

INFLUENCE OF SYSTEMIC ANALYTICAL CAPACITY ON POLICY-RELEVANT
KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION: CASE OF SCIENCE OF SCIENCE
AND INNOVATION POLICY

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SUMMARY

Evidence-based policy has been on the main agenda on policymakers and research scholars in advanced countries for several decades now. However, weak policy capacity in a general, and weak analytical capacity, have been identified as significant hurdles to implementation of evidence-based policy. Scholars have explored individual and organizational analytical capacity from a demand perspective (government) to explore underlying issues. To date there have been no studies of system-level analytical capacity in terms of interaction or collaboration between knowledge producers and users. This dissertation examines systemic analytical capacity in science and innovation policy, using the concept of co-production of knowledge in a transdisciplinary approach.

The science of science and innovation (SciSIP) policy program was selected as the setting for analysis of the influence of collaboration between policy-makers and practitioners and the research community on the production of policy-relevant knowledge. The mixed method research approach is used in the analysis of collaboration and its influence on policy-relevant knowledge production and utilization in the United States, Japan and Europe.

Systemic analytical capacity influences policy-relevant knowledge production and utilization in SciSIP program. It's rather likely that the policy and practice communities exert considerable influence on the production of policy-relevant knowledge in the science of science and innovation policy. The involvement of policy-makers and other government officials is likely to enhance the production of funding agency relevant knowledge. Moreover, the involvement of industry administrators and NPO administrators is likely to produce relevant knowledge for use by policy-makers and funding agencies, respectively. On the other hand, when collaborators with

background in applied science (engineering, IT) are involved, research is more likely to produce knowledge relevant to the needs of policy-makers and funding agencies. The involvement in research of scholars with public policy background is likely to produce enhance the production of knowledge relevant to the needs of policy-makers. Similarly, the collaborates of researchers with humanities background in science of science policy research is likely to enhance the production of university relevant knowledge.