



FINNISH HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

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Everyone is entitled to adequate social and health services



The public authorities shall guarantee for everyone adequate social, health and medical services and promote the health of the population.

The Constitution of Finland (731/99), 19 §

Facts about Finland 2017



	Finland	EU28
Purchasing power adjusted GDP per capita	32 700	30 000
Europe 2020 strategy indicators		
Employment rate , age group 20-64 (%)	74,2	72,2
Education		
Early leavers from education and training (% of 18-24)	8,2	10,6
Tertiary educational attainment, age group 30-34 (%)	44,6	39,9
Poverty and social exclusion		
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (%)	15,7	22,4
People at risk of poverty after social transfers (%)	11,5	16,9
People living in households with very low work intensity (%)	10,7	9,5
Severely materially deprived people (%)	2,1	6,6

Source: EuroStatt

Facts about Finland 2017



	Finland	EU28
Demographic indicators		
Population size (millions)	5,5	511,4
Share of 75 and over (%)	9,1	9,3
Life expectancy at birth, males (years)	78,9	78,3
Life expectancy at birth, females (years)	84,5	83,5
Total fertility rate	1,49	1,59
Infant mortality rate	2,0	3,6
More on social conditions and employment		
Children at risk of poverty or social exclusion (%)	15,1	24,9
Youth unemployment ratio (15-24)	10,7	7,0
Unemployment rate	8,6	7,6
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate	2,7	9,4
At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate for elderly (65+)	13,2	18,2

Source: EuroStatt



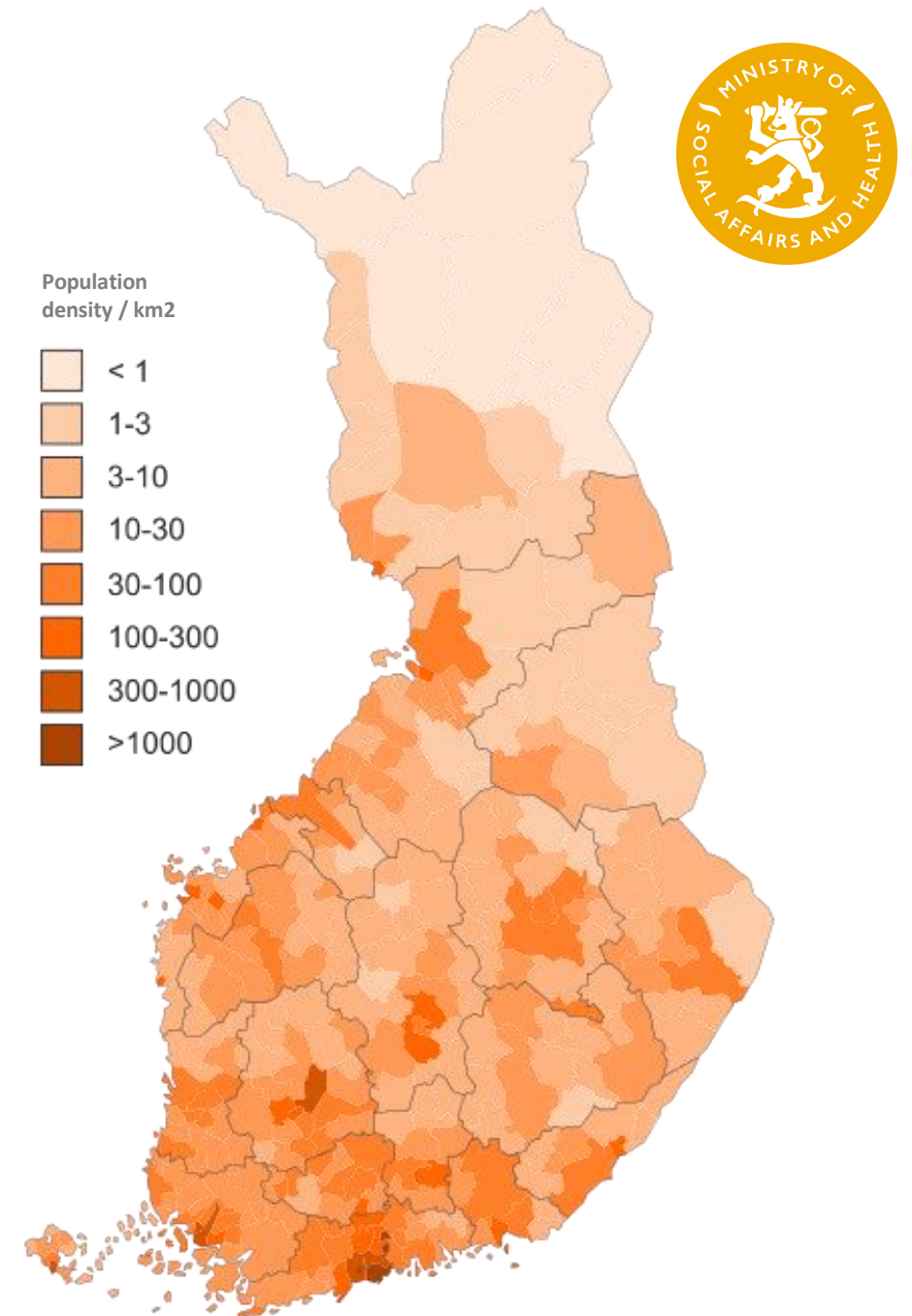
Goals of Finnish social and health care

- To maintain and improve people's health and wellbeing, work and functional capacity.
- To maintain and improve social security and promote inclusion of individuals, families and communities.
- To reduce health and social inequalities.



Social and health services

- Municipalities are responsible for funding and organising social and healthcare services.
- The services are financed by municipal tax revenue and a central government subsidy. Municipalities can also charge user fees.
- Client fees cover 7% of expenditure.
- Municipalities may also purchase services from private sector.
- Municipal social and health expenditure is about 57% of total municipal budget.





Health expenditure and financing 2016

- Finland's health expenditure amounted to 20.5 billion euros in 2016. There was a year-on-year increase of 0.1% in the expenditure.
- Primary healthcare and specialised healthcare accounted for more than one half of the health expenditure.
- As a ratio to GDP (9.5%), the health expenditure in Finland was a half percentage point higher than the OECD average (9.0%) in 2016

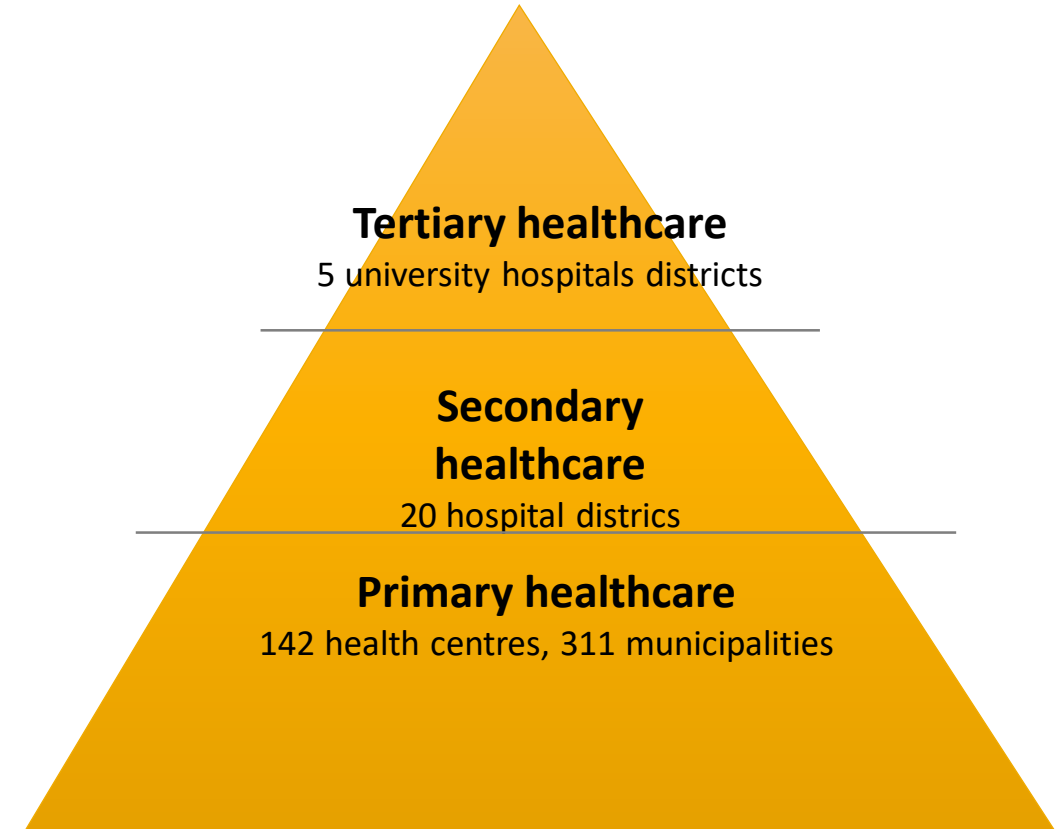


Health services



Structure of municipal healthcare

- Primary healthcare offered in health centres.
- Secondary healthcare by hospital districts owned by the municipalities.
- Tertiary healthcare by university hospital districts owned by the municipalities.





Primary healthcare consists of

- Monitoring the health of the population
- Health counselling and health checks
- Dental care
- Medical rehabilitation
- Occupational health
- Environmental health
- Emergency medical care
- Outpatient medical care
- Home nursing
- At-home hospital care and inpatient care
- Mental health services
- Substance abuse services

Tertiary and secondary (specialised) medical care

- 5 university hospitals provide highly specialised tertiary medical care
- 20 hospital districts provide secondary medical care
- Certain specialities are centralised to ensure high-quality treatment
- Largest hospitals also offer on-call social services



Occupational healthcare

- Occupational Health Care Act
- Employers are responsible for preventive healthcare for their employees.
- Some of them arrange additional care of illnesses on a voluntary basis.



The purpose of the Occupational Health Care Act is to promote



- Prevention of work-related illnesses and accidents
- Health and safety of the work and the working environment
- Health, working capacity and functional capacity of employees at different stages of their careers
- Functioning of the workplace community





Private healthcare

- Private healthcare services supplement municipal services.
- Municipalities or joint municipal authorities may also procure services from private service providers.
- Providers range from individual practitioners to large companies operating nationwide.



Challenges for Finnish social and health services



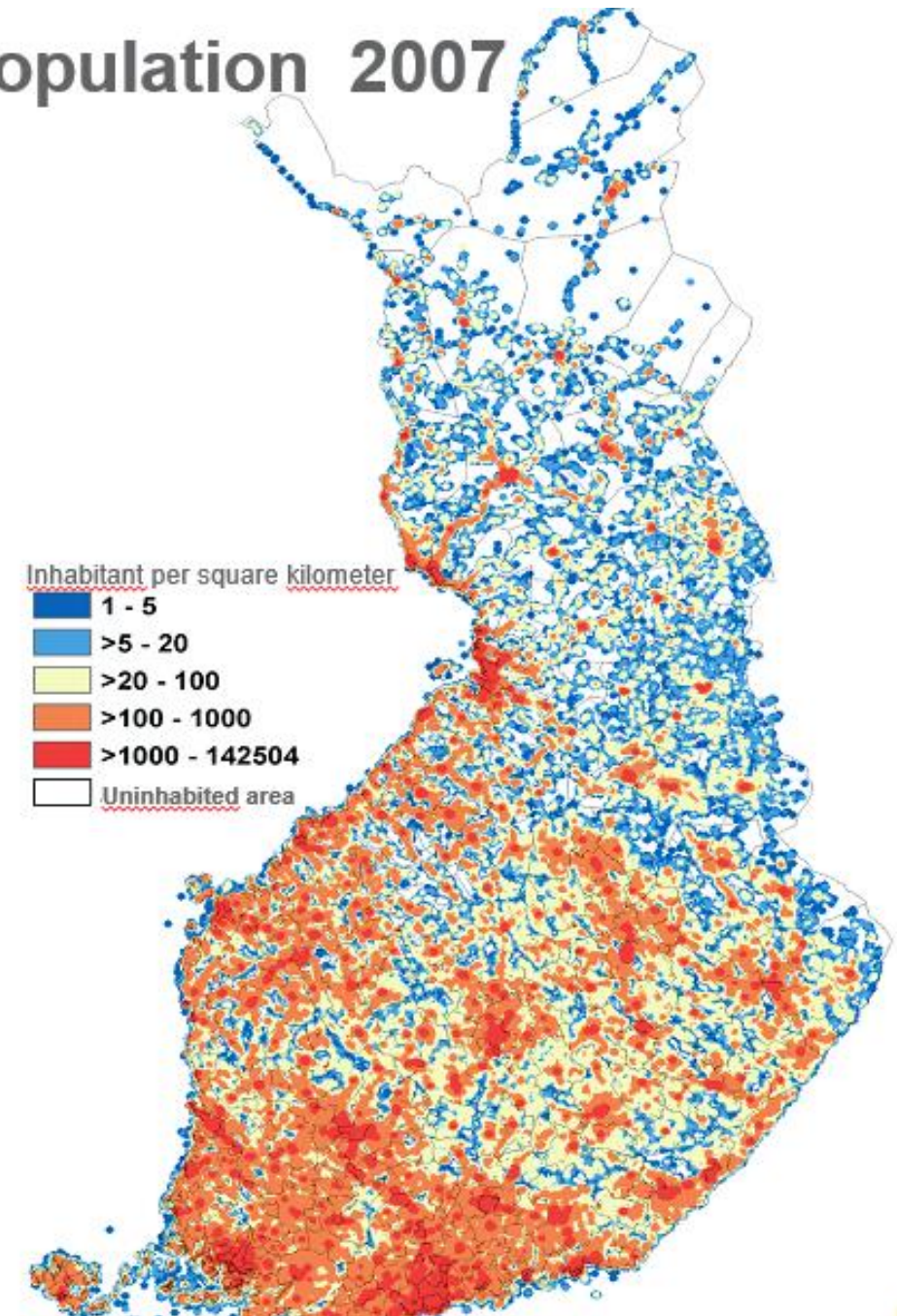
- A growing need for services especially among the ageing population.
- Waiting times for services vary in different parts of the country.
- Our costs are rising and the economic growth is slow.
- Over 300 municipalities are responsible for health and social services with large degree of autonomy.



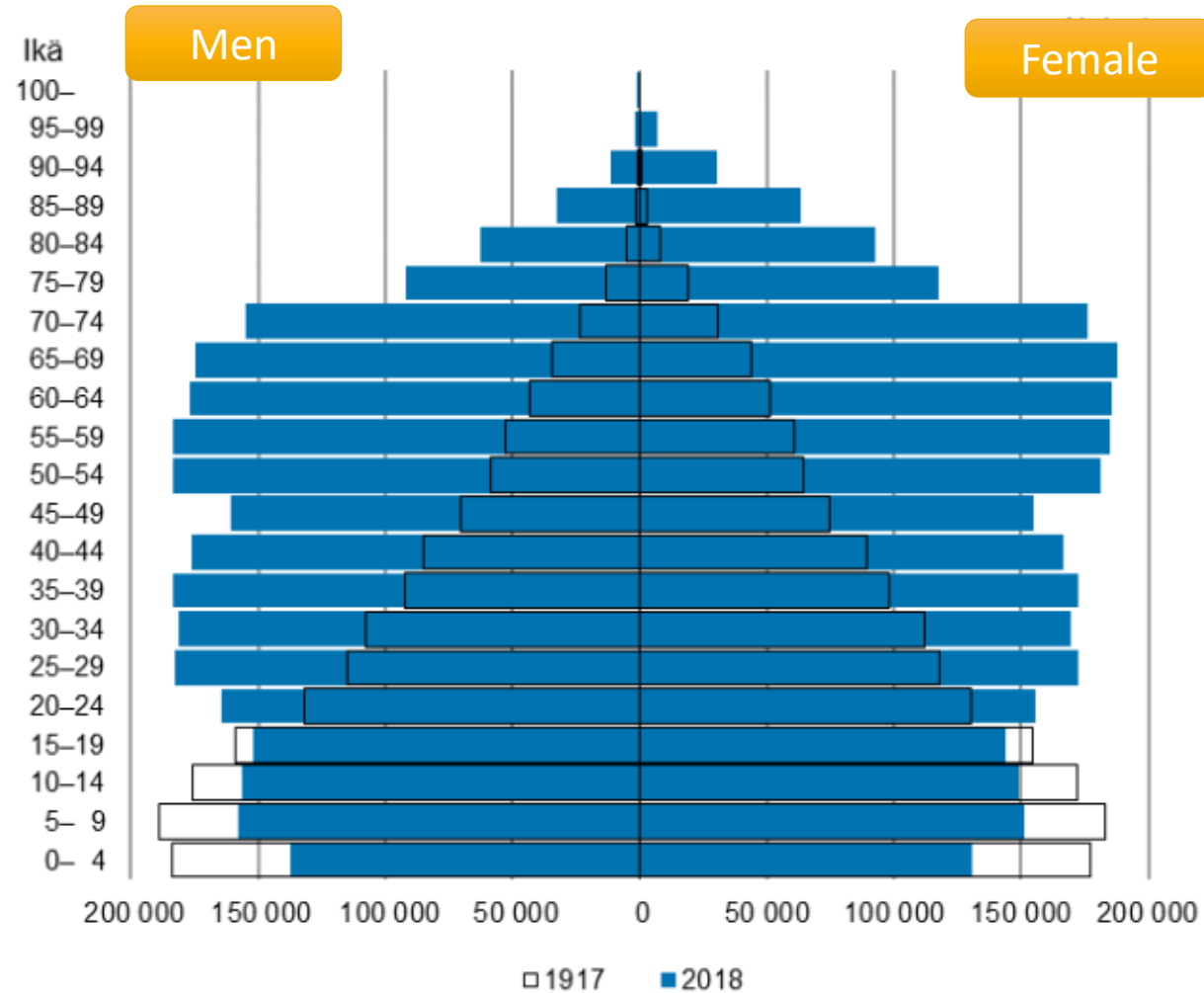
Challenges for Finnish social and health services

- Ageing population of 5.5 M people
- By year 2040 5.6M people of whom
 - Over 65 years of age 27 %
 - 18-65 57 %
 - Under 17 years of age 16 %
- How to provide services in rural areas with long distances and growing migration to towns and cities.

Population 2007

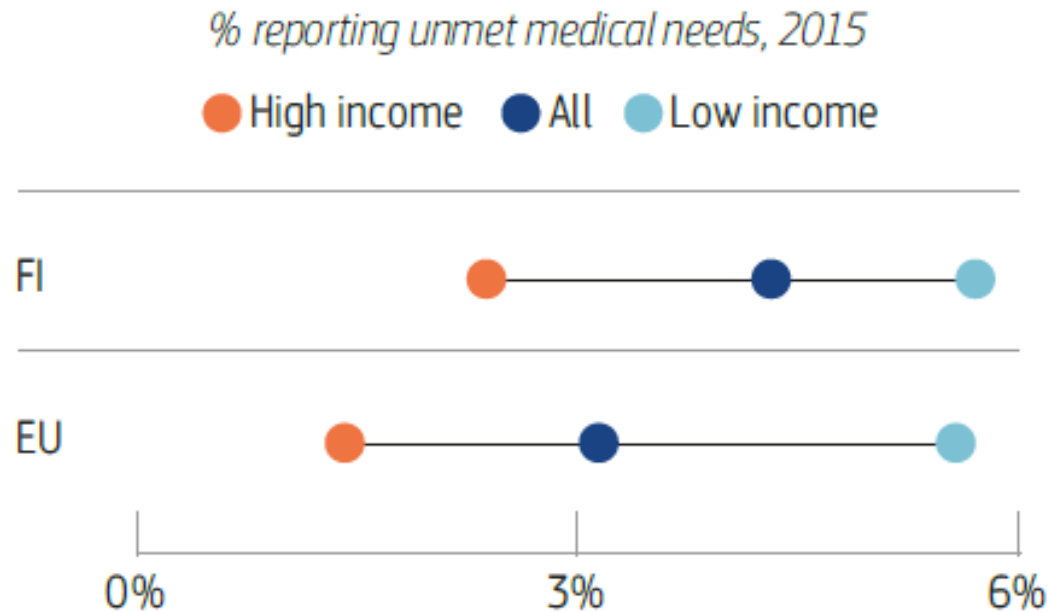


Finnish population in years 1917 and 2018



Access

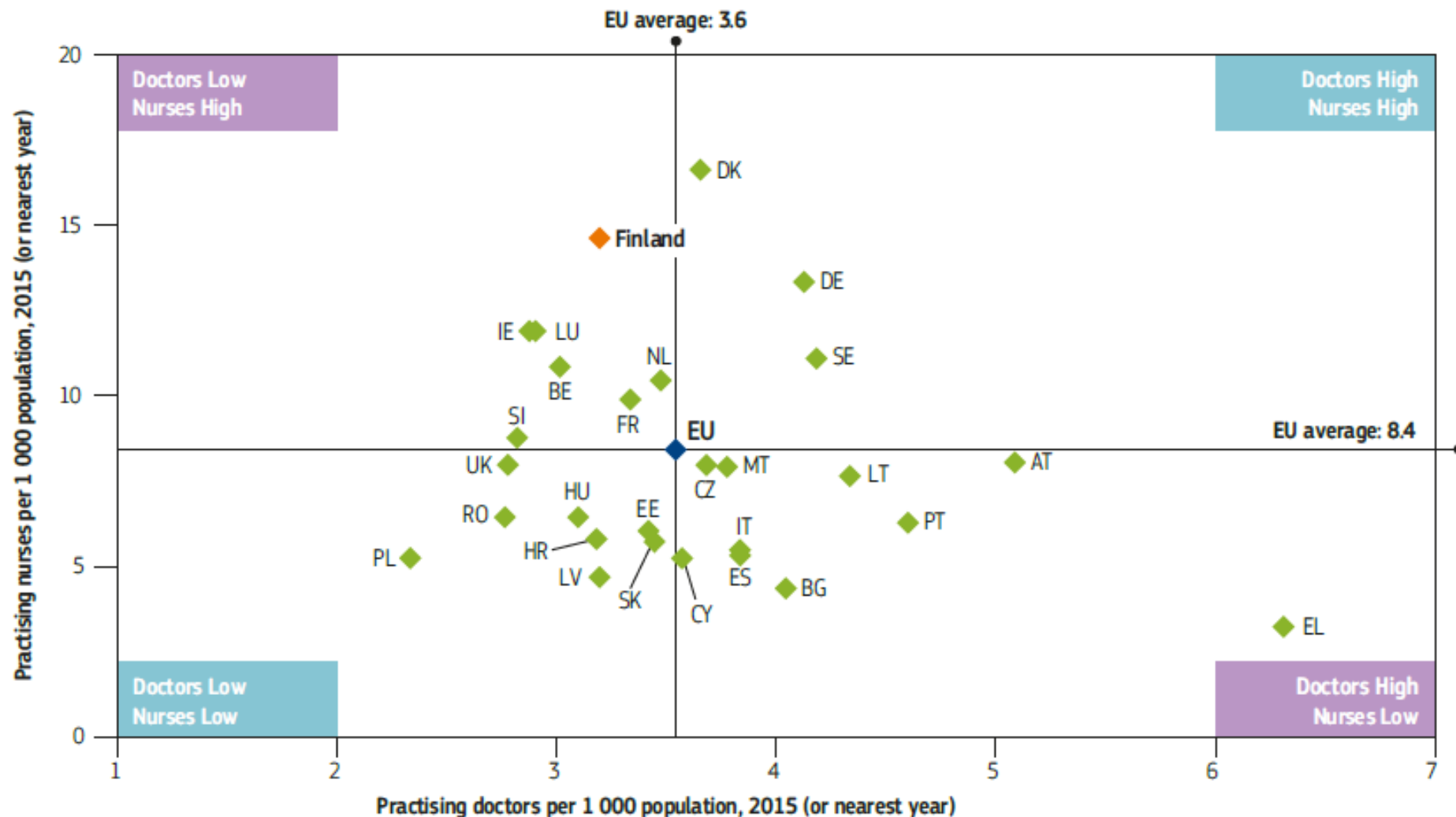
Unmet needs for medical care are higher in Finland than the EU average. Most of these unmet needs are related to waiting times, particularly among low-income people and people without employment who have no access to occupational health care.



Source: EuroStatt

Etunimi Sukunimi

Figure 7. Finland has a lower number of doctors per capita than the EU average, but a greater number of nurses



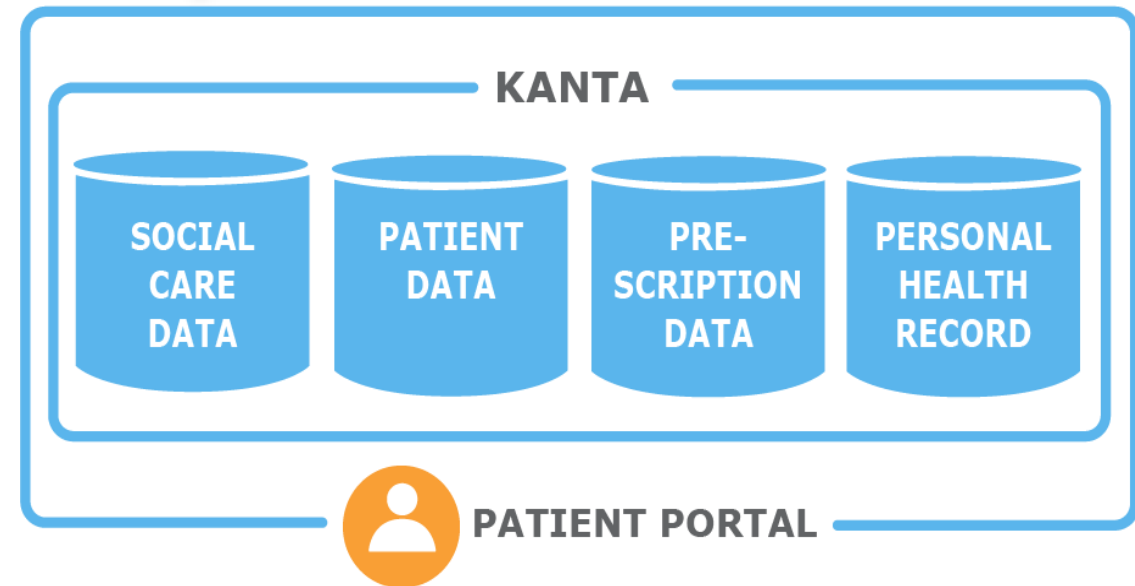
Note: In Portugal and Greece, data refer to all doctors licensed to practice, resulting in a large overestimation of the number of practising doctors (e.g. by around 30% in Portugal). In Austria and Greece, the number of nurses is underestimated as it only includes those working in hospital.



UNIQUE NATIONAL PATIENT DATA SERVICES “KANTA”

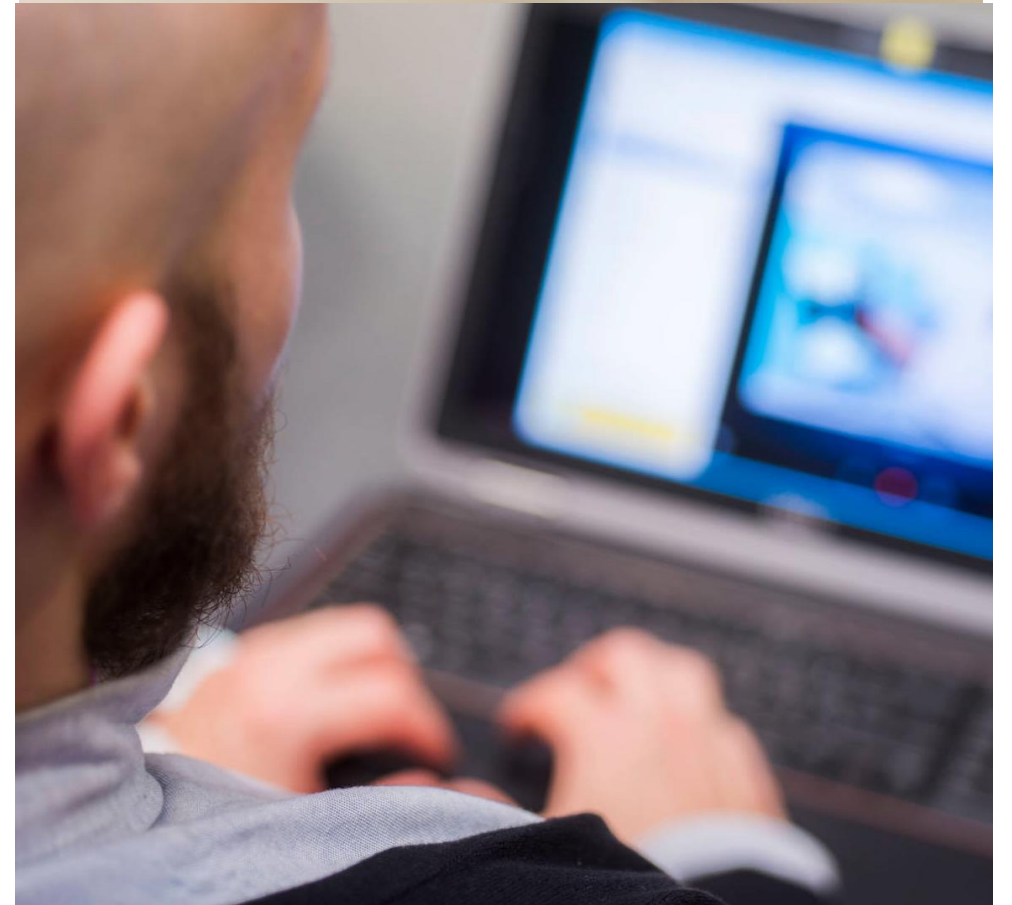
- Patient, social care and prescription data are gathered in a national databank.
- Healthcare professionals can access the needed data nationwide, store patient records and make prescriptions.
- Citizens can browse their own medical records and prescriptions and order repeat prescriptions in the online service.

KANTA is an entity of digital services, which brings benefits for citizens, pharmacies and the social welfare and healthcare sector



Digitalisation: New kinds of services

- Through digitalisation, services can be provided in completely new ways, and processes enhanced.
- Electronic services also encourage residents to independently maintain their functional capacity and health.
- Basic principle of ICT solutions: client information can be used across the boundaries of organisations and regions.



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Thank you

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