

# Public and Private Care for the Ageing Population – Lessons from Europe The Netherlands

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6.10.2014

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# Facts and figures

	Finland	Netherlands
<b>Population, thousands<sup>(2)</sup></b>		
<i>2012</i>	5 414	16 755
<i>2030</i>	5 606	17 240
<i>2050</i>	6 084	17 343
<b>% of elderly population in 2013<sup>(2)</sup></b>	17,8	15,9
<b>Life expectancy at birth in years 2011<sup>(2)</sup></b>		
<b>Women</b>	87,8	83,1
<b>Men</b>	77,3	79,4
<b>Statutory pensionable age<sup>(1)</sup></b>	65	65
<b>Elderly (over 65) living in long-term institutions in 2000, % of number of 65 years old and older<sup>(3)</sup></b>		
	14	12
<b>Long-term care beds in hospitals and nursing homes, per 1000 population aged 65 and older, 2006</b>		
	55	28
<b>Change in long-term care beds in hospitals and nursing homes, per 1000 population aged 65 and older (1995-2005) <sup>(4)</sup></b>		
<i>Hospitals</i>	-2,9	
<i>Nursing homes</i>	15,8	21

1) Social Security through the World (SSPTW) 2014

2) OECD Fact Book 2009

3) European Observatory: Health Policy Monitor 2009

4) OECD Health Data 2008

# Facts and figures

	<b>Finland</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
<b>Type of social-security program<sup>1</sup></b>		
	Universal and social insurance system	Social insurance system
<b>GDP 2013, US\$<sup>2</sup></b>	47 218	47 617
<b>Health insurance coverage for a core set of services 2010, % of total population<sup>3</sup></b>		
<b>Total public</b>	100	98,9
<b>Health expenditure 2012, % of GDP<sup>3</sup></b>		
<b>Total of GDP</b>	9,1	12,4
<b>Public</b>	75,4	79,8
<b>Out of pocket</b>	18,6	5,6
<b>Per capita \$</b>	4,2	5,7

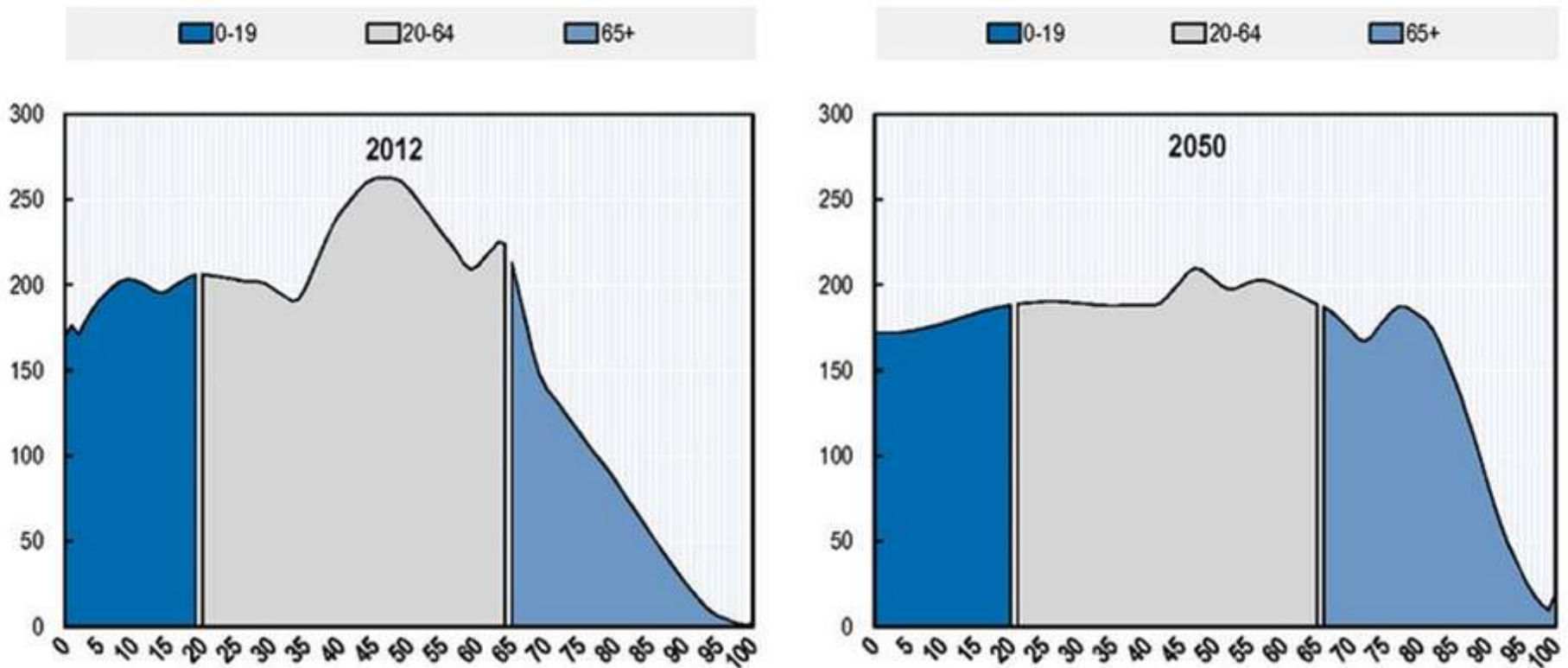
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2) OECD Fact Book 2009

3) OECD Health Data 2014.

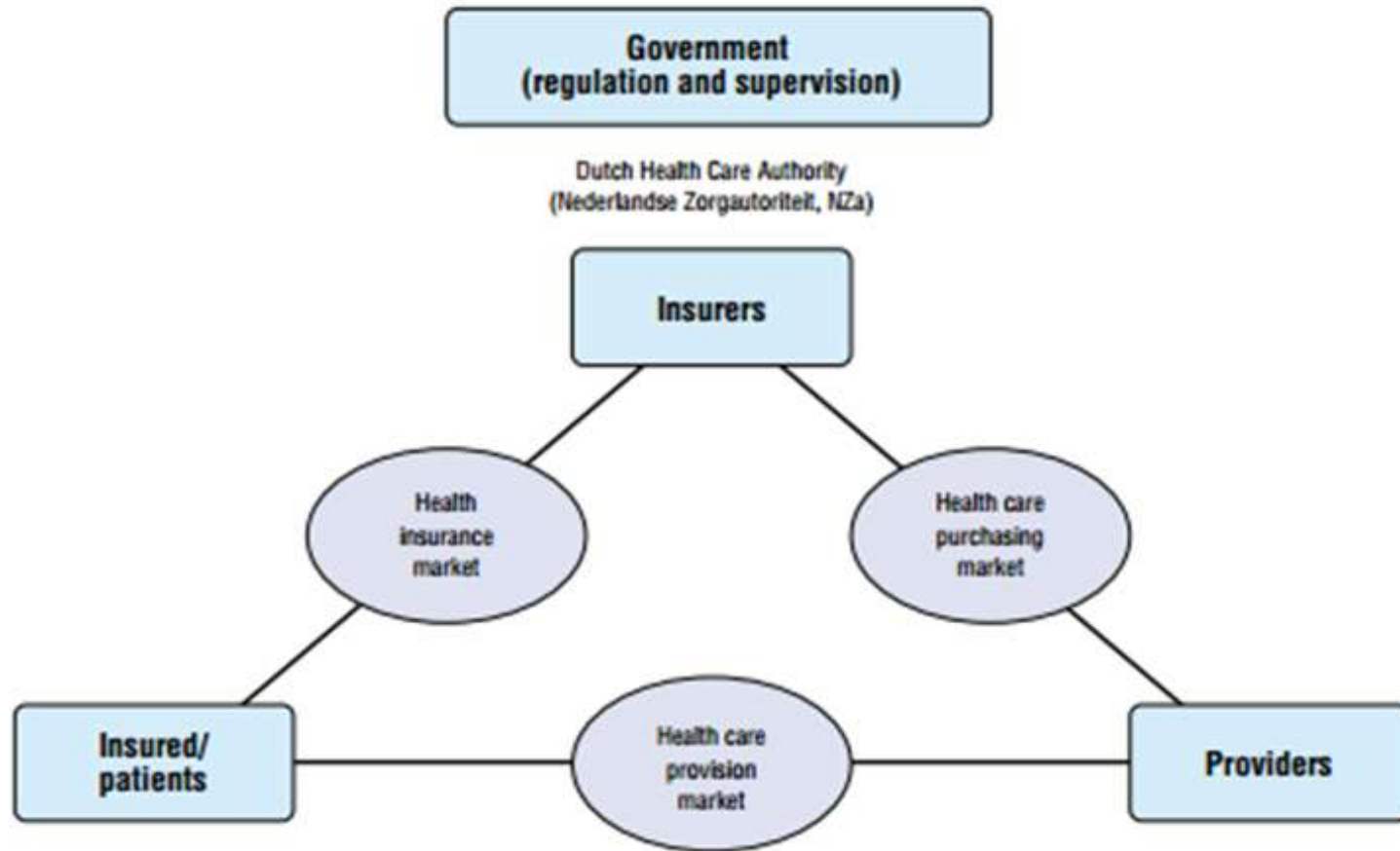
# The Dutch population structure 2012 & 2050

Thousands



Source: OECD 2014. Aging and Employment Policies: Netherlands 2014.

# Actors and markets in the Dutch health care system



Source: WHO 2014. Health System in Transition: The Netherlands.

# Elderly and long-term care

- General Act on Exceptional Medical Expenses (Algemene Wet Bijzondere Ziektekosten AWBZ) covers chronic disease, handicap and old age
- Under construction
- Freedom to choose care provider – providers usually private
- Funded by:
  - 65% by tax-payers
  - 8% by personal contribution
  - 27% through government budget, increasing every year

# AWBZ impact

- Healthcare consumers
  - Freedom of choice for AWBZ administrator
  - 1 Desk principle
  - Clear agreements
- Healthcare insurer
  - Budget per insurer, procurement for own policyholders
  - Commercial opportunities
  - Impact on organisation structures, systems and administrative processes
- Healthcare provider
  - Procurement by national insurers
  - Claims by policyholder



# Changes coming 2015

Long Term Care Act (Wlz) which will replace the AWBZ.

- to keep people self-supported as long as possible
- most of non-residential care will be transferred to the municipalities

Social Support Act (Wmo) 2015

- municipalities support citizens in participation to society, e.g. organising home help, transport facilities and house adjustments.
- expectation that citizens take care of themselves as much as possible
- state budget for non-residential care long term care will be lowered

# Latest reforms and wings of change

- The Social Support Act 2007 has made municipalities responsible for certain forms of home care
- Transfer from institutional care to home care services
- Cutting down personal budgets
- Telehealth
- Volunteer work and informal care
- Tightening personal budgets and decreasing users since 2010
- Person-centered care

# Future challenges?

- Changes in economy
- Increase in service demand
- Aging society
- Decreasing professional labor force
- Technological development
- Welfare promise
- Personal budgets - Personal contribution?
- Maintaining solidarity and control the costs?

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# Thank you for your attention!



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