# Introduction to Public Policy

Week 8

Problem Identification

Theodolou & Kofinis, pp. 99-114.

Knill & Tosun, pp. 97-120.

# Problem Identification: A Causal Story

- (1) Identifies harm
- (2) Describes what causes them
- (3) Assigns blame to those causing them
- (4) Claims that the government is responsible for stopping them

# Problem Definition: A Highly Contested Process

- There are many different ways in which one and the same issue can be defined.
- The actor proposing the first definition of the problem has a strategic advantage, i.e. a first-mover advantage.
  - Alternative definitions need to discredit the first definition
- A battle between expanders and containers in which the expanders must redefine the issue so that the public, who previously did not care about it, now become concerned.
  - These groups employ various devices to increase or reduce the public's attention towards a certain problem.

# Contested Definition of Unemployment

- Problem 1: Lack of education
  - Solution 1: Improving the public funding of the education system
- Problem 2: Economic recession
  - Solution 2: Intervening at a macroeconomic scale to stimulate economic growth
- Problem 3: Lack of willingness to look for a job
  - Solution 3: Cutting unemployment benefits in order to motivate individuals to look for a job

# Problem Identification: From Many to Few

- There are many public problems.
- But only a small number of them will be given official attention by legislators and executives.
  - Why?
- Why are some issues taken up while others are left unconsidered?

# Who defines problems and why?

- Most citizens and organizations possess some concerns real or perceived that they believe merit government attention.
- Problem definition is subject to different interpretations and 'social construction'.
- Policy framing is the strategical structuring of a conflict so that the actor who does the framing can win the struggle of how to frame the issue.
  - Example: Abortion: Choice or Murder?

# What is a problem? Is it public or private?

- Identifiable issues & recognized concerns
  - Individuals can neither solve nor ignore
    - Example: Climate change
- Some individually and socially unacceptable anomaly
  - Example: Poverty
- Some social and individual difficulty
  - At home or far away/global
    - Example: Unemployment

# Examples: Public or Private Issues?

- Poverty
- Homelessness
- Obesity

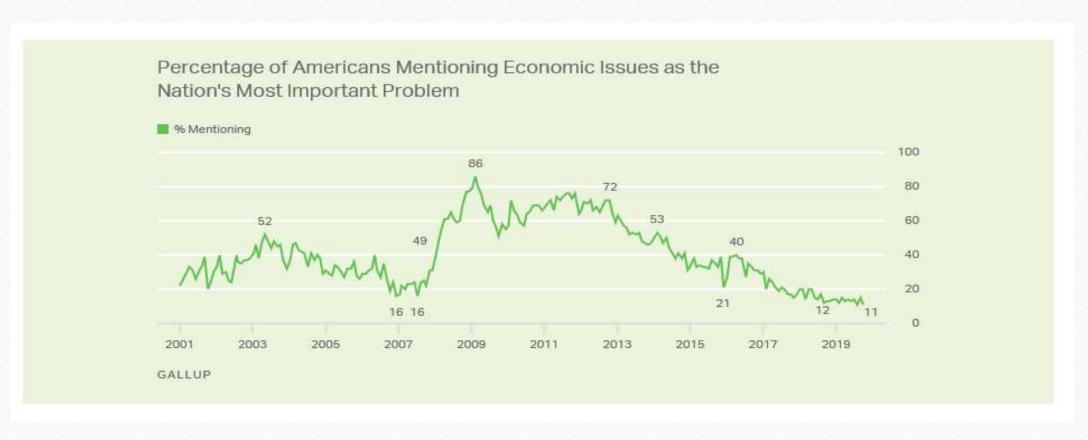


# Rarely Consensus on Policy Actors Regarding...

- Which issues are problems?
  - Which issues should gain public attention?

- Which problems are more urgent/pressing?
  - The issues having the greatest negative effect on the greatest number of people.

### GALLUP @ https://news.gallup.com/poll/1675/most-important-problem.aspx



# Social & Political Trends in Turkey – 2019 REPORT

Kadir Has University, Center for Turkish Studies @http://www.mustafaaydin.gen.tr/source/TT2019\_ENG.pdf

Turkey Trends | 15

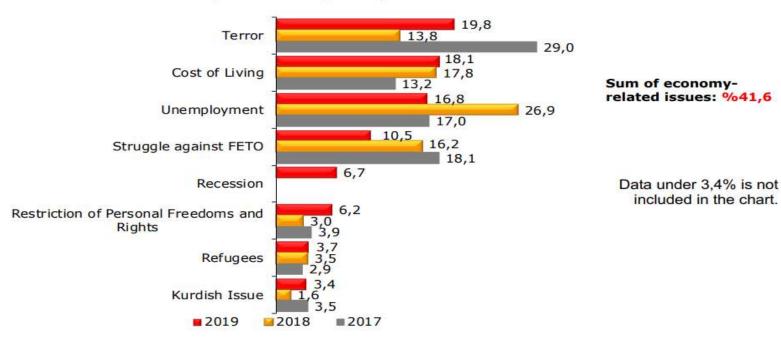
Turkey and Its Problems (1)



#### AKADEMETRE

#### The Most Important Current Problem in Turkey

Please indicate from the selection provided on the card what do you think is the most important current problem facing Turkey?



# **Problem Identification**

- Problem identification is the very beginning for every policy issue.
- What is a public problem?
  - Classic public problems, such as national defense
- Clear crisis: Impossible to ignore or avoid
- Issues that foster real consensus among policy actors

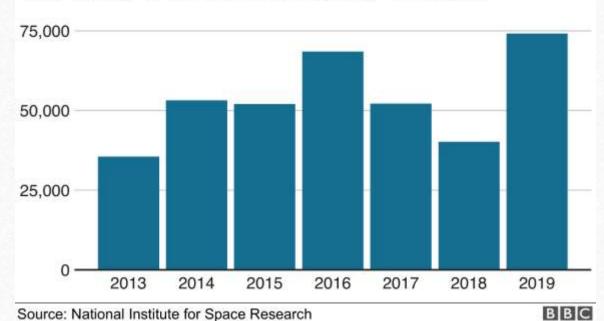
# Destruction of the Amazons: Is it impossible to ignore or avoid?

@ https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/2019/08/near-brazil-amazon-fires-residents-sick-worried-angry/



# This year has seen more than double the number of fires in Brazil than in 2013

Total number of fires between 1 January - 20 August

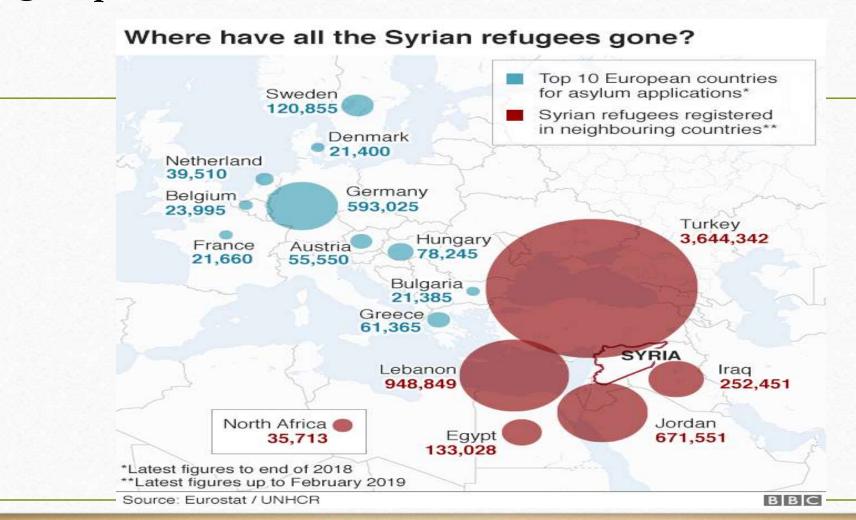


# Problem Identification is...

- Not objective/fact based, but perceptual/subjective
  - Based on different social realities and filters of belief systems
    - Example: Should we help obese people?
- Policy actors fight over how an issue is framed/identified
  - Lobbyists, interest groups
  - Definition of an issue as «unacceptable»
    - Can not be resolved privately
    - High cost and large scope, going to the extreme, leading to a crisis

# Syrian Refugee Crisis: Unacceptable?

@ https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-35806229



# Problem Identification is...

- Open to change when new information & understanding emerges
  - Opportunity for redefinition
    - Example: Cigarette smoking was acceptable at home & work in 1960s in the US.
      - Perception changed from «bad habit» to a «addictive cancer agent»
      - Advertisement regulations
      - Limits on use in public spaces
      - Significantly increased taxation
    - Current Example: New research shows the health risks of smoking e-cigarettes (vaping)

## New Research Shows the Harms of Vaping (Smoking E-Cigarettes)

@ https://abcnews.go.com/Health/vaping-cigarette-warnings-years-timeline/story?id=65508468

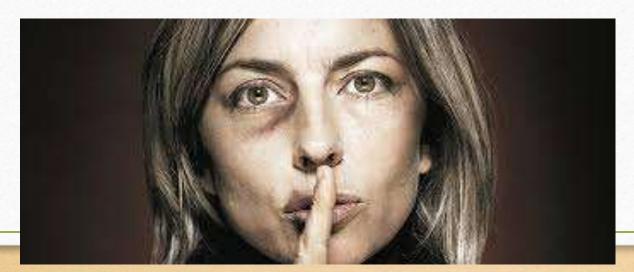


# Problem Identification is...

- Public problems change over time
  - Changing conditions
    - Land reform in Turkey was more important when Turkey was an agricultural society
  - New information & experiences
    - Health insurance coverage becomes a much more important problem if/when a person becomes ill.
  - Pressing concerns
    - Global warming, civil wars, economic and political crises...

# Change in Beliefs: Domestic Violence in Turkey?

- Transformation of a private problem to a public problem?
- Do we have new data/information & understanding?
- Did public perception/belief systems change?







@ http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/more-than-1100-women-killed-in-five-years-across-turkey-91666



# Political & Social Implications of Identifying Public Problems

Scarce resources

• Degree of political and/or public support

Implementation problems

# Private Problems? Individual Responsibility?

- Limb operations due to obesity
- People eating fast food
- Individuals making bad investment decisions
- People getting ill because of smoking.

# Classic Public Problems

- National Defense
- Terrorism
- Policy actors may disagree/not have consensus on how to address these threats.
- Consensus on problem identification does not mean consensus on solutions.
  - Example: Obesity

### THE WORLD IS GETTING FATTER



### HOW DO I KNOW WHETHER I AM OVERWEIGHT?

Calculate your body mass index (BMI) 

(BMI= weight (kg) height² (m²) using this formula



Underweight Normal Overweight Obesity Severe Obesity 18.5 - 24.9 25 - 29.9 > 35 > 30

7 common diseases due to obesity:

- Arthritis
- Cancer
- Infertility
- Heart Diseases
- · Back Pain · Diabetes · Stroke

# OBESITYIS



#### SIMPLE RULES TO STAY IN SHAPE



















#### B alance Your Calorie Intake



C ontrol Your Weight Gain



source: World Health Organization @2014 Health 3027 www.healthbuzz.asia

# PREVENT OBESITY







#### **AVOID STRESS**



#### EAT MORE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Communication (Communication) (Communication)



#### GET ENOUGH SLEEP

Section Street State of Street, introductional sections of the place o



#### OF BAD HABITS



#### STOP EATING FAST FOOD

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#### DRINK ENOUGH WATER



#### DO PHYSICAL EXERCISES



#### LESS TV

#158411209

# Zone of perceptual confusion

- The area in which, ideology, debate and persuasion determine which issues are public problems
- Constant political debate about the «publicness» of issues
- Differing beliefs and social realities
- Severe crises affect the limits of this zone

# Freeing Rapists from Jail or Reuniting Families: Zone of Perceptual Confusion?

@ http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/3000-abusers-rapists-avoid-jail-time-by-marrying-their-victims-in-turkey-appeals-court-101387



# Factors that Increases the «Publicness» of an Issue/ Perceptual Clarity

#### 1. CAUSALITY:

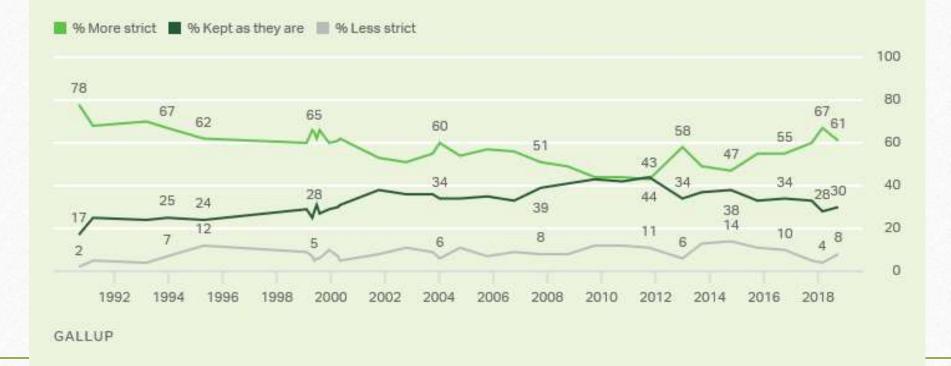
- Can we clearly understand the factors & actors responsible for the problem?
  - Example: What is the cause of crime?
  - Personality or social ills?

# Do Guns Protect People or Put Them at Risk?

@ https://news.gallup.com/poll/243797/six-americans-support-

Americans' Support for Stricter Gun Laws Off Recent High

In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict or kept as they are now?

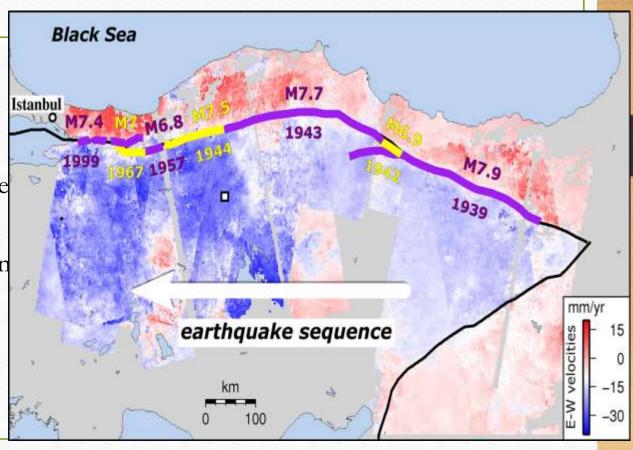


@ https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/spaceimages/details.php?id=pia22412

#### 2. SEVERITY/SERIOUSNESS/COST:

Extreme increase in Sum of social consequences

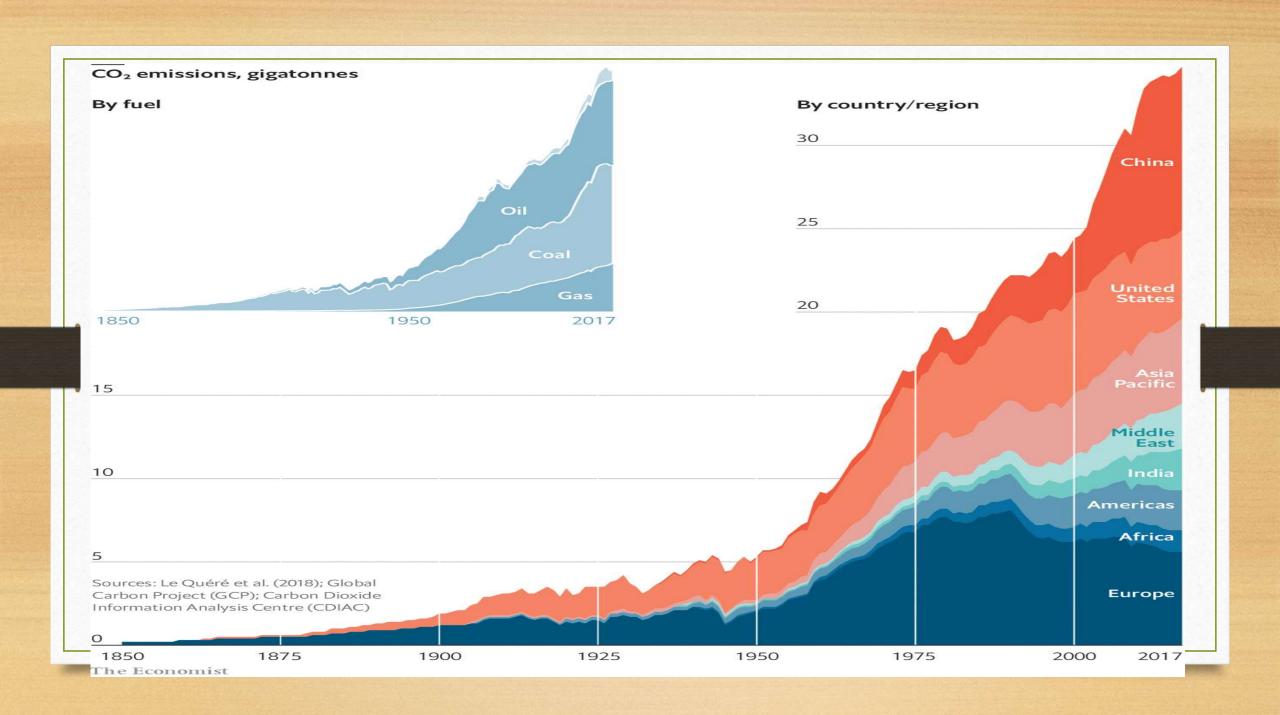
- that extend beyond the capabilities of private individuals
- Highlight the necessity of government action
- In extreme, a CRISIS, a disaster: Natural disasters
  - Can not be avoided or ignored



- 3. SCOPE & INCIDENCE (Frequency): Number of affected individuals
  - % of the public affected by the issue

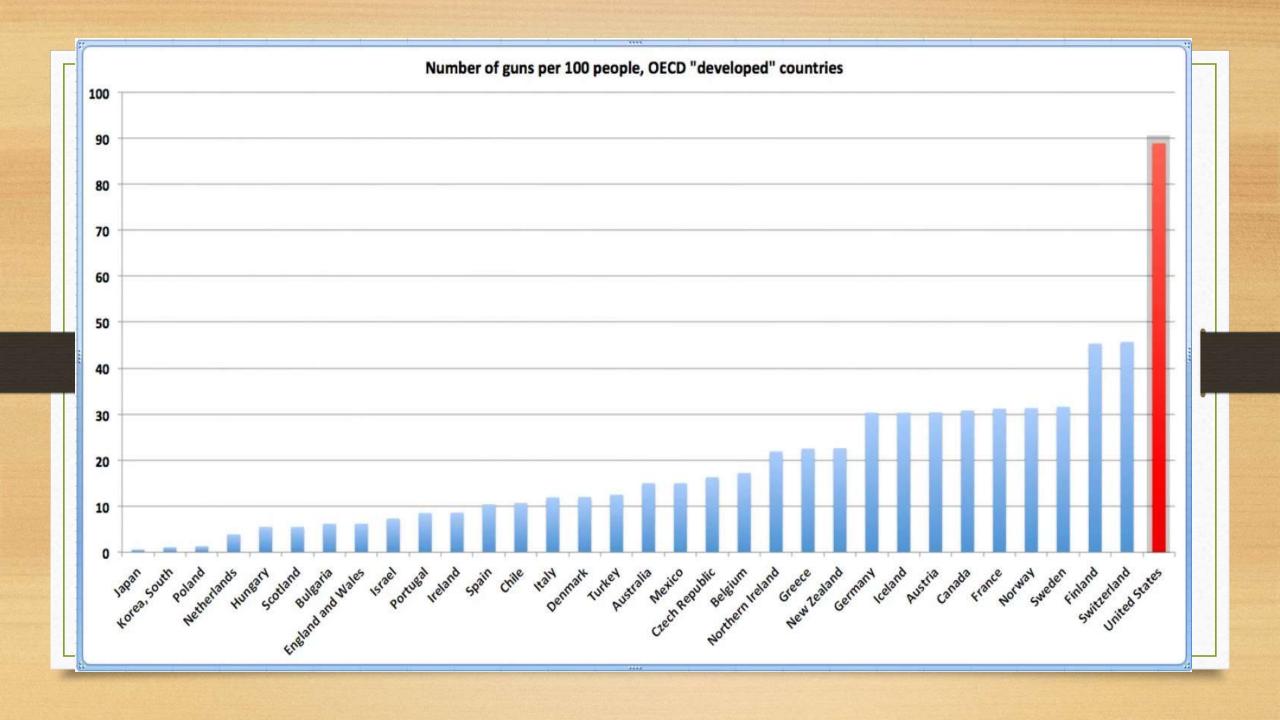
• TIME DIMENSION: Is the problem worsening, improving or remaining static?

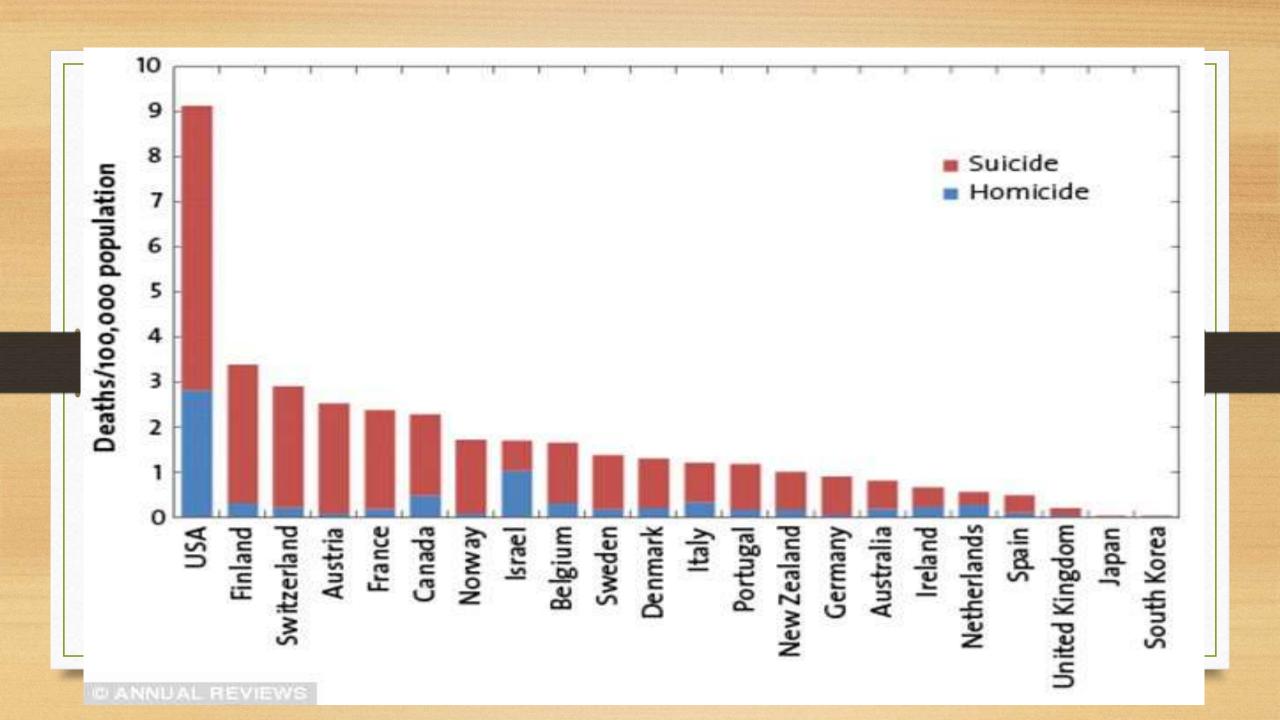
- Example: CO2 emissions that increase global warming
- @https://www.economist.com/briefing/2019/09/21/the-past-present-and-future-of-climate-change



#### 4. BELIEF SYSTEMS & SOCIAL REALITY

- A powerful filter (cultural, ideological, moral, religious, etc.)
- Supported by facts and information learned in life.
- Expanded by traditional & electronic media outlets.
  - We experience the World through media & technology.
  - Example: What is the appropriate level of government intervention?
    - Gun violence in the US vs. «right to have guns» & ensure self defense
  - Example: A member of a minority group can be sensitive to discrimination
  - New information & life experiences may change social reality
    - Member of a majority group may experience discrimination in another country

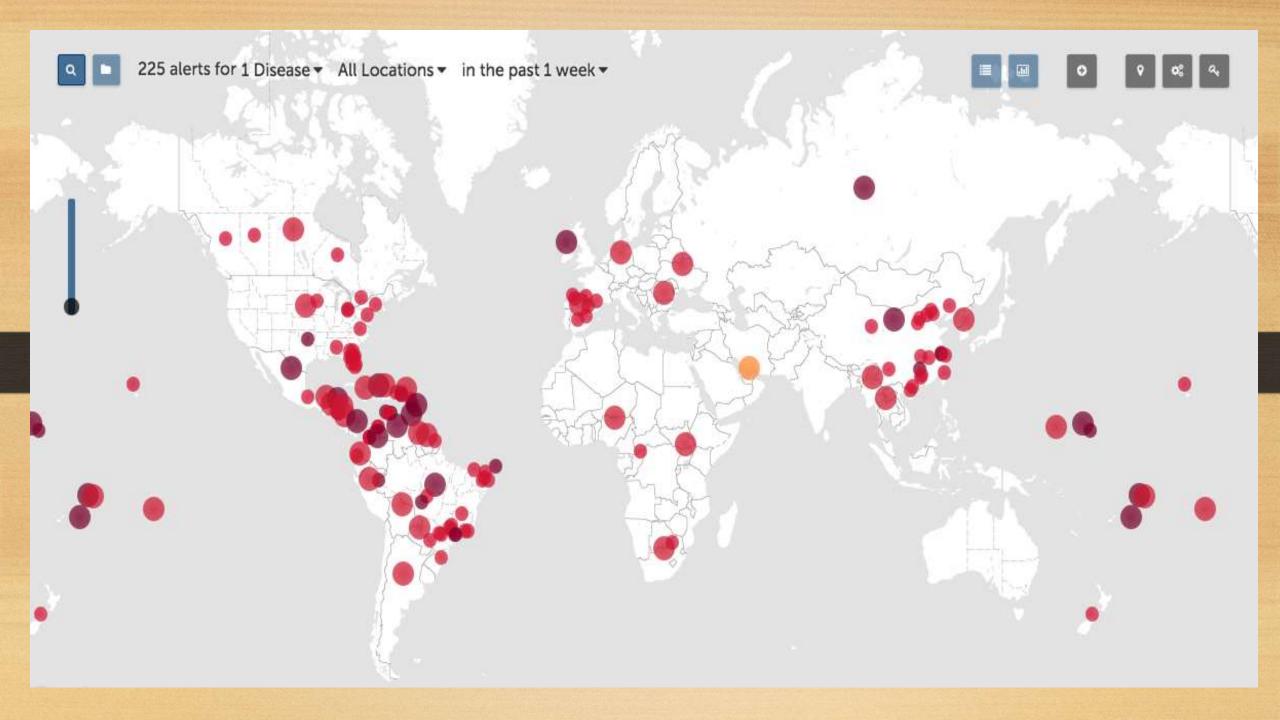


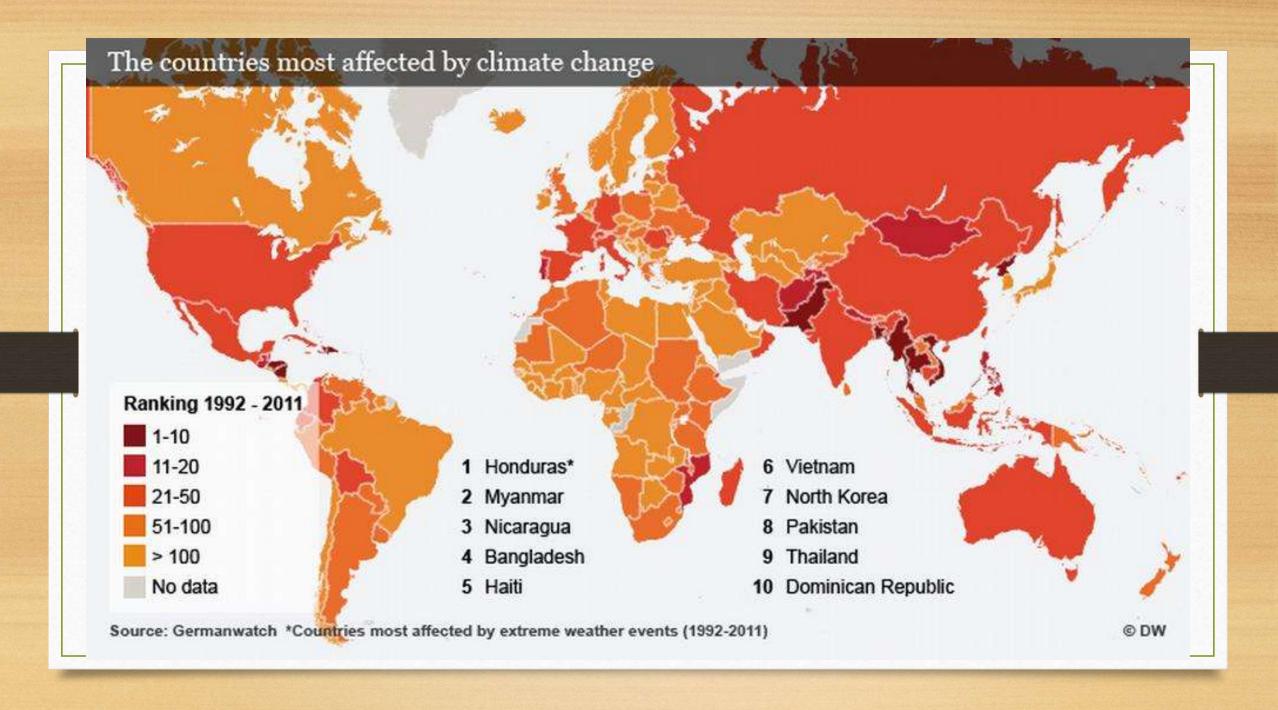


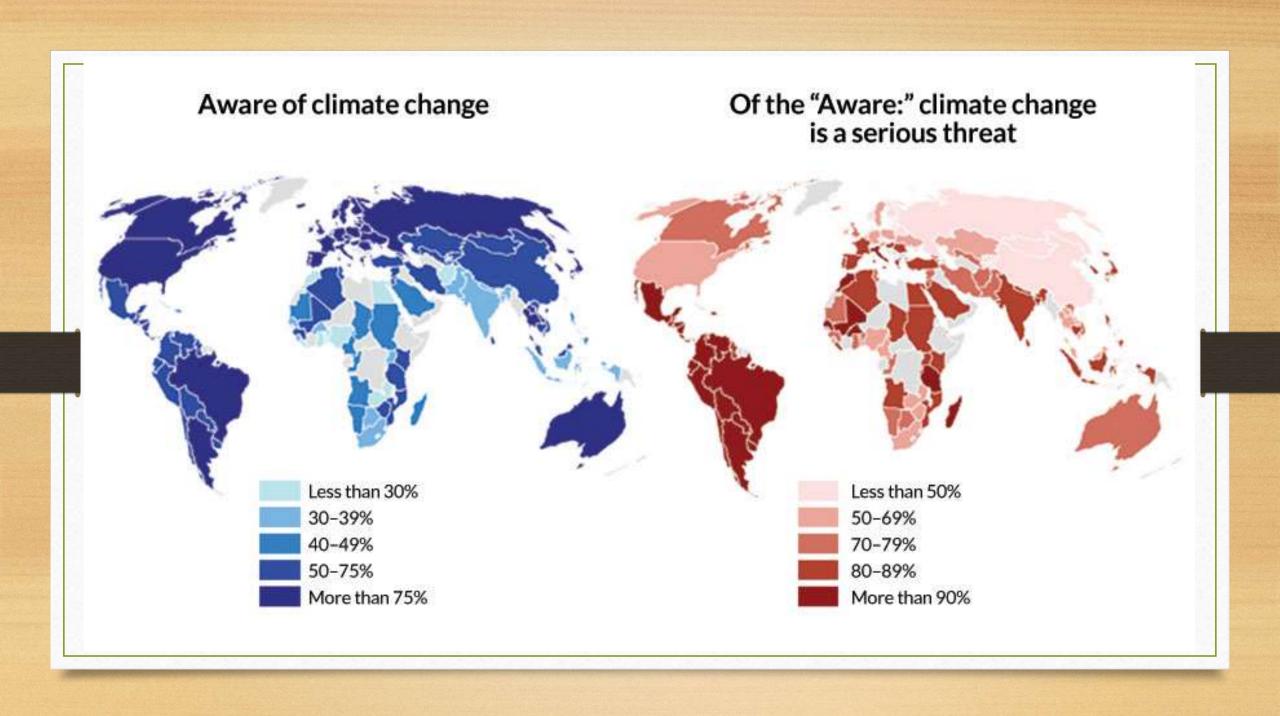
#### 5. PROXIMITY/CLOSENESS

(Perception of (Physical & Emotional) Distance)

- Is the problem close to the individual's level of social reality?
  - Global famine
  - Civil wars in distant lands?
- Is the impact direct?
  - Example: Zika Virus







# Perceptual Process of Problem Identification



# Role of Information in Objective Cost Determination

- Cost of Traffic Accidents?
- Objective or perceptual/subjective (affected by the belief system)

#### Road Traffic Accidents: The Modern Killer



The Global Status Report released by WHO this year, confirms that road traffic injuries are still a big global health and development problem

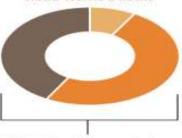








Road Traffic Deaths



90% of deaths occur in low or medium income countries

#### Registered Vehicles



However high income countries have over 50% of all registered vehicles

#### The Laws



Only 49% of countries stipulate a legal blood alcohol concentration limit of less than 0.05g per decilitre



Only 57% of countries requires seatbelts to be used by passengers



Only 40% of countries have a comprehensive helmet law and require helments to be of a specific standard

#### Low income countries



#### Middles income countries



High Income countries



#### On the rise?

Road traffic accidents are predicted to rise to the 5th leading cause of death by 2030, higher than AIDS, lung cancer and diabetes

Car accidents are the ...

number 1 killer for 15-29 year-olds

# **Private Issues**

- Issues that impact few people
- Little severity
- Do not require government action

# Should governments encourage their citizens to marry?



# Example: Unmarried People- Public or Private Issue?

