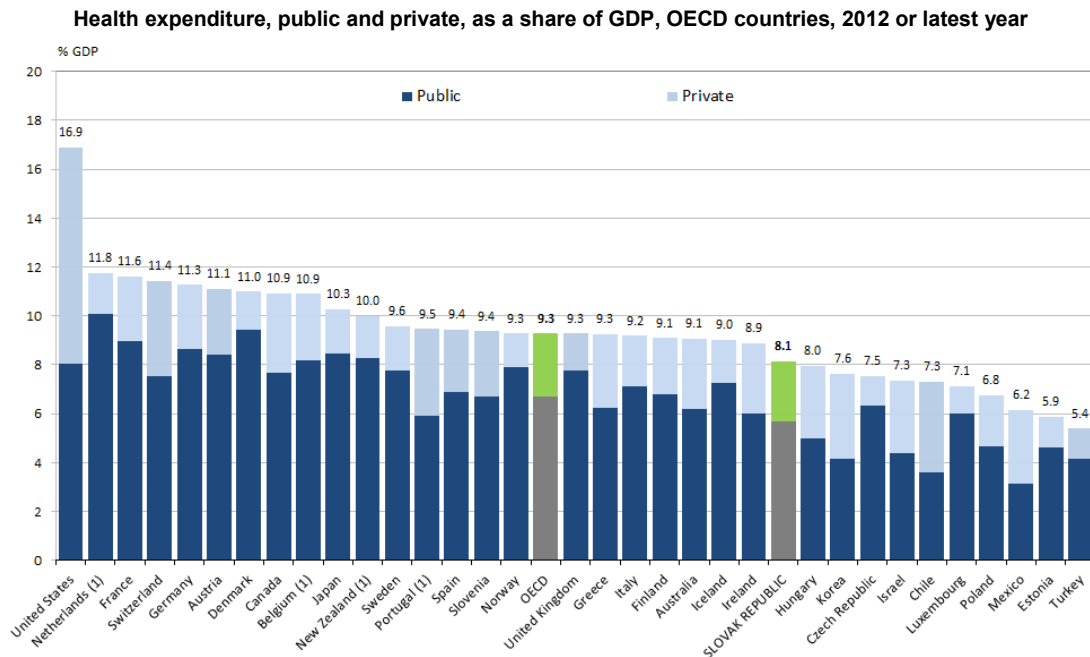


OECD Health Statistics 2014

How does the Slovak Republic compare?

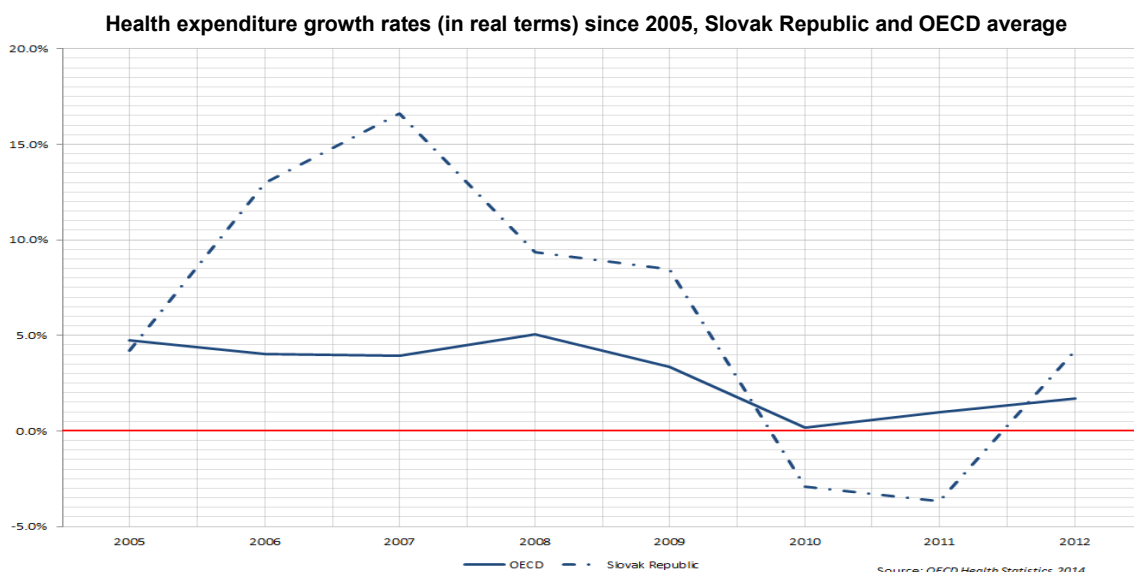
Total health spending accounted for 8.1% of GDP in the **Slovak Republic** in 2012, lower than the average of 9.3% in OECD countries. The United States was, by far, the country that spent the most on health as a share of its economy (with 16.9% of its GDP allocated to health in 2012), followed by several European countries including the Netherlands (11.8%), France (11.6%) and Switzerland (11.4%). In the **Slovak Republic**, 70% of health spending was funded by public sources in 2012, slightly below the average of 72% in OECD countries.



1. Total expenditure excluding capital expenditure.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

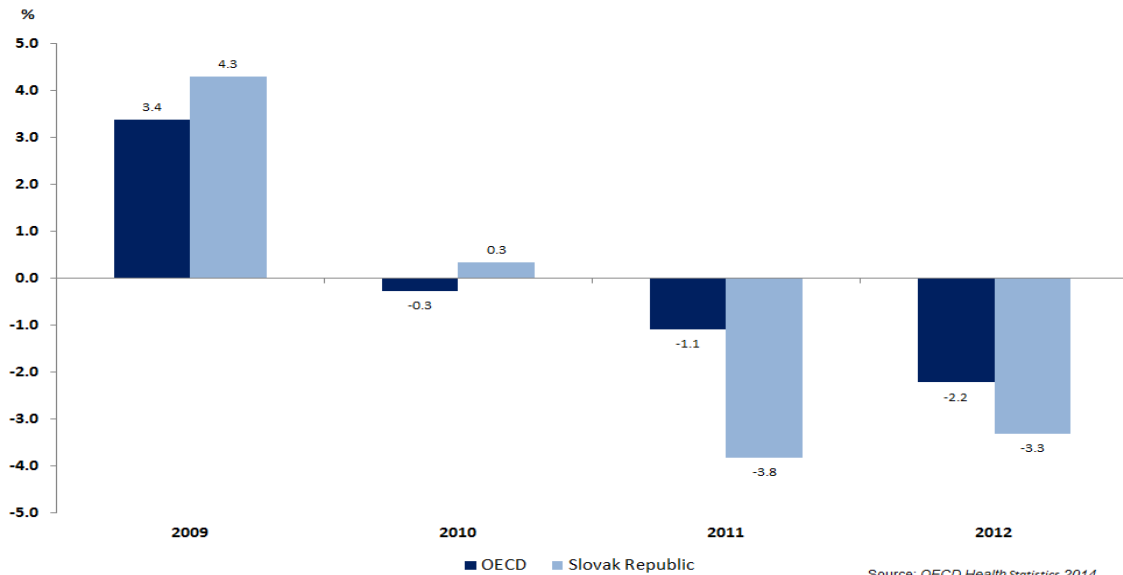
The **Slovak Republic** recorded very high health spending growth in the years preceding the economic crisis, far above the average of OECD countries. Spending growth in the **Slovak Republic** eventually slowed down and became negative in real terms in 2010 and 2011. Health spending growth picked up again in 2012, at a rate of just over 4% in real terms.



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

In many OECD countries, expenditure for pharmaceuticals decreased in recent years. This was also the case in the **Slovak Republic**, where pharmaceutical spending was flat in 2010 and then fell by 3% to 4% in real terms in 2011 and 2012. This slowdown and reduction in spending on pharmaceuticals over the past years in the **Slovak Republic** can be attributed at least partly to the introduction of a reference-based drug pricing system in 2009 and 2010.

Annual growth of pharmaceutical spending (in real terms) since 2009, Slovak Republic and OECD average



Health status and risk factors

In 2012, life expectancy at birth in the **Slovak Republic** stood at 76.2 years, four years less than the OECD average of 80.2 years. Japan enjoyed the highest life expectancy among OECD countries (83.2 years), followed by Iceland and Switzerland with respectively 83.0 and 82.8 years.

The proportion of daily smokers among adults has been reduced slightly in the **Slovak Republic**, coming down from 22.1% in 2003 to 19.5% in 2009, which is slightly less than the OECD average of 20.7%. However, Sweden, Iceland, the United States and Australia provide examples of countries that have achieved greater progress in reducing smoking rates, with 15% or less of adults now reporting to smoke every day.

The obesity rate among adults in the **Slovak Republic** was 16.9% in 2008 based on actual measures of height and weight, roughly stable compared with 2004. The obesity rate in the **Slovak Republic** is much lower than that in the United States (35.3% in 2012) and in several other European countries (28.5% in Hungary in 2009, 24.7% in the United Kingdom in 2012, based also on actual measures of height and weight).

Key facts for the Slovak Republic from OECD Health Statistics 2014

	Slovak Republic		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries*
	2012	2000	2012	2000	
Health status					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.2	73.4	80.2	77.1	31 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, men (years)	72.5	69.2	77.5	74.0	30 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, women (years)	79.9	77.5	82.8	80.2	31 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, men (years)	14.6	12.9	17.7	15.6	32 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, women (years)	18.5	16.7	20.9	19.1	32 out of 34
Mortality from cardiovascular diseases (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	674.2	(2010) 792.4	296.4	428.5	1 out of 34
Mortality from cancer (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	249.5	(2010) 282.2	213.1	242.5	5 out of 34
Risk factors to health (behavioural)					
Tobacco consumption among adults (% daily smokers)	19.5	(2009) 22.1	(2003) 20.7	26.0	20 out of 34
Alcohol consumption among adults (liters per capita)	10.1	11.0	9.0	9.5	13 out of 34
Obesity rates among adults, self-reported (%)	15.1	(2009) 16.2	(1998) 15.4	11.9	16 out of 29
Obesity rates among adults, measured (%)	16.9	(2008) 16.5	(2004) 22.7	18.7	14 out of 16
Health expenditure					
Health expenditure as a % GDP	8.1	5.5	9.3	7.7	24 out of 34
Health expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	2105	606	3484	1888	27 out of 34
Pharmaceutical expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	535	206	498	300	13 out of 33
Pharmaceutical expenditure (% health expenditure)	26.5	34.7	15.9	17.9	2 out of 33
Public expenditure on health (% health expenditure)	69.7	89.4	72.3	71.4	22 out of 34
Out-of-pocket payments for health care (% health expenditure)	22.4	10.6	19.0	20.5	10 out of 34
Health care resources					
Number of doctors (per 1000 population)	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.7	13 out of 34
Number of nurses (per 1000 population)	5.8	7.4	8.8	7.5	25 out of 34
Hospital beds (per 1000 population)	5.9	7.9	4.8	5.6	10 out of 34

*Note: Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

More information on *OECD Health Statistics 2014* is available at www.oecd.org/health/healthdata. For more information on OECD's work on the **Slovak Republic**, please visit www.oecd.org/slovakia.