



State of Health in the EU

Country Health Profiles

Brussels,
November 2017



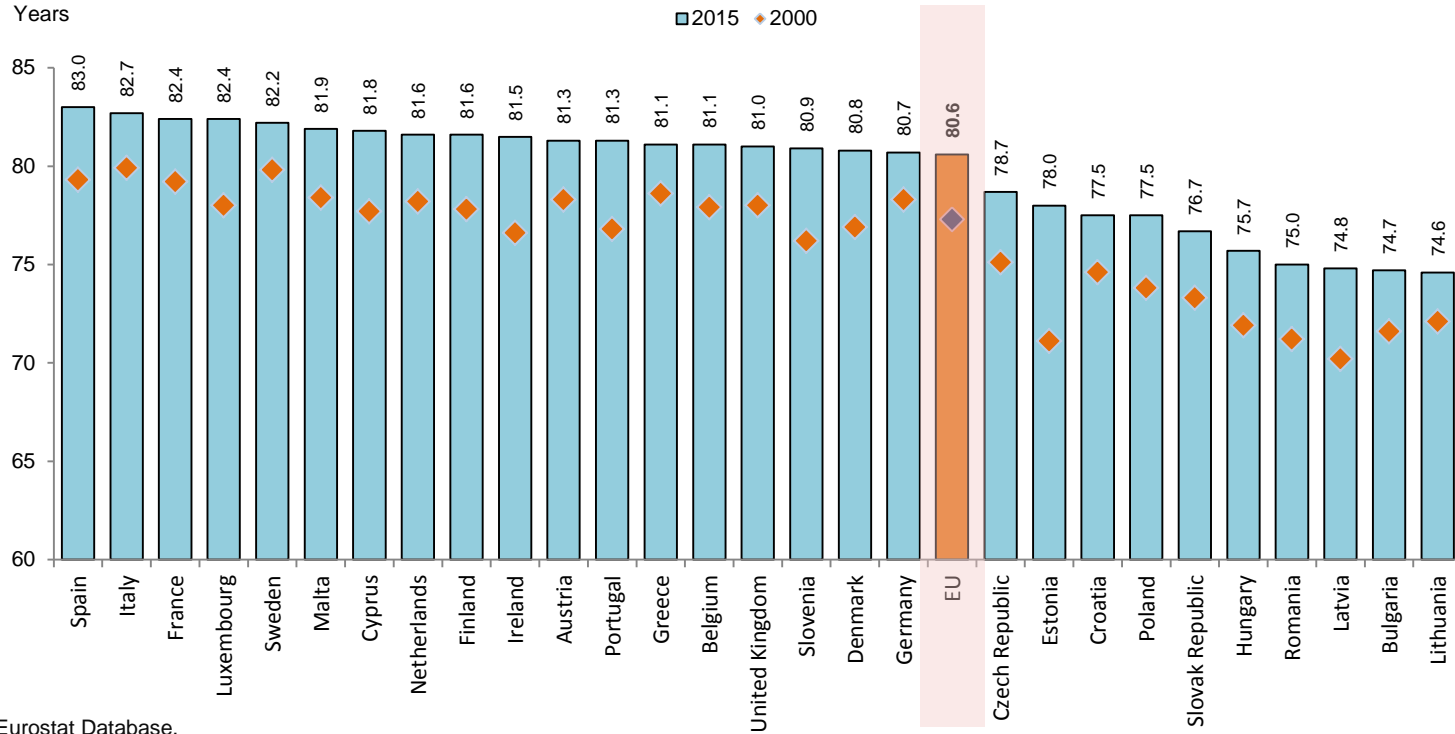
The Country Health Profiles

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2. Health status
3. Risk Factors
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5. Performance of Health System
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 - 5.3 Resilience
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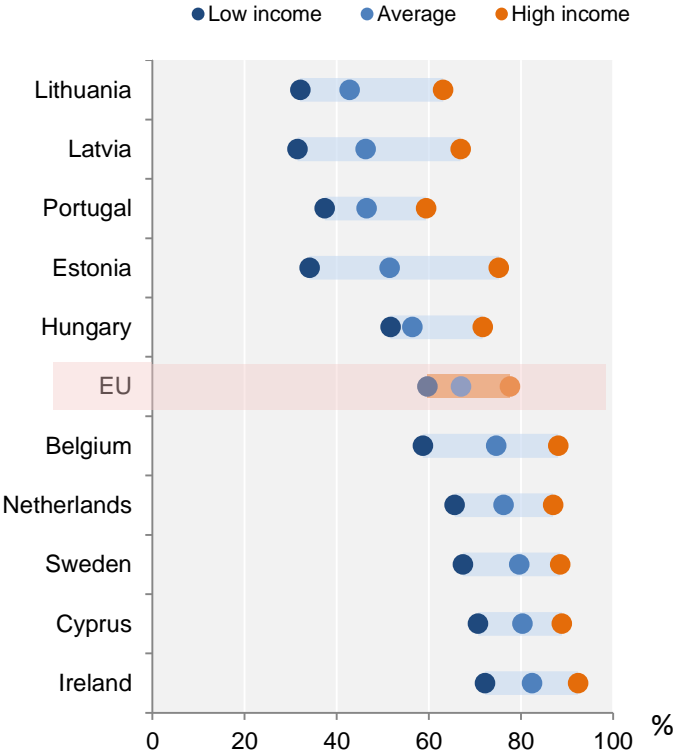
What is the health status of
the population in the EU?

Life expectancy has risen by over 3 years in the EU since 2000, but the gap between the countries with the highest and lowest life expectancy still exceeds 8 years



Source: Eurostat Database.

Huge differences in self-reported health status within and between countries

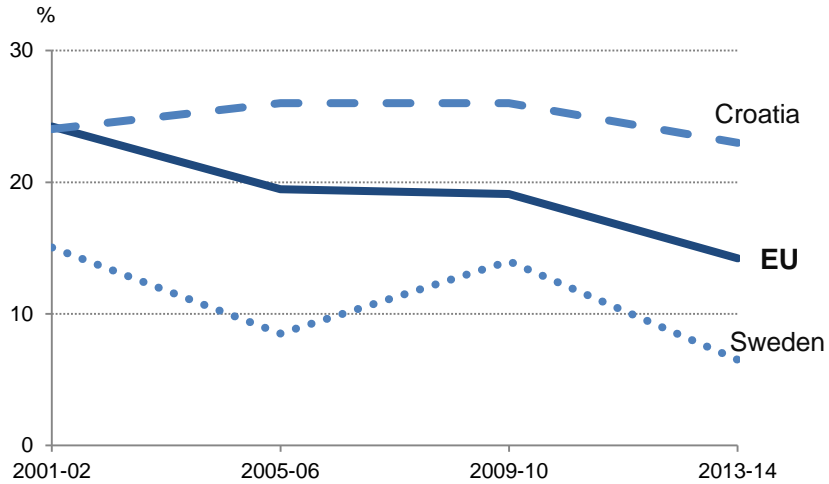


Source: Eurostat Database, based on EU-SILC (data refer to 2015)

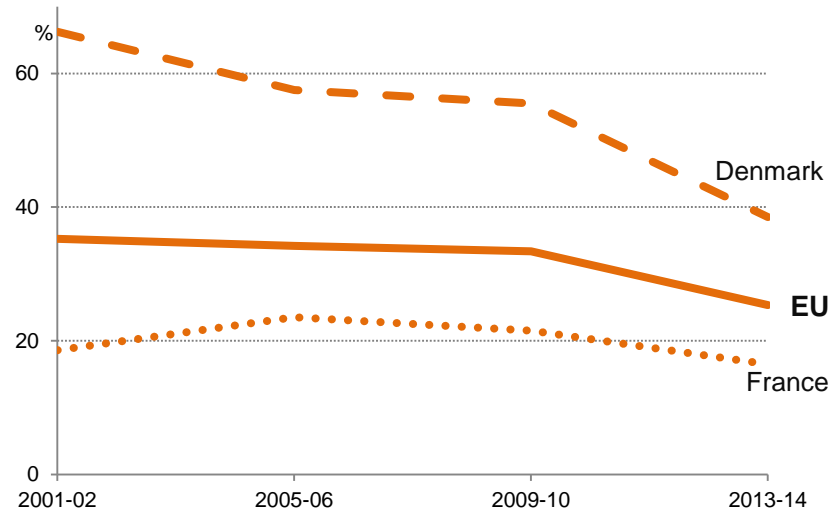
Good news:

Adolescent smoking and drunkenness is **decreasing** across the EU

Share of 15-year-olds regular smokers among 15-year-olds

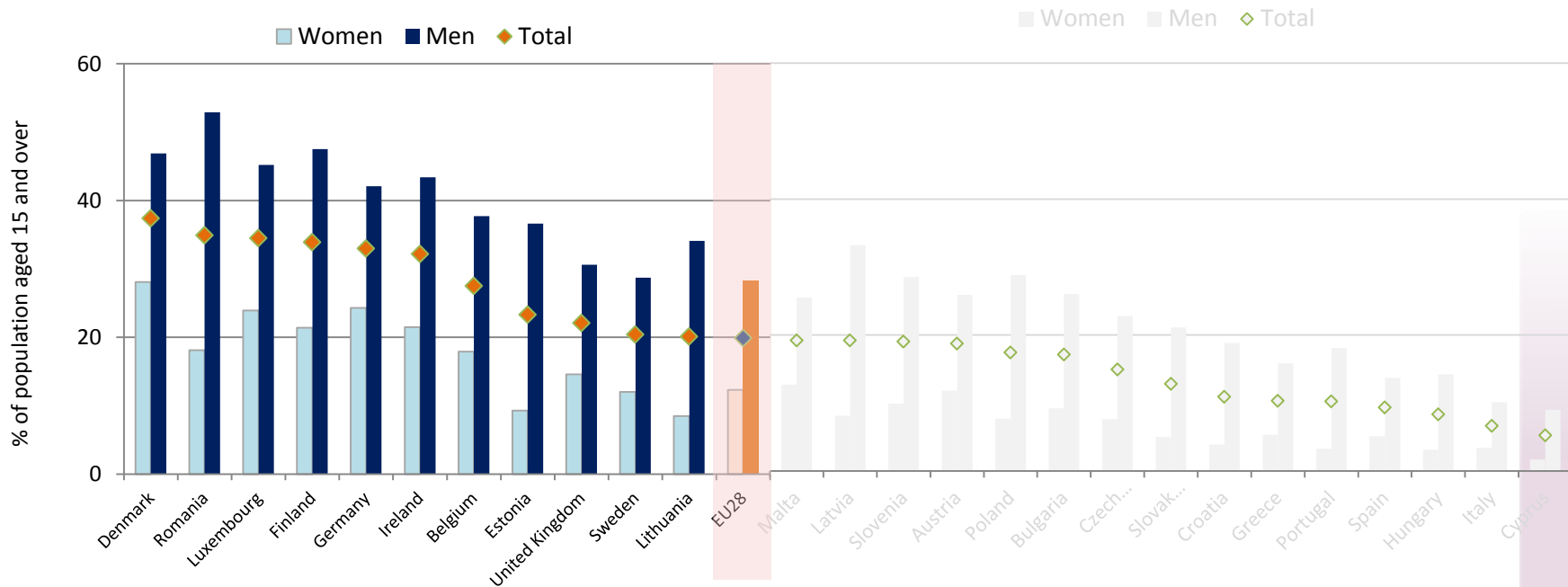


Share of 15-year-olds reporting repeated drunkenness



Bad news:

Binge drinking remains a **serious public health problem** in many countries, especially among men

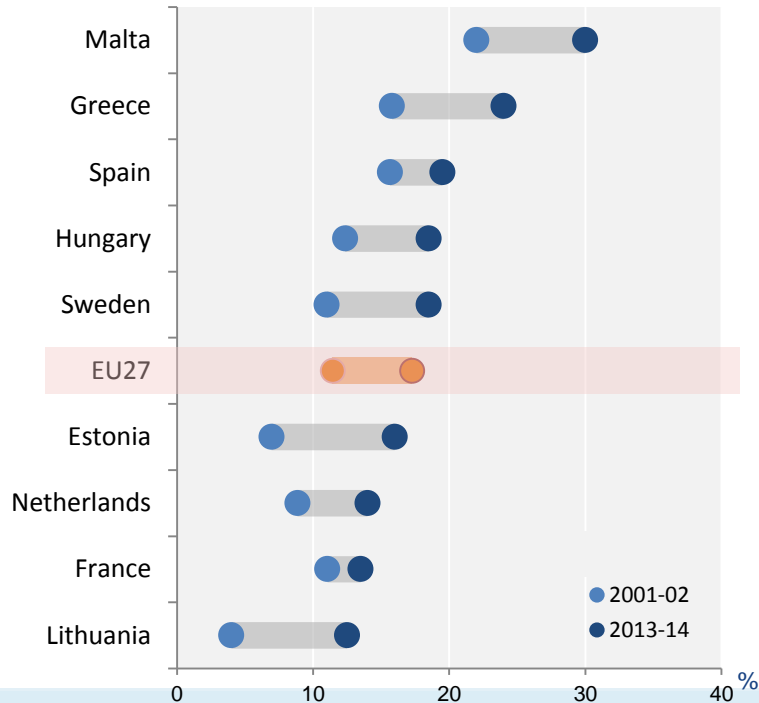


Note: Binge drinking is defined as people having 6 alcohol drinks or more in a single occasion, each month, over the past twelve months
Source: Eurostat, based on EHIS survey (data refer to 2014).

More bad news:

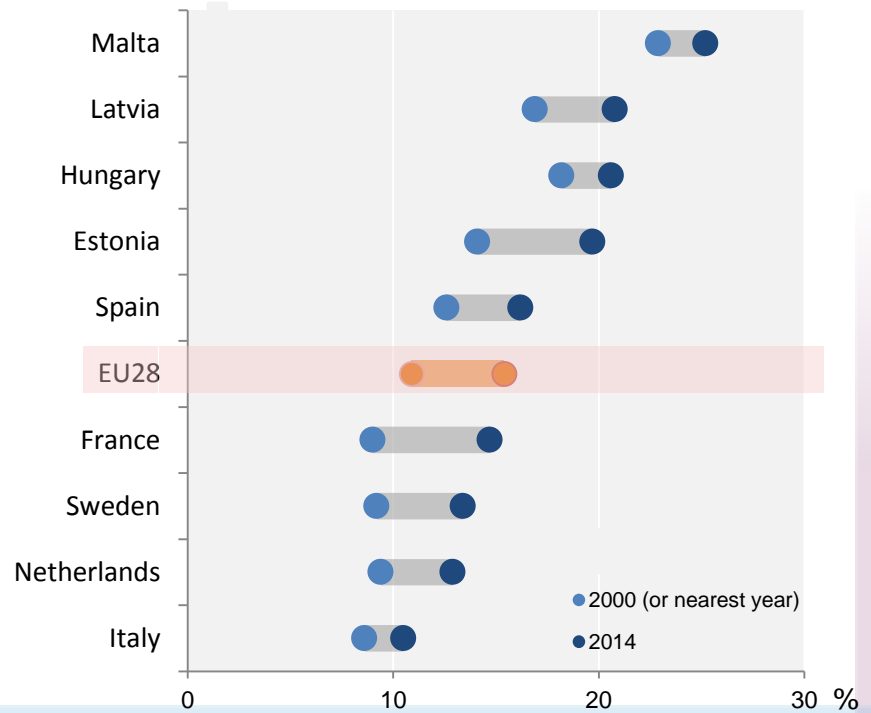
Overweight and obesity is a **growing problem** in (nearly) all EU Member States

Overweight and obesity among 15-year-olds



Source: HBSC Surveys

Obesity among adults

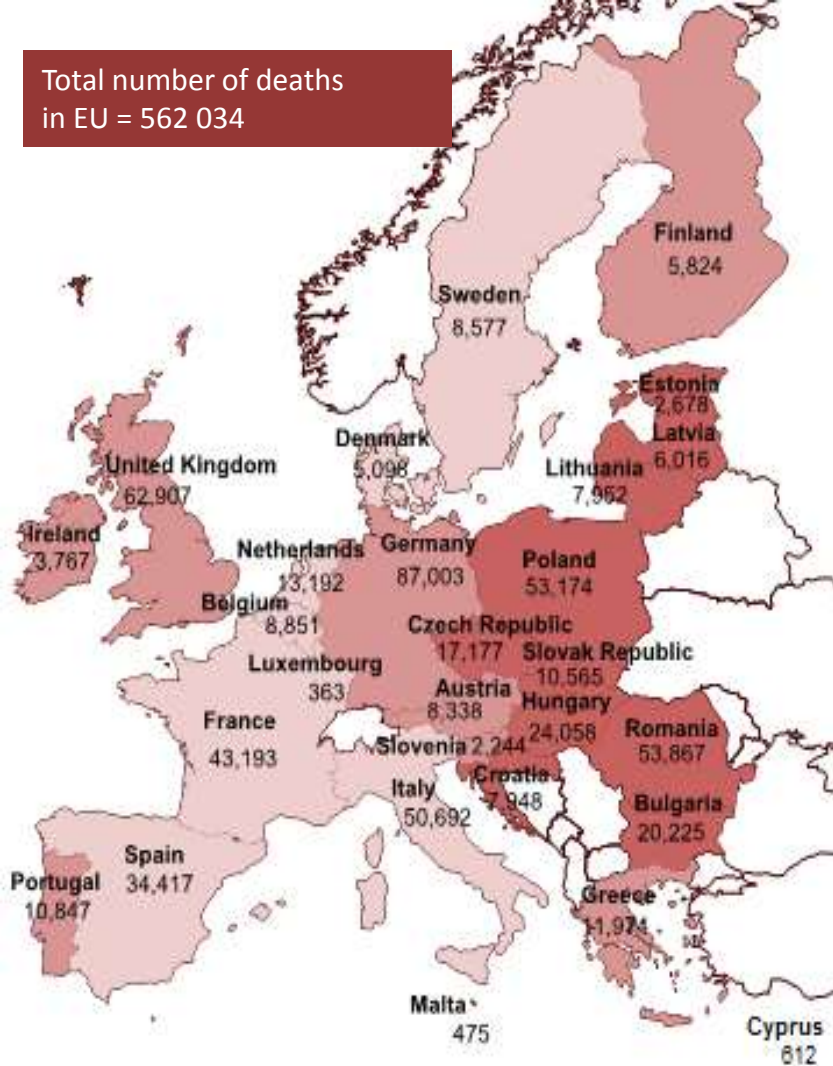


Source: EHIS surveys

What can health systems do?

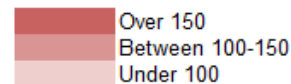
1. Increase effectiveness

Total number of deaths
in EU = 562 034



More than half a million deaths can
be avoided with more timely and
effective health care in the EU

Colour coding (based on age-standardised rates per 100 000 population)



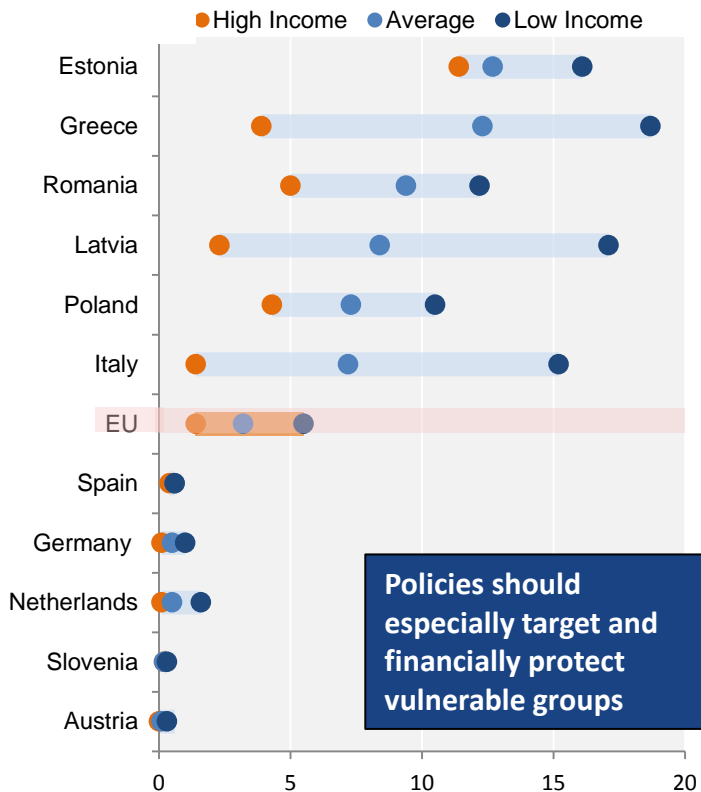
Note: Amenable mortality is defined as premature deaths that could have been avoided through timely and effective health care.

Source: Eurostat Database (data refer to 2014).

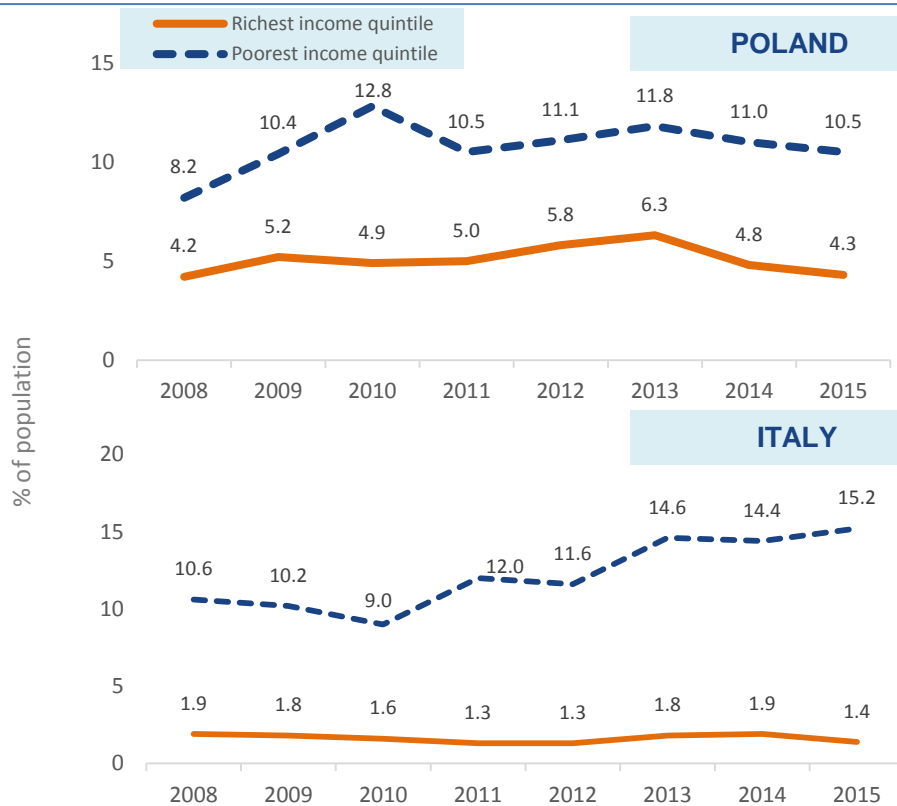
What can health systems do?

2. Improve accessibility

More than 10% of low-income people in several EU countries report unmet health care needs



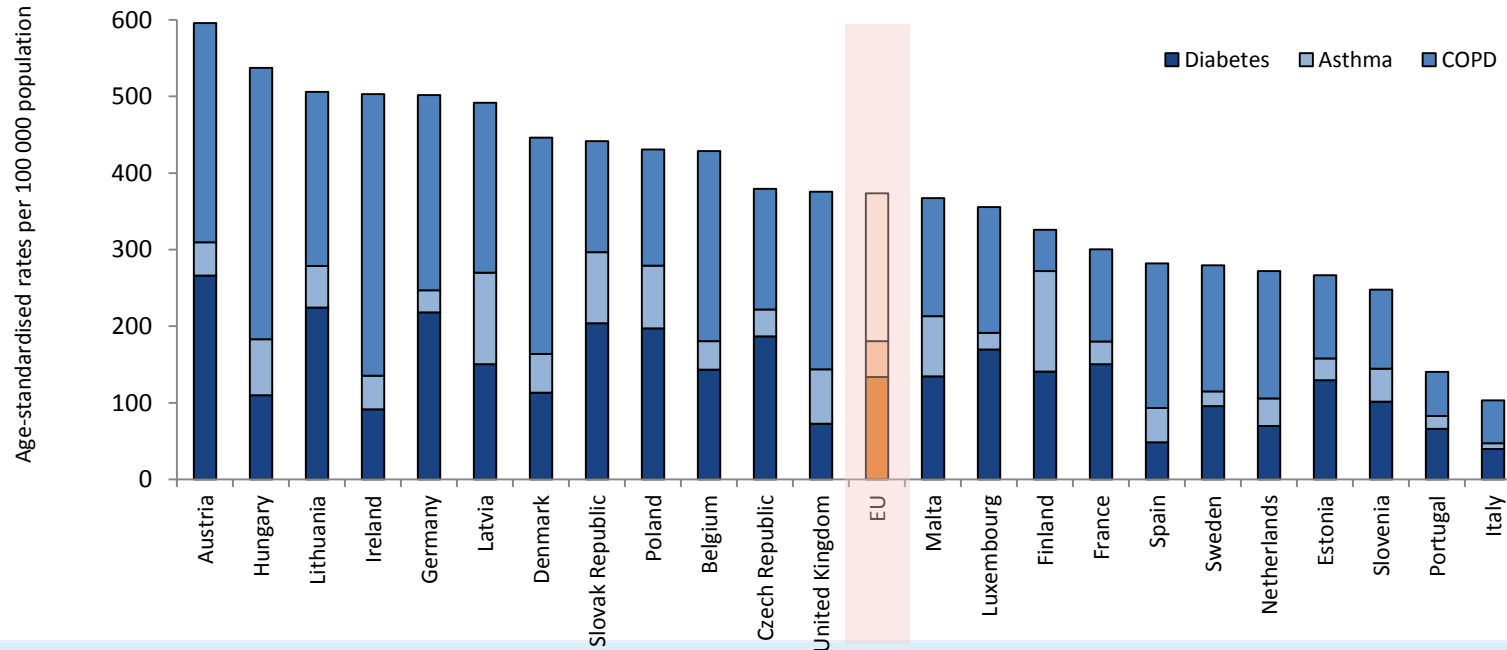
Policies should especially target and financially protect vulnerable groups



Note: These data relate to self-reported unmet needs for medical care due to costs, distance to travel or waiting times.
Source: Eurostat Database, based on EU-SILC (data refer to 2015).

Limited access to primary care leads to **avoidable** and **costly** hospital admissions

Over **1.5 million** people in the EU were admitted to hospital for these three conditions that could be treated in primary care settings



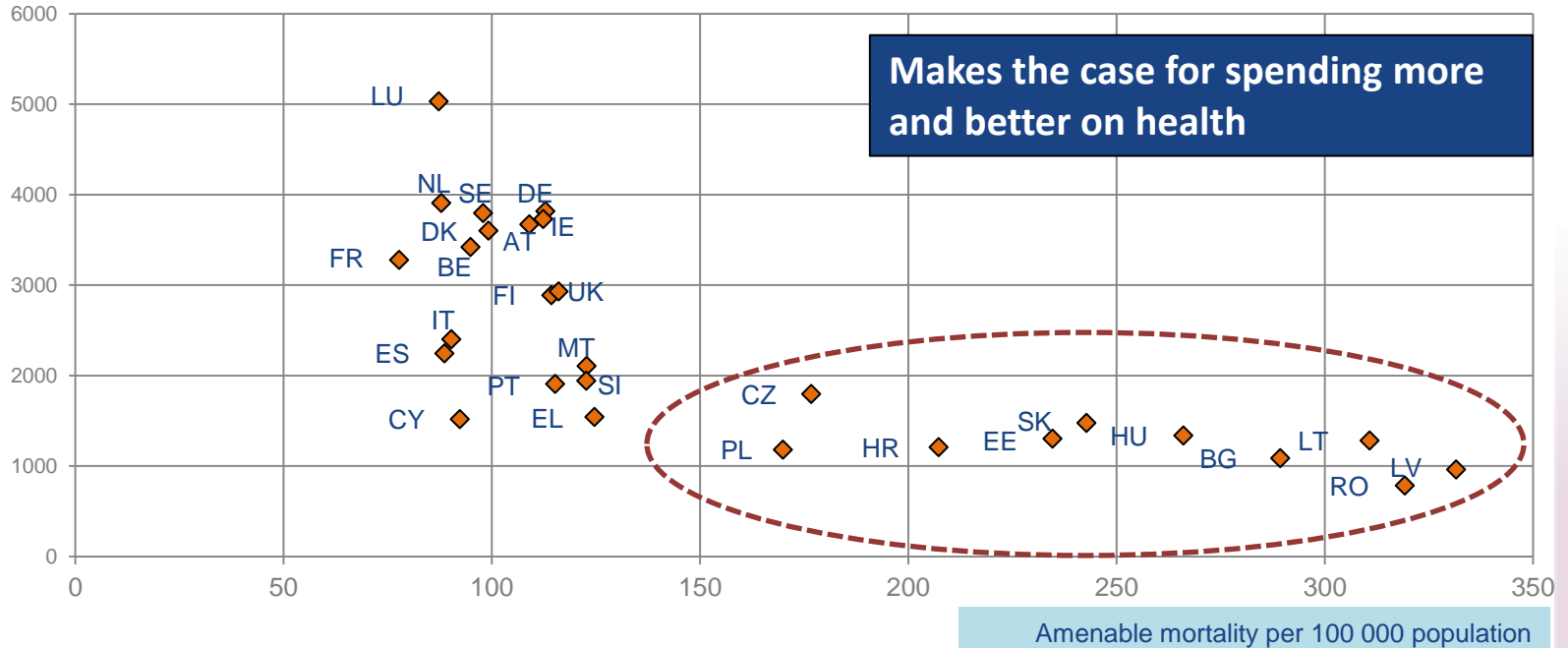
Note: Rates are not adjusted by the prevalence of these conditions. COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Source: OECD Health Statistics (data refer to 2015 or latest year).

What can health systems do?

3. Strengthen resilience

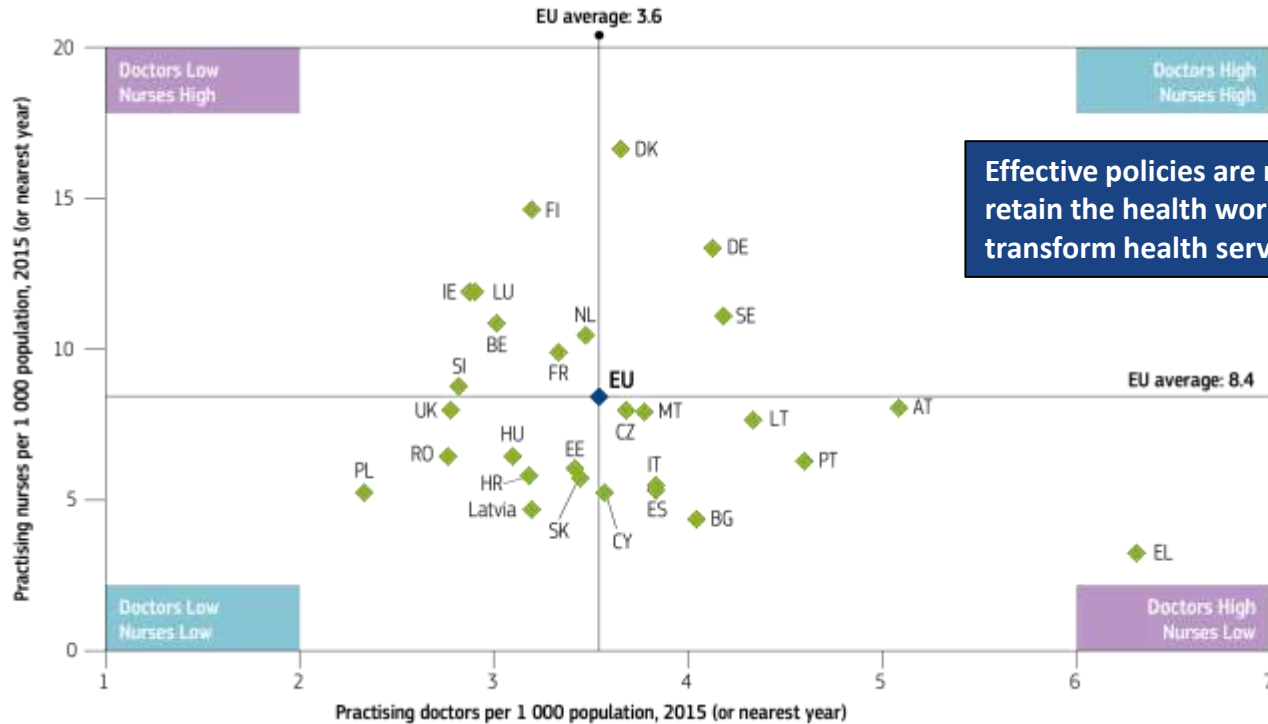
Low spending countries have much higher amenable mortality rates

Health expenditure per capita, EUR PPP



Note: Amenable mortality is defined as premature deaths that could have been avoided through timely and effective health care.
Source: OECD Health Statistics and Eurostat Database (data refer to 2014)

Workforce shortages are a **challenge** in many countries



Effective policies are needed to train and retain the health workforce, and to transform health service delivery

Note: In Portugal and Greece, data refer to all doctors licensed to practice, resulting in a large over-estimation of practising doctors (e.g. of around 30% in Portugal). In Austria and Greece, the number of nurses is under-estimated as it only includes those working in hospital.

Source: Eurostat Database

Key findings

Prevention

Greater priority on prevention to reduce or postpone chronic diseases and reduce health inequalities

People-centredness

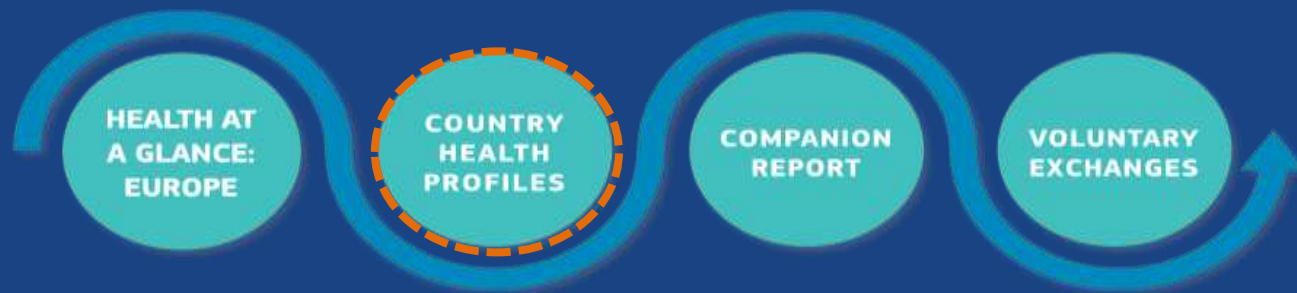
Strengthen primary care and patient-centred care to better manage chronic diseases and avoid unnecessary hospital admissions

Accessibility and effectiveness

Improve timely access to good quality care, particularly for disadvantaged groups, to reduce amenable mortality and promote greater health-related quality of life

Resilience

Improve resilience through stable health system funding, active workforce policies, and by increasing efficiency and eliminating waste



ec.europa.eu/health/state/

<http://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/country-health-profiles-EU.htm>

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/about-us/partners/observatory/publications/country-health-profiles-EU>