



Ministerie van Volksgezondheid,
Welzijn en Sport

Fundamental reform of Dutch LTC?

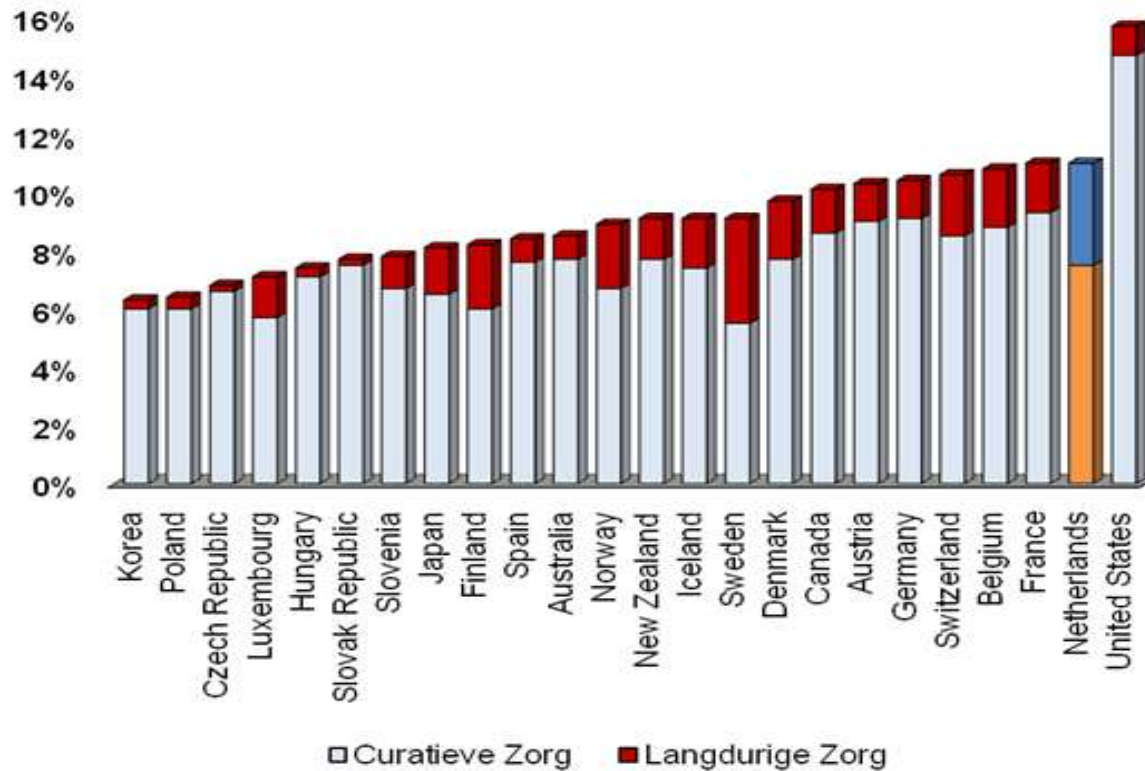
Dr. Patrick Jeurissen

september 6th 2012



A very large longterm care (% GDP 2007)

Zorguitgaven als percentage van het BBP in 2007
(Curatieve en langdurige zorg)





Short typology of the fundamentals of Dutch LTC

- ❑ Probably the oldest fully funded LTC system around (1967)
- ❑ A strong focus on inpatient care
- ❑ Social insurance scheme, but strongly embedded in administrative procedures
- ❑ Entirely non-profit (inpatient side)
- ❑ Income related co-payments induces a small LTC sector for the well-off
- ❑ Hardly any risk for 'insurers' and providers
- ❑ Trade-offs with other parts of the welfare state exists (soft boundaries)



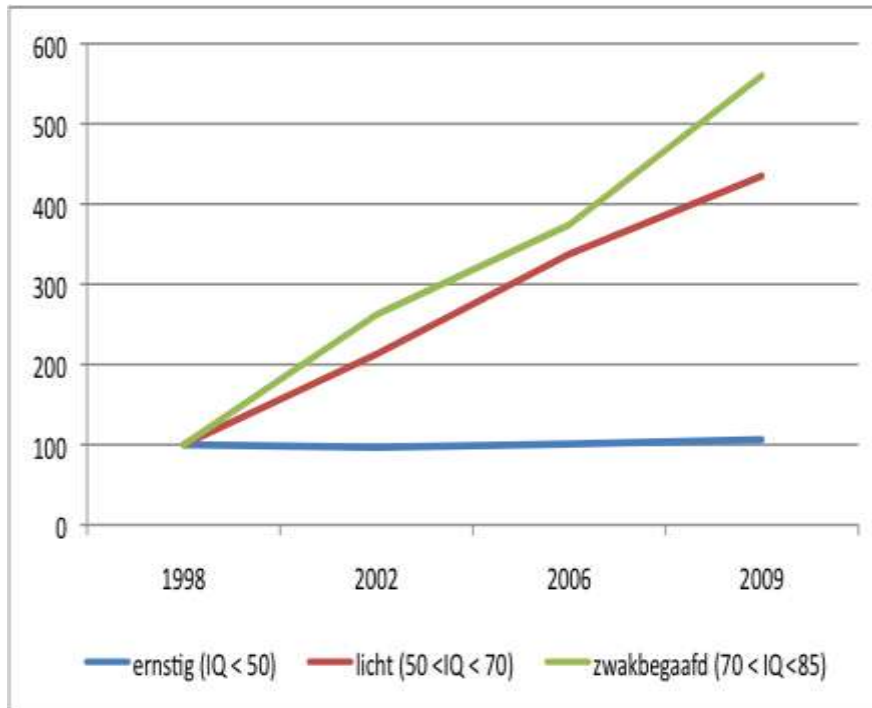
Pressures for change

- ❑ Rapid increase of real costs
- ❑ Life expectancy at 65, still not that good
- ❑ Camel nose effects (strong underlying expansionary logic built in the system)
- ❑ Case mixes and intensity of care decreasing
- ❑ Austerity reaches health (upcoming elections)
- ❑ Few new impulses expected in exchange of policy ideas
- ❑ Pressures for change have finally reached the political level

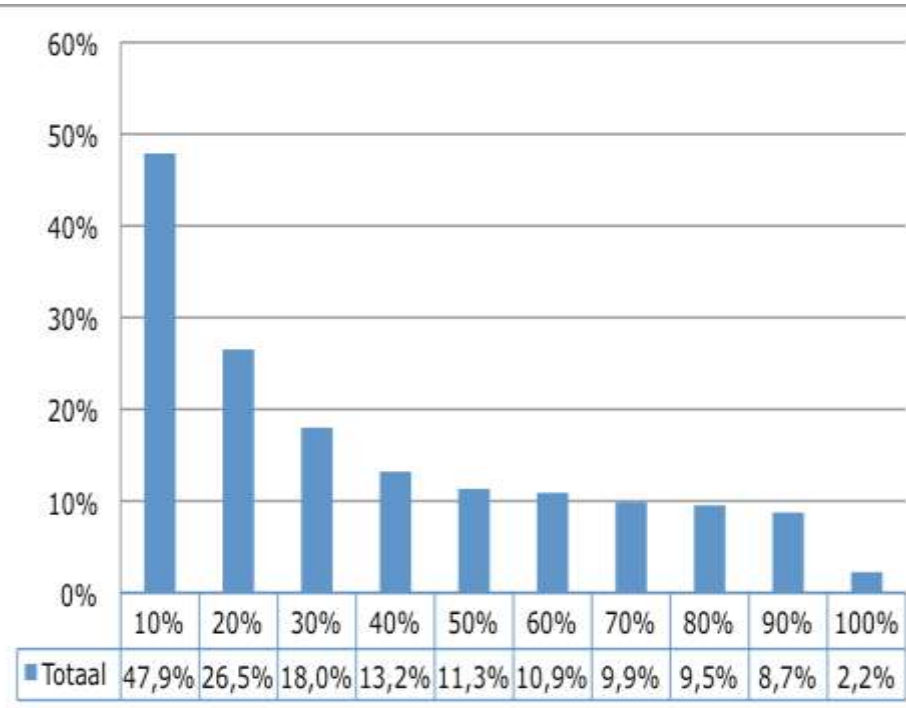


Changing case mixes (1)

Case-mix mentally disabled (IQ levels)



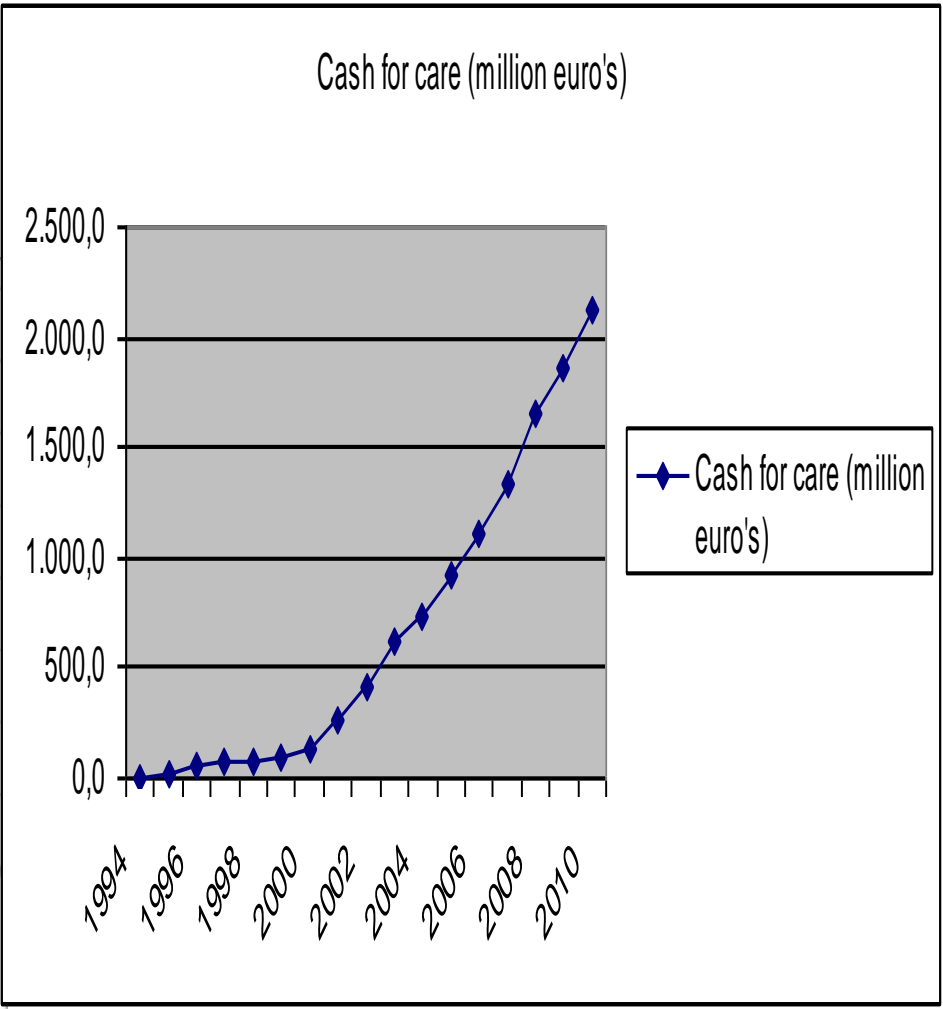
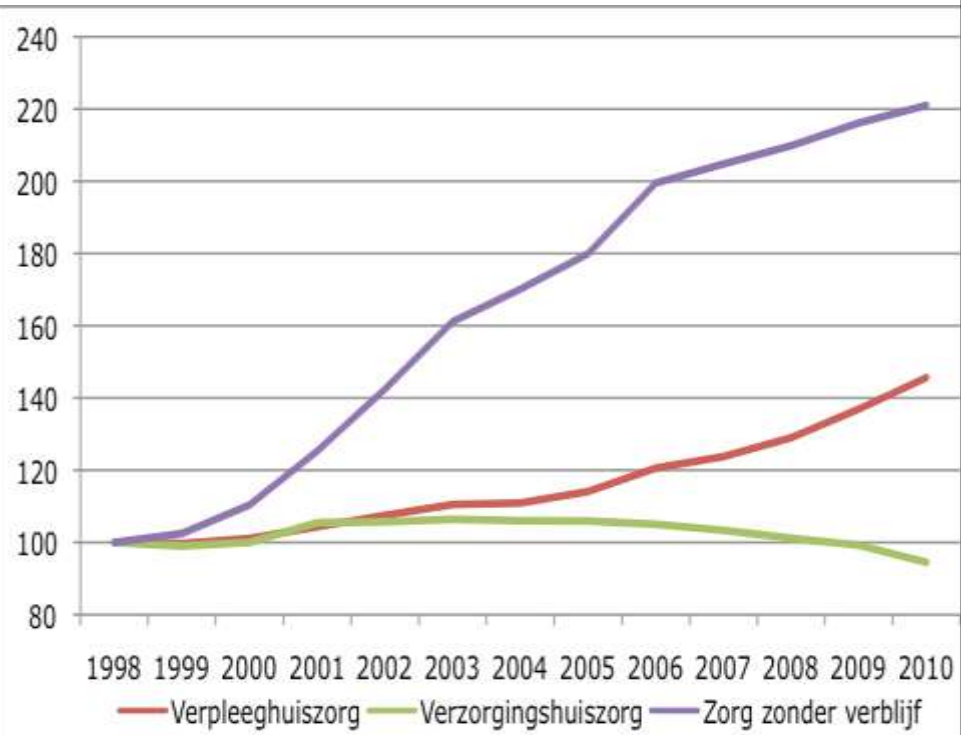
Much more rapid costs increases among cheaper patients (acute care)





Changing case mixes (2)

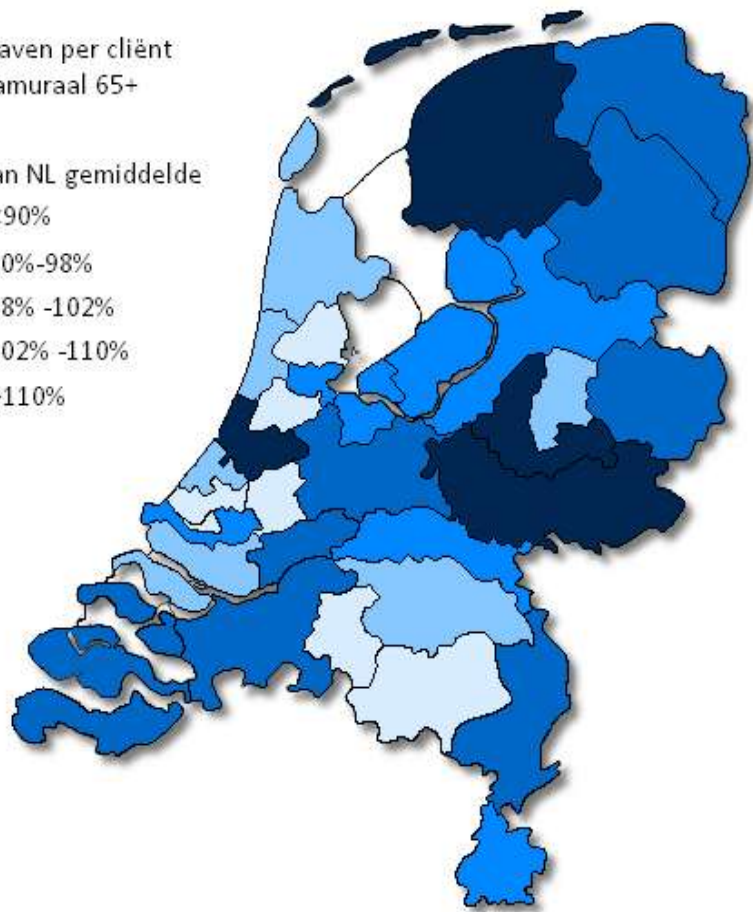
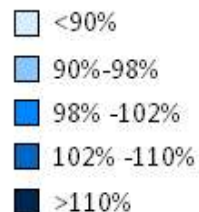
Growth in volumes:
in/outpatient(index1998=100)



Case adjusted variety in longterm care costs higher in outpatient care

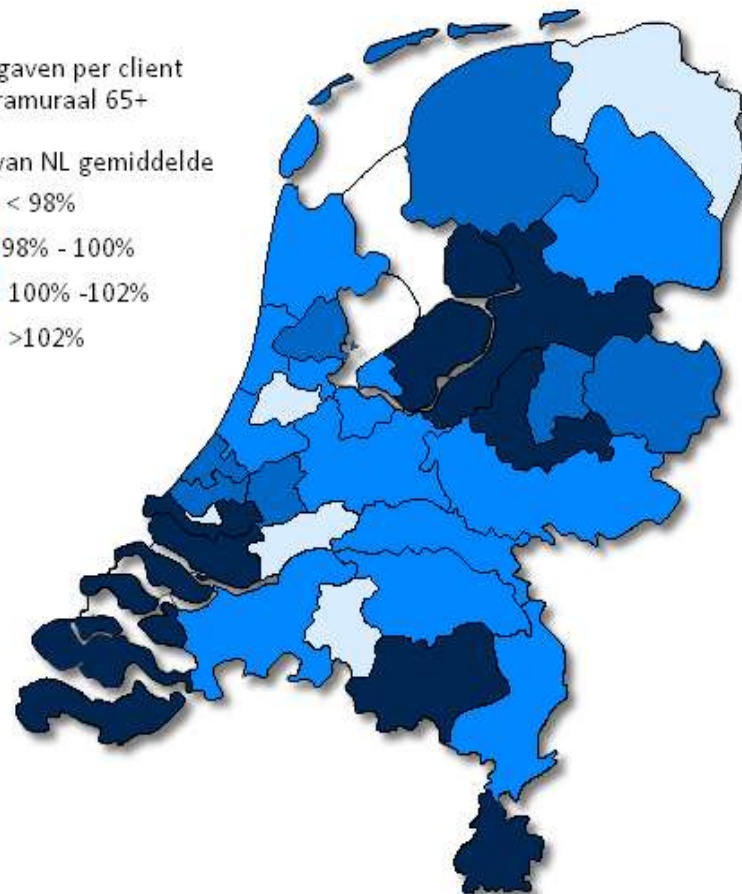
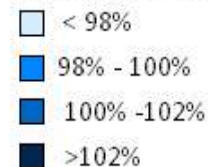
Uitgaven per cliënt
extramuraal 65+

% van NL gemiddelde












Uitgaven per cliënt
intramuraal 65+

% van NL gemiddelde



Election time: tighter budgets

Partij	AWBZ	ZVW	Totaal
	-5,9	-2,6	-8,5
	-3,3	-2,0	-5,3
	-3,0	-1,9	-4,9
	-2,8	-1,9	-4,7
	-3,0	-1,5	-4,5
	-3,4	-0,5	-3,9
	-0,7	-1,1	-1,8
	-0,9	-0,3	-1,2
	-0,8	0,2	-0,7



Where can LTC go?: two alternative models

Acute care (Zvw)	Social assistance (Wmo)
managed competition	single payer municipality
soft budget constraints	hard budget constraints
reducing overhead expenses	reducing total costs (wages)
strong entitlement rights	weaker entitlement rights (compensation)
initially less risk / less solvency	more financial risk
innovation focus on quality/responsiveness	innovation focus on cost reduction
empirics: acute mental health (+10%)	Empirics: housekeeping (-20%)



Is a major transformation finally coming?

- ❑ Constituencies managed competition LTC: insurers, providers, professionals, patients, right-wing parties
- ❑ Technical requirements not fulfilled (risk adjustment)
- ❑ Fiscal expenses better taken care of in a system with hard constraints
- ❑ Currently
 - Taskforce of civil servants pleaded for more devolvment to municipalities;
 - CPB: managed competition adds € 0.5 billion to public bill
- ❑ Now: very broad political support for more devolvment.



KiK: in grote stappen snel thuis?

Grote groep komt uit op een bedrag rond de 5 miljard, behalve SP, GL en PVV

3 miljard AWBZ

- Niet doorgaan UAZ levert 0,5 miljard op
- Korten of afschaffen aanspraak begeleiding 0,3 tot 2,6 miljard
- Verhogen norm persoonlijke verzorging 0,3 tot 0,6 miljard
- Afschaffen compensatiebeginsel binnen de AWBZ voor alle zorg: 1 miljard
- Verhogen eigen bijdrage

2 miljard Zvw

- Extra korting van 0,5% door invoering TF maatregelen incl. MBI: 1 miljard
- Stringent pakketbeheer TF: 0,3 miljard
- Beperken zorgtoeslag: 1 miljard



Zorg op de juiste plek, care

