



PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY AND EVALUATION OF PUBLIC POLICY

Methodology and organisation

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CONTEXT

Participatory democracy and public policies



INCREASE CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN EVALUATION OF PUBLIC POLICY

- **Participatory democracy at national level is a relatively recent phenomenon.**
- **Accelerated by the “Yellow Vest” movement**
 - A protest movement against the government and the elites that dates back to 2019 and lasted almost a year and still endures, yet with lower intensity.
- **A reconsideration of evaluation and investigation methods**
 - The Court contributed to the "Grand Débat National"
- **The Court has integrated this issue into its work**
 - As early as 2012, the Court used opinion polls in support of its evaluations: tobacco (2012), alcohol (2016), and autism (2017) reports



PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY IN THE HEALTH FIELD

- **A long-standing issue, which emerged in the 1970s** : European Charter of Patient's rights, 1979
- **Then carried by several major moments that led to the definition of the concept of "health democracy"**
 - The creation of the National Health Conference in 1996 and of the Regional Centers of Health and the Associative Collective on Health
 - The "Etats Généraux de la santé": involving all the stakeholders in the health system in the development and implementation of health policies
- **Still recent developments**
- **Citizen consultation in the evaluation of public health policies: impact analysis and evaluation of the quality of care**



THE EVALUATION

Evaluation of public health prevention policies



PRESENTATION OF THE EVALUATION

- **An evaluation of prevention policies for three chronic diseases (cancer, diabetes, neurocardiovascular diseases)**
- **Commissioned by the Parliament, the survey analyses the results, strategies and governance methods**
- **A particular interest in issues of "health democracy"**
- **The citizen consultation took place on two occasions: an opinion poll and a citizens' panel**



METHODOLOGY

Involving citizens in the evaluation of public policies



KEY POINTS

- **The consultation includes two parts : the opinion pool and the citizen panel**
- **They are similar organizational point of method between them**
 - Launch of the call for tenders and selection of the service provider
 - Co-construction with the polling institute of the requirements in terms of representativeness and the organization of these consultations.
- **How to integrate the results of the consultations?**
 - Selection of the most relevant findings from the panel's recommendations, based on the reality of the facts (statistics and health data).



THE OPINION POLL

- **Target population and methodology**
 - Representative sample of 2086 people, citizens who use health services - without health professionals
 - Quota method and distribution according to gender, age, socio-professional category, region of residence and size of town
- **Survey divided into the following issues** : level of information on prevention; opinion on prevention communication campaigns; role of health professionals; individual actions
- **Integrating the results into the report**



THE CITIZENS' PANEL

- **Construction methodology:**
 - Representative group of 22 people divided by gender, age, socio-professional category, region of residence and size of town.
 - Include citizens living in rural areas
- **Organization of the panel consultation:**
 - A day of training on prevention issues
 - A day of discussion and work on the Court's recommendations
- **Incorporating the panel's proposals into the Court's work**



CONCLUSION

- **Feedback and work from the citizens' panel in support of the evaluation:**
 - The establishment of an unprecedented space for dialogue between the members of the Court and the citizens
 - A shared view and expectations on the evolution of prevention
 - The panel confirms the Court's analysis and recommendations: occupational medicine, simplification of governance, fight against lobbying
 - The panel makes new proposals that are more or less integrated into the report:
 - Better inform users and patients by targeting communication more effectively
 - Acting on taxation through increased taxation on unhealthy products