PUBLIC POLICY DEFINITIONS

PUBLIC POLICY ➔refers to <u>any policy taken by the government</u>.

SOCIAL POLICY ➔ refers to those public policies that have to do with <u>people's welfare</u>.

POLICY ANALYSIS ➔ is <u>the study of government action or inaction in response to public problems</u>. [*In short, 'the study of agenda-setting' – the techniques and strategies by which a society is rendered governable*].

AGENDA SETTING ➔ is about <u>influencing which issues receive attention</u> and <u>which are excluded from public discussion</u> ➔ impacting <u>public policy priorities</u>.

POLICY ANALYSIS PERSPECTIVE ➔ is the formal study of the "***agenda-setting system***", or "***public policy space***" ➔ i.e., who gets to be involved in *Policy **Input**, Policy **Production**, Policy **Delivery** & Policy **Management*** {IPDM's}

POLITICAL ECONOMY ➔ is about the relationships among the <u>state</u>, <u>economy</u>, and <u>civil society</u>.

COLLABORATIVE KNOWLEDGE ➔ <u>accounts for differing perspectives by *building stakeholder considerations into research*</u>. It addresses challenges unique to the users of that knowledge, and is easily understood by many audiences. Collaborative knowledge is valuable as it brings us together to create *user-friendly knowledge*.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT – refers to 'community-researcher collaborations' or "cross-sectoral partners' fostered for the mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources that address pertinent societal issues, build community capacity, enhance learning and discovery, strengthen democratic values and civic responsibility, and prepare educated, engaged citizens.

KNOWLEDGE MOBILIZATION ➔ May be defined as <u>putting available knowledge into active service to benefit society</u> ➔ a proactive process to <u>ensure</u> that knowledge, especially that created through publicly funded <u>programs is informed by needs and reaches the intended audience</u>.

KNOWLEDGE BROKERS ➔ Project staff acting as intermediaries that connect researchers to potential research users.)

PARTNERING COMPETENCY – sometimes called 'relational contracting' competencies – meaning, being <u>smart about working with intermediaries and networks to broaden access to the potential beneficiaries of research</u>

INFLUENCE MODEL ➔ using reciprocity and exchange to get what you need ➔ <u>economic, political and social salience</u> – e.g., the term "ethnic marketing" is here reserved for this collective focus on the cultivation of ***salience through the effective management of a community presentation.***

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ➔ A <u>condensed, "stand-alone" version of the full document</u> ➔ a brief <u>*statement of the problem*</u> or proposal covered in the major document(s), <u>*background information*</u>, concise <u>*analysis*</u> and main <u>*conclusions.*</u>

PROGRAM EVALUATION ➔ Project evaluation is a systematic method for collecting, analyzing, and using information to answer questions about projects, policies and programs, particularly about their <u>effectiveness</u> and <u>efficiency</u> ➔ Program evaluation <u>focuses on decisions</u>. Research focuses on answering questions about phenomena to discover new knowledge and test theories/hypotheses. Research is aimed at truth. <u>Evaluation is aimed at action</u>. ["Great Society" – Johnson Administration]

GOVERNMENT VERSUS GOVERNANCE ➔ We are witnessing an increasing trend in shared or participatory governance, which involves <u>the meaningful participation of civil society in the policy making and administration processes</u>. What government once did alone is now seen as being performed by a wide range of <u>public</u>, <u>private</u>, <u>non–profit</u>, and <u>national</u> and/or <u>international bodies</u> (Hirst and Thompson 1996, 184). Some have even suggested that we are witnessing a change in the state's role from that of <u>policy researcher</u> to that of <u>policy manager</u>.

THREE COMMUNITIES THEORY OF PUBLIC POLICY ➔ *First community* ➔ public policy decision makers/ "politicians and senior civil servants" who have the power to make public policy ➔*Second community* ➔ "academics" and researchers *Third community* ➔ all those "knowledge brokers" who advise decision makers.

EPISTEMIC COMMUNITIES ➔ The term is borrowed from international relations scholarship—see e.g. Peter M. Haas, '*Introduction: Epistemic Communities and International Policy Coordination*' (1992) 46 Int'l Organ 1, defining (at page 3) an epistemic community as 'a network of professionals with recognized expertise and competence in a particular domain and an authoritative claim to policy-relevant knowledge within that domain or issue-area'.

THE TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE (abbreviated as "**TBL**" or "**3BL**", and also known as "**people, planet, profit**" or "**the three pillars**"[1]) captures an expanded spectrum of values and criteria for measuring organizational (and societal) success: ***economic, ecological and social***.

BRAND ➔ A name, term, sign, symbol or design, or a combination of them intended to identify the goods and services of one seller or group of sellers and to differentiate them from those of other sellers.