Why integrated care?

Countries across the EU are seeking ways to improve the quality of care delivered and to sustain their health and social care systems.

The share of the EU population over 65 is growing:

- 10% in 1960
- 19% in 2015
- 30% in 2060

50 million EU citizens suffer from 2 or more chronic conditions.

Public spending on long term care is rising from 1.6% of GDP in 2013 to 2.7% in 2060.

Higher demands on governments to improve the health and wellbeing of their populations.

Health systems are currently:

- Fragmented
- Disease-Centred
- Difficult to navigate

Users report negative experiences due to:

- Failures of communication
- Inadequate sharing of clinical information
- Avoidable hospital (re)admissions
- Poor reconciliation of medicines
- Duplication of investigations

Something has to change.

Change involves shifting much of the health and social care systems, and rethinking the way to deliver services so countries can better cope with the higher demand for quality care and the increased complexity of care needs us users. Improving access to care and support includes:

- More person-centered care
- Improving the capacity and quality of providers
- Decreasing administrative burdens
- Supported self-care
- Reduces waiting times