



Healthy, Prosperous Lives for All

The WHO European Health Equity Status Report Initiative

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6 Key challenges hindering progress

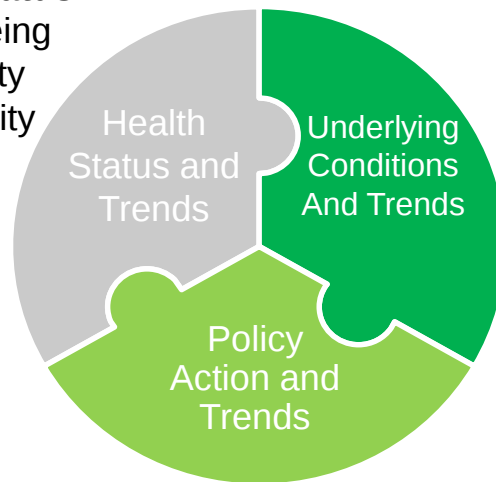
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- ❖ ITS NOT POSSIBLE !
 - ❖ WHAT POLICIES AND INVESTMENTS TO PRIORITISE
 - ❖ HOW TO DO IT?
 - ❖ HOW TO MEASURE PROGRESS
 - ❖ WHO TO INVOLVE?
 - ❖ HOW TO INFLUENCE AND SUSTAIN ACTION

The HESRi Data

- Status and trends in health inequities
- Status and trends in underlying determinants
- Relationships between health, determinants, and policy actions
- More complex analysis...

Health Status

- well-being
- mortality
- morbidity



5 Essential Conditions needed to be able to live a healthy life

1. Health Services
2. Income Security & Social Protection
3. Living Conditions
4. Social & Human Capital
5. Employment and Working Conditions

53 policies

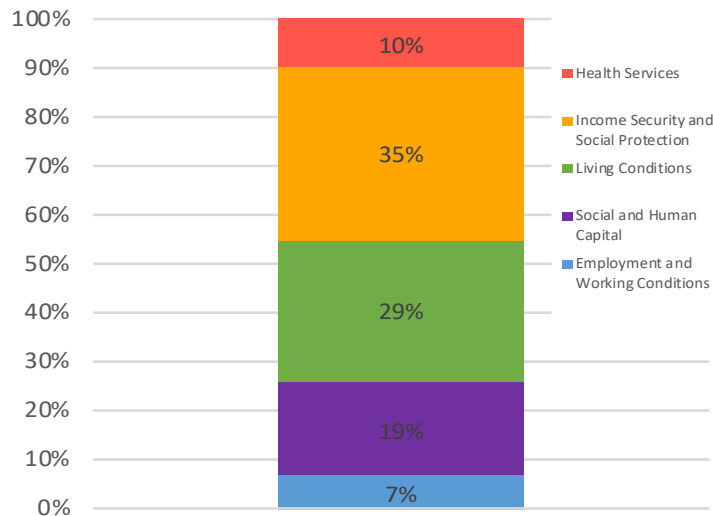
Coverage, Investment and Impact 2005-2017

Dialogue, Consultation and Testing the work of the HESRI

April	May	June	September	October	November	December	April'19	June '19	July'19
SAGE	Global Task Force Age Friendly Cities Copenhagen	Regions for Health Annual Meeting Gothenburg	Regional Committee Rome	Country Testing Hungary, Malta, Italy, Slovenia, UNK	WHO 70th Anniversary Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovak Rep.	Country Testing Wales	Small Countries San Marino	High Level EURO Conference Health Equity Ljubljana	Regions for Health Annual Meeting Aachen
									

What is holding people back from good health and a decent life?

Decomposing the gap in health status between poorest and richest income quintiles over 36 European countries



% of the gap explained by differences in 5 factors, controlling for age & gender (based on analysis of EQLS 2003-2016)

- 10%** Inequity in access to and quality of health care
- 35%** Financial Insecurity *'not being able to make ends meet'*
- 29%** Poor quality housing and underdeveloped and unsafe neighborhoods
- 19%** Lack of trust, agency and sense of belonging + poor access and quality of education
- 7%** Lack of decent work and poor working conditions

Using HESRi data to advocate for stronger policy commitment

- Reducing TB requires action on poverty and the associated social and structural factors that contribute to inequities in diagnosis and treatment



OPPs increased in 60% of countries



Social Protection expenditure decreased by 50%



53% countries disinvested in housing and neighborhood facilities.



50% of all new jobs created since 2008 are 'insecure' and 80% of these are occupied by lowest income quintiles

Health care, food, fuel, safe and affordable housing, income & social support

Using HESRi Data to support MOH in advocacy for health equity impact of government policies

Mental Health is a top EURO Public Health Priority for all countries

- One European in six experience mental health problems, and this comes at a cost.
- Bottom 20% income quintiles 2x higher rates of mental ill health
- On average, mental illness costs EU countries more than 4% of GDP
- Direct and indirect effects **costs Europe 600 billion euro**



Reduction in income inequality through taxation benefited bottom 10%



Changes to SP policy increased delay to receiving financial support to bottom 20%

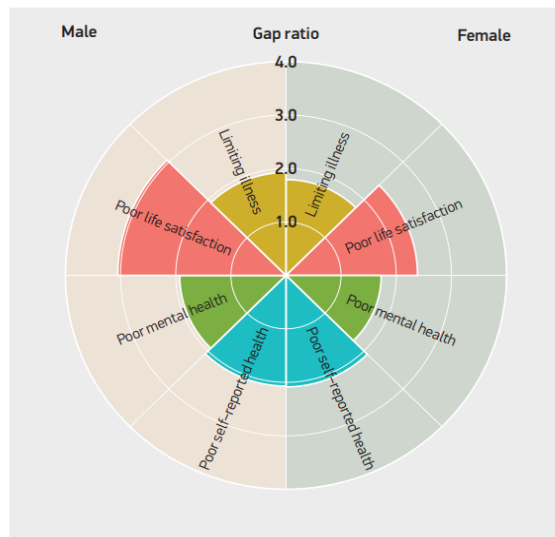


Increase in insecure employment bottom 20% most affected



Reduced investment in community amenities & community based organizations. Most underdeveloped areas adversely affected.

Inequities in the quality of years of life lived in good health



Source: authors' own compilation based on the Health Equity Dataset.



- 1.5 x higher poor mental health
- 2.5 x higher poor life satisfaction
- 2x higher illness limiting daily life

Gap increased in + 33% of countries in last 10yrs



- 2 x higher poor mental health
- 3 x higher poor life satisfaction
- 2 x higher illness limiting daily life

Gap increased in 20% of countries in last 10yrs

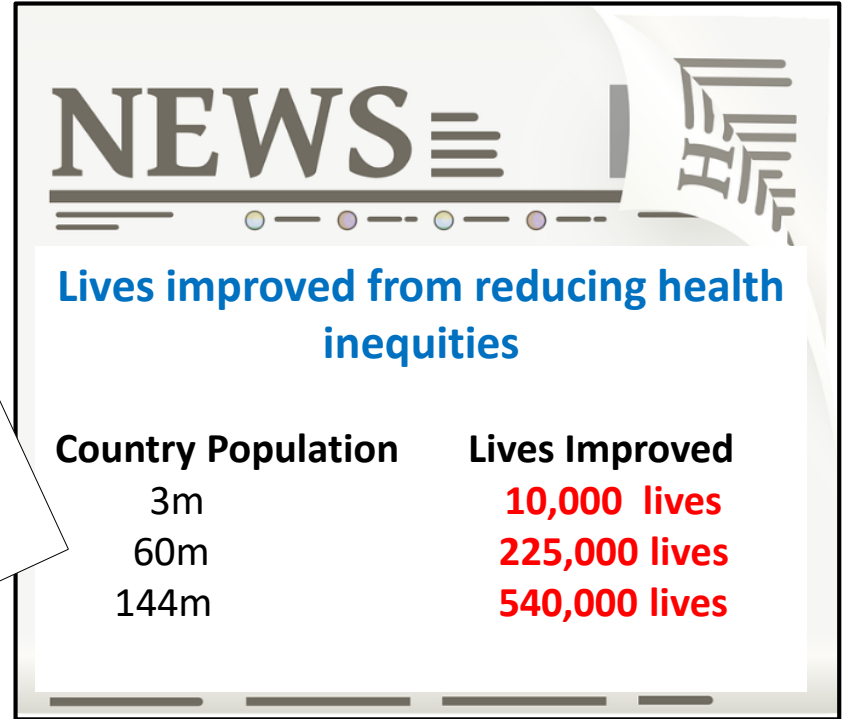
Reducing Inequities is achievable with visible results in 4 years

Reduce by 1% point

- ✓ Unemployment
- ✓ Paying out of pocket for health care
- ✓ Income Inequality (Gini)

0.1 % GDP investment

- ✓ Social Protection Expenditure
- ✓ Labour Market Policies
- ✓ Housing & Community Amenities

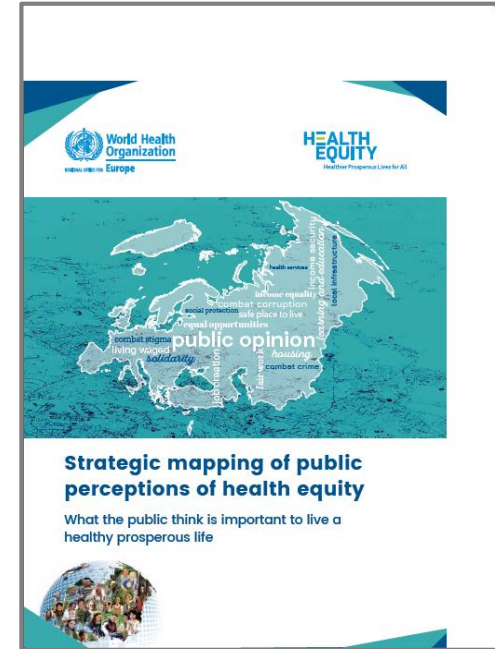


Reducing Inequities is a good investment

- A 50% reduction in gaps in life expectancy would provide monetized benefits to countries ranging from 0.3% to 4.3% of GDP
- Equivalent to \$60bn in a country of 60m in central Europe.

Reducing Inequities has strong public support !

- Opinion polls show having good health is the most important factor for getting ahead in life
- The public are concerned about growing inequities.
- The more unequal a society, the greater the rates of crime and civil unrest. Both haves and have-nots suffer from living in a society marked by high levels of inequality
- High levels of inequality skew future social outcomes and affect the democratic process, and violates our sense of fairness.
- In more equals societies everyone benefits even those at the top have better health and quality of life.





Better health for Europe

more equitable and sustainable



World Health
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Europe**



Organisation
mondiale de la Santé

BUREAU RÉGIONAL DE L' **Europe**



Weltgesundheitsorganisation

REGIONALBÜRO FÜR **Europa**



Всемирная организация
здравоохранения

Европейское региональное бюро



The infographic features a teal background with white clouds. In the center, a table compares life expectancy and gaps within the WHO European Region. To the left, a group of diverse people, including a man in a wheelchair, stands on a blue platform. To the right, a group of five people in business attire stands on a higher blue platform. In the background, a city skyline is visible. A large blue sign at the bottom center reads 'THE HEALTH GAP'.

	Average life expectancy within countries in the WHO European Region	Gaps in life expectancy within countries in the WHO European Region
Women	82.0 years	2.3 – 7.4 years
Men	76.2 years	3.4 – 15.5 years

"THE HEALTH GAP"

Left unchecked, inequities in health accumulate throughout life

	Childhood	Working years	Later life
Women	6	19	22
Men	5	17	22



Early years: 0-16



Young adults: 16-24



Working age: 24-64



Later life: 65+

Solutions

- **Invest** in the *essential conditions* needed to be able to live a healthy life
- **Implement** progressive universal policies
- **Incentivize** growth & development that equalizes health & life chances

