

POLICY INNOVATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: *This paper aims to discuss the existing literature on the development of policy innovation research studies in the development of social science. In line with this, this study was conducted to answer the research question, «What is the theoretical concept of policy innovation in the development of social science between 2010 and 2024?». The method used was bibliometric analysis and a literature review of publications published between 2010 and 2024, sourced from the Scopus database. Three hundred and forty-two articles from Scopus-based journals with the most relevant title, abstract, and keywords were selected for analysis. The results indicate that policy innovation is grouped into three categories: government approaches represented by experts, such as (Walker 1969; Gray 1973), (Link and Scott 2010), (Borins 2014). Policy design with experts including (Edler and Fagerberg 2017), (Howlett and Mukherjee 2018), (Trondal 2022) and (Howlett and Mukherjee 2018). Change processes with experts, including (Jordan and Huitema 2014), (Moore, Sparrow, and Spelman 1997; Howlett 2014) and (do Vale 2021). This study concludes that policy innovation is a government approach implemented in a policy design and has implications for the change process.*

Keywords: *social science, policy innovation, government approach, policy design, process of change.*

Reikšminiai žodžiai: *socialiniai mokslai, politikos inovacijos, vyriausybės požiūris, politikos kūrimas, pokyčių procesas*

Introduction

Policy innovation plays an important role in finding solutions to the increasingly complex problems of government, public sector organisations and society to drive promising change (Polsby 1984; Goyal and Pattyn 2024). This concept is in line with the view of (Ansell and Bartenberger 2016; Torfing and Hofstad 2015) that there is an urgent need for policy innovation in our increasingly complex and globalised societies where more and more problems are taking root and emerging unchecked. Although policy innovation does not necessarily advance all of these changes to the same degree, the combined effect of these changes should result in a break with established practices and common wisdom in a given policy context (Torfing and Ansell 2017). Meanwhile (Jordan and Huitema 2014) revealed that policy innovation includes three

important activities namely discovery (centred on the ‘source’ of new policy elements), diffusion (which results in different ‘patterns’ of policy adoption), and evaluation of the ‘impact’ produced by these innovations.

Policy innovation, as used in this article, refers to the creation, adaptation, or implementation of novel ideas, instruments, or processes in public policy to address emerging challenges or improve policy effectiveness. It encompasses both substantive innovation (what is being changed) and procedural innovation (Jordan and Huitema 2014; Stadelmann and Castro 2014; Torfing and Ansell 2017). It is important to distinguish between “policy innovation” and “innovation policy”. While policy innovation refers to innovation in public policy itself—i.e., the novelty in policy content, processes, or structures—innovation policy refers to a specific policy domain that aims to promote innovation in the economy, science, and technology sectors. In this study, the primary focus is on policy innovation, although several innovation policy studies were included in the literature review when they contributed to the conceptual understanding of innovation in public governance.

This article adopts the term policy innovation to refer to innovation within the field of public policy—its processes, design, and implementation. This is distinct from innovation policy, which is a specialized policy domain aimed at fostering technological or economic innovation. While both terms appear in the literature reviewed, our analytical focus is on the mechanisms and typologies of policy innovation as it relates to governance, administration, and the evolution of social science.

Meanwhile, policy innovation research in some literature is interpreted as a government approach in various dimensions such as finance (Ferraz, Ramos, and Plattek 2022), public service governance (Štrukelj et al. 2020), higher education (Zhao 2023), housing policy (Bricocoli, Sabatinelli, and Savoldi 2021), urban areas (Johnson et al. 2023), agriculture, food, energy and sustainable irrigation (Polman and Bazzan 2023; Oliveira et al. 2019; Carrausse and Arnould de Sartre 2023; Boon, Sandström, and Rose 2022; Quinn 2020), social networks for public education (Kolleck, Jörgens, and Well 2017), initial allocation of carbon emission allowances (Ye et al. 2016), social assistance (Vale 2021), green economy and environment (Zheng et al. 2023), climate change and energy (Stadelmann and Castro 2014; Biesbroek et al. 2018) policy entrepreneurship (Zhang and He 2024), innovation competition (Spulber 2023), public-private sector contract investment (Tiikkainen, Pihlajamaa, and Åkerman 2022) and others.

Most of the studies described have revealed policy design and government approaches, specifically addressing the scope of policy innovation, factors of failure and success, the spread of policy innovation, risk management and its impact. This research analyses the conceptual review of policy innovation in the current literature in the development of social science studies. This study adopts a literature review approach to explore the conceptual landscape of policy innovation. Previous research on this topic has been conducted from various thematic angles, including local governance (Morgan 2010), climate change (Jordan and Huitema 2014; Massey et al. 2014), innovation in public policy (Mahroum 2013), innovation in public sector (Vries, Bekkers, and Tummers 2014), policy learning and bureaucratic regulation (Arnold 2014), street-level bureaucrats (Nygaard-Christensen and Houborg 2023), transport policy (Wiesenthal, Condeço-Melhorado, and Leduc 2015), carbon trading governance (Shen and Wang 2019) and others.

Although the number of studies on policy innovation has grown steadily over the past decade, there remains a relative lack of integrative conceptual frameworks that explicitly examine policy innovation as both a tool of governance and a theoretical construct that contributes to the evolution of social science. Moreover, existing literature often tends to be sector-specific and lacks a synthesis that reflects the interdisciplinary nature of policy innovation as it intersects with political science, economics, sociology, and public administration.

Therefore, this study aims to address this gap by conducting a conceptual literature review complemented by bibliometric and thematic analyses. The objective is to clarify how the concept of policy innovation has evolved and been utilized in scholarly discourse, particularly during the period 2010–2024, and to examine its potential as a conceptual node in the advancement of contemporary social science.

This research question is what is the theoretical concept of policy innovation in the current development of social science especially in the period 2010-2024? By answering this question, this study seeks to make a conceptual contribution to the field of policy studies by offering a synthesized understanding of how innovation in policy is framed, theorized, and potentially redefined in relation to broader social transformations and the knowledge production process.

Materials and Methods

Data collection

To ensure credible and scientifically reliable data sources, literature was retrieved from the main collection of Scopus database as the most widely used database by various academic publication and citation authorities. Data was obtained by searching the keywords 'policy innovation' OR 'policy modernisation' OR 'policy modification from 2010 to 2024 conducted on 6 January 2025. The document type specified for retrieval was journal articles. After the retrieval process and removal of duplicated and irrelevant articles, the study finally collected 342 papers.

Research Method

This research uses bibliometric studies (Lin and Yaakop 2024; Sururi 2022) and literature reviews to analyse the literature on policy innovation in social science development. Bibliometric research is a technique that aims to provide an understanding of the structure of a network and answer questions such as what are the main themes in a particular field of science, how these themes relate to each other and how a particular theme has developed over time (Waltman, van Eck, and Noyons 2010). The literature review presents logical arguments in finding a comprehensive understanding of a research theme based on the current situation (Machi and McEvoy 2016). Therefore, the literature review must be carried out using a systematic, explicit and reproducible method to identify, evaluate and synthesise (Fink 2010) so that it can support the formulation of the problem to be studied and fill the gap of previous studies (Ridley 2012)

Various literature review articles, published in reputable international publications in 2010-2024, especially in the subject area of social science have been found. The article searches criteria include 1) open access articles; 2) article document type; 3) publication stage final; 4) journal article source; 5) other language articles other than English (Chinese, Italian, French and German). At the initial stage of the search, 1621 articles were produced, then at the next stage 342 relevant articles were produced and selected in the scopus data-based search.

Result and Discussion

Based on analysis obtained from the Scopus database, the total number of publications relevant to policy innovation research is 342 articles.

Table 1. Literature Review Protocol for Policy Innovation

Parameters	Particulars
Search strings	"policy innovation" OR "policy modernization" OR "policy modification"
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Papers published in other languages other than English (Chinese, Italian French and German) Articles without an explicit mention of a concept of policy innovation Articles indicating or proposing a concept of policy innovation
Source of the literature	Open acces – Scopus
Language	English
Sort according to relevance	342 Papers
Publication type	Published full-text journal articles
Time window	2010 to 2024

Source: Authors.

The criteria were determined based on articles that were in English and relevant to the theoretical concept of policy innovation. Figure 1 illustrates the trend of policy innovation publications based on keywords.

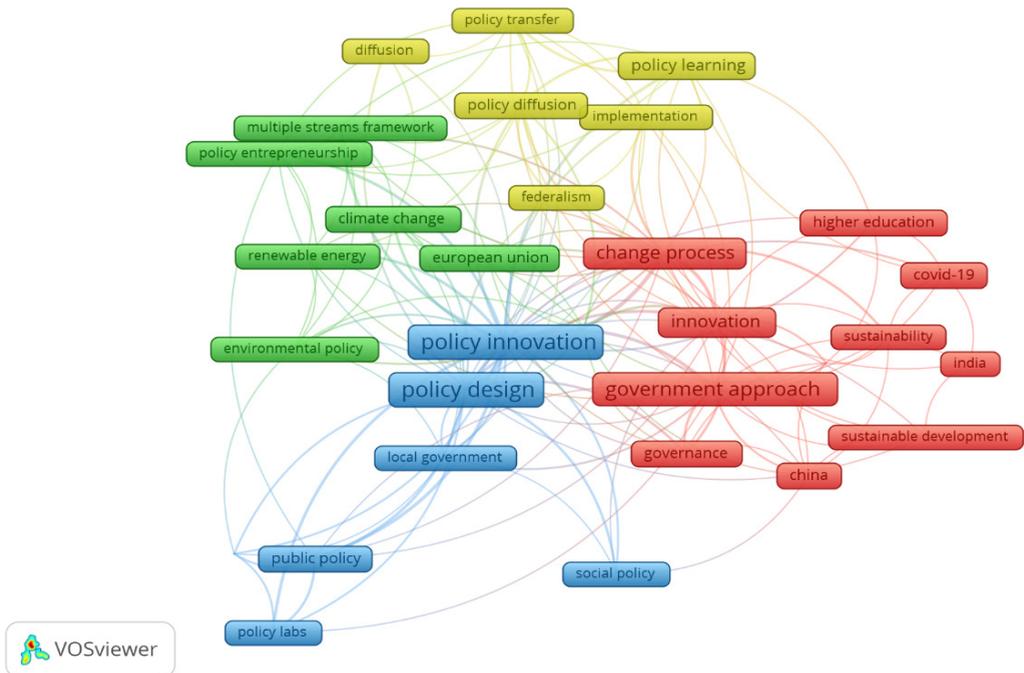


Figure 1. *Policy Innovation Trend*

Source: Authors

Figure 1 explains that, based on keyword occurrences, thematic analysis, and conceptual clustering of the literature, this study identified four conceptual maps comprising three primary conceptual orientations in the policy innovation discourse: (1) Government approach; (2) Policy design; and (3) Change process. The remaining conceptual maps represent variations and serve as supporting clusters, thus focusing the discussion of this study's conceptual maps on these three primary clusters. This typology is not arbitrary, but emerges from the intersection of keyword clusters, citation patterns and a qualitative synthesis of the dominant themes found in the 342 articles reviewed. These three categories are consistent with prior conceptualizations in the literature. For example, the governmental approach is emphasized in studies of public sector innovation (Morgan 2010), while the design approach is rooted in policy instrumentation literature (Nygaard-Christensen and Houborg 2023). The transformational perspective aligns with the adaptive and evolutionary view of policy change under complex environments (Jordan and Huitema 2014). The three clusters are explained in detail below.

Policy Innovation as a Government Approach

The dominant practice in the policy innovation literature in terms of the government approach is interpreted as a new programme adopted by the government (Walker 1969; Gray 1973). On the other hand, policy innovation is often defined as a series of government activities or approaches in the form of plans, programmes, projects, or actions, to encourage and promote innovation (Audretsch and Link 2012; Patanakul and Pinto 2014) where the government acts as an aggregation of public sector agents (Link

and Scott 2010) who continuously promote innovation as a fundamental factor with the active support of government agencies.

Policy innovation as a government approach can be explained in the pandemic situation (Borins 2014) which reveals that the Covid-19 pandemic crisis opens up opportunities and possibilities for policy innovation due to the demands, urgency and impact of a pandemic crisis that is very high compared to routine Covid-19 pandemic (You 2021; Aminullah and Erman 2021).

Meanwhile, as a government approach, policy innovation is closely related to New Public Management (NPM) and New Public Services (NPS). The government approach through the application of NPM emerged along with the reform process in public administration during the 1980s as a criticism of the Weberian bureaucratic model (du Gay, 2000) in (Gaus, Sultan, and Basri 2017), this opinion is in line with the statement, (Barzelay 2001) which reveals that NPM is a concept derived from scientific analysis and ideas and has the aim of carrying out an organisational change agenda in a number of countries in the 1980s such as in the UK and Australia.

In contrast to NPM (Vigoda-Gadot et al. 2008) revealed that NPS views the importance of policy innovation in an integral holistic manner and aims to comply with the public interest, analyse how innovation and public administration thinking are related and place a high value on collaboration between parties to improve the performance of each organisational element. While earlier paradigms such as New Public Management (NPM) and New Public Service (NPS) offer important insights into the drivers and values behind innovation, the most recent paradigm—New Public Governance (NPG)—provides a more integrative foundation for analysing innovation as a collaborative, adaptive, and cross-sectoral process (Osborne 2006; Scupola and Zanfei 2016; Stoker 2006). Policy innovation under NPG is often driven by inter-organizational networks, citizen co-production, and deliberative mechanisms, which reflects a shift from hierarchical or transactional approaches toward horizontal and participatory innovation ecosystems.

The policy innovation-based approach of government bureaucracy reveals the importance of policy entrepreneurs (Capano and Galanti 2020; Zhu and Xiao 2015) including using bureaucratic skills and consensus among multiple stakeholders to overcome the tedium of routine administrative tasks (Zhang and He 2024). The government's approach also touches on aspects of innovative policies such as urban policy implementation policies in Bandung City, Indonesia (Sholeh, Sintaningrum, and Sugandi 2019). Meanwhile (Klausen and Szmigiel-Rawska 2017) (Pivo et al. 2022) revealed that policy innovation can be carried out through strong organisational networks with government agencies and other non-governmental organisation

Meanwhile, the government's approach through social assistance programmes to address social problems in Brazil can be seen as a policy innovation (do Vale 2021). This concept is in line with (Susilo, Hidayat, and Marta 2021) in Indonesia, which revealed that the government's approach during the Covid-19 pandemic was carried out in the form of innovations in social assistance programmes such as Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD), distribution of free masks, distribution of basic food packages and village wallet innovations.

Based on Figure 2, the cluster analysis indicates that the governmental approach to policy innovation is not monolithic but rather comprises multiple intertwined logics forming six clusters. Three main clusters serve as core dimensions of the government's approach and serve as research discussion areas. The other three clusters demonstrate areas of intersection, indicating adaptive and functional relationships between the main dimensions. The first cluster—local government, policy labs, and social policy—suggests that innovation is often institutionalized at subnational levels and driven by experimental units or pilot projects. This aligns with the logic of decentralization and contextual adaptation, as theorized in NPG frameworks.

The second cluster, containing innovation and governance, reflects a broader systemic orientation, where innovation is understood not as isolated events but as embedded in governance structures—highlighting the relevance of networked decision-making, coordination, and inter-organizational learning.

The third cluster, consisting of policy learning, transfer, and COVID-19, represents a more temporal

and reactive mode of innovation, emphasizing how crisis-driven learning accelerates policy adaptation across jurisdictions. This finding supports the idea that exogenous shocks catalyze the diffusion of innovation, often beyond national boundaries.

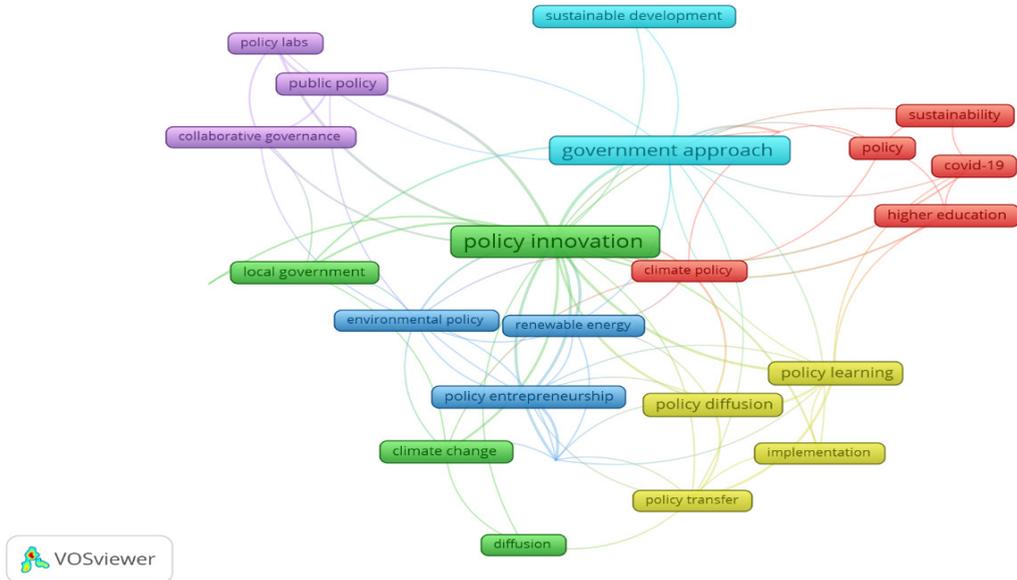


Figure 2. *Policy Innovation as a Government Approach*

Source: Authors

Policy Innovation as Policy Design

Policy Innovation is a public intervention to support the creation and spread of innovation, where innovation is a new product, service, process, or business model that will be used, either commercially or non-commercially (Edler and Fagerberg 2017). This concept is in line with the view of (Carmon and Fischhendler 2021) which reveals that the policy design literature often seeks a balance between different sets of instruments or tools (often referred to as the policy mix) assembled in policy programmes to achieve specific government objectives.

Policy design is a branch of policy science related to the study of policy processes so that understanding policy design means understanding the difference between ‘design’ and ‘non-design’ processes, content, and outcomes (Howlett and Mukherjee 2018). Meanwhile (Dryzek 1983) argues that policy design is the discovery, development, and conscious application of patterns of action in problem solving. Both concepts are in line with the views of (O’Rafferty, DeEyto, and Lewis 2016) which reveal that policy design is oriented towards solving problems through those carried out by the community of interest. In addition, the view of (Howlett and Lejano 2013) reveals that policy design is a process in which a number of policy actors seek to improve policy making and policy outcomes through accurate anticipation of the consequences of government actions.

Policy innovation as policy design is described by (Trondal 2022) which reveals how public organisations can organise change and design organisational choice architectures by using an organisational approach to meta-governance and examining public innovation processes shaped by organisational design. This concept is in line with the view of (Gieske and Buuren 2015) that innovations in the policy process can be considered as a type of policy innovation, regardless of whether they result in new policy designs

or not. As an illustration, in the collaborative governance paradigm, the involvement of the private sector in the policy process is important, for example, to create an ideal policy design.

Government policy design is also heavily influenced by the unprecedented pace of technological development that is transforming society (De Smedt and Borch 2022). Policy design in the form of local development policy innovation is developed not only through pilot programmes in a top-down manner that is often not in line with local market or corporate interests but is designed, developed and mediated by local government officials (Chen et al. 2017). Policy design can be promoted in the form of policy innovation laboratory organisations characterised by design methods and techniques, data science, digitisation of public services, decentralised experimentation, public policy learning and sustainable public sector decision-making (Heshmati and Lenz-Cesar 2015; Unceta, Barandiaran, and Restrepo 2019).

Policy design in the political context can be seen from i-voting innovations that are widely institutionalised in Estonia, Canada and Switzerland as happened in some states during the Covid-19 pandemic (Turnbull-Dugarte and Devine 2023). Meanwhile (Orellana 2010) and (Ezcurrea and Rios 2019) reveal that political policy innovation can be seen from how quickly a country adopts its political policies which are influenced by electoral institutions and the information environment of the political system and innovation governance at the government level.

Policy design in the context of street-level policy innovation as expressed by (Gofen, Meza, and Moreno-Jaimes 2024; Nygaard-Christensen and Houborg 2023) reveals three processes of formal policy change: redesign of implementation arrangements, accumulation of evidence, and adoption of new policy instruments. This can happen if there are guarantees for innovation when new authorities have gained enough legitimacy to implement new policies, even considering high-risk scenarios and without guaranteeing positive outcomes (Paz and Fontaine 2018).

Based on figure 3, it is found that the policy design dimensions in policy innovation form six clusters, demonstrating distinct but interconnected design logics. From the six clusters, there are three main clusters and three connecting clusters which represent the dynamics of policy design between sectors. The first cluster consists of social policy, collaborative governance, local government, policy labs, public policy, and sustainable development. This cluster illustrates that policy design is increasingly directed at addressing sustainable development challenges through collaborative and contextual approaches. This indicates a shift from a technocratic approach to a model that emphasizes local participation, policy experimentation, and connections between policy design and global social issues.

The second cluster consist of policy labs, public policy, policy capacity, technology, platforms, and nutrition showed a focus on institutional experimentation and the creation of innovative spaces within public policy laboratories and structures. Policy laboratories here serve as instruments and arenas for co-design that strengthen interactive approaches between bureaucracy and citizens. The third cluster, which encompasses governance approaches, climate change, climate policy, policy entrepreneurship, and policy diffusion, demonstrates a design approach rooted in institutional capacity, policy entrepreneurship, and the integration of innovation diffusion.

This marks the emergence of innovation driven by governance platforms and the need for evidence-based policy design, particularly in the climate change policy sector. These patterns demonstrate that policy design in policy innovation is multifaceted, involving contextual design (local and social), experimental design (labs and innovation), technocratic design (capacity and technology), and entrepreneurial design (cross-border and responsive). This reinforces the literature stating that policy innovation increasingly requires policy designers to combine ethical responsibility, technical capacity, and institutional flexibility (Howlett and Lejano 2013; Williamson 2015; Mintrom and Luetjens 2017; Olejniczak et al. 2020; Hildén, Jordan, and Rayner 2014; Trondal 2022).

Policy Innovation as a Process of Change

Policy innovation is a particular type of policy change in which new ends and means are combined

in ways that have not been seen before (Hall 1993). However, it is interesting to examine an important question (Jordan and Huitema 2014) which is what specific features must a particular policy change have in order to qualify as an innovation? A key dimension of the debate on policy innovation is therefore the extent to which new policies achieve significant and sustained effects (Hildén, Jordan, and Rayner 2014). This concept is in line with the view of (Jordan and Huitema 2014) who define policy innovation as ‘the process and/or product of efforts to develop policies that are new and/or widely adopted, and/or have a large impact, when existing policies are considered to be underperforming.’

The process of change in policy innovation is closely related to an organisation’s ability to successfully adopt any type of innovation (Kaine and Higson 2006). This concepts are in line with the view (De Vries, Bekkers, and Tummers 2016) that innovation requires a change process and also as a policy change although not every policy change is an innovation (Moore, Sparrow, and Spelman 1997; Howlett 2014). Policy innovation as a process of change was proposed by (Spulber 2023) in his research on how innovation has resulted in changes in competition between private sectors in introducing new techniques, transactions, product designs, and production processes. However (Altshuler and Zegans 1997; Cejudo, Laguna, and Michel 2016) revealed that policy innovation is not only limited to new and exciting ideas but rather the implementation of new practices that are oriented towards significant change and on the other hand for a change to qualify as an innovation it must be relevant, common, and sustainable so that its impact on behaviour and operations can be seen (Moore, Sparrow, and Spelman 1997)

Policy innovation often goes hand in hand with institutional change, although it requires a gradual process and even tends to occur over time (Paz and Fontaine 2018), however innovations that occur in institutions, policies, and policy tools will effectively help realise social goals such as poverty reduction or in other words as a process of institutional change and adaptive policies aimed at addressing social problems (do Vale 2021).

Based on figure 4, it can be concluded that the dimension of policy innovation as a process of change consists of three main clusters, reflecting the complex and cross-sectoral dynamics of policy change and one supporting cluster as well as a connecting dimension so that it is not treated as an independent variable, but rather as a transitional mechanism that bridges the dynamics between policy innovation and the process of change. The first cluster consists of implementation, sustainable development, climate policy, policy change, policy learning, and policy diffusion. This cluster demonstrates that policy innovation is a learning and diffusion process, heavily influenced by environmental factors, sustainability, and implementation mechanisms. This means that policy change is not simply the result of rational planning, but rather an adaptive response to global pressures such as climate change and the sustainable development agenda. This reinforces the literature on adaptive governance and policy feedback in policy innovation (Jordan and Huitema 2014) (Howlett 2014).

The second cluster, consisting of policy entrepreneurship and public policy, underscores the role of proactive individual and institutional actors in driving policy innovation. The concept of policy entrepreneurship demonstrates that the innovation process is often driven by change agents, both within and outside the bureaucracy, who are able to bridge ideas, political opportunities, and policy solutions (Mintrom and Luetjens 2017). This provides an understanding that innovation as a change process is not only structural but also highly dependent on the capacity of agents and the dynamics of actors.

The third cluster, consisting of innovation and technology, reflects change driven by technology and digital platforms. This indicates that policy innovation as a change process is also heavily influenced by developments in digital technology, big data, and policy automation. This demonstrates a shift from conventional change models to technology-mediated policy change, which can accelerate policy adaptation but also presents new challenges in terms of governance, ethics, and digital inclusion.

These three clusters demonstrate that policy innovation as a change process is multi-level: it occurs continuously and simultaneously at the structural (implementation and diffusion), actor (entrepreneurial leadership), and systemic (technological influence) levels. This enhances the understanding that policy

change cannot be understood linearly, but rather as a dynamic process involving the interaction of ideas, context, actors, and technology

This shows that in practice, policy innovation often does not follow classic policy stages but instead occurs through an unstructured, gradual process, and depends on moments or windows of opportunity (policy windows). Therefore, strengthening institutional capacity and utilizing technology are key factors in ensuring the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of policy innovation.

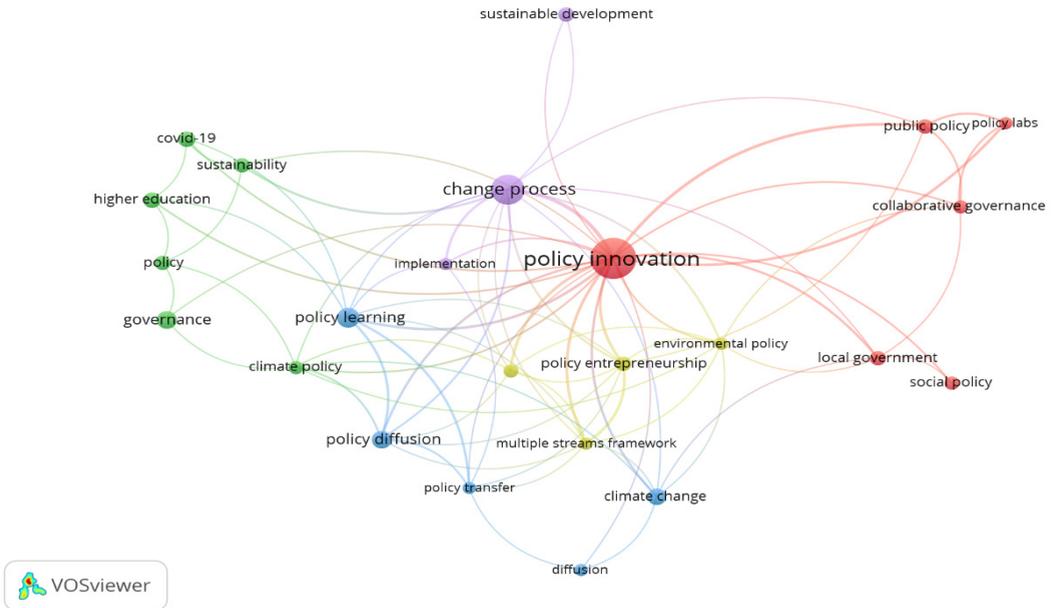


Figure 4. Policy Innovation as a Process of change

Source: Authors

Conclusion

Based on the conceptual mapping analysis, it can be concluded that policy innovation in this study includes the concepts of 1) government approach, 2) policy design and change process. These three concepts emerged from the results of a literature review from the Scopus database. Thus, it can be defined that policy innovation is a government approach that is implemented in a policy design and has implications for a process of change.

Based on this definition, policy innovation as a government approach refers to sustainable development, local government, and social policy supported through innovation governance, policy learning, policy transfer in overcoming the problems of renewable energy, Covid-19, climate change and policy evaluation.

Policy innovation as a policy design refers to social policy, collaborative governance, local government, policy labs, public policy and sustainable development through innovation, policy capacity, governance, artificial intelligence, technology, platforms, and nutrition in overcoming the governance approach, climate change, climate policy, policy entrepreneurship, policy diffusion, and renewable energy.

Policy innovation as a process of change refers to implementation, policy change, policy transfer, policy learning, sustainable development, climate policy, policy evaluation and policy diffusion through policy entrepreneurship, local government, social policy, and public policy in overcoming various changes in innovation, technology, governance, artificial intelligence, platforms and nutrition.

Data Availability Statement

The data used to support the findings of this research are available from the corresponding authors upon request.

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POLITIKOS INOVACIJOS SOCIALINIŲ MOKSLŲ RAIDOJE: KONCEPTUALI ANALIZĖ

Anotacija. Šio straipsnio tikslas – aptarti esamą literatūrą apie politikos inovacijų tyrimų raidą socialinių mokslų raidoje. Atsižvelgiant į tai, šis tyrimas buvo atliktas siekiant atsakyti į tyrimo klausimą: kokia yra teorinė politikos inovacijų samprata socialinių mokslų raidoje 2010–2024 m.? Naudotas metodas buvo bibliometrinė analizė ir literatūros apžvalga, kurioje apžvelgtos 2010–2024 m. publikacijos, surinktos iš „Scopus“ duomenų bazės. Analizei buvo atrinkti trys šimtai keturiasdešimt du straipsniai iš „Scopus“ žurnalų su aktualiaisiais pavadinimais, santraukomis ir raktiniais žodžiais. Rezultatai rodo, kad politikos inovacijos suskirstytos į tris kategorijas: ekspertų atstovaujami vyriausybės metodai, tokie kaip (Walker 1969; Gray 1973), (Link ir Scott 2010), (Borins 2014); politikos kūrimas su ekspertais, įskaitant (Edler ir Fagerberg 2017), (Howlett ir Mukherjee 2018), (Trondal 2022) ir (Howlett ir Mukherjee 2018); pokyčių procesai su ekspertais, įskaitant (Jordan ir Huitema 2014), (Moore, Sparrow ir Spelman 1997; Howlett 2014) ir (do Vale 2021). Šiame tyrime daroma išvada, kad politikos inovacijos yra vyriausybės požiūris, įgyvendinamas politikos kūrimo procese ir turi įtakos pokyčių procesui.

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