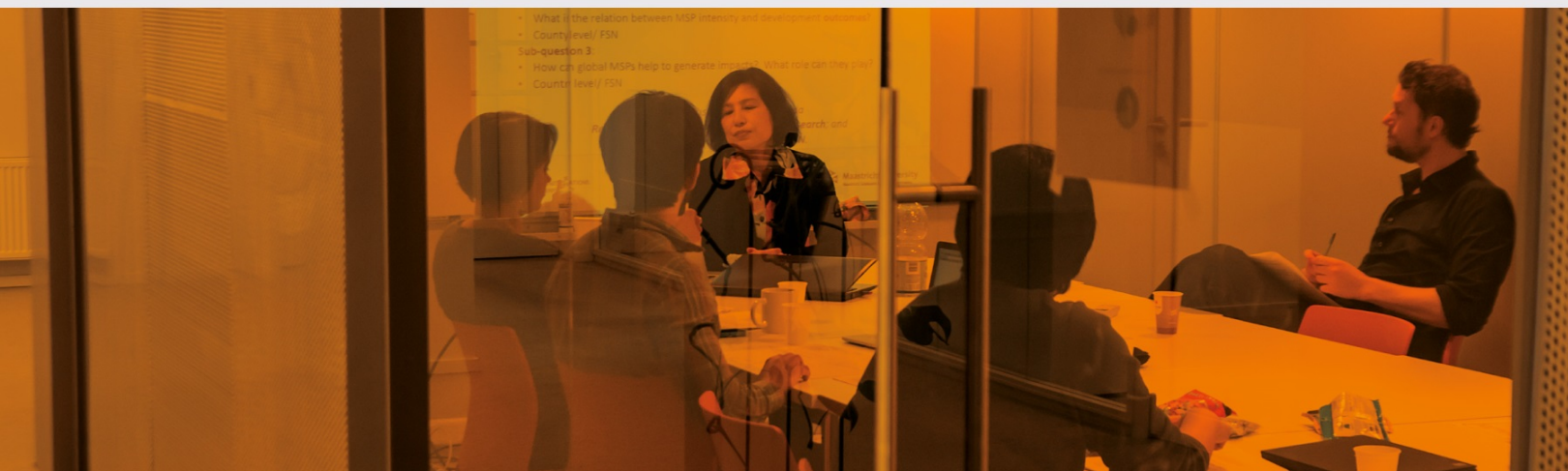# Applied Political Economy of Innovation, Governance and Policy Analysis

Leaflet

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Course Description

Ideas precede the use of (quantitative and/or qualitative) data and methods (which in turn influence the ideas) in policy analysis and critique. In this PhD level course, the participants will broaden their (ontological, epistemological and methodological) ideas, (analycentric, neo-positivist, critical–rationalist) interests, and knowledge base in contemporary policy analysis with the introduction and elaboration of the post-positivist (critical-theoretical, forensic, participatory, argumentative) turn in policy analysis and critique. In order to put futures of policy analysis and critique in post-positivist policy (re)design and implementation perspectives for (inter)national and local policy (research) organizations, the course will provide comparative readings on the political economy of innovation and governance, and will call for discussions and group debates. The empirical and applied methodological module will scrutinize four methods (fs-QCA, Q-Method, SEM PLS, and ISM MICMAC) and post-positivist policy analysis and critique approaches within 12 themes. These are Building-integrated photovoltaics (BIPV) systems, Innovation alliances in Biotech SMEs, Russian Federation construction innovation systems, Layers of co-existing innovation systems, Collaborative innovation networks, Supply chain knowledge flow enablers, Knowledge transfer, Risks prioritization in global supply networks, Innovation failure, Plurality in understandings of innovation, sociotechnical progress and sustainable development, Environmental regulation, Gender gap, and Democratic subjectivities in network governance. The course will be finalized with a workshop on game-theoretic Q-methodology application on political economic system design for high performance education and innovation policies by using data from Sustainable Governance Indicators. Final expectation is a frame-reflective and frame-critical text written on policy research, impact and action.

Reading List

Political Economy of Policy Analysis

Hoppe R. (1999) '"Policy analysis, science, and politics: from "speaking truth to power" to "making sense together"' Science and Public Policy (1999) https://bit.ly/2UlxEEM

Braun, D. (2008). Organising the political coordination of knowledge and innovation policies. Science and public policy, 35(4), 227-239.

Hoppe, R. (2018). Knowledge, power, and participation in environmental policy analysis. Routledge.

Savaget, P., & Acero, L. (2018). Plurality in understandings of innovation, sociotechnical progress and sustainable development: An analysis of OECD expert narratives. Public Understanding of Science, 27(5), 611-628.

Political Economy of Innovation

Jessop, B. (1993). Towards a Schumpeterian workfare state? Preliminary remarks on post-Fordist political economy. Studies in political economy, 40(1), 7-39.

Hay, C. (2004). Ideas, interests and institutions in the comparative political economy of great transformations. Review of International Political Economy, 11(1), 204-226. https://bit.ly/2I4NrB3

Jessop, B. (2002). The state and the contradictions of the knowledge-driven economy. In Knowledge, space, economy (pp. 74-89). Routledge.

Breznitz, D. (2009). National institutions and the globalized political economy of technological change: An introduction. Review of Policy Research, 26(1-2), 1-11. https://bit.ly/2TMKV4X

Political Economy of Governance

Stoker, G. (1998). Governance as theory: five propositions. International social science journal, 50(155), 17-28.

Borrás, S. (2012). Three Tensions in the Governance of Science and Technology. In D. Levi-Faur (Ed.), The Oxford Handbook of Governance. (pp. 429-440). Chapter 30.Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Oxford Handbooks in Politics & International Relations). https://bit.ly/2CKLab2

Jessop, B. (1998). The rise of governance and the risks of failure: the case of economic development. International social science journal, 50(155), 29-45.

Borrás, S., & Edquist, C. (2013). The choice of innovation policy instruments. Technological forecasting and social change, 80(8), 1513-1522. https://bit.ly/2FJMBH7

Comparative Methods: **QCA (Comparison of Cases as configuration of conditions); Q (Comparison of Perspectives based on subjectivities); PLS (Comparison of Paths via Latent Constructs); MICMAC (Comparison of indicators by human experts)**

Xie, X., Fang, L., & Zeng, S. (2016). Collaborative innovation network and knowledge transfer performance: A fsQCA approach. Journal of business research, 69(11), 5210-5215.

Savaget, P., & Acero, L. (2018). Plurality in understandings of innovation, sociotechnical progress and sustainable development: An analysis of OECD expert narratives. Public Understanding of Science, 27(5), 611-628.

Blohmke, J., Kemp, R., & Türkeli, S. (2016). Disentangling the causal structure behind environmental regulation. Technological Forecasting and Social Change, 103, 174-190.

Suprun, E., Sahin, O., Stewart, R., & Panuwatwanich, K. (2016). Model of the Russian Federation construction innovation system: An integrated participatory systems approach. Systems, 4(3), 29.

Jenson, I., Leith, P., Doyle, R., West, J., & Miles, M. P. (2016). Innovation system problems: Causal configurations of innovation failure. Journal of Business Research, 69(11), 5408-5412.

Chang, R., Cao, Y., Lu, Y., & Shabunko, V. (2019). Should BIPV technologies be empowered by innovation policy mix to facilitate energy transitions?-Revealing stakeholders' different perspectives using Q methodology. Energy policy, 129, 307-318.

Carrasco, I. (2014). Gender gap in innovation: an institutionalist explanation. Management Decision, 52(2), 410-424.

Elmsalmi, M., & Hachicha, W. (2013, May). Risks prioritization in global supply networks using MICMAC method: a real case study. In 2013 International Conference on Advanced Logistics and Transport (pp. 394-399). IEEE.

Meuer, J., Rupietta, C., & Backes-Gellner, U. (2015). Layers of co-existing innovation systems. Research policy, 44(4), 888-910.

Jeffares, S., & Skelcher, C. (2011). Democratic subjectivities in network governance: AQ methodology study of English and Dutch public managers. Public Administration, 89(4), 1253-1273.

Garbade, P. J., Omta, S. W., & Fortuin, F. T. (2013). Exploring the characteristics of innovation alliances of Dutch Biotechnology SMEs and their policy implications. Biobased and Applied Economics, 2(1), 91-111.

Bhosale, V. A., & Kant, R. (2016). An integrated ISM fuzzy MICMAC approach for modelling the supply chain knowledge flow enablers. International Journal of Production Research, 54(24), 7374-7399.