HIA as a knowledge exchange tool in the policy arena: A conceptual framework

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"There is nothing so practical as a good theory!"Kurt Lewis, 1951



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Presentation

- Conceptual Framework:

To better understand how HIA leads decision makers to take health into account, and under which conditions.

- Framework will be used to:
 - document HIA project in Québec, Canada
 - evaluate knowledge utilization among decision makers in the context of this HIA.



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What kind of HIA?

Decision-support model (Harris-Roxas & Harris, 2010; Wismar, 2007); Interactive model of HIA (Bekker, 2007). Objective: To promote interaction between public health actors and policy makers.

> Policy makers (Determinants of health)

(Policy constraints) Public health actors



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Where our framework comes from: "Boundary" theory

(Gieryn, 1983; Bekker, 2007)

 Rhetorical separation of science from non-science; distinction between different areas (scientific vs non-scientific) (Gieryn, 1983)

•Context of Interactive HIA: Boundaries are a way to recognize the different sectors/realities around the table (Bekker, 2007)

•HIA = Boundary work creates a "Common space", "Trading zone" which allows for interaction and recognition of each party's boundaries



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HIA as a knowledge exchange tool in the policy arena:

A conceptual framework

Boundary work (Gieryn, 1983, Bekker 2007) HIA Process

•Engagement of partners

•Respect of roles and responsibilities

•Creation of scientifically credible and politically useful information

Boundary objects (Gieryn, 1983; Bekker, 2007)

HIA Tools

NeutralFlexibleStandardization of facts



Knowledge utilization – decision makers (Weiss, 1999; Wismar et al., 2007) •Instrumental •Conceptual •Symbolic/Strategic

Context: Type of policy, Stage of policy proposal, Timing, Political constraints, Resources, etc.



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Boundary work: HIA process

HFALTH Boundary objects (Gieryn, 1983; Bekker, 2007) Knowledge utilization -(Gieryn, 1983; Bekker 2007) decision makers **HIA Process HIA Tools** (Weiss, 1999; Wismar et al., 2007) •Engagement of partners •Without epistemic authority Instrumental Respect of roles and responsibilities Flexible Conceptual Creation of scientifically credible an • Standardization of facts •Symbolic/Strategic politically useful information

Context: Type of policy, Stage of policy proposal, Timing, Political constraints, Resources, etc.



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Boundary objects: HIA tools

Boundary work (Gieryn, 1983; Bekker 2007) HIA Process

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Knowledge utilization among decision makers

Boundary work (Gieryn, 1983; Bekker 2007) HIA Process

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Context

Boundary work (Gieryn, 1983; Bekker 2007) **HIA Process**

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Applying the framework in Canada



Region of Montérégie, Québec



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Potential implications of the study

- Make the theory implicit in the interactive model of HIA explicit
- Help us to understand what works, what doesn't and why
- Shed light on HIA as a knowledge transfer/exchange activity



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