Health policies – paying off the debt

Genesis
Unde venimus?

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The health debt was always here

Debt is anything owed by one person to another. Debt can involve real property, money, services, or other consideration.

Debt is also caused by any delay in delivering.

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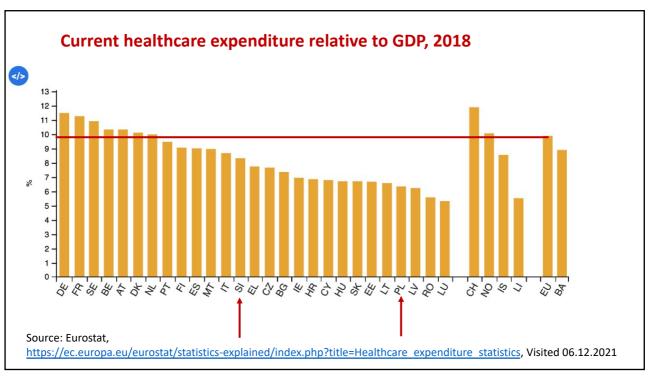
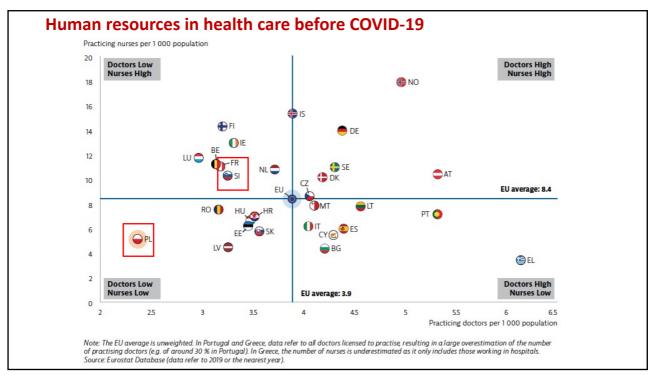
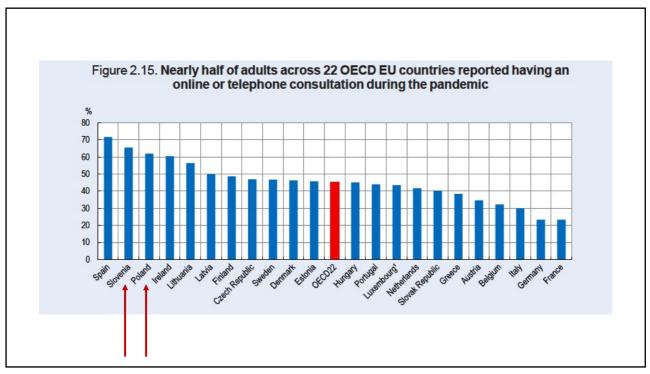


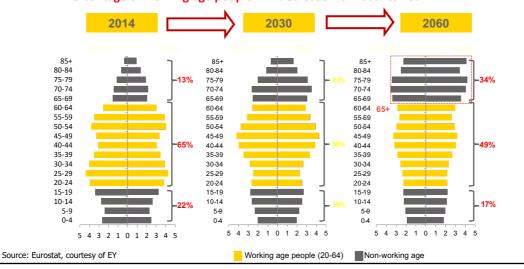
		Figure 5.7. Ex	ctent of coverage in C	ECD countries, 2019	9 (or nearest year)	
	Government and compulsory insurance spending as proportion of total health spending by type of care					
		All services	Hospital care	Outpatient medical care	Dental care	Pharmaceuticals
	OECD32	74%	87%	77%	30%	58%
	Norway	86%	99%	86%	29%	54%
	Luxembourg	85%	93%	88%	47%	71%
	Sweden	85%	99%	91%	43%	54%
	Germany	85%	97%	89%	68%	82%
	Japan	84%	92%	85%	79%	72%
	France	84%	96%	80%	N/A	80%
	Denmark	83%	90%	91%	19 <sup>%</sup>	43%
	Iceland	83%	99%	81%	29%	38%
	Netherlands	83%	91%	85%	12%	67%
	Czech Republic	82%	94%	90%	50%	56%
	Slovak Republic	80%	86%	98%	51%	68%
	United Kingdom	79%	93%	89%	46%	59%
	Finland	78%	94%	84%	35%	57%
	Belgium	77%	77%	64%	34%	64%
	Austria	75%	88%	81%	47%	68%
	Ireland	75%	72%	75%	N/A	79%
	Estonia	74%	98%	85%	30%	52%
_	Italy	74%	96%	60%	N/A	62%
	Slovenia	73%	87%	78%	49%	51%
	Poland	72%	93%	69%	34%	36%
	Spain	71%	88%	70%	2%	70%
	Canada	70%	91%	85%	6%	37%
	Hungary	68%	90%	62%	29%	49% 68%
	Switzerland	67%	84%	67%	7%	68%





## **Demographic effect (Poland)**

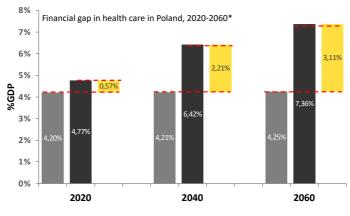
- Number of people 65+ will increase from 5,1 mln in 2010 (13% of population) to 11,3 mln in 2060 roku (over 34%).
- Percentage of working age people will decrease from 65% to 49%



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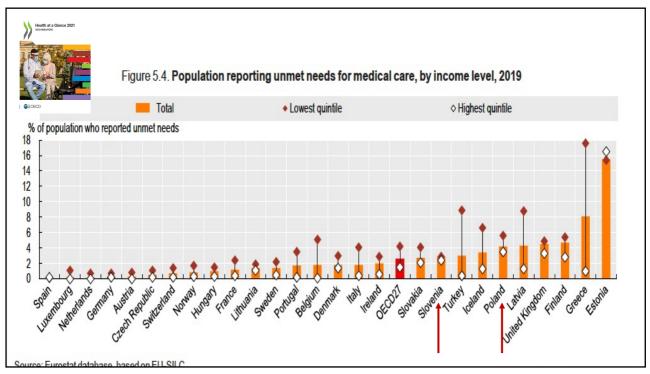
## **Financial effect (Poland)**

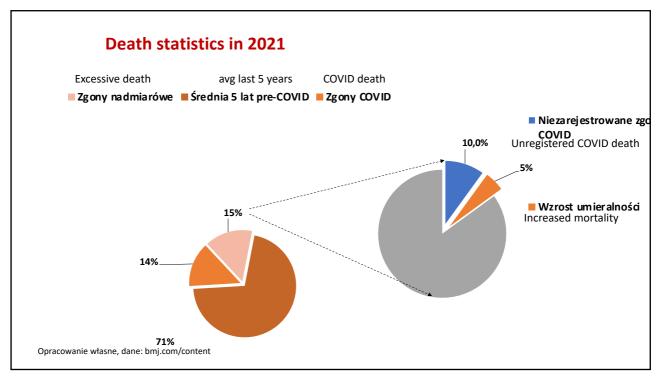
Maitaining the present financing mechanism - the financial gap in public heath care may reach in Poland 3% GDP

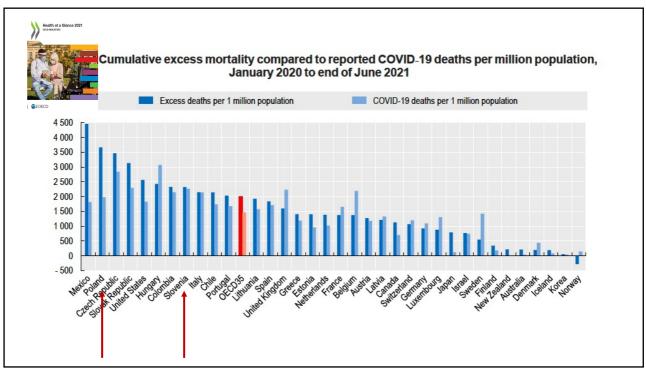


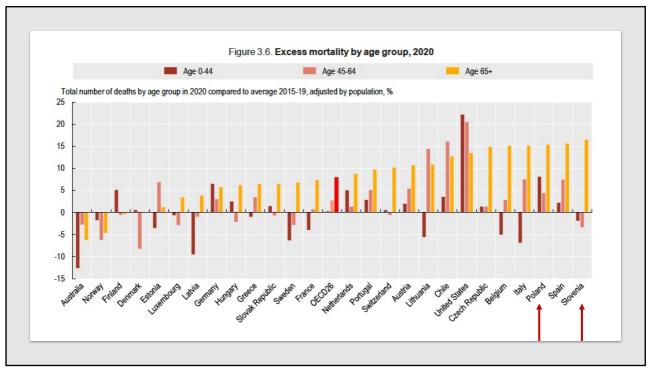
Courtesy of EY. Source: Ministry of Finances ; European Commission, The 2015 Ageing Report .

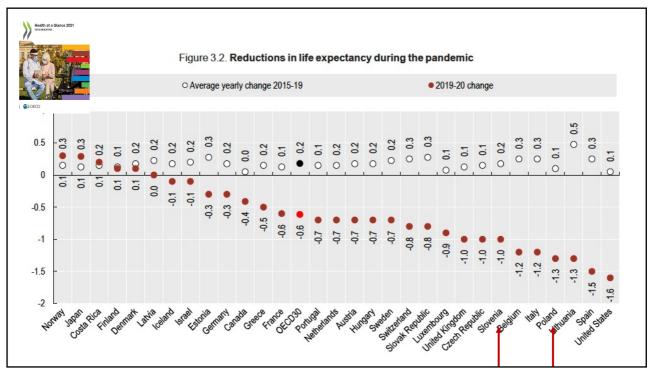


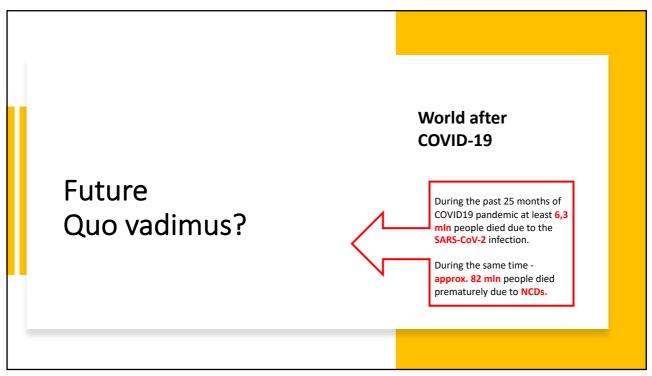


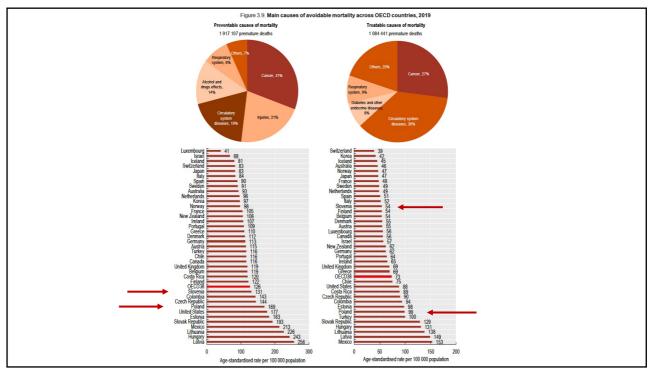


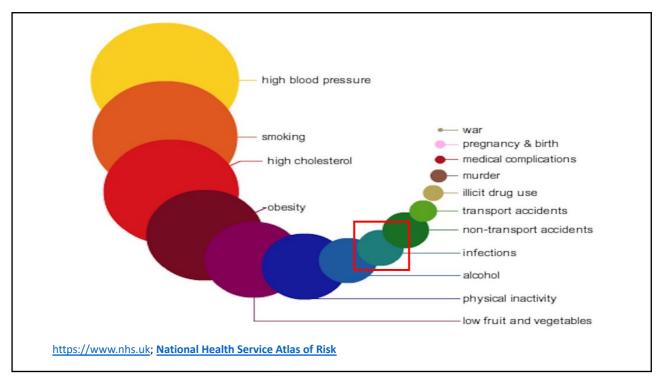


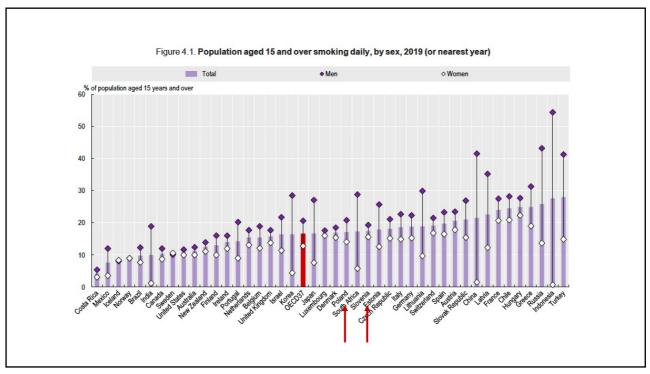


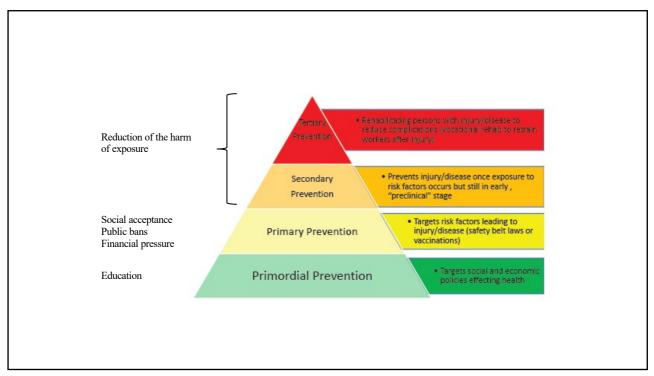


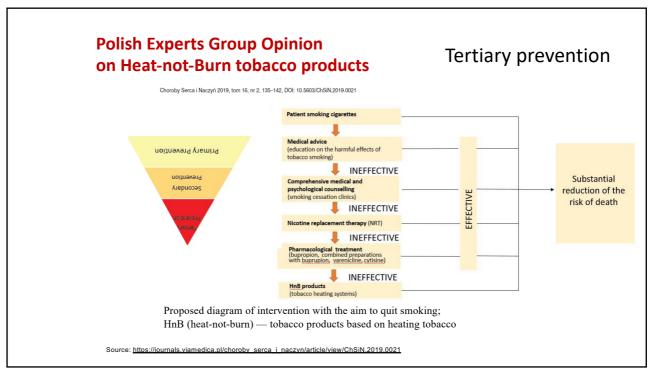


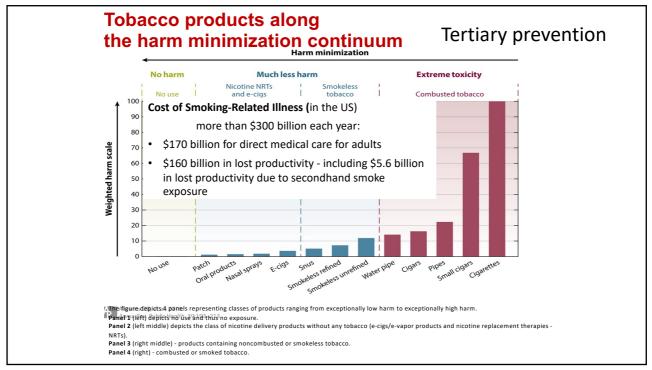


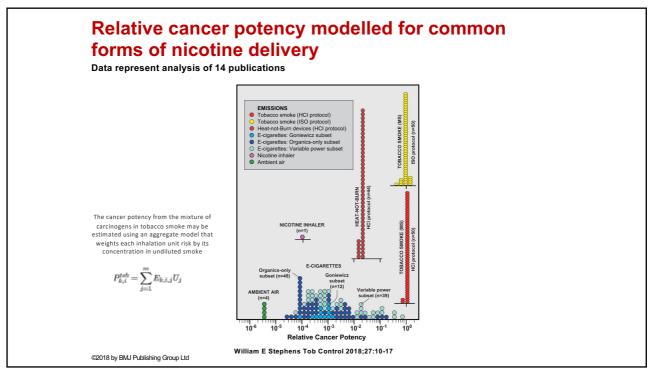












- 1. Being focused on the pandemic right now we should prepare new public health attitudes and new mechanisms of financing of health care in EU after the pandemic.
- 2. Excessive death during COVID19 proved that the **overall health status in many EU countries is far from satisfactory.** It also proved many inequalities between EU Member States.
- 3. The real long-term threat to public health in EU are noncommunicable diseases. They're responsible for over 90% of premature death. For NCDs prevention is much more cost-effective than curative medicine.
- 4. Society ageing results in rising healthcare costs but it also forces major changes in hospital structure (long term beds, physiotherapy).

- Aiming to universal access and coverage of health care in EU in the future we need to:
  - Create a roadmap of health priorities.
  - Build a common EU health care systems based on the same standards for all citizens.

## • To improve financing:

- Increase excise taxes on all harmful-to-health products and transfer these amounts to the heath care.
- Incline all employers to finance periodic heath checkups for their employees
- Stimulate "silver economy" development to decrease old-age-dependency ratio.

## To improve health status

- Implement the HiAP attitude in all Member States
- Focus on NCDs, preventive measures including harm reduction attitude to decrease the impact of behavioral factors (smoking, binge drinking, sugar) on the health status of citizens.