The French health care system

An overview

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Introduction

- How to compare health care systems?
- Opening the black box
- A French "hybrid" system



Introduction

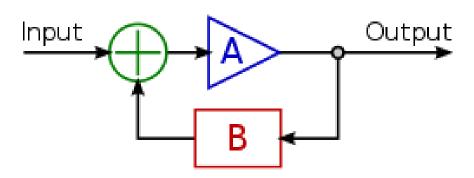
Plan of the presentation

- Main components of the healthcare system
- Transverse dimensions of the system
- Pending issues in health policies



The notion of "health system"

- A plurality of components
- Interactions, coherence and feed-backs
- Inputs and out puts
- Systems and sub-systems
- Implicitly rational (technically, economically...)
- Notion of stability, but what about change ?

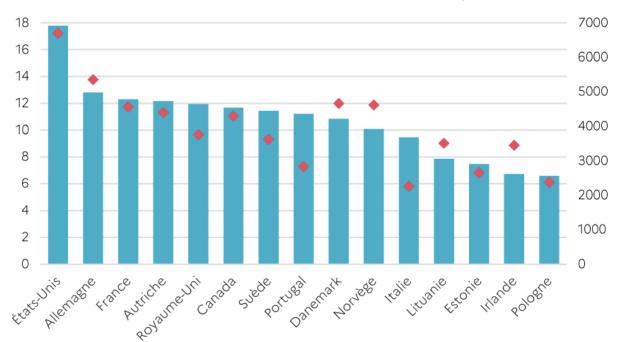




• The funding of health expenditures (1): level of expenditures

Graphique 6 Dépenses courantes de santé au sens international en 2021

En % du PIB (axe de gauche) et en parité de pouvoir d'achat dans le secteur de la santé (PPA santé) en euros par habitant (axe de droite)

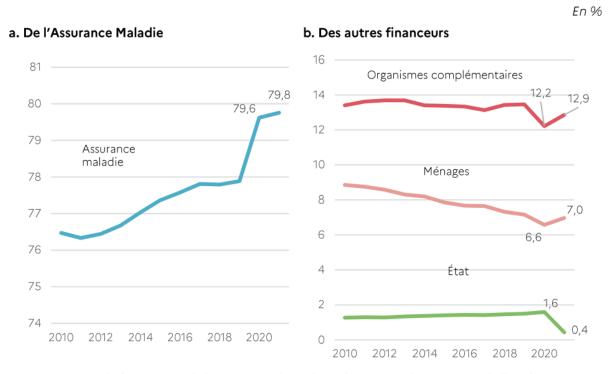


• The funding of health expenditures (2): a hybridization of logics

- Mandatory social insurances (1930s)
- "Social Security" for employed people (1945)
- Progressive expansion in the 1960s
- Progressively also funded by taxes (from 1988)
- A hybrid system (both "Bismarkian" and "Beveridgian")

• The funding of health expenditures (3): public / private mix

Graphique 3 Évolution du financement de la CSBM entre 2010 et 2021

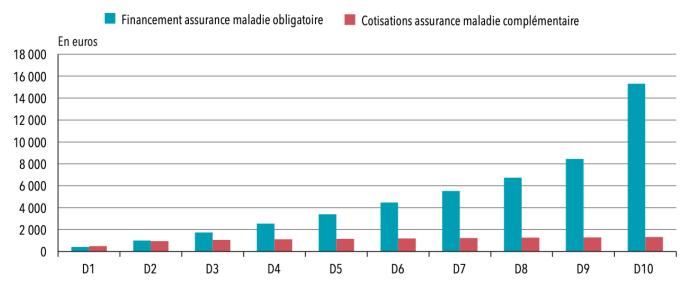


Lecture > En 2021, le financement de la CSBM est pris en charge à 79,8 % par l'Assurance maladie et à 7,0 % par les ménages.

Source > DREES, comptes de la santé.

• The funding of health expenditures (4): highly redistributive

Graphique 2 Contributions moyennes des ménages au financement des assurances obligatoire et complémentaire, par décile de niveau de vie, en 2012



Lecture > En 2012, les 10 % des ménages les plus modestes (D1 : premier décile) participent au financement de l'assurance maladie obligatoire à hauteur de 400 euros en moyenne et dépensent en moyenne annuelle près de 500 euros pour leur couverture maladie complémentaire.

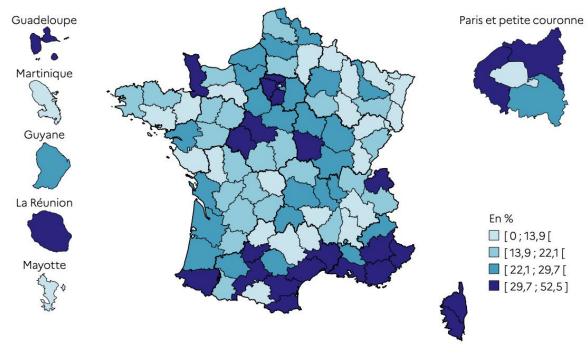
Champ > Ménages ordinaires de France métropolitaine.

Source > DREES, INES-OMAR 2012.

The French hospital system

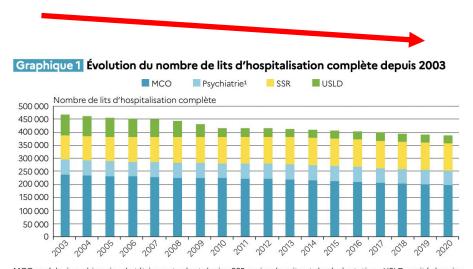
- 50% of health expenditures
- 3000 structures
- 45% public, 32% for profit, 23% non-for profit

Carte 1 Part du secteur privé à but lucratif dans les capacités d'hospitalisation complète et partielle au 31 décembre 2020



Note > Les bornes correspondent à une répartition en quartiles. **Champ >** France entière (incluant Saint-Martin et Saint-Barthélemy), y compris le SSA. **Source >** DREES, SAE 2020, traitements DREES.

Closure of "beds", opening of "places"



MCO: médecine, chirurgie, obstétrique et odontologie; SSR: soins de suite et de réadaptation; USLD: unité de soins de longue durée.

Champ > France entière (incluant Saint-Martin, Saint-Barthélemy et Mayotte à partir de 2011), y compris le SSA. Sources > DREES, SAE 2003-2020, traitements DREES.



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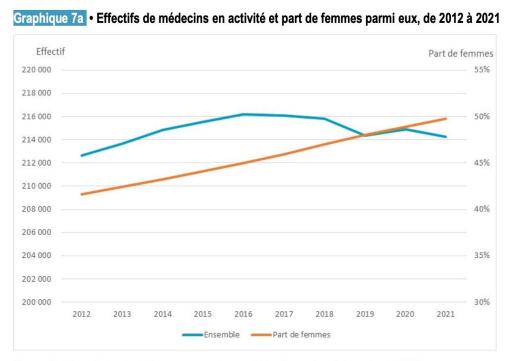
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Funding hospitals

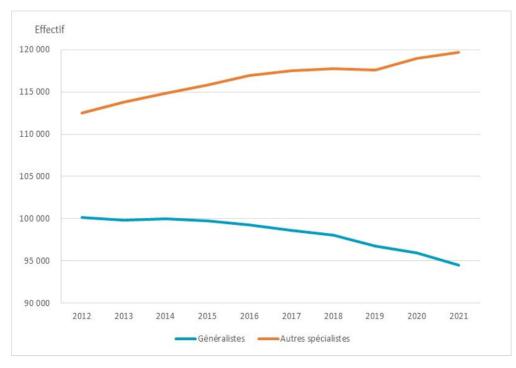
- From "global budget" to "prospective payment" (2004)
- Administrative forms of management and regulation (2009)
- And now, how to mitigate their perverse effects?
 (selection, dumping, quality, overspecialization...)
- New types of hospital organization?



The ambulatory care: feminization and specialization of doctors



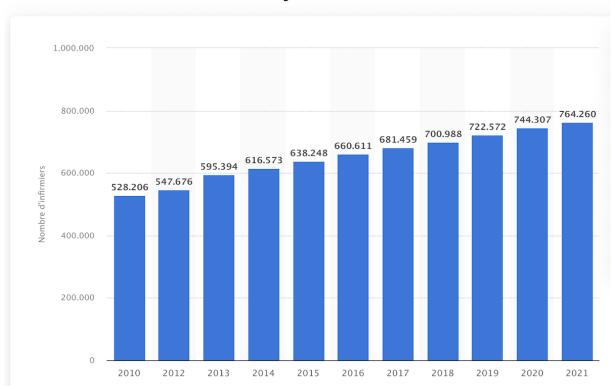
Champ > Médecins actifs de moins de 70 ans, ayant au moins une activité en France métropolitaine ou dans les DROM. Source > RPPS – exploitation DREES.



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The increasing number of nurses (aging, chronicization of care)

Nombre d'infirmiers exerçant en France de 2010 à 2021



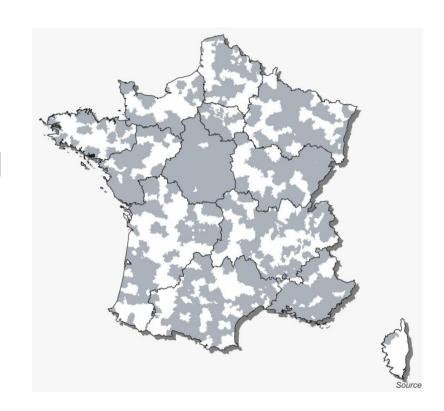
Females: 87 %; males: 13%

64,5% in employed in hospitals 18% in other structures 17,5% in ambulatory care

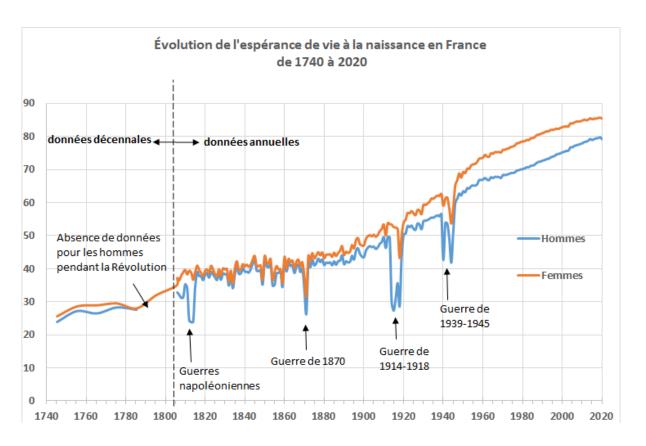
Coordination of ambulatory care

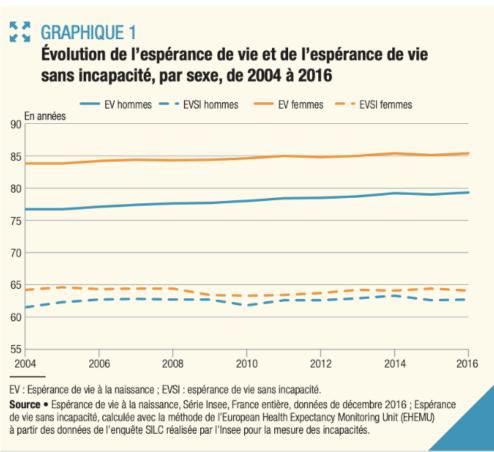
- Collective practice in "MSPs" (n=2700)
- Coordination in "CPTS" (n=7000), quite medical

- Multiple logics of "coordination"
- Coordination beyond health care ?

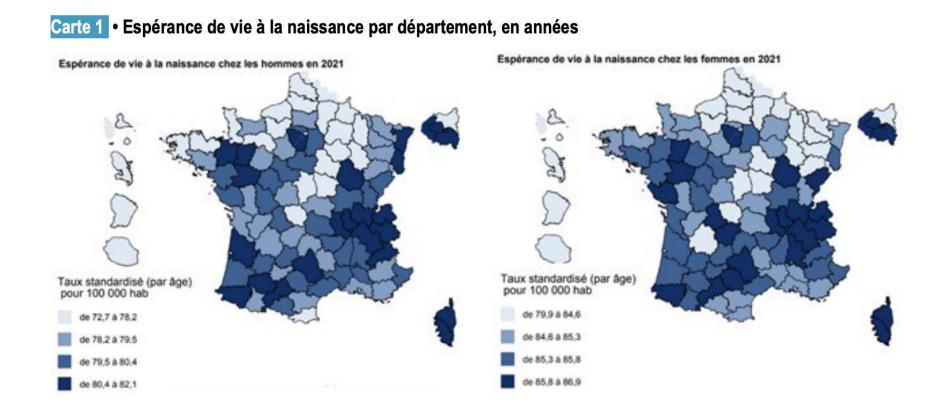


Health outcomes: life expectancy (without incapacity)



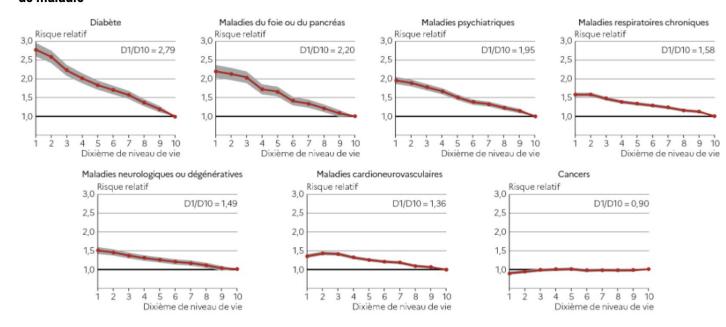


Social inequalities: life expectancy and territories



Social inequalities: social status and pathologies

Graphique 4 • Risque standardisé de développer une maladie chronique, selon le niveau de vie et la catégorie de maladie



Note > L'intervalle de confiance à 95 % est indiqué par le ruban qui entoure les valeurs.

La valeur inscrite en haut à droite de chaque graphique correspond au risque relatif des personnes les plus modestes (premier dixième) relativement aux personnes les plus aisées (dernier dixième).

Lecture > Les personnes du dixième le plus modeste ont un risque 1,58 fois plus élevé de développer une maladie respiratoire chronique que celles du dixième le plus aisé. Champ > 2016-2017, France (hors Mayotte).

Source > EDP-Santé 2017.

The dual governance of health care

- The State: more on hospital, and at regional level (ARS and local regulation of hospitals)
- La "Sécu" in ambulatory care : National conventions with professional unions

An unfinished convergence ? (2004)



The national governance of health funding

- The key role of the Parliament (from 1996)
- Historically absent ("democratie sociale")
- Until 1990s a few laws (hospital, prevention)
- From 1990s a multiplication of laws
- 1996 : annual indicative budget (LFSS)



The "agencification" of risks and health safety

• Dedicated regulation agencies after health scandals (2000)

A new layer of health bureaucracy?



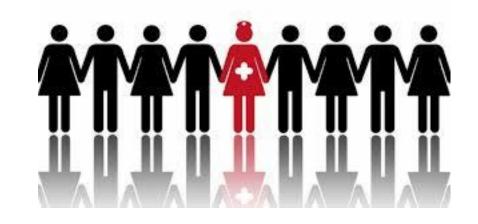
A "territorialization" of health policies

- Local attractiveness for professionals
- Public health at local level
- The territorialization of the central State (ARS from 2009)
- New legal competences for local institutions?
- Increasing role of local elected politicians



The involvement of patients

- Historical layers of patient groups (Aids in the 1980s)
- Regulated by the Law (Kouchner, 2002)
- Now quite administrative in nature (agencies, hospitals...)
- Other types of involvement (support...)



The digitalization of health practices

- A publicly funded "subsystem" (by billions)
- The importance of data (*Health data hub*)
- Through derogation and experimentation
- New forms of prevention?



How to maintain innovation on the long run? ("monopsony")

A financialization of care?

- New forms of investment in technologies (biology, radiology...)
- Change in ownership : from professionals to private investors
- Plausible wider systemic effects ("who governs?")



The decarbonization of health

- A recent issue (post covid)
- Drugs (50%) and hospital (38%)
- Many initiatives, but lack of leadership



Conclusion

The kinetics of change in the French Health care system

- A two-speed process ?
- Fast: finance, digital, integration and coordination...
- Slow: hospital organization, public health, chronicization, inequalities...
- The basics : public funding, regulation by norms

Conclusion

To go beyond



