

Traducción, transferencia y
gestión del conocimiento

Presentación de resultados de investigación para la toma de decisiones:

Policy Briefs

Unidad de Gestión del Conocimiento

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- Información útil para la toma de decisiones
- Policy Briefs* – Notas o resúmenes de políticas
- Recursos complementarios



Información útil para los tomadores de decisiones

Principales características

- Objetiva, neutral
- Datos precisos
- Formato sencillo, ágil, breve y en textos cortos
- Fácil de leer y focalizada en asuntos relevantes
- Ideas clave sobre
 - Resultados de la investigación científica
 - Recomendaciones ligadas a ellos

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Policy Briefs – Notas o resúmenes de políticas

□ ¿Qué?

- ✓ Resúmenes o compendios de información basada en evidencia científica

□ ¿Para qué?

- ✓ Influir de manera eficaz en el diseño de políticas públicas

□ ¿Cómo?

- ✓ Informan claramente sobre antecedentes, contexto e implicaciones de las políticas
- ✓ Presentan opciones y hacen recomendaciones concretas
- ✓ Sus argumentaciones están sustentadas en resultados de investigación

Ejemplos de Policy Briefs

<http://www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu/pubs/PubList.aspx>



**California Immigrants
Rates of Disability and
Services than State's**

A.E. BENJAMIN, STEVEN P. WALLACE, VALENTINE...

California's immigrant population has a disability rate lower than or equal to that of the state's U.S.-born residents. The favorable disability pattern is surprising because California immigrants have, on average, lower levels of education, lower incomes, and lower rates of health insurance coverage — factors associated with higher disability rates in the general population. Among adults who report disability, immigrants' use of medical and social services is roughly equivalent to that of U.S.-born adults with similar needs and demographic characteristics.

Federal welfare reform in 1996 reduced Medicaid (Medi-Cal) eligibility for immigrants during the first years in the country. This policy was based, in part, on a fear that immigrants would act as a drain on welfare benefits acted as a barrier to the need of these services. States that choose to restrict Medicaid for immigrants must provide matching funds. California provides Medi-Cal to immigrants regardless of when they arrived in the state, and thus the cost of this program is borne by the state.

These findings suggest that the disability rate among California immigrants is similar to that of their U.S.-born counterparts. Such findings are important because they suggest that Restored Medicaid services for immigrants are a cost-effective way to improve health care for immigrants.

“Almost one in five older California adults live in a rural area.”

Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública

<http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/communicating-research-for-evidence-based-policymaking-pbKINA24230/>

European Research Area

EUROPEAN POLICY BRIEF



INNODRIVE

**Intangible Capital and Innovation:
Drivers of Growth in the EU**

An EU-funded research project evaluating intangible capital resources throughout the EU and assessing their capacity to generate growth

Ongoing project

December 2009

INTRODUCTION

Setting the scene

Intellectual assets fuel innovation and promote economic competitiveness. The importance of these assets for encouraging growth is reflected in the European Union's Lisbon process. Little is known, however, about the contribution of intangible capital to economic performance.

Objectives of the research

The aim of this research project is to improve our understanding of intangible capital by providing new data on it and identifying the impact

<http://www.healthaffairs.org/healthpolicybriefs/>

Health Policy Brief

**General Medicaid Support Ends. A
major increase during 2009-11:
Medicaid funding**

HEALTHAFFAIRS.ORG

HEALTH AFFAIRS | Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Health Policy Brief

October 21, 2009

Health Insurance Reforms: Should there be new federal law and regulations to broaden coverage and make the market work better for individuals and small businesses?

What's the issue?

Major health reform proposals in Congress include provisions that would revamp the private health insurance market to dramatically broaden insurance coverage. The goal is to provide affordable private health insurance to people who now have difficulty getting it, either because they must purchase it on their own or because they work for a small, lower-wage business. The changes would broaden federal regulation over private health insurance, a sector that has primarily been regulated at the state level. There is substantial

variation in any given geographic area, and could only vary within limited ranges based on policy holders' ages, the size of their families, where they live, or the type of insurance product they purchased. Premium increases for "small group" coverage purchased for workers in small businesses would also be limited, since insurers could no longer use workers' underlying health conditions as a factor in deciding what to charge them.

Pro and con: For supporters, these changes are essential to achieving universal coverage. A basic principle of insurance is that it is most affordable — and the market works best — when it is purchased by the many, not the few people who become

Ejemplos de *Policy Briefs* – UCLA-CHPR

1. Introducción y resumen general del tema
250 a 400 palabras

2. Desarrollo basado en incisos o subtítulos estilo periodístico
500 a 700 palabras

3. Conclusiones – Recomendaciones de políticas
250 a 400 palabras

4. Metodología y fuentes de los datos
200 a 250 palabras

5. Referencias bibliográficas



Uso intensivo de

- Cuadros
- Gráficas y figuras

Ejemplos de *Policy Briefs* – Health Affairs

1. ¿Cuál es el tema o asunto?

100 a 150 palabras

2. ¿Cuáles son los antecedentes?

500 a 600 palabras

3. ¿Cuáles son los argumentos?

¿Cuáles son las opciones?

Preguntas sobre otros temas relevantes

800 a 1,000 palabras

4. ¿Qué sigue?

200 a 250 palabras

5. Recursos y/o referencias bibliográficas

Uso de

- Recuadros con texto
- Balas
- Cuadros
- Gráficas y figuras

Ejemplos de *Policy Briefs* – Comisión Europea

1. Introducción

Descripción del problema en relación con la evidencia disponible y la tarea de abordarlo - *1 página = 250 palabras*

2. Evidencia y análisis

Hallazgos más relevantes y su orientación ante el contexto básico
2 a 4 páginas

3. Implicaciones para las políticas y recomendaciones

Implicaciones de los hallazgos y recomendaciones - *1 a 2 páginas*

4. Parámetros de investigación

Objetivos y metodología del proyecto - *1 página*

5. Identidad del proyecto

Equipo de investigación, financiamiento, cronograma, etc.
1 página

Diez consejos para la redacción de *Policy Briefs*

1. Orientado hacia un auditorio de ***no-expertos inteligentes***.
2. Breve y accesible; ***profesional y no técnico***.
3. Organización ***lógica y sencilla*** de la información.
4. Libre de ***tecnicismos*** o jerga especializada.
5. No usar ***oraciones largas***, de más de 30 palabras.
6. Evitar ***formulaciones complejas*** o compuestas.
7. Reducir el uso de ***referencias bibliográficas y notas***.
8. Usar ***acrónimos y siglas*** de manera esporádica y cuidadosa.
9. Buscar que sea ***atractivo y comprensible***.
10. No debe exceder ***10 páginas*** o ***2,500 palabras*** y puede ser de tan sólo seis páginas o 1,250 palabras.

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- ❑ **Recursos complementarios**

Recursos complementarios

- ❑ Tropical Disease, Research, Innovation and Knowledge – TropIKA.net
<http://www.tropika.net/svc/specials/KT-Toolkit/pages/KT-Toolkit>

- ❑ National Collaboration Centre for Methods and Tools – NCCMT
Introduction to Evidence-Informed Decision Making
(Módulo en línea)
<http://learning.nccmt.ca/en/index.php>

- ❑ International Development Research Center – IDRC
The Knowledge Translation Toolkit
A Bridging the Know-Do Gap: A Resource for Researchers
<http://web.idrc.ca/openebooks/508-3/>

- ❑ European Commission
Communicating research for evidence-based policymaking
A practical guide for researchers in socio-economic sciences and humanities
ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/ssh/docs/guide-communicating-research_en.pdf

¡ Gracias !