

1.1. Patient reported experience with care (QP8; QP9; QP10; QP11)

1.1.1. Documentation sheet

Description	QP8: The proportion of patients involved as much as they want to be in decisions about their care
·	QP9: The proportion of patients discussing with the healthcare professionals involved in their care what is most important for them in managing their own health and wellbeing
	QP10: The proportion of patients rating their last consultation with healthcare professional (physician, nurse,) as good to excellent
	QP11: The proportion of patients reporting they have a care plan that takes into account all their health and well-being needs
	QP12: The proportion of patients reporting they always receive useful information at the time they need it to help them manage their health and wellbeing
Calculation	The denominator is the number of patients living with chronic conditions who participated to the study
Rationale	These indicators are taken from the PaRIS study. PaRIS (Patient Reported Indicator Survey) is an international study initiated by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).¹ Its objective is to develop and use standardised tools to collect and measure patients' health outcomes (PROMs) and experiences of care (PREMs) during their care at the primary care level. The project aims to understand the extent to which the care provided by GPs meets the needs of the population, according to the population. The results will be compared at the national and international levels. The project will provide essential information to policy makers and practitioners on what is important for patients in their care, to optimise our care system, making it more patient-centred. Sciensano is in charge of the implementation of the survey in Belgium.
	The pilot phase took place in 2022. Ten general practices participated on a voluntary basis following a postal invitation. Their participation consisted in filling in a questionnaire on the way the practice operates and the way care is organised, and in creating a sample of 170 patients based on two eligibility criteria (being 45 years old or older and having consulted a GP in the last 6 months). The patients are invited by mail to answer a questionnaire as well. The questionnaire consists solely of self-reported data on demographic and socio-economic data, health behaviours, health outcomes (PROMs) and experiences of care (PREMs). The target of 50 patients per practice was achieved, with a participation rate of 40%, giving an average of 68 patients per practice. The main study will take place during 2023. The objective is to have 100 general practices across the country and 75 patients per practice. The same methodology as the pilot study will be used. The results of the main survey will be available in mid-2024.
Data source	PaRIS, pilot study
Technical definition	Not applicable
International comparability	The results of the pilot survey are not internationally comparable.

Limitations	Only data from the pilot study was available at the time of the HSPA and data were self-reported by the patients. It means that the results presented below have to be interpreted with caution as they do not necessarily generalisable to the entire Belgian population of people living with chronic conditions.
Dimension	Quality (as an indicator of people-centred care)
Related indicators	None
Reviewer	Amelie Van Vyve

1.1.2. Results

1.1.2.1. QP8: The proportion of patients involved as much as they want to be in decisions about their care (ref PaRIS P3CEQ2)

The majority of patients are involved as much as they want in decisions about their care (98.4%). The differences between regions are small, with 99.0% of satisfied patients in Wallonia, 98.2% in Flanders and 97.1% in Brussels (Table 1).

The proportion of women satisfied with their involvement in decisions about their care is lower than men (98.5% vs 99.1%) (Table 2) and there is no major difference of satisfaction between age groups (Table 3).

In terms of income level, we observe that richer people (2 700€ a month or more) are more frequently 'always' satisfied with their involvement than poorer people (Table 4).

Table 1 – Proportion of patients involved as much as they want in decisions about their care, by region, 2022 (n=511)

		Brussels	Flanders	Wallonia	Belgium
Not at	Freq	1	5	2	8
all	%	2.9	1.8	1.0	1.6
То	Freq	5	48	21	74
some extent	%	14.3	17.3	10.6	14.5
More	Freq	11	41	77	129
often than not	%	31.4	14.7	38.9	25.2
Always	Freq	18	184	98	300
	%	51.4	66.2	49.5	58.7
Total	Freq	34	273	196	503
(to some extent, more often than not, always)	%	97.1	98.2	99.0	98.4
Total	Freq	35	278	198	511
	%	6.9	54.4	38.8	100
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Table 2 – Proportion of patients involved as much as they want in decisions about their care, by sex, 2022 (n=511)

		Female	Male	Non-binary	Other	Prefer not
		Tomaio	,		Othici	to say
Not at all	Freq	4	2	0	1	1
NOT at all	%	1.5	0.93	0.0	14.3	5.3
To some	Freq	30	39	0	1	4
extent	%	11.2	18.1	0.0	14.3	21.1
More often	Freq	68	52	0	4	5
than not	%	25.4	24.1	0.00	57.1	26.3
Almente	Freq	166	123	1	1	9
Always	%	61.9	56.9	100	14.3	47.4
Total (to	Freq	264	214	1	6	18
some extent, more often than not, always)	%	98.5	99.1	100	85.7	94.7
Total	Freq	268	216	1	7	19
Iotai	%	52.5	42.3	0.20	1.4	3.7

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Table 3 - Proportion of patients involved as much as they want in decisions about their care, by age, 2022 (n=503)

rable 3 – Proportio	on or patie	ents involv	red as mud	on as they	want in de	ecisions ar	Jour meir	care, by ag	e, 2022 (II	=503)		
		<44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60-64 years old	65-69 years old	70-74 years old	75-79 years old	80-84 years old	>85 years old	Not answered
Not at all	Freq	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
	%	100	2.5	0	0	2.6	0.93	0	0	4.6	4.8	0
To some extent	Freq	0	7	6	12	10	14	11	7	7	0	0
•	%	0.0	17.5	11.1	11.1	8.6	13	12	12.3	31.8	0	0
More often	Freq	0	7	13	10	17	22	26	13	8	9	4
than not	%	0.0	17.5	24.1	9.3	14.7	20.4	28.3	22.8	36.4	42.9	20
Always	Freq	0	25	35	47	61	49	38	30	4	7	4
•	%	0.0	62.5	64.8	43.5	52.6	45.4	41.3	52.6	18.2	33.3	20
Total (to some	Freq	0	39	54	69	88	85	75	50	19	16	8
extent, more often than not, always)	%	0.0	97.5	100	100	96.7	98.8	100	100	95.0	94.1	1.6
Total	Freq	1	40	54	69	91	86	75	50	20	17	503
	%	0.20	8.0	10.7	13.7	18.1	17.1	14.9	9.9	3.4	3.4	100



Table 4 – Proportion of patients involved as much as they want in decisions about their care, by income level, 2022 (n=504)

		1 700€ a month or less	Between 1 700€ € and 2 700€ a month	2 700€ a month or more	l don't know	Prefer not to say
Not et all	Freq	3	3	0	2	0
Not at all	%	2.6	2.21	0.0	11.1	0.0
To come outout	Freq	20	20	19	5	10
To some extent	%	17.1	14.7	11.7	27.8	14.3
	Freq	38	36	34	2	17
More often than not	%	32.5	26.5	20.9	11.1	3.4
Almana	Freq	56	77	110	9	43
Always	%	47.9	56.6	67.5	50.0	8.5
Total (to some extent, more often	Freq	114	133	163	16	70
than not, always)	%	97.4	97.8	100	88.9	13.9
Total	Freq	117	136	163	18	70
Total	%	23.2	27.0	32.3	3.6	13.9

N Missing = 184

1.1.2.2. QP 9: Proportion of patients discussing with the healthcare professionals involved in their care what is most important for them in managing their own health and wellbeing (ref PaRIS P3CEQ1)

The majority of patients (97.9%) are involved in discussions about what is most important in managing their health and wellbeing. The differences between regions are small, with 98.0% of patients who are satisfied in Wallonia, followed by 97.8% in Flanders and 97.1% in Brussels (Table 5).

The proportion of males involved in discussions about what is most important in managing their health and wellbeing is equal than in women (men: 95.8%; women: 95.6%) (Table 6). In addition, people aged between 65-79 years are more frequently involved than younger patients (Table 7).

However, if we look at the category 'always' involved, we see that the conclusions are somewhat different. Women and people aged 60-64 and 75-79 years are more frequently "always" involved than other patients.

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Table 5 – To what extent patients discussed about what is the most important in managing their own health and well-being, by region, 2022 (n=514)

		Brussels	Flanders	Wallonia	Belgium
Not at all	Freq	1	16	6	23
	%	2.9	5.7	3.0	4.5
To some extent	Freq	7	98	47	152
	%	20.0	35.1	23.5	29.6
More often than not	Freq	13	65	81	159
	%	37.1	23.3	40.5	30.9
Always	Freq	14	100	66	180
	%	40.0	35.8	33.0	35.0
Total (to some extent, more often than	Freq	34	273	196	503
not, always)	%	97.1	97.8	98.0	97.9
Total _	Freq	35	279	200	514
_	-	6.81	54.28	38.91	100

N Missing = 174

Table 6 – To what extent (some to always) patients discussed about what is the most important in managing their own health and well-being, by sex, 2022 (n=514)

2022 (11–314)						
		Female	Male	Non-binary	Other	Prefer not to say
Net et ell	Freq	12	9	0	1	1
Not at all	%	4.4	4.2	0.0	14.3	5.3
To some systems	Freq	77	66	0	2	7
To some extent -	%	28.3	30.7	0.0	28.6	36.8
More often than not -	Freq	81	70	0	2	6
	%	29.8	32.6	0.0	28.6	31.6
Almeria	Freq	102	70	1	2	5
Always	%	37.5	32.6	100	28.6	26.3
Total (to some extent,	Freq	260	206	1	6	18
more often than not, always)	%	95.6	95.8	100	85.7	94.7
	Freq	272	215	1	7	19
Total	%	52.5	42.3	0.20	1.4	3.7

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Table 7 – To what extent patients discussed about what is the most important in managing their own health and well-being, by age, 2022 (n=514)

		<44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60-64 years old	65-69 years old	70-74 years old	75-79 years old	80-84 years old	>85 years old
Not at all	Freq	1	3	3	4	3	1	3	1	2	2
	%	100	7.3	5.6	0	2.6	0.93	0	0	4.6	4.8
To some extent	Freq	0	12	19	23	25	29	22	11	5	4
	%	0	29.3	35.2	11.1	8.6	13	12	12.3	31.8	0
More often than not	Freq	0	14	19	17	17	32	26	17	8	5
•	%	0	34.1	35.2	9.3	14.7	20.4	28.3	22.8	36.4	42.9
Always	Freq	0	12	13	26	44	29	23	20	4	7
•	%	0	29.3	24.1	43.5	52.6	45.4	41.3	52.6	18.2	33.3
TOTAL (to some extent, more	Freq	0	38	51	66	86	90	71	48	17	16
often than not, always)	%	0.0	92.7	94.4	94.3	96.6	98.9	95.9	98.0	89.5	88.9
Total	Freq	1	41	54	70	89	91	74	49	19	18
-	%	0.20	8.1	10.7	13.8	17.6	18.0	14.6	9.7	3.8	3.6

N missing = 182

People on lower incomes are more frequently involved in discussions about what is most important in managing their health and wellbeing than people on higher incomes. However, people on higher incomes are more likely to be "always" involved than people in lower incomes (Table 8).

Table 8 – To what extent patients discussed about what is the most important in managing their own health and well-being, by income level, 2022 (n=507)

		1 700€ a month or less	Between 1 700€ € and 2 700€ a month	2 700€ a month or more	l don't know	Prefer not to say
Not at all	Freq	3	6	13	1	0
	%	2.5	4.4	7.9	5.6	0.0
To some extent	Freq	42	49	36	4	19
	%	35.0	36.3	22.0	22.2	27.1
More often than not	Freq	36	35	50	7	29
	%	30.0	25.9	30.5	38.9	41.4
Always	Freq	39	45	65	6	22
	%	32.5	33.3	39.6	33.3	31.4
Total (to some extent, more often than not,	Freq	117	129	151	17	70
always)	%	97.5	95.6	92.1	94.4	100
Total	Freq	120	135	164	18	70
	%	23.7	26.6	32.4	3.6	13.8

N missing = 181

1.1.2.3. QP10: Proportion of patients rating last consultation with healthcare professional (physician, nurse,...) as good to excellent (ref PaRIS CWF119)

In Belgium, 96.6% of patients rated their last consultation as good to excellent. People living in Wallonia rated their last consultation as less good (95.9%) than in the other regions (Brussels 97.8% and Flanders 97.0%)

(Table 9). No major difference was observed between gender, age and level of income. With the possible exception of the 45-49 age group, who rate their last consultation as good or excellent less frequently than other age groups (71.3%). (Table 10, Table 11, Table 12).

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Table 9 – Proportion of patients rating last consultation with healthcare professional good to excellent, by region, 2022 (n=651)

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		Brussels	Flanders	Wallonia	Belgium
Excellent	Freq	16	104	65	185
	%	34.8	28.8	26.6	28.4
Very good	Freq	25	166	111	302
	%	54.3	46.0	45.5	46.4
Good	Freq	4	80	58	142
	%	8.7	22.2	23.8	21.8
Total good to excellent	Freq	45	350	234	629
	%	97.8	97.0	95.9	96.6
Fair	Freq	1	11	9	21
	%	2.2	3.0	3.7	3.2
Poor	Freq	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Total	Freq	46	361	244	651
	%	7.1	55.5	37.5	100
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Table 10 – Proportion of patients rating last consultation with healthcare professional good to excellent, by gender, 2022 (n=649)

Table 10 - Propo	ortion of pa	uents ratin	g last c	onsultat	ion with	neaithca
		Female	Male	Non- binary	Other	Prefer not to say
Excellent	Freq	90	88	0	2	5
	%	25.3	33.0	0	28.6	27.8
Very good	Freq	171	120	1	3	7
	%	48.0	44.9	100	42.9	38.9
Good	Freq	81	53	0	2	6
	%	22.8	19.9	0	28.6	33.3
Total good to	Freq	342	261	1	7	18
excellent	%	96.1	97.8	100	100	100
Fair	Freq	13	6	0	0	0
	%	3.7	2.2	0	0	0
Poor	Freq	1	0	0	0	0
	%	0.3	0	0	0	0
Total	Freq	356	267	1	7	18
	%	54.9	41.1	0.2	1.1	2.8



	<44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old		years ld	65-69 years old	70-74 years old	75-79 years old	80-84 years old	>85 years old
Excellent	Freq	1	20	21	27	36	35	29	10	2	2
	%	50	25.0	26.3	25.7	31.9	34.3	32.2	18.2	9.1	11.8
Very good	Freq	0	30	40	44	53	40	45	33	10	6
	%	0.0	37.5	50.0	41.9	46.9	39.2	50	60	45.5	35.3
Good	Freq	1	7	19	29	20	24	12	11	9	8
	%	50.0	8.8	23.8	27.6	17.7	23.5	13.3	20	40.9	47.1
Total good to excellent	Freq	2	57	80	100	109	99	86	54	21	16
	%	100	71.3	100	95.2	96.5	97.1	95.6	98.2	95.5	94.1
Fair	Freq	0	2	0	5	4	3	3	1	1	1
	%	0.0	2.5	0.0	4.8	3.5	2.9	3.3	1.8	4.5	5.9
Poor	Freq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	0
Total	Freq	2	59	80	105	113	102	90	55	22	17
	%	0.31	9.1	12.4	16.3	17.5	15.8	14.0	8.5	3.4	2.6

N missing=44

Table 12 – Proportion of patients rating last consultation with healthcare professional good to excellent, by income level, 2022 (n=651)

		1 700€ a month or less	Between 1 700€ and 2 700€ a month	2 700€ a month or more	l don't know	Not answered	Prefer not to say
Excellent	Freq	39	59	66	3	1	17
	%	27.9	33.0	30.1	15.0	14.3	19.8
Very good	Freq	62	87	104	8	2	39
	%	44.3	48.6	47.5	40.0	28.6	45.3
Good	Freq	34	30	44	5	4	25
	%	24.3	16.8	20.1	25.0	57.1	29.1
Total good to excellent	Freq	135	176	214	16	7	81
	%	96.4	98.3	97.7	80.0	100	94.2
Fair	Freq	4	3	5	4	0	5
	%	2.9	1.7	2.3	20.0	0.0	5.8
Poor	Freq	1	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Freq	140	179	219	20	7	86
	%	21.5	27.5	33.6	3.1	1.1	13.2

N missing = 26

1.1.2.4. QP11: Proportion of patients reporting they have a care plan that takes into account all their health and well-being needs (ref PaRIS P3CEQ7)

Only 33.9% of Belgians report having a care plan that takes into account all their health and well-being. This is more frequently the case in Wallonia (54.9%) than in Brussels (40.0%) or Flanders (18.3%) (Table 13). Men reported more frequently having a care plan than women (Male: 40.0%; Female: 30.5%) (Table 14).

Older people report having a care plan more frequently than younger people (Table 15) and people on lower incomes report having a care plan more frequently than people on higher incomes (lowest income level: 43.5%; highest income level: 26.8%) (Table 16).

Table 13 - Proportion of patients reporting they have a care plan that takes into account all their health and well-being needs by region, 2022 (n=508)

(11-000)		Brussels	Flanders	Wallonia	Belgium
Yes	Freq	14	51	107	172
	%	40.0	18.3	54.9	33.9
No	Freq	15	166	60	241
	%	42.9	59.7	30.8	47.4
Not sure	Freq	6	61	28	95
	%	17.1	21.9	14.4	18.7
Total	Freq	35	278	195	508
	%	6.9	54.7	38.4	100

N missing = 181

3.0

0.20

1.2

		Female	Male	Non-binary	Other	Prefer not to say
Yes	Freq	81	88	0	0	3
	%	30.5	40.0	0.0	0	20.0
No	Freq	129	99	1	4	8
	%	48.5	45.0	100	66.7	53.3
Not sure	Freq	56	33	0	2	4
	%	21.1	15	0.0	33.3	26.7
Total	Freq	266	220	1	6	15

43.3

52.4

%

N missing = 181

Table 15 – Proportion of patients reporting they have a care plan that takes into account all their health and well-being needs by age-group, 2022 (n=508)

11-000)												
		<44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60-64 years old	65-69 years old	70-74 years old	75-79 years old	80-84 years old	>85 years old	Not answered
Yes Fre	Freq	1	11	11	19	30	30	26	20	13	8	3
	%	100	27.5	20.8	26.0	33.3	34.1	35.1	42.6	65.0	47.1	60.0
No	Freq	0	21	27	39	48	37	36	19	6	7	1
	%	0	52.5	50.9	53.4	53.3	42.0	48.6	40.4	30.0	41.2	20.0
Not sure	Freq	0	8	15	15	12	21	12	8	1	2	1
	%	0	20.0	28.3	20.5	13.3	23.9	16.2	17.0	5.0	11.8	20.0
Total	Freq	1	40	53	73	90	88	74	47	20	17	5
	%	0.20	7.9	10.4	14.4	17.7	17.3	14.6	9.3	3.9	3.3	1.0



Table 16 – Proportion of patients reporting they have a care plan that takes into account all their health and well-being needs by income level, 2022 (n=508)

(11-000)							
		1 700€ a month or less	Between 1 700€ and 2 700€ a month	2 700€ a month or more	I don't know	Not answered	Prefer not to say
Yes	Freq	50	41	45	7	1	28
	%	43.5	31.1	26.8	38.9	20.0	40.0
No	Freq	52.0	64.0	97.0	7	3	18
	%	45.2	48.5	57.7	38.9	60.0	25.7
Not sure	Freq	13	27	26	4	1	24
	%	11.3	20.5	15.5	22.2	20.0	34.3
Total	Freq	115	132	168	18	5	70
	%	22.6	26.0	33.1	3.5	1.0	13.8

N missing = 181

1.1.2.5. QP12: The proportion of patients reporting they always receive useful information at the time they need it to help them manage their health and wellbeing (ref PaRIS P3CEQ9)

In Belgium, only 46.0% of patients reported always receiving useful information at the time they need it to help them manage their health and wellbeing. This proportion is lower in Wallonia (42.2%) than in Flanders (47.2%) and Brussels (58.8%) (Table 17).

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Table 17 – The proportion of patients reporting they always receive useful information at the time they need it to help them manage their health and wellbeing, by region, 2022 (n=498)

wellbellig, by region, 2022 (II=430)					
		Brussel	Flanders	Wallonia	Belgium
I always receive enough information	Freq	20	125	84	229
· -	%	58.8	47.2	42.2	46.0
I do not receive any information	Freq	0	15	10	25
	%	0.0	5.7	5.0	5.0
I often receive enough information	Freq	11	66	77	154
	%	32.4	24.9	38.7	30.9
I receive too much information	Freq	0	5	0	5
	%	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.0
I sometimes receive enough information	Freq	3	36	24	63
	%	8.8	13.6	12.1	12.7
Not sure	Freq	0	18	4	22
Not suie	%	0.0	6.8	2.0	4.4
Total	Freq	34	265	199	498
	%	6.8	53.2	40.0	100

N Missing = 191

Men are more likely than women to report that they always receive useful information (Table 18).

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Table 18 – The proportion of patients reporting they always receive useful information at the time they need it to help them manage their health and wellbeing, by gender, 2022 (n=498)

		Female	Male	Non-binary	Other	Prefer not
						to say
always receive	Freq	114	104	1	3	7
enough information	%	43.7	49.5	100	42.9	36.8
do not receive any	Freq	12	11	0	0	2
information	%	4.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	10.5
I often receive enough	Freq	89	59	0	1	5
information	%	34.1	28.1	0.0	14.3	26.3
receive too much	Freq	3	2	0	0	0
information	%	1.2	0.95	0.0	0.0	0.0
sometimes receive	Freq	35	25	0	2	11
enough information	%	13.4	11.9	0.0	28.6	5.3
Not sure	Freq	8	9	0	1	4
_	%	3.1	4.3	0.0	14.3	21.1
Total	Freq	261	210	1	7	19
Total –	%	52.4	42.2	0.2	1.4	3.8

N Missing = 191

People aged between 55 and 64 are more likely to report always receiving sufficient information than other age groups (Table 19). In addition patients in higher income categories are the most likely to report always having the information they need (Table 20).

Table 19 – The proportion of patients reporting they always receive useful information at the time they need it to help them manage their health and wellbeing, by age-group, 2022 (n=498)

venbering, by age-grou		<44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60-64 years old	65-69 years old	70-74 years old	75-79 years old	80-84 years old	>85 years old	Not answered
I always receive	Freq	0	15	21	37	47	39	37	21	2	7	3
enough information	%	0	40.5	41.2	51.4	54.0	46.4	49.3	42.9	10.5	41.2	50.0
I do not receive any information	Freq	1	1	4	2	4	4	3	2	3	0	1
	%	100	2.7	7.8	2.8	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.1	15.8	0.0	16.7
I often receive enough	Freq	0	15	20	21	21	24	20	17	9	6	1
information	%	0.0	40.5	39.2	29.2	24.1	28.6	26.7	34.7	47.4	35.3	16.7
I receive too much	Freq	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
information	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
I sometimes receive	Freq	0	6	4	9	9	11	10	6	4	3	1
enough information	%	0.0	16.2	7.8	12.5	10.3	13.1	13.3	12.2	21.1	17.6	16.7
Not sure	Freq	0	0	2	2	4	5	4	3	1	1	0
	%	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.8	4.6	6.0	5.3	6.1	5.3	5.9	0.0
Total	Freq	1	37	51	72	87	84	75	49	19	17	6
	%	0.2	7.4	10.2	14.5	17.5	16.9	15.1	9.8	3.8	3.4	1.2



Table 20 – The proportion of patients reporting they always receive useful information at the time they need it to help them manage their health and wellbeing, by income level, 2022 (n=498)

venderig, by meonic level, 2022 (n=430)		1 700€ a month or less	Between 1 700€ and 2 700€ a month	2 700€ a month or more	l don't know	Not answered	Prefer not to say
I always receive enough information	Freq	48	68	77	5	2	29
	%	40.7	51.5	48.4	29.4	40.0	43.3
I do not receive any information	Freq	6	9	7	2	1	0
	%	5.1	6.8	4.4	11.8	20.0	0.0
I often receive enough information	Freq	35	32	54	7	1	25
	%	29.7	24.2	34.0	41.2	20.0	37.3
I receive too much information	Freq	2	1	1	1	0	0
	%	1.7	0.76	0.6	5.9	0.0	0.0
I sometimes receive enough information	Freq	23	15	17	1	0	7
	%	19.5	11.4	10.7	5.9	0.0	10.4
Not sure	Freq	4	7	3	1	1	6
	%	3.4	5.3	1.9	5.9	20.0	9.0
Total	Freq	118	132	159	17	5	67
	%	23.7	26.5	31.9	3.4	1.0	13.5

Key points

- The majority of the patients are involved (to some extent to always) as much as they want in decisions about their care in Belgium in 2022 (98.4%). There are almost no differences between regions, age groups, sex or income levels. However, people with the highest income level seem on average to be more frequently 'always' satisfied than people with lower incomes.
- Most patients are involved (to some extent to always) in discussions about what is most important in managing their health and wellbeing (97.3% in Belgium in 2022). There are almost no differences between regions and sex but people aged 60-64 and 75-79 years are more frequently "always" involved than other patients.
- In Belgium in 2022, 96.6% of patients rated their last consultation as good to excellent. No major difference was observed between sex, age and level of income. With the possible exception of the 45-49 age group, who rate their last consultation as good or excellent less frequently than other age groups (71.3%).
- Only 33.9% of Belgians report having a care plan that takes this
 into account. This is more frequently the case in Wallonia (54.9%)
 than in Brussels (40.0%) and Flanders (18.3%).
- In Belgium, only 46.0% of patients reported always receiving useful information at the time they need it to help them manage their health and wellbeing. This proportion is lower in Wallonia (42.2%) than in Flanders (47.2%) and Brussels (58.8%). Men are more likely than women to report that they always receive useful information. Patients in higher income categories are the most likely to report always having the information they need.

Reference List

1. OECD. Patient-Reported Indicator Surveys (PaRIS) [Web page].Paris, France: Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development;2021 [cited 8 December 2021]. Available from: https://www.oecd.org/health/paris/