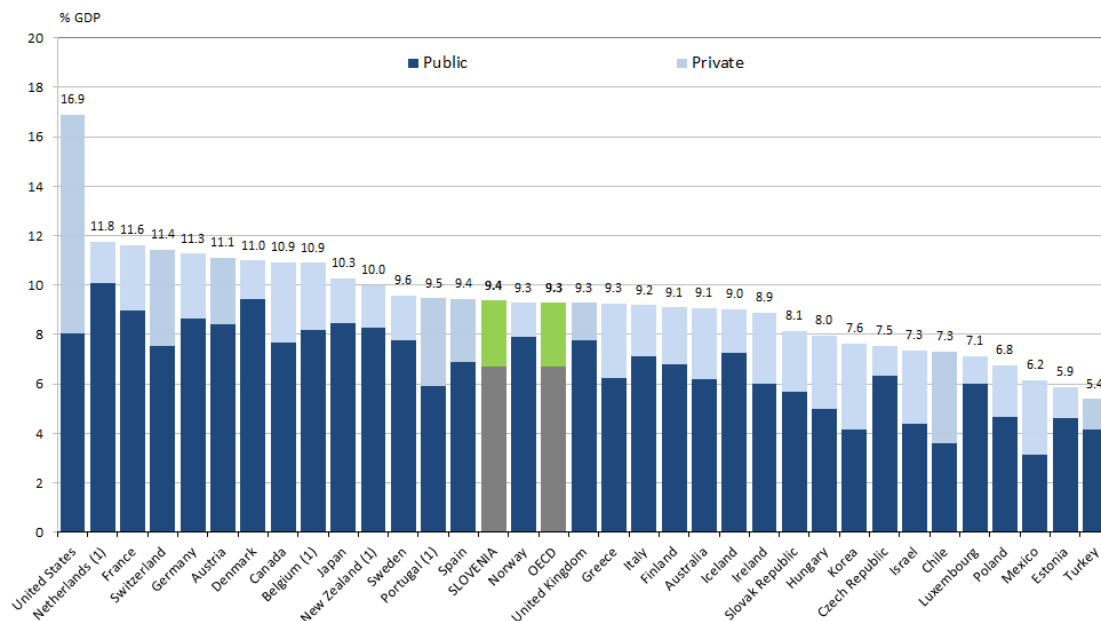


# OECD Health Statistics 2014

## How does Slovenia compare?

Total health spending accounted for 9.4% of GDP in **Slovenia** in 2012, close to the average of 9.3% in OECD countries. The United States was, by far, the OECD 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 **Slovenia**, 71% of health spending was funded by public sources in 2012, also very close to the average of 72% in OECD countries.

Health expenditure, public and private, as a share of GDP, OECD countries, 2012 or latest year

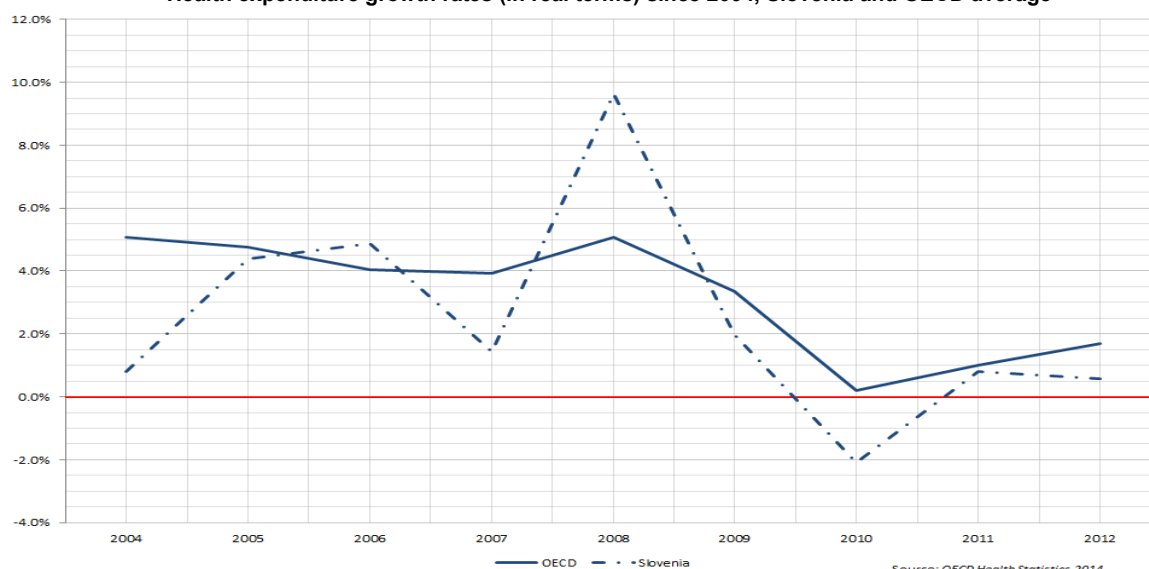


1. Total expenditure excluding capital expenditure.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

As in many other OECD countries, health spending in **Slovenia** slowed down markedly following the economic crisis and was negative in real terms in 2010. Since then, expenditure on health has started to grow again in 2011 and 2012, but at a very modest rate (under 1% in real terms per year).

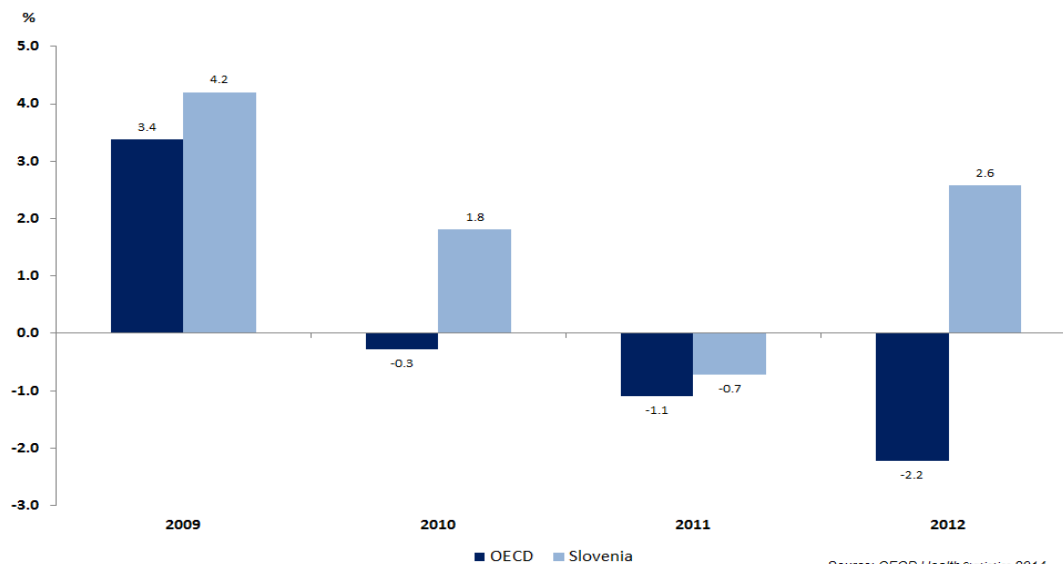
Health expenditure growth rates (in real terms) since 2004, Slovenia and OECD average



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

In most OECD countries, expenditure for pharmaceuticals has decreased in recent years. In **Slovenia**, pharmaceutical spending slowed down in 2010 and fell by around 1% in real terms in 2011, before rising again by 2.6% in 2012. A series of measures were taken in 2009 to control spending growth of pharmaceuticals in **Slovenia**, including a revision of the list of medicines reimbursed by the national health insurance fund and price reductions that were negotiated between the insurance fund and pharmaceutical companies.

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



### Health status and risk factors

In 2012, life expectancy at birth in **Slovenia** stood at 80.2 years, equal to the OECD average. Japan had the highest life expectancy at 83.2 years, followed by Iceland and Switzerland with respectively 83.0 and 82.8 years.

The proportion of regular smokers among adults in **Slovenia** was 20.5% in 2012, also equal to the OECD average. Sweden, Iceland, the United States and Australia provide examples of countries that have achieved even lower smoking rates, with 15% or less of adults reporting to smoke daily.

The obesity rate among adults in **Slovenia** was 18.3% in 2012 (based on self-reported height and weight). This rate was lower than in the United States (28.6% also based on self-reported data), but higher than the average for the 29 OECD countries which provide self-reported data (15.4% in 2012). The growing prevalence of obesity foreshadows increases in the occurrence of health problems (such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases), and higher health care costs in the future.

## Key facts for Slovenia from OECD Health Statistics 2014

	Slovenia		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries*
	2012	2000	2012	2000	
<b>Health status</b>					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.2	76.1	80.2	77.1	24 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, men (years)	77.1	72.2	77.5	74.0	25 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, women (years)	83.3	79.9	82.8	80.2	18 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, men (years)	17.1	14.2	17.7	15.6	26 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, women (years)	21.1	18.7	20.9	19.1	17 out of 34
Mortality from cardiovascular diseases (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	345.3	(2010) 478.3	296.4	428.5	7 out of 34
Mortality from cancer (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	259.1	(2010) 265.0	213.1	242.5	2 out of 34
<b>Risk factors to health (behavioural)</b>					
Tobacco consumption among adults (% daily smokers)	20.5	..	20.7	26.0	17 out of 34
Alcohol consumption among adults (liters per capita)	11.0	11.2	9.0	9.5	8 out of 34
Obesity rates among adults, self-reported (%)	18.3	..	15.4	11.9	7 out of 29
Obesity rates among adults, measured (%)	..	..	22.7	18.7	..
<b>Health expenditure</b>					
Health expenditure as a % GDP	9.4	8.3	9.3	7.7	15 out of 34
Health expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	2667	1453	3484	1888	22 out of 34
Pharmaceutical expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	513	356 (2002)	498	300	16 out of 33
Pharmaceutical expenditure (% health expenditure)	20.2	22.1 (2002)	15.9	17.9	9 out of 33
Public expenditure on health (% health expenditure)	71.5	74.0	72.3	71.4	20 out of 34
Out-of-pocket payments for health care (% health expenditure)	11.9	11.7 (2003)	19.0	20.5	29 out of 34
<b>Health care resources</b>					
Number of doctors (per 1000 population)	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.7	26 out of 34
Number of nurses (per 1000 population)	8.2	6.9	8.8	7.5	19 out of 34
Hospital beds (per 1000 population)	4.5	5.4	4.8	5.6	17 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](http://www.oecd.org/health/healthdata). For more information on OECD's work on **Slovenia**, please visit [www.oecd.org/slovenia](http://www.oecd.org/slovenia).