

Health in the European Semester and in the social Open Method of Coordination

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Europe 2020 Strategy: mid-term review

- > Mid-term review public consultation held in 2014
- > Results of the public consultation published in March 2015
- Proposals to review the strategy by the end of 2015
 - → Current Europe 2020 headline targets to be adressed in the 2015 European Semester
 - Reaching current Europe 2020 headline targets can reduce health inequalities





Annual Growth Survey 2015 An integrated approach

Three main pillars for EU's economic and social policy in 2015:

- > Coordinated boost to investment
- > Renewed commitment to structural reforms
- Pursuing fiscal responsibility

STRUCTURAL REFORMS



INVESTMENT

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY



2015 CSRs

- ☐ The 2015 Country-Specific Recommendations are **more focused and streamlined**:
 - □ Address only key priority issues of macro-economic relevance
 - ☐ Reflect the degree of macroeconomic imbalances
 - ☐ Actions to be taken within 12-18 months
 - duced number of proposed CSRs
 - Rs are shorter and expressed in more generic terms





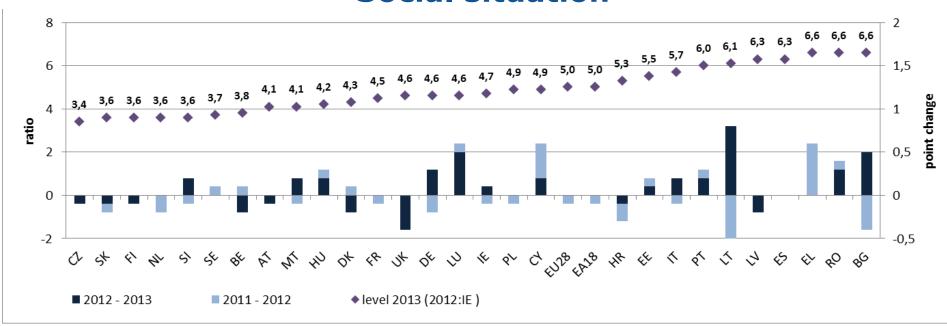
Health in Annual Growth Survey 2015

- □ underlines the necessity of simplified and better targeted social policies complemented among others by accessible health care;
- □ recognises that EU needs a **skilled health care** workforce;
- □ stresses that healthcare systems need to be reformed in order to provide quality health care through efficient structures, including eHealth;
- □ acknowledges that **digital services** in the frame of a Digital Single Market **can contribute to better health**.





Joint Employment Report 2014: Social situation



- Levels of inequality increased in many Member States
- In some Member States, people with low-income experience difficulties in access to healthcare.





Health & LTC in the European Semester

➤ Increasing number of Country Specific Recommendations issued on health and LTC from 2012 to 2014 and first reduction in 2015

European Semester	2012	2013	2014	2015
Health CSRs	5	11	16	11
LTC CSRs	2	7	8	2





Health and LTC CSRs in 2015

- ➤ Health CSRs moved down from 16 in 2014 to 11 in 2015: BG, CZ, ES, FI, HR, IE, LT, LV, RO, SI, SK.
- > LTC CSRs decreased from 8 to 2: AT (related to female employment), SI (combined with health care).
- > The following CSRs were **dropped**:
 - > Health: FR, MT, PL, PT, AT, DE
 - > LTC: AT, DE, LU, NL, IT, BG
- ➤ A **new health CSR** is proposed for **LT** (mentioning the performance of the healthcare system in relation to the shrinking working-age population).





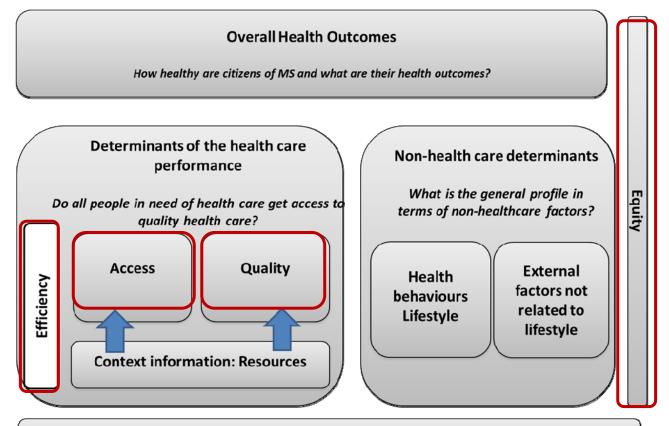
Joint Assessment Framework on Health

- ➤ Provides the Social Protection Committee with an evidence-based tool to be used in the context of the European Semester and other relevant tasks in the framework of Open Method of Coordination.
- Monitors the health systems performance with commonly agreed indicators at EU level: first step screening device to be followed by a more in-depth qualitative review
- > Specific focus on access, quality and equity
- ➤ Used for review of health indicators issue still is availability and quality of health data





JAF Health Framework



Context information: Socio-economic situation

Demographics, Poverty and social exclusion, GDP per capita, Educational status

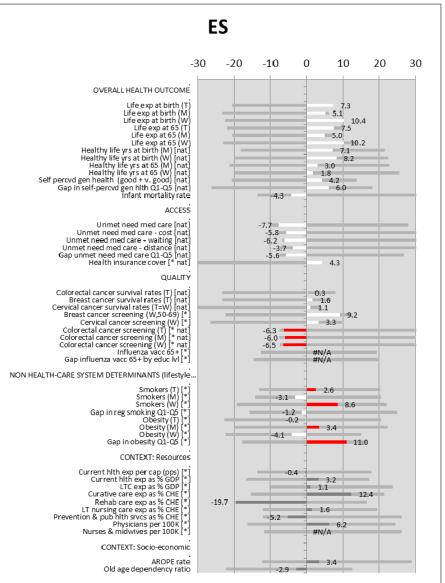




Commission

JAF Health country profile charts: an example

- white coloured bars indicate better than average results
- red coloured bars indicate worse than average results
- **light grey** background bars show min and max values of the indicator in the EU
- Contextual information on resources and socioeconomic situation are illustrated by **grey** bars.





JAF Health indicators measuring health inequalities

Example of indicators with breakdowns by age, gender, income and education:

Code	Source	I. MAIN INDICATORS
H-1	Demographic data	Life expectancy at birth (women)
	Demographic data	Life expectancy at birth (men)
	Demographic data	Life expectancy at 65 (women)
	Demographic data	Life expectancy at 65 (men)
H-4	EU-SILC	Self-perceived general health (good+very good) -
		income quintile gap (q1/q5)
A-2	EU-SILC	Self-reported unmet need for medical care - income
		quintile gap q1/q5 by reason: cost, waiting time, distance)
Q-8	EHIS	Influenza vaccination for 65+ (by educational level gap between ISCED 0-2 and 5-6)





Reinforced social OMC role in the EU governance process

Immediate actions for 2015:

- > Further develop JAF Health: work on indicators
- > Test the analytical capacity of the JAF Health tool
- > SPC thematic in-depth review on health policies
- > JAF Health to be used as a continuous guidance for data collection and indicator development
- > Review of long-term care indicators in 2015





THANK YOU!