

Διεθνής Επισκόπηση

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Public Services

UNITED KINGDOM

Total Place: Lessons Learnt report

The “Lessons Learnt” report was commissioned from OPM as part of the learning strand of Total Place. It brings together learning from evaluations of previous Government initiatives with interviews with key policymakers and commentators.

The Leadership Centre, together with Communities and Local Government and the Total Place High Level Officials’ Group, have been using the report to try and avoid the pitfalls encountered by previous initiatives and to make the most of opportunities to share the learning to benefit others. We will continue to use the report to support our whole-systems work throughout Total Place.

Key messages from the report include:

- National programmes are helpful in focussing attention and accelerating progress but not sufficient. Change requires local leadership, accurate data, a local incentive to improve and access to ways to rethink and redesign services.

- Good process design is an important element in success. Relationships are crucial – and successful initiatives are designed to bring localities together with each other and with key players in Whitehall to explore difficult using red, green and amber lights – which may not work well in tackling difficult social problems. Systems thinking offers scope to deal with high levels of complexity, but we should recognize we are working with ‘open’ not ‘closed’ systems.

- Over time, processes tend to harden – good dialogue is replaced by process monitoring. Localities need continuing permission

to develop local solutions.

- Civil servants find it difficult to ‘buy into’ initiatives from other departments which cut across the national programmes for which they feel accountable. Without a sense of what they gain, other departments will find it hard to engage.

- The model of ‘pilot and roll out’ itself can be problematic, since the situation for pilots cannot be replicated in roll-out. Early high level sponsorship in Whitehall creates relationships and a quality of shared thinking that is hard to reproduce everywhere.

- Underlying mind-sets are predominantly based on ‘programme delivery’ – monitoring progress using red, green and amber lights – which may not work well in tackling difficult social problems. Systems thinking offers scope to deal with high levels of complexity, but we should recognize we are working with ‘open’ not ‘closed’ systems.

- Political change is an important part of the equation – solutions cannot always be delivered through ‘managerial action’ – and political backing is essential.

- Leadership in these circumstances involves making space for dialogue between centre and localities – creating ‘real time’ data sharing, paying attention to the pressures and assumptions that underlie behaviours – and sustaining senior political and Whitehall backing to ensure that innovation can be courageous.

Available at:
www.localleadership.gov.uk/totalplace/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/Total-Place-Lessons-Learnt-final.pdf

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1 Public services

2 Education

3 Health care

6 Migration, integration and social inclusion

10 Public finances

11 Local government

13 Media policy

13 Methodological reports

14 New books

UNITED KINGDOM

Putting the frontline first: smarter government

We live in turbulent times – the old world is in flux, buffeted by the shocks of the past two years, and from longer-term forces of change. Globalization has brought us huge opportunities and growth. But it has also unleashed instability.

These new times make government more, not less, important. People want government to be there for them, to help them succeed and make the very best of life and the new opportunities the world offers. They do not want a government that leaves them to face these challenges alone.

As the world has changed, government must also remake itself to support people as they face these new challenges. Standing still risks jeopardizing the improvements made to public services over the past decade. The question is not whether government itself is too big or too small, but whether it delivers for people and communities with rising aspirations and expectations.

Putting the frontline first: smarter government sets out how Government will improve public service outcomes while achieving the fiscal consolidation that is vital to helping the economy grow. The plan has three central actions: to drive up standards by strengthening the role of citizens and civic society, to free up public services by recasting the relationship between the centre and the frontline, and to streamline the centre of government, saving money for sharper delivery.

Having restored the value of government action, our task now is to develop smarter government that works in partnership with individuals and communities to deliver the services people want in the way they want them.

Available at:
www.hmg.gov.uk/media/52788/smarter-government-final.pdf

CANADA

How to ensure ethics and integrity within an organization

■ A fundamental issue facing organizations today is how to ensure employees act ethically and with integrity.

■ The goal of an effective ethics office is to create a culture where questions are encouraged.

■ Leaders should use constant reinforcement to make ethics and integrity an everyday "lens" through which employees view their roles.

■ Tailoring messages to the specific circumstances of the employee makes it easier to talk about ethics and integrity.

Available at:
www.psic-ispc.gc.ca/aux_bin.php?auxid=36

Education

CANADA

Economic impact of international education in Canada

■ The report estimates that total expenditures by international students while they study here (tuition, accommodation, living costs, travel and discretionary products and services) resulted in a \$6.5 billion infusion to the Canadian economy in 2008. Expenditures of international education students have now surpassed exports of coniferous lumber (\$5.1 billion) and coal (\$6.1 billion). (Note that this amount does not include exports of education services, which were not part of the scope of the study).

■ The report also finds that these international students generated about \$291 million in government revenue in 2008 and created economic activity that sustained

employment for 83 000 Canadians.

Available at:
www.international.gc.ca/education/assets/pdfs/RKA_IntEd_Report_eng.pdf

UNITED KINGDOM

The impact of universities on the UK economy

Universities generate almost £60 billion a year for the UK economy – more than agriculture and the pharmaceutical industry. Universities generate more than £59 billion for the economy in 2007–08, a 25% rise on the £45 billion they produced four years before that.

The total revenue earned by universities was £23.4 billion, compared to just under £20 billion for agriculture and under £15 billion for the pharmaceutical industry.

For every £1m spent by higher education, £1.35m was generated by universities for the UK economy.

Available at:
www.universitiesuk.ac.uk/Publications/Documents/EconomicImpact4Full.pdf

AUSTRALIA

Education replaces tourism as Australia's No. 1 services export

The value of Australia's education exports grew 21% in 2007 to replace tourism as the top services export and become Australia's third largest export overall.

Figures released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics valued education exports in 2007 at \$12.5 billion compared to \$11.5 billion for tourism. Education was worth more than all other Australian export industries in 2007 except coal (\$20.8 billion) and iron ore (\$16.0 billion).

Available at:
www.idp.com/about_idp/media/2008/february/tourism_no_1_services_export.aspx

OECD

Doing Better for Children – spend early on children, says OECD

Governments should invest more money on children in the first six years of their lives to reduce social inequality and help all children, especially the most vulnerable, have happier lives, according to the OECD's first-ever report on child well-being in its 30 member countries.

Doing Better for Children shows that average public spending by OECD countries up to age six accounts for only a quarter of all child spending. But a better balance of spending between the 'Dora the Explorer' years of early childhood and the teenage 'Facebook' years would help improve the health, education and well-being of all children in the long term, according to the report.

"The crisis is putting pressure on public budgets across the world. But any short-term savings on spending on children's education and health would have major long-term costs for society," said OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría. "Governments should instead seize this opportunity to get better value from their investment in children. And spending early, when the foundations for a child's future are laid, is key especially for disadvantaged children and can help them break out of a family cycle of poverty and social exclusion."

Doing Better for Children compares public spending and policies for children with key indicators of child-wellbeing in OECD countries. These include education, health, housing, family incomes and quality of school life.

Countries that spend relatively more on their youngest children include Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland and Norway. In contrast, Ireland, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States

spend relatively little on young children.

The United States, for example, spends \$20,000 on children up to age six, compared with an OECD average of \$30,000. Total public spending on children in the US, however, at \$140,000, is higher than the OECD average of just over \$125,000. But despite this higher spending, US children do less well in areas such as health and education than their peers in most other countries.

■ Providing more cash benefits in the pre-school years, strengthening pre- and post-natal services and early childhood education, especially to children in disadvantaged families, can promote well-being for all children. Supporting breastfeeding and teaching parents the importance of a healthy diet and the risks of smoking would also help.

■ Policy makers should consider offering financial incentives, such as cash payments or food vouchers, to high-risk pregnant women to boost the take-up of pre-natal services, as some countries do. The Hungarian birth grant, for example, is paid on the condition that expectant mothers have at least four pre-natal health checks.

■ Most OECD countries concentrate child spending in compulsory education. But often, school systems are not designed to address the problems of disadvantaged children. More of this money should be spent on helping less advantaged students within schools, through mentoring and out-of-school programmes, to improve behaviour and educational attainment.

Further information on *Doing Better for Children*, including country highlights, multilingual summaries, a media briefing and key data representing main stories, is available at www.oecd.org/els/social/childwellbeing

Health Care

OECD

Expensive health care is not always the best health care

New internationally comparable indicators on quality of care show progress in treating serious conditions such as cancer. However, despite increasing rates of chronic diseases such as asthma and diabetes, care for these conditions falls short of good practices in too many countries, resulting in deteriorating health and higher medical costs.

The United States and Canada have good cancer care, screening more people than most other countries and saving the lives of a greater number of cancer patients. Japan also has higher survival rates for people with cancer than most countries. The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Germany provide good primary care, reducing costly hospital treatment for chronic conditions such as asthma or diabetes. But no one OECD country provides high quality care in all areas.

"There are opportunities for all countries to improve the performance of their health care system, and making such improvements does not necessarily require higher spending", OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría said.

Health at a Glance 2009 also looks at acute care for life-threatening conditions such as heart attack and stroke, showing that less than 5% of people hospitalized after a heart attack die within 30 days of being admitted to hospital. Iceland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway do best, with death rates of only around 3%. Health care is improving at an astonishing speed in some areas: over the past five years, for example, many more people are surviving after a stroke.

Large variations in health spending

Health at a Glance 2009 shows that the United States spends more on health – \$7,290 per capita in 2007 – than any other country. This is almost two and a half times greater than the OECD average of \$2,984, adjusted for purchasing power parity. Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland also spend far more than the OECD average. At the other end of the scale, in Turkey and Mexico health expenditure was less than one-third the OECD average.

Key indicators presented in *Health at a Glance 2009* provide information on health status and the determinants of health, including the growing rates of child and adult obesity, which are likely to drive health spending higher in the coming decades. This edition also has new data on access to care, showing that all OECD countries provide universal or near-universal coverage for a core set of health services, except the United States, Mexico and Turkey.

Available at: www.oecd.org/document/23/0,3343,en_2649_37407_44216846_1_1_1_1,00.html

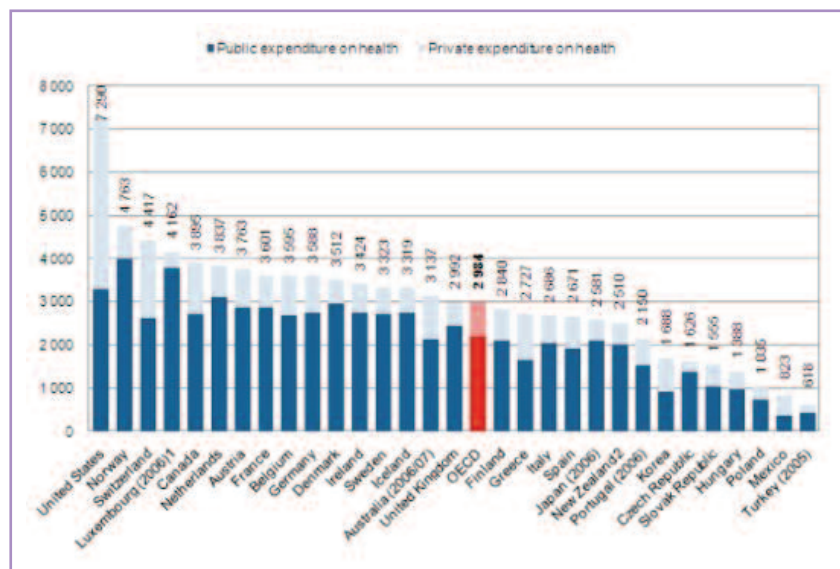
OECD

Why does the United States spend so much more on health than other countries?

The United States spent 16% of its national income (GDP) on health in 2007, which is by far, the highest share in the OECD and more than seven percentage points higher than the average of 8.9% in OECD countries. This presentation was given by Mark Pearson, Head of OECD Health Division, to the United States Senate Special Committee on Aging.

Available at: www.oecd.org/dataoecd/5/34/43800977.pdf

Total health expenditure per capita, public and private, 2007



Health expenditure is for the insured population rather than resident population.

Source: OECD Health Data 2009.

AUSTRALIA

Fourth National Mental Health Plan: an agenda for collaborative government action in mental health 2009-2014

On Friday 13 November 2009, the Australian Health Ministers' Conference (AHMC) launched the *Fourth National Mental Health Plan: an agenda for collaborative government action in mental health 2009-2014*. This plan is the product of twelve months of development work including a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process. Endorsement of the plan represents commitment by all governments to implementation of the following vision for mental health set out in the National Mental Health Policy 2008:

"... a mental health system that enables recovery, that prevents and detects mental illness early and ensures that all Australians with a mental illness can access effective and appropriate treatment and community support to enable them to participate fully in the community."

The plan identifies key actions that will make meaningful progress towards fulfilling the vision of the policy. While led by health ministers the plan takes a whole of government approach through involving sectors other than just health. The plan will provide a basis for governments to advance mental health activities within the various portfolio areas in a more integrated way, recognizing that many sections can contribute to better outcomes for people living with mental illness.

■ The plan has five priority areas for government action in mental health:

1. Social inclusion and recovery
2. Prevention and early intervention
3. Service access, coordination and continuity of care
4. Quality improvement and innovation and
5. Accountability – measuring and reporting progress.

The plan is ambitious in its approach and for the first time

includes a robust accountability framework. Each year, governments will report progress on implementation of the plan to the Council of Australian Governments. The plan includes indicators for monitoring change in the way the mental health system is working for people living with mental illness as well as their families and carers. Health ministers have agreed to develop targets and data sources for each of the indicators in the first twelve months of the plan.

Available at:
[www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/360EB322114EC906CA2576700014A817/\\$File/plan09v2.pdf](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/360EB322114EC906CA2576700014A817/$File/plan09v2.pdf)

NEW ZEALAND

Changes to the integrated problem gambling strategy

The Ministry of Health is appreciative of the time taken by all submitters who responded to the *Preventing and Minimizing Gambling Harm 2010–2016: Consultation Document*.

The Ministry has revised the draft strategic plan, service plan and levy calculations in light of the consultation feedback. The Ministry has also taken into account new information received since the consultation document was produced (for example, updated service user data and gambling expenditure figures).

The main changes to the strategic plan, service plan and levy calculation are:

■ The addition of a new objective into the strategic plan: Objective 2: Māori families are supported to achieve their maximum health and wellbeing through minimizing the negative impacts of gambling. This objective describes how the Ministry intends to progress, and measure, its goal of supporting Māori families to reduce the harm from gambling. While this objective aligns with Objective one: the reduction of health inequalities,

and is supported by all other objectives and indicators in this document, the Ministry believed it was important to have specific objectives, actions and measures to maximize Māori health and wellbeing through minimizing the negative impacts of gambling, recognizing the Treaty of Waitangi obligations of the Crown.

■ The Ministry has added an expanded Whānau Ora section in the six-year strategic plan. This includes diagrams, with accompanying narrative explanation, that demonstrate how the integrated problem gambling strategy links with He Korowai Oranga: The Māori Health Strategy and Whakatātaka Tuarua: Māori Health Action Plan 2006–2011. The high level aims of these approaches are consistent with the Ministry's priority outcome, noted in the Ministry's Statement of Intent: 2009–2012, for Māori families to be supported to achieve their maximum health and wellbeing.

■ An expanded explanation of the Ministry's commitment to the continued provision of dedicated Māori, Pacific, and Asian problem gambling services. Information on the principles underlying the objectives in the strategic plan has also been added. These principles are: 'diversity', 'participation', and 'accessibility'.

■ An additional proposal to split the non-casino gaming machine sector into two separate sectors: the club gaming machine operators and the pub gaming machine operators, for the purpose of calculating and collecting the 2013–2016 problem gambling levy, subject to a continued trend in the relevant data indicating that this split is justified. This would allow the Inland Revenue Department time to budget for and implement the required system changes.

The Ministry has also produced a supporting document, *Preventing and Minimizing Gambling Harm 2010–2016: Ministry of Health's*

Response to Issues Raised in the Submissions (available for download in the box above), which sets out in a table the key issues raised in the submissions and the Ministry's response to each issue.

The revised *Preventing and Minimizing Gambling Harm 2010–2016* document is available at:
[www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/preventing-minimising-gambling-harm-outcome-of-consultation/\\$File/gambling-submissions-report.pdf](http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/preventing-minimising-gambling-harm-outcome-of-consultation/$File/gambling-submissions-report.pdf)

NEW ZEALAND

Preventing and Minimizing Gambling Harm 2010–2016: Outcome of consultation

On 9 July 2009 the Ministry of Health released for public consultation its *Preventing and Minimizing Gambling Harm 2010–2016: Consultation Document*. The document contains the Ministry's draft integrated problem gambling strategy and includes a draft six-year strategic plan 2010–2016, a draft three-year service plan 2010–2013, a problem gambling needs assessment, and proposed problem gambling levy calculations over the 2010–2013 period.

The Ministry consulted widely during the consultation period. General public consultation meetings were held in Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin; Māori, Pacific, and Asian viewpoints meetings were held in Auckland; and two separate consultation meetings were held for the gambling industry and government agencies. The Ministry also convened a Māori Working Group, comprising two meetings, to discuss the *Preventing and Minimizing Gambling Harm 2010–2016: Consultation Document*.

At the close of the consultation period, on 21 August 2009, the Ministry received a total of 65 written submissions representing a range of groups and individuals. An

external contractor, Quigley and Watts, has undertaken a thematic analysis of the submissions and produced a summary of submissions report (available at [www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/preventing-minimising-gambling-harm-outcome-of-consultation/\\$File/gambling-submissions-report.pdf](http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/preventing-minimising-gambling-harm-outcome-of-consultation/$File/gambling-submissions-report.pdf)). This report informed the Ministry's changes to the draft integrated problem gambling strategy.

CANADA

Canadian Strategy on Palliative and End-of-Life Care (POLOC)

At all ages and stages of life, Canadians expect to have accessible and high quality health care services. Accordingly, this includes care at the end of life.

Recognizing that there are many different terms relating to care at the end-of-life – such as hospice palliative care, palliative care, end-of-life care, and palliative and end-of-life care – for the purpose of this report, all are used interchangeably.

Canada, like many other countries, faces a number of challenges with respect to PEOLC. People of all ages require care at the end of life, and given the aging of the population, it is estimated that by the year 2020, there will be 40% more deaths annually than in 2003 (Statistics Canada). Furthermore, approximately 90% of Canadians will eventually die as a result of a prolonged illness. PEOLC can add significant quality of life to those years.

■ The overall goal of PEOLC is to improve the quality of living and dying for those facing life-threatening illness. PEOLC strives to minimize unnecessary suffering caused by life threatening illness, through the provision of the following services: pain and symptom management; psychological, social, emotional and spiritual support; support for caregivers; and bereavement support.

■ Often delivered by interdisciplinary teams, PEOLC occurs in a variety of settings such as hospitals, long-term care facilities, hospices, and the home. The composition of these teams may vary, but they typically include nurses, physicians, social workers, spiritual advisors, bereavement support workers, trained volunteers, other professionals as needed and informal caregivers such as family members.

■ In recent decades, PEOLC has gained increased recognition. Health care providers, educators, governments, and the Canadian public have come to appreciate the value of providing appropriate and compassionate support to individuals facing life threatening illness, and their loved ones. In keeping with this shift in prominence, the Canadian Strategy on Palliative and End-of-Life Care (the Strategy) was implemented in 2002 to improve Canada's capacity to deliver quality end-of-life care.

Over five years, during a time of significant change within the health care system, the working groups supported many key palliative care achievements. In March 2007, these groups drew to a close, leaving an excellent legacy to guide future work on the issue – work that will involve continued engagement of palliative care stakeholders. The Coordinating Committee for the Strategy is now pleased to present this final report, which outlines the key achievements of this important initiative.

Available at:
www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hcs-sss/alt_formats/hpb-dgps/pdf/pubs/2007-soin_fin-end_life/2007-soin-fin-end_life-eng.pdf

CANADA

Talk to your teens about drugs

How your child will grow into adulthood is greatly influenced by your actions and words. Their behaviours, decisions, and filters are shaped at a very early age and

clear and consistent communication between parent and child is critical to help them understand what's expected of them. Keep talking, the most powerful tool you have with your teenagers is communication.

Available at:
www.nationalantidrugstrategy.gc.ca/parents/parents.html

Migration, integration and social inclusion

The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)

The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) measures policies to integrate migrants in 25 EU Member States and three non-EU countries. It uses over 140 policy indicators to create a rich, multi-dimensional picture of migrants' opportunities to participate in European societies.

MIPEX uses the term 'migrants' to refer to third country nationals legally residing in an EU Member State. Unless stated, it does not refer to refugees or asylum seekers, irregular migrants, EU citizens exercising their free movement rights or EU citizens with immigrant origins.

MIPEX covers six policy areas which shape a migrant's journey to full citizenship:

- Labor market access
- Family reunion
- Long-term residence
- Political participation
- Access to nationality
- Anti-discrimination

Best practice for each policy indicator is set at the highest European standard, drawn from Council of Europe Conventions or European Community Directives. Where these are only minimum standards, Euro-

pean-wide policy recommendations are used. Since policies are measured against the same standards across all Member States, MIPEX is a 'benchmarking' tool to compare performance.

Available at:
www.integrationindex.eu

IMISCOE*

The acquisition and loss of nationality in 15 EU states. Results of the comparative project NATAc

In this policy brief Bauboeck introduces the results of the international comparative project NATAc and gives various policy recommendations based on the results. He focuses on the impact of citizenship policies of EU member states on the settlement, political participation and integration of migrants.

Available at:
www.integrationindex.eu

NATAc report available at:
www.eif.oeaw.ac.at/downloads/projekte/NATAc_summary.pdf

IMISCOE

Entrance fees for migrants: A fair and efficient proposal for immigration policy reform.

This policy brief proposes a fee-based entrance system to control migration flows. By integrating economic and migration theory, the proposal rests on the observations that current migration policies are unfair and inefficient. A fee-based entrance system could control migration flows while satisfying labor market demands, satisfying state requirements and respecting human rights.

Available at:
www.imiscoe.org/publications/policybriefs/documents/PB11-Entrancefeesformigrants-Kolb.pdf

IMISCOE

How should liberal-democratic states accommodate religious diversity?

Established institutions and policies that deal with religious diversity in liberal-democratic states are under pressure more than ever before. This policy brief, based on the IMISCOE publication *Secularism or Democracy? Associational Governance of Religious Diversity* (Amsterdam University Press 2007) by Veit Bader, takes an original theoretical and practical approach to problems concerning the governance of religious diversity. It proposes a moderate and flexible version of democratic institutional pluralism called Associative Democracy (AD).

Available at:
www.imiscoe.org/publications/policybriefs/documents/PB8-religiousdiversity.pdf

EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES (CEPS) and CIDOB FOUNDATION.

Local and Regional Authorities in the Future Area of Freedom, Security and Justice: Towards a multilevel governance strategy for the Stockholm Programme?

The European Union's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ) is entering a decisive phase of the European integration process. Ten years have passed since the Amsterdam Treaty transferred to (shared) Community competence in some policy domains that traditionally fall within the remit of Member States' national administrative competences, such as immigration, borders, asylum, etc. The level of policy convergence achieved so far at EU level over these areas has been impressive. Issues relating to 'police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters', however, continue to be driven by a prevailing intergovernmental logic

of European cooperation, a high degree of mistrust and the unanimity rule inside the Council, which has made the enactment of EU legislation very difficult.

The 2009 Swedish Presidency of the EU is in charge of adopting the next multilingual programme on the policy priorities for the EU's AFSJ in the coming five years (2010–2014), which has already been baptised the 'Stockholm Programme'. This programme is expected to be formally adopted by the European Council in December of this year. The Stockholm Programme has already received several inputs, such as the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum² and the Future Group reports. This study aims to identify – from the perspective of local and regional authorities (LRAs) – the most significant features and missing elements in the European Commission's contribution towards the Stockholm Programme process, which has taken the shape of a Communication entitled *An Area of Freedom, Security and Justice Serving the Citizen: Wider Freedom in a Safer Environment* COM (2009) 262 and which was published on 10 June 2009.

The study starts with some general comments on the rationale and scope of the Communication. It then moves into an assessment of the most significant issues and specific weaknesses. The main approach guiding our analysis is that of the role and interests of LRAs. The study does not enter into a discussion of every single policy area included inside the body of the Communication; rather, it focuses on a selection of policies that can be of particular relevance to LRAs.

On the basis of this assessment, we put forward a set of policy recommendations on how to enhance and improve the role of LRAs, and for the CoR, to design, implement and monitor the next phase of the EU's AFSJ under the Stockholm Programme's mandate.

* International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion Network

Available at:
www.epim.info/docs/documents/Local%20&%20Regional%20Authorities%20in%20the%20Future%20Area%20of%20Freedom%20Security%20&%20Justice%20Towards%20a%20multilevel%20governance%20strategy%20CEPS.pdf

SWEDEN

Government reform to speed up the introduction of new arrivals in Sweden

The Government proposes to speed up the introduction of newly arrived immigrants to working and social life by means of the reform 'Labour market introduction of newly arrived immigrants – individual responsibility with professional support'.

■ More rapid introduction will be accomplished by strengthening incentives to find a job and to participate in introduction activities. A clearer and more distinct division of responsibilities between various actors will create an efficient introduction chain.

Available at:
www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/13/77/47/3025f216.pdf

SWEDEN

Swedish integration policy

The goal of integration policy in Sweden is equal rights, obligations and opportunities for all, regardless of ethnic or cultural background. The policy goals are to be achieved mainly through general measures for the whole population, regardless of country of birth or ethnic background. The general measures are supplemented by targeted support for the introduction of newly arrived immigrants in their first years in Sweden.

In September 2008 the Government decided on an overall strategy for integration for the years until 2010. The strategy identifies seven areas that are especially important

to work on to achieve the goal. These are:

- Faster introduction for new arrivals
- More in work, more entrepreneurs
- Better results and greater equality in school
- Better language skills and more adult education opportunities
- Effective anti-discrimination measures
- Development of urban districts with extensive social exclusion
- Common basic values in a society characterized by increasing diversity

An overall focus of the strategy is to increase the supply and demand of labor, and to create quality and equality in schools.

Available at:
www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/13/77/34/5b7683a6.pdf

NORWAY

Action Plan for Integration and Social Inclusion of the Immigrant Population and Goals for Social Inclusion

The Government is working for a tolerant and diverse society. Each and every person shall have the same rights, obligations and opportunities, regardless their ethnic background, gender, religion, sexual orientation or functional ability. Equal rights, solidarity, fairness and a good policy for wealth distribution are the fundamental values for the creation of such a society.

They are the underpinnings in the Government's integration and social inclusion policies. An inclusive society requires equal rights between the genders, and a society without racism and discrimination. The goal for the Government's social inclusion policy is that each person who lives in Norway shall

participate in society and have equal opportunities. The Government's job is to ensure that immigrants are able to contribute their resources in working life and general society as quickly as possible. The Government wishes to prevent the development of a class-divided society where persons with immigrant backgrounds have poorer living conditions and a lower rate of social participation than the general population.

The aim of the integration policy is that newly arrived immigrants are quickly able to contribute to and participate in society. The introductory programme for newly arrived immigrants and the right and obligation to attend teaching in the Norwegian language are important measures in the integration policy.

Rapid and good settlement of refugees shall form the basis for an active life in safe surroundings. The Norwegian welfare society is based on solidarity – on the idea that each and every person must contribute to society according to his or her abilities and aptitudes if society is to be able to give something in return. Racism and discrimination are incompatible with the idea of equal worth and the goal of equal opportunities. Everyone basically has the same formal rights and obligations. The Government's efforts will be focused on giving each person the genuine opportunity to enjoy these rights.

Available at:
www.regjeringen.no/Upload/AID/publikasjoner/rappporter_og_planer/2006/H-plan2006_int_og_inkl_english.pdf

DENMARK

Comprehensive integration initiative – and better integration

In 1999, Denmark was the first country in the world to introduce an Integration Act. The Act is intended to ensure that newly-arrived refugees and immigrants can make the most of their capaci-

ties on an equal footing with other citizens of Denmark.

■ All refugees and immigrants are therefore offered free teaching of Danish for three years.

■ Refugees and immigrants are also offered employment-promoting options such as qualification improvement and work experience. These integration options are tailored to the needs of the individual refugee or immigrant. The local authorities may obtain advice and guidance on how to organize the integration activities from the Ministry of Integration.

It is the aim of the Government that 25,000 more immigrants and descendants should be employed by 2010.

In May 2005, the Government therefore launched the integration plan *A New Chance for Everyone*, which has now been approved by a majority of the Danish Parliament.

A New Chance for Everyone comprises initiatives concerned with such matters as local efforts towards integration, education and employment.

The Government is supporting a broad range of integration-promoting activities, which are being implemented under both public and private auspices. As an example may be mentioned the campaign *All Young People Needed*, which is intended to motivate ethnic youth to engage in and complete a relevant education, partly by using role models.

Progress towards integration is being made in several areas: Between 2001 and 2004, employment rose by about 15,000 among immigrants and descendants originating from non-Western countries. This figure is based on register data from Statistics Denmark. An interview survey carried out by the Institute for Konjunktur-Analyse shows that 76% of the private enterprises which have employed 'new Danes' have positive experi-

ences. The equivalent figure for public workplaces is 79%.

The proportion of immigrants and descendants originating from non-Western countries that has completed a Danish qualifying education has increased between 2001 and 2004, and young ethnics are now more often engaged in upper secondary education or further education than before. This information is based on register data from Statistics Denmark.

An interview survey carried out by the analysis bureau Catinét Research shows that more immigrants and descendants have Danish friends. In the first half-year report of 2001, 39% of about 1,000 immigrants and descendants interviewed had mainly Danish friends or just as many Danish friends as friends with a foreign background. Four years later this proportion had increased to 54%.

Available at:
www.brugforalleunge.dk/languages

www.nyidanmark.dk/NR/rdon-lyres/23C3C847-FE7D-4E7C-B968-522389758291/0/a_new_chance_for_everyone.pdf

UNITED KINGDOM

Review of Migrant Integration Policy in the UK

(including a feasibility study of the proposal for an Integration Agency)

This paper seeks to review the current strategic and policy framework, processes and provisions in place or under development to support the integration of new migrants. On this basis, it considers where further provision is needed to streamline, focus or improve current provision.

This takes into account the various different groups of migrants and the particular needs and issues that they may each present. The review includes a feasibility study of the

potential need for an Integration Agency to support new migrants, as recommended by the Commission for Integration and Cohesion.

Available at:
www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/838994.pdf

CANADA

Newcomer and Racial Minority Perceptions of the Canadian Criminal Justice System: Results from a 2007 Toronto survey

In this paper Scot Wortley expands on a 2007 survey of immigrant perceptions in Toronto of the Canadian criminal justice system. Controlling for racial background and immigration status (time in Canada), this study considers responses from three major racial groups: white, black and Chinese. Through this look it is shown that perceptions of both the police and criminal courts vary – in some cases considerably – depending on racial background and immigration status.

Written for the inaugural Seminar for the Metropolis Justice, Policing and Security priority entitled *Building an Empirical Evidence Base*, this paper will be included in a publication forthcoming this winter.

Available at:
http://canada.metropolis.net/pdfs/wortley_JusticeSystem_e.pdf

AUSTRALIA

Updating the 1999 New Agenda for Multicultural Australia: Strategic directions for 2003–2006

One of the greatest strengths of our nation is our cultural diversity. The Government is committed to Multicultural Australia, with policies and programs that unite us as Australians working to advance Australia fair.

The key to the success of Australian multiculturalism is inclusiveness. Every Australian benefits from our diversity and all Australians have the right to be active and equal participants in Australian society, free to live their lives and maintain their cultural traditions.

Australia's Indigenous people and their culture have made and continue to make a unique contribution to this country. Their contribution together with the significant contributions of the early settlers and more recent migrants have helped build the nation we belong to today.

With 43% of the population born overseas or with at least one parent born overseas, and with some 200 languages between us, we have one of the most cosmopolitan populations in the world. Multiculturalism celebrates Australian traditions, recognizing that our culture is vibrant, multifaceted, living and constantly evolving. Cultural and linguistic diversity was a feature of life for the first Australians, well before European settlement. It remains a feature of modern Australian life, and it continues to give us distinct social, cultural and business advantages.

If we are to continue to reap the rewards of our diversity, it is important that policies and programs respond to the associated ongoing benefits and challenges.

The Commonwealth Government is committed to multicultural policies that maximize these benefits and address the challenges in order to build on Australia's achievements as a peaceful and prosperous nation. Its vision is of a vigorous, multicultural Australia, united by a shared future, an overriding commitment to our nation and its democratic institutions and values, and support for the rule of law, with English as a common language.

Available at:
www.immi.gov.au/media/publications/settle/_pdf/united_diversity.pdf

Public finances

SWEDEN

Guidelines for central government debt management.

The Government's debt policy stance remains firm under the decision on the guidelines for 2010. The debt shares will be kept the same as well as the other target values. The system of governance, however, will be adjusted in accordance with the amended decisions made in 2009.

Available at:
www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/13/52/56/645adf3b.pdf

SWEDEN

Globalization, the financial crisis and stabilization policies

The financial crisis, initially limited to the US housing market, has turned into a world-wide economic crisis. Business cycle forecasts have continuously been revised downwards. Negative growth rates and soaring unemployment rates are expected for almost all OECD countries. As a response to the crisis, monetary policy has been radically eased, including both provisions of liquidity and significant interest rate reductions.

Fiscal policy measures have also been implemented, albeit the extent and design have differed between countries. The global downturn has initiated a discussion concerning the need to redesign and globally coordinate stabilization policies. But what role can stabilization policy – fiscal and monetary policy – play in the current situation? And to what extent is globalization the cause of the current global turmoil? In *Globalization, the financial crisis and stabilization policies. Challenges for the future* three professors of

economics discuss the current financial crisis and the need and scope for monetary and fiscal policy. The report also analyses what mechanisms gave rise to the world-wide crisis and what reforms to financial regulation are needed in order to minimize the chances of similar crises in the future.

Available at:
www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/12/92/11/52fd3940.pdf

FRANCE

The Juppe-Rocard report: Investir pour l'avenir. Priorités stratégiques d'investissement et emprunt national

France to raise €35 billion 'grand loan'. The money is to be spent on universities, the green economy and high-tech to propel growth. France hopes to escape its year-long recession with the scheme that Juppe last week said should total €35 billion (\$52 billion) despite calls from some lawmakers for up to €100 billion to be raised. The Juppe-Rocard report zeroes in on seven priorities, with the lion's share – €16 billion – to be spent on universities and research, four billion on the digital economy and another €4.5 billion on developing green cities, according to details leaked in advance.

Among the 17 projects are plans to expand high-speed Internet and support innovative small businesses while France's cutting-edge aerospace and nuclear industries will also get a share.

"There are two ways to poorly prepare for the future," wrote Juppe and Rocard in the report. "One is to accumulate debts to finance operating expenditures and the second perhaps more important way is to forget to invest in sectors that drive the economy."

Of the €35 billion to be raised, €13 billion will come from the reimbursed bailout packages given to French banks with the remaining

20 billion to be raised on the financial markets. The total cost of the loan is expected to reach €60 billion. When Sarkozy announced the 'grand loan' in June 2009, he said funds could be raised through public subscription but the commission in the end recommended that markets and not households be tapped for the funds. The French have shown little enthusiasm for the scheme, with a recent poll revealing that 56% consider the loan "useless" compared to 27% who said they approved of the measure. The loan also faces resistance in Brussels, which has asked France to rein in spending and bring its deficit down to 3.0% of GDP by 2013. France's public deficit is on track to reach 8.5% of gross domestic product in 2010.

Socialist opposition leader Martine Aubry has dismissed Sarkozy's national loan as a publicity stunt, saying France will "be doing what it does every day and what all countries do, that is borrow from the financial markets."

Available at:
http://sciences.blogs.liberation.fr/files/emprunt_national_priorites_strategiques_d_investissement.pdf

Local government

DENMARK

Denmark has recently been through a process where the number of municipalities has been reduced, and the division of labour between the state, regions and municipalities has changed

At the annual opening of the Danish Parliament in October 2002, the Government announced that it would appoint a commission of experts (Public Sector Task Commission) to investigate whether the public sector structure met the

requirements of a modern society.

The commission accomplished its work throughout 2003 and released its recommendations in January 2004. Its report proposed six different administrative models, and most of them pointed towards larger municipalities. The model that was adopted has resulted in municipalities with at least 20,000 (preferably 30,000) citizens. Municipalities with less than 20,000 citizens were only accepted where a legally binding cooperation with a larger municipality was in place.

In the second half of 2004, all Danish municipalities were requested by the Government to decide which neighboring municipalities they wanted to merge with. The deadline for this decision was 1 January 2005. Thus, a decentralized process took place where municipalities were negotiating with their neighbours on the formation of new and larger municipalities.

The decentralized creation of the new municipalities was smoother and gave rise to fewer conflicts than expected. In only two instances, the formation of new municipalities was decided by the state. Many of the new municipalities are also larger than was expected at the beginning of the process.

32 of the 'old' municipalities did not merge with other municipalities; they all had more than 20,000 inhabitants, and most of them were located in the Copenhagen area. Out the 98 new municipalities, seven have less than 20,000 inhabitants. They are mostly smaller islands and have made cooperation agreements with neighboring municipalities.

Five New Regions

The Danish Government and Parliament also decided a change from 14 counties to five regions. Since 1 January 2007, the regions have been responsible for the hospitals, including health care services. Furthermore, the regions have a few

other tasks in the field of regional development, environment and public transport. The regions will not have the right to impose taxes, and the activities of the regions are paid by subsidies from the municipalities and the state.

Each of the five regions is led by a Regional Council with 41 members, elected by the people every four years.

Available at:
www.kl.dk/ImageVault/Images/id_38223/ImageVaultHandler.aspx

www.im.dk/publikationer/government_reform_in_brief/Kommunal_UK_screen.pdf

www.im.dk/publikationer/struktur_uk/SummaryGB.pdf

www.im.dk/publikationer/Municipalities/html/hele.pdf

FRANCE

La décentralisation (1789–2010)

La décentralisation vise à donner aux collectivités locales des compétences propres, distinctes de celles de l'État, à faire élire leurs autorités par la population et à assurer ainsi un meilleur équilibre des pouvoirs sur l'ensemble du territoire. La décentralisation rapproche le processus de décision des citoyens, favorisant l'émergence d'une démocratie de proximité.

La déconcentration est une notion bien distincte ; elle vise à améliorer l'efficacité de l'action de l'État en transférant certaines attributions de l'échelon administratif central aux fonctionnaires locaux, c'est à dire aux préfets, aux directeurs départementaux des services de l'État ou à leurs subordonnés.

Available at:
www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/decentralisation.asp

http://ambafrance-us.org/IMG/pdf/decentralisation_ang.pdf

FRANCE

State restructuring and decentralization dynamics in France: politics is the driving force

France is now widely known for having moved quite quickly away from being one of Europe's most centralized States to one in which regional but above all metropolitan political levels have acquired significant new strength and capacity. The simultaneity of this evolution with other processes such as globalization, state restructuring and European integration is a clear incentive to establish a link between the latter series of phenomenon and the former and thus to support the 'globalizing neo-liberalism' hypothesis.

Available at:
www.portedeurope.org/IMG/pdf/cahier_ville007.pdf

FRANCE

Decentralization in France: central steering, capacity building and identity construction

This article provides an overview on decentralization in France from three distinct conceptual lenses. It considers decentralization in France first as part of a wider process of state reform, an example of 'steering at a distance' drawn from a subset of the literature on governance. The second reading is of decentralization as part of an iterative process of local and regional capacity building. The third reading of decentralization, drawn from literature on new regionalism and minority nationalism, tests linkages between identity formation and meso-level political institutions. Although each hypothesis can draw some support from the evidence presented, the article concludes that capacity building captures the dynamic process unleashed by decentralization better than either central state steering or identity based mobilization.

Available at:

[http://db.foromez.it/fontinor.nsf/b3f0568a004094c0c1256f57003b7fa1/C080550F42F44F6CC12571A300392E65/\\$file/Decentralization%20in%20France_%20Central%20Steering,%20Capacity%20Building%20and%20Identity%20Construction.pdf](http://db.foromez.it/fontinor.nsf/b3f0568a004094c0c1256f57003b7fa1/C080550F42F44F6CC12571A300392E65/$file/Decentralization%20in%20France_%20Central%20Steering,%20Capacity%20Building%20and%20Identity%20Construction.pdf)

SWEDEN

Local income tax in Sweden: reform and continuity

The Swedish welfare state has its roots in the 1930s, when the Social Democrats first came to power (at the start of their 50 year period in office). It was after the Second World War, however, that what became known as the 'Swedish Model' emerged properly. The main features of this model were:

- high levels of welfare provision paid for through general taxation
- high rates of tax for both individual earners and companies
- uniform standards across the country based on the principles of equity and fairness,
- and an important role for local authorities in the delivery of these services.

Today, Sweden has:

- 290 municipalities (kommuner)
- 18 county councils (landsting) (which, confusingly, are also called 'regions' (län),
- two regions, Västra Götland and Skåne, and
- the island municipality of Gotland (which is an island region combining the functions of the county council and the municipality).

The municipalities and county councils are protected by constitutional laws, which guarantee their existence and recognize their right to take decisions. The two regional councils are directly elected and have responsibility for the major

part of the national government's regional development resources for the region. They also have responsibility for health care, which had previously been a function of the county council.

The setting up the regions meant the amalgamation of previously existing counties as well as municipal boundary changes. Västra Göteland region covers the area around Gothenburg and is really a large metropolitan region. Skåne is close to Denmark and its inhabitants have a long-established regional identity and culture close to Danish.

Another key development in recent years has been the creation of Regional Development Associations (regionförbund), inspired by a Finnish experiment along the same lines.

The RDAs are indirectly elected, drawing their members from county and municipal councils. There is no hierarchical relationship between the counties and regions on the one hand, and the municipalities on the other. There are also 21 county administrative boards, each with a governor, who is appointed by the central government, and an administrative board, whose members, since 2003, are nominated by the political parties and appointed by the central government. Previously, they had been appointed by the county councils and municipalities. The county administrative boards are the regional offices of the central state.

Available at:
www.local.odpm.gov.uk/finance/balance/bof20.pdf

SWEDEN

Local government in Sweden – organisation, activities and finance

We all come into contact with local authorities municipalities and county councils in our daily lives. We may do so by visiting a hospital,

taking a bus to work or leaving the children at day care.

Perhaps you have sometimes wondered who decides about the shape of local government services in your municipality or how municipalities and county councils finance their activities.

By the way, do you know how many local authorities there are in Sweden? Or what laws and regulations apply to local government activities?

You can get the answers to these and many other questions in this brochure, where you will find information about local authorities in Sweden and about local government finance.

Available at:
www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/03/86/64/58543c32.pdf

www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/02/95/35/ca584fee.pdf

Media policy

SWEDEN

Swedish Broadband Strategy

The Swedish Government presents a Broadband Strategy for Sweden that clarifies the policy focus: a broadband policy adapted to the situation and challenges we face. The Government is continuing its efforts to improve competition and conditions for market players through its broadband strategy.

The overall objective for Sweden is to have world-class broadband. A high usage of IT and the Internet is good for Sweden, in relation to growth, competitiveness and innovation. It contributes to the development of a sustainable society. It also helps in meeting challenges in the shape of increased globalization, climate change and an ageing population in a scarcely populated

country. To meet the challenges it is essential to have access to high-speed broadband throughout the country. That implies that ninety per cent of all households and businesses should have access to broadband at a minimum speed of 100 Mbps in 2020. Forty per cent should already have access to broadband at that speed by 2015. It is important that Swedish businesses and households in all parts of the country are able to benefit from the opportunities that access to powerful broadband gives. In order to change traditional working methods, enable development of new services and business models and new patterns of behaviour.

All households and businesses should also have good opportunities to use electronic public services with broadband access. As more and more services in society become digital, everyone must be given the opportunity to be connected. Everyday life should run smoothly: It is, in essence, a matter of democracy and rights.

The underlying principle is that electronic communication services and broadband are provided by the market. The Government should not control the market or technical development. Our task is to establish good market conditions and eliminate obstacles to development. This entails ensuring that there is a relevant regulation in place.

To meet the targets and providing the market with the necessary conditions to deliver services and to invest in broadband throughout the country, the Government proposes initiatives in several areas. These include providing good conditions for competition, a revised model for spectrum management and promoting investments in broadband in more remote areas. It is important that the Telecoms Package is implemented in Swedish legislation. The municipalities planning responsibility is clarified by strengthening the focus on electronic communications in the Plan-

ning and Building Act. The Government intends to initiate a Broadband Forum for collaboration and dialogue on the deployment of broadband. It is also proposed that the Swedish Post and Telecom Agency will be assigned to investigate how suitable frequency bands for electronic communications can be used for increased availability in areas that lack access to broadband or have broadband of low capacity and quality. The level of functional access to Internet within the universal service obligation will also be reviewed.

Available at:
www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/13/49/80/112394be.pdf

Methodological reports

Report on the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress

The Commission on the measurement of economic performance and social progress was created at the beginning of 2008 on French government's initiative.

Increasing concerns have been raised since a long time about the adequacy of current measures of economic performance, in particular those based on GDP figures. Moreover, there are broader concerns about the relevance of these figures as measures of societal well-being, as well as measures of economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Reflecting these concerns, President Sarkozy decided to create a Commission, to look at the entire range of issues. Its aim was to identify the limits of GDP as an indicator of economic performance and social progress, to consider additional information required for the production of a more relevant picture, to discuss how to present this infor-

mation in the most appropriate way, and to check the feasibility of measurement tools proposed by the Commission. Commission's work was not focused on France, nor on developed countries.

The Commission was chaired by Professor Joseph E. Stiglitz, Columbia University. Professor Amartya Sen, Harvard University, was Chair Adviser. Professor Jean-Paul Fitoussi, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, President of the Observatoire Français des Conjonctures Economiques (OFCE), was Coordinator of the Commission.

Available at:
www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/

New books

DAVID WILLETTS

The Pinch: How the baby boomers stole their children's future – and how they can give it back

Atlantic Books, ISBN: 9781848872318, February 2010

The baby boom of 1945–65 produced the biggest, richest generation that Britain has ever known. Today, at the peak of their power and wealth, baby boomers now run our country; by virtue of their sheer demographic power, they have fashioned the world around them in a way that meets all of their housing, healthcare and financial needs.

Willetts argues that if our political, economic and cultural leaders do not begin to discharge their obligations to the future, the young people of today will be taxed more, work longer hours for less money, have lower social mobility and live in a degraded environment in order to pay for their parents' quality of life. However, whilst the imbalance in the quality of life between the generations is becoming more

obvious, what is less certain is whether the older generation will be willing to make the sacrifices necessary for a more equal distribution.

David Willetts MP, is Shadow Secretary of State for Universities and Skills, Conservative Party

CHRISTIAN JOPPKE

Citizenship and Immigration

Polity Press, ISBN: 978074564235, January 2010

This incisive book provides a succinct overview of the new academic field of citizenship and immigration, as well as presenting a fresh and original argument about changing citizenship in our contemporary human rights era.

Instead of being nationally resilient or in 'postnational' decline, citizenship in Western states has continued to evolve, converging on a liberal model of inclusive citizenship with diminished rights implications and increasingly universalistic identities. This convergence is demonstrated through a sustained comparison of developments in North America, Western Europe and Australia.

Topics covered in the book include: recent trends in nationality laws; what ethnic diversity does to the welfare state; the decline of multiculturalism accompanied by the continuing rise of antidiscrimination policies; and the new state campaigns to 'upgrade' citizenship in the post-2001 period.

Sophisticated and informative, and written in a lively and accessible style, this book will appeal to upper-level students and scholars in sociology, political science, and immigration and citizenship studies.

Christian Joppke is Professor of Political Science at the American University of Paris

ROB GOFFEE, GARETH JONES

Clever: Leading Your Smartest, Most Creative People

Harvard Business School Press, ISBN-13: 978-1422122969, September 2009

Research shows that a handful of star performers create disproportionate amounts of value for their organizations. They aren't defined by their IQ or their academic credentials. And they aren't 'free-agent' types who create value on their own. Rather, they are highly talented, extraordinary thinkers who need their organizations' commercial and financial resources to fulfil their potential.

Leadership and change experts Rob Goffee and Gareth Jones call these invaluable individuals 'clevers'. They can be brilliant, difficult – and sometimes even dangerous. Your organization's competitiveness depends on how well you lead them, but traditional leadership strategies won't be effective.

In *Clever*, Goffee and Jones outline a set of unconventional guidelines for setting up your clevers – and your organization – for success. Based on extensive research inside international organizations in a wide range of industries, the authors identify common traits clevers share and decode the dynamics of clever teams. Through vivid real-world stories, they reveal the secrets to getting the most from clevers.

Rob Goffee is Professor of Organizational Behaviour at London Business School, where he teaches in the world-renowned Senior Executive Programme.

Gareth Jones is a Fellow of the Centre for Management Development at London Business School and a visiting professor at INSEAD, the international business school in Fontainebleau, France.

Συντακτική Επιτροπή

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Μαρία-Μαρίνα Κυριακοπούλου
Βαλεντίνα Τρικουνάκη

MARION FOURCADE

**Economists and Societies:
Discipline and Profession in the
United States, Britain and
France, 1890s to 1990s**

Princeton University Press, ISBN13:
978-0-691-11760-7, 2009

Economists and Societies is the first book to systematically compare the profession of economics in the United States, Britain and France, and to explain why economics, far from being a uniform science, differs in important ways among these three countries. Drawing on in-depth interviews with economists, institutional analysis, and a wealth of scholarly evidence, Marion Fourcade traces the history of economics in each country from the late nineteenth century to the present, demonstrating how each political, cultural, and institutional context gave rise to a distinct professional and disciplinary configuration. She argues that because the substance of political life varied from country to country, people's experience and understanding of

the economy, and their political and intellectual battles over it, crystallized in different ways – through scientific and mercantile professionalism in the United States, public-minded elitism in Britain, and statist divisions in France. Fourcade moves past old debates about the relationship between culture and institutions in the production of expert knowledge to show that scientific and practical claims over the economy in these three societies arose from different elites with different intellectual orientations, institutional entanglements, and social purposes.

Much more than a history of the economics profession, *Economists and Societies* is a revealing exploration of American, French, and British society and culture as seen through the lens of their respective economic institutions and the distinctive character of their economic experts.

Marion Fourcade is assistant professor of sociology at the University of California, Berkeley.



Ένωση Πολιτών για την ΠΑΡΕΜΒΑΣΗ

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ΤΙ ΕΙΝΑΙ Η ΠΑΡΕΜΒΑΣΗ

Η Ένωση Πολιτών για την ΠΑΡΕΜΒΑΣΗ είναι ένα μη κερδοσκοπικό, μη κομματικό σωματείο πολιτών, που ιδρύθηκε τον Ιούνιο του 1995. Σκοπός της Ένωσης είναι η προώθηση του ουσιαστικού εκδημοκρατισμού της χώρας μέσα στα πλαίσια της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης πράγμα που μπορεί να συμβεί μόνο μέσα από την αναζωογόνηση της ατροφικής στην Ελλάδα κοινωνίας πολιτών. Γι' αυτό κεντρικό ρόλο στις δραστηριότητες μας παίζει η προώθηση και προστασία των πολιτών απέναντι σε ένα κράτος που τους σέβεται ελάχιστα. Πιστεύουμε όμως ότι και η οργανωμένη κοινωνία πολιτών έχει ανεξάρτητες ευθύνες και υποχρεώσεις για την πρόοδο της χώρας.