

WENNBERG INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIVE SPRING POLICY MEETING 2018

HEALTH POLICY AND POLITICS

A short introduction

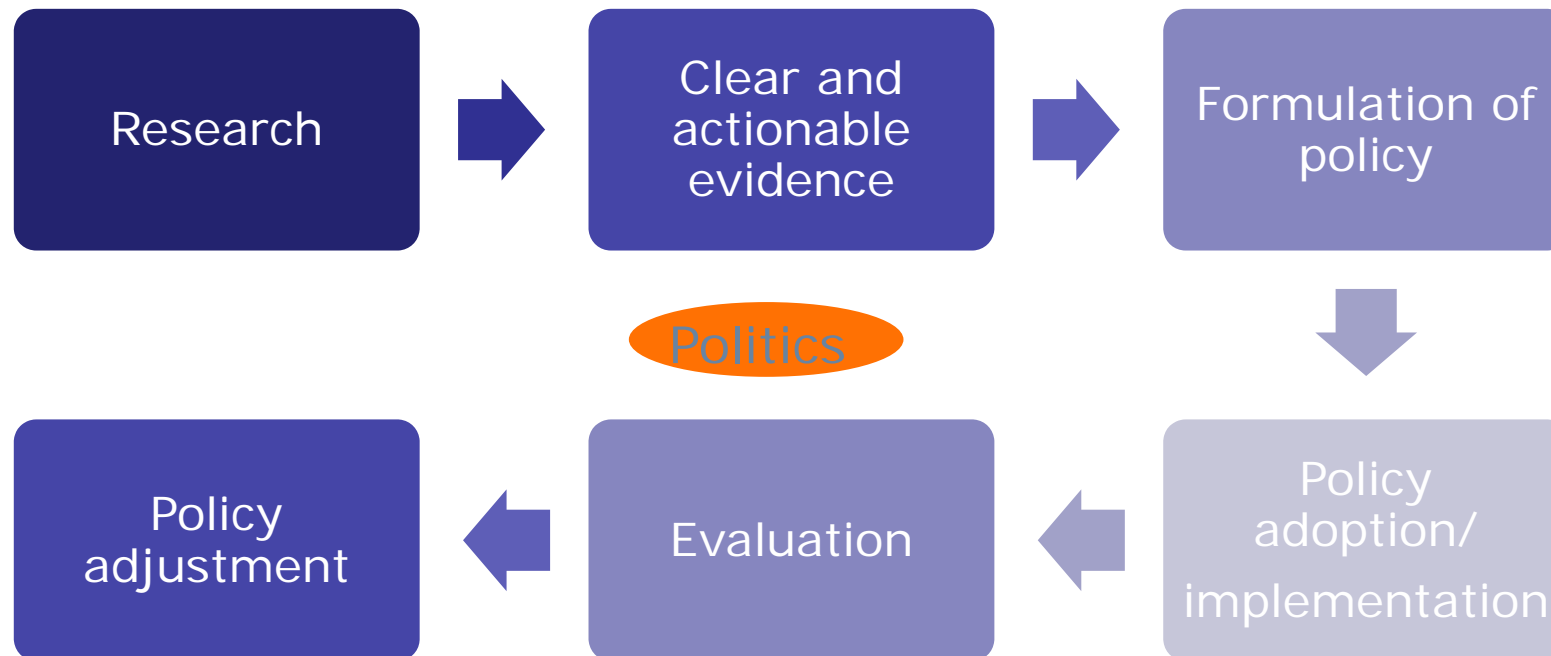
Valérie Paris, OECD



Smarter Health Care
National Research Programme

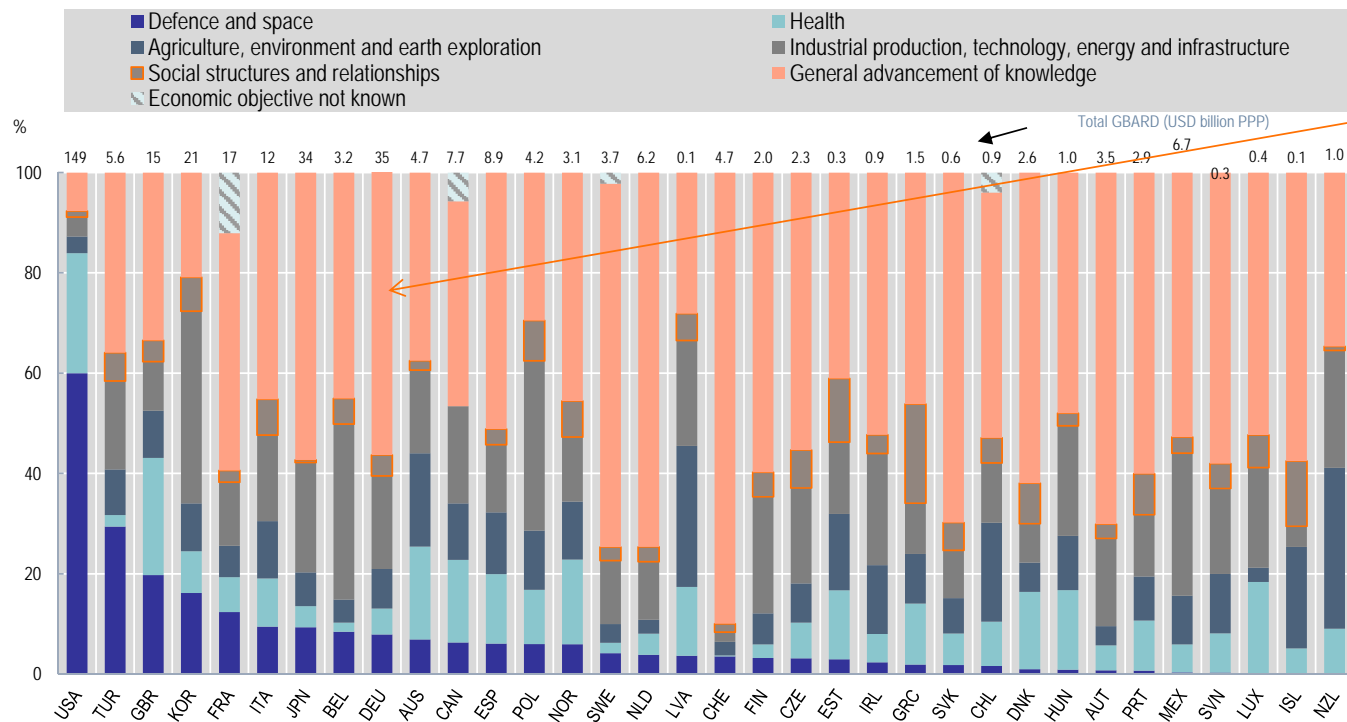


From research to policy implementation: politics is everywhere

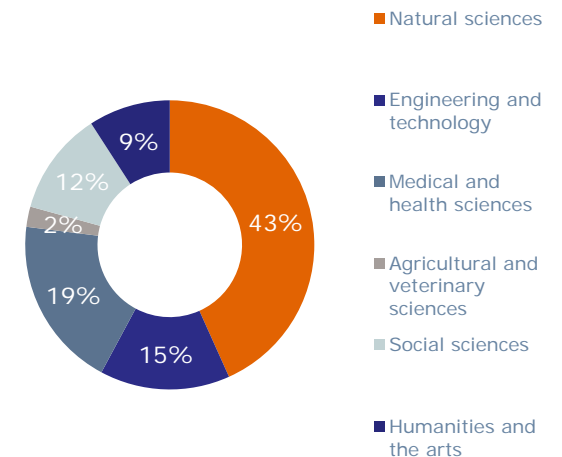


Politics influences the focus of (public) research

Government R&D budgets, by socio-economic objective, 2016



Germany
General advancement of knowledge



These statistics are based upon OECD R&D databases including the R&D Statistics (<http://oe.cd/rds>) and Main Science and Technology Indicators Databases (<http://oe.cd/msti>). For more information on these data, including on data issues such as breaks in series, please see those sources. For Australia, Austria, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Korea and the United States, only Central or Federal government budget allocations for R&D are included.

From evidence to policy change



Evidence needs to be reliable, relevant, timely

- Accurate diagnosis of the (health system) performance shortcomings – **Requires access to data**
- Actionable policy recommendations,
- Reach out to policy makers



Constraints for/from policy makers

- Available resources (financial, administration support)
- Short political cycles vs « long term policies »
- Personal beliefs and experience of policy makers



Political context, social values

- Alignment with (changing) social values) – e.g. tobacco
- Role of media and other stakeholders in framing the problem



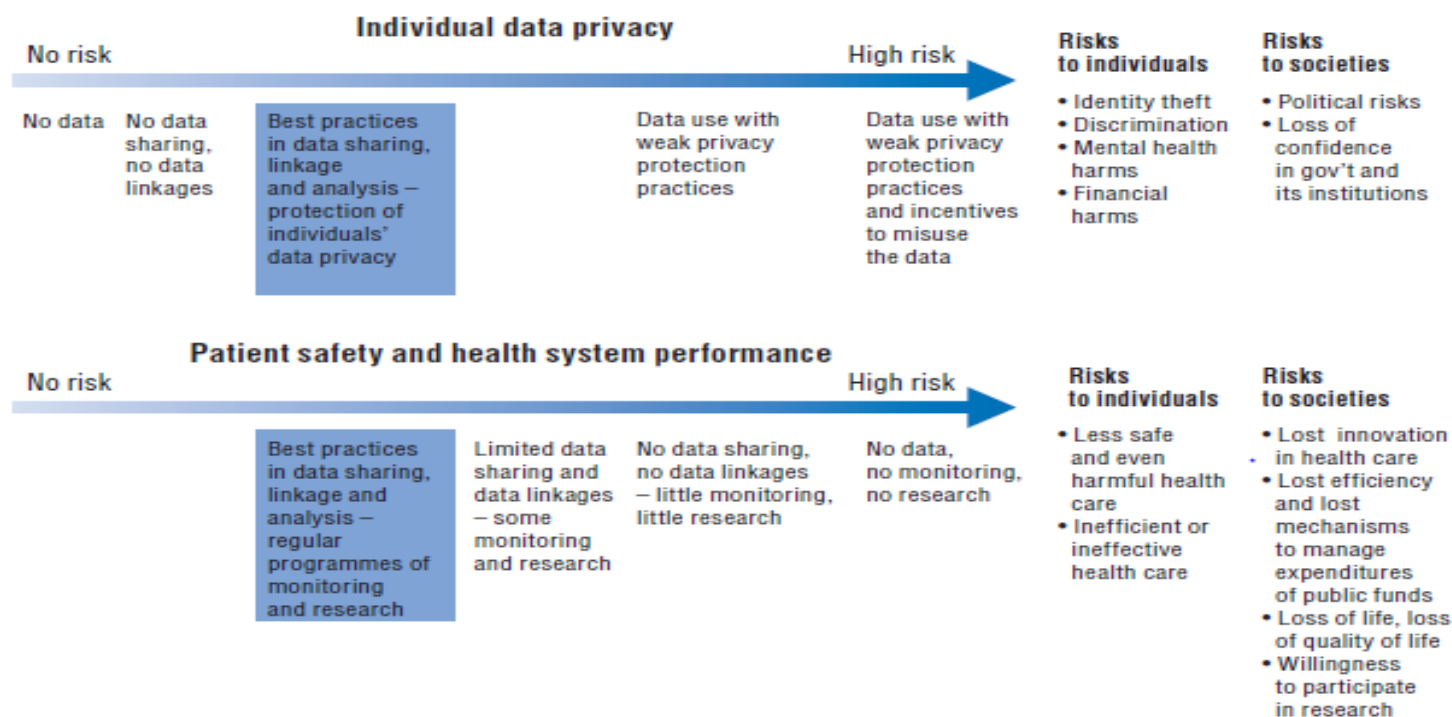
Lobbying, vested interest and veto players

- Active lobbying in the health sector
- Existence of veto players (physicians)
- Opponents more likely to mobilise than (diffuse) winners



Framing the issue – access to health data

Figure 6.2. Risks associated with the collection and use of personal health data



Source: Adapted from OECD (2013), *Strengthening Health Information Infrastructure for Health Care Quality Governance: Good Practices, New Opportunities and Data Privacy Protection Challenges*, OECD Publishing, Paris, www.oecd.org/publications/strengthening-health-information-infrastructure-for-health-care-quality-governance-9789264193505-en.htm.

Source: OECD (2017) "New health technologies: Managing access, value and sustainability"

Evaluation and policy adjustments

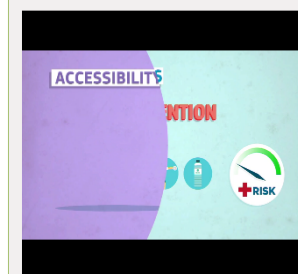
- 1 Evaluation is not neutral (dimensions considered, short vs long term consequences –distributional consequences ,etc.)
- 2 Evaluation requires appropriate data to be available and accessible to evaluators
- 3 Evaluation should be independent and all results published
- 4 Evaluation should lead to adjustment where needed

Thank you for your attention!

What's new?

- › Event: Impact of Inequality on the Future Elderly (5-6 April 2018)
- › Revision of statistical definitions of biotechnology and nanotechnology (18 January 2018)
- › OECD Work on Health: new Brochure available! (10 January 2018)
- › More news...
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