**Comparison between healthcare system between United States and Netherlands.**

The is a significant difference in the healthcare system between the US and Netherlands. These differences stems mainly because in US healthcare system is dominated by private sector while in Netherlands mixed model characterized by both public and private elements. As such in US Healthcare is largely controlled by market forces. This state of affairs is evident from the fact that Affordable Care Act (ACA) which aimed at expanding access to healthcare exist but millions of citizens are uninsured. The system is driven by market system thus, insurance is employer-based (Moffit,2023). The implication of this kind of insurance system is that access to quality healthcare is determined by income status. Higher income earners have access to quality healthcare than lower income earners. Additionally, coverage is tied to employment.

In the Netherlands, healthcare system is characterized by two aspects, universal coverage and mandatory health insurance. Since it is a mix-model there are two insurance schemes, mandatory health insurance which covers medical care which are basic and essential and private insurance schemes. Private providers are regulated by government through price caps and other legal requirements that ensure coverage of essential medical services. Interplay between private and public health providers foster competition. Healthcare system in Netherlands can be generally described as one that prioritize and balances three features, affordability, accessibility and quality, unlike that of US which is focus more quality (Barau,2020).

Market-driven and mix-model healthcare system produce different health outcomes. Besides affordability, quality, access and coverage, the two systems have the following contrasting implications. In US patient satisfaction varies with cost and insurance policy while in Netherlands there is general patient satisfaction. Innovation in US healthcare sector in higher due to private sector dominance. Market-driven model emphasize more on treatment compared to mixed model which focus more on preventive care. At micro-level administrative efficiency is achievable in market-driven model but at macro-level administrative efficiency fades away due fragmentation (Chernew,2021). In conclusion, US and Netherlands are both developed countries but with different health outcomes due to different health systems.

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