

## The 12<sup>th</sup> NDPHS Partnership Annual Conference

### Side-event “International Comparison of Differences in Premature Deaths and their Causes in the Selected NDPHS Partner Countries and Belarus Measured by Potential Years of Life Lost Indicator: ND – PYLL Study 2016/Final results” 27<sup>th</sup> of October, Sopot, Poland

The 12<sup>th</sup> PAC Side-event was jointly organized by the ND PYLL-Project team\* and NDHPS NCD EG, under the leadership of the NDPHS Secretariat. Thirty four participants representing experts from NDPHS EGs, WHO, Ministry of Health, non-state and nonprofit organizations took part in the Side-event. The PYLL-Project team outlined human capital losses related to premature deaths (before the 70 year- old), and calculated in the standardized PYLL rates for 2003 and 2013 years ([http://www.ndphs.org/?mtgs.pyll\\_side-event](http://www.ndphs.org/?mtgs.pyll_side-event)). Data were represented for seven ND Partner Counties: Sweden, Germany, Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and one “observer country” - Belarus. The project was implemented as the NDPHS Flagship Project under the NCD Expert Group.

Within the Region, the difference in PYLL rates between the Partner Countries reaches 4 times, in all participated countries, PYLL rates for men were 2-3 times higher than that for women. Both in men and women, Sweden had the lowest PYLL rates, while Belarus – the highest during the observing periods.

### Premature mortality is going down in the ND Region

In 2013 compared with 2003, PYLL rates decreased in all countries, while, in a greater extent, in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belarus, representing countries with higher PYLL rates in 2003.

To improve the matters in the NDPHS countries and the ND Region, following next steps are recommended:

- formulation of priorities for interventions: inter-countries, country-wide and intra-country (regional) monitoring PYLL-rates enable the ND region and each country to set priorities for reduction of human capital losses.
- assessment of the effectiveness of actions taken by follow-up of PYLL rates: the calculation of the time trends (2003, 2009 and 2013) provides a sound basis for the future evaluation.

During the discussion, participants suggested:

- to publish ND-PYLL Study results.
- to store ND PYLL-Project data provided by the countries for making them available for further research and monitoring of a situation in the ND Region.
- to encourage stronger involvement of other sectors in preventive measures, as their actions may have substantial influence on people’s health.

**Conclusion:** results of the ND PYLL-Project may stimulate the policymakers to look at preventable causes of premature mortality very precisely and take timely, appropriate actions in order to reduce human capital losses and related socioeconomic burden. Full conclusion report on the 12 NDPHS PAC Side-event downloaded at [http://www.ndhps.org///documents\\_Sopot27102016.pdf](http://www.ndhps.org///documents_Sopot27102016.pdf)

### PYLL-Project team, NDPHS NCD EG secretariat

\* The ND-PYLL Study was implemented in 2016 by the team of three consultants: Professor I. Vohlonen (team leader), Ms. K. Mackiewicz (project manager) and Mr. V. Koistinen (special advisor) working under the International Consulting Expertise (ICE) and with the funding from EU DG-NEAR (FWC BENEFICIARIES 2013 - LOT 8: Health, EuropeAid/132633/C/SER/multi, RfS 2015/366-721/v2) and support of the NDPHS Expert Group on Non-Communicable Diseases.