European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies

MiG 2002 - 2017 Health Care Management

Technische Universität Berlin

Examining potential future health and healthcare trends
- DRAFT, NOT FOR QUOTING -

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European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies

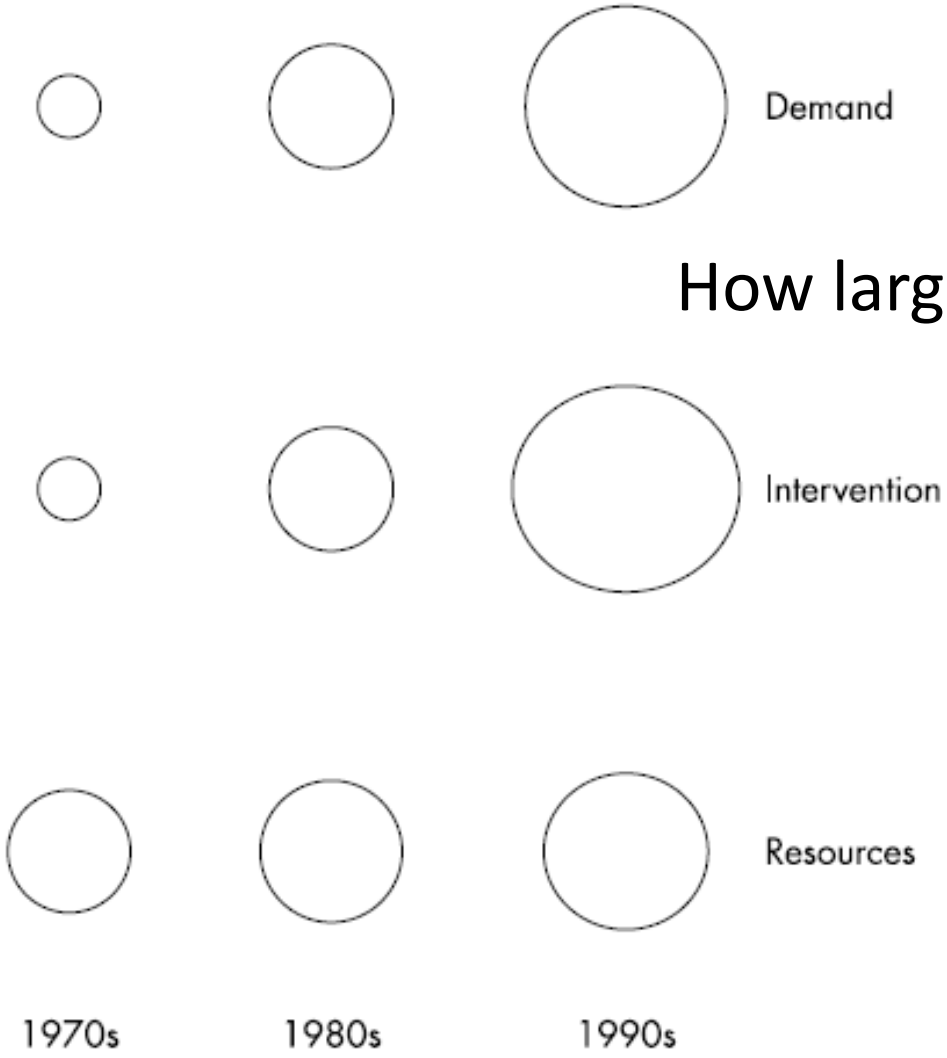
From my email after first meeting (I)

1. We forecast the impact of currently visible or expectable trends for the foreseeable future, say for the next 25 years, i.e. until around 2040 or 2045. This is what I think many other foresight exercises are doing (and it would be good to see what they are doing) – and it's very relevant as new hospital buildings should last at least this year and graduating professionals will need to be prepared for. I think the background paper was along these lines, and roughly Nigel's and Rifat's groups.
2. We try to forecast longer trends, say 50 years to 2065 or 2070. This is an exercise as if we had tried to predict today's health systems in 1965 or 1970. Clearly, we would not have been talking about digitalization (and today we are probably off if we concentrate on such issues). Rather, we need to focus on really long-term trends.

From my email after first meeting (II)

… I have attempted a really back-of-envelope analysis of some trends since 1970 (using OECD countries for which continuous data available). As we all know, health expenditure has increased visibly (in fact, more than doubled as % of GDP), and if anything the trend is moving sharper upwards, while the trends towards a larger reliance of public sources has slowed and may stop entirely (and possibly reverts?). Life expectancy has increased continuously; again possibly the increase is even getting steeper. …

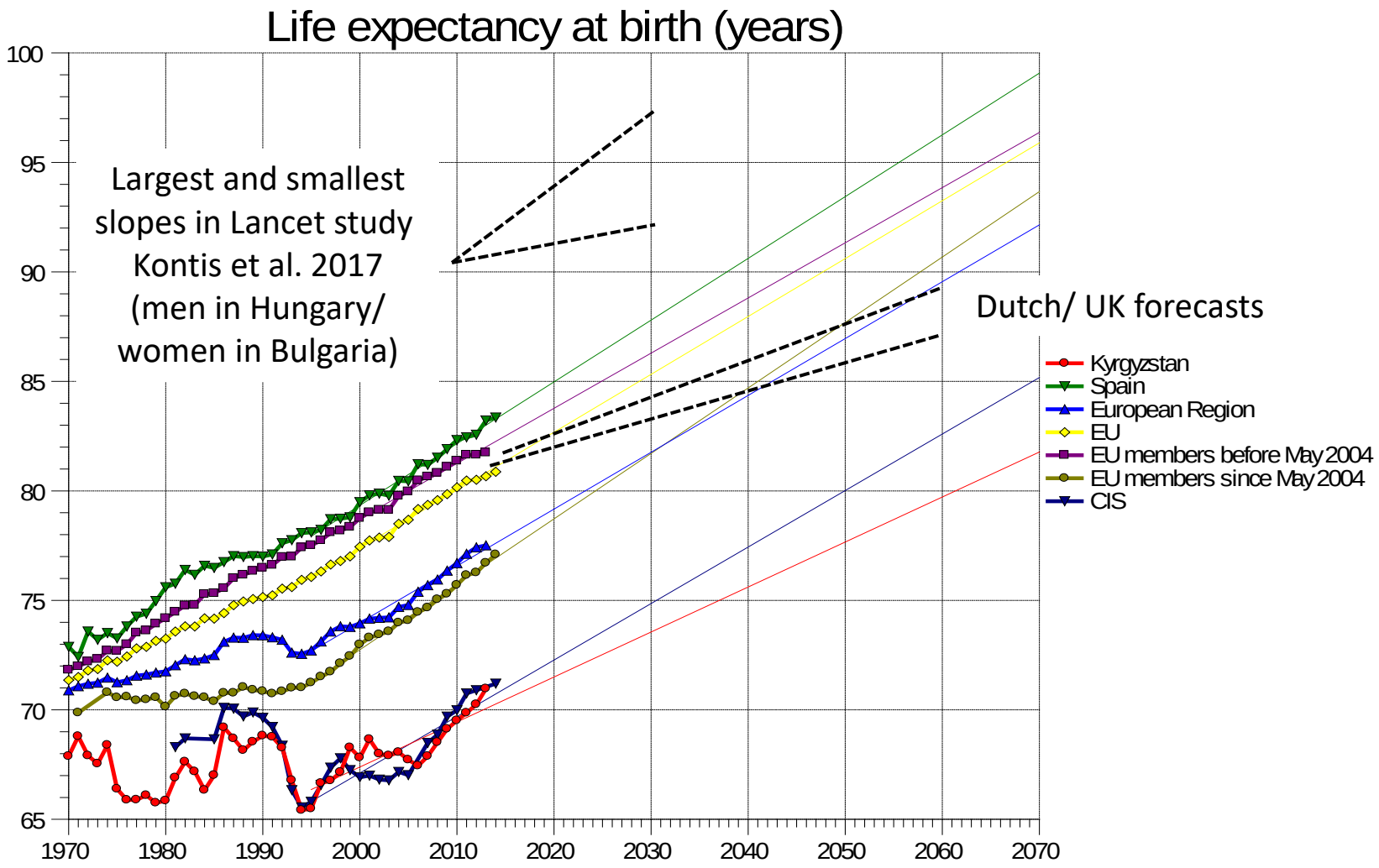
				Long trend (45 years to 2070)	Short trend (20 years to 2035)
	1970-1995	1995-2005	2005-2014/15	1970-2014/15	1995-2014/15
THE as % GDP (% points)	+2.8 (+0.11/year)	+1.3 (+0.13/year)	+1.4 (+0.14/year)	+5.5 (+0.12/year)	+2.7 (+0.14/year)
% public (% points)	+6.9 (+0.28/year)	+0.9 (+0.09/year)	+0.6 (+0.06/year)	+8.4 (+0.19/year)	+1.5 (+0.08/year)
Life exp. (years)	+5.4 (+0.22/year)	+2.7 (+0.27/year)	+2.3 (+0.25/year)	+10.4 (+0.24/year)	+5.0 (+0.26/year)



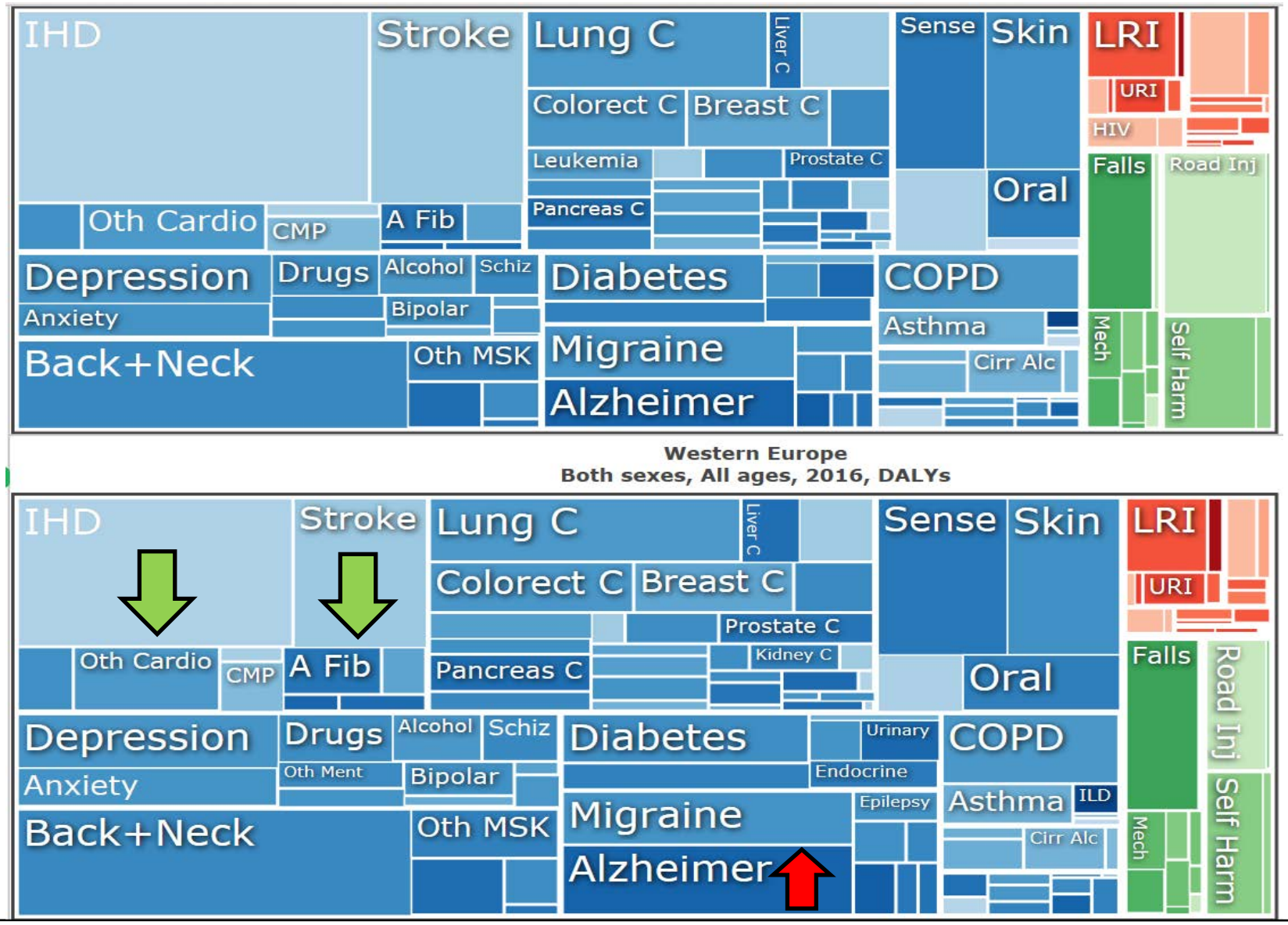
Is this still true?
How large will be bubbles be in 2070?
If gap between intervention options and resources becomes bigger:
what impact on solidarity?

Kernick 2003: Introduction to health economics for medical practitioner, Postgrad Med J 2003, 79, 147-150

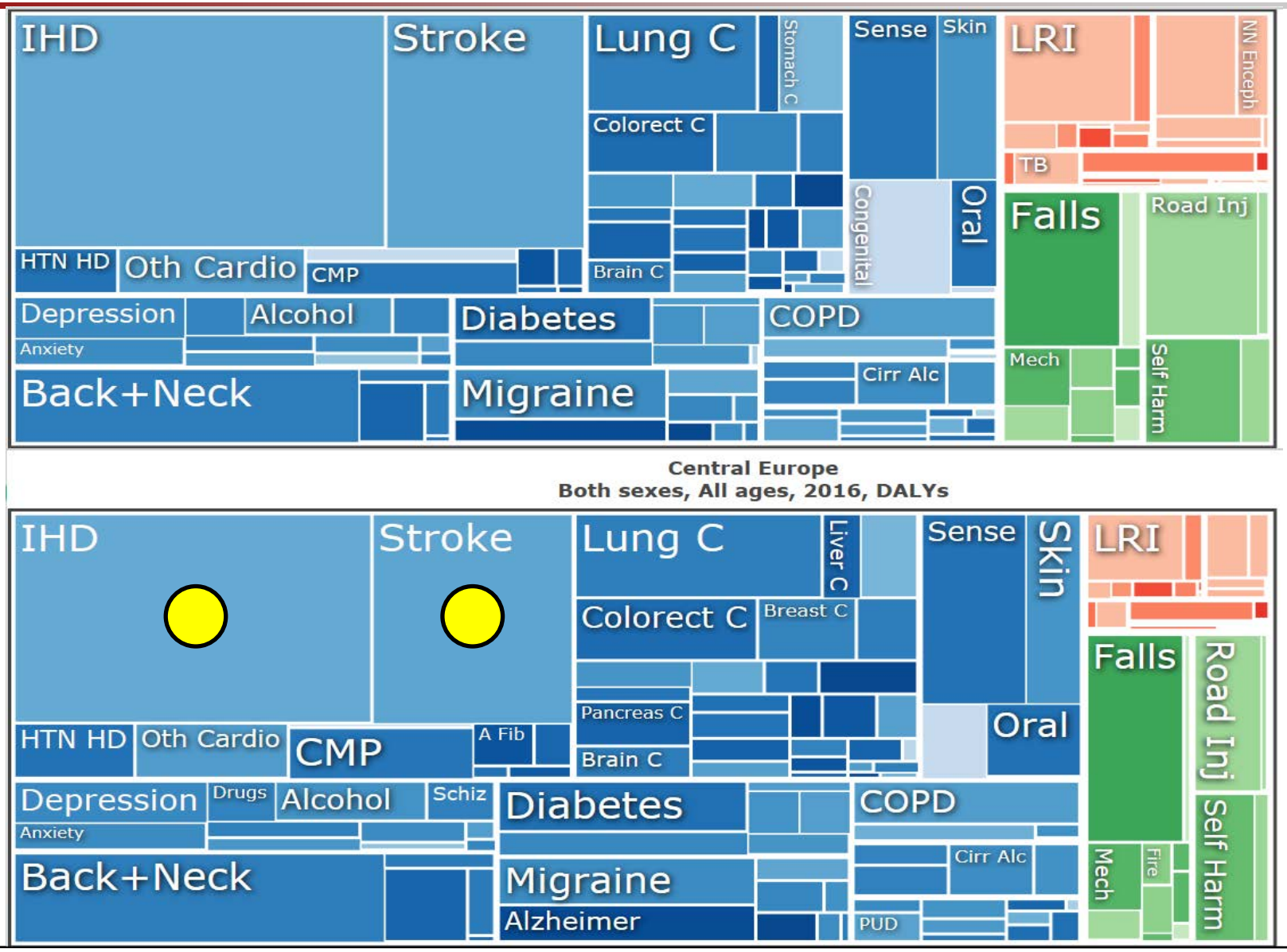
Demand: life expectancy forecast to 2070



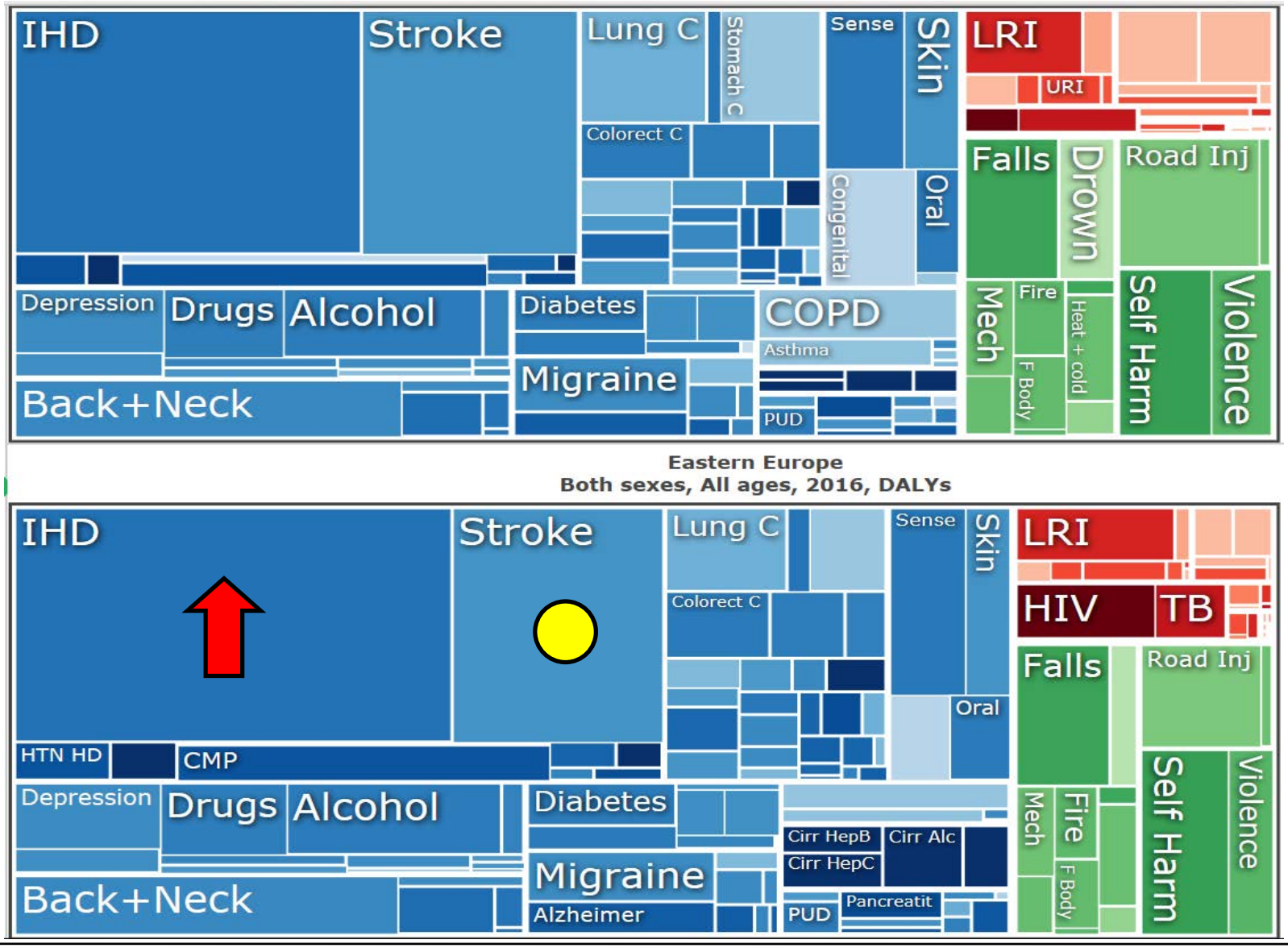
DALYs, Western Europe 1990-2016



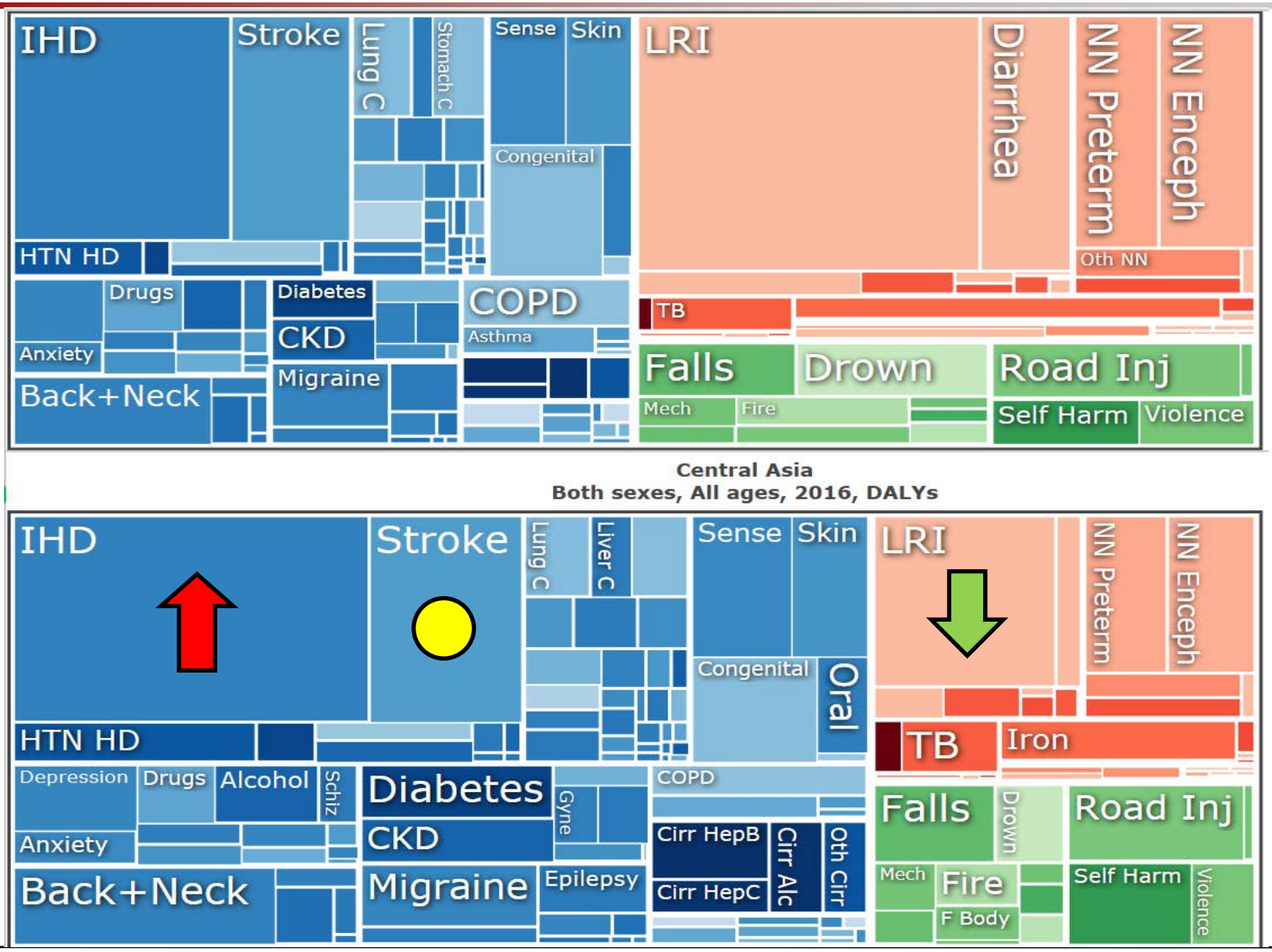
DALYs, Central Europe 1990-2016



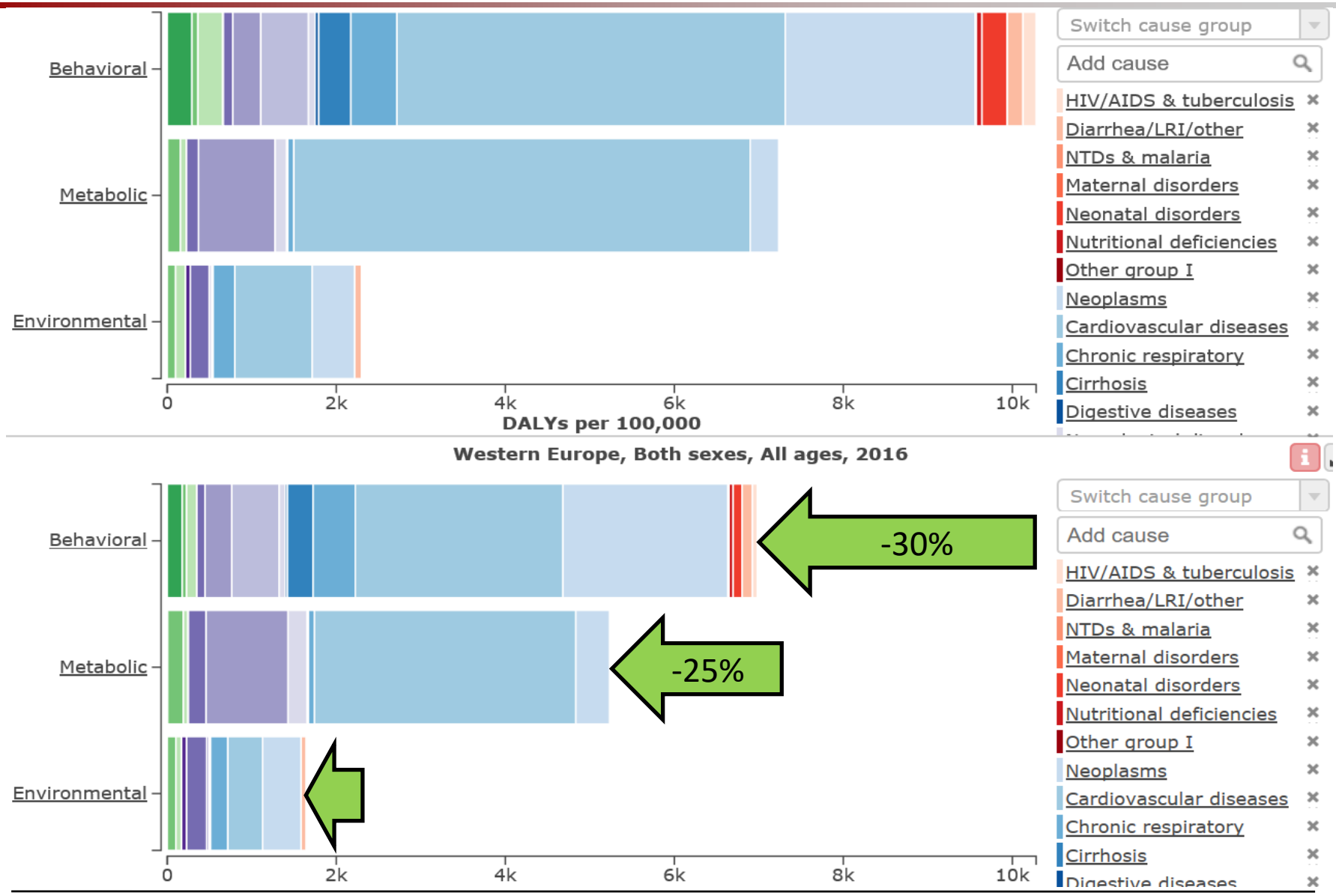
DALYs, Eastern Europe 1990-2016



DALYs, Central Asia 1990-2016



Western Europe: risk factors 1990-2016

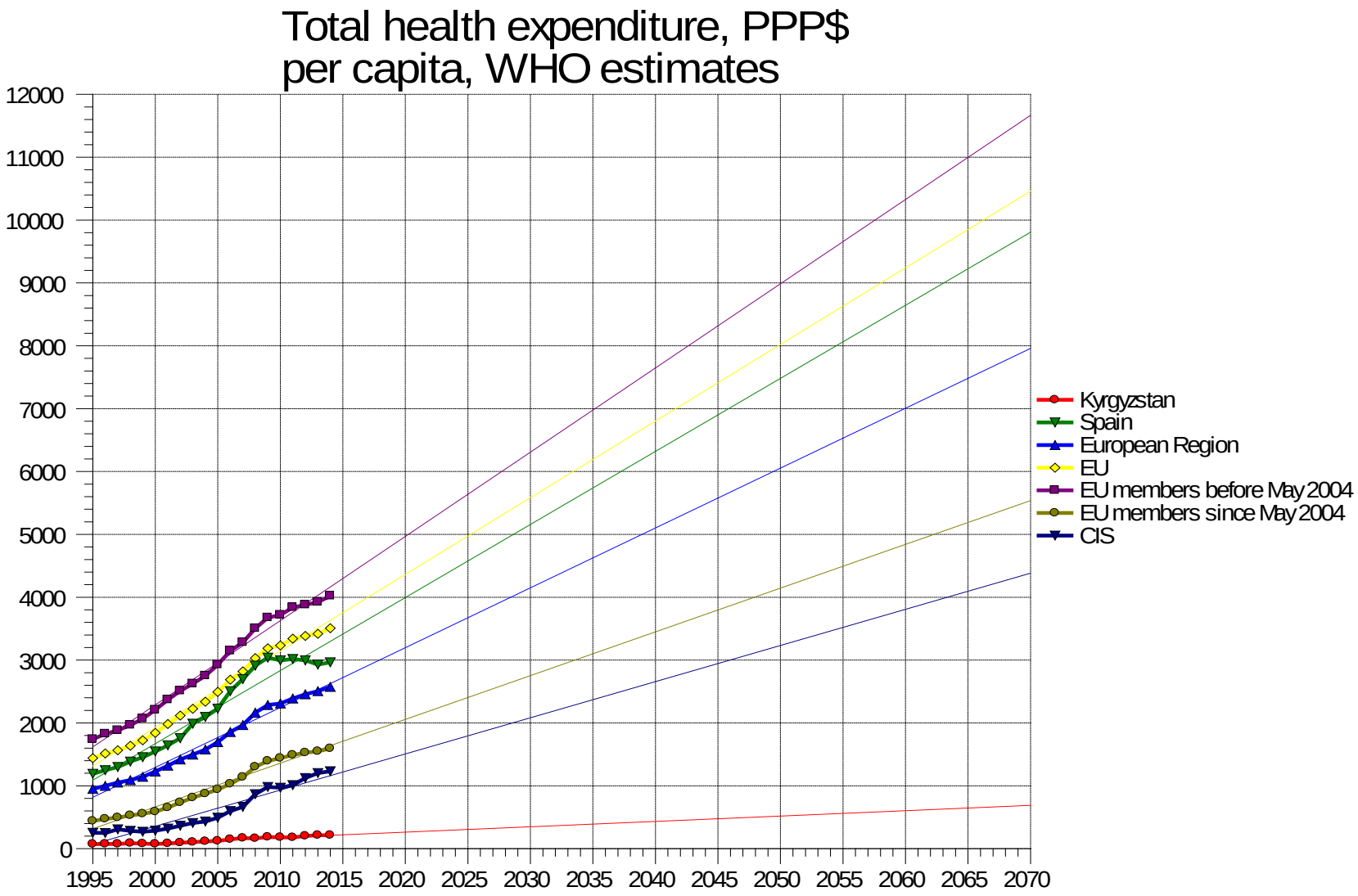


Eastern Europe: risk factors 1990-2016

Intervention options

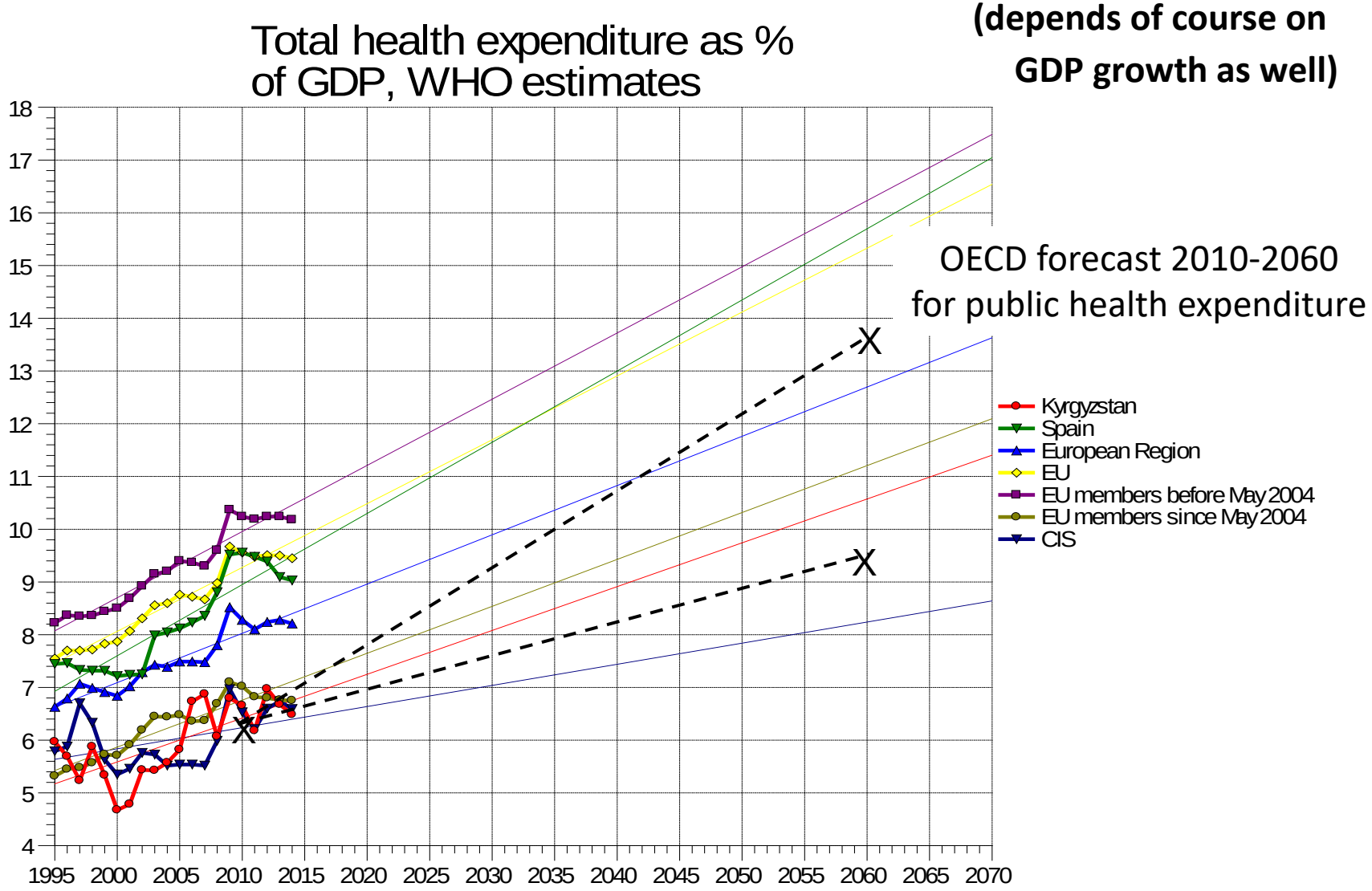
Work in progress – difficult to empirically substantiate

Total health expenditure ($PPP) forecast to 2070

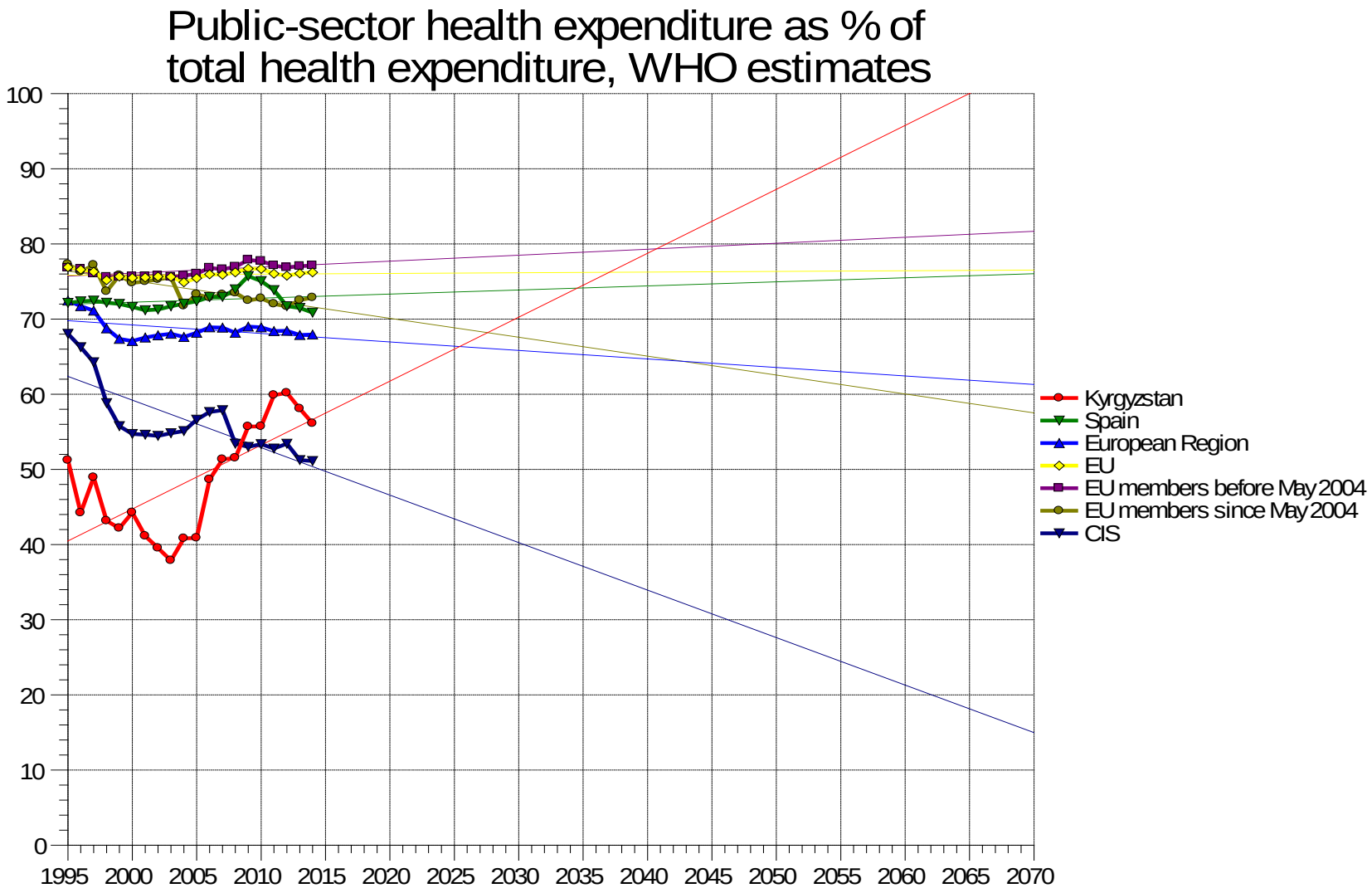


Health expenditure as % of GDP forecast to 2070

(depends of course on GDP growth as well)

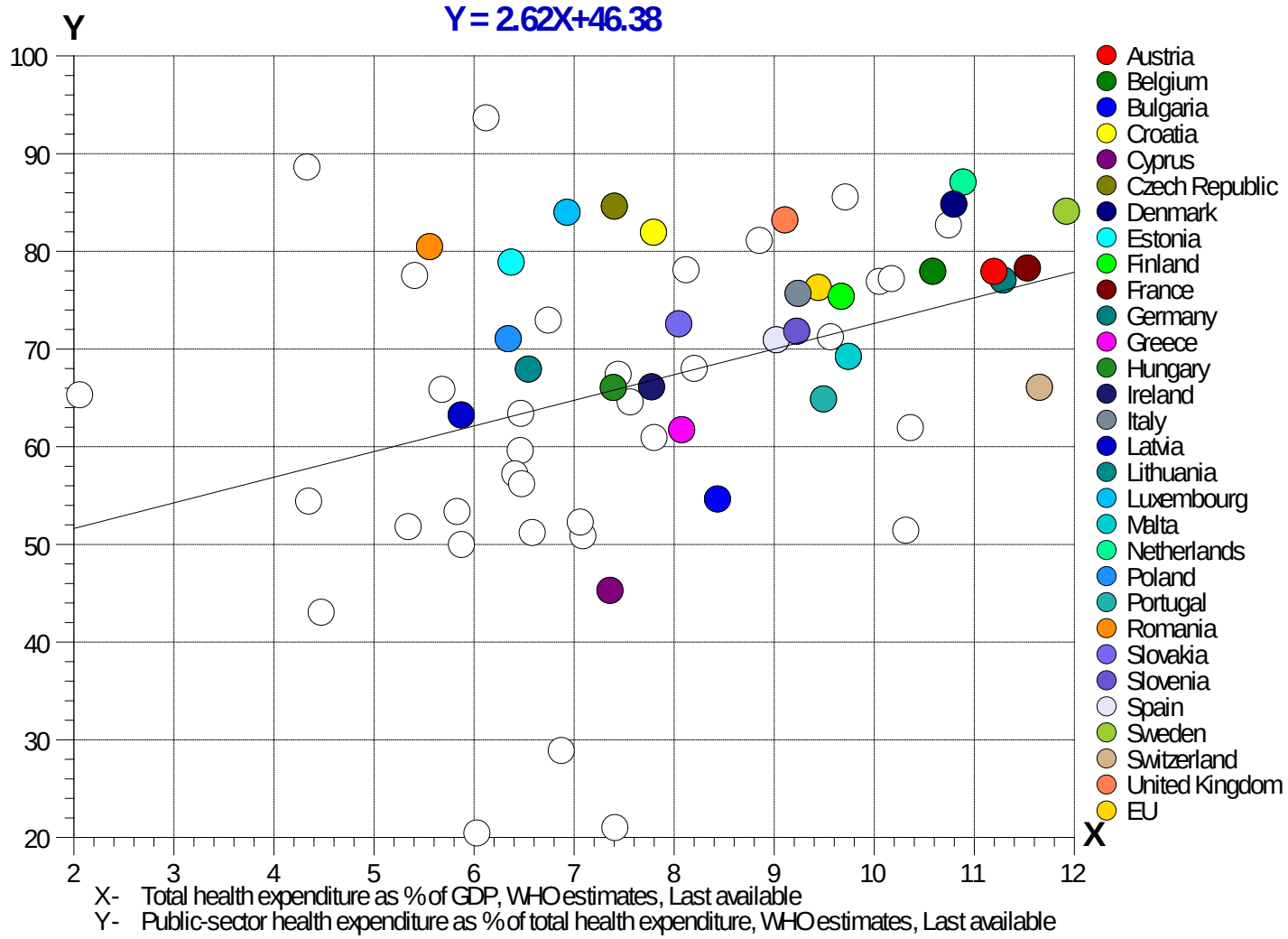


% public sectore expenditure forecast to 2070?



Currently weak positive correlation

total expenditure on health vs. public share …



… but is population willing to pay more?

Unfortunately very few data, from ISSP 2008 and ESS 2006 (and both dropped the item in further waves)

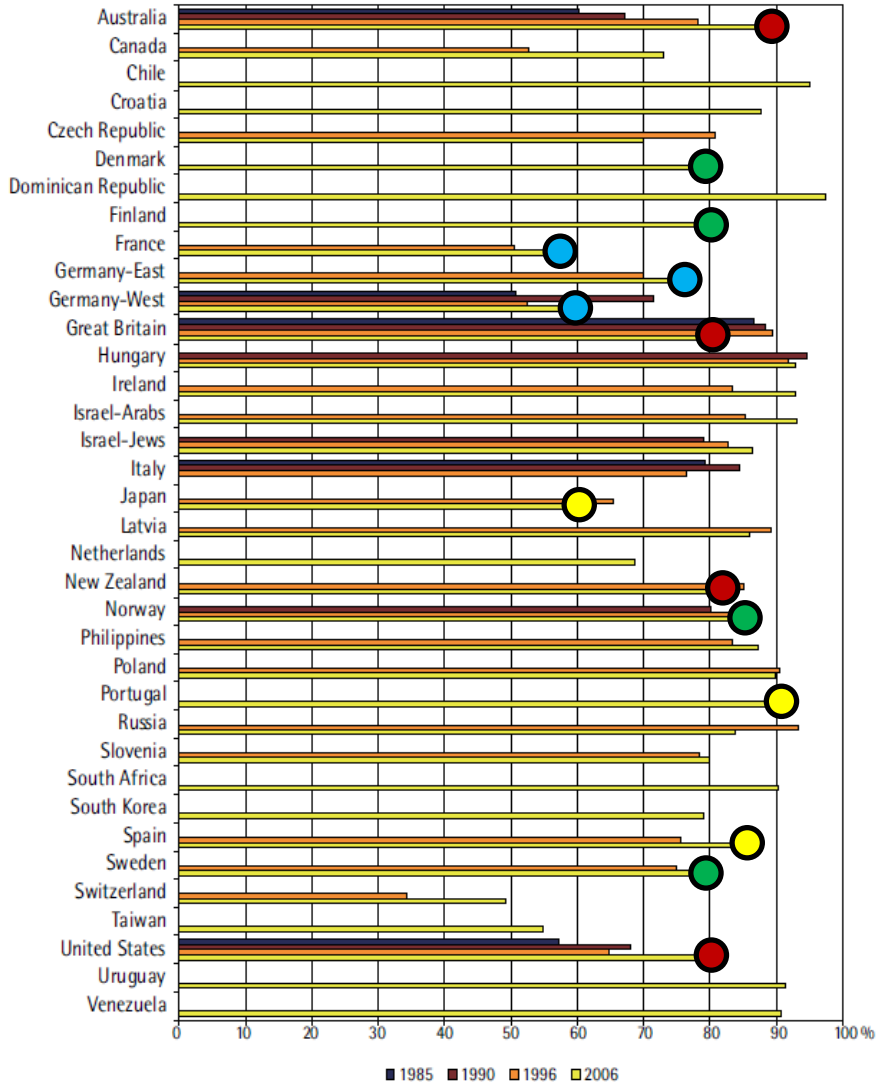


Figure 4.2 Respondents who say that the government should spend (much) more money on health (in %)

Esping-Andersen's welfare state regimes (in health apparently only semi-useful)

- Liberal
- Conservative
- Social democratic
- Mediterranean/ East Asian

International Social Survey Programme 2006

“More public health spending” by country groups

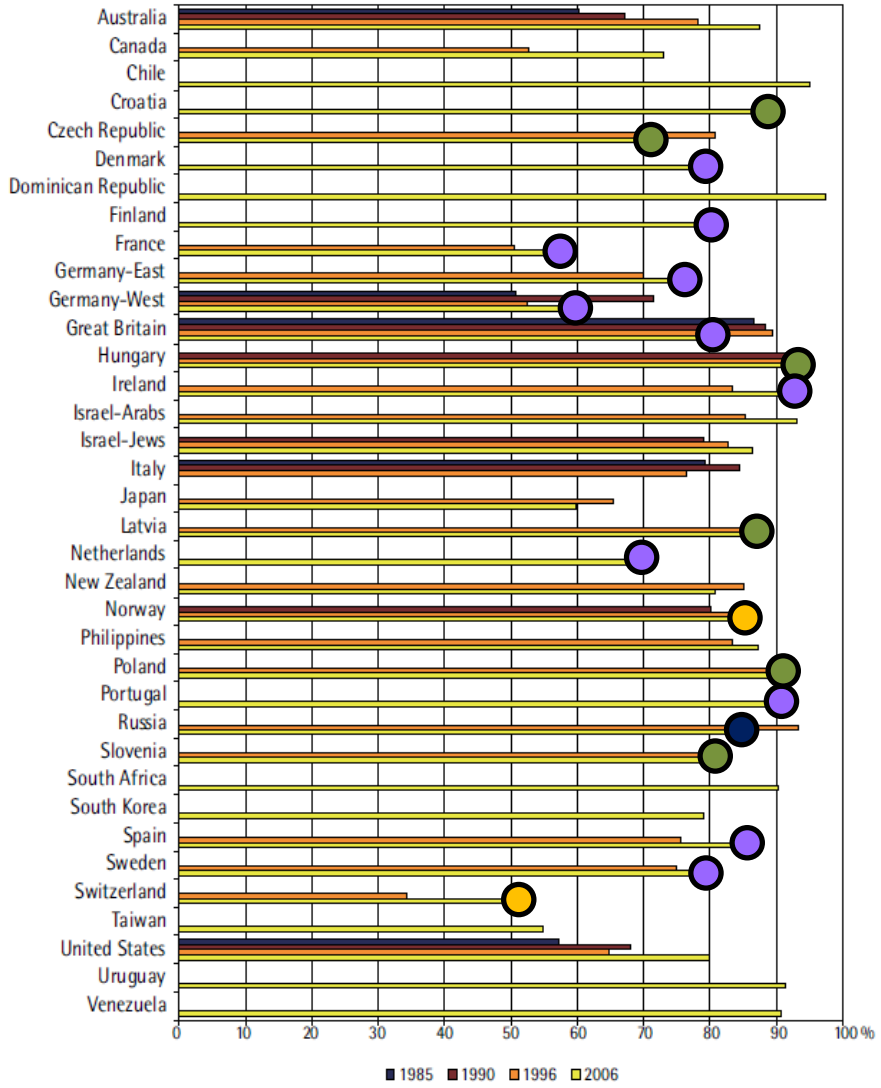
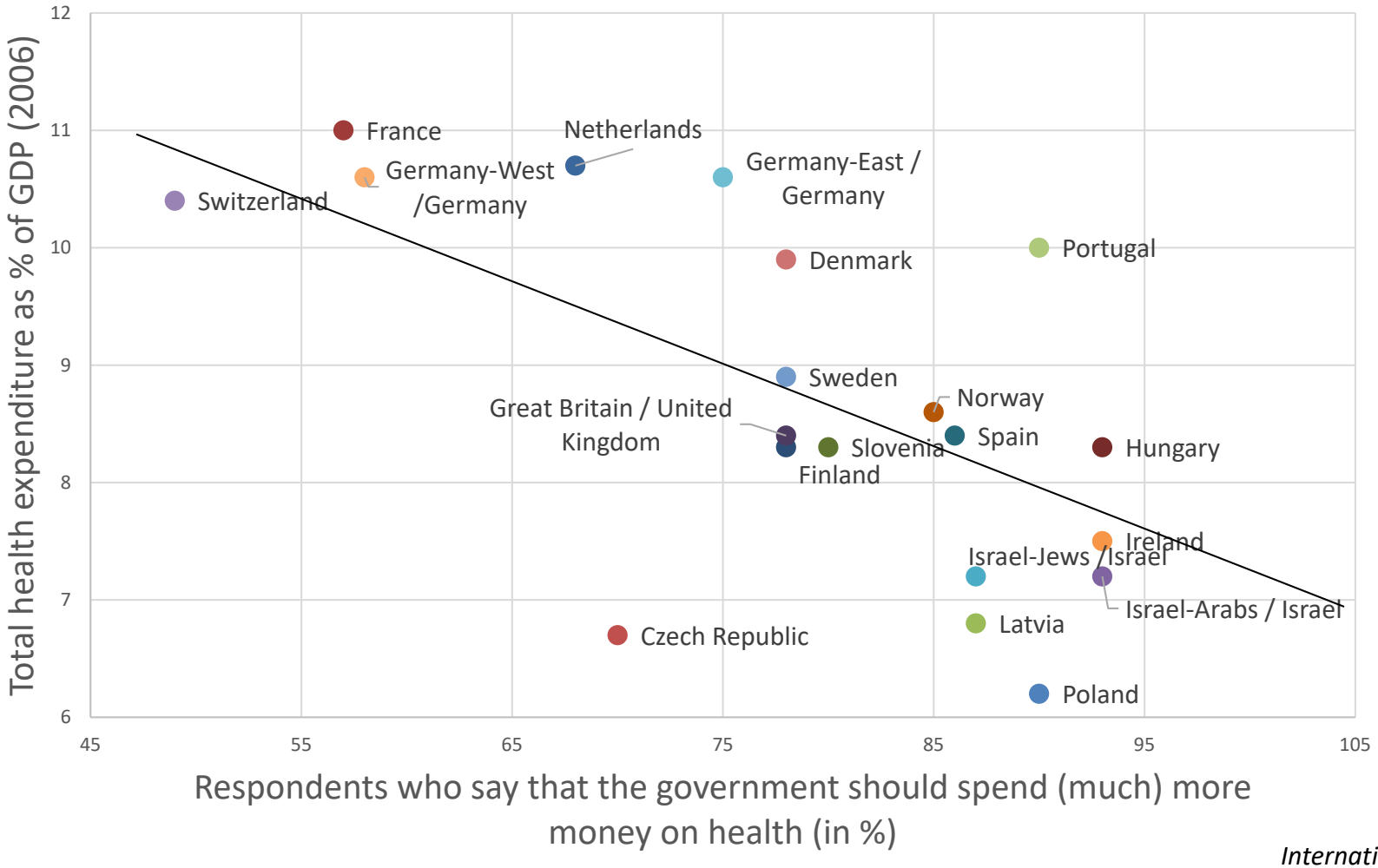


Figure 4.2 Respondents who say that the government should spend (much) more money on health (in %)

European country grouping
- EU-15
- new EU
- CIS
- other

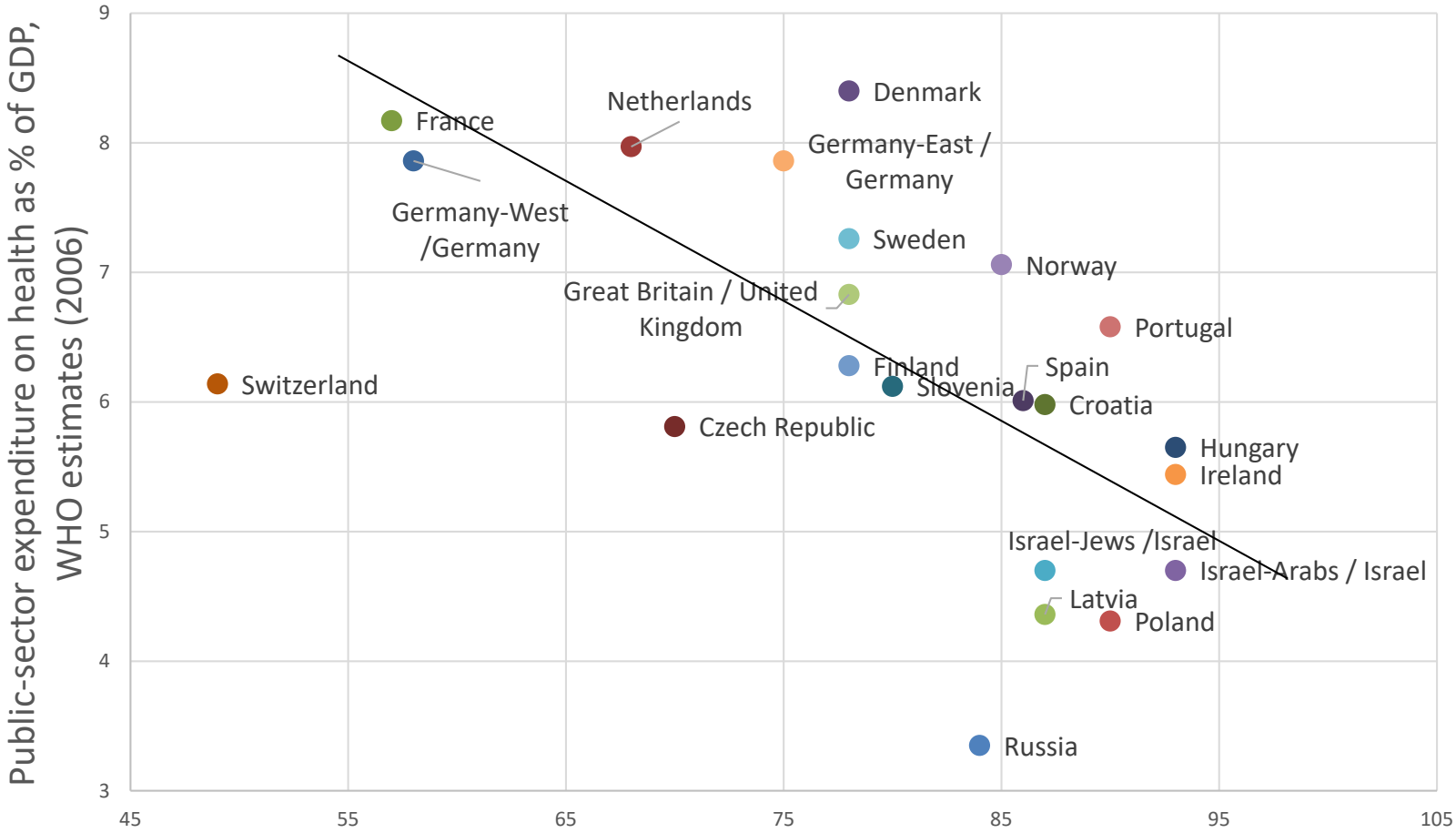
International Social Survey Programme 2006

“More public health spending” by THE (2006)



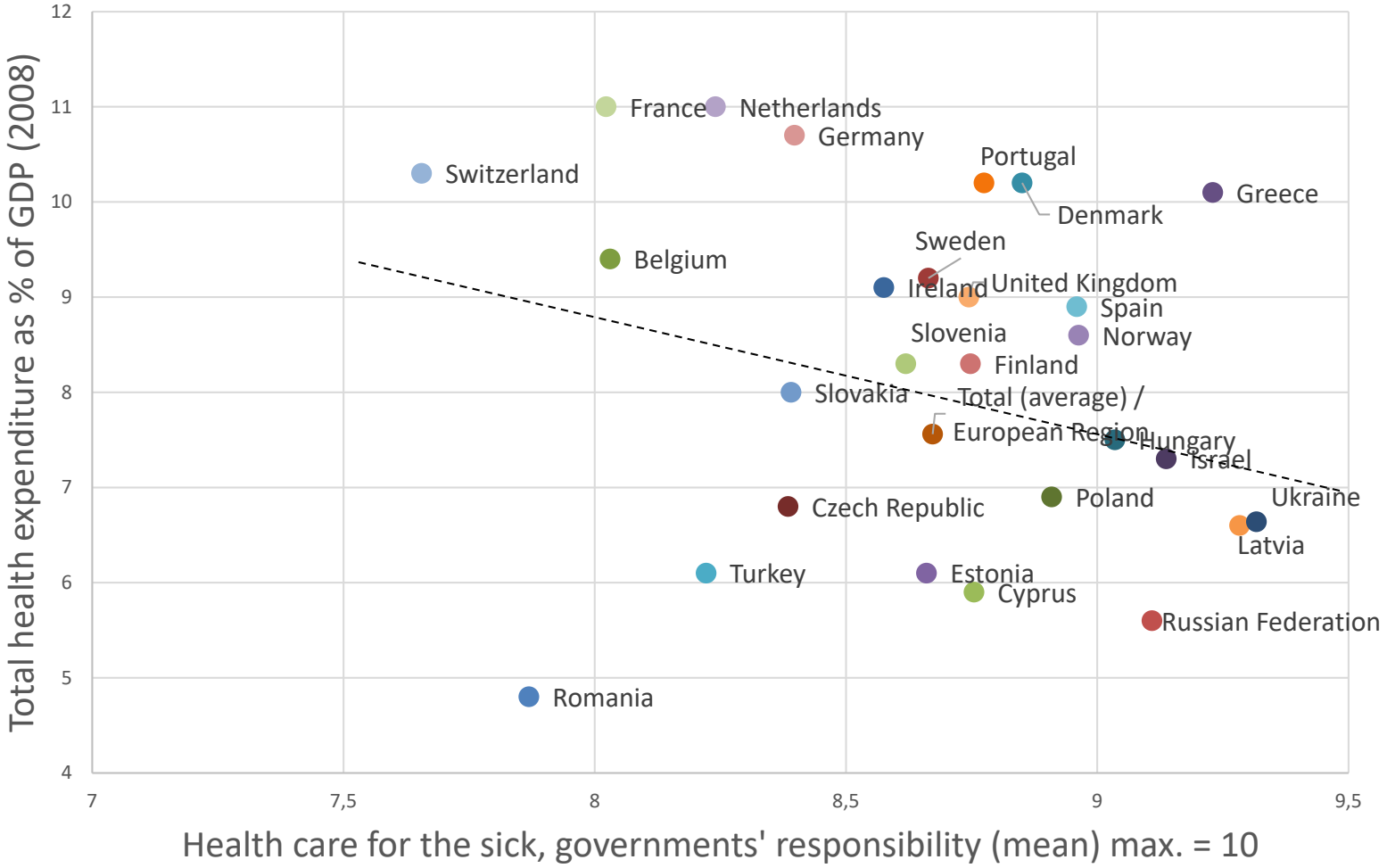
International Social Survey Programme 2006

“More public health spending” by % public (2006)



International Social Survey Programme 2006

“Health care = gov’t responsibility” by THE (2008): relatively weak but negative correlation



“Health care = gov’t responsibility” by % public (2008): clearer negative correlation