EUPHA Pre-conference
28 November 2018, Ljubljana, Slovenia

MEASURING THE PERFORMANCE OF HEALTH SYSTEMS ACROSS EUROPEAN AND NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: SPECIAL CONTENT AND FEATURES OF OECD HEALTH DATABASE

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OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

# OECD health database allows broader comparison between European and non-European countries

Country coverage of OECD

OECD

A "small paradox": Most OECD countries are in Europe (26 out of 36)... but most of the OECD population live outside Europe (over 60%)

OECD database includes datasets on public health <u>and</u> health system performance assessment

Source: OECD, 2006; Arah et al., 2006; RIVM, 2014 (Dutch HSPA framework)
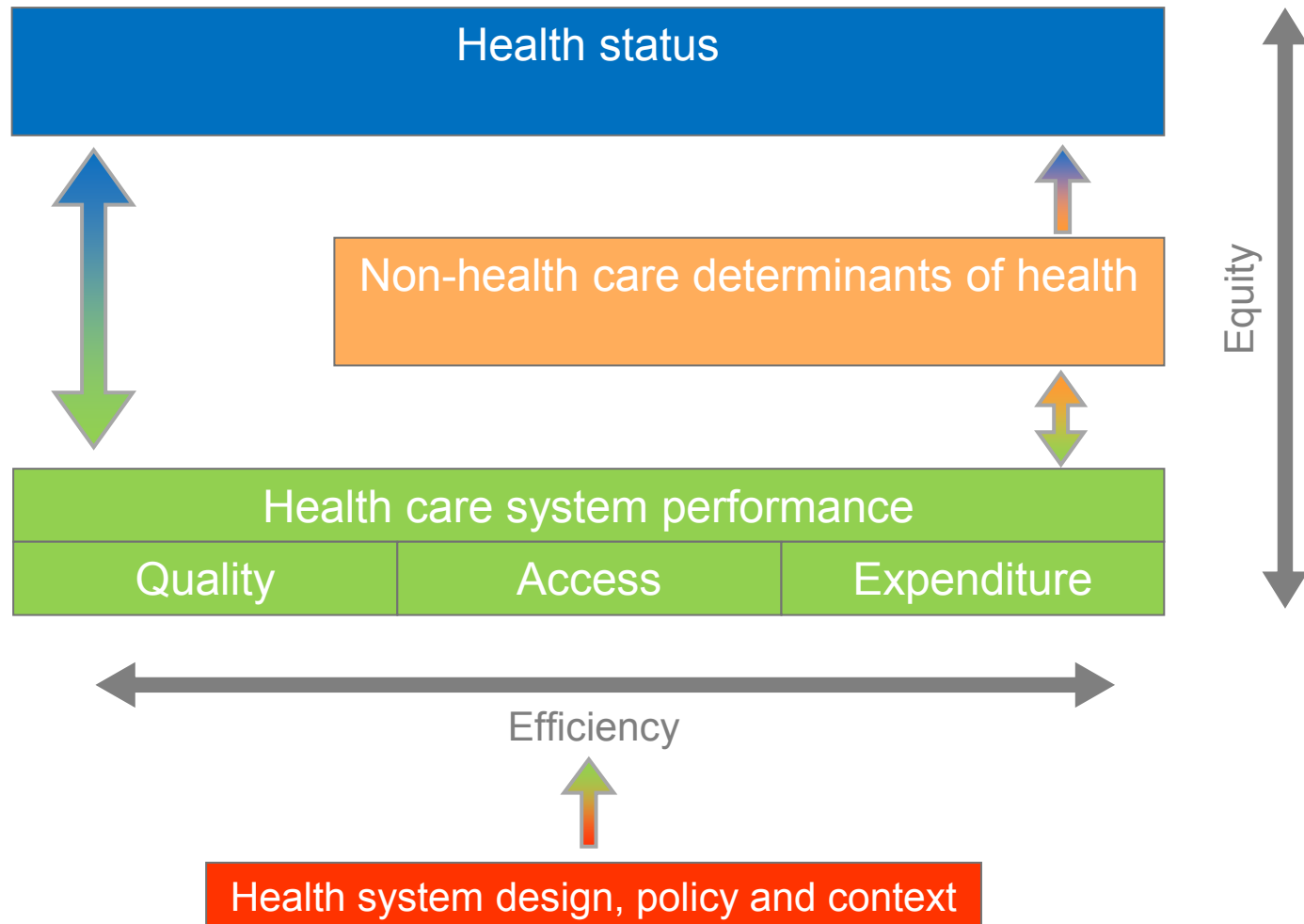
OECD database contains many of the same datasets as Eurostat and WHO-Europe databases

Health

Joint Health Accounts Questionnaire → **Health expenditure and financing**

Health Status ← Many data come from Eurostat, WHO, ECDC

Non-Medical Determinants of Health ← Some data come from Eurostat/EHIS, WHO

Joint Questionnaire on non-expenditure data {
Health Care Resources

Health Workforce Migration

Health Care Utilisation
}

But the OECD database also includes some unique datasets

Health

- Health expenditure and financing
- Health Status
- Non-Medical Determinants of Health
- Health Care Resources
- Health Workforce Migration
- Health Care Utilisation
- Health Care Quality Indicators ← **OECD HCQI data collection**
- Pharmaceutical Market
- Long-Term Care Resources and Utilisation
- Social Protection
- Demographic References
- Economic References

OECD Health Data collection

Overview of separate and joint data collections of OECD with Eurostat and WHO
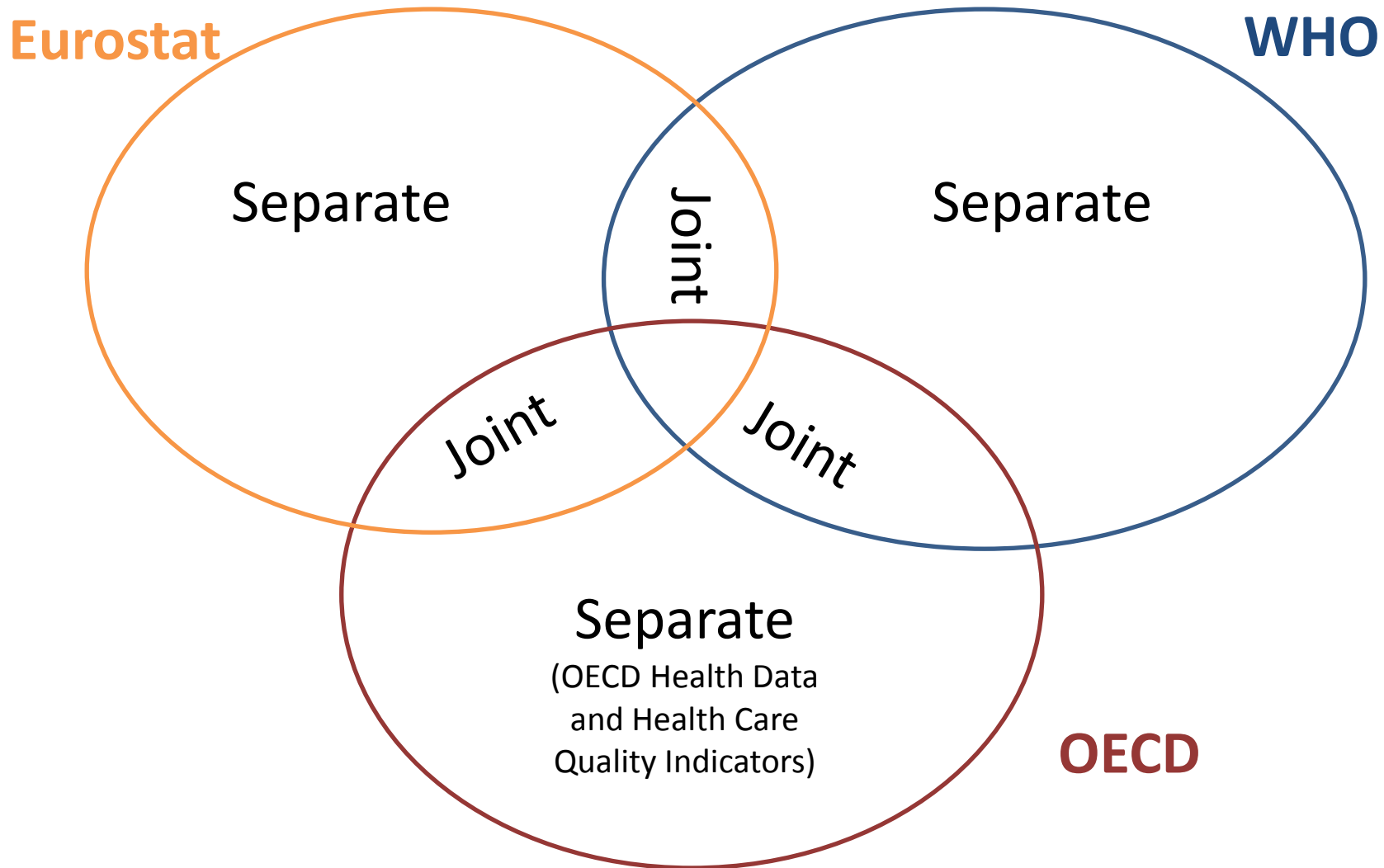
Why are there differences in the data across different international databases?

1. Data <u>collection</u>: When the data are <u>collected</u> separately by different international organisations, from different national correspondents, possibly using different sources

2. Data <u>calculation</u>: When the data are <u>calculated</u> differently:

   i. using different <u>population numbers</u> to calculate crude rates

   ii. using different <u>population structures</u> to calculate age-standardised rates

   iii. using different methods to calculate <u>averages</u> (weighted vs unweighted)

   iv. using different <u>currencies to express expenditure</u> ($$$ vs €€€) or adjustments for differences in cost-of-living (<u>PPP</u>)

3. Data <u>reporting</u> -> When data updates are not <u>reported</u> at the same time by international organisations (timing issue)

Data dissemination channels

- All datasets available in

at **http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx**

- Selected indicators also available in the OECD Data Portal

- Selected indicators also presented in *Health at a Glance: Europe* (every even year) *and Health at a Glance: OECD Indicators* (every odd year)

ACCESSING AND USING THE METADATA IN THE OECD DATABASE (AND OTHER DATABASES)

How to access metadata information in the OECD Health database?

Click on the 🛈 icon to access the related metadata information (*Definitions, Sources and Methods*) for each indicator

Flagging comparability and other data issues in the OECD Health database

➢ The database includes control codes to flag important issues related to data consistency and comparability:

B	Break in series
D	Deviation from the definition
E	Estimate/preliminary data
P	Provisional value (to be used only for t-1 data, i.e. 2017)

Non-Medical Determinants of Health ⓘ : *Body weight*

Customise ▾   Export ▾   Draw chart ▾   My Queries ▾

→ǀ Variable		→ǀ Measure	→ǀ Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Body weight ⓘ	Overweight population, self-reported ⓘ	% of total population	Austria	..	..	..	..	32.4	..	..	..
			Belgium	..	..	..	34.4	..	..	..	..
			Canada	33.2	32.8	33.2	33.9	32.9	(B) 33.1	33.4	..
			Chile	..	..	..	..	..	38.2	..	..
			Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	36.7	..	..	..
			Denmark	33.3	..	..	33.3	..	..	34.2	
			Estonia	31.7	..	29.9	..	32.5	..		
			Finland	34.1	34.1	33.5	34.2	33.8	(BD) 37.3		
			France	29.9	..	29.9	..	30.8	..		

Legend:
B Break
D Difference in methodology
E Estimated value

Methodology:
✍ **Break in time series in 2015:**
2015 onwards: A random sample of 38000 of the population aged 20 years or older. The average response rate is 54%.
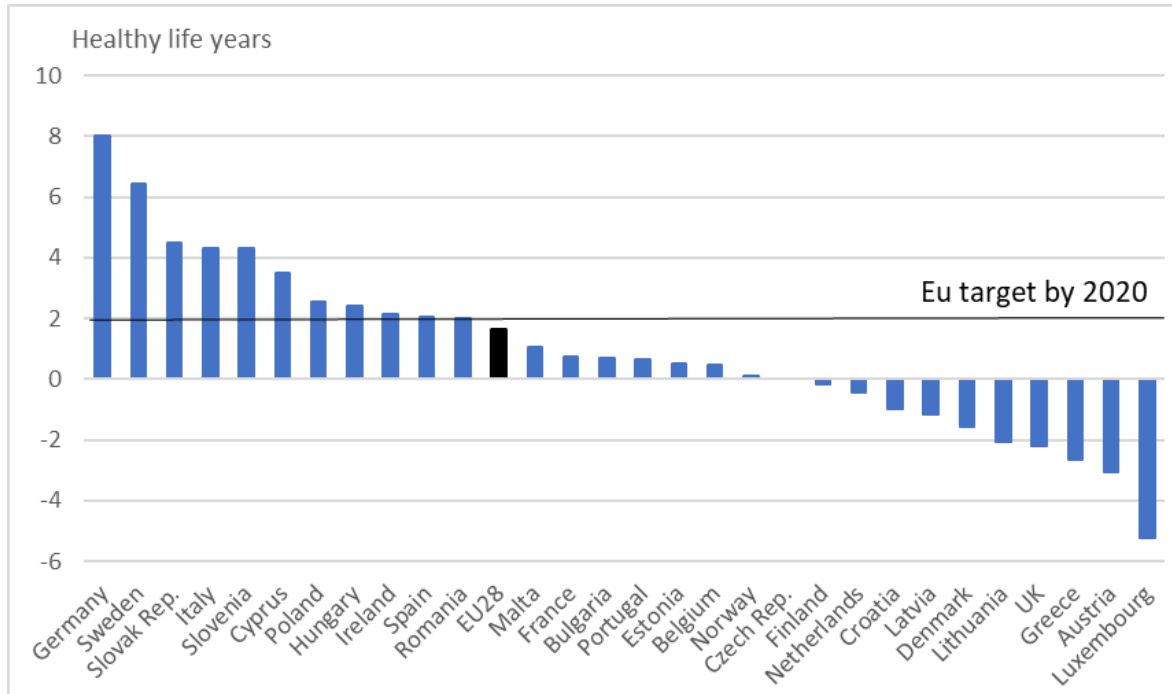1978-2014:
- Annual postal survey for a random sample of the population of Finnish adults aged 15-64 years old.
- The sample size is 5000. The average response rate was 72%.

A striking example of the need to use the metadata: Healthy life years indicator in Eurostat database

Changes in healthy life years between 2010 and 2016

In Germany, a 10-year increase in healthy life years between 2014 and 2015... because of change in question in EU-SILC

Note: The Eurostat database indicates that there are breaks in the series in Germany (2015), Sweden (2014), Italy (2016), Luxembourg (2016), ...
Source: Eurostat Database.
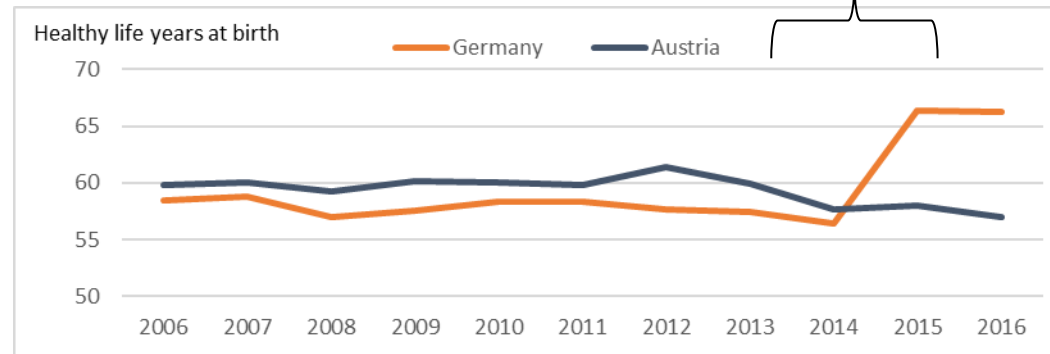
For more information

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