WENNBERG INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIVE
SPRING POLICY MEETING 2018

Why Switzerland?
Cost and health outcome: the future

Jerome Bickenbach

University of Lucerne, Swiss Paraplegic Research

WIC WENNBERG INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIVE

74 NRP Smarter Health Care National Research Programme

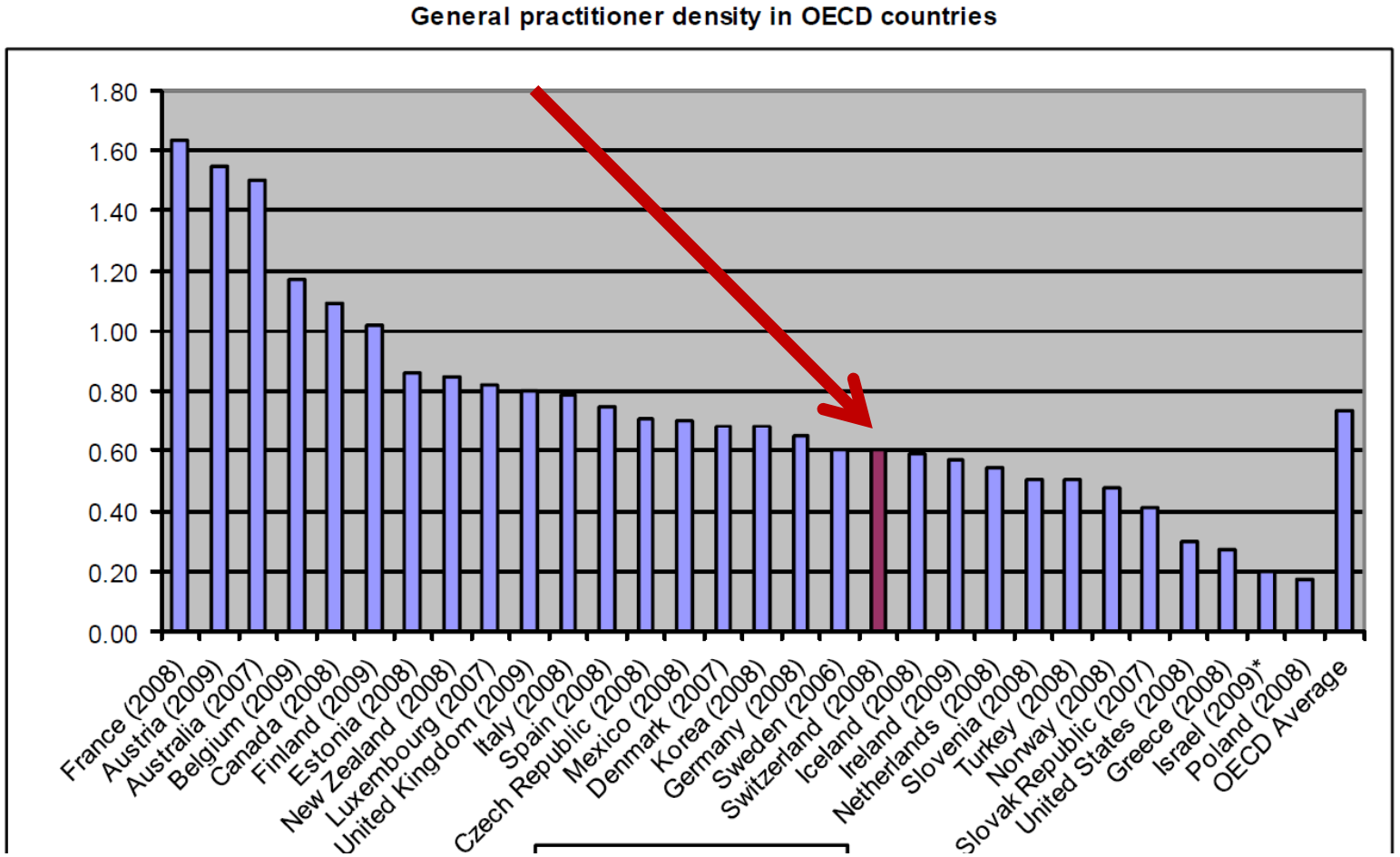
SSPH+ SWISS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Swiss Health Care System

- **Resource inputs**
- **Access/responsiveness**
- **Outcomes**
- **Cost/expenditures**

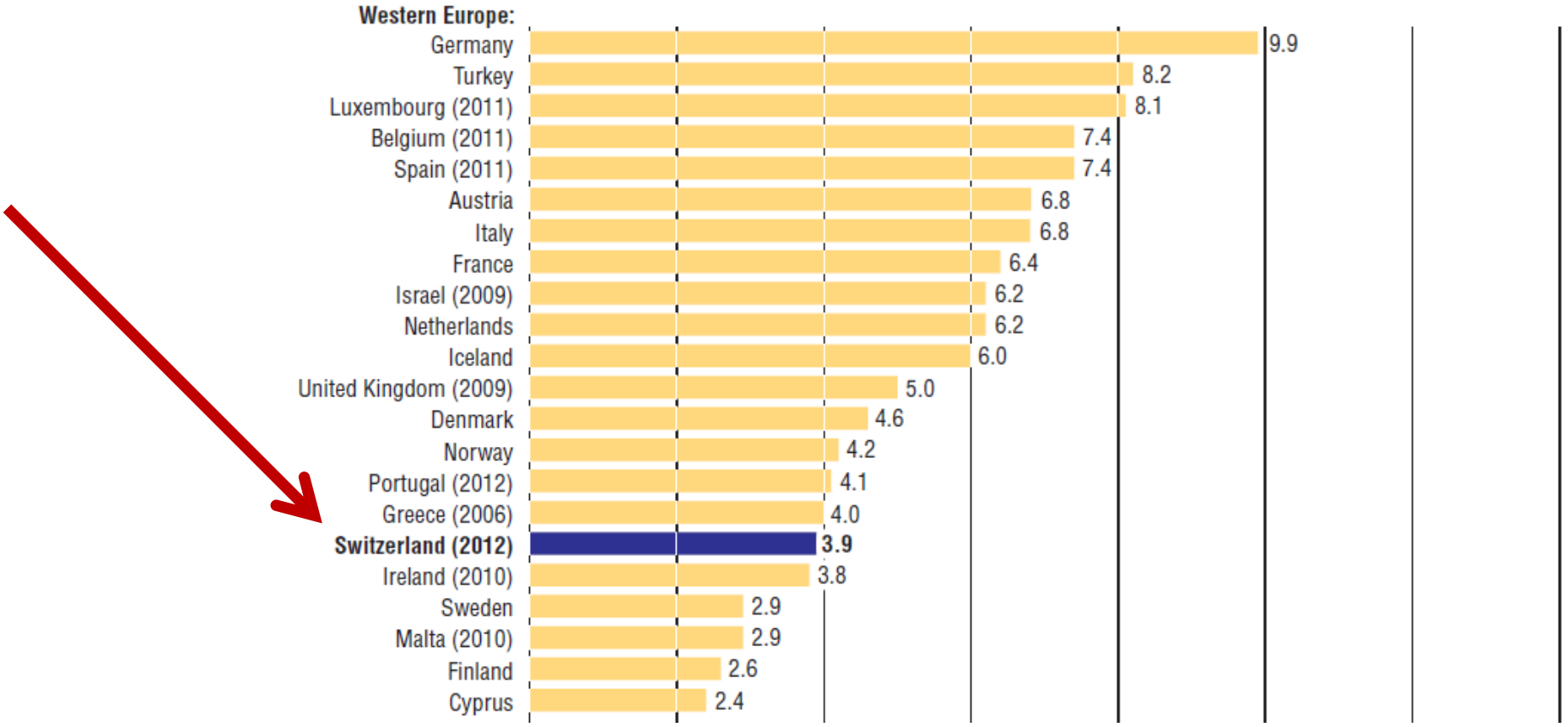
Resource inputs

Access/responsiveness

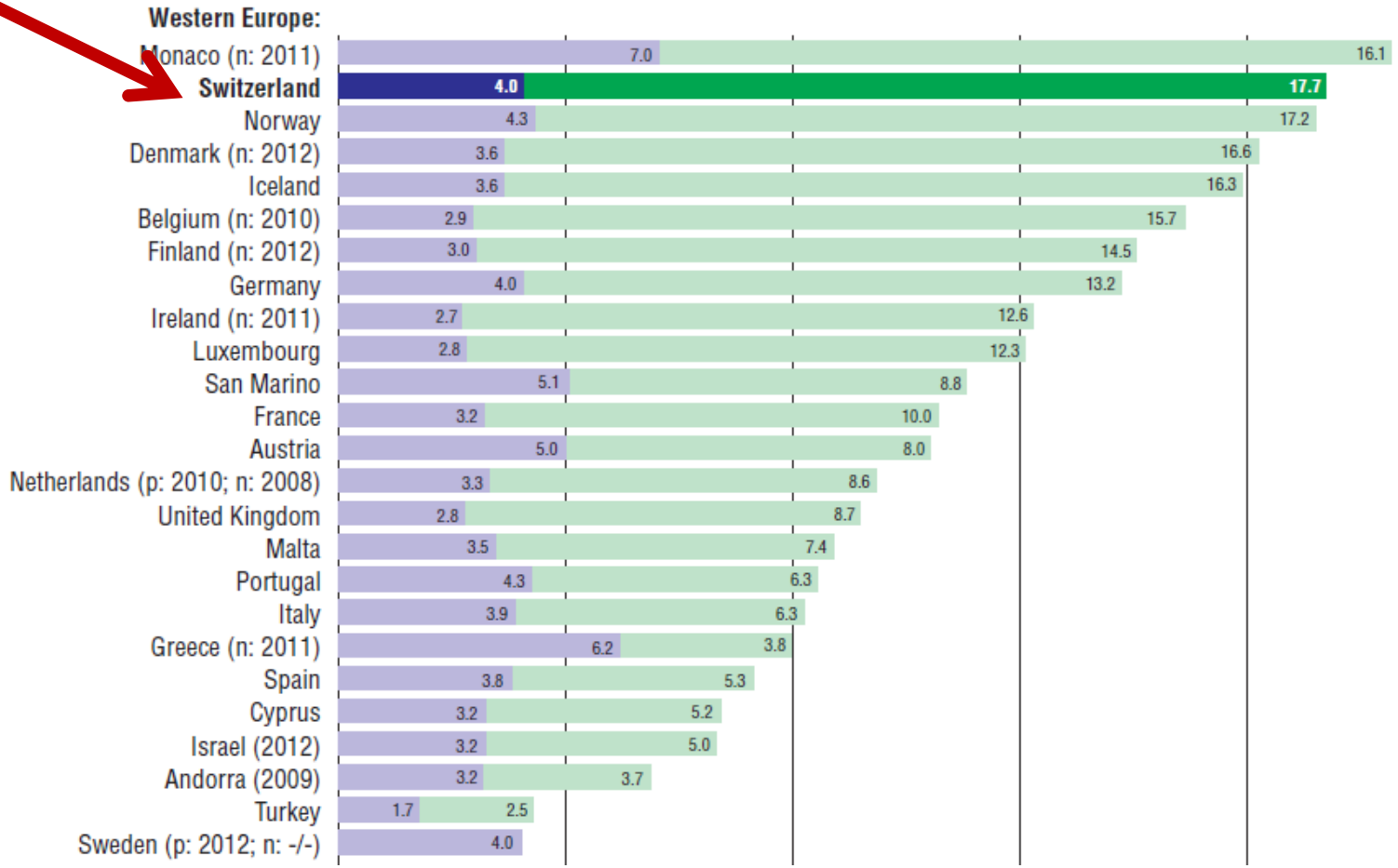

General practitioner density in OECD countries
1.80
1.60
1.40
1.20
1.00
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
France (2008)
Austria (2009)
Australia (2007)
Belgium (2009)
Canada (2008)
Finland (2009)
Estonia (2008)
New Zealand (2008)
Luxembourg (2007)
United Kingdom (2009)
Italy (2008)
Spain (2008)
Czech Republic (2008)
Mexico (2008)
Denmark (2007)
Korea (2008)
Germany (2008)
Sweden (2006)
Switzerland (2008)
Iceland (2008)
Ireland (2009)
Netherlands (2008)
Slovenia (2008)
Turkey (2008)
Norway (2008)
Slovak Republic (2007)
United States (2008)
Greece (2008)
Israel (2009)*
Poland (2008)
OECD Average

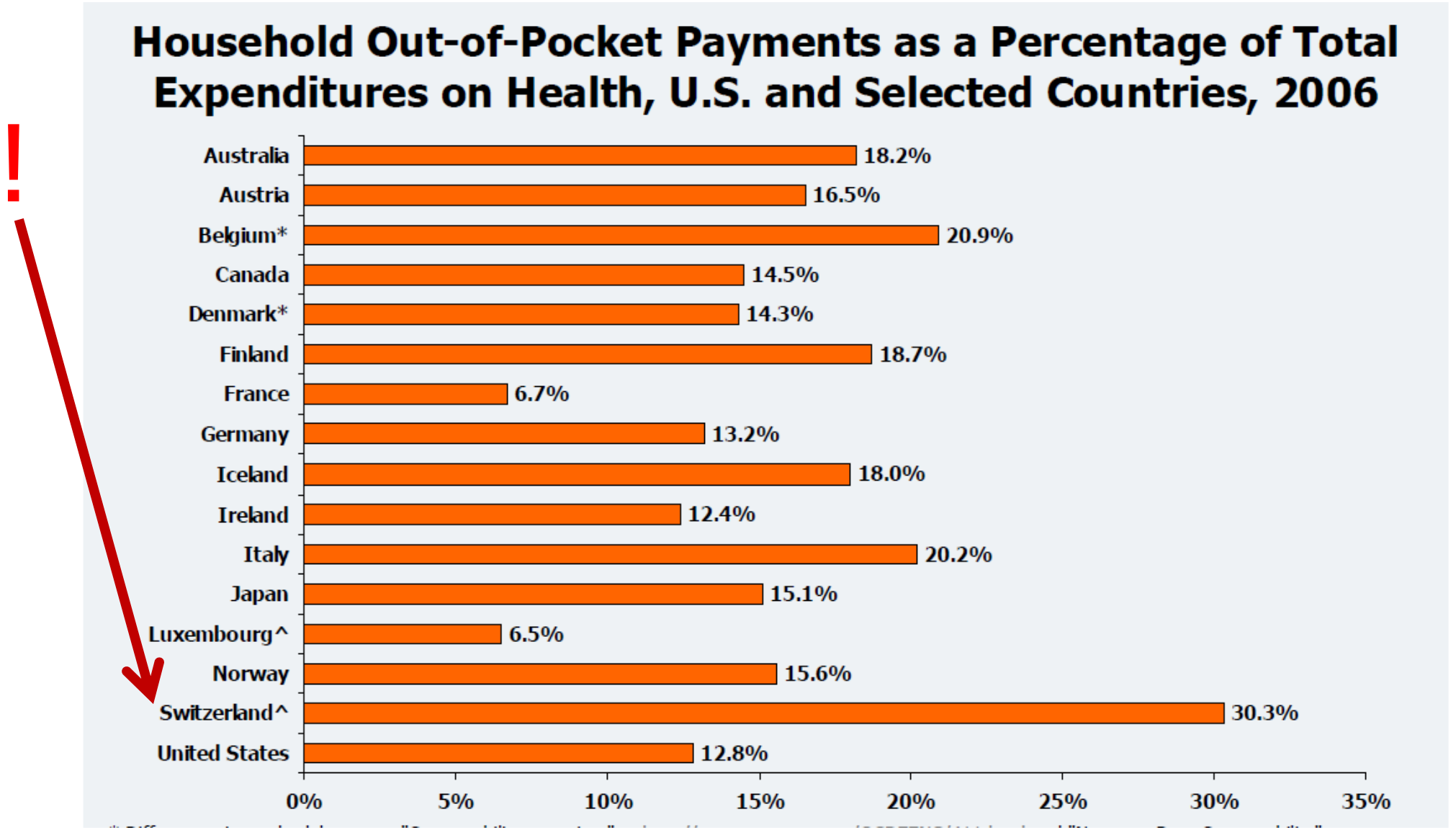
Number of psychiatrists per 1000 population in selected countries, 2013 (or latest available year)
Switzerland (2012) 0.47
Norway (2012) 0.23
Iceland (2013) 0.22
Germany (2012) 0.22
France (2012) 0.22
Finland (2012) 0.22
Sweden (2011) 0.21
Netherlands (2011) 0.21
Luxembourg (2013) 0.21
United Kingdom (2013) 0.19
Italy (2012) 0.18
Greece (2011) 0.17
Denmark (2009) 0.17
Belgium (2012) 0.17
Ireland (2013) 0.16
Austria (2012) 0.15
United States (2011) 0.14
Estonia (2012) 0.14
Czech Republic (2012) 0.14
Slovakia (2007) 0.12
Slovenia (2012) 0.11
Portugal (2012) 0.11
Hungary (2010) 0.11
Spain (2012) 0.10
Poland (2012) 0.08

Ambulatory contacts per person in the WHO European Region, 2013



Number of physicians and nurses per 1000 population in the WHO European Region, 2013 (or latest available year)



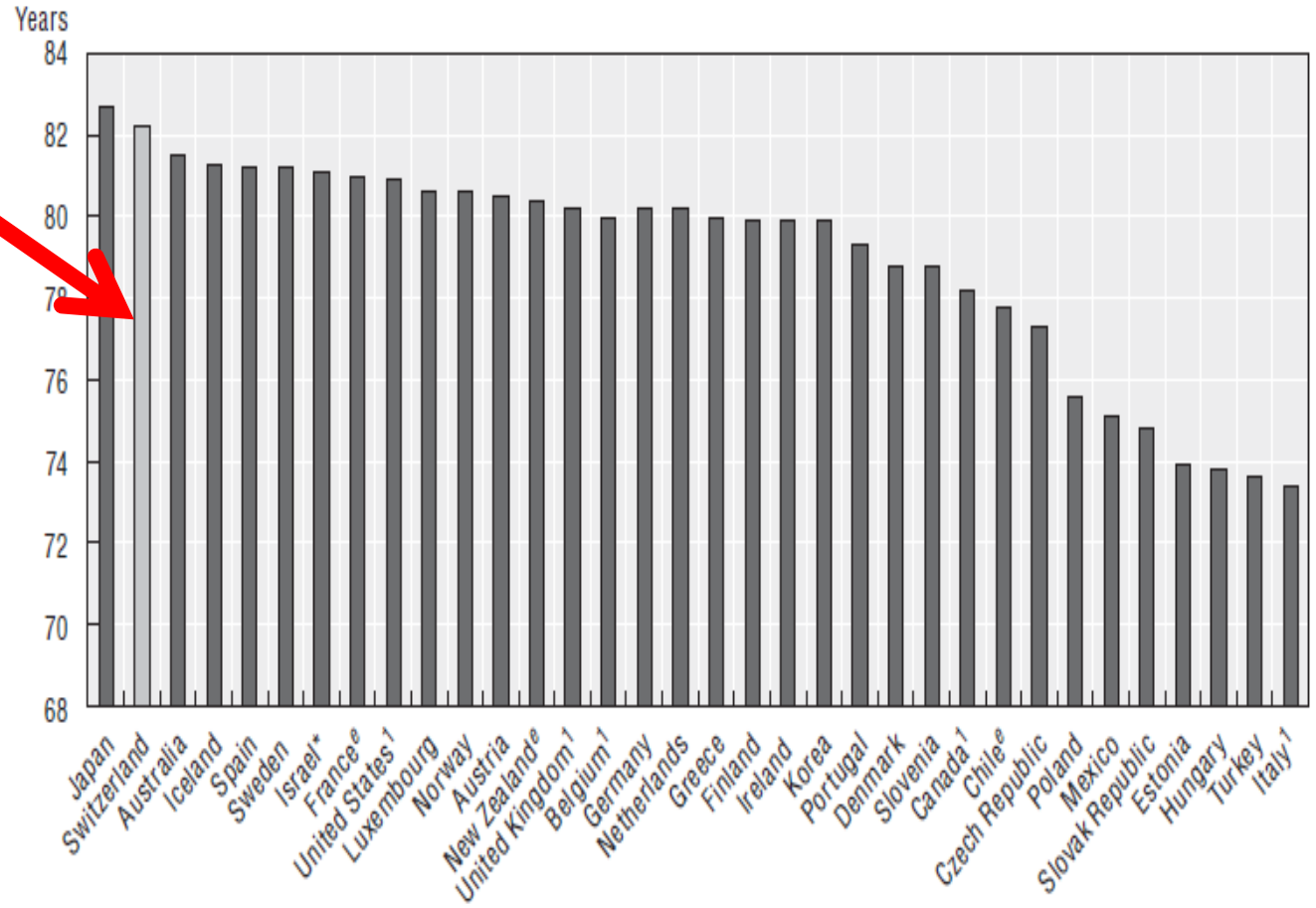

Household Out-of-Pocket Payments as a Percentage of Total Expenditures on Health, U.S. and Selected Countries, 2006
Australia 18.2%
Austria 16.5%
Belgium* 20.9%
Canada 14.5%
Denmark* 14.3%
Finland 18.7%
France 6.7%
Germany 13.2%
Iceland 18.0%
Ireland 12.4%
Italy 20.2%
Japan 15.1%
Luxembourg^ 6.5%
Norway 15.6%
Switzerland^ 30.3%
United States 12.8%
0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35%

Outcomes

Mortality and health indicators, 2013 and selected years

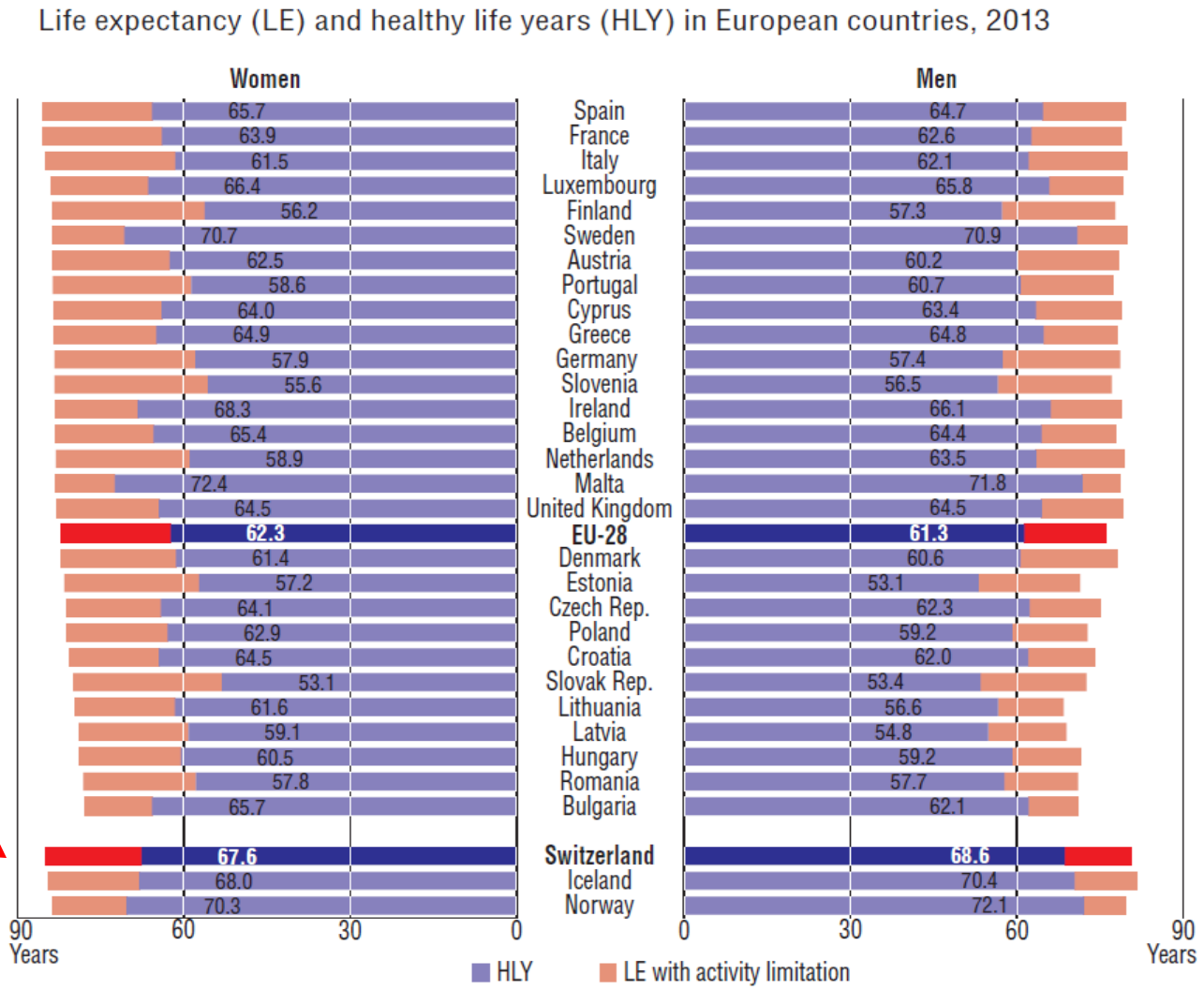
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Life expectancy at birth, total	75.5	77.2	78.4	79.7	81.2	82.3	82.7	82.7	82.8
Life expectancy at birth, male	72.2	73.9	75.3	76.9	78.7	80.1	80.5	80.6	80.7
Life expectancy at birth, female	78.9	80.7	81.7	82.6	83.9	84.5	85.0	84.9	84.9
Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1 000 male adults)	144.9	126.6	117.6	99.4	84.0	71.0	68.5	n/a	n/a
Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1 000 female adults)	73.2	62.3	61.5	54.0	46.2	42.6	40.0	n/a	n/a
Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1 000 live births)*	n/a	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mortality rate, infant (per 1 000 live births**	8.4	6.7	5.2	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.7	n/a

Figure 1.2. **Life expectancy at birth in OECD countries, 2008**



HLY
Healthy Life Expectancy:

The number of years a person will live in self-reported 'good' or 'very good' health



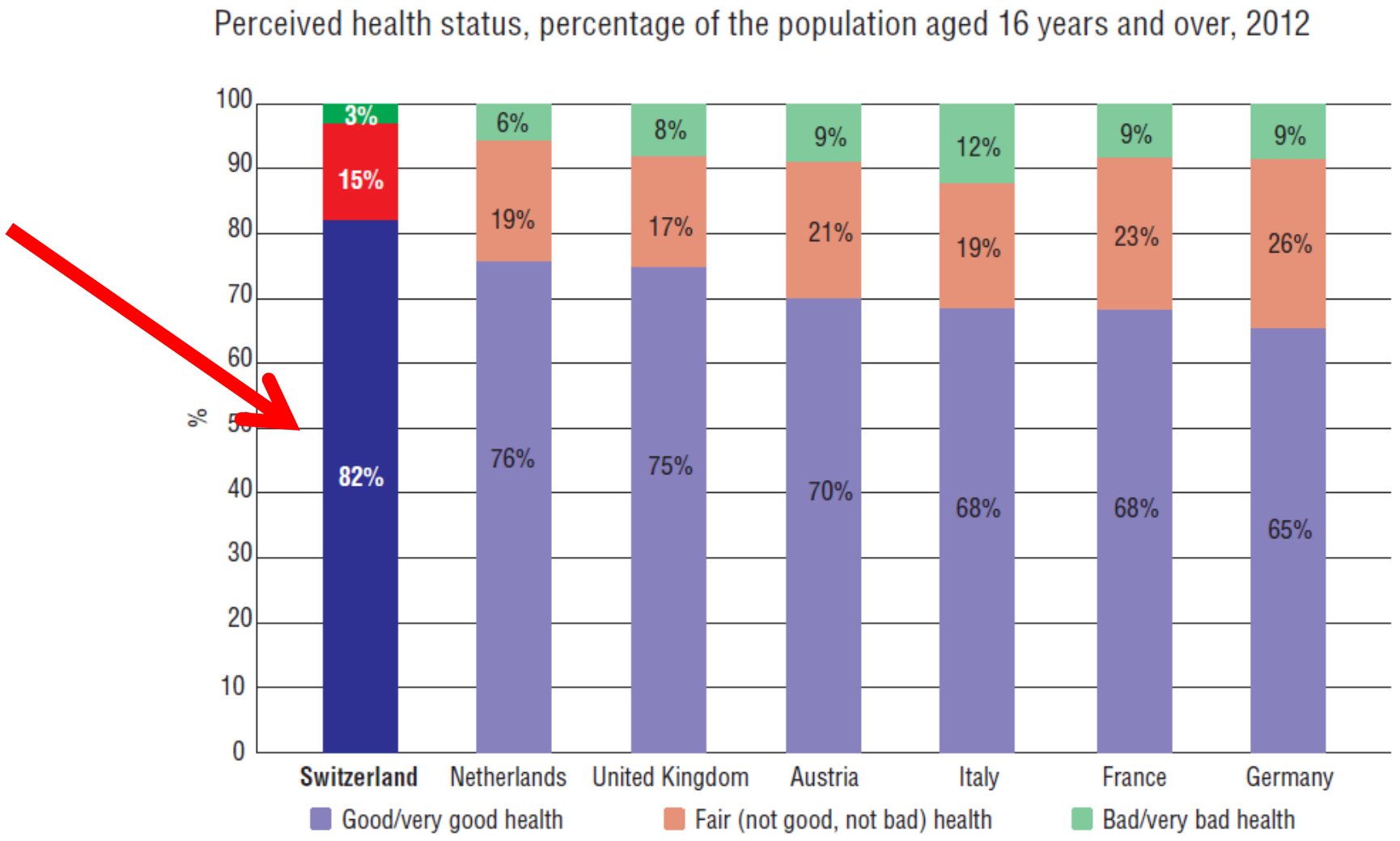
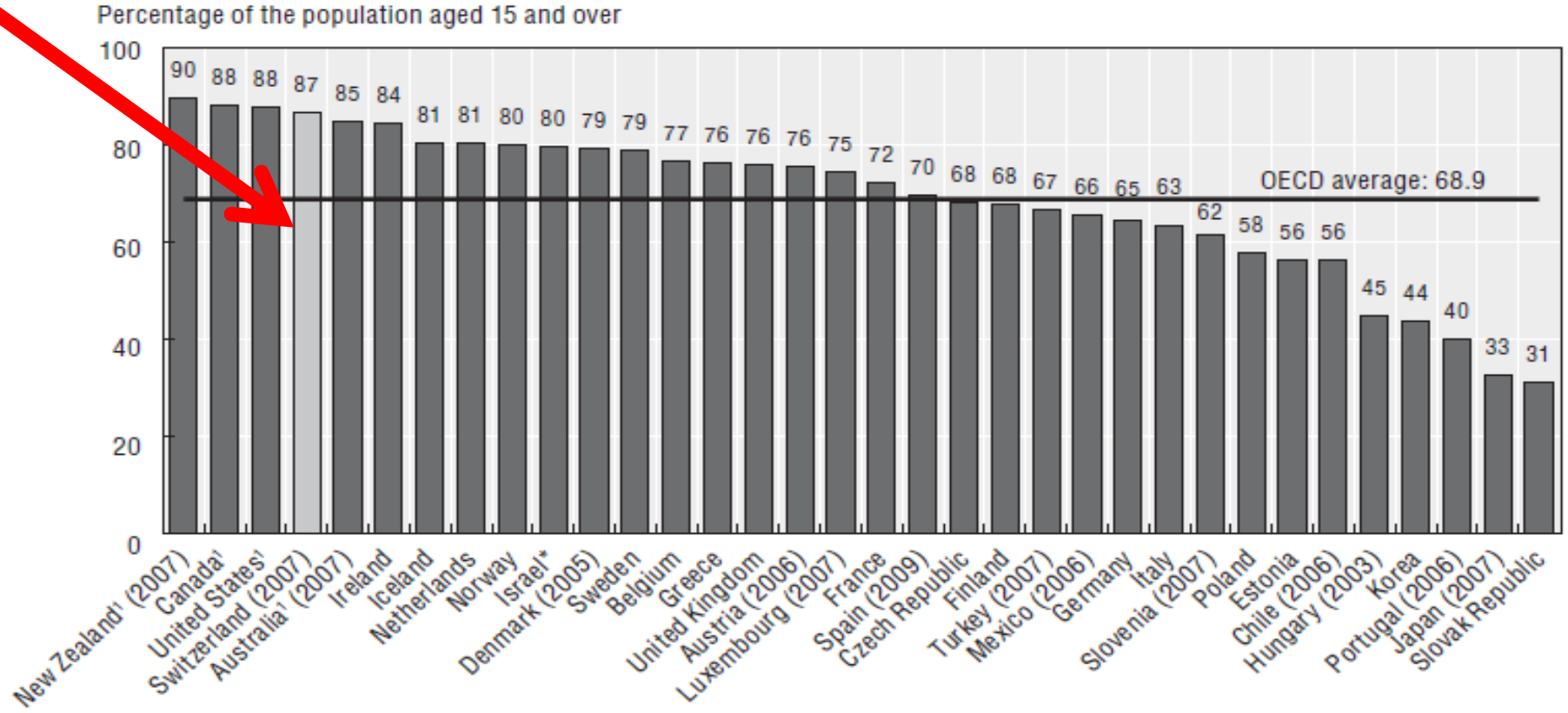
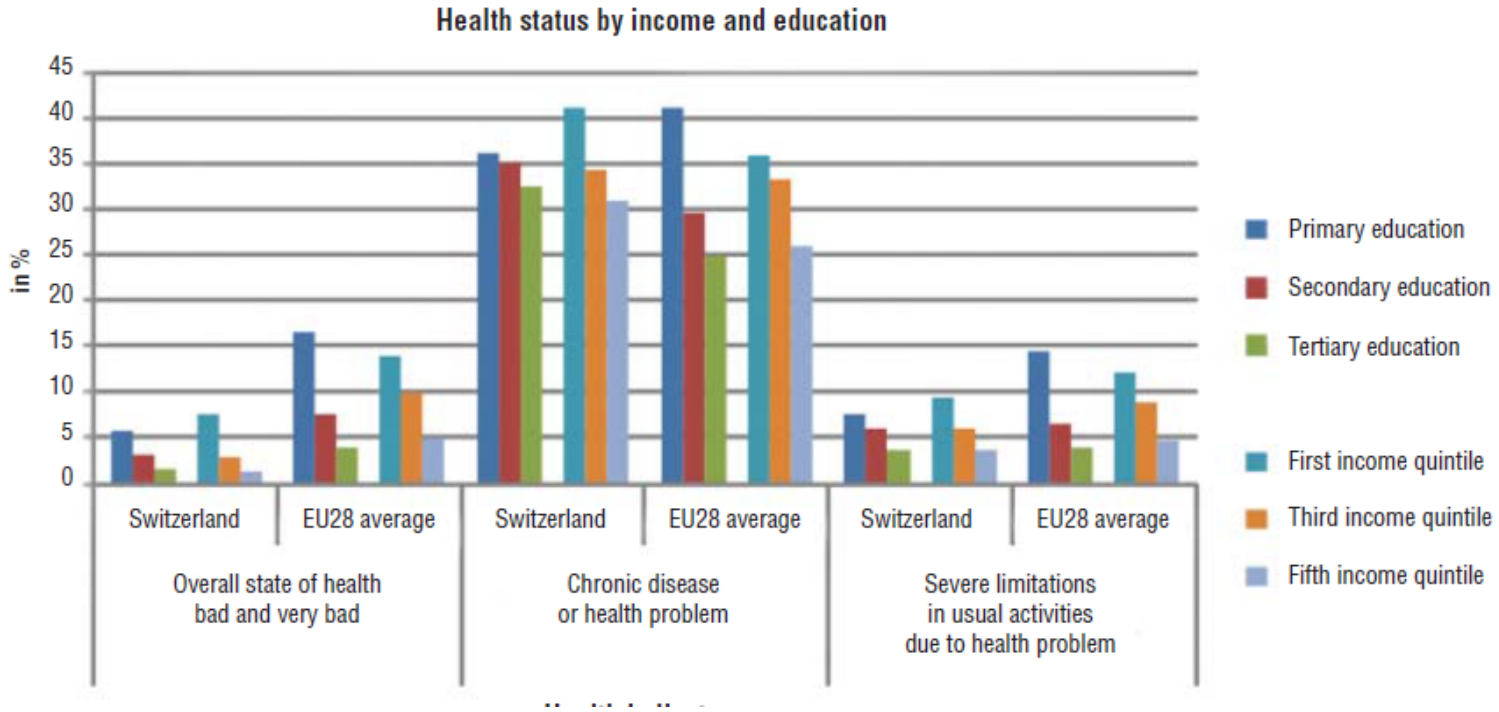

Perceived health status, percentage of the population aged 16 years and over, 2012
%
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
3%
15%
82%
6%
19%
76%
8%
17%
75%
9%
21%
70%
12%
19%
68%
9%
23%
68%
9%
26%
65%
Switzerland
Netherlands
United Kingdom
Austria
Italy
France
Germany
Good/very good health
Fair (not good, not bad) health
Bad/very bad health

Figure 1.4. **Share of the population considering their health to be good or very good in OECD countries, 2008**

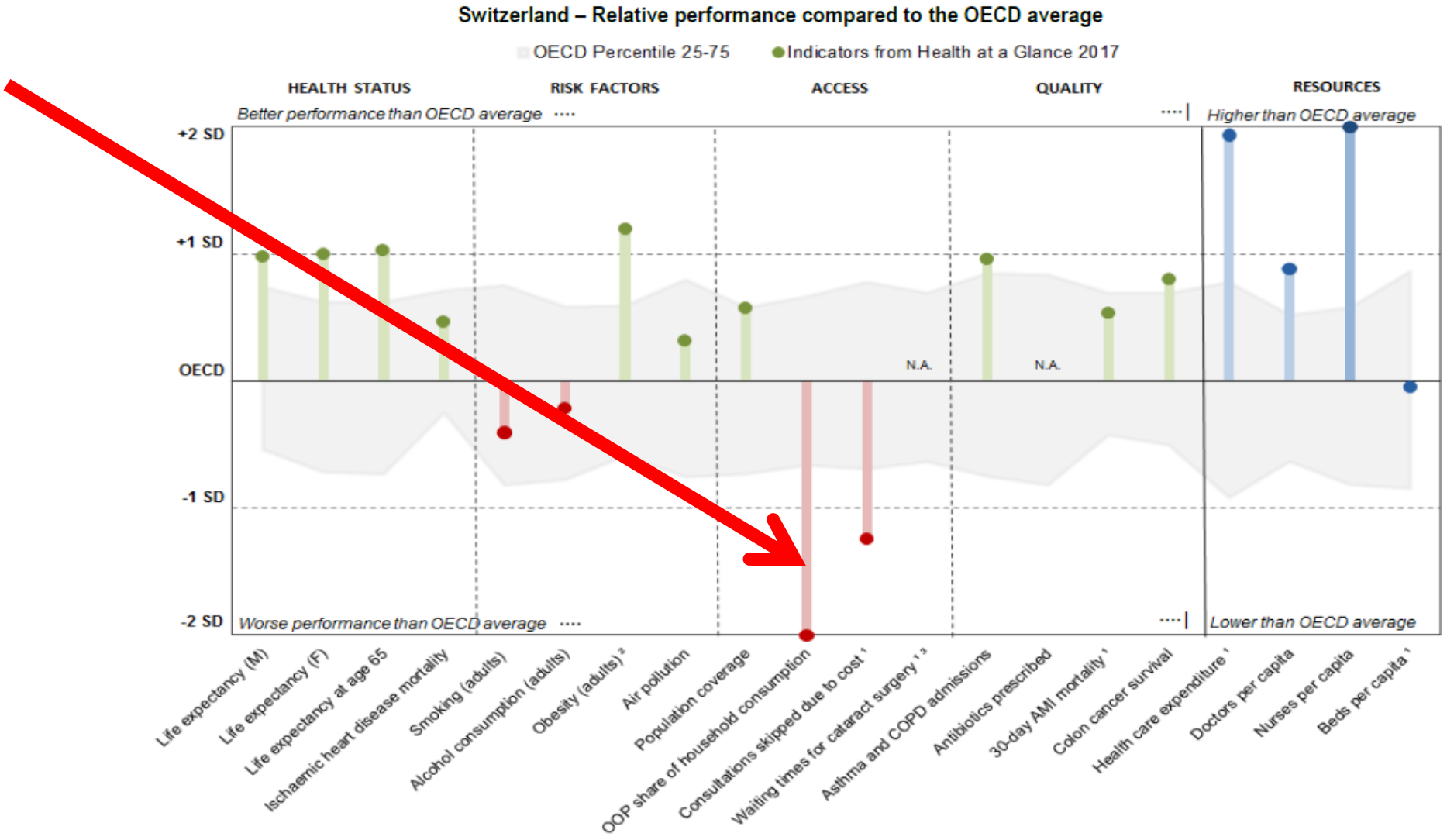


Equity of outcome – *good health across income and education groups*

Income-related and education-related inequalities in health outcomes, most recent years



De Pietro, C. et al. (2015), Switzerland: Health system review. Health Systems in Transition, 17(4):1–288


Switzerland – Relative performance compared to the OECD average
OECD Percentile 25-75
Indicators from Health at a Glance 2017
HEALTH STATUS
RISK FACTORS
ACCESS
QUALITY
RESOURCES
Better performance than OECD average
Higher than OECD average
+2 SD
+1 SD
OECD
-1 SD
-2 SD
N.A.
N.A.
Worse performance than OECD average
Lower than OECD average
Life expectancy (M)
Life expectancy (F)
Life expectancy at age 65
Ischaemic heart disease mortality
Smoking (adults)
Alcohol consumption (adults)
Obesity (adults) 2
Air pollution
Population coverage
OOP share of household consumption
Consultations skipped due to cost 1
Waiting times for cataract surgery 1 2
Asthma and COPD admissions
Antibiotics prescribed
30-day AMI mortality 1
Colon cancer survival
Health care expenditure 1
Doctors per capita
Nurses per capita
Beds per capita 1

Costs/expenditures

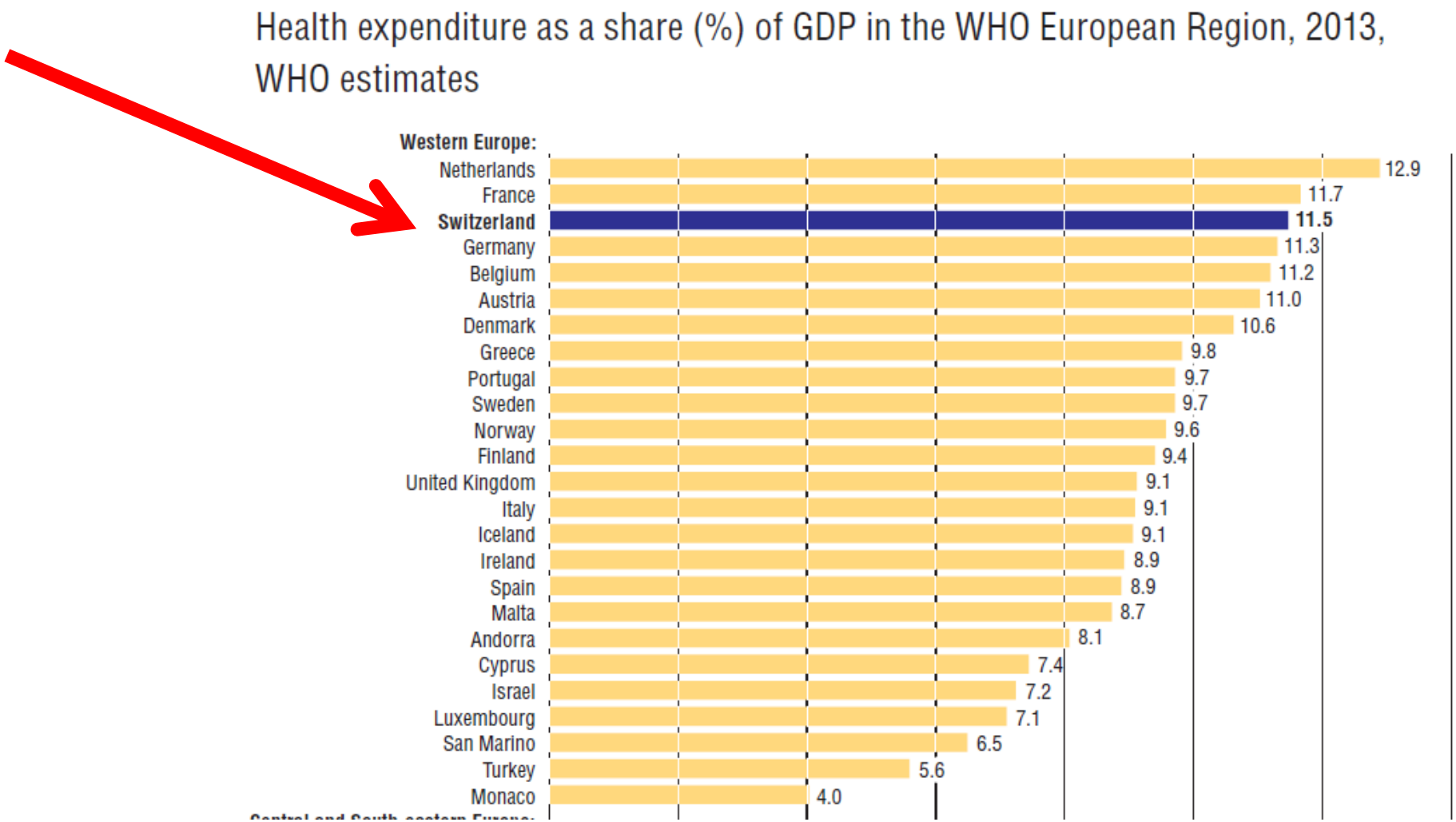
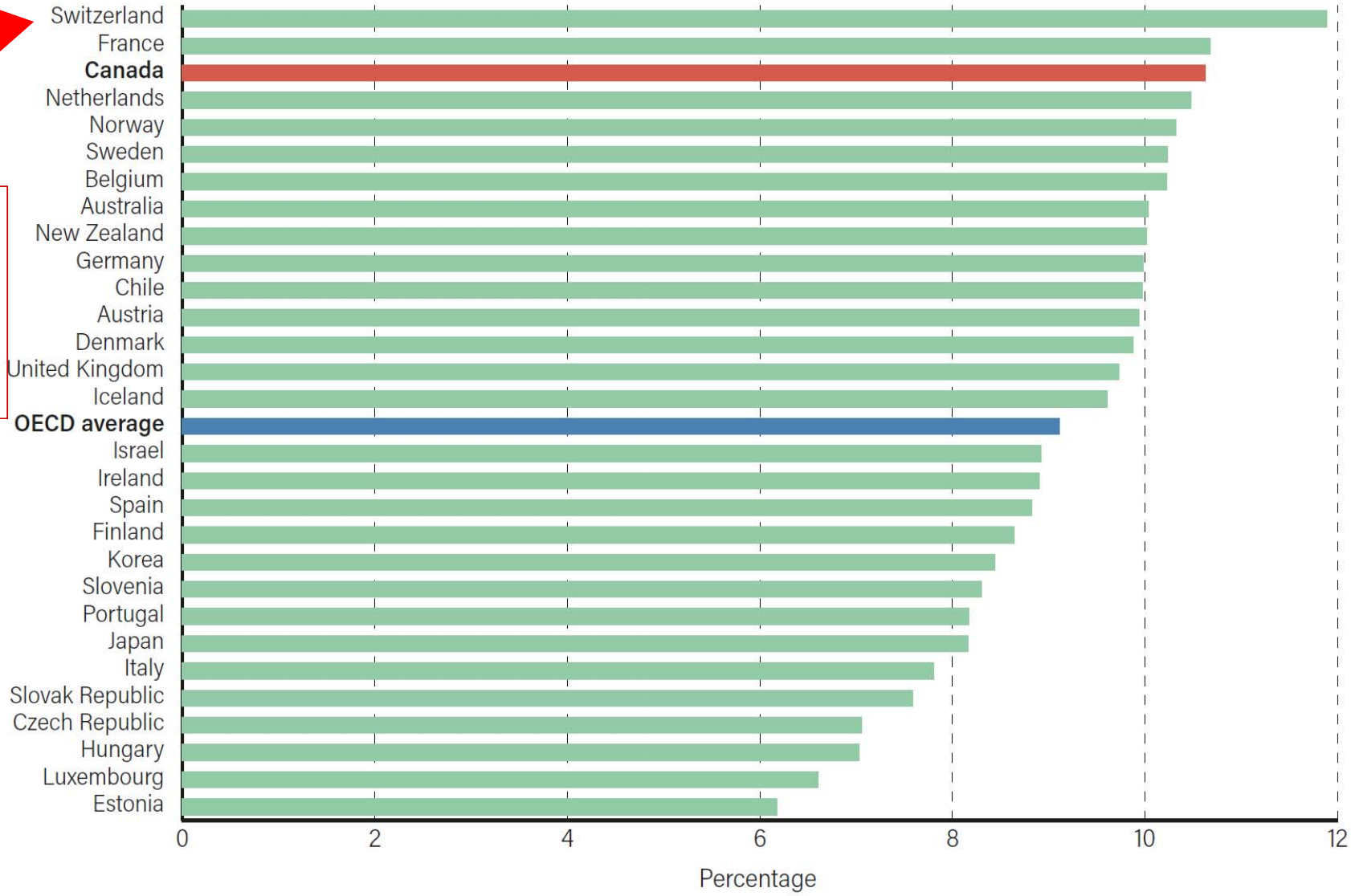

Health expenditure as a share (%) of GDP in the WHO European Region, 2013, WHO estimates
Western Europe:
Netherlands 12.9
France 11.7
Switzerland 11.5
Germany 11.3
Belgium 11.2
Austria 11.0
Denmark 10.6
Greece 9.8
Portugal 9.7
Sweden 9.7
Norway 9.6
Finland 9.4
United Kingdom 9.1
Italy 9.1
Iceland 9.1
Ireland 8.9
Spain 8.9
Malta 8.7
Andorra 8.1
Cyprus 7.4
Israel 7.2
Luxembourg 7.1
San Marino 6.5
Turkey 5.6
Monaco 4.0

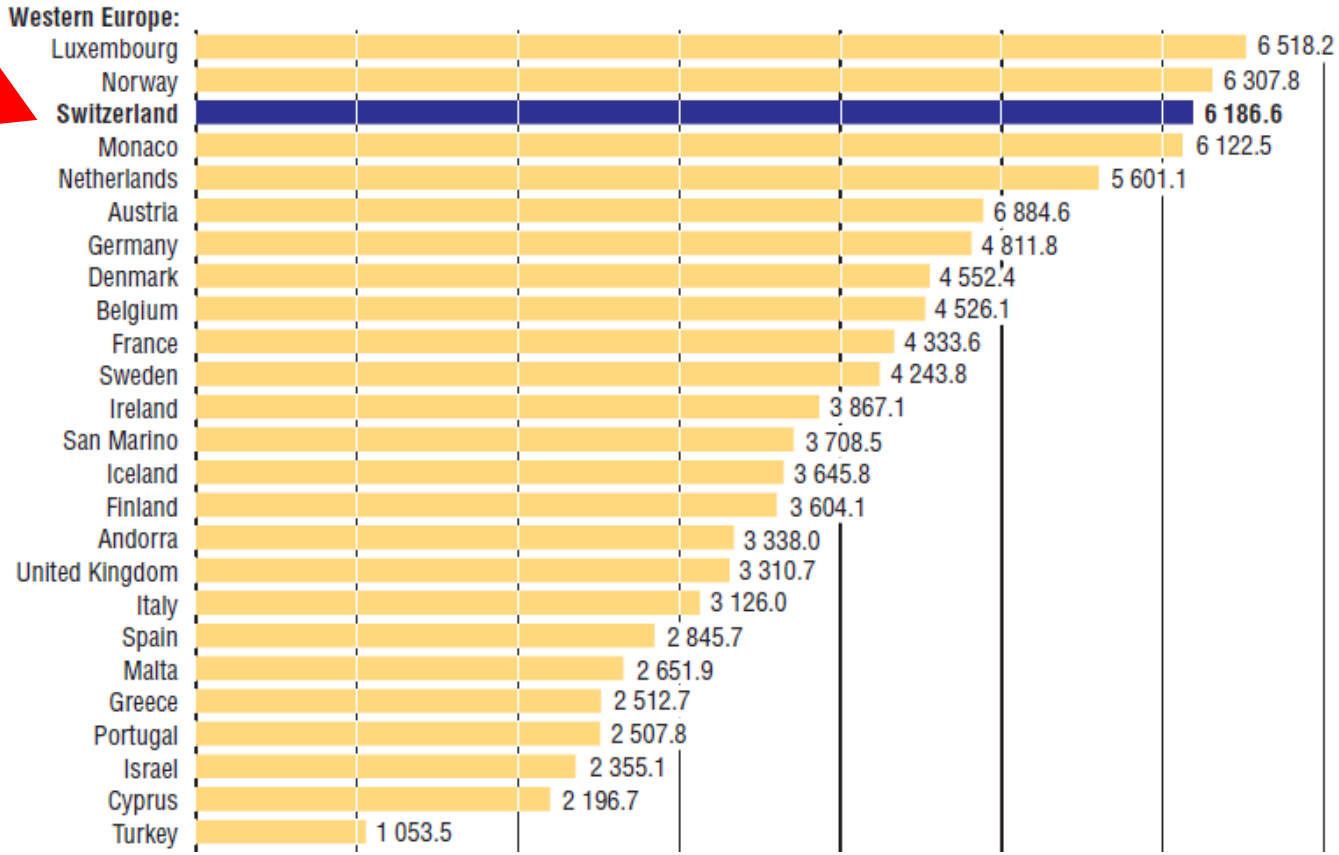
Figure 2a: Health-care spending as a percentage of GDP, age-adjusted, 2015

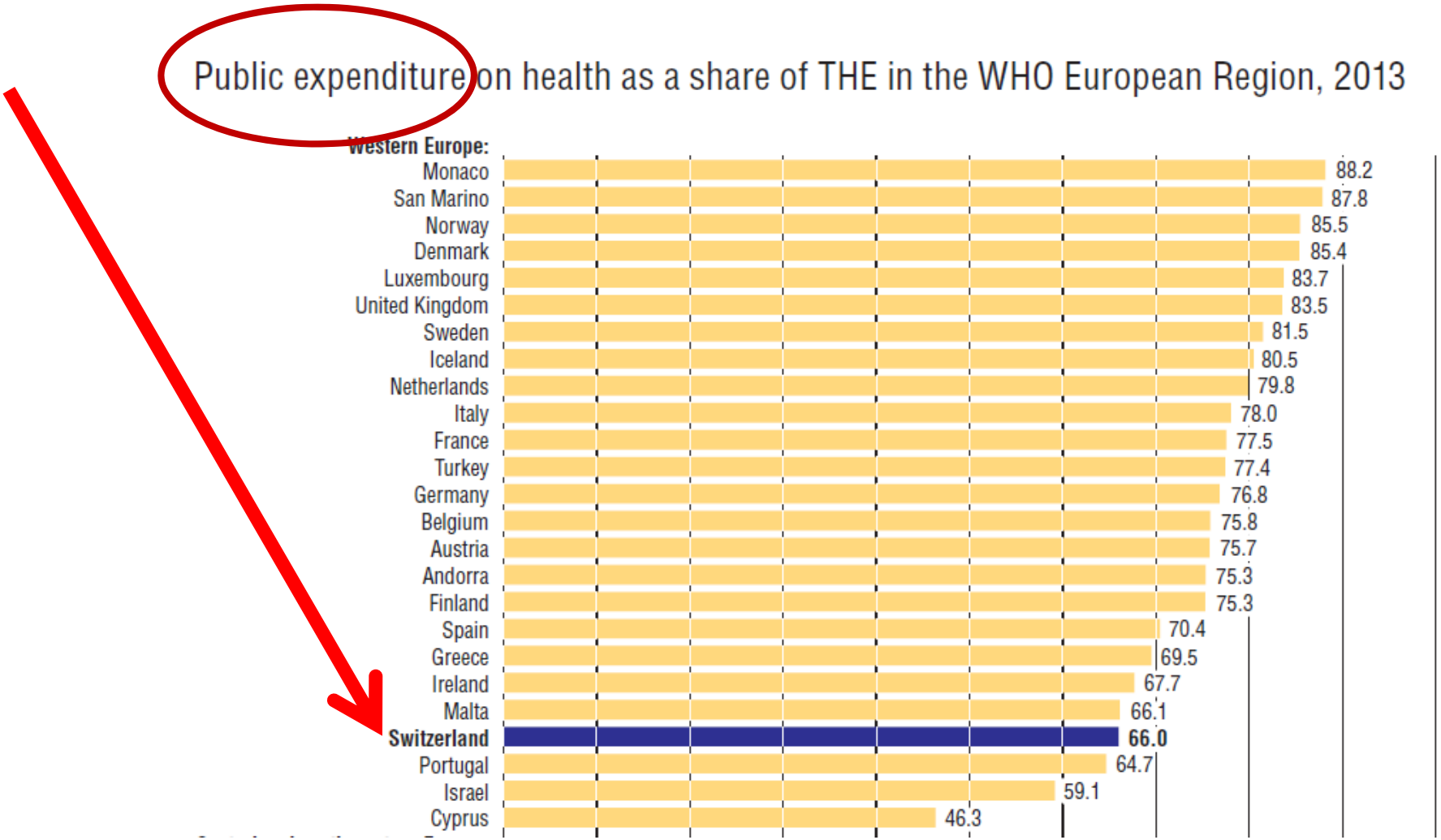


Countries With universal coverage

Sources: OECD, 2017; calculations by authors.

Health expenditure in US$ PPP per capita in the WHO European Region, 2013, WHO estimates




Public expenditure on health as a share of THE in the WHO European Region, 2013
Western Europe:
Monaco 88.2
San Marino 87.8
Norway 85.5
Denmark 85.4
Luxembourg 83.7
United Kingdom 83.5
Sweden 81.5
Iceland 80.5
Netherlands 79.8
Italy 78.0
France 77.5
Turkey 77.4
Germany 76.8
Belgium 75.8
Austria 75.7
Andorra 75.3
Finland 75.3
Spain 70.4
Greece 69.5
Ireland 67.7
Malta 66.1
Switzerland 66.0
Portugal 64.7
Israel 59.1
Cyprus 46.3

TOTAL SPENDING

PUBLIC SPENDING

Health spending												
Total spending on health, % of total national GDP	US 17.8	CHE 12.4	Sweden 11.9	Germany 11.3	France 11	Japan 10.9	Denmark 10.8	NLD 10.5	Canada 10.3	UK 9.7	Australia 9.6	11.5
Public spending on health, % of total national GDP	Sweden 10	NLD 9.5	Denmark 9.2	Germany 8.7	France 8.7	Japan 8.6	US 8.3	CHE 7.7	UK 7.6	Canada 7.4	Australia 6.3	8.4
Mean spending on health per capita, US $	US 9403	Sweden 6808	CHE 6787	Denmark 6463	NLD 5202	Germany 5182	Canada 4641	Australia 4357	Japan 3727	France 3661	UK 3377	5419

PER CAPITA SPENDING

Resource inputs:

- **High professional.to-population ratio: 4.2 doctors and 18 nurses per 1 000 people (OECD averages 3.4/ 9)**
- **Far above average numbers of hospitals**
- **High availability to high-tech equipment**

Access/Responsiveness:

- **Almost the entire population is covered by mandatory insurance, access to standard benefits package.**
  But: Out-of-pocket payments 5.3% of household consumption, 28% of health spending), the highest in the OECD.
- **High degree of choice and direct access to all levels of care with virtually no waiting times.**

Outcomes:

- **Second highest life expectancy at birth OECD countries: 83.0 years in 2015 (OECD average 80.6 years)**
- **Men expect to live longer and in better health than in any other country in Europe except for Iceland**
- **Healthy life expectancy four years above EU28 average for men, three years above for women.**
- **Health care quality across OECD indicators is high – although not exceptional**
- **High consumer satisfaction**

Cost :

- **Third highest OECD spending as share of GDP and per capita**
- **Highest spending as share of GDP among countries with universal coverage**
- **Highest OECD out of pocket payments as percentage of total expenditure**
- **Moderately low public spending as share of GDP OECD counties**
- **Second smallest potential gain in life expectancy through improve efficiency**
- **Health spending averages $7,919 per person (OECD average $4,003) – 3rd highest Europe; 3rd highest OECD.**
  But: Health care financing system is characterized by a high level of fragmentation

“Ranking high in several comparative studies in terms of life – expectancy, doctor-to-population-ratio, technological equipment, number of hospitals per capita and in terms of consumer satisfaction, in the case of Switzerland those great performances are produced at high costs.”

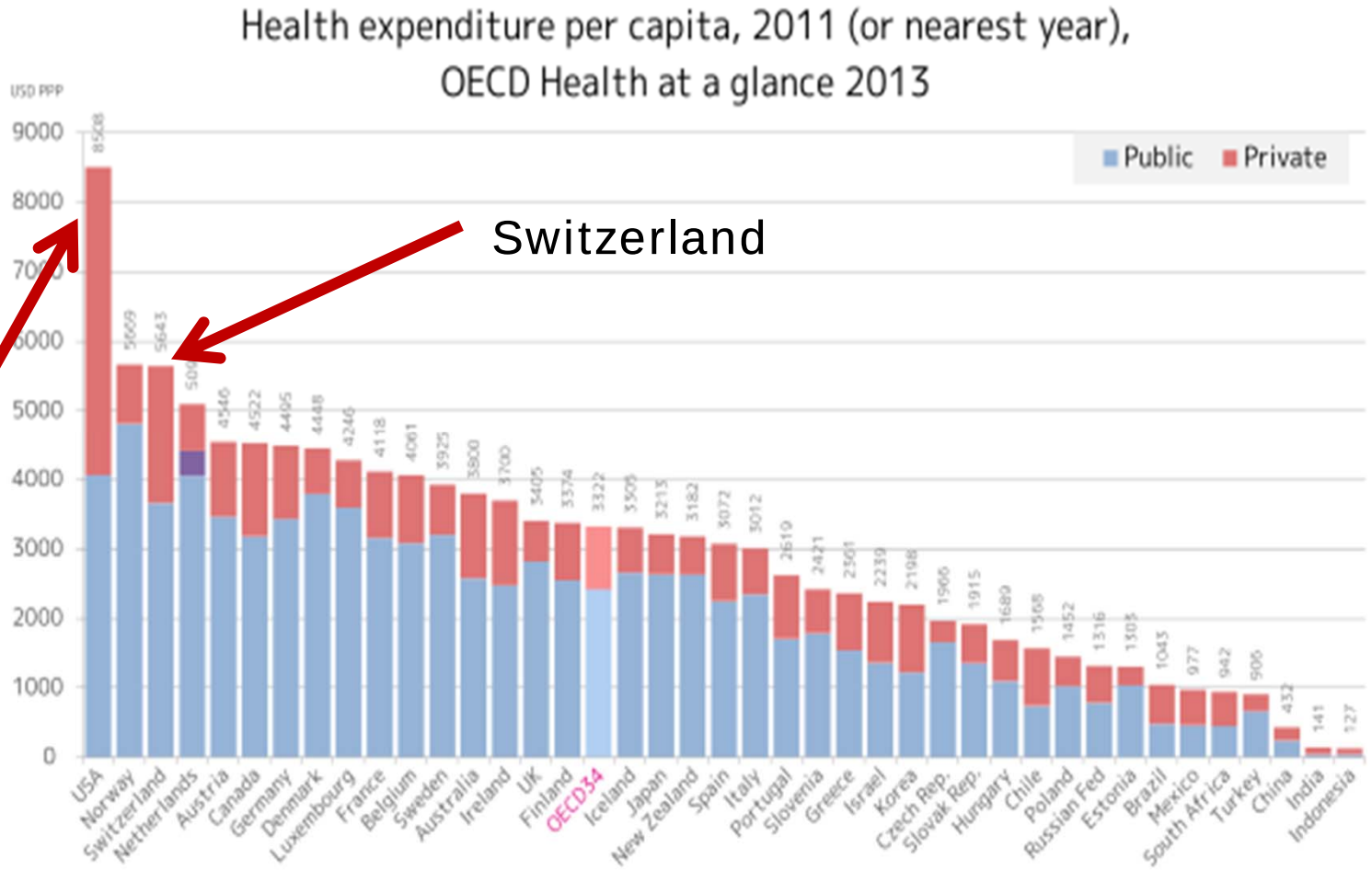
The Swiss Healthcare System, 2015, Alessio, Ghisalberti, Haßlacher and Kudryavtsev

Switzerland's health system is high-performing and fit for purpose, but it is also costly

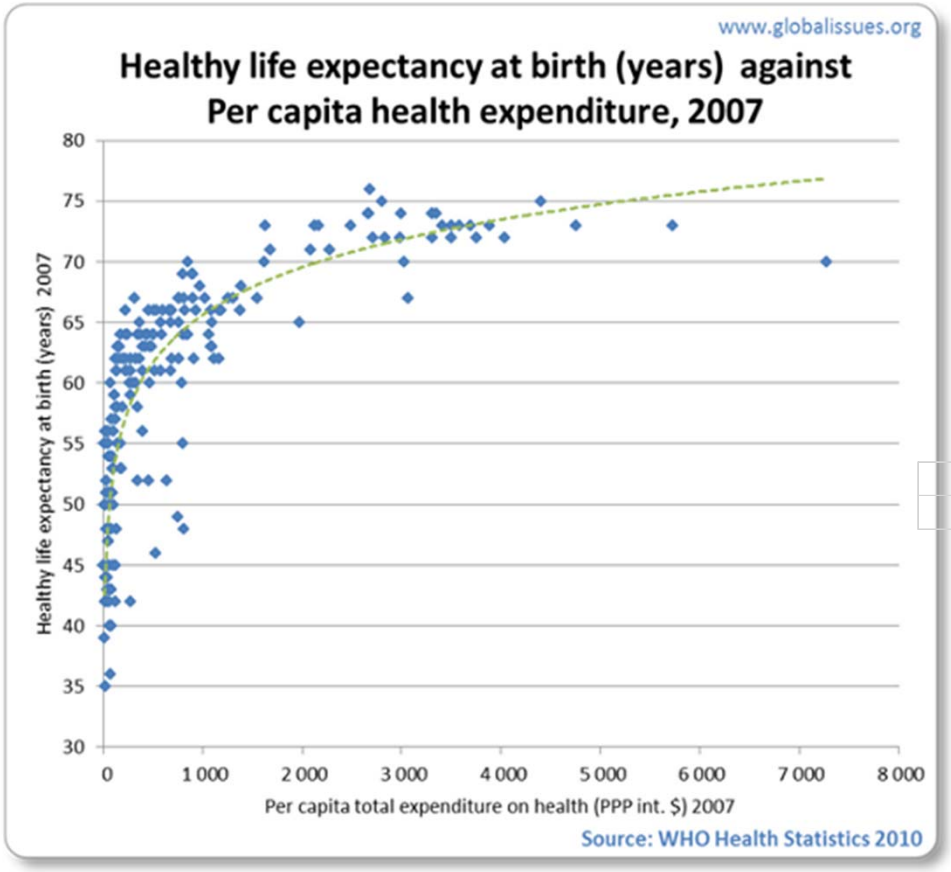
OECD, 2011

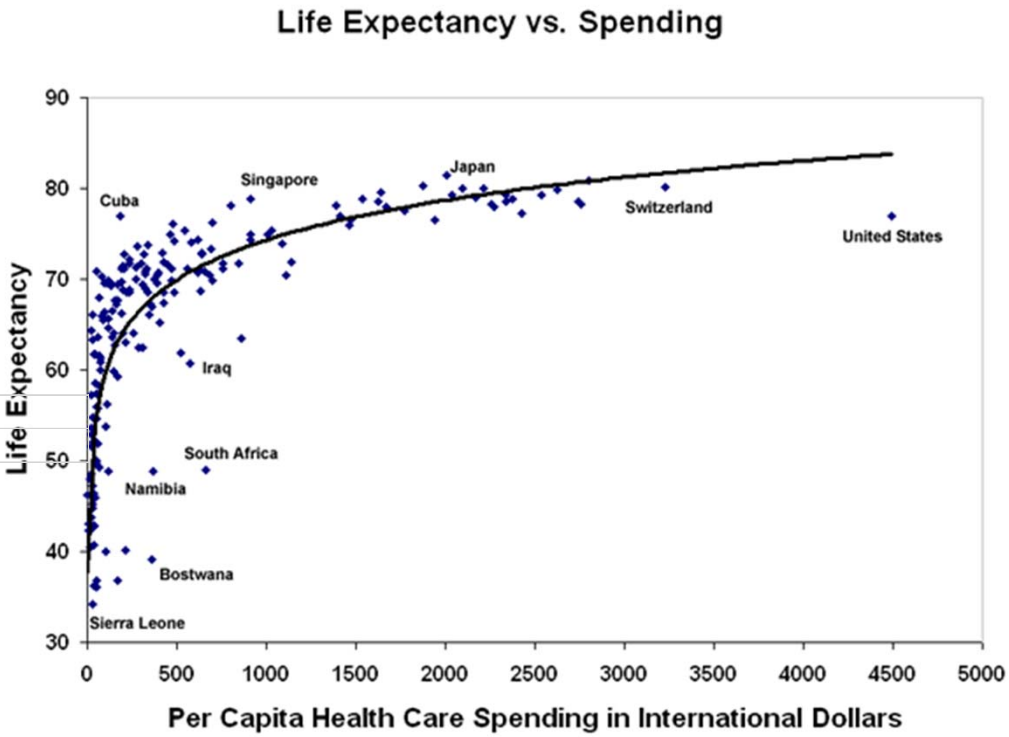
Nobel Prize economist Paul Krugman once describe
plan to
subsidie

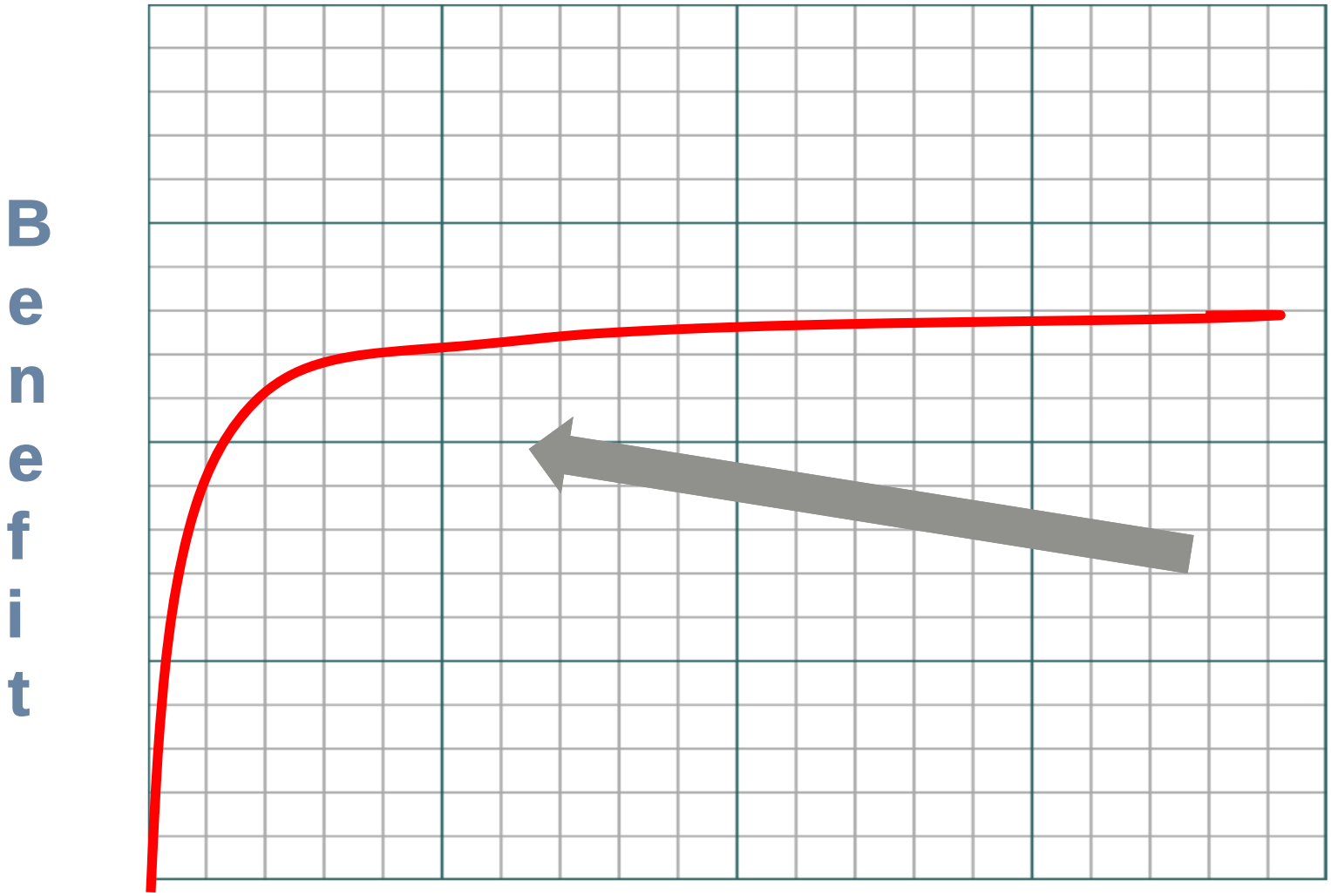
…noting
the exis



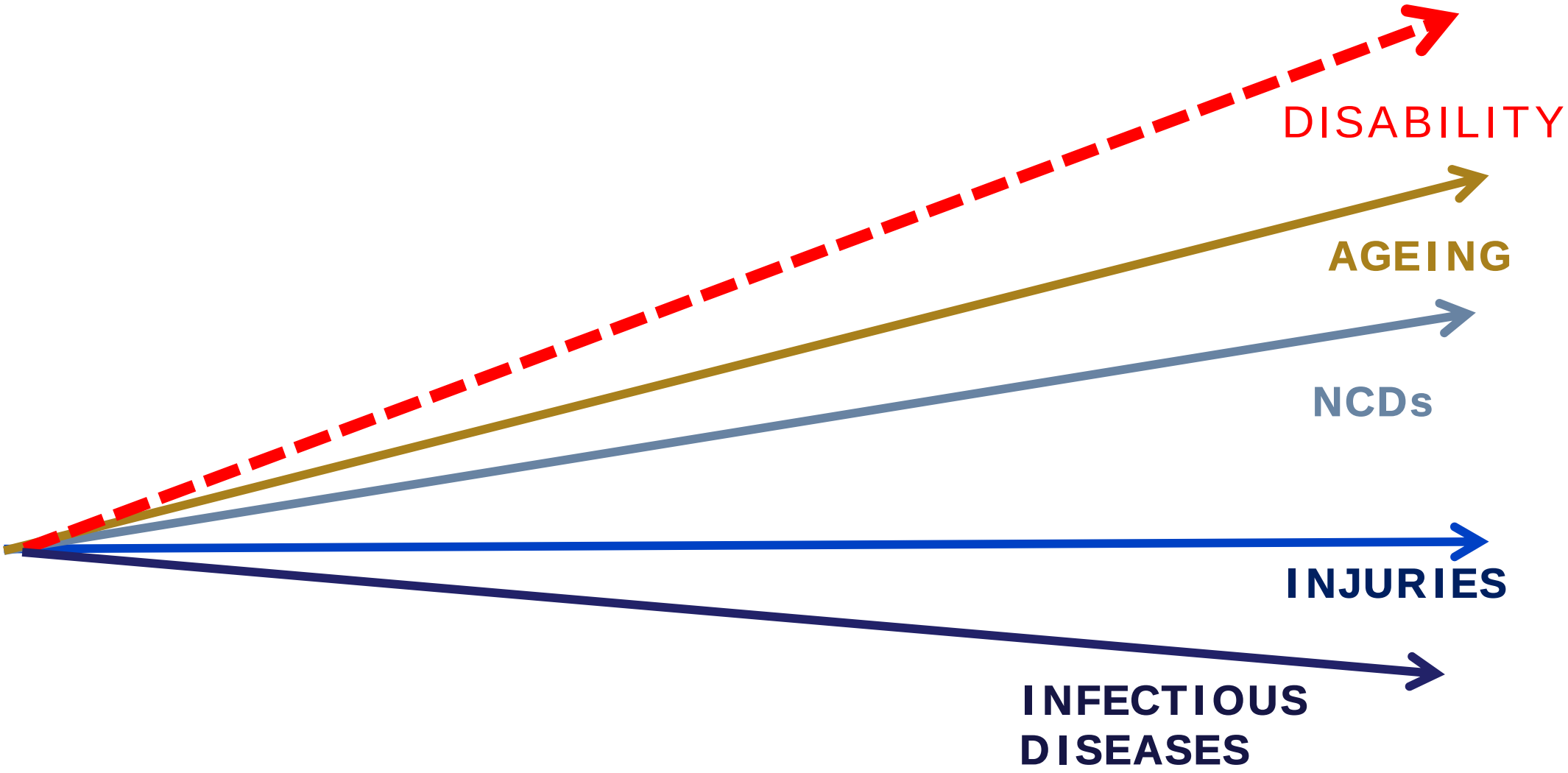
The freedom to choose inefficiency


www.globalissues.org
Healthy life expectancy at birth (years) against
Per capita health expenditure, 2007
Healthy life expectancy at birth (years) 2007
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
0
1 000
2 000
3 000
4 000
5 000
6 000
7 000
8 000
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. $) 2007
Source: WHO Health Statistics 2010

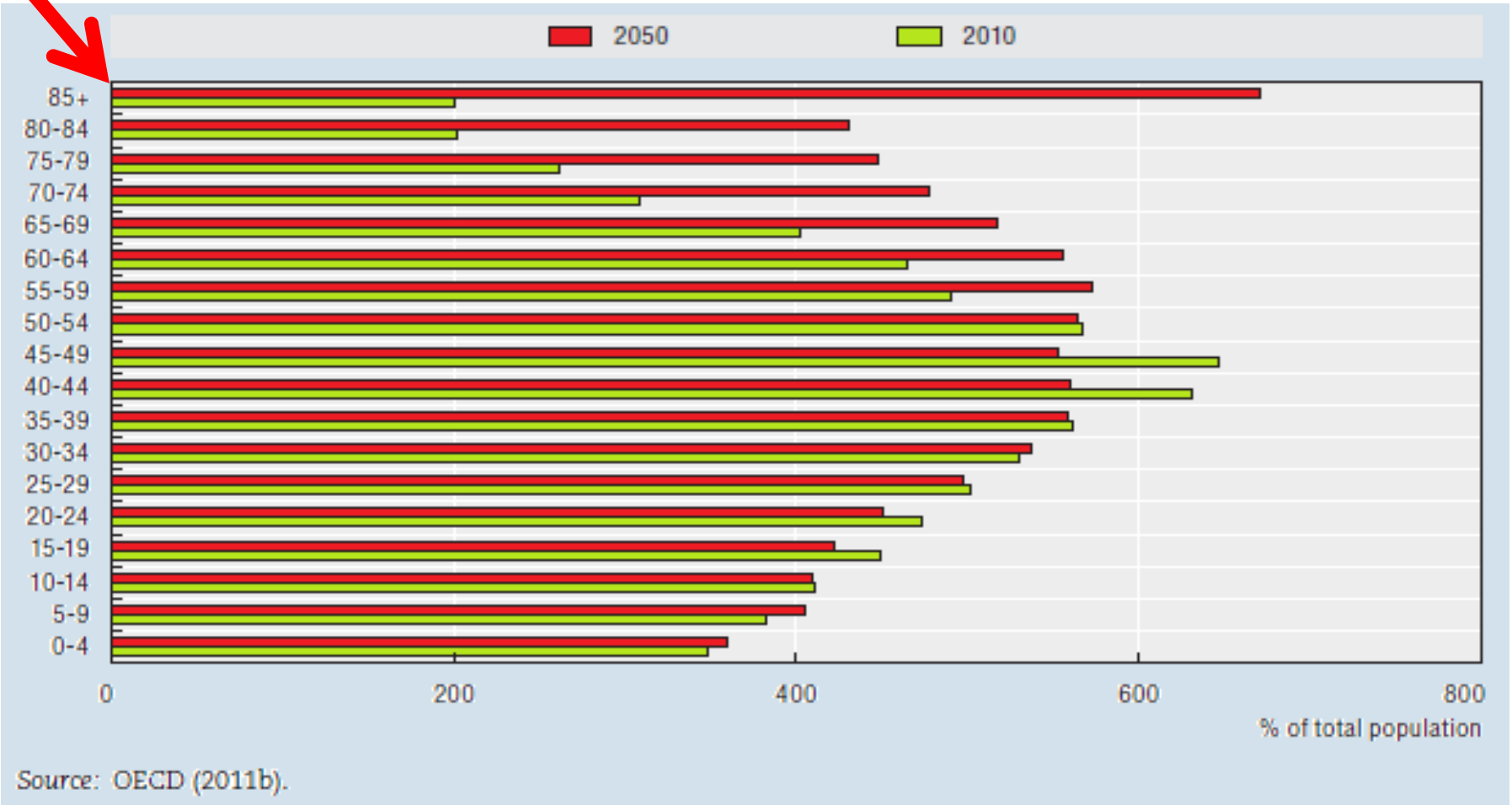

Life Expectancy vs. Spending
Life Expectancy
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
Cuba
Singapore
Japan
Switzerland
United States
Iraq
South Africa
Namibia
Bostwana
Sierra Leone
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500
4000
4500
5000
Per Capita Health Care Spending in International Dollars


Benefit
Cost

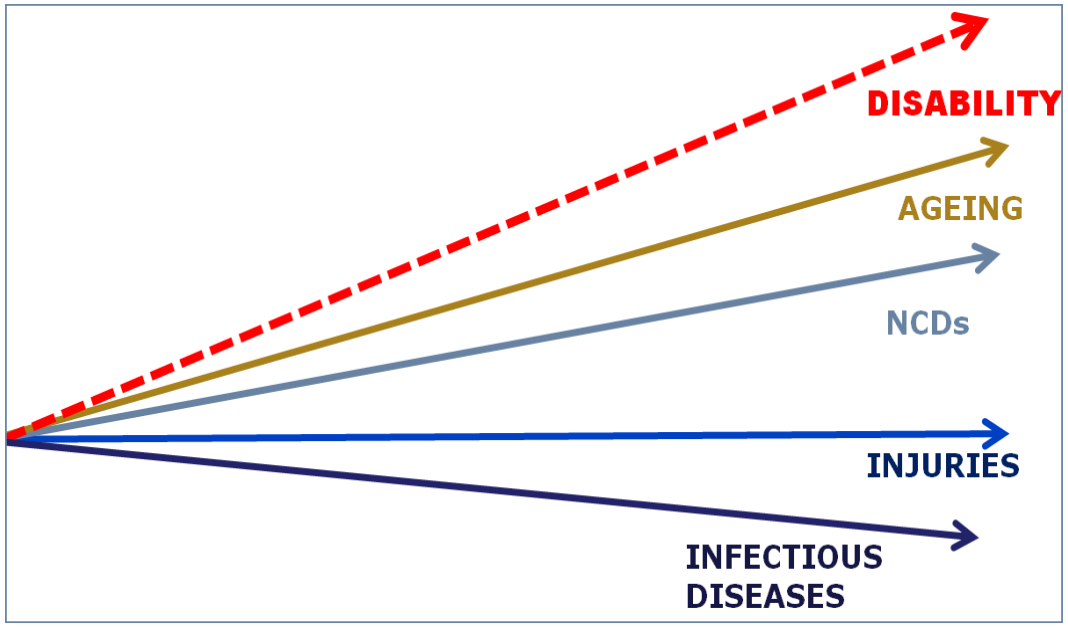
The future


DISABILITY
AGEING
NCDs
INJURIES
INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

The Swiss population by age group, 2010 and 2050[1]



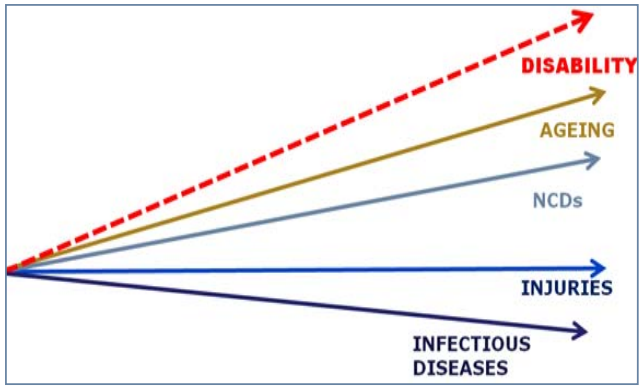
Source: OECD (2011b).



Increase in disability…

Increase in problems in functioning…

Increase in problems people have in <u>their everyday life</u>…staying in a job, taking care of themselves, moving around,



Expansion of health outcomes…

- ✓ Mortality
- ✓ Morbidity
- ✓ **FUNCTIONING**

Re-focussing health strategies…

CURE
PROMOTION
PREVENTION

REHABILITATION

What the future means for Switzerland…

- ✓ **Efficiency gains not optional**
- ✓ **Investment in rehabilitation**
- ✓ **Rethinking outcomes**