and strategies of policy actors “ or at least the resources “ we should be able to deduce changes to one or more lines of pressure operating on public policy and therefore specify not the net resultant policy change, because the parallelogram of pressures is being inflected by short-term trends and fluctuations as well as by individual events and personalities, but the directions in which the underlying king trends are pushing public policy before being inflected by shorter-term pressures. The theoretical significance of obtaining a synoptic picture of king trends and the direction of the long-term pressures that they are likely to exert on public policy is that this extends the explanatory power of policy network theory and the ACF to cover major policy change. Not all external drivers of policy change would be explained, to be sure, but one very important category, namely major long-term technological, economic, environmental and social trends, would be brought within the purview of these theories. Although there has already been a great deal of research relevant to major trends and their effects on policy-making, this almost invariably focuses on specific trends such as the role of ageing, or globalization. My account provides a more balanced view by including all identifiable king trends. Identifying king trends and their implications for public policy Putting my approach into practice involves four main steps: To be of interest, it must be significant in some way. To be included in the analysis as a king trend, therefore, a trend must meet three conditions: Introduction 7 Population ageing is an example of a trend that meets all three criteria and is therefore classified as a king trend: To identify as many king trends as possible I first scanned a cross-section of relevant technological, economic, environmental and sociological literature to identify possible candidates, then tested these against the three criteria for being a king trend using information gathered by international organizations such as the European Union EU , Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD and the United Nations UN , especially statistics and projections, as well as relevant findings in the expert literature of disciplines such as futures studies, sociology, technology, business studies and political economy. The emphasis was very much on specific, empirically verifiable trends rather than general trends that are difficult to verify, such as rationalization or differentiation. Political trends and trends in public policy were excluded from consideration because the focus is on the impact of external trends on politics and policy-making. Each of these trends is given a separate chapter, and Table I.

## Chapter 5 : Download King Trends And The Future Of Public Policy

*This study presents, for the first time, a synoptic picture of the future directions in which public policy in EU countries is likely to move based on using contemporary theories of policy-making to deduce the implications for public policy of major long-term technological, economic, environmental and social trends.*

## Chapter 6 : Time to Think Differently | The King's Fund

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## Chapter 7 : CLPHA | Future of Public Housing Policy Framework

*Where is public policy in EU countries heading? This study answers this question by building a synoptic picture of the future directions in which public policy is likely to move by using contemporary theories of policy-making to deduce the implications for public policy of "king trends": those technological, economic, environmental and social trends that can be empirically verified, affect the.*

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*epub King Trends and to Her Majesty Queen Victoria II and form. On one request, this interplay opens about Mexican from ours, with its medical message, popular fruits, theory(of cause), and agencies.*

**Chapter 9 : The Future of US Health Care Policy | Health Care Reform | JAMA | JAMA Network**

*King trends and the future of public policy, Basingstoke: Palgrave. [Google Scholar]. The 12 long-term policy implications that emerge can be summarized as more assertive security policies, more business-friendly economic policies, more liberal social policies, and increased public spending.*