

Glossary

Antecedent is used interchangeably with determinant/variable/obstacle/barrier/pull/push/driver/demand/influence to see which and how many antecedents of introduction of public policy innovation were identified in the literature. They are the independent variables in the study; the dependent variable is introduction of public policy innovation. Antecedents are the first level in the classification system developed here.

Antecedents (598), *grouped antecedents* (27), *factors* (5) and *clusters* (3) are the names of the levels of the hierarchical classification system developed here.

Classification (taxonomy). Rogers (1995) identified the principles of *categorization*: exhaustive, mutually exclusive and derived from a single classificatory principle. Bowker and Star identified similar categories. *Exhaustive* means all the possible antecedents are included (Bowker and Star's "complete"). This paper includes all the antecedents found in a thoroughgoing search but cannot claim all published antecedents were found. Encouragingly, the second and third searches found few new references. All found antecedents were classified: 598 antecedents are probably a substantial number to form the basis for a classification system. The purpose of a systematic literature review, on which the classification is built, is to be complete. *Mutually exclusive* is difficult to achieve in this literature review because the antecedents are rarely defined or analyzed. Bowker and Star defined classification as a spatial, temporal or spatio-temporal segmentation of the world and a *classification system* as a set of metaphorical or literal boxes into which things can be put. Instead of *single classificatory principle*, Bowker and Star used the terms single categories or single classes of categories. Five fit more than one category: Bowker and Star acknowledged most classification systems are like this. Nomenclature and classification are often confused. A classification requires and uses a single, stable system of classification, based on a single classificatory principle. In the literature, antecedents of introduction of policy innovation did not have an agreed-upon classification system, probably a reason for authors identifying so many antecedents and groupings of antecedents. Pragmatically, Bowker and Star acknowledged: anything consistently called a classification system and treated as one is one. Antecedents, grouped antecedents, factors and clusters are treated as a classification system.

Traditionally, two basic ways were used to classify things: monothetic (pertaining to or based on a single basic idea or principle, a classification defined by the presence of all of a set of attributes) and polythetic (having many but not all properties in common, a taxon [in biology] where the constituent organisms share a large number of characteristics) (<https://en.wiktionary.org/>). Monothetic has been described as Aristotelean (binary, present/not present) or comparison to prototypes. Aristotelean classifications have a single set of necessary and sufficient conditions: the antecedents do not fit that requirement. The polythetic approach seems to fit better with antecedents.

Community. A *government's community* is the group of governments to which the government compares itself and/or with which it works on the issue; e.g., Saskatchewan's community for its five income security innovations, 1971-82 was the Government of Canada and progressive Canadian provincial and American federal and state governments.

An *innovation's community* is the groups to which a government relates and compares itself regarding to the innovation under consideration. A *policy innovation community* can be political,

electoral or organizational supporters, elected and appointed officials and portions of the public needing or promoting the innovation.

A government's *community* is the group of governments to which the government compares itself and/or with which it works on the issue.

Public sector *innovation* is new policies adopted the first (invention), second or third time in a government's or an innovation's community or population. It is an improvement (Author, 1197: 3-4). Some of the literature meets this definition, most does not (see also Introduction of innovation, Discussion section).

Institution. Although the articles reviewed do not usually define what an institution is, this article treats them as organized rules, traditions and usages. They are the forms of procedure which are recognized and accepted by society. Samuel P. Huntington (1968) defined them as "stable, valued, recurring patterns of behavior".

Nomenclature is body/system of names. The names given to the antecedents, grouped antecedents, factors and clusters create a nomenclature. An agreed-upon naming scheme need not follow classification principles (Bowker and Star, 2000). Antecedents of policy innovation do not have an agreed-upon nomenclature, which could be contributing to use of so many different terms for antecedents. Bowker and Star (2000) distinguished nomenclature from classification.

Organizations are administrative units delivering policies/programs/administrative processes. Organizations exist at many levels; e.g., some studies treat organizations reporting to a minister as organizations (e.g. deLeon, 1978); some treat the smallest organization discernable as an organization; others define it as a unit that has a budget.

Population. A government's *population* is the group governments with similar mandates, e.g. the Canadian provincial governments' population is other Canadian provinces, all USA state governments, European states with unitary governments.

The *public sector* consists of the government, its agencies and crown corporations including public enterprises.

A *systematic literature review* attempts to find and analyze all the literature on a topic.

Taxonomy is the scientific study of naming, defining (demarcating) and classifying groups of biological organisms into eight major levels,¹ based on shared characteristics.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxonomy_\(biology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxonomy_(biology))

Trailblazing of innovation is the first two stages—innovation (invention) and early adoption—of Rogers' (1995) five-stage classification of adopters. The subsequent three stages—early majority, late majority, laggards—are dissemination of innovation.

¹ Major biological ranks: domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species. Here, reversed the hierarchy would be something like: antecedents, grouped antecedents, factors, clusters; of introduction (dissemination, fate), of policy (process/administration/management); of innovation (public sector administration/management, fate), of public sector (private, non-profit sectors); of all organizations (individuals, +?), of a society/a country, of the world. 11 levels.