

# Health reporting in the Netherlands

Guus de Hollander and many others

National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)





### Public Health Reporting in the Netherlands, a short history...

#### 1991:

- Request of the Ministry of Health to RIVM:
  - "...an overview and systematic analysis of all available information on public health in The Netherlands, once every 4 years...."
  - to assess current health policy, and support development of new policies

#### 1993:

- First report, 800 pp. ('the Bible')
  - Very academic: conceptual (Lalonde, 1974), defining the system, logic, consistent, complete, comprehensive
  - Tremendous effort, many experts involved, very little consequences for policy making

#### 1997:

- Second report, 8 volumes, 2500 pp. ('the Library')
  - Enlightenment: How does it work? How do we measure it? Health differences, aggregate health measures, effectiveness of prevention and health care. What are the costs? What are the yields?
  - Summary report with policy recommendations (...little effect)



### 1998-2002: a 'Troika' towards evaluation

#### 1. Websites

- basic information
  - National Compass (<u>www.nationaalkompas.nl</u>)
  - Atlas (<u>www.zorgatlas.nl</u>)
  - Costs of illness (<u>www.kostenvanziekten.nl</u>)
- for short-term policy questions

#### 2. Theme reports

- in depth studies of concrete policy topics of present interest, e.g.
  - health and health care in large cities
  - health promotion
  - healthy diets, safe food
  - pharmaceutical care
  - · future of primary health care

#### 3. Summary report 2002 'Health on course?', 250 pp.

- Policy assessment: How do we do?
  - Trends in time
  - International and regional comparisons
- Clear policy recommendations
- Followed by integrative policy-document "Living longer in good health", 2003



## Characteristics of our PHSF systems

- Give meaning to data
  - Accumulate, arrange, update, analyze, integrate and actively disseminate data and knowledge of public health and health care in the Netherlands

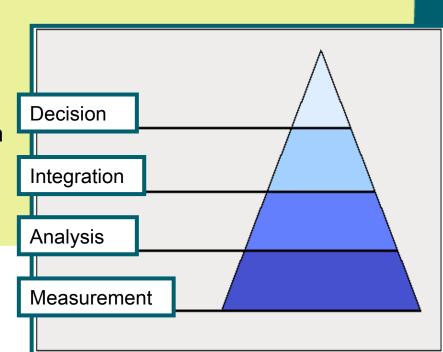
#### Scientific

Conceptual, systematic, comprehensive, analytic, consistent, quantitative, accountable

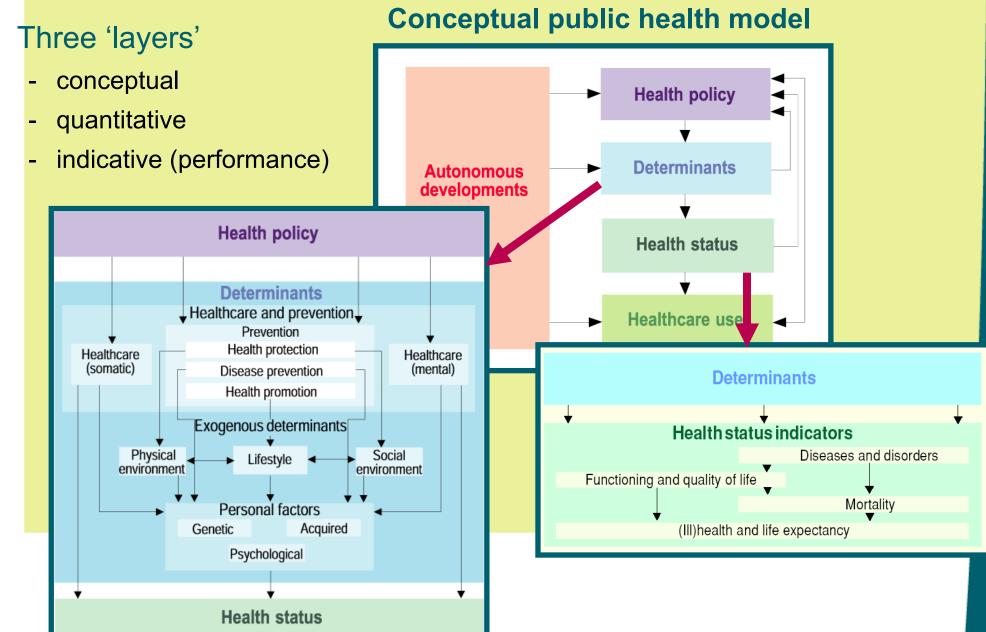
#### Policy oriented

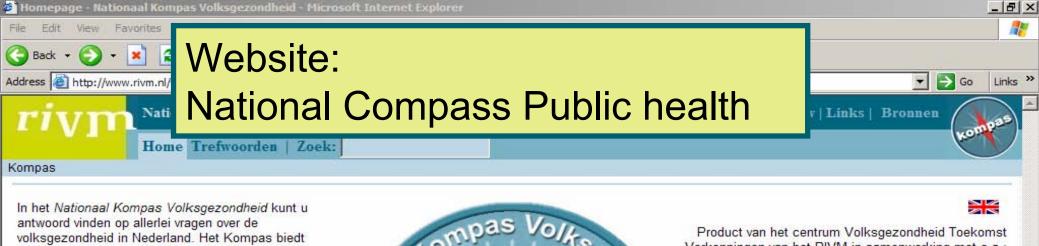
- Evaluating, comparing ('benchmarking'), exploring the future
- Rational → incremental
- Centered around public health
- National enterprise
  - more than 300 experts, structural collaboration with universities and knowledge institutes
  - Scientific advisory board
  - Policy advisory board





Measuring performance, conceptual model as starting point





informatie over gezondheid en ziekte, gezondheidsdeterminanten, preventie, zorg en bevolking.

Het Kompas is vooral bedoeld voor de professionele gebruiker, maar biedt ook informatie die voor een breder publiek interessant kan zijn.

Klik op het logo om te starten



of bekijk het overzicht van de meest recente informatie.

Gemaakt in opdracht van





Verkenningen van het RIVM in samenwerking met o.a.:





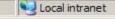


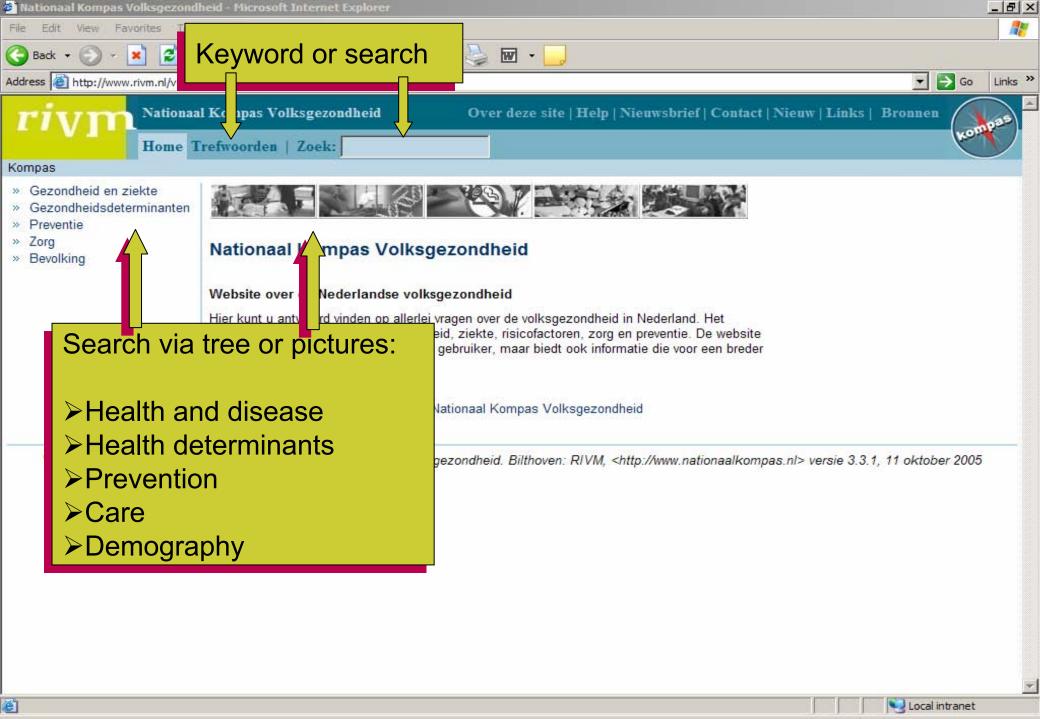


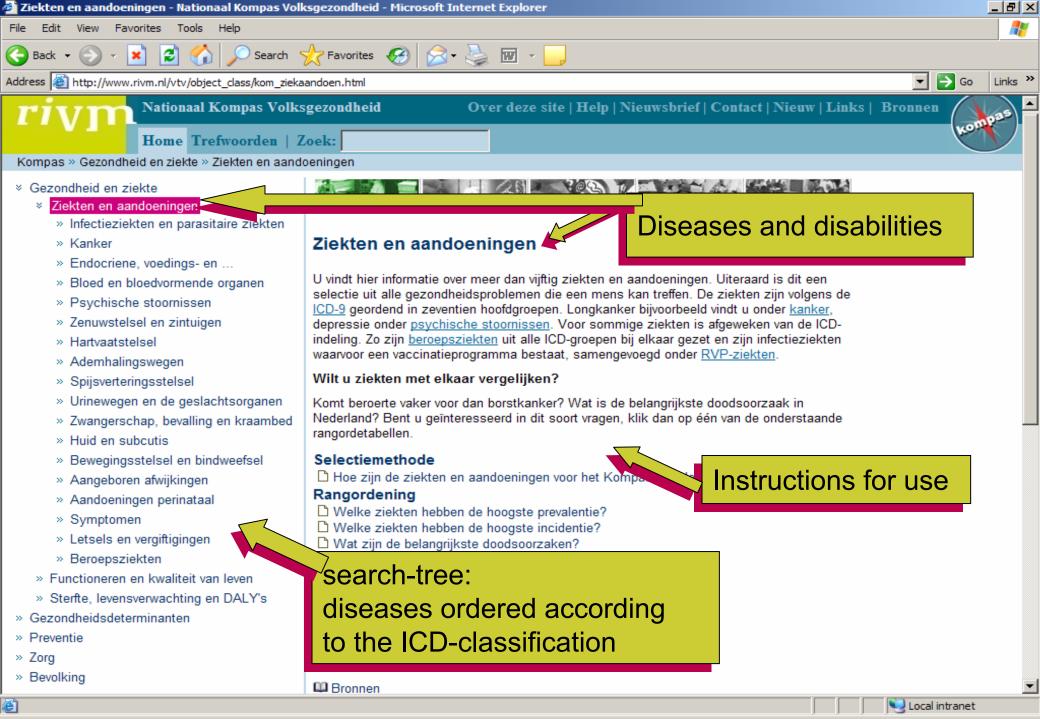
Volledige lijst met meewerkende instellingen.

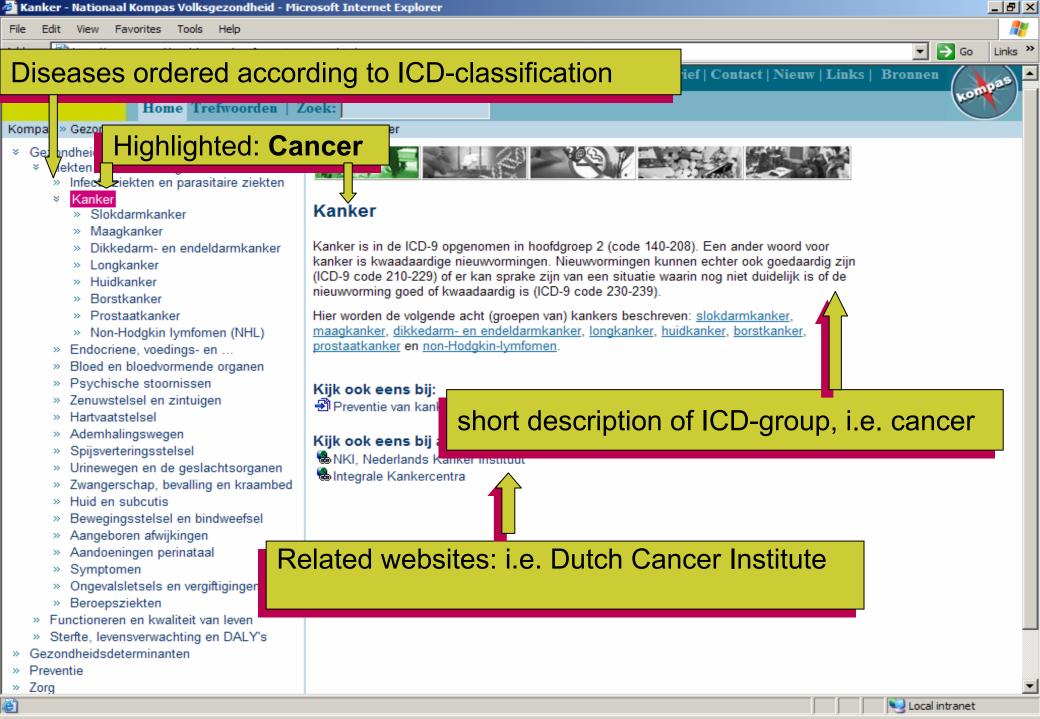
Nationaal Kompas Volksgezondheid, versie 3.3.1, 11 oktober 2005 © RIVM. Bilthoven.

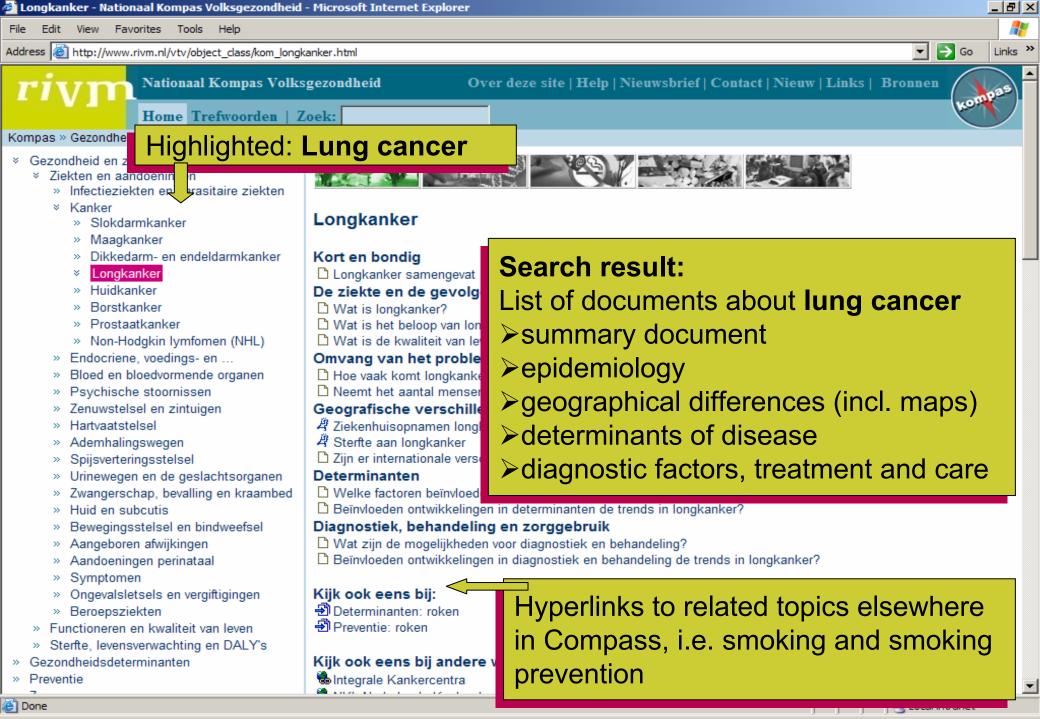


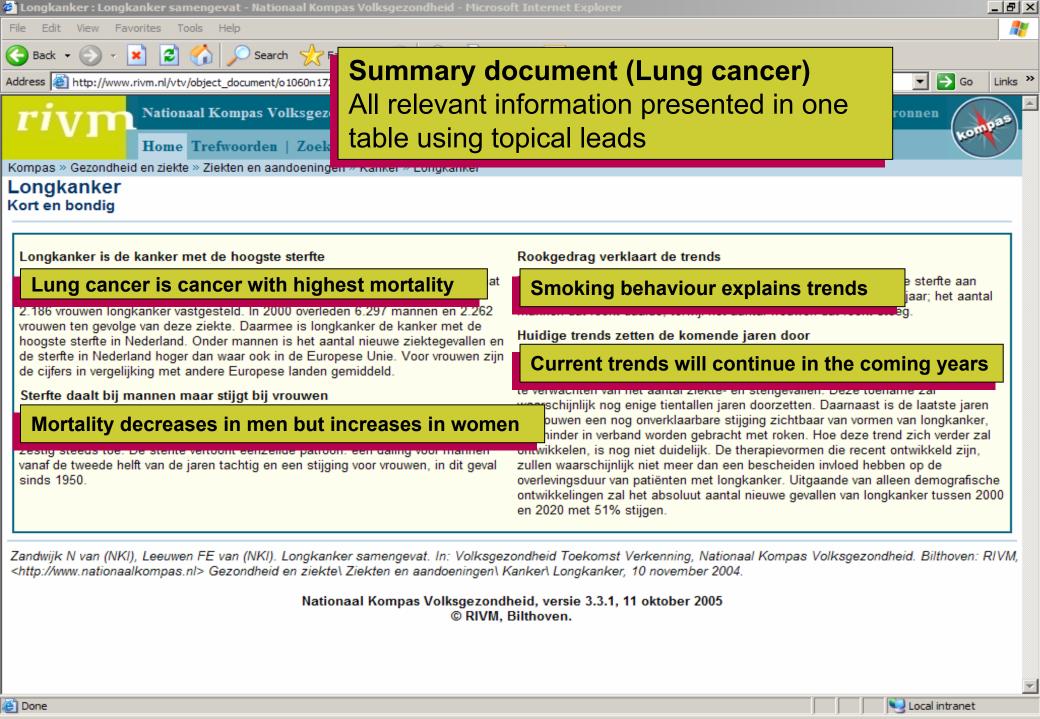


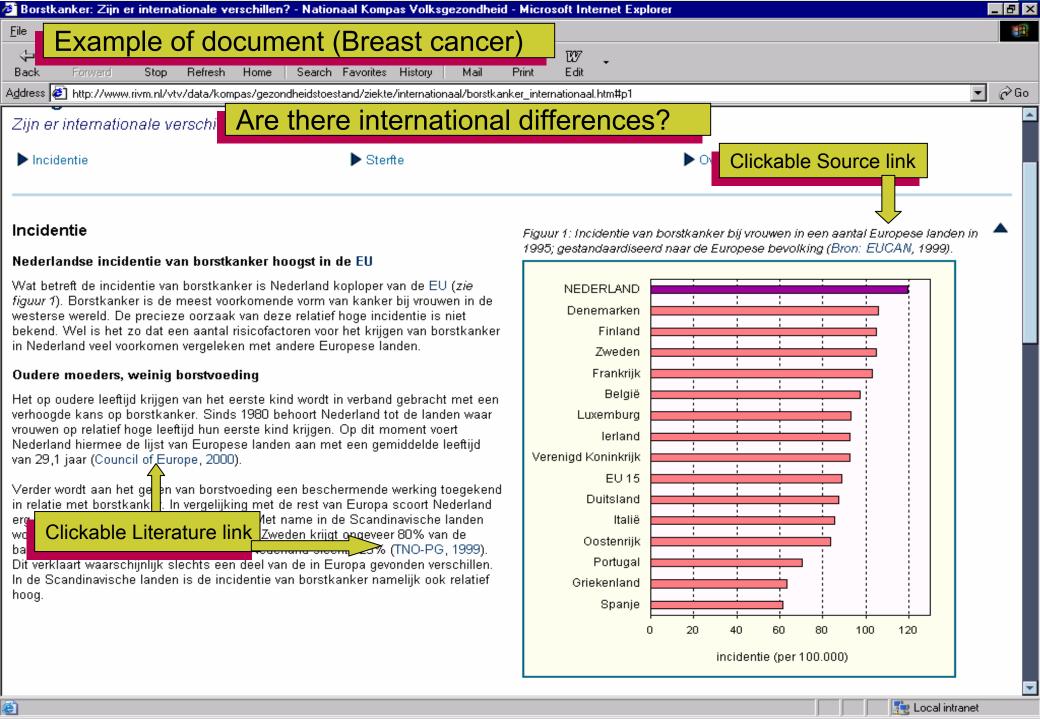


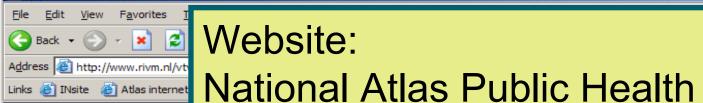














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Nationale Auas voiksgezonuneiu

Onderwerpen Trefwoorden | Zoek:

Startpagina - Nationale Atlas Volksgezondheid - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Over deze site | Heip | Contact | Meuwsbrief | Links | Bronnen



Een ruimtelijk beeld van zorg en gezondheid in Nederland

De Atlas geeft een geografisch beeld van de volksgezondheid en de gezondheidszorg in Nederland. De Atlas kan antwoord geven op vele 'WAAR'-vragen: Waar bevinden zich de ziekenhuizen? Waar is de sterfte het hoogst? Waar ondervindt men de meeste geluidsoverlast? Waar zijn mensen het zwaarst? Waar is de ziekenhuiszorg duur? Op deze en nog vele andere vragen kunt u een antwoord vinden in de Atlas



In opdracht van:





Klik op de wereldbol om de Atlas te starten

Deze Atlas is een product van het centrum voor Volksgezondheid Toekomst Verkenningen van het Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu



Nieuw:

Ziekenhuislocaties



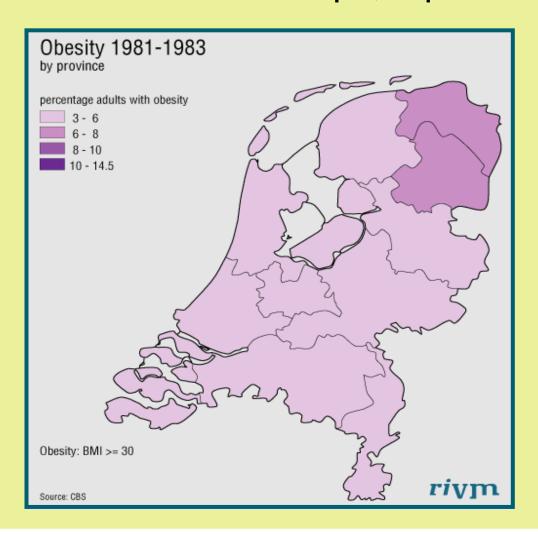
Jeugdgezondheidszorg



Fysieke omgeving

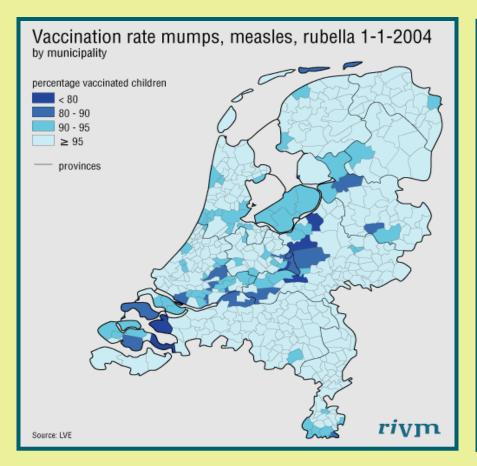


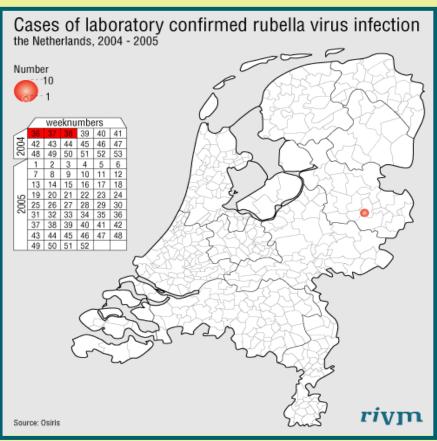
## Atlas: disease maps, a powerful tool





### Vaccination rate and outbreaks









## "Care for health"

Summary report 'Public Health Status and Forecasts 2006', fourth edition

Guus de Hollander, Nancy Hoeymans, Johan Melse, Hans van Oers, Johan Polder





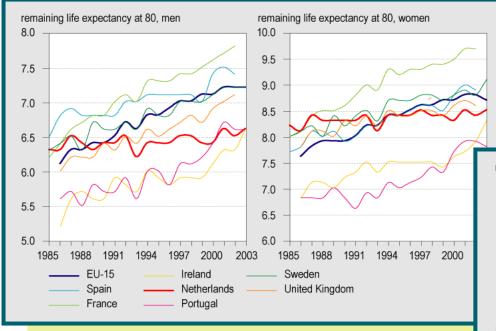
### Most important messages 'Care for health'

- Dutch health less than the best in Europe
  - Historically, we were always in the top five...
- Huge differences in health between regions and neighborhoods
  - Room for improvement
- Huge and persistent differences between 'underprivileged' and 'privileged'
  - Socio-economic health differences
- Poor health behavior and overweight: concern for the future
  - Current health problems: a legacy of the past (smoking, obesity)
  - Current behavior among youth: an investment in poor future health
  - Unhealthy behavior is closely connected with the quality of the social and physical environment (limits to the concept of health as: 'own responsibility' or 'individual choice')

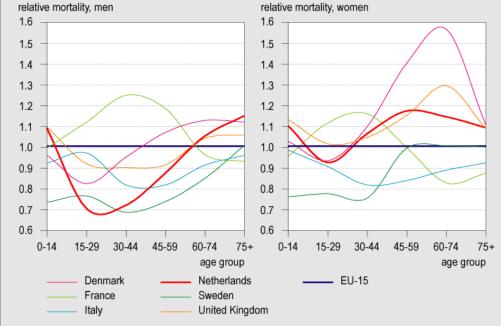


## European perspective: not in the leading group

- Female life expectancy increases less rapidly than in most other countries of the EU
- Female life expectancy slightly lower than the average of the EU-25, male life expectancy average of the EU-15
- Life expectancy of the very old (80+) barely increases since the eighties



37 indicators: 7 poor,8 average, <u>22 good!</u>





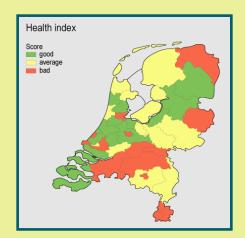
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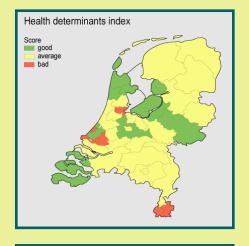
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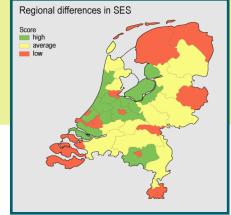


## Comparison of 39 regions (health services)

Indicator	Unit of measurement	Average	Lowest	Highest
Mortality and health				
Life expectancy	years	78,8	77,2	80,3
Healthy life expectancy	years	62,0	55,0	66,8
Physical limitations	percentage	11,8	7,4	16,7
Psychosocial problems	percentage with high MHI-score	10,2	7,6	15,9
Cancer (mortality)	CMF (NL = 100)	100,0	82,4	110,6
Cardiovascular mortality	CMF (NL = 100)	100,0	85,4	128,1
Asthma & COPD	CMF (NL = 100)	100,0	58,7	124,7
Accidents (mortality)	CMF (NL = 100)	100,0	62,8	125,1
Diabetes	percentage (self reported)	2,8	1,7	4,1
Determinants of health				
Smokers	percentage	31,5	27,6	36,3
Heavy drinkers	percentage	19,1	13,3	23,0
Physical activity	percentage satisfying standard	52,5	41,5	61,9
Obesity	percentage	9,8	6,4	15,7
Nitrogen dioxide	annual average in µg/m3	19,8	13,5	34,3
Prevention				
DKTP vaccination	percentage	95,8	91, 5	98,4
Mammography	percentage 50-plus	75,7	65,5	83,8
Flu vaccination	percentage 65-plus	80,6	74,5	86,1
Quit smoking intervention	participants per 10.000 smokers	24,0	17,5	40,6

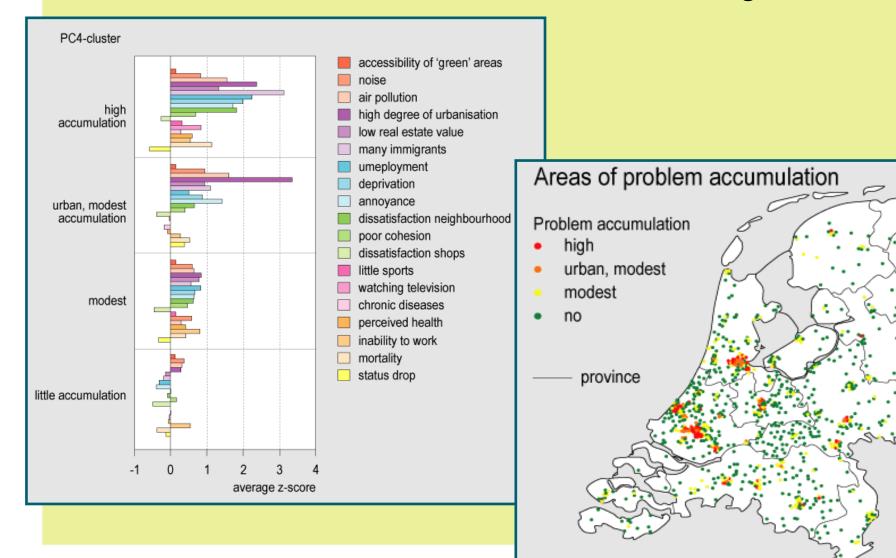








### Accumulation of unfavourable conditions in neighbourhoods



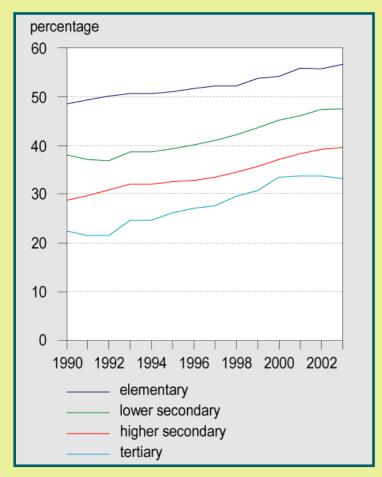


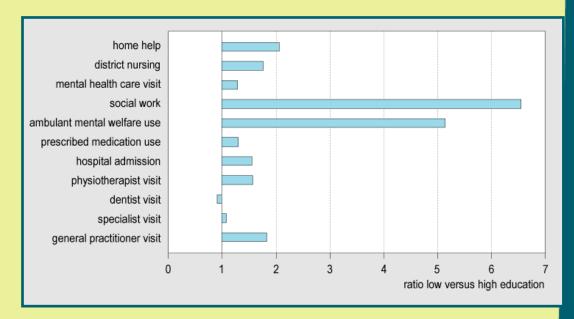
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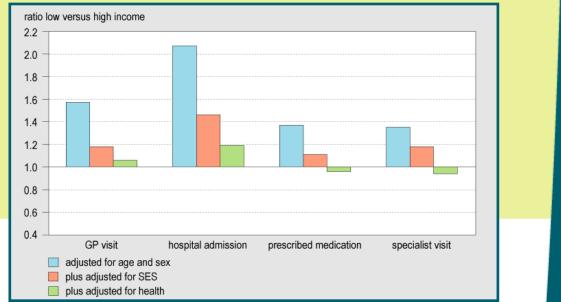
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## SES-differences: Obesity and health care use









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### Behaviour: concerns for the future

	prevalence (%)		
	males	females	youth
smoking	31	25	41
overweight	50	40	15
severe obesity	10	11	3-4
excessive alcohol use	14	10	28
physical inactivity	44	46	73
saturated fat	92	92	94
insufficient vegetable	78	80	93
insufficient fruit intake	76	68	65



### Behaviour: concerns for the future

	prevalence (%)		trend			
	males	females	youth	males	females	youth
smoking	31	25	41	good	good	stable
overweight	50	40	15	bad	bad	bad
severe obesity	10	11	3-4	bad	bad	bad
excessive alcohol use	14	10	28	good	stable	bad
physical inactivity	44	46	73	stable	stable	stable
saturated fat	92	92	94	good	good	good
insufficient vegetable	78	80	93	bad	bad	bad
insufficient fruit intake	76	68	65	bad	bad	bad



## Unhealthy behaviour: loss of many (healthy) years

Great potential yields of changes in unhealthy behaviour

	current health loss due to risk factors			
	lost life years (%) (YLL)	health adjusted life years (%) (YLD)	disease burden (%) (DALY)	
smoking	21	7	13	
insufficient fruit intake	4	1	2	
insufficient fish intake	3	2	2	
physical inactivity	5	4	4	
alcohol abuse	3	5	5	
obesity	6	13	10	
high blood pressure	11	6	8	



## Not self-evidently cheaper for health care

Competing health risks in life-years gained

	Share of annualHealth health expenditures expenditures (million euro) (%)		Change in health expenditures in the course of life at most favourable	
Smoking	3.7%	1,850	exposure (%)	
Obesity	2.0%	1,000	+1.5%	
Physical activity	1.4%	700	+1.7%	
Fruit	0.8%	400	+1.7%	
Fish	0.9%	450	+1.4%	

- Life-time medical costs of healthy population increase
- But many healthy life years gained...



#### Some conclusions

- Much to gain with healthy behaviour, but change will not be easy (or cost-saving)
- Prevention/health promotion
  - healthy behaviour in a 'healthy' social and physical environment
  - collaboration between sectors, governments and other parties
  - more evaluation of effectiveness
  - long term view on public health and continuity in programs
- Public health reporting: academic exercise, but with a clear focus on policy making
- Dutch Public Health Status and Forecasts report ultimately full part of the policy cycle: 'Choosing for healthy living'

