

Abstracts

A new theory of the state? Patterns in the development of Danish systems of control

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The development in Danish state control systems is analyzed on the basis of three concepts: bureaucratization, marketization and networks. Four empirical forms of control are discussed: market, quasi-market, management and re-bureaucratization, and a number of examples are discussed in the light of Danish orientation towards *New Public Management*. However, the development is ambiguous in theoretical terms and contains several theoretical contradictions. Conceptually, networks based on governance theory seem to form the best starting point for analysis of contemporary trends in control systems. In the light of the extensive use of networks, a reformulation of state theory is called for, and a normative basis for research in public administration control is warranted.

Management or time theft? Governing caseworker's assessments through administrative procedures

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A management trend has hit the public sector. Central government is trying to manage human service delivery by regulating administrative procedures for the gatekeepers of the welfare state – the caseworkers granting benefits and defining obligations for citizens.

This paper offers an explanation as to why central government chooses to govern frontline caseworkers through administrative procedures, and how it is affecting frontline caseworker's decision making. As an example of governmental administrative procedures the Dialogue Guide is analyzed. It is a tool used for assessing the working capability of unemployed. The conclusions drawn are that the Dialogue Guide affects the match categorization of unemployed, but not the measures taken to get unemployed in jobs and that the administrative procedures contributes to changing the caseworkers role from being both about assessment and motivation to mainly assessment.

Between exclusion and inclusion: A network management perspective on The Liberal-Conservative Government and third sector housing

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Housing Policy is a controversial issue. This article explores the Danish Liberal-Conservative Government's network governance strategies in third-sector housing by analyzing the following question: *How can the Liberal-Conservative coalition government's network governance be characterized in relation to two reform proposals and what consequences have the strategies in relation to transformation of the proposal into law?* Theoretically the point of departure is the literature on network governance. The analysis is centred on the network governance stra-

tegies deployed by the government with regard to the Danish version of a »right to buy« (2001-2004) and a reform on financing in third sector housing (2006-2009). The analysis shows that exclusion has been a dominating strategy in the first case while inclusion has been a dominating strategy in the latter. The consequences of these different strategies are then discussed in relation to the liberal-government's steering capacity of the sector and in relation to the literature on network governance.

Less risk averse? Risk management in the European Commission

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International organizations constitute an important element in the governance environment of states, not least in Europe. States aim at controlling international organizations. In some areas they hold direct formal authority but in others they do not. The question then arises how states control international organizations when they hold no formal powers? The article addresses this question. By looking at how the member states of the EU influences a specific personnel management policy in the European Commission, the Commission 2005 risk-strategy, it is shown how indirect power and the perceived consequences of a scandal among Commission

officials can be used to limit the managerial room of maneuver of the organization.

Competent or combattant?

Patient self-management courses as a managerial challenge in health care

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The article discusses the new types of steering, brought about by an increasing focus on the patient in health care, and the steering challenges involved in this development. The starting point is that »the patient« in health political rhetoric's increasingly is addressed not only as the object of steering initiatives, but also as an actor from who steering is expected. Empirically the paper focuses on the »Chronic Disease Self-Management Program«, an American patient education program which Danish municipalities have offered to chronically ill since 2006. The paper analyses how the program configures »the patient« as a competent and pro-active decision maker within the health care system and how the participants of the program interacts with this patient configuration. On this basis it is discussed whether and how the changed role of the patient possibly challenges and transforms the established steering model within the Danish health care system.