

Proposal for Case Design



**ANNETTE BAUER, MARTIN KNAPP
AND GERALD WISTOW**

**LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

ITSSOIN LAUNCH 5TH MAY 2013

Some Key Issues



- Purpose of conducting case studies in wider architecture of the research
- Specific issues to be explored through case studies
- Implications for selection of cases
- Implications for methods to be adopted
- Our proposal outlined in next slides
- Is it more widely applicable ?
- Should it be further developed?

Developing a case study design



1. Map third sector in English healthcare
 - ✦ basic descriptive statistics, contribution to GDP and employment; history and recent changes to policy context including role of third sector in more pluralistic NHS, drivers of change and implementation challenges
2. Review literature to identify factors influencing impact of third sector on nature and extent of social innovation in health (WP1)
3. Conduct a Delphi panel to narrow down conditions, (political) drivers and barriers affecting scope and role of social innovation in health (WP1.4)

Developing a case study design



- 4 Content analysis of media coverage of third sector to identify perceptions of third sector organisations operating in English NHS in: support for migrant populations; carers; community engagement; and co-production (WP1.3)
- 5 Compare regional or local differences in terms of spread of social innovation, measured through budgets spent on relevant areas, number of organisations, number of people reached, life cycle of organisations (WP2.2); information will be taken from registers, grant funding schemes, local authority finance systems
- 6 Agree criteria for selecting cases based on above and advice of expert panel

Developing a case study design



- Describe and compare the impact of social innovation on a case basis:
 - Establishing capacities created such as new networks and relationships (using principles and approaches of network analysis)
 - Evaluating organisational performance using economic evaluation methods to explore what outcomes the organisations achieved at what costs;
 - Evaluating non-economic impact and outcomes such as changes in public service delivery, including cultural shifts in mainstream public service system (using workshops and interviews with local stakeholders);
 - Measuring civic engagement outcomes i.e. effects of volunteering on volunteers themselves in terms of skills development, employment, social networks and support, health and wellbeing (WP3.1) (using questionnaires to volunteers and other stakeholders);
 - Examining all points against the counterfactual (mainstream public service provision); the counterfactual will be established from combined local and national information and from the literature.