



MEASURING AND ENHANCING FUNCTIONING IN HEALTH SYSTEMS

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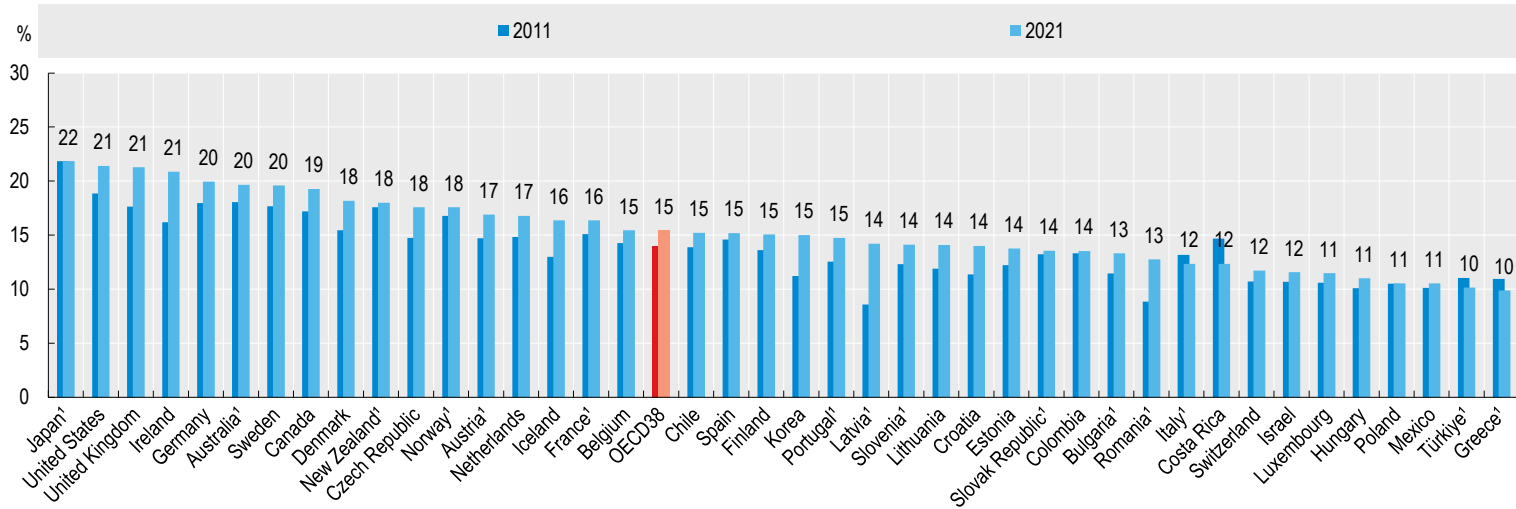


MEASURING WHAT MATTERS TO PEOPLE



Governments spend 15% of their budget on health. What for?

Health expenditure from public sources as a share of total government expenditure, 2011 and 2021 (or nearest year)

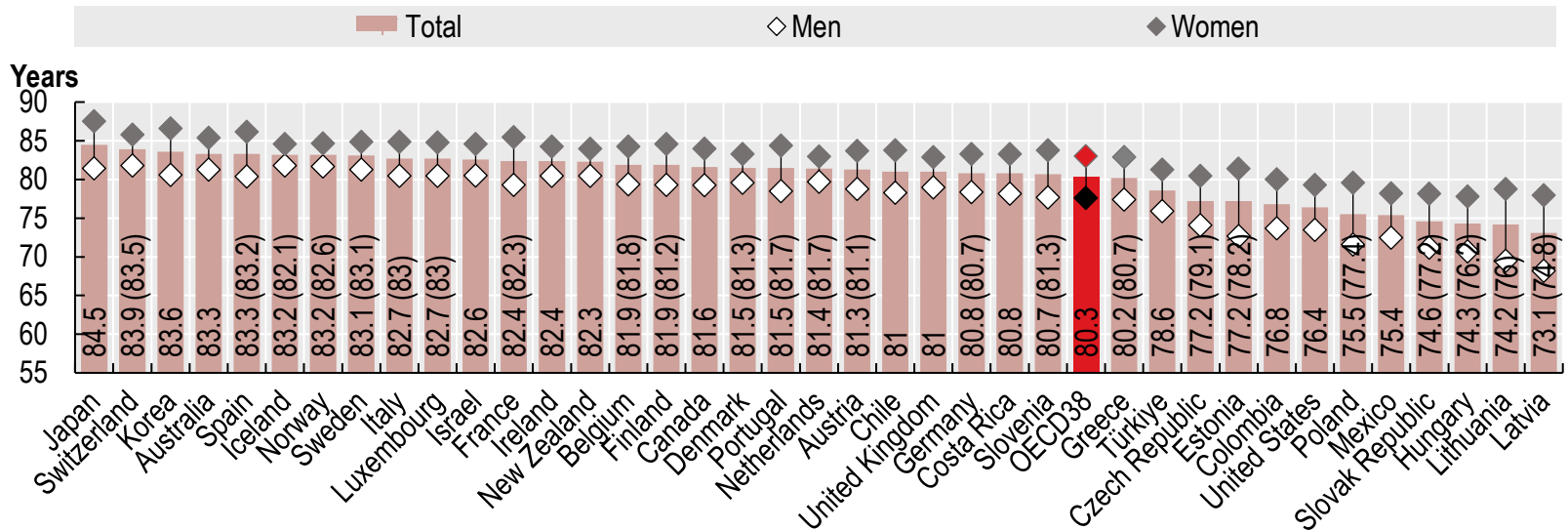


Note: 1. Public funding is calculated using spending by government schemes and social health insurance.
Source: OECD (2023). Health at a Glance.



People living longer is an important goal

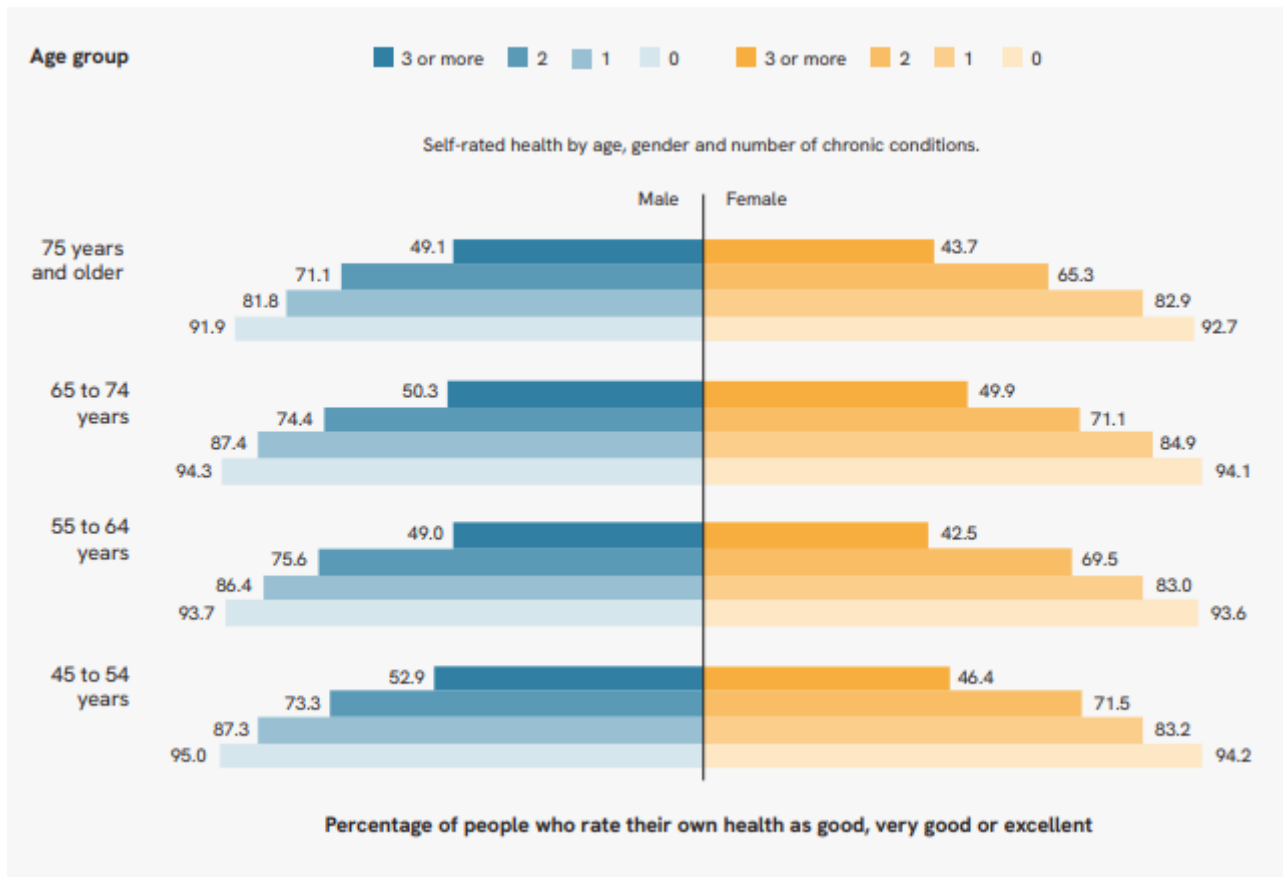
Life expectancy at birth by sex, 2021 and 2022 (or nearest year)





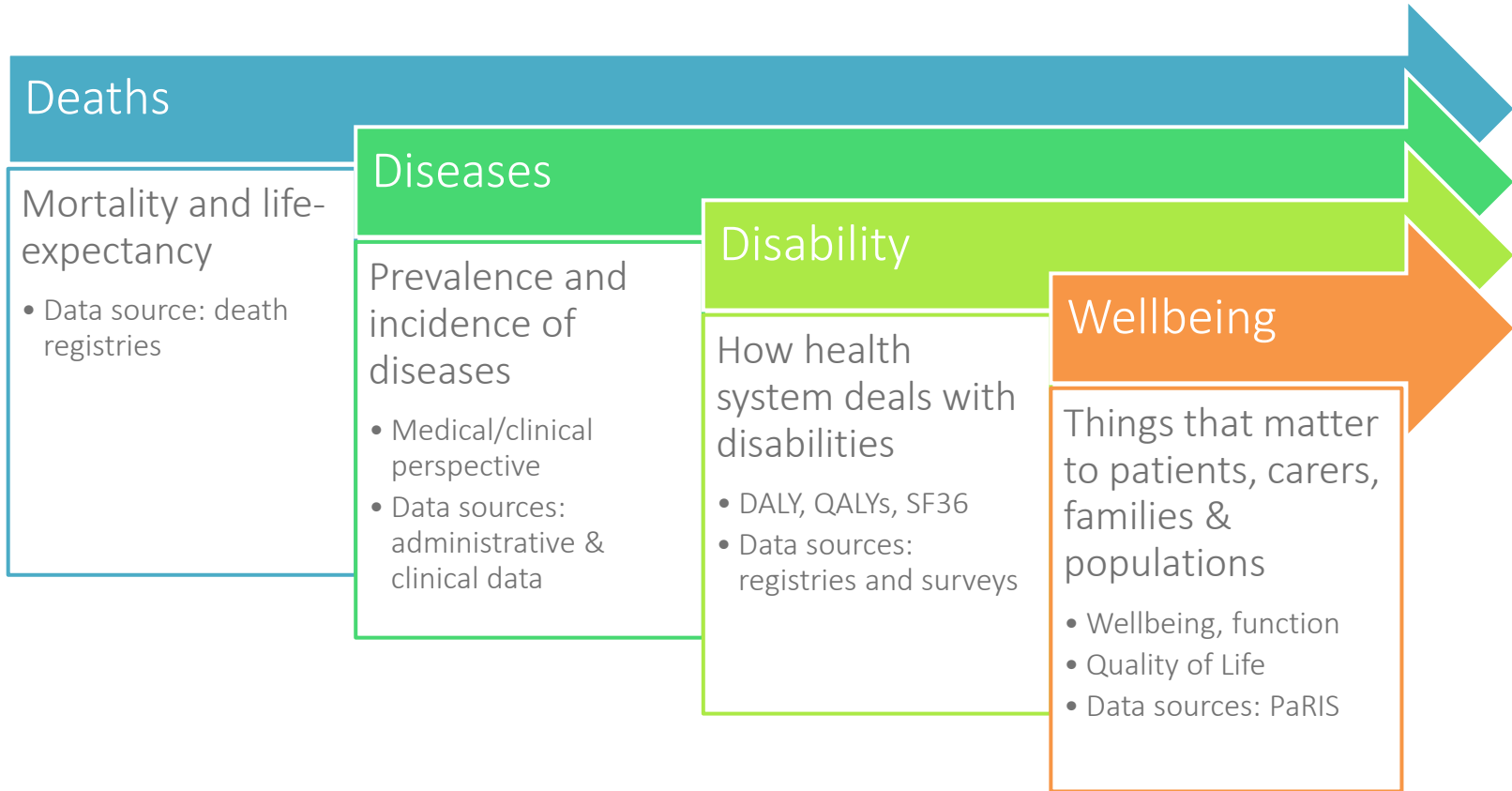
Living long and in good physical and mental health is at least as important

The impact of the number of chronic conditions on self-rated health is stronger than the effect of age





How do we measure health outcomes?





PaRIS data collection measures healthcare performance from the patients' perspective

General health

Physical health

Mental health

Social functioning

Quality of life



Quality of care

Care coordination

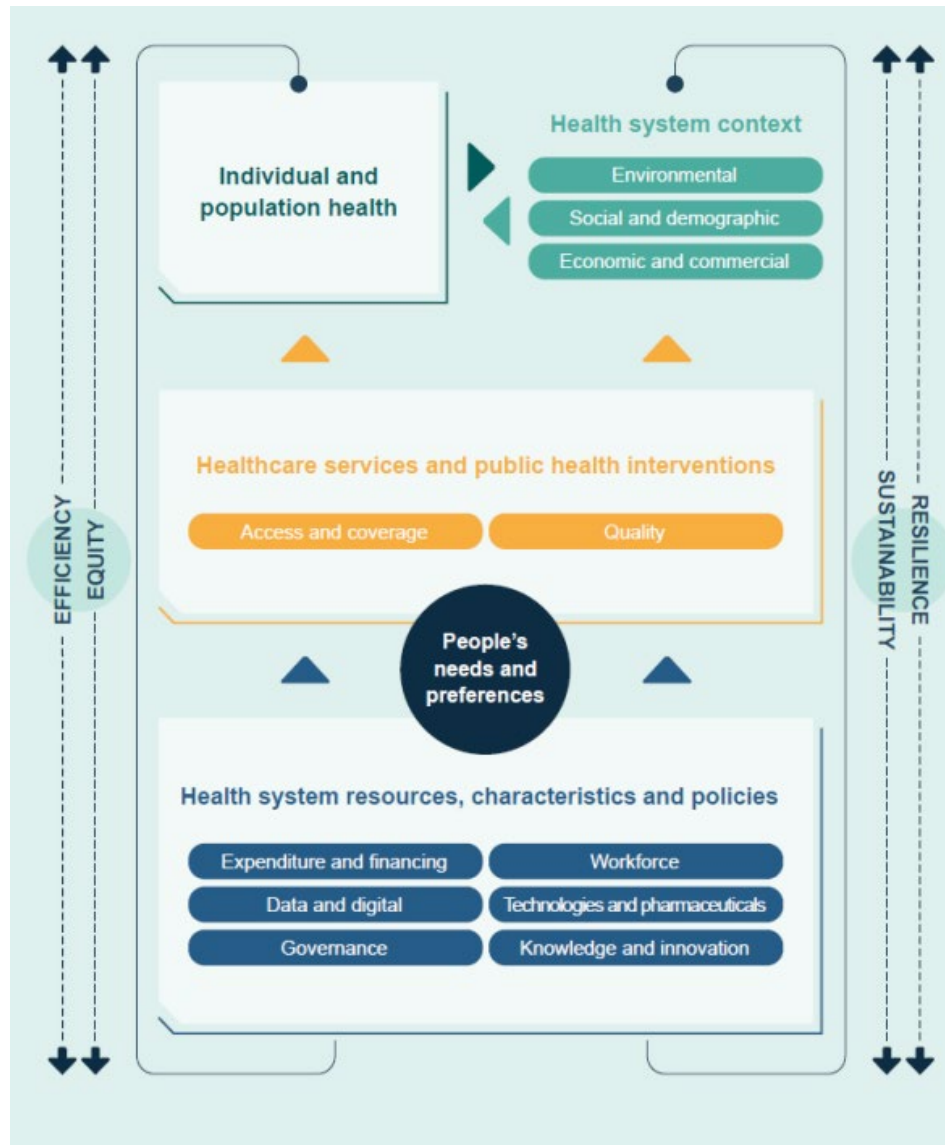
**Confidence in
managing own health**

**Trust in health
systems**

**Person-centredness
of care**



People's needs and preferences at the core of health systems performance assessment





ENSURING ACCESSIBLE ADEQUATE CARE SERVICES



Adequate services are needed to prevent and manage needs

Preventing needs (e.g. healthy lifestyles, early detection of diseases)

Integrated care, rehabilitation, reablement...



The economic case for functioning and rehabilitation



There is a small but growing body of evidence that **rehabilitation can improve physical health and be cost-effective**



A healthy population contributes to the virtuous circle of the “**economy of well-being**”



Building **further evidence** of the cost-effectiveness of rehabilitation would shed a stronger light on the importance of such services



Rehabilitation services across the OECD

What services?

Physical therapy (82%)
Occupational therapy (68%)
Speech and language therapy (68%)
Skills training for daily living (68%)
Cognitive therapy (57%)
Mental health therapy (57%)



How to access?

Referral by outpatient provider (75%)
Referral by hospital after discharge (71%)
Referral by long-term care provider (43%)
Self-referral (39%)
Friends and relatives (11%)

Rehabilitation is available in 86% of OECD countries*

Where?

Home care (64%)
Rehabilitation facility (64%)
Nursing home (61%)
Hospital (54%)
Day care (50%)



From whom?

Nurses (71%)
Physiotherapists (68%)
Doctors (64%)
Speech therapists (57%)
Nurse's assistant (50%)
Psychotherapists/psychologists (46%)
Rehabilitation assistant (36%)

*Among the 28 countries that responded to the questionnaire



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