Evidence-Informed Health Policy

Investigating how Contestation of 'Evidence' is Framed

GETTING RESEARCH INTO HEALTH POLICY AND PRACTICE





Study Overview



- Understand evidence-to-policy processes across different institutional and country contexts
- Low, middle, high income countries
- Focus on institutions and policy analysis
- Practical implications

Aims and Objectives



- To understand the role of the stewards of health policy in the use of evidence
- To identify and trace a health issue across the case studies
- To understand the way in which a health issue/evidence has been politicised
- To understand the policy process and the role of institutions in shaping this

Research Phases



PHASE 1

- Background description
- Conceptual framework
- Identification of local health issues and 'tracer' issue

PHASE 2

Fieldwork

PHASE 3

- Case study analysis
- Institutional analysis
- Comparative analysis

Evidence



- Tension between theoretical and practical arms of the project
- What counts as evidence within these contexts
- (versus) Emphasis on research evidence and inclusion within the formal policy process
- Pragmatic theories of evidence
 - Research/'science' occurs at the intersection between theory and practice (Dewey, 1938), doing and making are linked
 - Similarly, EBHP occurs at the intersection between theory (research/evidence) and practice (policy process)

Institutions



- Integrating institutional analysis and policy studies approaches
- Understand the institutions that exist surrounding evidence
 - Formal processes
 - Informal uses
 - Roles and actors
- Impact of evidence upon institutions
 - Stabilise bureaucratic roles
 - Mechanism through which goals/positions can be legitimated

Contestation



- Looking at the politics of evidence means that we are looking at problematisation and politicisation/contestation
- (Structures to stabilize the use of evidence under contestation?)

Social:

- -Social values/ ideology/ bonds
- Social groupings and structural tensions
 - Societal/cultural values and mores

Political:

- -Negotiations surrounding formal forms of power
- Within institutions, bounded rules and formally networked groups
 - Formalised interest groups

Fields of Action

Economic:

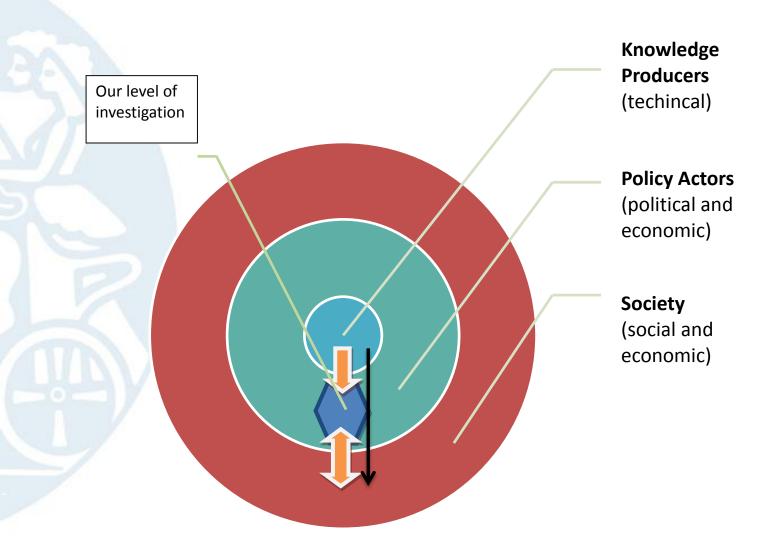
 Exerted by those with influence in the economic sphere, control over the means of production, funding, resources

Technical:

- Science and evidence
- Formal knowledge

Contestation





Considerations



- What will this study of institutional processes tell us about wider factors
- Comparison
- Reconciling practical goals with analytical goals of the project

Further information: http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/groups/griphealth/