

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL
ACADEMIC PROGRAMS COMMITTEE
REQUEST FOR DECISION

PRESENTED BY: Gordon Hill, Chair, Academic Programs Committee

DATE OF MEETING: January 22, 2009

SUBJECT: **Graduate Studies & Research: Master of Public Policy,
PhD in Public Policy**

DECISION REQUESTED:

It is recommended:

That Council approve both the Master of Public Policy and
PhD in Public Policy.

PURPOSE:

Masters and PhD programs are academic programs at the University of Saskatchewan. New academic programs must be approved by University Council.

SUMMARY

The Master of Public Policy and the PhD in Public Policy are intended to be research-focused programs in the School of Public Policy. The Academic Programs Committee of Council received the attached proposal documents in January, 2009, and requested additional information from the School regarding its faculty and other programs.

The Master of Public Policy requires 9 credit units in core courses, 6 credit units in electives, plus PUBP 990 and 994. The PhD in Public Policy requires 9 credit units in core courses plus PUBP 990 and 996. The following new courses will be created for these programs:

PUBP 810.3 Qualitative methods and research design
PUBP 811.3 Quantitative methods and research design
PUBP 820.3 Comparative Public Policy
PUBP 830.3 Decisions in Organizations
PUBP 990 Seminar
PUBP 994 Public Policy Masters Research
PUBP 996 Public Policy PhD Research

At its January 27 meeting, the Academic Programs Committee of Council discussed the proposal with School of Public Policy Executive Director Michael Atkinson and with CGSR Associate Dean Trever Crowe. The committee agreed to recommend approval of these programs to University Council.

ATTACHMENTS: Proposal documents

Proposal for Curriculum Change
to be approved by Council or by Academic Programs Committee
Updated December 30, 2008

1. PROPOSAL IDENTIFICATION

Title of proposal: New Graduate Programs (PhD and Masters)

Degree(s): Ph.D. in Public Policy (P.P.P.)
Master of Public Policy (M.P.P.)

Field(s) of Specialization:

Level(s) of Concentration:

Option(s):

Degree College: Graduate Studies and Research
Home Unit: School of Public Policy

Department:

Contact person(s) (name, telephone, fax, e-mail):

Murray Fulton

Ph: 966-8507; Fax: 966-8413; E-mail: Murray.Fulton@usask.ca

Date: May 7, 2008

Approved by the degree college and/or home college: April 25, 2008

Proposed date of implementation: September 2009

2. Type of change

New Degree-Level programs.

3. RATIONALE

As outlined in the University's first *Integrated Plan*, the School of Public Policy "would complement, advance, profile, and sustain other research and graduate programs on campus that focus on public policy and governance. It would also develop new strengths in research, particularly in areas that involve science, technology, and society." The School's vision is to provide a focal point for interdisciplinary research, graduate training and dialogue on public policy and a platform for engagement in regional, national, and international research and outreach projects that improve the quality of public policymaking. The PPP and MPP programs will be an integral part of the research and outreach/engagement work of the School and will contribute significantly to developing the School as a key location for public policy work in Canada.

The specific mission of the MPP and the PPP is to offer learning and research opportunities for highly qualified students who will advance knowledge and move the discipline of public policy forward. The MPP is a research program – students graduating from this program will possess the research skills necessary to play integral roles in the civil service, research organizations and industry associations. Top students

from this program will also go on to Ph.D. programs at the University of Saskatchewan and elsewhere. The PPP students graduating from this program will be in a position to train the next generation of public service professionals and to conduct public policy and management research for government, business, think tanks and other research organizations.

The MPP and PPP programs are being introduced together because of strong complementarities between the two programs. Both programs, of course, are research focused. As a consequence, there is likely to be sharing of courses (for instance, the research courses in research methodology) and sharing of research ideas (e.g., Masters and Ph.D. students can work on different aspects of large research projects). In addition, the MPP program will serve as a conduit for some students to enter the PPP program (e.g., it serves as a good way to identify top students to enter the PPP).

The MPP and PPP programs will meet a number of objectives within the university. Faculty at the University of Saskatchewan have been involved in the development of public policy and in public policy research since the founding of the University, and have a strong reputation in this area. Individual and group strengths in policy analysis cross departments and colleges – by its very nature, public policy is interdisciplinary. The recent creation of a School of Public Policy means the university now has a unifying structure that can facilitate interdisciplinary research and graduate programs in public policy on campus. The development of MPP and PPP programs in the School of Public Policy would represent tangible ways of undertaking this type of research and graduate student training. The programs would also contribute significantly to meeting two of the objectives outlined by the College of Graduate Studies and Research in its College Plan – increasing graduate student enrolment and encouraging interdisciplinary graduate training activities.

The MPP and PPP programs will be very similar to programs under consideration and development at the University of Regina. The University of Regina and the University of Saskatchewan have signed a Memorandum of Understanding that calls for the creation of a joint school of public policy in the province. Work is currently underway to develop this joint school – the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy is slated to officially open on July 1, 2008. Currently the public policy schools on each campus have a common MPA program; the creation of the common MPP and the PPP programs would further link the two campuses. While it is important that the University of Saskatchewan's program be integrated with that of the University of Regina, it should also be noted that the University of Saskatchewan's program could stand alone in the event that integration with the University of Regina took time to develop or did not proceed.

The MPP and PPP programs will be important in meeting student, government and industry demand for research-oriented graduate training in the public policy area. At the Masters level, the demand for students will be high for at least the next ten years. Since the early 1990s there has been a substantial shift in the age profile of the public service in Canada, with a significant decline in the number of civil servants under the age of 35 and an increase in the number in the 35-54 year age group. In 2003-04, the average age of public service employees in Canada was 44, with just over 50 percent of employees over the age of 45. In the Executive category, the average employee age was 50 years, with 60 percent of employees over the age of 50 (Public Service Human Resources Management Agency of Canada, 2005). For Saskatchewan, these numbers are even higher (Public Service Commission, 2005) – for instance, the average age of senior executives is nearly 52. In addition there has been a move to improved credentials within the public service, with more jobs in the Scientific and Professional, and Administrative and Foreign Service

categories (Nehmé, 1998, Public Service Commission of Canada, 2002). It should also be noted that local government, particularly those in cities, and First Nations, are becoming increasingly important policy players in Canada. The impact of both demographic forces and structural change will be a significant demand from federal, provincial, municipal and First Nations governments for employees and leaders with the policy skills that the School will provide. Consultants that were brought in to examine the plans for an MPA program clearly indicated that there would be no lack of supply of potential students (see *A Saskatchewan School of Public Policy: Building on Strengths*, by Evert Lindquist and Sharon Sutherland. A copy of this report can be found in the Appendix). While some of this demand will be filled by MPA students (as well as by students with backgrounds in disciplines such as economics and political science), the demand for students with more of a research background such as will be provided by the MPP will be substantial. As well, some of the MPP students will be attracted to Ph.D. programs.

On the Ph.D. front, prospective employers are demanding more doctoral training opportunities in the discipline of public policy than are currently available. In 2002, the Canadian Association of Programs in Public Administration (CAPPA) and the Canadian Centre for Management Development (CCMD) identified in their joint report, *2002 CAPPA/CCMD Survey of Schools and Programs of Public Administration and Public Policy (2002)*, a critical need for a new generation of scholars and research to renew the discipline of Public Administration in Canada. In particular, they found that:

"There is an urgent need to recruit new faculty just to maintain existing programs and efforts", (15)
 "with the majority (70%) over 45 years of age and a significant proportion (35%), over 55" (14).

"There is considerable competition within universities in securing faculty appointments in public administration and public policy. The competition is from sub fields within the discipline, professional schools such as law, business, medicine and engineering, and other faculties such as political science, health and planning." (16)

"There is significant demand and opportunity for expanding various programs in public administration and public policy in response to the new challenges faced by governments throughout the country." (19)

The School's proposed program will prepare qualified individuals to satisfy the needs identified above. Graduates from the proposed PhD program will contribute to filling academic positions in public policy and public administration across Canada and elsewhere. Current trends see employers demanding more credentials from employees over time. This is also true for governments and non-profit organizations that are asking for higher education from senior policy advisors, senior researchers, and consultants. The establishment of a PhD program in public policy would help satisfy this demand.

PhD programs are beginning to develop in the public policy and public administration area; Carlton University has a PhD in public policy, the University of Victoria has a PhD program in public administration and the University of Ottawa has a PhD in public policy in the planning stages. A PPP would place the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy at the forefront of doctoral training in Canada. It should be noted that the University of Saskatchewan program would be a public policy program and not a public administration program.

In summary, there is likely to be a strong demand for both the MPP and the PPP. Graduates of the programs can be expected to find interesting and challenging jobs in everything from government to industry associations to academia.

The development of the MPP and PPP programs will create vigorous cross-disciplinary partnerships, foster creativity and initiative, and enable the University of Saskatchewan to build a strong reputation in a number of strategic areas. In the case of the School of Public Policy, the School's focus will be on social policy, trade and the environment, and innovation. Through attention to areas such as higher education, health, aboriginal people, the social economy, international trade agreements, and rural and remote areas, the School will be able to tap into the significant areas of strength that exist at the University of Saskatchewan.

These research areas will allow for significant involvement by faculty from across campus. Indeed one of the key goals of the School of Public Policy and the graduate programs is to bring together researchers working on public policy issues and to coordinate their activity. The development of public policy graduate programs will be important in this regard.

The SPP will have the resources to handle the teaching and supervisory requirements associated with the MPP and the PPP. As is documented in the proposal for the SPP, it is "anticipated that six to eight full-time faculty members will be associated with the School" (SPP Proposal, p. 9). These resources are sufficient to support the three graduate programs of the school – the MPA, the MPP and the PPP. Three of these full time faculty members have already been identified (Michael Atkinson, Janice MacKinnon and Murray Fulton) and their appointments have transferred to the school. Two of the positions that are allocated to the SPP are ones that were created under the Priority Determination process. Finally, the SPP also has been allocated a Canada Research Chair and a Centennial Chair. One of the priority determination positions has been temporarily filled by Daniel Beland; the paperwork is underway to transfer him to the Canada Research Chair.

In addition to the faculty resources described above, the SPP will also have access to other faculty members through joint appointments (either primary or secondary) or through associate membership. Negotiations are currently being wrapped up with four individuals (Keith Walker, Evelyn Peters, Heather Heavin and Peter Phillips) regarding their participation in the School through secondary joint appointments. The School will also be appointing roughly 18 faculty from various areas of campus as associates of the School.

The SPP at the University of Saskatchewan will also have access to courses being taught at the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy at the University of Regina. This access could be through classes offered in distance education format, or it could be through classes taught jointly to U of S and U of R students in non-standard format (e.g., a two week intensive course). The University of Regina currently has six full-time faculty members in the School and a seventh faculty member about to join the group. They are also interviewing for an additional position at this time.

It is anticipated that a number of the courses will be taught in a format that would enable students from both universities to attend and participate. For instance, some of the courses may be taught using "smart" classrooms that will allow participation by students from both campuses (one "smart" classroom exists in the Education building, while the board room at the Diefenbaker Centre will be equipped to handle small

seminars), while other courses may be taught in non-standard formats (e.g., in two-week blocks) in which the students and professor(s) can physically be together. Because these arrangements are yet to be worked out, the course proposals that are part of this proposal are all based on the standard 13-week format.

The pursuit of an integrated graduate program in public policy would enable both universities to offer a program that would far exceed what either university would be able to support individually. With growing competition in the public policy field, the integrated model offers economies of scale and the opportunity for specialization that would truly set the integrated Regina/Saskatchewan program among the best in Canada.

Since the SPP was approved by Council in May 2007, and is now operating with an executive director, the administrative responsibility for the MPP and the PPP can be assumed by the SPP as soon as they are approved.

The SPP is also the administrative home to the Master of Public Administration (MPA), the course-based professional program in public policy that will begin operation in September 2008, and the Master of International Trade (MIT), the distance delivered course-based program in international trade that began operation in September 2007. As will be seen below, there will be some sharing of courses among the MPP program, the MIT program and the MPA program.

4. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Master of Public Policy

Admission Qualifications:

Students must have completed a bachelor's degree from a recognized university. An average of 75 percent or better must be maintained during the final two years (60 credit units) of the undergraduate program (or in the graduate program if students are coming to the MPP after a graduate degree). Students from a wide variety of disciplines – e.g., everything from the fine arts to the social sciences to the physical sciences to the professional college disciplines – are eligible. While it is not necessary, some knowledge of economics, statistics, and calculus is generally an advantage.

Total Minimum Credit Units Required: 15 credit units, plus the PUBP 990 seminar and PUBP 994 (Research). Students must complete a thesis.

Core Courses: All students are required to take 9 credit units from among a set of core program courses (or their equivalents) that the School prescribes. The School would initially prescribe the following set:

PUBP 801.3 – Governance and Policy (GSPP 801 Governance and Administration)

PUBP 802.3 – Fiscal Policy and Federal Provincial Fiscal Relations (GSPP 802 Public Finance)

PUBP 804.3 – Public Policy Analysis and Methodology (GSPP 804 Research Writing)

PUBP 805.3 – Political Economy of Public Policy (GSPP 805 Economics for Public Policy Analysis)

PUBP 806.3 – Public Policy Processes (GSPP 806 Public Policy Analysis)

This set of core courses may be enlarged as new faculty are brought on (to take advantage of the strengths and specific backgrounds of these new people) and courses are developed specifically for the MPP. The set of core courses would be approved by the University of Saskatchewan faculty cohort in the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy.

The items in brackets are the equivalent University of Regina courses. While there is some considerable opportunity to share faculty expertise in these courses, student demand and program requirements are such that the courses will likely be offered each year at each campus. However, where warranted and possible, attempts will be made to teach the courses in a manner accessible to students at both campuses.

Exam Requirements: For international applicants whose first language is not English, the English language proficiency is required as per College of Graduate Studies and Research Regulations.

Electives:

Students will be required to select a minimum of 6 credit units of elective courses. These courses can be selected from the list of electives offered for the MPA. Electives may be taken from courses offered through the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy at the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina. MPP students are also able to take courses from existing graduate programs on campus. To do so, students would have to have the proper prerequisites. Programs that are likely to have courses of interest to MPP students include the MPA, Master of International Trade, Political Studies, Economics, Agricultural Economics, Sociology, Educational Administration, and Community Health and Epidemiology.

Table 1 compares the proposed MPP program with public policy programs in selected universities across Canada. Most of the public policy programs in Canada are professional in nature – they are highly course-based and a thesis is optional. The proposed MPP program requires fewer credit units of coursework and requires students to undertake a major research project and complete a thesis.

Table 1. Comparison of MPP/MPA Programs at Canadian Universities

University	Undergrad Degree	Work Experience	Required Subject(s)	Duration		Credits/Courses	Thesis	Internship
				Full time	Part time			
Carleton	preferably 4 year may be waived for mid-career	may be credited	Economics, Can Govt, Algebra encouraged	2 yrs	5-8 yrs	16 ½ courses	optional	optional coop work terms, no cr.
Concordia	honours or equival.		nec. background can be added	2 yrs	3 yrs	45 cr	option B 6 cr defense 12 cr	option C 9 cr defense 9 cr
Dalhousie	B+ average	no for MPA, for online,***work nec. and can subs for first degree; CCMD adv. std.	online degree: computer config. To School system	2 yrs	6 yrs max	18 ½ cr ft. 14 cr distance		yes
ENAP	BSc or equivalent with avg of 3.2 of possible 4.3	Managers' option: significant exp. required; not for Analysts' option		2 yrs	4 yrs	Mgt option: 45 cr 11 courses	optional 27 cr	projet d'intervention 12 cr
Guelph-McMaster	B avg in honours BA		political science	1 yr		8 courses (5 core)	major research paper 4.25 cr	
Laval	diplôme de premier cycle; average of 3 from 4.33 (approx 75%) "appropri. discipline"		macro and micro econ stats pub ad intro	2 yrs		45 credits	paper for 9 thesis 24 cr	optional or 12 cr; or 12 cr
Manitoba-Winnipeg	B+ avg in honours (or 3 yr B.A.)	accept B avg with experience	Pol Sc or Econ pref at entry	1-2 yrs	up to 6 yrs	24-48 cr (background)	option (12 cr)	co-op for FT (6 cr on top of pgm reqs)

University	Undergrad Degree	Work Experience	Required Subject(s)	Duration		Credits/Courses	Thesis	Internship
				Full time	Part time			
Moncton	MAP: bacc (diplome de 1er cycle); avg of 3 from 4.33	may subs. for bac for civil servants, work term oblig.	both lang, statistics	2 yrs for MPA		60 cr		12-16 weeks (oblig.)
Queen's	4 yr, min. B+	five years work for PMPA		MPA FT 1 yr (3 terms) PMPA 2-3 yrs		12 ½ courses 10 ½ courses	paper (2 cr)	optional
Regina	4 yr, B, or less if progress in last 2 yrs			FT, 1 yr	PT 2-5 yrs	8 grad courses (24 cr hrs) 10 grad courses (30 cr hrs)	research project 6 cr hrs	Students eligible for separate program
Saskatchewan MPA	4 yr, B+ avg in last two years			FT, 1 yr	PT 2-5 yrs	8 grad courses (24 cr hrs) 10 grad courses (30 cr hrs)	research project 6 cr hrs	Students eligible for separate program
Saskatchewan MPP	4 yr, B+ avg in last two years			FT, 2 yrs	PT 2-5 yrs	5 grad courses (15 cr hrs)	Required	Students eligible for separate program
Simon Fr.	BA	desired	strong social sc. preferred	2 yrs (4 semesters)	Ltd # PT spaces avail	14 courses	policy analysis project	summer, oblig. adv. cr. for exper.
Victoria	B avg in last 2 yrs			FT 2.33- yrs, 2.5 yrs	PT 3.5-5 yrs	22.5 units	mgt rpt (4.5 cr) or thesis (6 cr) mgt rpt.	3 coop terms (opt.)
York	B in last 2 yrs	two years, may be credited	computer skills	16 mos 4 consec terms	2-6 yrs	60 credit hrs		

Source: Sutherland and Gow.

Ph.D. in Public Policy

Admission Qualifications:

Students must have completed a Masters of Public Policy (MPP) or Public Administration (MPA), or a Masters in a cognate discipline such as economics, political science, political sociology, or educational administration from a recognized university and have an average of 75 percent or better in their previous program. Students with an MPA degree will be considered for the Ph.D., but they must successfully pass the qualifying exam. More generally, students wishing to enter the Ph.D. program after completing a course-based Masters degree will be required to complete the qualifying exam as a condition of admission.

To apply to the program, students would be required to prepare a research program that outlines the research that they would like to pursue in the area of public policy. This research program should have a well-defined problem statement, a review of the appropriate literature, and an initial methodology. While students will not be held to the research program that they outline, the document will serve to guide the students' choice of courses and the material they explore in their readings and course work.

Coursework:

Students with a Masters degree (with thesis) in public policy from a recognized university will be required to take a minimum of 9 CUs (three courses) of course work at the Ph.D. level. Students without this background would be required to acquire it before taking the Ph.D. courses. Students must also take the PUBP 990 seminar and PUBP 996 (Research).

Students would enter as a cohort in September. The fall semester (September-December) would be spent taking three core courses (9 CUs).

Core Courses:

PUBP 810.3 – Qualitative methods and research design

PUBP 811.3 – Quantitative methods and research design

PUBP 820.3 – Comparative public policy

PUBP 830.3 – Decision Making in Organizations

Students must take PUBP 820.3 and PUBP 830.3, and would typically choose one of PUBP 810.3 or PUBP 811.2. Students may take additional courses in a particular subject area if they so wish. The decision to take additional courses over and above that required in the core rests with the student's advisory committee.

Qualifying Exam

Students entering the Ph.D. program will be required to successfully pass a qualifying exam. A qualifying committee will determine the nature of the exam. Membership on the qualifying committee will include three faculty from the School of Public Policy along with a cognate member from a related unit on campus. Students with a Masters degree (with thesis) in public policy from a recognized university may have the qualifying exam waived; students with a Masters degree (with thesis) in a cognate field (e.g., economics, political science, political sociology, public or educational administration) may also have the qualifying exam waived.

Table 2. Comparison of Ph.D. Programs in Public Policy at Canadian Universities

University	Prerequisites	Required Subject(s)	Credits/Courses
Carleton	Courses in political science (2), economics (1) and statistics (1)	Markets, Prices and Government; Policy Institutions and Processes; Public Policy Analysis; Foundations of Policy Analysis	3 credits (equivalent 18 CUs)/6 courses
Victoria	Master's degree in a related discipline (e.g., political science, economics, sociology, social work, etc.)	Comparative policy and governance; Organizational studies; Applied policy and program analysis	12 units (equivalent to 24 CUs)/8 courses
Saskatchewan	MPA, MPP, or Masters in a cognate discipline such as economics or political science	Comparative public policy; Qualitative/quantitative methods and research design; Decision making in organizations	9 CUs/3 courses

Comprehensive Exam:

During the winter (January-April) semester, students would prepare for their comprehensive exam by doing extensive reading and writing. The comprehensive exam would involve the preparation of a paper and an oral exam, and would be held in late June. The paper would be linked to the research program that the student has identified and that would serve as the starting point for a thesis proposal to be completed after the comprehensive exam is successfully completed and after the course work is completed.

Following successful completion of the comprehensive exam, students would move to the development of a proposal, and upon its approval, to the dissertation research and writing stage. Students would be given the option of using either the standard dissertation structure or the three-paper model.

Exceptional students may be considered for a transfer from the MPP (or MPA) to the Ph.D. A transfer will only be considered after a student has completed all 15 CUs of courses required for the MPP (students in the MPA would also have to complete 15 CUs of courses). Before students can transfer to the Ph.D. program, they must successfully complete a qualifying exam (see above). The graduate committee in the School would also require three letters of recommendation (typically from faculty in the School) in support of the transfer.

Table 2 compares the proposed PPP with Ph.D. programs at Carlton and University of Victoria.

5. RESOURCES

The SPP will have sufficient resources to handle the teaching and supervisory requirements associated with the MPA, the MPP and the PPP. As is documented in the proposal for the SPP, it is anticipated that six to eight full time faculty members will be associated with the School" (SPP Proposal, p. 9). Three of these full time faculty members have already been identified (Michael Atkinson, Janice MacKinnon and Murray Fulton) and their appointments have been transferred to the school is underway.

Two of the positions that are allocated to the SPP are ones that were created under the Priority Determination process. Finally, the SPP also has been allocated a Canada Research Chair and a Centennial Chair. One of the priority determination positions has been temporarily filled by Daniel Beland; the paperwork is underway to transfer him to the Canada Research Chair.

The SPP at the University of Saskatchewan will also have access to courses being taught at the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy at the University of Regina. This access could be through classes offered in distance education format, or it could be through classes taught jointly to U of S and U of R students in non-standard format (e.g., a two-week intensive course). The University of Regina currently has six full-time faculty members in the School and a seventh faculty member about to join the group. They are also are interviewing for an additional position at this time.

In addition to the faculty resources described above, the SPP will also have access to other faculty members through joint appointments (either primary or secondary) or through associate membership. Negotiations are currently being wrapped up with three individuals (Keith Walker, Evelyn Peters and Heather Heavin) regarding their participation in the School through secondary joint appointments. The School will also be appointing roughly 18 faculty from various areas of campus as associates of the School.

The details associated with joint appointments are documented in the material that was prepared by the Provost's office when the three schools were formally examined and approved in May 2007. Thus, a procedure is in place that will address the issues surrounding the impact on departments and units that are contributing faculty to the SPP. Through this process deans and department heads will be able to gauge the impacts – both positive and negative – that might occur as faculty become involved with the SPP. It should be noted that it is the faculty's involvement with the SPP that should be considered, not specifically whether faculty are involved with the MPP and PhD program, and hence a process has been constructed with this perspective in mind.

The library resources that will be required are similar to those required by existing programs on campus (e.g., those in the MPA, political studies, economics, agricultural economics, history and sociology). Thus, the School will not be a substantial drain on the resources of the library (see the attached consultation report). It will also not be a substantial drain on audio visual services or computing services (see the attached consultation report).

6. RELATIONSHIPS AND IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION

It is anticipated that six to eight full time faculty members will be associated with the School. With this faculty complement, the School will be in the mid-range of Canadian public policy schools. Combining this

faculty complement with that at the University of Regina through the integrated model would create one of the largest faculties in Canada.

All full-time faculty will be expected to teach at least one course outside the School (e.g., in their “home” department/college or a department/college agreed to by the faculty and the Executive Director). This requirement ensures that faculty remain in touch with their disciplinary base and that departments/colleges feel that they are getting a direct benefit from having one of their faculty associated with the School. The administrative work of the faculty members, however, will be largely confined to the School or to university-level committees or initiatives.

The MPP and PPP are very different from existing Masters and Ph.D. programs in areas such as economics, political studies, and agricultural economics. This difference largely stems from the fact that the MPP and PPP are interdisciplinary in nature – thus they tend to attract students that are interested in the crossover, for instance, between economics and political science, rather than delving deeply into a specific discipline. The MPP and PPP also require a focus on public policy, something that is not at the heart of economics or political science. As a result these two programs are expected to attract new students to the University of Saskatchewan. While a few students may take the MPP or PPP instead of one of the existing programs, this is not expected to result in a significant loss of students to either the University or the departments in question. In addition, the introduction of these two programs allows for the possibility of joint degrees – e.g., a joint Masters degree in economics or agricultural economics, and public policy. The possibility of such degrees has been discussed and support for the idea has been expressed. Letters of support from the departments of Political Studies and Bioresource Policy, Business and Economics are attached as part of this proposal.

The MPP and PPP could have an impact on the Interdisciplinary program. The students in Interdisciplinary program are interested in interdisciplinary research and a number of the thesis topics have a public policy component. It is anticipated that a few students might transfer from the Interdisciplinary program to the MPP/PPP, and that some newly entering students might choose the MPP/PPP instead of the Interdisciplinary program. Murray Fulton has met with the chair of the Interdisciplinary program committee to discuss the implications of the introduction of an MPP/PPP; a letter from the Interdisciplinary committee in support of the MPP/PPP proposal is attached as part of this proposal.

7. BUDGET AND OTHER RESOURCES

Table 4 shows the incremental tuition revenue associated with the three graduate programs (MPA, MPP, PPP) of the School of Public Policy over the four-year period 2008-09 to 2011-12. All figures are in constant dollars. Students in all three programs will take advantage of the \$30,000 per year allocated to the schools for scholarship funding over the next three years. After that period, students in both the MPP and the PhD program will be expected to compete for scholarship funds in the non-devolved pool.

The University of Saskatchewan is expected to have the library resources necessary to support the MPP and the PPP. As the attached memo from the Library indicates, the university has the resources to support the MPA program. Because the same journals are required for the MPP and the PPP as for the MPA, the university will have the resources necessary to support the MPP and the PPP.

The University of Saskatchewan is also expected to have the IT resources necessary to support the MPP and the PPP program. As the attached form from Information Technology Services indicates, the university has the IT resources to support the MPA program. Given that the IT needs of the students in MPA program are very similar to the needs of students in the MPP and PPP programs (including the provision of a "smart" classroom), the university will have the resources necessary to support the MPP and the PPP.

8. PROGRAM REVIEW

An evaluation of the MPP and PPP will occur along with the evaluation of the SPP. The SPP proposal outlined the following procedure for a review of the SPP.

"The School of Public Policy will be formally reviewed at the end of the next planning cycle in 2012. This review will consider whether the School should be disbanded or whether it should be allowed to continue until the next formal review in 2022. After the first review in 2012, the School would be reviewed following a schedule of reviews established by the dean of the College of Graduate Studies and Research. The reviews will include an examination of the integration with the University of Regina and whether this relationship should be continued.

The School, of course, would participate fully in all planning activities at the university. Assuming that the School has been operating successfully, the formal review in 2012 would coincide with the School preparing a plan for the third planning cycle (e.g., 2012-2017)." (SPP Proposal, p. 24).

New courses: Master of Public Policy and PhD in Public Policy

PUBP 810.3 Qualitative methods and research design

This course provides students with the opportunity to learn and practice inquiry processes for conducting qualitative research. Students will examine the following topics: issues in qualitative data (ontology, epistemology, methodology and method), collection of qualitative data (e.g. interviewing, ethnography, focus groups, case studies), analysis of data, and combining qualitative and quantitative data.

Prerequisite: Admission to the MPA/MPP/PPP program or permission of the instructor

PUBP 811.3 Quantitative methods and research design

This course provides students with the statistical concepts and techniques required for conducting research and critically evaluating empirical studies. Topics include statistical inference, sampling theory, and data and regression analysis as applied to problems in public policy.

Prerequisite: Admission to the MPA/MPP/PPP program or permission of the instructor

PUBP 820.3 Comparative Public Policy

This course uses a comparative perspective to analyze how public policy is formulated, how it can change, and why. It will discuss the roles of formal and informal institutions, of actors, structures and networks. The aim of the course is to provide the participants with a greater understanding of classical and contemporary theories of public policy, with the ability to critically analyze and compare public policy; and to develop frameworks for comparative policy analysis.

Prerequisite: Admission to the MPA/MPP/PPP program or permission of the instructor

PUBP 830.3 Decisions in Organizations

This course examines the manner in which decisions are made in organizations with a particular focus on policy decisions. The course uses a wide variety of behavioural theories to look at phenomena such as policy traps, framing, unwarranted optimism, and group think.

Prerequisite: Admission to the MPA/MPP/PPP program or permission of the instructor

PUBP 990 Seminar

PUBP 994 Public Policy Masters Research

PUBP 996 Public Policy PhD Research




UNIVERSITY OF
SASKATCHEWAN

College of Graduate Studies and Research

MEMORANDUM

To: Cathie Fornssler, Secretary
Academic Programs Committee of University Council

From: Trever Crowe, Associate Dean
College of Graduate Studies and Research 

Copies: Amber McCuaig
Manager, University of Saskatchewan Campus
Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy

Date: January 13, 2009

Re: Graduate Programs: Master of Public Policy and PhD in Public Policy

Consistent with the agreement between the College of Graduate Studies and Research (CGSR) and the Academic Programs Committee (APC) of Council, attached is a report that describes the comprehensive and thorough review of the proposed graduate programs in the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy (JSGSPP). Specifically, this includes a Master of Public Policy and Ph.D. Following the extensive and thorough review, the CGSR is satisfied that the programs meet the expectations for Master's and PhD programs. The School of Public Policy is currently the home of the Master of Public Administration and Master of International Trade programs, and these proposed programs will be great additions to the programs already being offered.

If questions arise during the review by APC, representatives from the JSGSPP and I would be happy to respond.

Included herein are proposals for 2 graduate programs to be delivered on the Saskatoon campus of the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy (JSGSPP). This report is submitted to the Academic Programs Committee of University Council, consistent with the agreement between the College of Graduate Studies and Research (CGSR) and the Academic Programs Committee of Council (APC), regarding review of graduate program proposals. These program proposals are also available from the College of Graduate Studies and Research website (<http://www.usask.ca/cgsr/proposals.php>).

The CGSR strongly supports the concept of inter-disciplinary programs and views the “schools” concept as a very positive step. The development, approval and implementation of graduate programs that will be managed within the JSGSPP are logical and essential steps in the university’s plan to support inter-disciplinary programming in public policy. The JSGSPP is also a tangible example of steps taken to partner with and build upon the strengths that exist within this area at the University of Regina.

Indeed, University Council approved the School of Public Policy more than a year ago and signaled that the University of Saskatchewan will have graduate programs in the school. The CGSR has reviewed and enthusiastically supports these 2 programs. These programs meet the standards of the CGSR.

Proposals for these 2 programs were received by the CGSR May 20, 2008. On June 05, 2008, the Joint Master’s and PhD (Joint) Committee discussed the proposed programs. At the same meeting, the programs were recommended to the Executive Committee and Grad Council of the CGSR for approval.

The Executive Committee of CGSR discussed the programs on September 24, 2008. Questions were limited to the ability of students to move between programs (MPA, MPP and PhD) and to access courses offered at both the U of R and the U of S. At the same meeting, the Executive Committee voted to recommend that Graduate Council approve both programs. The Graduate Council met October 07, 2008 and, following discussion, passed a motion to recommend approval of the graduate programs and included courses.

Issues noted during the review of the proposals

The Joint Committee reviewed the proposed curricula, the content of the proposed programs and the associated courses and the relationships with other units. The Joint Committee felt that the proposed courses were comparable with others across Canada and noted that the programs could be sustained in the absence of a partnership with the University of Regina. The Joint Committee did not identify any major concerns of the program proposals.

Members of the Executive Committee asked 3 specific questions when considering the 2 proposals. The Associate Dean (CGSR) provided the italicized text as responses and subsequently confirmed the responses with Drs. Fulton and Atkinson.

1) Is it possible for a student to transfer between the MPA and the MPP?

This is possible. The fact that (currently)MPP students would pick from courses that are included in the MPA program would make the shift easy and seamless. There will, however, be issues to be resolved around fees, because tuition models will be different.

- 2) A member commented that it appears as though the U of R and U of S will have dueling programs. Why would we have the same programs in both institutions in the province? *The administrative steps to get the same programs approved in both locations will lead to synergies and collaboration, rather than competition. A student in the JSGSPP would be able to take advantage of a wider breadth of courses by having the U of S more closely affiliated with the U of R.*
- 3) What are the course requirements for students who transfer from the MPP (or MPA) into the PhD? *A student would not be able to transfer to the PhD until after 15 cu are completed. After transferring into the PhD program, an additional 9 cu would be required.*

Members of Graduate Council queried the following issues:

- 4) How many students can we expect to enroll in these programs? *Dr. M. Atkinson indicated that the School will proceed cautiously in the early years, as recruitment of faculty members at both Saskatoon and Regina continues. Fourteen (14) students were admitted to the MPA as the program's first intake. The hope is that this group (MPA) will grow to 20 new students in 2009 and a steady-state intake of 30-35 students per year, starting 2010. The intent is to recruit 5-10 students per year into the MPP in the first couple of years, with a steady-state intake of 10-12 new students per year, starting 2011. The intake into the PhD program is expected to be approximately 3 students per year.*
- 5) What level of scholarship funding will be available to students in the School? How will these new programs affect the devolved scholarship funding received by other programs? *Dean L. Martz responded that each School, including the JSGSPP, has been allotted \$30,000 per year for 3 years. At the end of 3 years, the current plan would be that the \$30,000 from each School would be contributed to the devolved pool and the Schools would be expected to compete with other programs for devolved scholarship funding. It is expected that the Schools will be competitive in the devolved scholarship funding pool and in other scholarship competitions (i.e. Dean's Scholarship).*
- 6) Given that faculty are currently being recruited, how confident are we that the necessary core and elective courses will be delivered so that students will be able to complete their degrees? *Dr. M. Atkinson explained that the School also administers the Master's of International Trade, which offers all of its courses on line. These courses have been attracting a lot of attention from the MPA students. In addition to courses available at the University of Saskatchewan in cognate departments (Bioresource, Policy and Business Economics; Political Science; Economics...) the University of Regina also offers other courses that will satisfy the demand for elective courses. As new faculty members are appointed, the flavor of the programming will be more fully realized, as they start to round out the course offerings.*

The proposed programs receive the highest level of support from the Dean's Office in the College of Graduate Studies and Research. The School of Public Policy is a relatively new entity on campus and it is fair to conclude that the role and "fit" of these graduate programs

within the fabric of other graduate programs at the U of S are yet to be determined. Students enrolled in programs within the JSGSPP will have the opportunity to register in courses not offered within the School, and similarly students in programs managed by other units will be allowed to take advantage of courses offered within the School.

These programs will allow scholars within the School to recruit graduate students with a strong research focus. It's expected that these programs will be in high demand, thereby supporting the institution's goals of increasing graduate student enrolment and research intensity. Support of the 3 Schools and their respective graduate programs is an extremely high priority for the CGSR.

January 19, 2009

The information presented in this document is intended to give members of the Academic Programs Committee background information about the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy as the Committee considers the School's proposal to create both a Master's program and a PhD program in Public Policy.

Brief Overview of the School

Although the School of Public Policy came into existence officially on July 1, 2007, much energy in the first year was devoted to recruiting students for the first intake in fall 2008, building relationships with the University of Regina, hiring staff, and putting in place structures and processes to govern the School. On July 1, 2008, the School of Public Policy became a reality at the University of Saskatchewan, and the single, provincial Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy was formally established. At that point, faculty and staff were in place, leaders had assumed their roles, and the U of S campus was preparing for the first student cohort in the Master of Public Administration (MPA) program. A one-day faculty/staff retreat was held in August with a focus on *Identity and Distinctiveness* and *Outreach and Training*. At the U of S, the School has been in operation for only a few months. And while it is a bit early to be definitive about our progress, we are pleased with what we have achieved on the critical variables.

Faculty and Research: External hiring combined with excellent internal support has allowed us to create a small cadre of superb researchers. The founding faculty cohort at the U of S campus comprises four standard appointments (one at the 50% level and one as Executive Director of the School) and four joint secondary appointments (each at the 30% level), augmented by 17 associate members, 5 professional affiliates (including faculty associated with the Master of International Trade program), and 2 policy fellows. True to the interdisciplinary nature of the School, this group of academics represents nine disciplines. By the end of the current planning cycle, we expect to be attracting between \$200 and \$300K per year in research funding from major granting institutions.

A listing of faculty currently employed at both campuses follows. In addition, the School is presently recruiting for five tenure-track positions: three at the University of Saskatchewan campus (two Assistant Professors and one Centennial Chair) and two at the University of Regina campus (Assistant Professors).

Graduate Students: The founding documents for the School indicate that a key goal is to "develop sound interdisciplinary graduate studies programming that attracts students from a wide variety of disciplines and institutions, thereby increasing graduate enrolment for the University of Saskatchewan." At the moment, the School manages two Master's programs: the MPA and the Master of International Trade (MIT). The former began taking students in at the University of Saskatchewan campus in the fall of this year. Fourteen students, some of them part time, make up the initial cohort. Our course offerings are modest by comparison with Regina's, but they are quite adequate to the current enrolment level. We anticipate admitting 20-25 students in 2009 and 30-35 students in 2010. In addition to the more traditional backgrounds (such as political studies and

economics), students in this cohort also come from the sciences (psychology, physiology, and nursing), business, and education. This year and beyond, the School will more aggressively recruit students from institutions outside of the province in an effort to diversify our student body and increase overall graduate student enrolment for the University.

The MIT program is in its second year of delivery. This is a niche, on-line program that is attracting international attention because of its unique delivery system and its interdisciplinary character.

The Master of Public Policy (MPP) and the PhD programs are the final components of the academic programming that the School requires to fully position itself among the leading public policy schools across Canada. The MPP and PhD are regular tuition programs whose student numbers will be relatively modest compared to the MPA. These programs are critical for the recruitment and retention of research-active faculty, for the attraction of top-level graduate students, and as a research base for the outreach and engagement activities the School wishes to undertake.

Outreach and Engagement: The School inherited capacity for immediate work in outreach and engagement when the resources of the Saskatchewan Institute for Public Policy were made available to assist the School's outreach programming. We are currently conducting a thorough audit of those assets and matching them to the School's outreach priorities. This audit focuses on: a) publications; b) colloquia, workshops, conferences; c) contract research; and d) executive training. Organizational changes are pending, including transferring some resources currently housed in Regina to the U of S campus. In spite of the understandable uncertainty with respect to programming under each of these headings, we have mounted a strong line-up of visiting speakers, partnered with the University of Calgary to obtain access to American academics via video links, signed an agreement with the Province to deliver executive training, and experimented with Shaw Cable in the delivery of public affairs programming. The School will take advantage of the Edwards School's invitation to become a part of their downtown campus, a partnership that will allow us to reach more deeply into the Saskatoon public policy community. In addition, we are working with the Government of Canada to establish an internship program similar to the one that currently exists with the Province of Saskatchewan.

Current Faculty at Both Campuses

University of Regina Campus

Name	Title	Research Interests
Dupeyron, Bruno	Assistant Professor of Public Policy and Law	Multi-level governance processes; Cross-border public policies; Policy networks; Immigration and citizenship in developing countries
Hawkins, Robert	Professor	
Marchildon, Gregory	Professor	Public health care policy in Canada and other advanced industrialized nations and comparative health systems; Political, administrative and economic history of the Prairie Provinces
McNutt, Kathleen	Assistant Professor	Climate change; E-government; Gender and policy; Policy networks; Federal policy-making
Rasmussen, Ken	Associate Director	Public enterprise management; Administrative reform; Administrative history; Non-profit organizations; Ethics and leadership; Provincial politics
Rounce, Andrea	Lecturer	Post-secondary education policy internationally, nationally and provincially (including access and affordability); Public opinion; Public sector governance (including university governance, government procurement, and horizontality); Policy analysis; Survey research; Quantitative and qualitative research methodology
Viju, Crina	Assistant Professor	Applied economic theory and contemporary quantitative methods; Economic effects of different trade policies applied within the US, Canada and the European Union; Investment market in emerging economies

University of Saskatchewan Campus

Name	Title	Research Interests
Atkinson, Michael	Executive Director and Professor	Industrial policy; Policy networks; Canadian public policy with a focus on policy institutions; Science and innovation policy; Political ethics
Béland, Daniel	Professor	Social Policy (especially health care and income maintenance programs); Aging and public policy; Political sociology; Comparative and historical policy analysis; Equalization policy; Ideas and policy change; Globalization and public policy
Fulton, Murray	Professor	Agricultural policy; Grain transportation and handling; Co-operatives
Heavin, Heather	Assistant Professor, College of Law (jointly appointed to School)	International, regional and domestic trade regulation; Associated dispute resolution systems
MacKinnon, Janice	Professor	Fiscal policy; Federal, provincial politics; Affordability of health care; Federal-provincial relations
Peters, Evelyn	Professor, Department of Geography and Planning (jointly appointed to School)	Urban Aboriginal issues
Phillips, Peter	Professor and Head, Department of Political Studies (jointly appointed to the School)	Science, economic and innovation policy; International trade policy; Agricultural policy; Saskatchewan and Canadian politics
Walker, Keith	Professor, Department of Educational Administration (jointly appointed to the School)	Educational governance and policy making; Leadership philosophies and practices; Organizational development and capacity-building; Professional ethics

Overview of Programs

Master of Public Administration (both campuses)

Master of International Trade (U of S campus)

Master of Public Policy (awaiting approval)

PhD in Public Policy (awaiting approval)

Overview of Courses

Currently, the U of S offers the five core courses required for the **MPA program**, as well as five elective courses (see below; note that GSPP courses are the U of R equivalent). Students are also able to take other electives outside of the School, as long as they fit with the student's area of specialization and are approved by a faculty advisor in the School.

Core

- PUBP 801.3 - Governance and Administration (GSPP 801 Governance and Administration)
- PUBP 802.3 - Fiscal Policy and Federal Provincial Fiscal Relations (GSPP 802 Public Finance)
- PUBP 804.3 - Public Policy Analysis and Methodology (GSPP 804 Research Writing)
- PUBP 805.3 - Political Economy of Public Policy (GSPP 805 Economics for Public Policy Analysis)
- PUBP 806.3 - Public Policy Processes (GSPP 806 Public Policy Analysis)

Electives

- PUBP 849.3 - Social Economy and Public Policy (awaiting approval)
- PUBP 898.3 - Higher Education Policy (under development)
- PUBP 898.3 - Social Policy (awaiting approval, offered in 2008-09 T1 as Special Topics)
- PUBP 898.3 - Aboriginal Peoples and Public Policy (awaiting approval, offered in 2008-09 T2 as Special Topics)
- PUBP 898.3 - Public Law

In addition to what is offered at the U of S campus, students are able to take both core and elective courses available at the U of R campus. The suite of electives currently offered by the School in Regina and cognate departments at that university are fairly extensive, so students have an array of options. Also, since the MIT program is also under the auspices of the School, students can take any of those courses as an elective, as long as they fit with the student's area of specialization and are approved by a faculty advisor in the School. Students may also take courses from other graduate programs (e.g., economics; political studies; education; geography; bioresource policy, business and economics).

We trust that the above information will be helpful to the Academic Programs Committee. Michael Atkinson, the School's Executive Director, would be pleased to attend the meeting when the Committee discusses our proposal and answer any questions that may arise.