

HIGH-LEVEL CONFERENCE

ON POLICIES FOR EQUAL AGEING: A LIFE-COURSE APPROACH

Brdo pri Kranju, 25 and 26 January 2018



SESSION 2

Ensuring equal access to health prevention and care

Stefano Scarpetta

Director for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD

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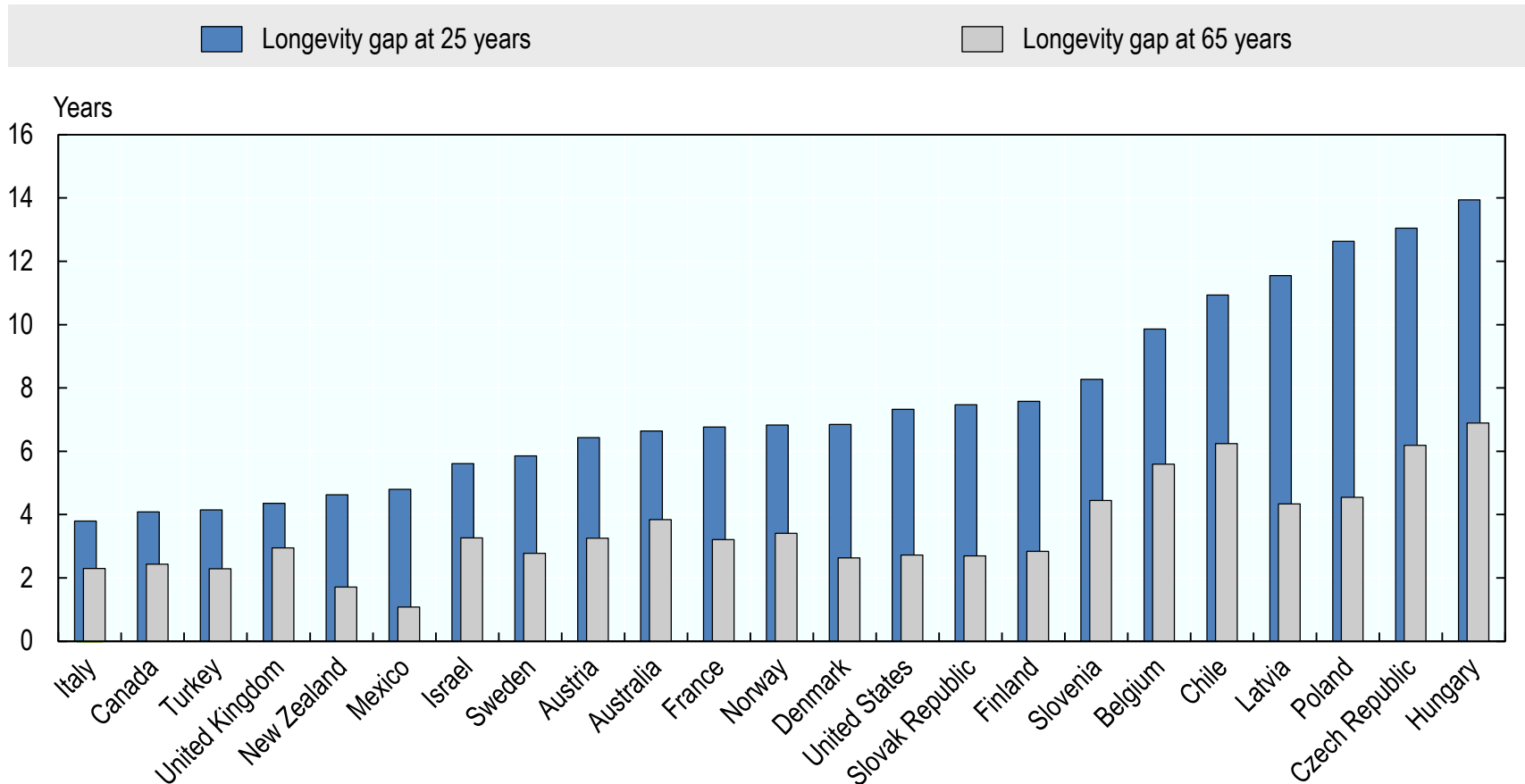


www.oecd.org/social/equal-ageing-2018.htm



Life expectancy gaps between high- and low-educated groups at ages 25 and 65 are large

Males, around 2011

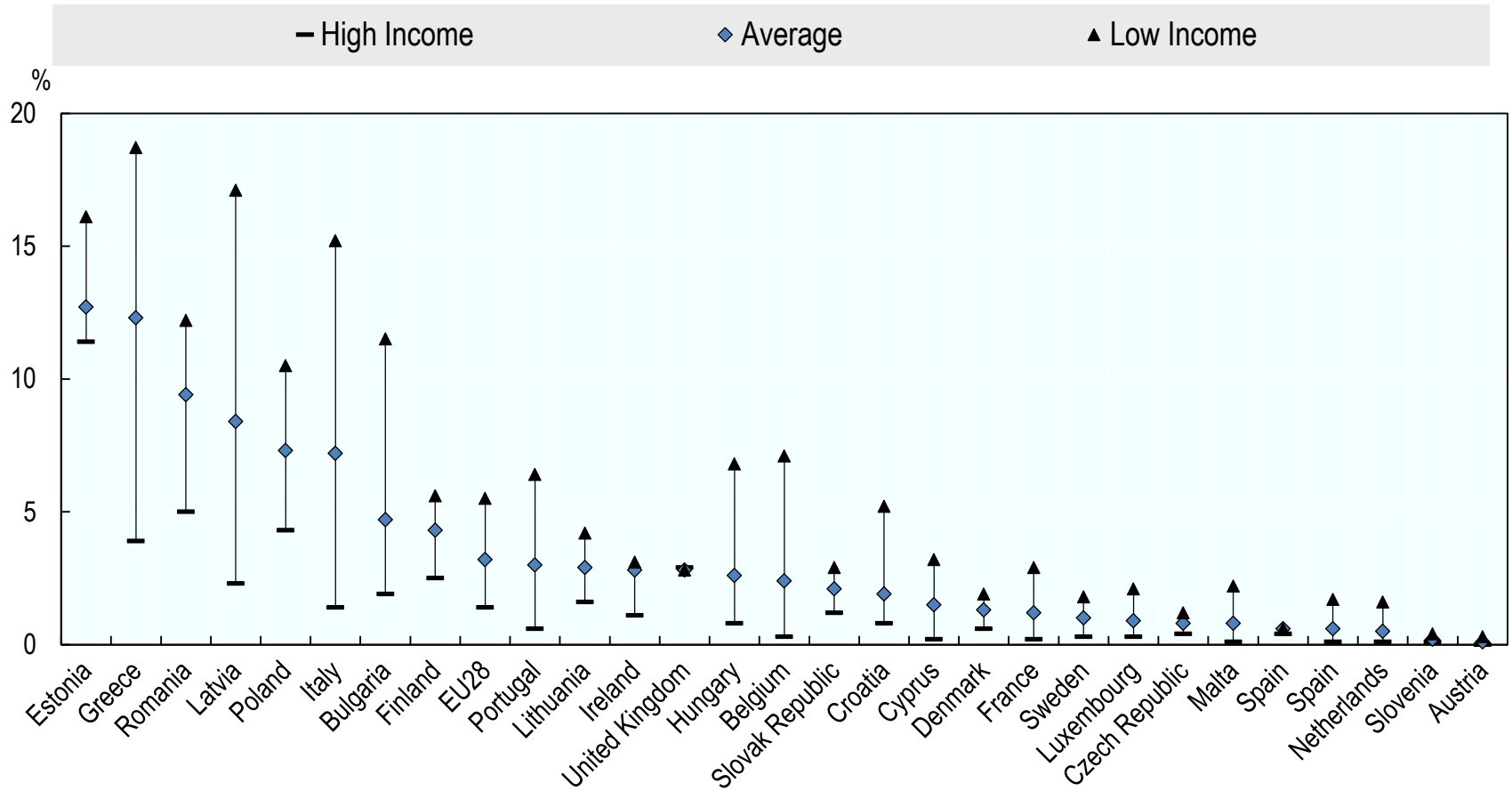


Note: New collected data – although from 2011 – improve on currently available data by better accounting for mortality differences across educational groups at older ages.

Source: OECD data and calculations.



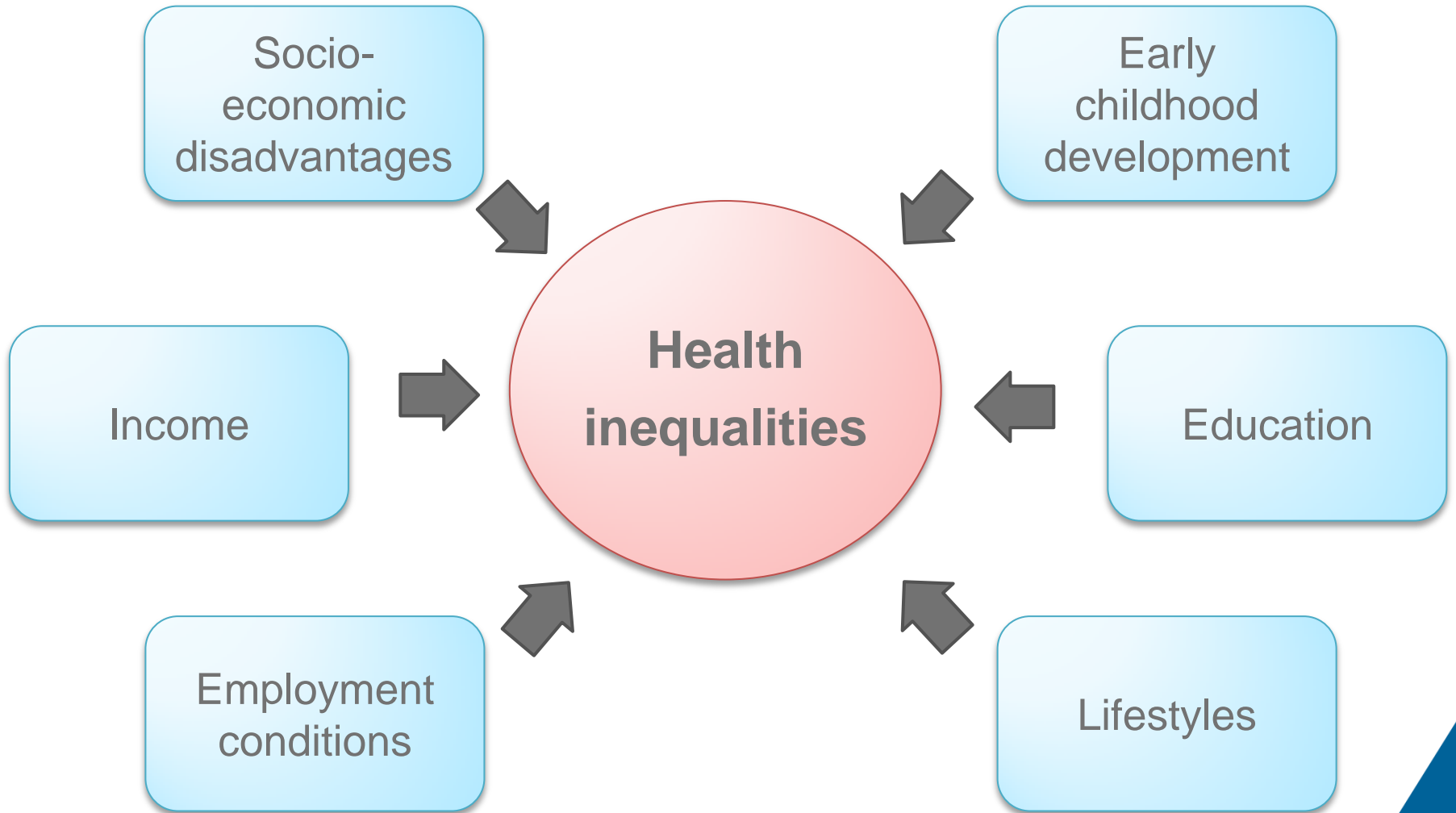
Unmet needs for medical care by income group, EU countries (2015)



Source: Eurostat Database, based on EU-SILC



Many factors affect health inequalities





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- To reduce health inequalities, multipronged strategy that addresses the wide range of social determinants is necessary.
 - Cost effective prevention, primary care and screening services should be provided for low or no cost to prevent diseases and encourage early detection of diseases.



Policy challenges & recommendations

1 Break the links between socio-economic disadvantages and health status

2 Put improving the health of the most disadvantaged over the life course as the top of the policy agenda

3 Promote healthy ageing by developing multi-sectoral strategy and through equal access to health prevention and care services