Economics for the common good
Growing health care expenses in developed economies raise concerns about the sustainability of our health care organization. It is thus important to look for ways to reduce inefficiencies in a complex regulatory environment where private and public providers interact with different intermediaries, regulators, and public or private insurers. Economists have developed useful research to understand and improve regulations. Yet there is still a lot to be learned as new challenges appear with rapid medical innovation, digitalization, new epidemics, population growth and ageing.

The Toulouse School of Economics (TSE) aims to undertake research that helps organizations in both the public and the private sector to address health issues, and improve quality and access to care both in France and worldwide. For more than a decade, TSE economists have been studying such diverse topics as healthcare, innovation, ageing, pharmaceutical regulation, food and nutrition issues. The set of questions and problems for economists is huge. TSE is currently expanding its footprint in this research area. Researchers in economics can develop and use new tools to address questions of regulation and organization of healthcare and innovation. Inventing a new vaccine or new antibiotic is a science and medical research problem but having firms and governments financing such research, and providing the right incentives to do so as efficiently as possible is a problem for which economists can help.
Professor of Economics at TSE, his work includes research on industrial organization, demand models, health and pharmaceuticals, food demand and nutrition and applied econometrics.

He has been visiting professor at the Department of Economics at Harvard University and visiting scholar at Northwestern University and the University of California at Berkeley. He has published his research on pharmaceutical regulation, innovation, health, food demand and regulation of food markets in the best economics journals such as the American Economic Review, the Review of Economics Studies, the Journal of Political Economy, Econometrica and many other top scientific journals.

His work has had important impact on evaluations of reforms of the pharmaceutical regulation or public health policies on food markets.
Our ambition: developing the TSE Health Center

TSE would like to develop a research center of excellence in the field of health economics, combining TSE’s own expertise with its private and public partners’ financial support and knowledge.

By providing a centralized and recognizable source of support for research in health economics, this center fosters new collaborations between academics willing to undertake research initiatives in this field. The overarching aim is to pull together different strands of research on health economics (health, healthcare, food), and to encourage multidisciplinary research projects involving economists and researchers with other backgrounds (epidemiology, medicine, pharmacy, psychology, biology...), attracting post docs and PhD students, in an area underdeveloped in Europe.

Main research areas:

- Pharmaceutical industry and regulation
- Innovation in health
- Public healthcare, long term care & aging
- Food & healthy behavior economics
- Economics of pandemics
The future of health care holds many promises. Yet, our societies will reap the benefits from digital health, artificial intelligence and genetics, only if they achieve the right balance. It requires equilibrium between innovative but expensive treatments and affordability of health care, also between the innovation imperative and fair access to drugs and health care across social classes, regions and countries.

It is up to health specialists within and outside academia to help invent such smart regulation. Located in Europe, the Toulouse School of Economics is well-placed to contribute to this exciting endeavor, thanks to its tradition of excellence in industrial organization, innovation economics, regulation and public finance. Its long-held culture of interaction with industry experts and public policymakers guarantees that the rigor of its research is matched by relevance for the policy debate. Finally, its sister institution, the multi-disciplinary Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse brings the broader social science angle and sheds a new and relevant light on societal challenges associated with health trade-offs.

I am looking forward to be part of this intellectual adventure!

Jean Tirole
Honorary chair of TSE and IAST, 2014 Nobel laureate in economics
Pharmaceutical industry and regulation
Overview

Economists have developed useful research to understand the role of regulations and provide frameworks for improving regulatory rules. There is still a lot to be learned and studied and new challenges appear also because of continuing medical innovation, digitalization, new epidemics, antimicrobial resistance, population growth and ageing.

Current research questions include the following:

• What’s the best trade-off between maintaining incentives to innovate with high rewards to new useful medicines and financing health care expenses?
• What is the impact of regulatory rules on profitability and welfare in an international context?
• What is the role marketing authorizations, detailing effort in fostering access and diffusion of medicines?
• What are the ways to reduce inefficiencies in regulatory environment where private and public providers interact with different retail and trade intermediaries, regulators?

Objective

The objective is to understand the effects of regulation of the pharmaceutical sector and provide guidance for better regulation.

Concerning price regulation of pharmaceutical drugs, the objective is to extend the usual trade-off between welfare, expenses and firms’ profits in a broader international context than national regulation, because of the growing externalities generated by direct cross country reference pricing regulations, by parallel trade of drugs and by globalization of innovation and research. Another objective will be to study the role of competition policy and market structure on innovation of pharmaceuticals.

The innovation on new medicines relies strongly on the private pharmaceutical sector at the world level. The trade-off between maintaining incentives to innovate with high rewards to new useful medicines and financing health care expenses is a challenge in which the patent system has an important and essential role. While price controls are clear determinants of profitability, other regulatory aspects (like merger policy, reimbursement and market authorization policies or off-label prescription regulation and advertising regulation) matter and have not been studied carefully in this regard.

Head of research team

Pierre Dubois

Pierre Dubois has worked extensively on the regulation of the pharmaceutical sector with national and international perspectives, stemming from the effect of regulation on innovation, on pharmaceutical expenses to the role of parallel trade in the industry.

He published a study on the effect of price regulation on the pharmaceutical industry margins in the American Economic Review in 2018, and another on the role of Parallel Trade of drugs in Europe in Econometrica in 2020. His work published in the Rand Journal of Economics in 2015 is currently used to evaluate the effect of reforming pricing policies on innovation by the US Congress.

Pierre Dubois was visiting Professor at Harvard University Economics Department during the academic year 2019-2020.
Innovation in health
Overview

Health innovation promises new ways to identify individuals at risk of specific ailments, to prevent these ailments from occurring or at least delay their occurrence, to diagnose health issues and monitor their development and of course to treat them. These innovations come from advances both in biological research and in digital technologies. They are at the root of the development of personalized medicine, which tailors therapy with the best response to ensure better patient care. As such, personalized medicine has the potential of improving health care while also lowering costs.

The advent of personalized medicine raises economic questions, including how to provide the correct incentives to the various actors. How to reward innovation when personalized medicine necessitates huge investments for the development of molecules that will be prescribed to a limited subset of individuals? How to give the right incentives to induce pharmaceutical firms to look for the biological markers that make the drugs they develop especially efficient, if this reduces their market share?

Also, how do we incentivize health providers such as hospitals or doctors to invest time and money in including personalized medicine in their everyday practice? And since most advances in personalized medicine are based on genetic tests, how do we incentivize patients to undertake these tests? This last question also raises the problem of privacy and of the regulation of the information generated by genetic tests.

Objective

Our objective is to develop cutting edge economic research on the incentive and privacy problems raised above, and to transfer this knowledge to our partners, to practitioners and to decision makers. We make use of the economic methodology by developing analytical models, by testing their predictions with existing empirical and experimental data.
Public healthcare, long-term care and aging
Overview
This focused research program deals with the industrial organization and the financing of the healthcare and long-term care services. Our work in the health sector concerns the optimal design of private or public health insurance systems (level of reimbursement, type of reimbursement and patients’ out-of-pocket expenses) and payments to health care providers (hospitals, practitioners) mainly using the tools from the economics of public finance, industrial economics and regulation. Our work focuses on redistribution and social justice together with efficiency.

Regarding the old-age dependency issue, the objective is to design the optimal financing policy. Here, public intervention is constrained by the way informal care and markets interact to provide long-term care. Therefore, it is also important to study the motivations of family solidarity. Informal care can be motivated by altruism, resulting from an implicit exchange between generations, or imposed by social norms. The underlying motivation in turn determines the extent to which informal care is crowded out by the public or private insurance programs which in turn determines the role of private as well as public entities.

Objective
Our first topic of research focuses on problems emanating from the health sector in general. The aim is to have a better understanding of the complex relationships between the different actors in this sector namely patients, insurers and different types of care providers including practitioners, hospitals or the pharmaceutical industry.

Our second topic deals with the economics of aging in general and old-age dependency in particular. In light of the recent demographic and societal developments, the demand for formal long-term care services is rapidly and steadily increasing. Our research aims at studying the different possibilities to finance these expenditures.

Head of research team
Jean-Marie Lozachmeur

CNRS Research Director at the Toulouse School of Economics, Jean-Marie Lozachmeur has published more than 30 scientific articles in the fields of public economics, health economics and industrial organization.

He was appointed in 2018 by the minister of Health and Social affairs in France as a scientific expert on health care financing, for a period of three years.
Overview

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), non-communicable diseases (NCDs) cause about 35 million deaths each year representing about 60% of all deaths. Only four diseases account for 80% of all NCDs premature deaths: cardiovascular diseases, cancers, respiratory diseases and diabetes. Nonetheless, NCDs are highly preventable. The WHO estimates that 75% of heart diseases, stroke and type 2 diabetes, and 40% of cancers would be prevented if the major risk factors were eliminated (WHO, 2019). These major risk factors are an unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, and tobacco and alcohol consumption.

Objective

We aim to understand the determinants of an unhealthy diet. An unhealthy diet is mainly characterized by low fruit and vegetable consumption and high intakes of salt, added sugar and fat. To understand the determinants on dietary choices of an unhealthy diet, we study the role of socio-economic factors, peer effects, food availability and prices, and the environment.

Several economic arguments can justify the recent worldwide spread of food policies use. These include fiscal policies, nutritional labels, information campaigns and nutritional recommendations, advertising regulations, food innovations and nutritional reformulation.

We also aim to develop theoretical and empirical analyses to evaluate the impact of food policies on health and social welfare more generally, and how firms and markets react to policies.
Economics of pandemics
Overview

The Covid-19 pandemic has raised new social and economic issues that require novel analyses. Economic science and other social sciences offer cutting-edge analytical tools for guiding decision-makers. These tools can be used to manage health crisis pandemics and their devastating health and economic consequences. Economic, risk management, and statistical models can be useful to analyze the cost and benefits of different policies when large contagious risks create important externalities within society. These externalities directly affect health risks, the insurance system and health care sector organization. In the absence of treatment, prevention efforts also create large externalities on labor markets, firms’ organization, education... The crisis also calls for better preparation for the future in terms of supply of health care, protective gear and pharmaceutical products.

Objective

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is multidimensional. Economic and social aspects of the crisis are as important as health consequences. We aim to study the consequences of this crisis and the economic policy tools that governments should use to best respond in the short run. We also intend to provide studies with an international perspective to prepare our society to deal with possible future pandemics.

Different research projects will be developed, starting with using state of the art econometric methods, time series analysis, and credit risk management knowledge, to model, estimate and predict the outcomes of pandemics such as Covid-19. This research will characterize the optimal public investment policy in intensive care units, diagnosing test capacities and protective gear to anticipate uncertain pandemic crises and better evaluate the different trade-offs. This research will feed into better cost-benefit analysis of the different policies that a government can consider.

As among the critical policies used for diminishing the spread of a very contagious disease, self-containment behavior and precautionary individual responsibility play a crucial role. Our experts in political science and psychology will analyze the factors that affect compliance with public health recommendations.

Finally, the crisis has also put forward the problem of drugs and protection shortages, in times where a world pandemic unexpectedly raises demand in all countries. The analysis of the organization of those markets from a national, European and world perspectives will shed light on the trade-offs between risk reduction, efficiency and cooperation. This is essential to better inform governments about the consequences of trade regulation, tariffs in the area of health care, taking into account the riskiness of the environment.
Today, more than thirty TSE and IAST researchers have an interest in health, healthcare or nutrition. They collaborate with numerous researchers in universities around the world to work on health-related research questions.

- Lauren Bader, IAST
- Céline Bonnet, INRAE, TSE
- Jane Conway, IAST
- Helmuth Cremer, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Philippe De Donder, CNRS, TSE
- Pierre Dubois, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Frédérique Fève, TSE
- Christian Gollier, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Catarina Goulão, INRAE, TSE
- Yassine Lefouilli, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Jean-Marie Lozachmeur, CNRS, TSE
- Thierry Magnac, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Nour Meddah, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Josepa Miquel-Florensa, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Sophie Moinas, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Manh-Hung Nguyen, INRAE, TSE
- Sabine Noebel, IAST
- Francesca de Petrillo, IAST
- Sébastien Pouget, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Harilanto Razafindrazaka, IAST
- Mathias Reynaert, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Arnaud Reynaud, INRAE, TSE
- Paul Seabright, UT1 Capitole, TSE, IAST
- Jonathan Stieglitz, IAST
- Stéphane Straub, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- Jean Tirole, EHESS, TSE, IAST
- Nicolas Treich, INRAE, TSE
- Vivek Venkataraman, IAST
- Vera Zaporozhets, UT1 Capitole, TSE
- David Bardey, Los Andes, TSE associate faculty
- James K. Hammitt, Harvard, TSE associate faculty
- Rossi Abi-Rafeh, TSE PhD Student
- Léa Bignon, TSE PhD student
- Gokce Gokkoca, TSE PhD Student
- Malgorzata Majewska, TSE PhD Student
Highlights

Related publications


• Helmuth Cremer & Chiara Canta, “Asymmetric information, strategic transfers and the design of long-term care policies”, Oxford Economic Papers, 2022, forthcoming

• Céline Bonnet, Cécile Detang-Dessendre, Valérie Orozco & Elodie Rouvière, “Spatial spillovers, living environment and obesity in France: Evidence from a spatial econometric framework”, Social Science and Medicine, vol. 305, n. 114999, July 2022

• Philippe De Donder & Marie-Louise Leroux, “Long Term Care Insurance with State-Dependent Preferences”, Health Economics, September 2021


• Pierre Dubois, Yassine Lefouili & Stéphane Straub, “Pooled Procurement of Drugs in Low and Middle Income Countries”, European Economic Review, vol. 132, n. 103655, February 2021


• Christian Gollier, “If the objective is herd immunity, on whom should it be built?”, Environmental and Resource Economics, vol. 76, p. 671–683, August 2020


Visit tse-fr.eu/health for further reading of publications and working papers.
Highlights

Scientific events

• Workshop: Innovation, regulation and organization in healthcare, organized by TSE, Paris, June 27, 2022

• Workshop on The Economics of Antibiotics, organized by TSE, Toulouse, December 6, 2021

• The future of food supply chains: opportunities and challenges Workshop en l’honneur de Vincent Requillart, Toulouse, November 30, 2021

• Workshop on Food and Health Economics, organized by TSE, Toulouse, June 7-8, 2018

• Technical Workshop on “Applying Lessons from Economics to the Procurement of Global Health Commodities”, organized by TSE and the Center for Global Development, Toulouse, April 26-27, 2018

• Health Economics Workshop on “Prescription Behavior of Physicians”, organized by TSE, Toulouse, June 23, 2016

• 16th European Health Economics Workshop (EHEW) Toulouse, 2015


Contributions to reports

• Brigitte Dormont, Pierre-Yves Geoffard and Jean Tirole, “Rebuilding the health insurance system” published by the French Council of Economic Analysis, March 6, 2014

Outreach

• Event: Round tables ‘Living with dependency’ and ‘Eating out of the box’ during the ‘Common Good Summit’, co-organized by TSE, Challenges and Les Echos, Toulouse, May 19-20, 2022

• Event: ‘TSE Debate : Quel modèle économique pour l’industrie de la santé en France ?’ with Eric Baseilhac (Leem), Pierre Dubois (TSE), and François Lacoste (bioMérieux), Online, January 27, 2022

• Magazine: ‘TSE Mag, Health economics: innovation and costs’, Winter 2022

• Event: Round table ‘The future of Health and the funding of innovation’ during the ‘Common Good Summit’, co-organized by TSE, Challenges and Les Echos, Toulouse, May 27-28, 2021
We keep you posted on the latest research and activities via TSE Reflect, our monthly thematic newsletter, aimed at bringing insight to economic practitioners.

Once a month we deliver analysis from our academic community on important current topics in the fields of health, competition, digital economics, energy & climate, infrastructure & networks, and sustainable finance.

Read our insights in health economics in the June 2022 edition of TSE Reflect.

Sign up at tse-fr.eu/tse-reflect
Join forces

Philanthropic support and research partnerships have played a significant role in the creation of TSE and in its development ever since. Over the last quarter-century, Toulouse economists have developed a model that brings academic research at the highest level to focus on real-world problems, through interactive dialogue with industrial partners and national policy-makers.

By joining the community of donors and project sponsors of the Center, you will help us achieve our ambitious scientific goals and encourage the emergence of a leading team in this research field.

The Center is designed to encompass the participation of a wide range of partners, whether corporations, individuals or charitable organizations from France and worldwide. That is because there is a need for increased analysis and collaboration on topics related to health economics.

You can support research and training undertaken with this specific research initiative, or help us create a fund dedicated to the long running operations of the future TSE Health Center. This fund could help us secure existing posts and endow new ones. With your help we could also create new research projects and visiting programs, fund research grants and scholarships. In addition we value the provision of databases our researchers can work on. And last but not least, we enthusiastically welcome financial support for projects with a multidisciplinary approach.

Donations made to TSE through the Jean-Jacques Laffont – TSE Foundation or through American Friends of TSE provide tax benefits to the donor.

Our partners

We are proud and grateful to all our partners. We are particularly thankful to the three main donors currently supporting TSE Health Center: bioMérieux, GIE GERS and LEEM.

Over the years we have worked with many other companies and institutions such as the Center for Global Development, G5 Santé, Pfizer, Pierre Fabre and Sanofi on health related matters. Thanks to their support, we are working towards our ambition of using economics as a force for good in the world.
Contact us

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The TSE centers showcase the research and other academic activities at TSE in a thematic area.

TSE Health Center comes alongside five other TSE centers which are: the Competition Policy and Regulation Center, the Digital Center, the Energy & Climate Center, the Infrastructure and Network Center and the Sustainable Finance Center.

These centers are created with a broad scope to cover a range of industrial and policy issues affecting society at all levels.