

LONDON
SCHOOL of
HYGIENE
& TROPICAL
MEDICINE



Ghaffar, A; Gilson, L; Tomson, G; Viergever, R; Rttingen, JA (2015)
Where is the policy in health policy and systems research agenda?
Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 94 (4). pp. 306-8. ISSN
0042-9686 DOI: 10.2471/BLT.15.156281

Downloaded from: <http://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/2814508/>

DOI: [10.2471/BLT.15.156281](https://doi.org/10.2471/BLT.15.156281)

Usage Guidelines

Please refer to usage guidelines at <http://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/policies.html> or alternatively contact researchonline@lshtm.ac.uk.

Available under license: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.5/>

Where is the policy in health policy and systems research agenda?

Abdul Ghaffar,^a Lucy Gilson,^b Göran Tomson,^c Rik Viergever^d & John-Arne Røttingen^e

In the last 15 years there has been considerable growth in the amount of – and funding for – health policy and systems research.¹ However, research addressing health policy decision-making, across all stages of the policy process, has been relatively neglected.² Here we argue for an increased emphasis on policy in health systems research. We focus specifically on low- and middle-income country contexts where such research has an important role to play in improving health systems and health care delivery.

Health policy and systems research aims to produce new knowledge to improve how societies organize themselves to achieve health goals. Its objectives are to promote the coverage, quality, efficiency and/or equity of the health system,³ with the goal of achieving improved health and health equity.⁴

While much health policy and systems research is characterized by its pursuit of better health policies, only a part of it concerns research on policy, i.e. how policies emerge, are formed and are implemented (health policy analysis).⁵ The policy component of health systems research directs attention not only to the formal content and instruments of health policy (the outputs of decision-making) but also to the forces influencing the decision-making: actors, power and politics; institutions, interests and ideas.^{6,7} The research focus on actors and processes draws from the broad and well-established fields of political science, public administration and organizational science.^{8–10}

Health policies are courses of action and inaction that affect the sets of institutions, organizations, services and funding arrangements of the health system.¹¹ Health policy analysis embraces ethnographic and sociologically-informed studies^{12,13} and considers global influences on health system development.^{13,14} The analysis

supports understanding of the influences on policy agendas and priorities¹⁵ and how power influences health policy implementation.¹⁶ It also directs attention to the ways in which health system hardware – the functional and quantifiable pieces – and software – the ideas, values, norms and power that dictate relationships – combine to shape health system functioning.^{17,18} Health policy analysis also illuminates how past policies, including those directly addressing specific services, programmes or interventions, have unintended consequences on other health system elements or on other health policies. Hence such analyses are part of the complex context of health system development.^{17,19}

From its name, it may appear that the field of health policy and systems research contains two domains: health policy analysis and health systems research. However, the term health policy and systems research indicates that these two areas of work are integrally connected. Health systems respond and adapt to health policies and health policies shape and are shaped by health systems.

To explore the current emphasis being given to health policy analysis within health policy and systems research, we extend an earlier review that examined the research on health policy in low- and middle-income countries.² The review showed that there were only 391 relevant publications between 1994 and 2007.² During this same period there were 35 564 publications for low- and middle-income countries for the whole field of health policy and systems research.¹ For the present article, we conducted three additional analyses to shed light on the emphasis that is given to health policy analysis within health policy and systems research.

First, we assessed the funding portfolio of the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research. The Alliance

was established in 1999 in response to a call to establish a “new initiative for research in pursuit of better health policies”.²⁰ It is dedicated to developing the health policy and systems research field in its entirety. Yet out of a total of 239 research grants approved by the alliance since its inception until May 2014, only 26 (10.9%) concerned health policy analysis.

Second, we conducted a bibliometric analysis examining the volume of health policy analysis and health policy and systems research publications since 1996. We first searched PubMed on 11 February 2015 for health policy and systems research publications, using methods from a recent review on trends in health policy and systems research.¹ We then assessed how many of these publications were indexed with the medical subject heading (MeSH) term “health policy” or mentioned the word “policy” or “policies” in the title or abstract (Fig. 1). All searches were limited to publications relevant to low- and middle-income countries.

As Fig. 1 shows, only 12.5% (9216/73 712 in the period 1996 to 2014) of all health policy and systems research publications contained references to health policy. However, even this is likely to be a gross overestimation of the true number of publications that specifically investigate policy processes. While these publications may include policy conclusions (resulting from research for policy), only a small proportion is likely to examine the forces shaping policy (representing research on policy).

Finally, we tried to determine whether some parts of the health system may be particularly neglected with respect to research containing references to health policy. We assessed the percentage of publications that were indexed with the MeSH term “health policy” or mentioned

^a Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research, World Health Organization, avenue Appia 20, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

^b School of Public Health and Family Medicine, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa.

^c Department of Learning, Informatics, Management and Ethics (LIME), Karolinska Institutet, Solna, Sweden.

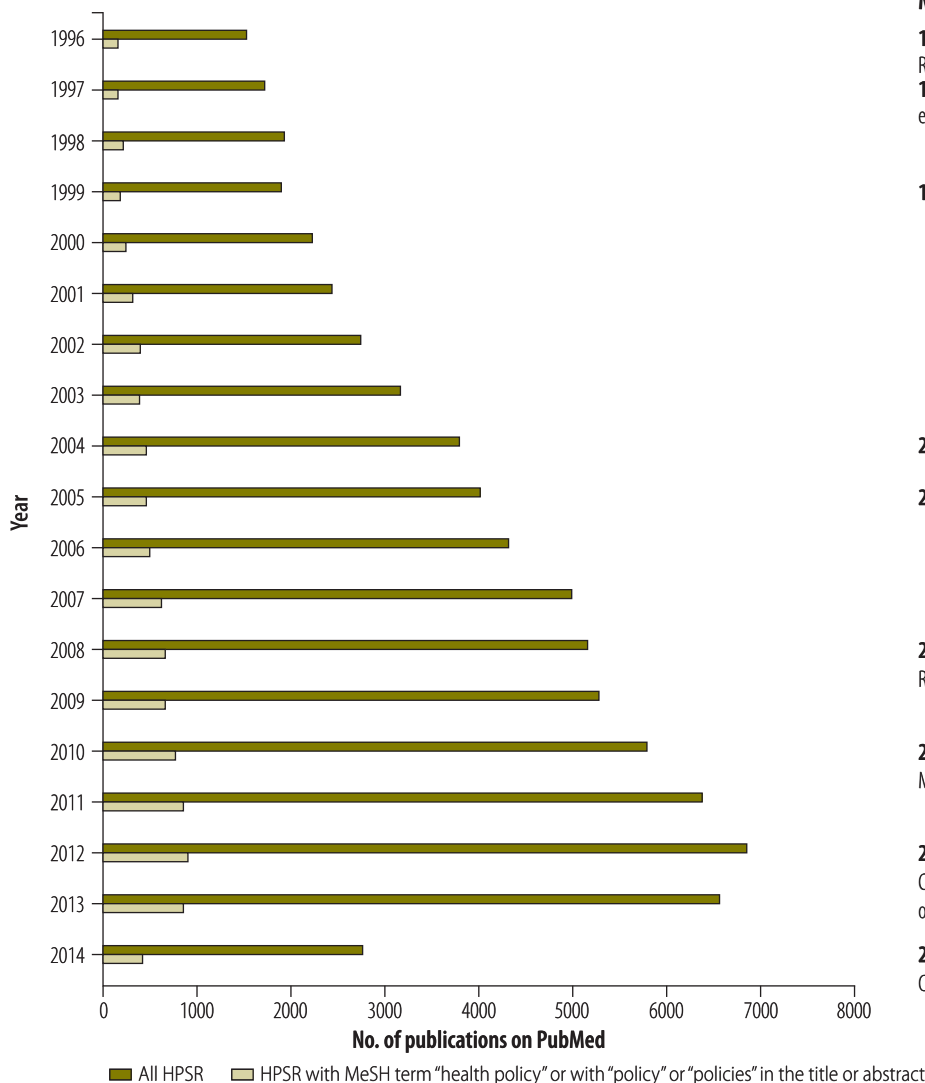
^d Radboud Institute for Health Sciences, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, Netherlands.

^e Division of Infectious Disease Control, Norwegian Institute of Public Health: Oslo, Norway.

Correspondence to Abdul Ghaffar (email: ghaffara@who.int).

(Submitted: 1 April 2015 – Revised version received: 24 November 2015 – Accepted: 25 November 2015 – Published online: 2 March 2015)

Fig. 1. Publications on health policy and systems research and those that contain references to health policy, 1996–2014



Milestones in HPSR field

1996: Ad Hoc Committee on Health Research Relating to Future Intervention Options

1997: Meeting for establishment of an HPSR entity in Lejonadal, Sweden

1999: Alliance for HPSR established

2004: Mexico summit on HR

2005: Report of the Task Force on HSR

2008: Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health

2010: 1st Global Symposium on HSR, Montreux, Switzerland

2012: 2nd Global Symposium on HSR, Beijing, China; WHO Strategy on HPSR; Establishment of Health Systems Global

2014: 3rd Global Symposium on HSR, Cape Town, South Africa

HPSR: health policy and systems research; HR: health research; HSR: health systems research; MeSH: medical subject heading; WHO: World Health Organization. Notes: The number of publications that contain references to health policy is an overestimation of the true number of health policy analysis publications. Many articles are likely to be about research for policy, but not about research on policy.² Compared to other years, numbers for 2014 are an underestimate because of indexing lag. Searches by year were conducted using a search algorithm by Spreckelsen et al.²¹

the word “policy” or “policies” in the title or abstract for each building block (core functions or dimensions)²² of the health system separately for the period 1996 to 2014. This resulted in quite large differences between the six building blocks. Service delivery (19.3%; 4922/25 463 in the period 1996 to 2014), health financing (22.2%; 2666/12 020) and medicines (20.0%; 366/1826) scored relatively highly, with governance in the middle (12.1%; 2208/18 231), and human resources (6.6%; 1608/24 318) and information systems (3.9%; 163/4225) much lower. This suggests that few studies are ad-

ressing or generating policy conclusions in the latter three areas.

As with health systems research, there are concerns about the quality of health policy research.^{2,5} Appropriate theories and analytical methods are often not used, studies frequently lack analytical depth and an explanatory focus and are commonly limited to describing policy problems without developing solutions.^{2,23} In short, health policy analysis in low- and middle-income countries is still in an early developing phase.

While health systems research has been recognized as an important

element for strengthening health systems, there is a relative lack of research on policy, policy processes and their implementation. Given the importance of policy change to health system development, this is a critical gap in the health policy and systems research field. The relative absence of policy analysis funded and published does not align with the objectives of entities in health policy and systems research, major funders of health research and actors in global health in general.

There is also a lack of focus on health policy analysis by key stakeholders, but particularly in a lack of capacity

for this type of research in low- and middle-income countries. Therefore, we believe that the global health community needs to enhance its investments in improving capacities in health policy analysis.

The third objective of the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research

is to facilitate the development of capacity for the generation, dissemination and use of health policy and systems research²⁴ and the World Health Organization sees helping research to improve policy-making as one of its core responsibilities.²⁵ Therefore, the alliance is launching a new programme of work

to strengthen capacities for health policy analysis, especially in low- and middle-income countries. ■

Competing interests: None declared.

References

- Adam T, Ahmad S, Bigdeli M, Ghaffar A, Røttingen J-A. Trends in health policy and systems research over the past decade: still too little capacity in low-income countries. *PLoS One*. 2011;6(11):e27263. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0027263> PMID: 22132094
- Gilson L, Raphaely N. The terrain of health policy analysis in low and middle income countries: a review of published literature 1994–2007. *Health Policy Plan*. 2008 Sep;23(5):294–307. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czn019> PMID: 18650209
- What is health policy and systems research (HPSR)? [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014. Available from: <http://www.who.int/alliance-hpsr/about/hpsr/en/> [cited 2015 Feb].
- Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health: commission on social determinants of health final report. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2008.
- Mills A. Health policy and systems research: defining the terrain; identifying the methods. *Health Policy Plan*. 2012 Jan;27(1):1–7. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czr006> PMID: 21324972
- Buse K, Dickinson C, Gilson L, Murray SF. How can the analysis of process and power improve health outcomes? Moving the agenda forward [Briefing paper 25]. London: Overseas Development Institute; 2007.
- Walt G, Gilson L. Reforming the health sector in developing countries: the central role of policy analysis. *Health Policy Plan*. 1994 Dec;9(4):353–70. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/heapol/9.4.353> PMID: 10139469
- Parsons W. Public policy: an introduction to the theory and practice of policy analysis. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar; 1995.
- Moran M, Rein M, Goodin RE, editors. *The Oxford handbook of public policy*. Oxford: Oxford Univ Press; 2006.
- Hill M, Hupe P. *Implementing public policy*. London: Sage Publications Ltd; 2009.
- Buse K, Mays N, Walt G. *Making health policy*. UK: McGraw-Hill Education; 2012.
- Storeng KT. The GAVI Alliance and the 'Gates approach' to health system strengthening. *Glob Public Health*. 2014;9(8):865–79. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2014.940362> PMID: 25156323
- Murray SF, Elston MA. The promotion of private health insurance and its implications for the social organisation of healthcare: a case study of private sector obstetric practice in Chile. *Social Health Illn*. 2005 Sep;27(6):701–21. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9566.2005.00470.x> PMID: 16283895
- Participants at the Bellagio Workshop on Political Economy of Global Health. Report from Bellagio: advancing political economy of global health to understand and influence the drivers of universal health coverage. *Health Syst Reform*. 2015;1(1):20–1. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4161/23288604.2014.991221>
- Shiffman J. Generating political priority for maternal mortality reduction in 5 developing countries. *Am J Public Health*. 2007 May;97(5):796–803. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2006.095455> PMID: 17395848
- Lehmann U, Gilson L. Actor interfaces and practices of power in a community health worker programme: a South African study of unintended policy outcomes. *Health Policy Plan*. 2013 Jul;28(4):358–66. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czs066> PMID: 22826517
- Sheikh K, Gilson L, Agyepong IA, Hanson K, Ssengooba F, Bennett S. Building the field of health policy and systems research: framing the questions. *PLoS Med*. 2011 Aug;8(8):e1001073. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001073> PMID: 21857809
- Topp SM, Chipukuma JM, Hanefeld J. Understanding the dynamic interactions driving Zambian health centre performance: a case-based health systems analysis. *Health Policy Plan*. 2015 May;30(4):485–99. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czu029> PMID: 24829316
- Ditlopo P, Blaauw D, Bidwell P, Thomas S. Analyzing the implementation of the rural allowance in hospitals in North West Province, South Africa. *J Public Health Policy*. 2011;32 Suppl 1:S80–93. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1057/jphp.2011.28> PMID: 21730996
- Investing in health research and development [Internet]. Geneva: Ad Hoc Committee on Health Research Relating to Future Intervention Options; 1996. Available from: http://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/63024?mode=simple&submit_simple=Show+simple+item+record PMID: 8
- Spreckelsen C, Deserno TM, Spitzer K. The publication echo: effects of retrieving literature in PubMed by year of publication. *Int J Med Inform*. 2010 Apr;79(4):297–303. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijmedinf.2010.01.007> PMID: 20153685
- Everybody's business: strengthening health systems to improve health outcomes: WHO's framework for action. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2007.
- Bennett S, Adam T, Zarowsky C, Tangcharoensathien V, Ranson K, Evans T, et al; Alliance STAC. From Mexico to Mali: progress in health policy and systems research. *Lancet*. 2008 Nov 1;372(9649):1571–8. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(08\)61658-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(08)61658-X) PMID: 18984191
- About the Alliance HPSR [Internet]. Geneva: the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research; 2016. Available from: <http://www.who.int/alliance-hpsr/about/en/> PMID: 8
- The WHO strategy on research for health. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2012.

Corrigenda

In Volume 94, Issue 2, February 2016, page 78, the bottom line should read: "Correspondence to John C Reeder (email: reederj@who.int)."

In Volume 94, Issue 3, March 2016, page 159, the first line of the last paragraph should read: "The global decline in the adolescent birth rate should not remove adolescent sexual and reproductive health needs from the global agenda."