

USC Sol Price School of Public Policy
“Medical Tourism in Sicily”
USC Price Italy Lab PPD 613a and 613b
Spring and Summer 2018

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USC Price International Labs

The Price School International Labs integrate scholarly knowledge with professional practice by providing consulting services in a setting outside the United States. Lab participants work collaboratively in multidisciplinary teams to address a particular project identified by the client in the host country. With active guidance from their professor, students analyze information pertinent to the project and its context, and then produce a set of policy recommendations for the client. These recommendations are supported by classroom knowledge, academic research, analytical tools, databases, case studies, together with various maps and graphics.

As participants transition from the classroom to a real-world international setting, they gain direct experience with translating professional practice in a cross-cultural context. While some background research and preparation is necessary prior to leaving the U.S., the bulk of the assignment is undertaken on an intensive basis in the field. The on-site work culminates in a presentation to the client. The International Labs are designed as integrative professional experiences for graduate student from across the Price School. Graduate students from other USC programs may also join on a case by case basis (with permission from the instructor). The labs provide students with an opportunity to build their credentials and experience while extending their network of professional contacts.

The International Lab comprises two components. PPD 613a is a 1-unit course in the spring semester that precedes and is the prerequisite for a companion two-week, 3-unit intensive field course offered in the summer term. Although the two are closely coupled, they are technically two distinct courses.

USC Price Italy Laboratory 2018

The first component of the Italy Lab, PPD 613a, will be conducted over four sessions at USC during the Spring 2018 semester – 9am-12:20 on Friday, 19 January, 9 February, 9 March, and 6 April. The second component, PPD 613b, will be conducted on location at Bocconi University in Milano and other venues in the cities of Milano and Cefalu, Sicily from Monday, 21 May 2018 through 31 May 2018. A detailed daily schedule for this intensive component will be announced prior to arrival in Italy.

¹ Office hours will be held in RGL 212 on the Fridays between 12 January and 21 April when the class does not meet.

This year's Italy Lab is conducted in partnership with Professor Veronica Vecchi, a Professor of Public Management & Policy in the SDA Bocconi School of Management. The focus of the lab will be on medical tourism at a hospital in Cefalu, Sicily. An additional component will be the use of public-private partnerships and their role in helping local governments in Sicily to enhance tourism services that may work in tandem to expand the tourism market. Of particular interest in this lab will be understanding newer models like social impact investing that are designed to attract private capital for the social good.

During the 1-unit preparatory course in the spring semester, students will conduct background research, form thematic teams, identify relevant case studies, and develop a proposed work plan that will guide the fieldwork in the summer. During the 3-unit intensive summer course, PPD 613b, students will spend two weeks in Milan and environs meeting with experts and practitioners, conducting site visits and working collaboratively on the project. This work culminates in the submission of a final written report and a single, integrated presentation of that report to the client on the final day of the Lab. At the present time, we are planning on visiting Sicily once during the two weeks in Italy.

Course Objectives

As with all USC Price International Labs, the learning objective focuses on how to translate "classroom knowledge" into professional practice, and to do so in a setting outside the United States. The pedagogical model draws on a professional consulting paradigm, with a clearly identified client and terms of reference for the students' work.

Specifically, the learning objectives for the two-part lab include the following:

- Integration and application of classroom knowledge to a specified problem context. Students will have the opportunity to develop their skills associated with synthesizing existing research, finding and gathering data relevant to the project, and using the data to diagnose problems, design and assess various options, and develop recommendations that take into account the constraints facing the client.
- Management of an international consulting project, paying particular attention to formulating and adhering to a manageable work plan. Students will gain valuable practice in presenting analyses of issues and recommendations in a concise, clear and interesting manner from the perspective of their client. Participation in the Lab also entails an affirmation of professional norms of conduct. Students are expected to adhere to professional norms of punctuality, thoroughness, reliability, communication skills, professional appearance, integrity and ability to work well in multi-cultural teams.
- Personal growth in terms of teamwork, by developing a better understanding of how to function as part of a team with international members. Participation in the Lab provides students with useful insights into their individual strengths and what they can contribute to a team effort, as well as how to resolve interpersonal and organizational issues within the team. The course also intends to attract students with diverse backgrounds and interests, so that individual team members are able to contribute the specialized knowledge related to their field of study.
- Translation of professional practice in a cross-cultural setting. Professional practice as developed in the United States is embedded in a particular social, institutional, economic and cultural context. A key objective of the course is for students to gain a better awareness of how to adapt their professional practice to suit contexts that are often quite different from those in the U.S.

- Learn about public-private partnerships as an institutional form, including the different models, their purpose, how they operate, and the associated benefits and challenges of each for the public sector. Learn about medical tourism as a strategy for health care institutions to enhance their revenue and expand services into new areas and populations. As with PPP, students will learn about the different models, marketing approaches, and implications for health care organizations. Students will develop lessons learned from a wide range of case studies and assess the applicability of those lessons for the Italian context.

Assignments and Determination of Grades

Spring semester (1-unit course)

Final grades for the 1-unit course PPD 613a are based on the following items:

- **Assignment 1: Self-introductions.** Each student will produce a one page self-introduction that explains how she expects to contribute to the team effort, based on her background training, knowledge and interests. **(10%) Due: January 26**
- **Assignment 2: Academic review.** Each student will read and report on a scholarly article pertaining to public-private partnerships from the readings listed in the Reference section under “Challenges and Experiences” or “Italian Context.” The 2-3 page report should summarize the article in question while explaining its potential relevance for practitioners. **(30%) Due: February 7**
- **Assignment 3: Case study.** Working in teams, students will research a case study in the U.S. or Europe where public-private partnerships were used to deliver local public services, or a case study in medical tourism. Each team will present its findings in class with an emphasis on the lessons learned from that case study. **(20 %) Due: March 9**
- **Assignment 4: “Translation”.** Each student will write a 2-3 page essay assessing how readily the prior case studies and academic reviews apply (or not) to the Italian context. What are some of the unique institutional, cultural or economic conditions in Italy that may need to be considered? **(30%) Due: April 4**
- **Class participation.** The relevant metric here is how each student’s participation enriched the experience of others in the class. **(10%)**

Summer semester (3-unit course)

While *individual* effort and initiative is essential, ultimately it is the quality of the *group* product that matters to the client. Accordingly, final grades for the 3-unit course (PPD 613b) are based on both group and individual components.

Although each student will be contributing in her own way to the outcome, the written report will be evaluated as a single, integrated document. All students succeed or fail in equal measure, based on the quality of the group work. Similarly, the final presentation made to the client will be evaluated as a single, coherent effort. Accordingly, half of each student’s grade for this 3-unit course will be calculated as follows:

- **Final group written report.** This report will be addressed to the client, but should also be of interest to a wider audience. It should be a summative effort that states its purpose clearly while also explaining its findings and recommendations in a thorough, professional and

persuasive manner. Arguments should be supported – as needed – with an appropriate range of data, graphs, illustrations, analytical work, appendixes and bibliographic references. The emphasis should be on clarity of thought, with a crisp writing style. Its length should be kept to a minimum, subject to fully accomplishing what it has set out to do. **(15%)**

- **Final group presentation to client.** The presentation made to the client should generally follow a parallel structure to the written report, but with appropriate adjustments to reflect the different medium of communication. Although each student should contribute to its content in some meaningful way, the presentation itself should not be cluttered with multiple voices. The emphasis should be on a single, integrated, coherent presentation on behalf of the entire group. **(10%)**
- **Interim group written report.** A full draft of the written report should be submitted to the instructor three days prior to the final. Because there is so little time for review, feedback and revision, this interim effort is of equal weight to the final. **(15%)**
- **Interim group presentation.** A practice run of the final presentation will be given two days prior to the final. **(10%)**

The remaining half of each student's grade will be based more directly on individual effort, as indicated here:

- **Class participation.** This includes punctuality, professionalism, and regular participation in all aspects of the Lab. Ultimately, however, the value of each student's contribution is based on how others in the class benefit from his/her involvement. **(15%)**
- **Professional journal.** This is intended to be the centerpiece of your individual effort, and it is weighted accordingly. At one level, it is a daily record of your activities in the Lab. More than that, it is a venue for you to reflect on the Lab experience as you are experiencing it. You should aim to produce a thoughtful set of daily observations and reflections of enduring value. **(25%)**
- **Photo contest.** Each student will submit three photos, one in each of the following categories:
 - Photo pertaining to the overall theme of this Lab (public-private partnerships)
 - Photo revealing what it is like to participate in this Lab
 - Photo that shines with creativity and artistry.Although the instructor will assign grades based on her own judgment, the three contest winners – one in each category – will be chosen by their peers through a ballot. **(10%)**

Course schedule – Spring semester (PPD 613a)

Although the spring semester comprises only one unit of academic credit, it is of crucial importance to ensuring the group arrives in Italy well prepared for the intensive portion of the course. Once one has arrived on site, it will be too late to prepare. Accordingly, the spring semester has four successive sessions, culminating in a full state of readiness.

Session 1 (January 19): Session content includes course introduction and overview (including the clients and projects, the on-line platform and logistics) and class introductions. The instructor will explain the

role of medical tourism in the US and explore how it fits strategically within organizations. Assignment 1 (Self Introductions) described above is due one week later.

Session 2 (February 9): Session content includes the Italian context with an introductory lecture by Professor Vecchi. The required readings for this session are noted in the Reference section. Assignment 2 (academic reviews) is due several days prior to the session 2 class meeting. Students may select an article or report from the readings in the Reference section under “Experiences and Challenges” or “Italian Context”. An academic article not listed may be reviewed with instructor permission. In class, the instructor will lead a discussion and assessment of what we learn from these reviews.

Session 3 (March 9): Team presentation of case studies (Assignment 3), prepared in advance using the online platform. Class discussion of lessons learned.

Session 4 (April 6): Assignment 4 (“Translation”) is due several days prior to the session 4 class meeting. In class, the instructor will lead a discussion and assessment of how lessons learned from the case studies and the scholarly articles may or may not apply to the Italian context. The Professional Practice readings listed in the Reference section are required reading for this session.

Course schedule – Summer semester (PPD 613b)

The two weeks spent in Milan will be highly intensive, with three main phases after arrival: ingestion, digestion, and production. These three phases are successive yet somewhat overlapping. Students should arrive in Milan no later than Sunday, 20 May 2018, ready to begin work Monday morning. The first week is primarily one of ingestion, with a full schedule of lectures and site visits designed to illuminate the policy issues within the local context. There is a one-day hiatus in the midst of this first week to allow students to begin to digest the vast quantities of information they have received, and to reflect upon how their own report (due the next week) can be incorporate these new findings.

The intervening weekend between the two intensive weeks is less structured but should be used productively. It also provides students with a much-needed opportunity to rest & recuperate so that they can continue working intensively the next week, which moves fully into production mode. Both the final written report and client presentation are due on Thursday morning. In order to allow for adequate review and feedback prior to this final day, a practice run of the client presentation is due on Monday, May 28. Likewise, a full draft of the written report is due on Wednesday, May 30. Students will be working in teams with the client presentation and written report being produced in parallel.

	Mon 21	Tue 22	Wed 23	Thu 24	Fri 25	Sat 25	Sun 26
Week 1 Ingestion (May 21-27)	Lectures & Site visits	Visit Sicily	Lectures & Site visits	Midstream Reflection Report outline	Lectures & Site visits	Workshop Detailed task designations	Flexible time
	Mon 28	Tue 29	Wed 30	Thu 31			
Week 2 Digestion & Production (May 28-31)	Complete 1 st draft of report due	Practice run for client presentation	Report & presentation revisions	Final report due & final presentation			

Statement for Students with Disabilities

Any student requesting academic accommodations based on a disability is required to register with Disability Services and Programs (DSP) each semester. A letter of verification for approved accommodations can be obtained from DSP. Please be sure the letter is delivered to me as early in the semester as possible. DSP is located in STU 301 and is open 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. The phone number for DSP is (213) 740-0776.

Statement on Academic Integrity

USC seeks to maintain an optimal learning environment. General principles of academic honesty include the concept of respect for the intellectual property of others, the expectation that individual work will be submitted unless otherwise allowed by an instructor, and the obligations both to protect one's own academic work from misuse by others as well as to avoid using another's work as one's own. All students are expected to understand and abide by these principles. *SCampus*, the Student Guidebook, contains the Student Conduct Code. See Section 11.00 (under University Governance) for a description of violations of university standards and Appendix A for the recommended sanctions: <http://web-app.usc.edu/scampus/university-student-conduct-code/>

Students will be referred to the Office of Student Judicial Affairs and Community Standards for further review, should there be any suspicion of academic dishonesty. The Review process can be found at: <http://www.usc.edu/student-affairs/SJACS/>

References

Concepts & Theories (required reading for Session 2)

Ferris, James M. & Elizabeth Graddy (1991). "Production costs, Transaction costs, and local government contractor choice." *Economic Inquiry* 29:3, 541-554.

Bovaird, Tony (2006). "Developing New Forms of Partnership with the 'Market' in the Procurement of Public Services." *Public Administration* 84:1, 81-102.

Hellowell M., Vecchi V. (2012), What return for risk? The price of equity capital in public-private partnerships, in Greve C. and Hodge G., *Public Private partnership*, Routledge

Crooks V., Turner L., Snyder J. Johnston R. and Kingsbury P (2011). "Promoting medical tourism to India: messages, images, and the marketing of international patient travel." *Social Science and Medicine*, 72: 726-732.

Crooks V., Kingsbury P., Snyder J. Johnston R. and (2010). "What is known about the patient's experience of medical tourism." *BMC Health Services Research*, 10: 266.

Sobo E, Herlihy E., Bicker M. (2011). "Selling medical travel to US patient-consumers: the cultural appeal of website marketing messages." *Anthropology and Medicine*, 18: 105-118.

Connell J (2013). Contemporary medical tourism: conceptualization, culture, and commodification. *Tourism Management*, 34: 1-13.

Chuang T., Liu J., Lu L., Lee Y (2014). "The main paths of medical tourism." *Tourism Management*, 45: 49-58.

PPIAF (2017). Public Private Partnerships. Reference Guide. (To consult on specific issues to be clarified) https://library.pppknowledgelab.org/documents/4699?ref_site=ppiaf

Experiences and Challenges (suggested readings for Academic Reviews)

Bloomfield, P. (2006). "The challenging business of long-term Public-Private Partnerships: Reflections on Local Experience." *Public Administration Review* 66, 400–411.

De Clerck, Dennis, Erik Demeulemeester, and Willy Herroelen (2012). "Public private partnerships: look before you leap into marriage." *Review of Business and Economic Literature* 57:3, 249-261.

Ferris, James M. & Nicholas P.O. Williams (2014). *Catalyzing Collaboration: The Developing Infrastructure for Federal Public Private Partnerships*. University of Southern California, Center on Philanthropy & Public Policy Report.

Graddy, Elizabeth and Bin Chen (2006). "Influences on the Size and Scope of Networks for Social Service Delivery." *Journal of Public Administration Research & Theory* 16:4, 533-552.

Han H., Hyun S (2015). "Customer retention in the medical tourism industry: impact of quality, satisfaction, trust, and price reasonableness." *Tourism Management* 46, 20-29.

Hanefeld J., Horsfall D., Lunt N., Smith R (2013). "Medical tourism: a cost or benefit to the NHS?" *PLoS One* 8 (10): e70406. (<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1445892155?pq-origsite=gscholar>)

Hodge, Graeme A. and Carsten Greve (2007). "Public-Private Partnerships: An International Performance Review." *Public Administration Review* 67:3, 545-558.

Koppenjan, Joop F. M., Bert Enserink (2009). "Public-Private Partnerships in Urban Infrastructures: Reconciling Private Sector Participation and Sustainability" *Public Administration Review*, 69 (2): 284–296.

Lunt N., Mannion R., Exworthy M. (2012). "A framework for exploring the policy implications of UK medical tourism and international patient flows." *Social Policy & Administration*. <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/c8ba/f130a6765de65763469be5748bdf35cb1854.pdf>

Nicholls, Alex and Rod Schwartz (2014). "The Demand Side of the Social Investment Marketplace." In Lester M. Salamon (ed.), *New Frontiers of Philanthropy*. Oxford University Press, Chapter 21, pp. 562-582.

Smith R., Alvarez M., Chanda R. (2011). "Medical tourism: a review of the literature and analysis of a role for bi-lateral trade." *Health Policy*, 103: 276-282.

Turner L (2011). "Quality in health care and globalization of health services: accreditation and regulatory oversight of medical tourism companies." *International Journal of Quality in Health Care*, 23(1): 1-7

Witesman, Eva M. & Sergio Fernandez (2012). "Government Contracts with Private Organizations: Are There Differences between Nonprofits and For-profits?" *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 42, 689-715.

Italian Context (suggested readings for Session 2 and for Academic Reviews)

Argento, Daniela, Giuseppe Grossi, Torbjörn Tagesson & Sven-Olof Collin (2010). "The 'externalisation' of local public service delivery: experience in Italy and Sweden." *International Journal of Public Policy* 5, 41-56.

Calabrò, Andrea (2012). "Co-production: An alternative to the Partial Privatization Processes in Italy and Norway." In *New Public Governance, Co-Production and Third Sector Services*, V. Pestoff, T. Brandsen & B. Verschuere (eds.), Routledge.

Vecchi V., Hellowell M., Longo, F. (2010). "Are Italian healthcare organizations paying too much for their public-private partnerships?", *Public Money and Management*, 30(2): 125-32.

Vecchi V., Brusoni M. (forthcoming) "Closing the gaps of the successful implementation of local development policies: the managerial flow approach". In Brusoni M., Farr-Warthon B., Farr-Warthon R., Vecchi V. (forthcoming), *Managerial Flow and the Implementation of Local Development Policies*, Routledge

Vecchi V. & Hellowell M. (2013). "Leasing by public authorities in Italy: Creating economic value from a balance sheet illusion." *Public Money and Management*, 33(1): 63-70

Vecchi V., Airoidi M. (2013). "Bridging the infrastructure gap: political, managerial and financial challenges." Bocconi MP3, available at <http://www.carefin.unibocconi.eu/index.php?method=section&action=zoom&id=2781>

Vecchi V. (2013). PPP overview in Italy, available at <http://www.carefin.unibocconi.eu/index.php?method=section&action=zoom&id=2784>

SDA Bocconi Impact Investing Lab papers (2014), available here: <http://www.sdabocconi.it/en/site/impact-investing-lab/materials-and-events/materials#content>

Professional practice (required readings for Session 4)

Block, Peter. *Flawless Consulting* (Third Edition). Pfeiffer: San Francisco, 2011.

Benson, David and Andrew Jordan (2011). "What have we learned from policy transfer research? Dolowitz and Marsh revisited." *Political Studies Review*, vol. 9, 366-378.

Howlett, Michael, Andrea Migone and Seck Tan (2014). "Duplicative or Complementary? The Relationship between Policy Consulting and Internal Policy Analysis in Canadian Government." *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, vol. 47(1), 113 – 134.

Shipan, Charles and Craig Volden (2012). "Policy Diffusion: Seven Lessons for Scholars and Practitioners." *Public Administration Review*, vol. 72(6), 788-796.