Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>achievement/risk taking</th>
<th>consolidation measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>administrative elites see top executives</td>
<td>cutback strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agencification</td>
<td>personal attitudes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Austria</td>
<td>political hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as core component of NPM</td>
<td>preference for hierarchical values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Denmark</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Estonia</td>
<td>public administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe comparison</td>
<td>as legalistic culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Finland</td>
<td>life-long tenure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in France</td>
<td>public administration reforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Germany</td>
<td>agencification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Hungary</td>
<td>importance of trends at policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Ireland</td>
<td>field level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Italy</td>
<td>low autonomy and low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Lithuania</td>
<td>managerialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the Netherlands</td>
<td>summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Norway</td>
<td>262–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Portugal</td>
<td>transparency and open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Spain</td>
<td>government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Sweden</td>
<td>Wirkungsorientierung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the UK</td>
<td>43, 48–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as reform trend across policy areas</td>
<td>public management performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Austria</td>
<td>265–6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Denmark</td>
<td>result-orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Estonia</td>
<td>49–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Finland</td>
<td>role perceptions/identities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in France</td>
<td>27, 47–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Germany</td>
<td>use of management tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Hungary</td>
<td>46–9, 57,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Ireland</td>
<td>224, 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Italy</td>
<td>values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Lithuania</td>
<td>public services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the Netherlands</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Norway</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Portugal</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Spain</td>
<td>autonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Sweden</td>
<td>in Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>balance with central control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxon countries</td>
<td>in Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as open to NPM reforms</td>
<td>in France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradition characterized by</td>
<td>in Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>view of public service motivation</td>
<td>in Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see also UK</td>
<td>in Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>in Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coordination</td>
<td>in Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decentralization</td>
<td>in Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activities</td>
<td>in Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effects of NPM</td>
<td>in Sweden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gerhard Hammerschmid, Steven Van de Walle, Rhys Andrews and Philippe Bezes - 9781783475407
Downloaded from Elgar Online at 02/01/2019 10:11:43PM via free access
Public administration reforms in Europe

bureaucracy
effectiveness as lead value for 29
management techniques’
compatibility 102
reduction
in Austria 43–4
in Denmark 122
in Estonia 88
Europe comparison 262
in Finland 131–3
in France 56
in Germany 67
in Hungary 99–100, 102–3
in Ireland 145
in Italy 189, 191
in Lithuania 107–9, 112–13
in the Netherlands 75–6
in Norway 153–4, 158–9
in Portugal 195–8, 203
as reform trend across policy areas
268–9
in Spain 209, 214
in Sweden 164
in the UK 175, 180
Weberian
hierarchy based on 29
importance of 2, 256

Central and Eastern European (CEE)
countries
borrowing from other traditions 261
performance management 105–6
role perceptions 27–8
value trade-offs 29–31
work values 32
see also Estonia; Hungary;
Lithuania; Serbia
citizen orientation vs. customer focus
30–31
citizen participation
in Austria 43–4
in Denmark 122
in Estonia 88
Europe comparison 262
in Finland 132
in France 56, 60
in Germany 67
in Hungary 99–100, 103
in Ireland 145
in Italy 189, 191
in Lithuania 108, 112
in the Netherlands 75
in Norway 153, 158
as NPG reform 266, 269
in Portugal 197
as reform trend across policy areas
267–9
in Spain 209, 213–14
in Sweden 164
in the UK 175–6, 180
civil servants see top executives
Ccobra survey 13–15
COCOPS research project
advantages of survey 23, 220, 271
aims of 2, 4–5, 7, 14
equivalence, problem of 15–17
funded by European Commission 7
and heterogeneity 275–8
institutions involved in 7–8
organisation of 18–21
organisational and demographic
characteristics of sample 21–2
policy area performance 269–70
public administration reform trends
across Europe 261–5
public management performance
across Europe 265–6
and reform paradigms 274–5
related projects 7
response rates, by country 21
study of fiscal consolidation
following economic crisis 232,
235–42
top executives
aims of 29–31
drivers of 31–4
patterns found 36–7
perceptions of coordination in
central government 245–57
personal attitudes of 34–6
role perceptions 26–8
studying 14–15
value of perceptions and attitudes
of 17–18
use for future public administration
research 278–80
use of management tools 220–222,
228
see also individual countries
collaboration and cooperation
Index

coordination
analytical framework 245–7
implications 254, 256–7
as ‘philosopher’s stone’ for
government 244
quality 250–252
reforms, hierarchy and networks 248–50
relations between culture,
mechanisms and quality
252–5
and role identification 248
types of 246–7
vertical and horizontal dimensions 244–5
customer focus
vs. citizen orientation 30–31
Europe comparison 262–3
as reform trend across policy areas 267–9
in the UK 179
customers, treating service users as
in Austria 44
in Denmark 122
in Estonia 88
in Finland 131–2
in France 56
in Germany 67
in Hungary 99
in Ireland 145
in Italy 189
in Lithuania 108–9
in the Netherlands 75–6
in Norway 153–4
in Portugal 195, 197
as reform trend across policy areas 268–70
in Spain 208–9
in Sweden 163–4
in UK 174–6, 181
cooperation see collaboration and
coopration
Coordinating for Cohesion in the
Public Sector of the Future see
COCOPS research project
in Austria 44
within coordination reforms 248, 251, 253
in Denmark 122–3
in Estonia 87–9
Europe comparison 262–3
in Finland 131–3
in France 55–6
in Germany 66–7
in Hungary 99
impact of fiscal crisis on 240
in Ireland 145–6
in Italy 189
in Lithuania 107–8
in the Netherlands 75–6
in Norway 153
as NPG reform 260, 266, 270, 274
in Portugal 196–7
as reform trend across policy areas 267–70
in Spain 209–10
in Sweden 164–5, 167, 169–70
in the UK 175–6
contracting out
in Austria 43–4
as core component of NPM 98, 123, 176, 188, 208, 275
in Denmark 122–3, 127
in Estonia 88
Europe comparison 262, 264
in Finland 131–3
in France 55–6, 60
in Germany 67
in Hungary 98–100
in Ireland 145
in Italy 188–9
in Lithuania 108
in the Netherlands 75–6
in Norway 153–4
in Portugal 195, 197
as reform trend across policy areas 268–70
in Spain 208–9
in Sweden 163–4
in UK 174–6, 181
Denmark
development towards Neo-Weberian
state 119–20, 271
development towards Neo-Weberian
state 119–20, 127
decentralization of staffing and
financial decisions 126
impact of fiscal crisis
consolidation measures 236–7
cutback strategies 77–8, 233
performance information 239
reforms 124
cooperation see collaboration and
coopration
Coordinating for Cohesion in the
Public Sector of the Future see
COCOPS research project

Gerhard Hammerschmid, Steven Van de Walle, Rhys Andrews and Philippe Bezes - 9781783475407
Downloaded from Elgar Online at 02/01/2019 10:11:43PM
via free access
Public administration reforms in Europe

network arrangements 250
personal attitudes 35
public administration reforms
commitment to 225–6
modernized and dynamic
126–8
pursuance of 120–121
and rising importance of Digital
Era Governance 121–4
Scandinavian tradition 261
summary 262, 264
public management performance
265–6
role perceptions 27
use of management tools 124–6,
224–5, 228
value for money strategy 121–2
values
public service 30–31
work 33
Digital Era Governance (DEG)
combination with concept of
Neo-Weberian State 119–20
impact on public organizations in
Denmark 127–8
rising importance of 122–3
digital government see e-government
downsizing
back office functions, through
Europe 235, 237, 240
in Denmark 122–3
in Estonia 88
Europe comparison 262–4
in Finland 131–2
in France 55–7, 60–61
in Germany 65, 67, 70
in Hungary 98–100
importance of 43–4
in Ireland 144–6, 149
in Italy 188–9
in Lithuania 107–9
in the Netherlands 73–5
in Norway 151, 153–4
as NPM trend 270, 275–6
in Portugal 197
as reform trend across policy areas
267–70
in Spain 209
in Sweden 164
in the UK 175–6, 178
e-government
in Austria 44
in Denmark 120–122, 126–8
in Estonia 87–9
Europe comparison 262–3
in Finland 131–3
in France 55–6, 59
in Germany 65–7
in Hungary 99
in Ireland 145
in Italy 188–9
in Lithuania 107–8
in the Netherlands 75–6
in Norway 153–4
as NPG reform 274
in Portugal 196–7, 202
as reform trend across policy areas
268–9
in Spain 208–9
in Sweden 164–7
in the UK 175
trepreneurial potential 34–7
equivalence
population 16–17
procedural/measurement 16
terminology and labels 15–16
Estonia
coordination 248, 252–3
decentralization of staffing and
financial decisions 91–2
decentralized
human resource management 92
implementation of reforms 94
public administration 86
impact of fiscal crisis
consolidation measures 236–7
cutback strategies 233
on reforms 87
network arrangements 250
personal attitudes 35
private sector experience 22
public administration reforms
country differences 274
implementation and main actors
90–91
multiple initiatives 87–90
outcomes and implications
93–4
summary 262–4
three waves of 85–7
Index

public management performance 265–6
role
identification 248
perceptions 27
use of management tools 85, 91–3, 224, 227
values
public service 30–31
work 32–3
EUPAN (European Public Administration Network) 4, 109, 202, 220
European Administrative Space 5, 12
extrinsic motivation 31–3, 37
female response rates 21
Finland
coordination 248, 252–3
decentralization of staffing and financial decisions 134–6
impact of fiscal crisis
consolidation measures 236–7
cutback strategies 233
performance information 239
network arrangements 250
personal attitudes 35
public administration reforms
active, top-down policies 131–4
commitment to NPM 29, 225
governmental steering 129–30
outcomes and implications 137–8
summary 262–4
role perceptions 27
state administration 130–131
use of management tools 131–2, 134–6, 224–5
values
public service 30
work 33
fiscal crisis
consolidation measures 234–7
cutback strategies 232–4, 241–2
diversity of government responses 231–2, 241
effects on public management and decision-making 237–40
extent of, Europe-wide 231
in Ireland
extent of, and response to 140
influence of, and path dependence 144, 241
reforms in time of crisis 141–4, 148–9
flexible employment
as core component of NPM 176, 208
in Denmark 122
in Estonia 88
Europe comparison 262
in Finland 131–3
in France 55–6
in Germany 67
in Hungary 99–100
in Ireland 145
in Italy 188–9
in Lithuania 108
in the Netherlands 75–6
in Norway 44, 153–4
in Portugal 197
in Spain 208–9
in Sweden 164
in the UK 175–6
France
coordination 248–9, 251–3
decentralization
of financial decisions 58–9
policies 54
of staffing decisions 58
gradual modes of change 52–3, 61
impact of fiscal crisis
consolidation measures 236–7
cutback strategies 55, 233–4
negative growth 231
performance information 239
legalistic and traditional public administrations 274
LOLF (Loi organique relative aux lois de finances) 54–5, 57
Napoleonic tradition 53, 260, 264
personal attitudes 35
political-administrative institutions, multiple nexus of 53
political hierarchy 250
preference for hierarchical values 30, 249
private sector experience 22
public administration reforms and cost-cutting 77
downsizing, mergers, transparency and citizen participation
importance of 54, 56, 61, 263–4, 271
mixed perceptions of effects of 59–60
openness to NPM 29, 54, 61
scale of activity 277
strong, top-down implementation of 61, 134
summary 262–3
trajectory of 54–5
use of management tools 57–9, 224
public management performance 265–6, 271
RGPP (Révision Générale des Politiques Publiques) 54–6, 59
role perceptions 27
similarities to Germany 226
values
public services 30
work 33

Germany
administrative system 64–6, 277
coordination quality 251–3
decentralization of staffing and financial decisions 69
as decentralized system 64, 66
impact of fiscal crisis
centralisation of organisation-level decision-making 239
consolidation measures 236–7
cutback strategies 233–4, 242
negative growth 231
as latecomer to public management reform 63
network arrangements 250
organicism tradition 260
personal attitudes 35–6
preference for hierarchical values 279
private sector experience 22
public management performance 265
reforms
openness to NPM 29
outcomes and implications 70–71
perceived as partial and insufficient 66–8
priorities in line with European developments 66
summary 262, 264
role perceptions 27
similarities to France 226
use of management tools 57, 65, 68–70, 224–7
values
public service 30
work 33
governance
e-governance 87, 89, 91, 269
Finland's system of 130
hierarchical vs. market models 29–31
Hungary's system of 97–8
model for public service reform 143
moving towards networked 74–8
multilevel, within Germany 277
network-based 256, 274
Proporz system 42, 48
between strategy and trust 48–9
Sweden's system of 163
see also Digital Era Governance
hierarchical arrangements 246, 249–50, 254, 256–7
hierarchical values 29–31, 36–7, 279
Hungary
coordination 248–9
decentralization
of decision responsibilities 102
of staffing and financial decisions 100–101
FIDESZ 96, 98, 103–4
impact of fiscal crisis
consolidation measures 236–7
cutback strategies 233
negative growth 231
as Neo-Weberian state 98
network arrangements 250–253
personal attitudes 35–6
public administration reforms
commitment to 227
country differences 274
outcomes and implications 102–4
role of politics in 276
summary 262–4
top-down implementation of 134
trends and dynamics 98–100
public management performance 265
role perceptions 27
unique state structure 96–8
use of management tools 100–102, 224
values
  public service 30–31
  work 32–3
internal locus of control 34–5
interpersonal trust 35–6
intrinsic motivation 31–3, 37
Ireland
  coordination 249–53
decentralization of staffing and financial decisions 147
impact of fiscal crisis
  bail-out 231, 240–241
  consolidation measures 276
cutback strategies 77, 233
extent, and response to 140
negative growth 231
and path dependence 144
performance information 239
power of ministry of finance 239
network arrangements 250
personal attitudes 35
public administration reforms
  commitment to 225
  influence of fiscal crisis and path dependence 144, 241
strong, top-down implementation of 134
summary 262–3
in time of fiscal crisis 141–4, 148–9
views on main dimensions of 144–6
public management performance 265
rise and fall of economy 140
role perceptions 27
use of management tools 146–8, 224–5
values
  public service 30–31
  work 32–3
Italy
  coordination 248–53
decentralization of staffing and financial decisions 188
decentralized public collective bargaining system 187
impact of fiscal crisis
  conflicts between organisational units 240
  consolidation measures 236
cutback strategies 233–4
negative growth 231
performance information 239
receipt of financial assistance 241
personal attitudes 35–6
politico-administrative context
  185–6, 192
public administration reforms
  commitment to 226
  and diffusion of managerial tools 187–92
  Napoleonic tradition 260
openness to NPM 29, 61
summary 262
public management performance 265
role perceptions 27–8
stronghold of internal administrative hierarchy 249
values
  public service 30
  work 33
summary 262–3
in time of fiscal crisis 141–4, 148–9
views on main dimensions of 144–6
joined-up government 28, 73, 94, 244
legalistic culture/tradition
  in Austria 41–2, 50, 274–5
  in France 53, 274
  in Germany 64–6, 274–5
  in Hungary 100, 274
  in Spain 206, 274
life-long tenure 42, 64
Lithuania
  coordination 248–53
decentralization of staffing and financial decisions 110
impact of fiscal crisis
  consolidation measures 236
cutback strategies 233
performance information 239
performance management 105–8, 111–14, 227
personal attitudes 35
public administration reforms outcomes and implications 112–14
summary 262–4 and their perception 107–8
public administration system 106–7 public management performance 265–6 role perceptions 27 use of management tools 105–6, 109–14, 224, 227 values public service 30–31 work 32–3


mergers in Austria 43–4 in Denmark 122 in Estonia 87–90 Europe comparison 262 in Finland 131–2 in France 55–7, 60–61, 277 in Germany 66–7 in Hungary 99–100 in Ireland 145 in Italy 189 in Lithuania 108 in the Netherlands 75 in Norway 153–4 as NPM reform 270 in Portugal 197–8 as reform trend across policy areas 268–70 in Spain 209 in Sweden 164–5 in the UK 175

Napoleonic countries as more resistant to public management reform 264, 271 political and administrative hierarchy 250, 256 possible impact of NPG reforms 261 public administration associated with 259, 261 public management performance 265–6, 271 tradition characterized by 260 see also France; Italy; Portugal; Spain

Neo-Weberianism as blend of legalistic, Weberian culture with managerial elements 50
Denmark’s development of 119–21, 127–8
features of 98, 177
in France 52
in Hungary 98
importance in Austria 45, 50
in Ireland 146, 149
in Italy 185, 192
in Norway 159
as reform paradigm 3, 274–5
Netherlands
agencification 54
coordination 248–53
decentralization
of executive functions of ministries 74
of financial decisions 79
of staffing decisions 79–80
decentralized state structure 6, 73–4, 81
impact of fiscal crisis
consolidation measures 237
cutback strategies 233–4, 242
performance information 239
non-profit work experience 22
organicist tradition 260
personal attitudes 35–6
public management performance 265–6
quangos (ZBOs) 73–4
reforms
committal to NPM 225
country differences 29–30, 274
demanding 77
frequent, intensive and incremental 73–4
outcomes and implications 80–81
public administration 74–8
summary 262–4
role
identification 248
perceptions 27
use of management tools 75, 78–81, 224–5
values
public service 30
work 33
New Public Governance (NPG)
features of 270
in Germany 70–71
in Ireland 149
in Napoleonic, organicist and Anglo-Saxon countries 261
as reform paradigm 3, 259–60, 274–5
reforms across policy areas 266, 269, 271, 279–80
New Public Management (NPM)
in Austria 42, 45, 48, 50
characterized by disaggregation of policymaking from management 244
conditions for diffusion of practices associated with 276
core components of 98, 123, 145, 176, 188, 208
in Denmark 120–121, 123, 126–7
in Estonia 89, 93–4, 227
in France 54, 56
in Germany 64–6, 70–71
in Hungary 98, 227
in Ireland 144–5
in Italy 188, 191
as major reform trend in Western administration 240
management instruments 219, 225, 228
in the Netherlands 225
in Norway 156–7, 159
in Sweden 169–70, 225
in the UK 177–81, 225
managerialist doctrine of 144
as part of coordination landscape of Europe 257
and quality and efficiency 31
as reform paradigm 2–3, 259–60, 269, 274–5
reforms
assessing impact of 7, 151, 250
avenues for future research 278–80
convergence and divergence in 5–6
countries open to 29
in Lithuania 105–8, 111
in Norway 152, 154, 159–60, 225
and performance 266–7
pioneered in the UK 175
by policy area 269–71
in Portugal 195–8, 203
in Sweden 163–4, 167
Public administration reforms in Europe

uptake by Napoleonic, organicist and Anglo-Saxon countries 261
and sigma-type values 29
in Spain 207–8
in Sweden 163, 165–6
treatment of citizens 207
in the UK 174, 176, 228
use of concept in survey 16
new services
in Austria 44
in Denmark 122
in Estonia 88
Europe comparison 262, 264
in Finland 131–2
in France 55–6, 60
in Germany 67
in Hungary 99–100
in Ireland 145
in Italy 189
in Lithuania 108–9
in the Netherlands 75
in Norway 153
in Portugal 197
as reform trend across policy areas 268
in Spain 209
in Sweden 164
in the UK 175–6
Norway
collaborative political-administrative relations 277
coordination 249–53
decentralization
of staffing and financial decisions 156–7
as state combining political and administrative 152
impact of fiscal crisis
centralisation of organisation-level decision-making 239
consolidation measures 236–7
negative growth 231
power of ministry of finance 239
implementation of NPM 155–7, 225
personal attitudes 35–6
private sector experience 22
public administration reforms country differences 274
outcomes and implications 157–60
as reluctant to reform 151–3
retaining effective public sector 154
Scandinavian tradition 261
successful, substantive yet partial 155
summary 262, 264
well-off, transparent and digitalized 153–4
public management performance 265–6
role perceptions 27
use of management tools 155–7, 159–60, 224–5
values
public service 30
work 33
NPG see New Public Governance
NPM see New Public Management

Norway

Oblimin rotation 31–2, 34
OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
approach to studying public administration reforms 17
on Danish economy 120
on expenditure reductions 237
Finnish reforms following those of 134
on Germany 63
Government at a Glance 4, 13, 80
promotion of management tools 220, 222
public governance review
of Estonia 87–90, 92–3, 136
of Finland 137–8
report on Ireland 141–2
on revenue enhancing measures 234–5
share of female respondents 21
on staff layoffs 236
on use of performance-related pay in the Netherlands 79
open government see transparency and open government
Orbán administration 96–8, 100–102, 104
organicist countries 260–261
see also Germany; the Netherlands
outcome orientation see *Wirkungsorientierung*
outcomes focus see results focus

parochialism 13
partnerships
in Austria 44
in Denmark 122
in Estonia 88–9, 93
Europe comparison 262
in Finland 131–3
in France 56
in Germany 67
in Hungary 99–100
in Ireland 145
in Italy 189
in Lithuania 108–9
in the Netherlands 75
in Norway 153
in Portugal 195–8
as reform trend across policy areas 268–9
in Spain 209
in Sweden 164
in the UK 175–6
path dependence 144
performance management
in Austria 46–7
in Denmark 120, 125–6
across Europe 265–6
in Finland 129, 134–8
in France 57–8, 61
in Germany 64, 70
in Italy 187
in Lithuania 105–8, 111–14, 227
in Norway 152, 157
in Sweden 162, 166–70
personal attitudes 34–6
Portugal
coordination 248–53
decentralization
  of staffing and financial decisions 200–201
territorial 194
impact of fiscal crisis
bail-out 231
consolidation measures 236–7
cutback strategies 77, 233–4, 276
power of ministry of finance 239
power of politicians 239
personal attitudes 35–6
public administration reforms
commitment to 226, 228
Napoleonic tradition and
  managerialist agenda 194–6
outcomes and implications 201–3
summary 262–3
top-down, cost-cutting oriented,
  fairly unsuccessful 198–200, 203
trends 196–8
public management performance 265–6
role
  identification 248
  perceptions 27
stronghold of internal administrative
  hierarchy 249
use of management tools 200–201,
  203, 224, 227
values
  public service 30
  work 33
post-NPM reforms
argument on agency performance 112
components of 151, 176, 240, 245, 257
in Estonia 94
in Germany 66
in Lithuania 107, 109
main focus of 244–5
in Norway 151, 159
as part of coordination landscape of
  Europe 257
second and third generation 3
see also New Public Governance
privatization
in Austria 44
as core component of NPM 123,
  145, 176, 188, 208
in Denmark 120, 122–3, 127
in Estonia 86, 88, 90
Europe comparison 262–4
in France 55–6
in Germany 65, 67
in Hungary 98–100
in Ireland 145
in Italy 188–9
in Lithuania 108
Public administration reforms in Europe

- in the Netherlands 75–6
- in Norway 151–4, 159
- in Portugal 195–8
- as reform trend across policy areas 268–70
- in Spain 206–10
- in Sweden 164, 167
- in the UK 175–6, 178, 181

Proporz system 42, 48

Public administration (PA)
- comparative research in 12–14
- perspectives for future 278–80
- in coordination landscape of Europe 257
- development from unitary 259–60
- moving forward 23
- in Napoleonic countries 259, 261

Public administration reforms
- avenues for future research 278–80
- convergence and divergence in European 5–6, 266–71, 273, 275, 278–9
- evaluation limitations 4–5
- heterogeneity among 275–8
- kaleidoscope of 273
- and outcomes 259–60, 270–271
- paradigms 2–3, 259–60, 269, 274–5
- and performance
  - across Europe 260–261
  - across policy areas 266–7
- performance management 265–6
- policy area performance 269–70
- trends
  - across Europe 261–5
  - across policy areas 267–9
- use of top executives in studies 1

Public management
- effects of fiscal crisis on patterns of 237–40
- hybrid 47–8, 50
- performance 265–6
- reforms
  - in Denmark 120–121
  - and performance across policy areas 266–7
  - trends across policy areas 267–9
- research project see COCOPS research project
- theory and practice of 259–60
- tools 219–21, 227
- public sector executives see top executives
- public service motivation (PSM) 13, 31–3
- public services, priorities for 29–31

Results focus
- in Austria 43–5
- in Denmark 119, 122, 125
- in Estonia 88
- Europe comparison 262–4, 275
- in Finland 131–3
- in France 55–6
- in Germany 67
- in Hungary 98–100
- in Ireland 145
- in Italy 189
- in Lithuania 107–8
- in the Netherlands 75
- in Norway 153, 157
- as NPM reform 56, 107, 275
- in Portugal 196–8, 200–201, 203
- as reform trend across policy areas 267–70
- in Spain 209
- in Sweden 164
- in the UK 175–6
- role perceptions/identities 26–8, 47–8, 246

Sarkozy, President 54–7, 61

Scandinavian countries
- as affected by managerial reforms 225
- Estonia’s position 86
- female response rates 21
- internal coordination 252
- interpersonal trust 36
- NPM adopted by 259–60
- pattern of divergence 277
- public administration performance 113, 265–6, 271
- tradition characterized by 261
- view of public service motivation 32
- work values 33
- see also Denmark; Finland; Norway; Sweden
- Schwartz’ value circle 34–5
### Serbia
- Coordination and political coherence: 251–3
- Impact of fiscal crisis:
  - Consolidation measures: 237
  - Cutback strategies: 233
- As latecomer to public management reforms: 227
- Network arrangements: 250
- Personal attitudes: 35
- Political hierarchy: 250
- Public administration reforms: 262, 264
- Public management performance: 265
- Response rates to COCOPS research project: 21
- Role perceptions: 27
- Stronghold of internal administrative hierarchy: 249
- Use of management tools: 224, 227
  - Values:
    - Public service: 30–31
    - Work: 32–3

### Spain
- Coordination: 248–53
- Decentralization:
  - Management tool: 210
  - Of staffing and financial decisions: 211–12
- As decentralized state: 206
- Impact of fiscal crisis:
  - Consolidation measures: 236–7
  - Cutback strategies: 77, 233–4, 276
  - Negative growth: 231
  - Power of politicians: 239
  - Pursuit of radical austerity: 205
  - Receipt of financial assistance: 241
- Personal attitudes: 35–6
- Politico-administrative context: 206–7, 274
- Public administration reforms:
  - Little visible change: 207–9
  - Outcomes and implications: 212–15
  - Slow pace of: 205
  - Summary: 262–3
- Public management performance: 265–6
- Role perceptions: 27
- Stronghold of internal administrative hierarchy: 249
- Use of management tools: 57, 210–212, 224, 226–8
- Values:
  - Public service: 30
  - Work: 33
- State provision, expansion into new areas: see new services

### Sweden
- Administrative model: 162–3
- Coordination: 248–53
- Decentralization of staffing and financial decisions: 168
- Decentralized:
  - Human resource management: 225
  - Unitary parliamentary state: 162, 167
- Impact of fiscal crisis:
  - Centralisation of decision-making: 239
  - Centralisation of organisation-level decision-making: 239
  - Consolidation measures: 236
  - Cutback strategies: 233
  - Performance information and budgetary units: 239
  - Power of ministry of finance: 239
- Managerialism: 162–4, 167–9
- Personal attitudes: 35
- Private sector experience: 22
- Public administration reforms:
  - Commitment to: 226, 277
  - As follower of NPM reforms: 163
  - Outcomes and implications: 169–70
  - Summary: 262, 264
  - Trends: 164–7
- Public management performance: 265–6
- Role:
  - Identification: 248
  - Perceptions: 27
- Use of management tools: 167–70, 224–5, 277
- Values:
  - Public service: 30
  - Work: 33
- Top executives:
  - Aims for public services: 29–31
  - Patterns found: 36–7
  - Personal attitudes: 34–6
Public administration reforms in Europe

role perceptions 26–8
sample characteristics
  education 21–2
  employment 22
  policy fields 22
  response rates 21
  work place longevity 22
studying 14–15
  problem of equivalence 15–17
value of perceptions and attitudes
  17–18
work values 31–4
transparency and open government
  in Austria 44
  in Denmark 122–3
  in Estonia 86–8
Europe comparison 262–4
  in Finland 131–3
  in France 56
  in Germany 66–7, 70
  in Hungary 99–100, 103
  in Ireland 145, 148
  in Italy 187–9, 191
  in Lithuania 107–8, 112
  in the Netherlands 75, 81
  in Norway 153–4, 158–9
as NPG reform 260, 274, 279
in Portugal 196–8
as reform trend across policy areas
  269–70
in Spain 209–10, 213–14
in Sweden 164–6, 169
in the UK 175–6, 180
UK (United Kingdom)
  coordination 28, 249–53
decentralization of staffing and
  financial decisions 178–9
impact of fiscal crisis
  consolidation measures 236–7
  cutback strategies 233–4
negative growth 231
performance information 239
‘Next Steps’ model 120, 188
personal attitudes 35
private sector experience 22
public management performance
  265–6
public services in 173–4
reforms
  Anglo-Saxon tradition 260–261
  commitment to 226, 264
country differences 274
outcomes and implications
  179–81
perceptions of 174–7
strong, top-down implementation
  of 134
retrenchment trend 206
role perceptions 27
use of management tools 79, 148,
  177–81, 224
values
  public service 30–31
  work 32–3
values
  hierarchical 29–31, 36–7, 279
  market 29–31, 36, 279
  personal 34–6
  Schwartz’ value circle 34–5
  value trade-offs 29–31
  work 31–4
Weberianism 2–3, 41, 70–71, 192, 256,
  274–5
see also public administration
Wirkungsorientierung (outcome
  orientation) 43, 48–9
work values 31–4
World Bank’s Worldwide Governance
  Indicators 4, 126, 169