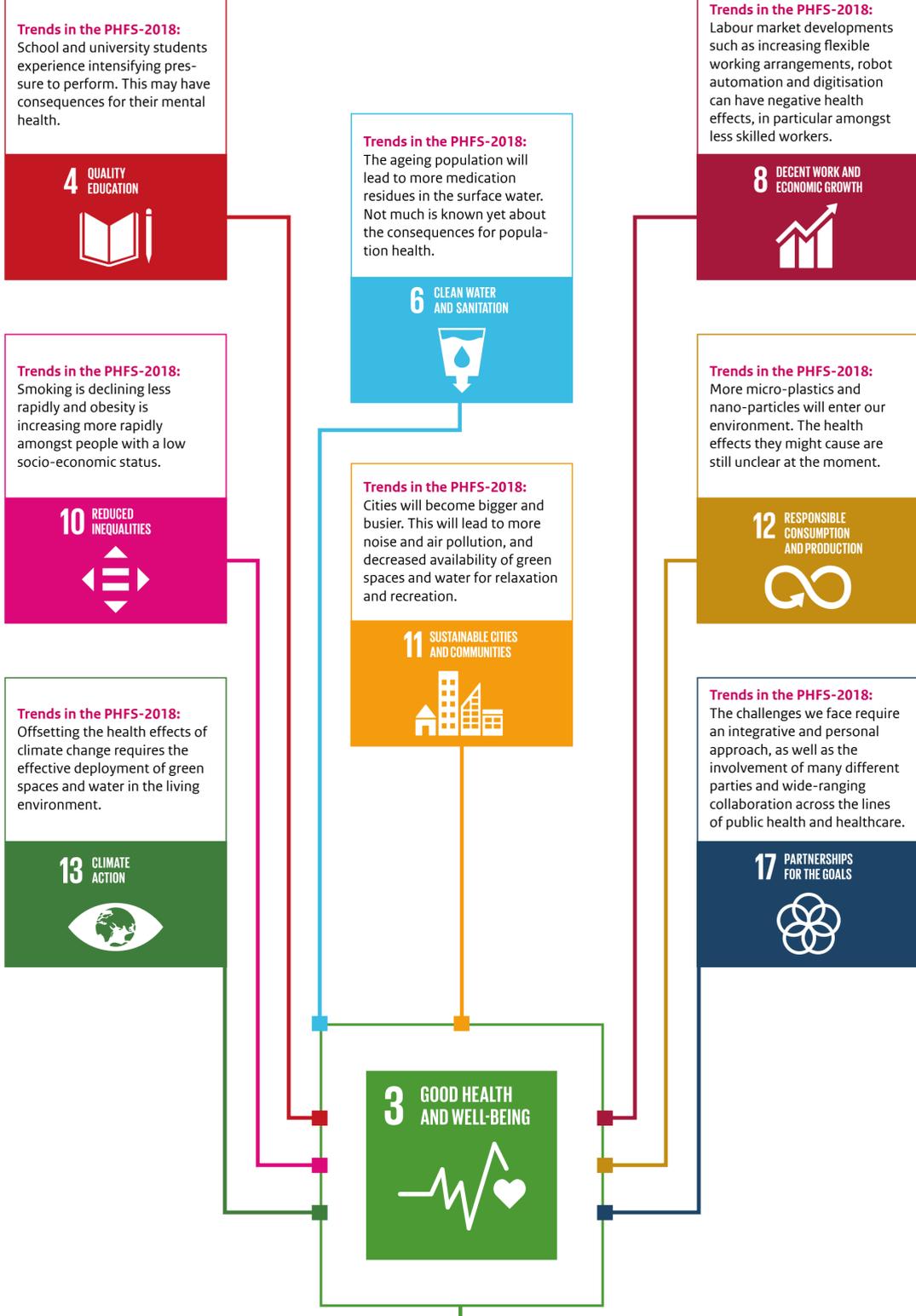


# SDGs and PHFS-2018

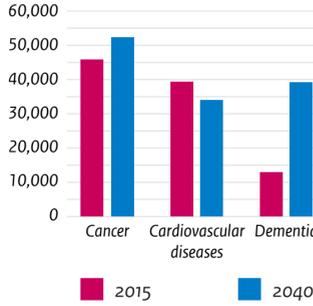
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are important international policy goals, which were developed by the United Nations. The Netherlands have also committed to these goals. The Dutch Public Health Foresight Study (PHFS) 2018 provides insight into the most important future societal challenges for public health and healthcare in the Netherlands. These insights are useful when developing policies for the SDGs. The PHFS-2018 identifies challenges that are relevant for SDG3 (Good health and well-being), as well as for several other SDGs.



**Trends in de PHFS-2018:** In 2040, cardiovascular diseases and cancer remain important causes of death. In addition, due to improved treatments for these diseases and the ageing population, dementia is getting more important as a cause of death. So far, knowledge on how to prevent dementia is limited.

Number of deaths by cause of death

## Reduce premature mortality from chronic diseases



**Trends in de PHFS-2018:** Antibiotic resistance is an issue that we need to continue to keep a close eye on. One potential consequence of increasing antibiotic resistance is that it may no longer be possible to effectively treat infections. This can have a major impact on population health. The declining immunisation rate also deserves constant attention. Declining immunisation coverage will increase the risk of future outbreaks.



## Combat infectious diseases

## Improve mental health and well-being

**Trends in de PHFS-2018:** Mental disorders will continue to occur frequently. In 2040, they will be the third ranking cause of burden of disease after cancer and cardiovascular diseases. The number of people aged 75 and over, who feel lonely, will increase from 600,000 in 2015 to over 1.3 million in 2040.

Number of people aged 75 and over who feel lonely



2015: 600,000  
2040: 1.3 million

**+117%**

**Trends in de PHFS-2018:** In the future, fewer people are smoking. Nevertheless, smoking remains the main disease cause of mortality and morbidity. Almost 10 percent of the total disease burden can be attributed to smoking. The percentage of Dutch adults who weigh more than recommended will increase from 49 percent in 2015 to 62 percent in 2040.

Percentage of people who are overweight



2015: 49%  
2040: 62%

**+27%**

## Focus on prevention

## Safeguard the accessibility of healthcare

**Trends in de PHFS-2018:** The ageing population will lead to more pressure on the healthcare system. At the same time, the number of people who can provide informal care is declining.

50-64 year-olds per person 85+ (informal care givers)

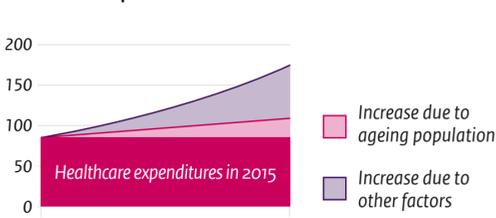


2015: 10  
2040: 4

**-60%**

**Trends in de PHFS-2018:** Healthcare expenditures will double to 174 billion euros in 2040. A third of this growth is the result of the ageing population and population growth, while two-thirds can be attributed to other factors such as technology.

Healthcare expenditures in billion euros



## Safeguard the financial sustainability of healthcare