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Evidence-based policies for more informed decision-making

Wednesday, November 19, 2008

Response and case analyses

Jean Turgeon, Ph.D.

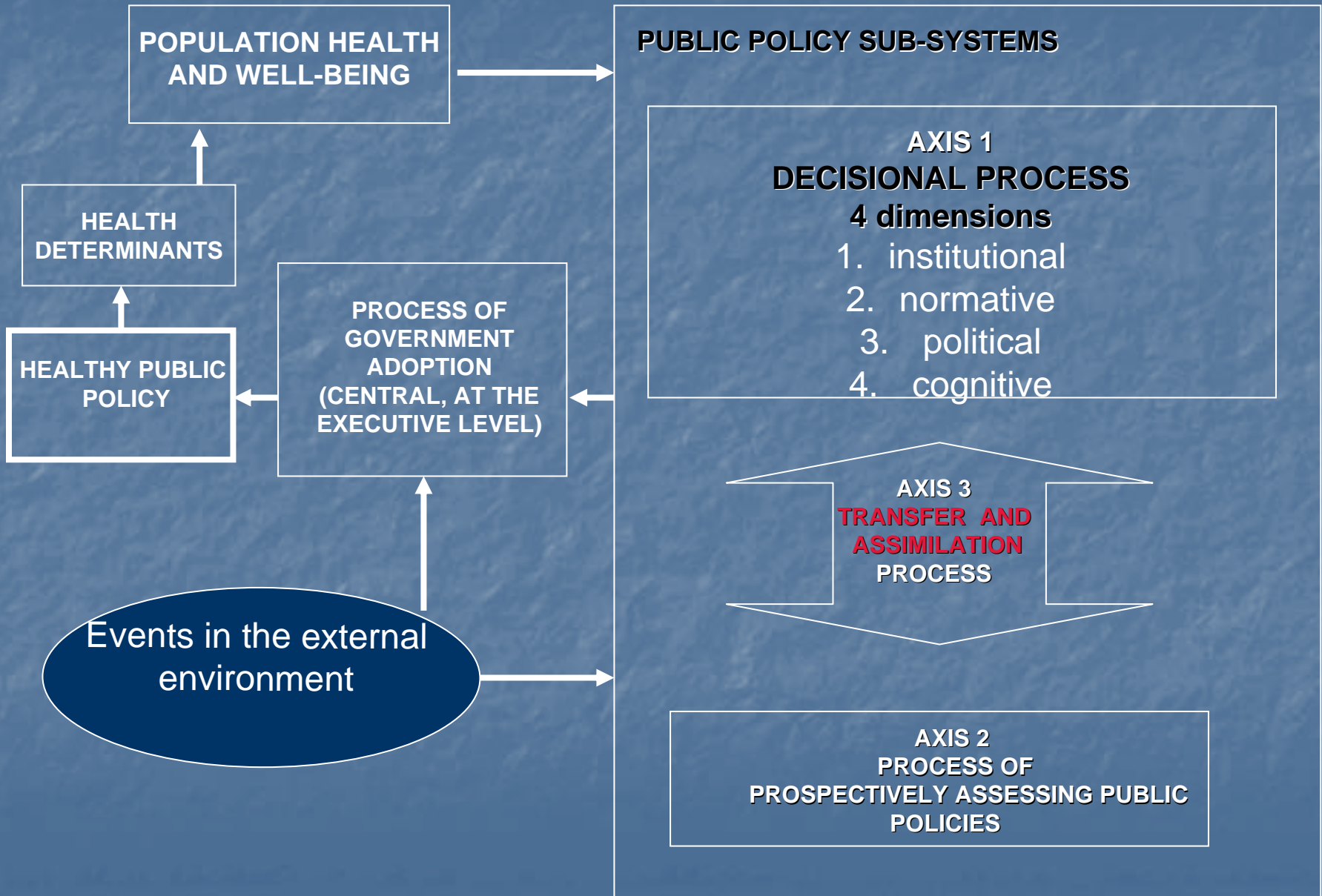


Groupe d'étude sur
les politiques publiques
et la santé

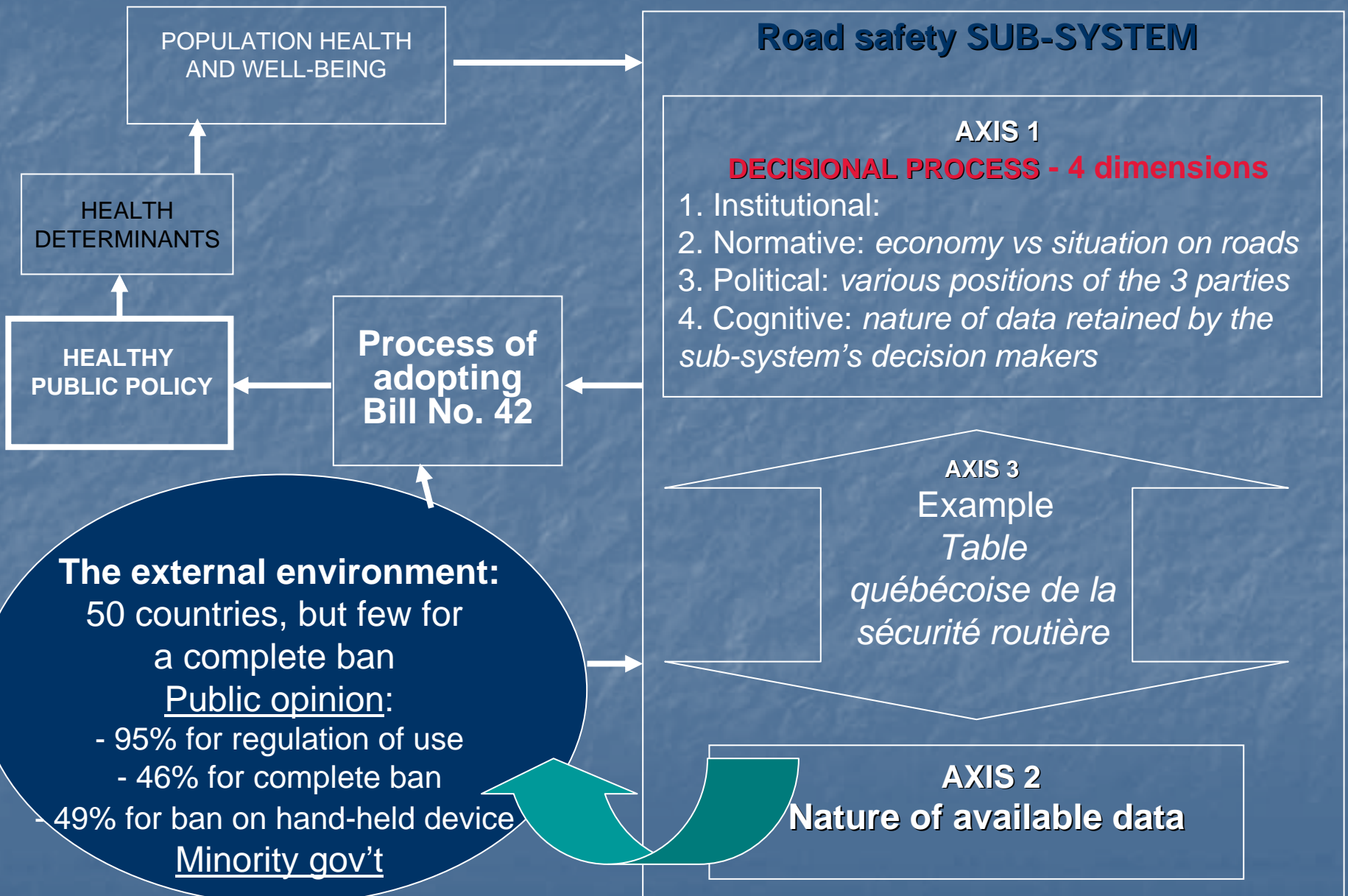
The knowledge society

- Agreement among experts in and outside of governments and other stakeholders during the various phases of public policy making
 - These stakeholders now have access, thanks to the evolution of NICT, to more knowledge.
 - Democratic values, including forms of governance in which civil society is invited to play a greater role (consultations) allow other points of view to be expressed.
- In brief, experts and civil society have access to more knowledge and are to a greater or lesser degree invited to actively participate in formulating public policies.

HPP: an analytic model



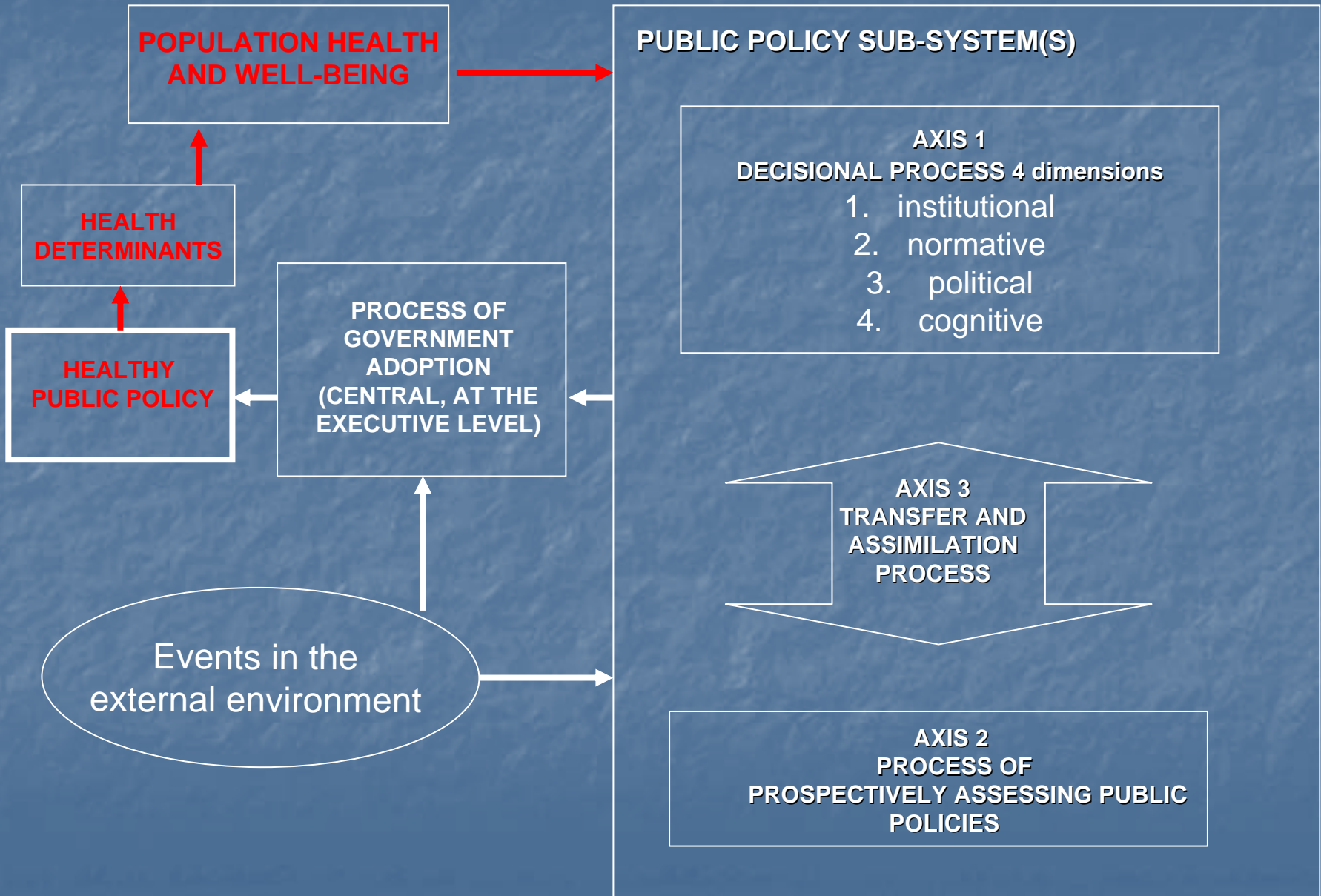
HPP: an analytic model



Positions of stakeholders (cell phone use)

- The experts: scientific data (correlation vs causality)
- Complete ban:
 - Coroner Paquin
 - A public health advisory
- Partial ban:
 - Parliamentary commission (March 2006)
 - *Table québécoise de la sécurité routière*
 - Stakeholders present reasons, often of an economic nature, for not introducing a complete ban on cell phone use while driving
 - Parliamentary commission (Nov.-Dec. 2007)

Policy learning



Two rationalities

1. Seeking consensus among stakeholders (the political)

In politics, perception is reality

Liza Frulla

2. Expert knowledge (the scientific)

The importance of generating reliable and accurate information

- A challenge: integrating different types of evidence in the working definition of a problem and in the analysis of solutions

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