

Research and society



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The dual mission of public health and research

Scientific research

- International journals
- Impact and citations
- Why is this study important for researchers elsewhere?

Impact on policy and practice

- Professional journals
- Policy briefs
- Feedback to professionals and organizations
- Stakeholder meetings



NACZELNA
IZBA LEKARSKA



Gemeinsamer
Bundesausschuss



Health Services Research



Individual researchers and their organisations: who is responsible?



- Incentives steer the behaviour of researchers and the organisations they work in
- These incentives are the result of political choices

Gradual shift from scientific towards societal incentives

- Relevance as explicit criterion in research evaluations
- More influence of societal stakeholders on allocation of research money
- Accountability
- Economic considerations: Profitable relationships between science and society

Does it make a difference why I as an individual want to do research?

- To improve the quality of life of disadvantaged groups?
- To contribute to sustainable health care?
- To acquire international status in the research world?
- Because doing research is fun?

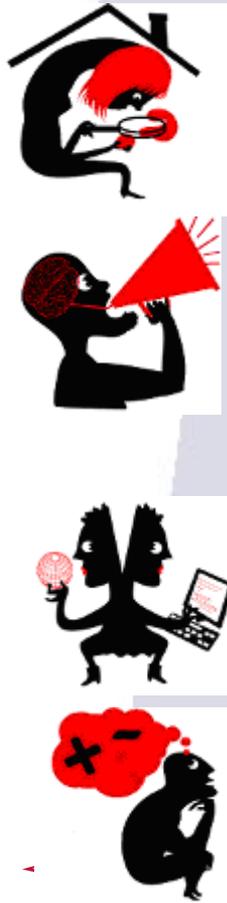
What role do we take as researchers?

I know what I want:

- Pure scientist
- Issue advocate

The users of my research are in the lead:

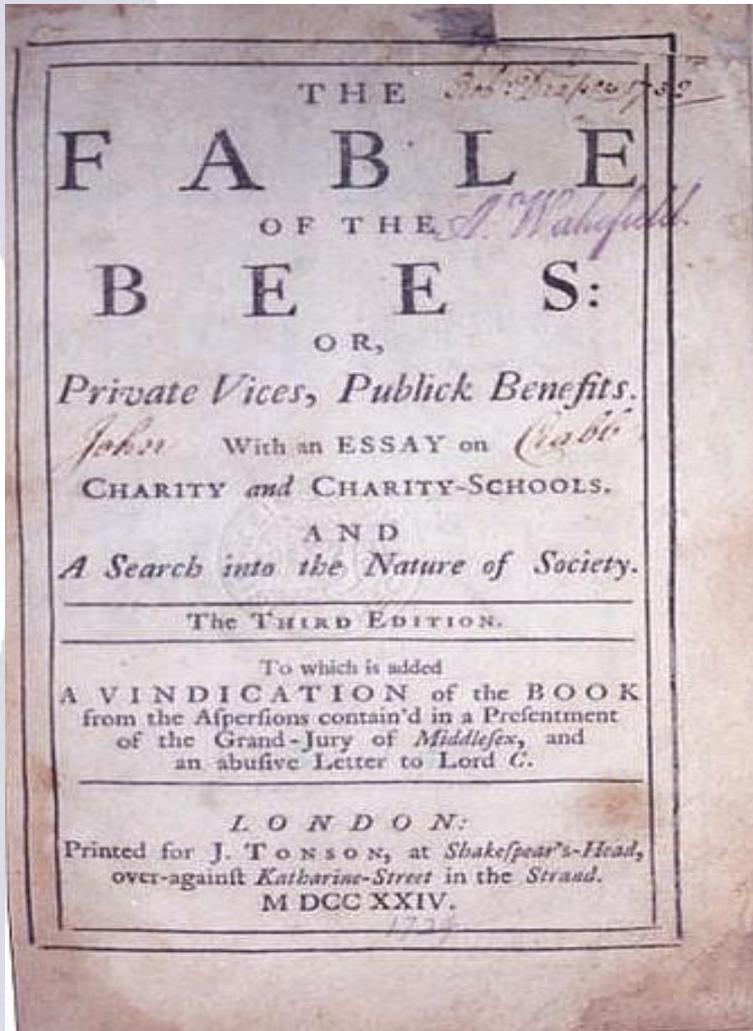
- Ready to answer policy-makers' questions
- Broker of knowledge and policy alternatives



Importance of individual motivation

- *Only good research deserves to be used*
- Good research requires:
 - effort
 - creativity
 - accuracy
 - continuous learning
- *Within a balanced context of scientific and societal incentives*

Private vices, public benefits



- Bernard Mandeville (1714)

An individual researcher who works for status and income can contribute to societal goals as a result of the structure and incentives of the research organization