

# AGEING as MAIN DRIVER of HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES



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## Background

- Age structure of the EU population is projected to change in the upcoming decades
- Population ageing may entail additional MS's public expenditure and extra pressure on health care systems

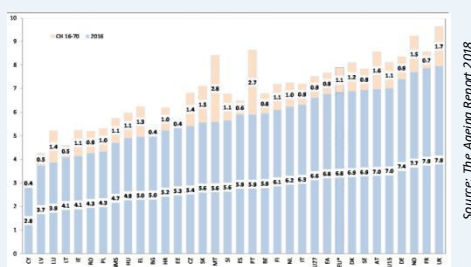
## Material & Methods

- AWG- EPC has defined within *The Ageing Report 2018* methodologies (with included demographic and non-demographic variables) for macroeconomic assumptions and age-related expenditure projection for each EU's MS

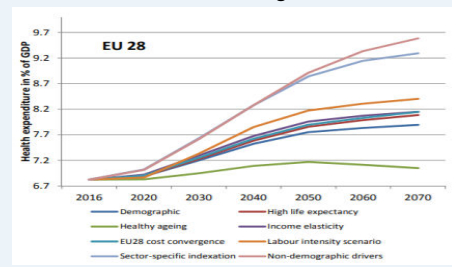
## Results

- Twelve defined methodologies, with demographic variables in focus, show the increase of public spending on health care and the effect on sustainability of public finances from 2016 to 2070
- Ageing is one of the challenges of fiscal sustainability because of asymmetrically allocated costs while people are getting older
- The projections show that expenditure may grow to 7.9 % of GDP in 2070 if only ageing is included – and to higher levels when other (non)demographic factors are accounted
- Growing public health care expenditure impacts long-term sustainability of overall MS's economy

Projected increase in public expenditure on health care due to demographic change over 2016-2070, as % of GDP



Overview of the projection results based on defined methodologies



## Conclusion

- Aging and demographic changes are highly influential factors of health care expenditures growth and health systems finances
- But they should always be analysed in conjunction with other supply and demand health care factors such as overall economic growth, new technologies, the organisation and financing of the health care system, etc.
- Aligning the health care needs of the population with limited financial resources, costs of ageing should be high on the policy makers agenda