



JEAN MONNET

Health Law & Policy Network

Summer School

The Challenges of Federal Governance for Health Care Systems



Katherine Fierlbeck

K.Fierlbeck@dal.ca

1. What is federalism?

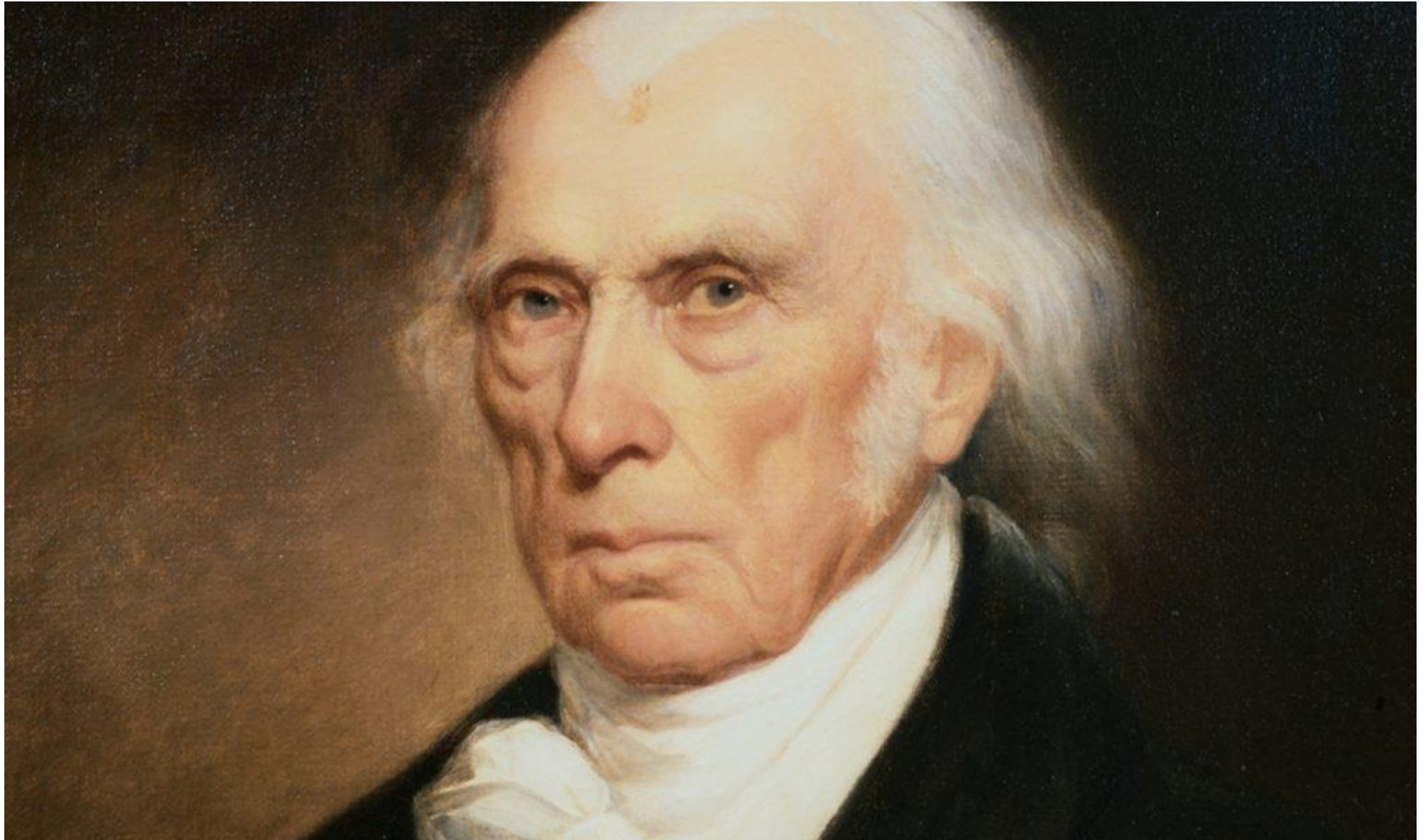
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Federalism

A division of jurisdiction and authority between at least two levels of [constitutionally-recognized] government

federal > foedus > fides





federation or confederation?



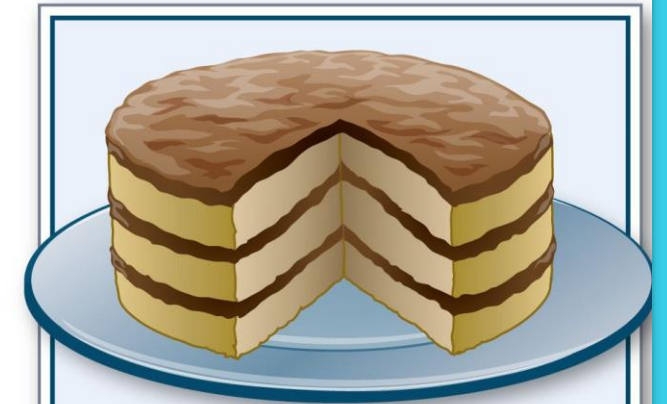
- units have “ultimate authority”
- voluntary membership
- weak central authority

Types of federalism



Marble Cake Federalism

is based on a pragmatic mixing of authority and programs among the national, state, and local governments.



Layer Cake Federalism

is based on a clear delineation of authority and programs among the levels of government.

Layer cake/coordinate/dual model of federalism

Marble cake/cooperative/collaborative model of federalism

Functional federalism

Asymmetrical federalism

Competitive v. collaborative federalism

Presidential v. parliamentary federalism

Regulatory v. cost-shared



formal

informal

2. Why federalism?

11

Pragmatic considerations

- historical
- modern
- administrative

Theoretical considerations

- responsiveness
- engagement
- economic efficiency
- innovation and integration

3. Tensions and obstacles

14

Responsiveness

- provider capture
- “me-too”ism
- inflexibility
- poor capacity for evaluation
- difficult to identify accountability

Citizen Engagement

- apathy
- interest group capture
- lack of representation
- cost inflation
- “ladies’ auxiliary” syndrome

Economic Efficiency

- lack of scale economies
- lack of institutional/fiscal/policy capacity
- inequities

Innovation and Integration

- no innovation without capacity
- no “perfect” size for integration

4. Possibilities

19

“values”





“we are all federal states now”

K.Fierlbeck@dal.ca



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

22