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Policy frameworks consist of eight key elements that look at policies in a way that is systematic and effective. These elements are:

- *systematically analyze a social policy or program*
- *social policy is context-sensitive and consists of competing priorities*
- *use rational methods of inquiry and analysis*
- *analytic methods are explicit and succeeding policy analyses should have the same outcome*
- *commitment to having the largest social and economic benefit with the least possible social and economic cost*
- *take into account the consequences of particular policies and programs*
- *consider alternative policies and use of resources*
- *examine the potential impact of policy.* (Krager, 2018)

Policy frameworks are designed to be systematic and rational in their approach to policy-making. This involves a systematic and analytical examination of policy problems and the development of evidence-based solutions. However, the political process through which policies are actually adopted can be much more subjective, influenced by political considerations, interest group pressures, and bargaining among stakeholders. This can lead to policies that are not fully aligned with the principles of the policy framework and may result in compromises and trade-offs that may not be fully rational or systematic. Therefore, there can be some incompatibility between the systematic and rational approach of policy frameworks and the more political process of policy adoption.

References:

Karger, H. J., & Stoesz, D. (2018). American social welfare policy: A pluralist approach. Pearson.