

Affordable, quality health care. For everyone.

The Commonwealth Fund 2014 International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults in Eleven Countries

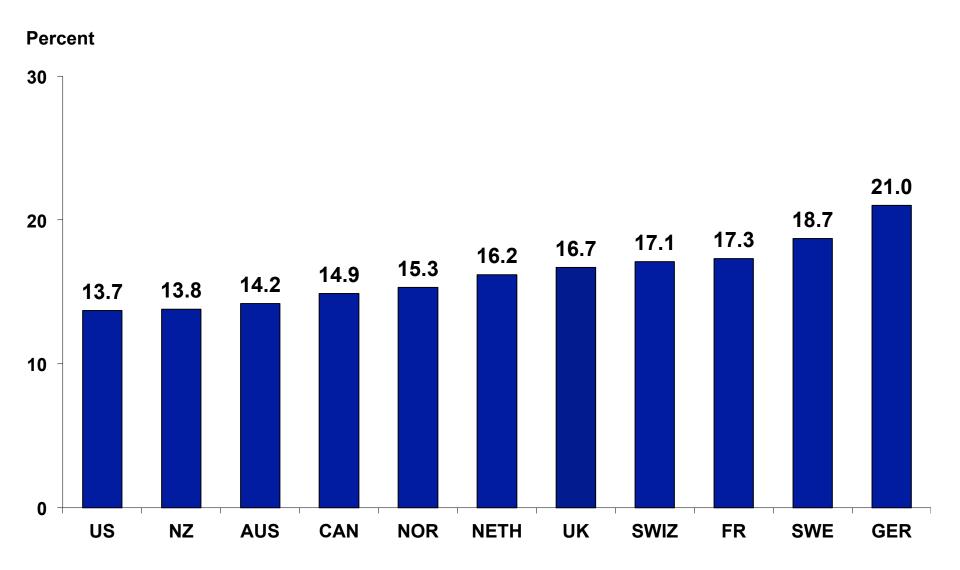
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The Commonwealth Fund

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- Survey of adults age 65 or older in eleven countries.
- Survey in the field March through May 2014.
- Conducted by SSRS and country contractors (by landline and cell phone).
- Sample Sizes: Australia (1,670), Canada (3,147), France (860), Germany (547),
 Netherlands (582), New Zealand (379), Norway (651), Sweden (5,000),
 Switzerland (1,084), United Kingdom (581), United States (1,116).
- Presentation topics:
 - access to care and wait times
 - care coordination
 - transitional care after hospital discharge
 - management of chronic conditions
 - caregiver burden
 - health promotion
 - end-of-life care planning



Percent of Population Age 65 or Older, 2012

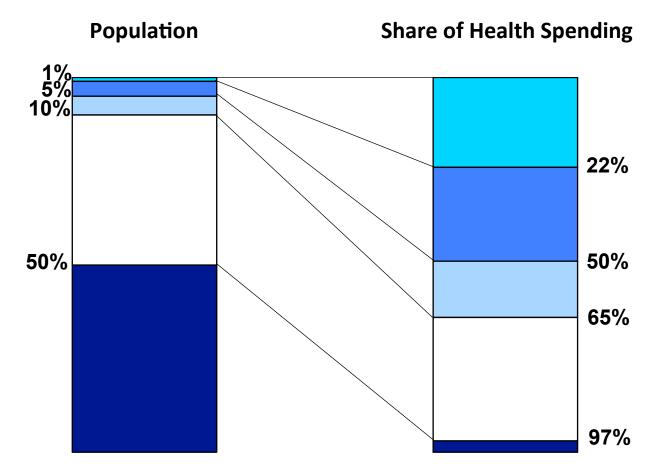




Source: OECD Health Data 2014.

Health Care Costs Concentrated in Sick Few— Sickest 10 Percent Account for 65 Percent of Expenses

Distribution of health expenditures for the U.S. population, by magnitude of expenditure, 2009

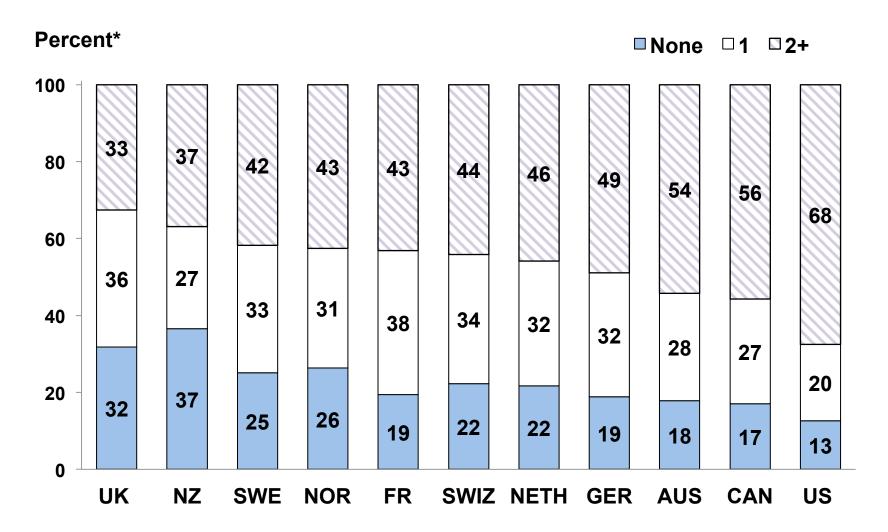




Health and Health Care Utilization



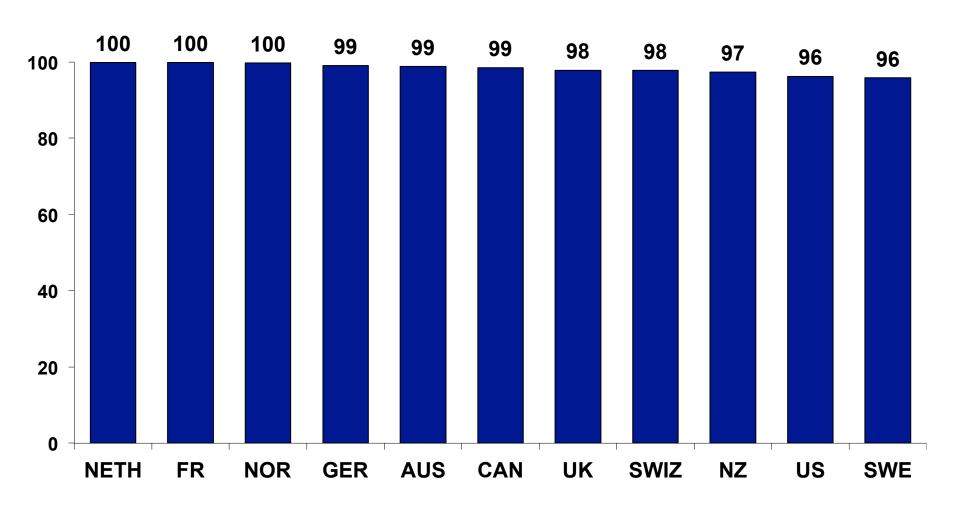
Number of Chronic Conditions, Among Adults Age 65 or Older



^{*} Reported having hypertension or high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, lung problems, mental health problems, cancer, and/or joint pain/arthritis.



Had a Regular Doctor or Place of Care, Among Adults Age 65 or Older



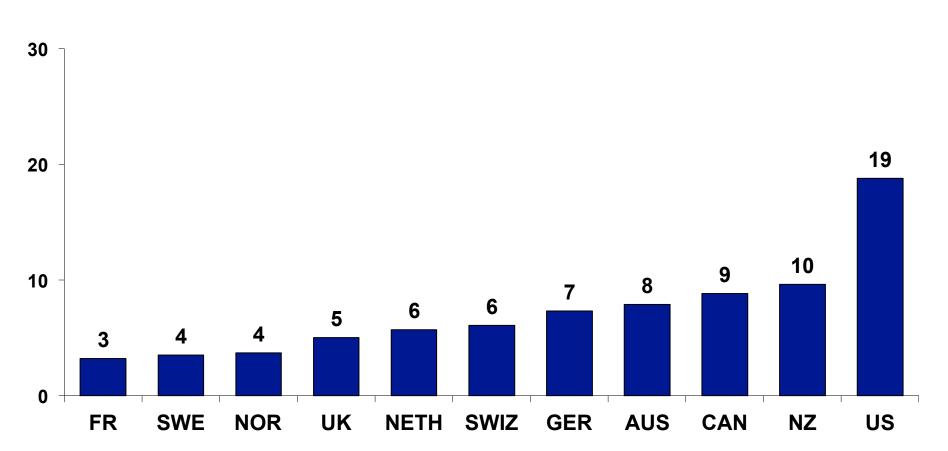


Financial Barriers to Care



Cost-Related Access Problems in the Past Year, Among Adults Age 65 or Older





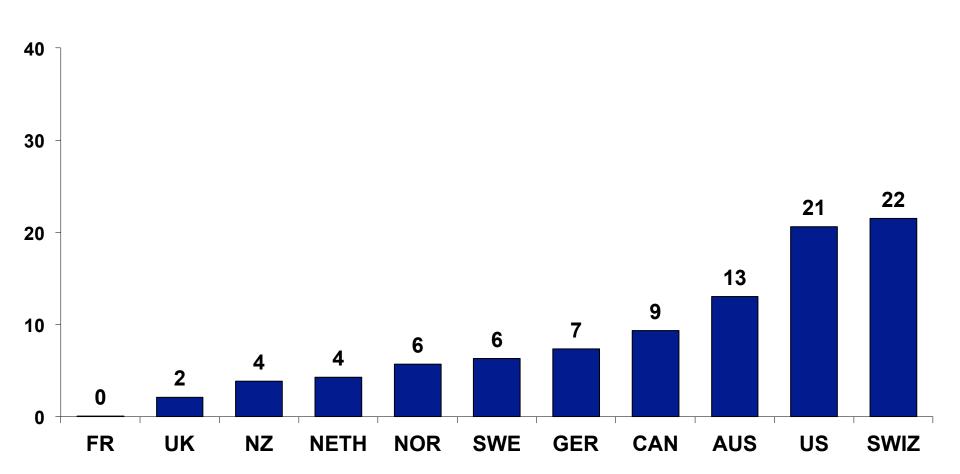
^{*} Had a medical problem but did not visit doctor, skipped medical test or treatment recommended by doctor, and/or did not fill prescription or skipped doses because of the cost.

Source: 2014 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults in Eleven Countries.



Spent \$2,000 or More Out-of-Pocket in the Past Year, Among Adults Age 65 or Older





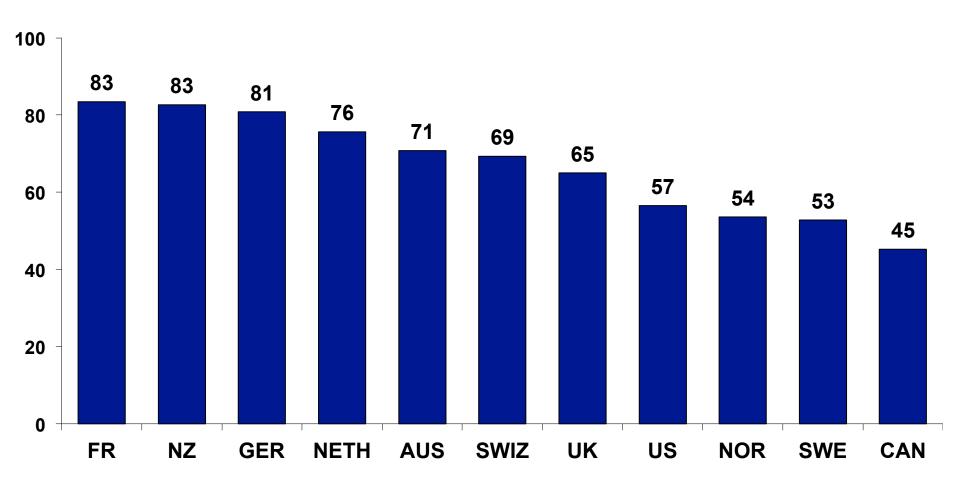


Access to Care



Could Get Same- or Next-Day Appointment with Doctor or Nurse When Sick or Needed Care, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

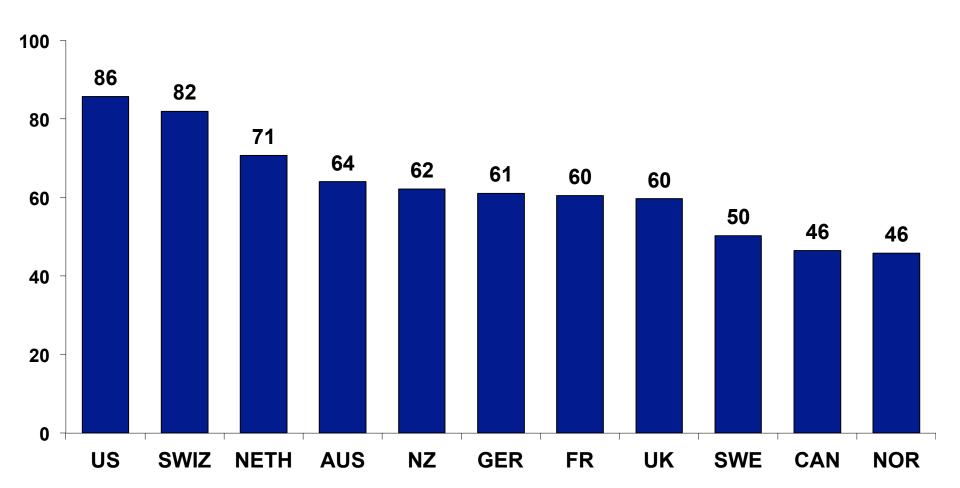
Percent





Waited Less Than Four Weeks for Specialist Appointment, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

Percent*



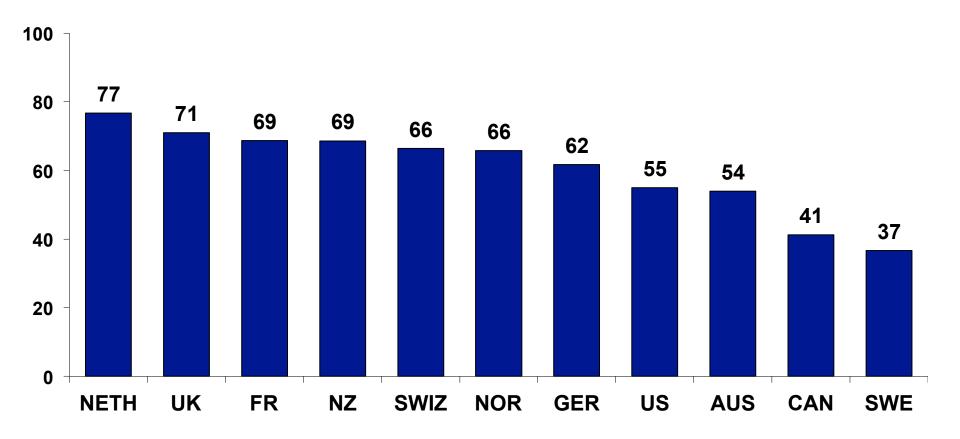
^{*} Base: Saw/Needed to see a specialist in the past two years.

Source: 2014 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults in Eleven Countries.



Access to After-Hours Care, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

Percent who said it was somewhat or very easy to get after-hours care without going to the emergency department*



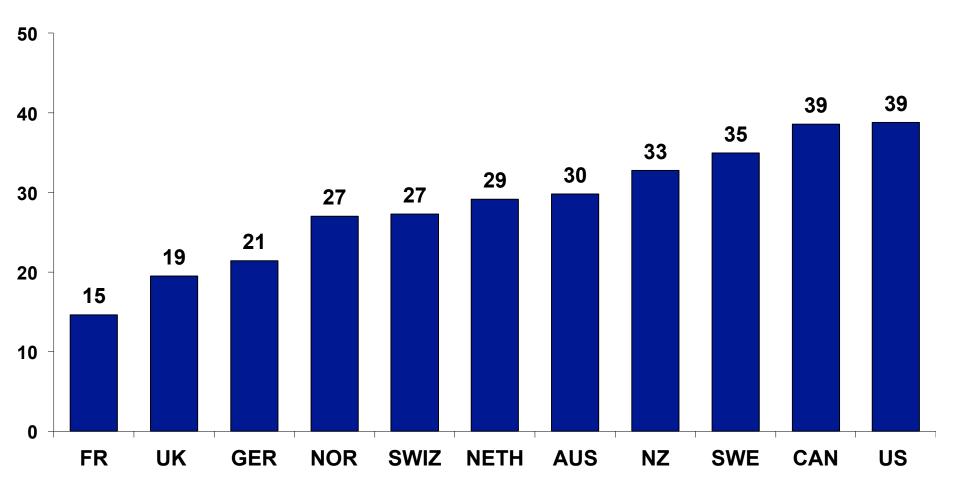
Source: 2012 and 2014 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Surveys.



^{*} Base: Needed after-hours care.

Emergency Department Use in the Past Two Years, Among Adults Age 65 or Older







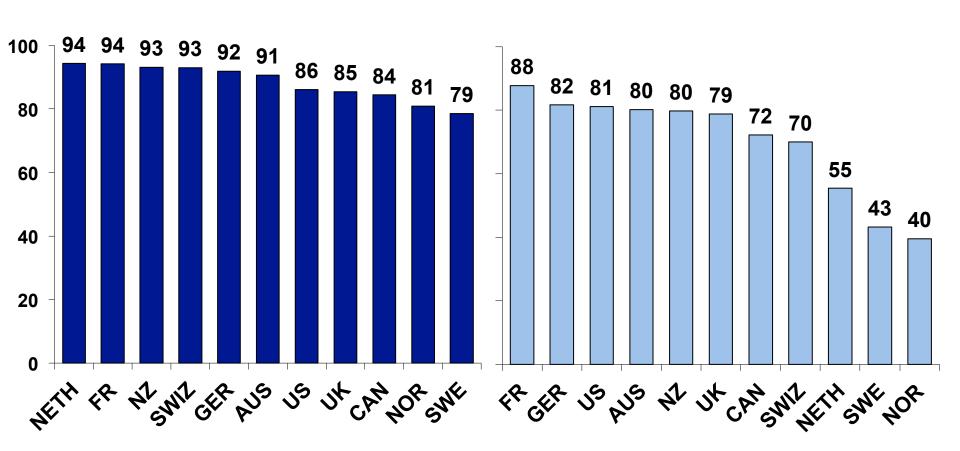
Doctor—Patient Relationship and Health Promotion



Doctor-Patient Relationship, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

Percent who reported regular doctor always/often:

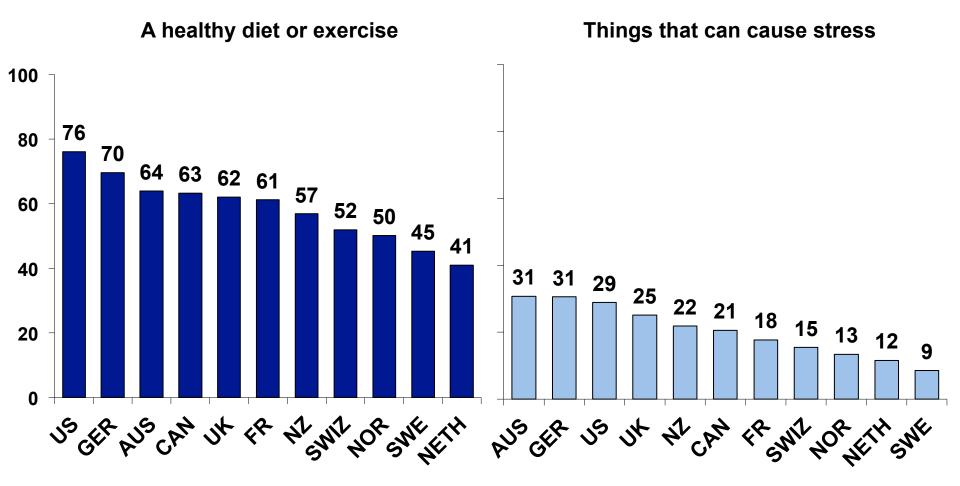






Reported That a Health Professional Counseled Them About Diet, Exercise, and Stress in the Past Two Years, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

Percent reporting a health care professional talked to them about:



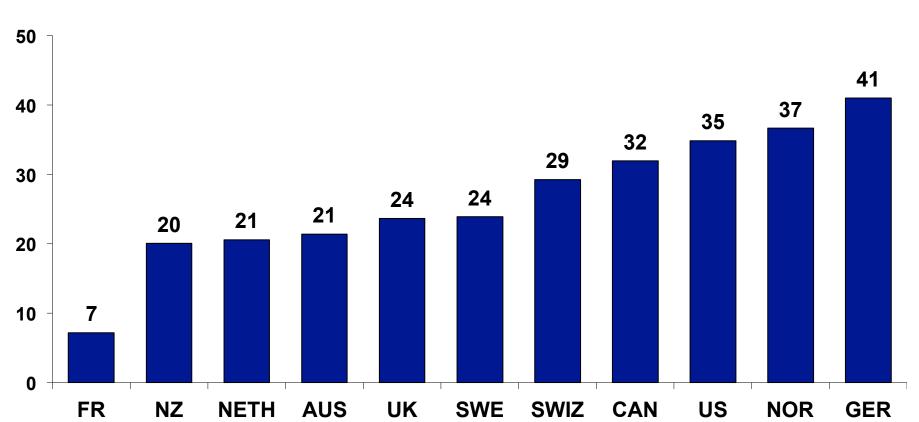


Care Coordination and Safety



Experienced a Coordination Problem in the Past Two Years, Among Adults Age 65 or Older



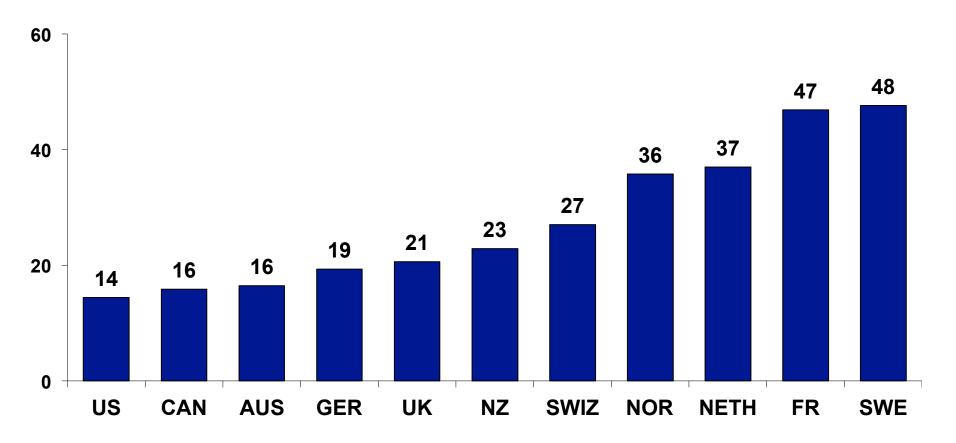




^{*} Test results/records not available at appointment or duplicate tests ordered; received conflicting information from different doctors; and/or specialist lacked medical history or regular doctor was not informed about specialist care.

Review of Prescription Medications in the Past Year, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

Percent taking four or more prescription medications regularly who reported a health professional did <u>not</u> review their prescriptions

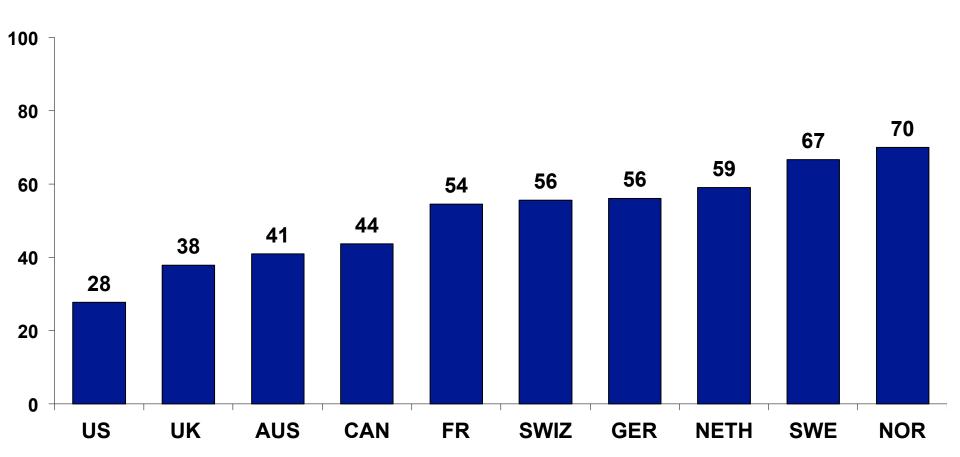




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Experienced Gaps in Hospital Discharge Planning in the Past Two Years, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

Percent*



^{*} When discharged from the hospital: you did not receive written information about what to do when you returned home and symptoms to watch for; hospital did not make sure you had arrangements for follow-up care; someone did not discuss with you the purpose of taking each medication; and/or you did not know who to contact if you had a question about your condition or treatment. Base: hospitalized overnight in the past two years.

Note: NZ omitted because of small N (fewer than 100 respondents).

Management of Chronic Conditions and Caregiving

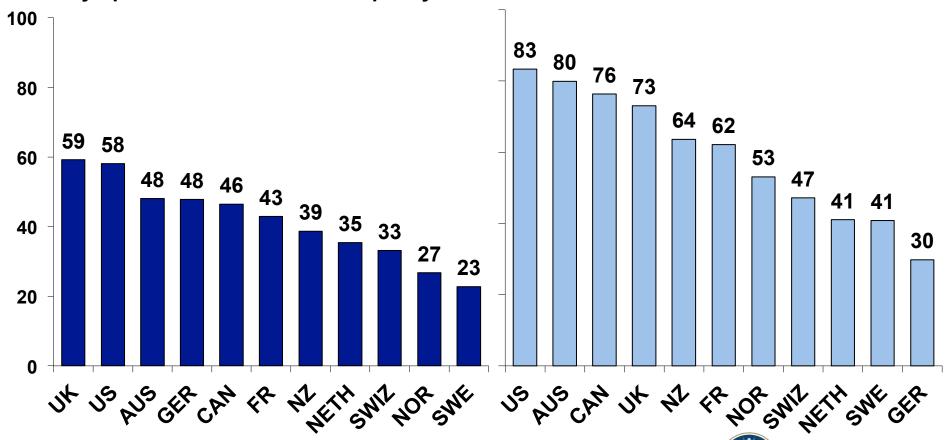


Patient Engagement in Chronic Care Management, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

Percent who have a chronic condition and:

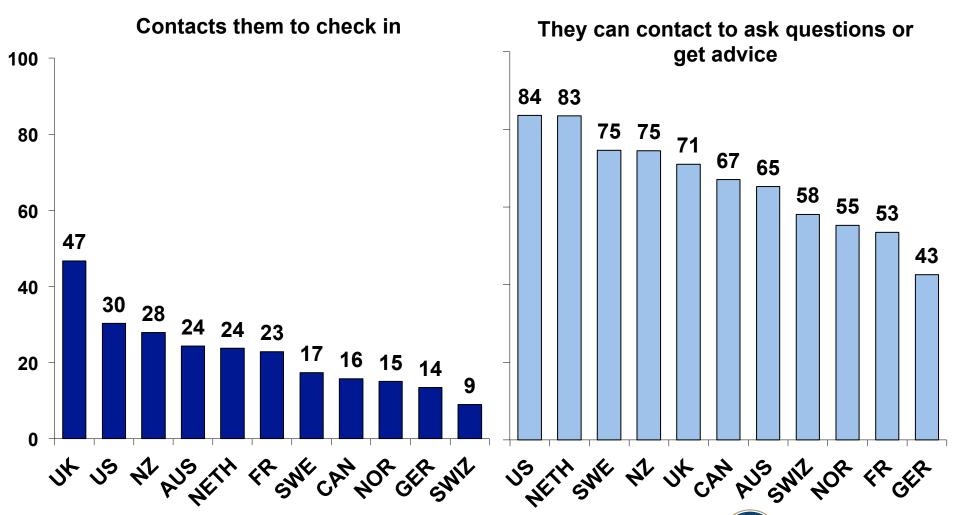
A health care professional discussed their main goals and gave instructions on symptoms to watch for in the past year

Had a treatment plan for their condition they could carry out in their daily life



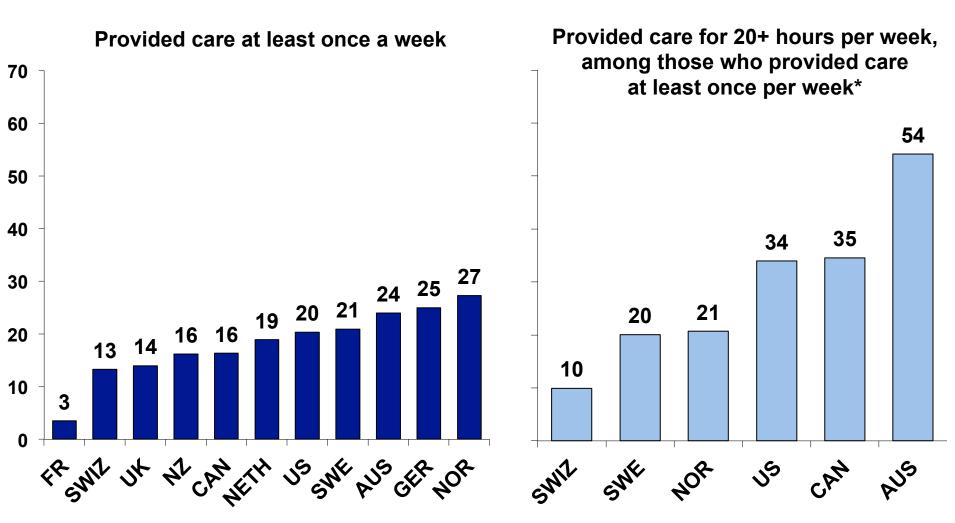
Support for Self-Management Between Doctor Visits, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

Percent who have a chronic condition and had a health care professional that between doctor visits:



Provided Care to Someone with an Age-Related Problem, Chronic Condition, or Disability, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

Percent who have a chronic condition and:



^{*} FR, GER, NET, NZ, and UK omitted because of small sample size. Source: 2014 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults in Eleven Countries.

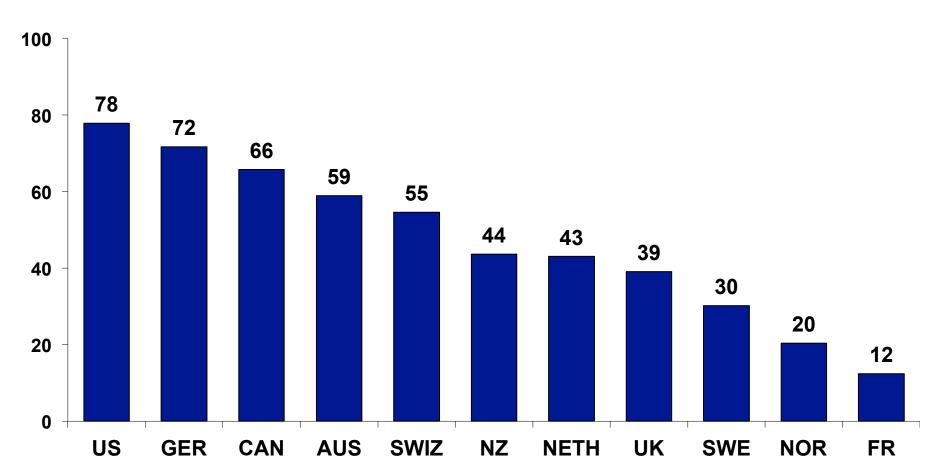


End-of-Life Care Planning



Had a Discussion About Care Preferences If They Become Unable to Make Decisions for Themselves, Among Adults Age 65 or Older



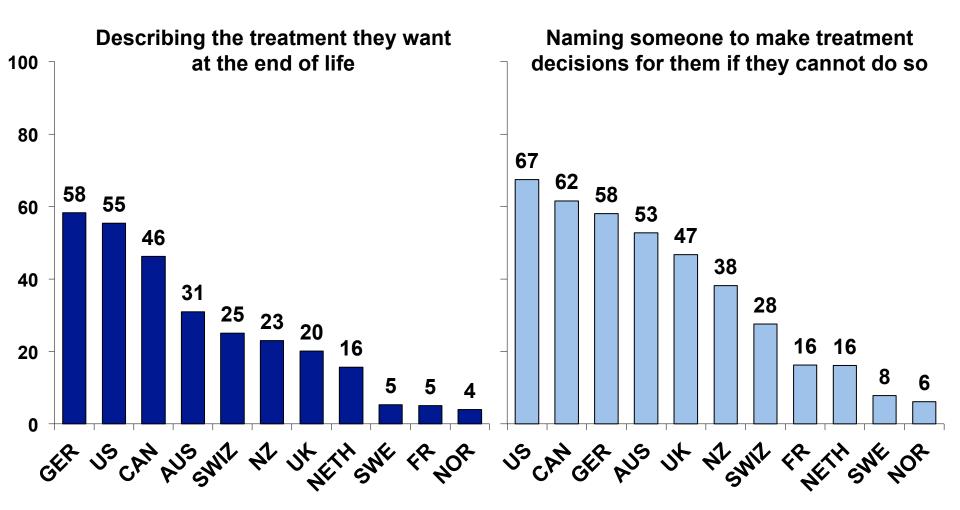


^{*} Had a discussion with someone, including with family, a close friend, or a health care professional, about the health care treatment they want if they become very ill and cannot make decisions for themselves.



Has a Written Plan About End-of-Life Care Preferences or Naming a Proxy Decision-Maker, Among Adults Age 65 or Older

Percent who have a written plan:





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Takeaway Messages

- Country policies and benefit design matter for access and affordability
- Delivery system transformation is critical to caring for high-need, high-cost patients
 - Patient-centered medical homes
 - After-hours care
 - Support for social care services
 - Work force
- Room for improvement in all countries
 - Better care coordination and system integration
 - Information flow with the patient
 - Engaging patients in care and self-management
- We need to encourage more conversations about end-of-life care
- Opportunities for learning as countries confront often similar challenges in diverse care systems

Acknowledgments and Country Partners

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