

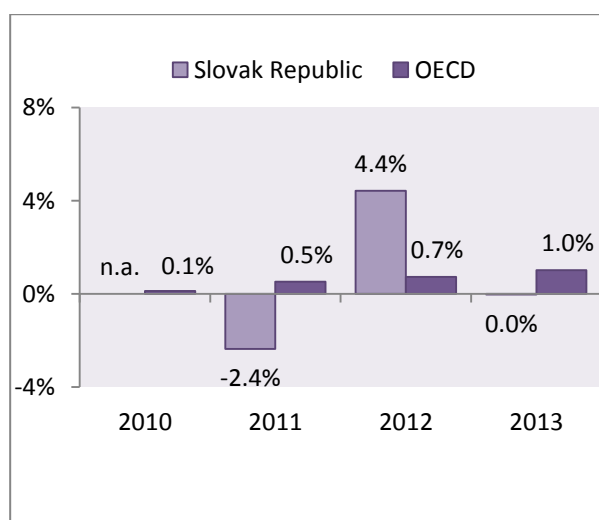
OECD Health Statistics 2015



OECD Health Statistics 2015 is the most comprehensive source of comparable statistics on health and health systems across the 34 OECD countries. Covering the period 1960 to 2014, this interactive database can be used for comparative analyses on health status, risk factors to health, health care resources and utilisation, as well as health expenditure and financing. OECD Health Statistics 2015 is available in OECD.Stat, the statistics portal for all OECD databases.

- ▶ **Growth:** While average per capita health spending in OECD countries increased slowly, spending in the Slovak Republic stayed flat in 2013, after strong growth the previous year.
- ▶ **Share of GDP:** The share of GDP allocated to health spending (excluding capital expenditure) in the Slovak Republic was 7.6% in 2013, compared with an OECD average of 8.9%. Health spending as a share of GDP was slightly down from 7.7% in 2012.
- ▶ **Per capita spending:** The Slovak Republic spent the equivalent of USD 2010 per person on health in 2013, compared with an OECD average of USD 3453. Public sources accounted for 74% of overall health spending, just above the OECD average.

Figure 1. Annual health spending growth*, 2010-2013



*Per capita spending in real terms
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2015

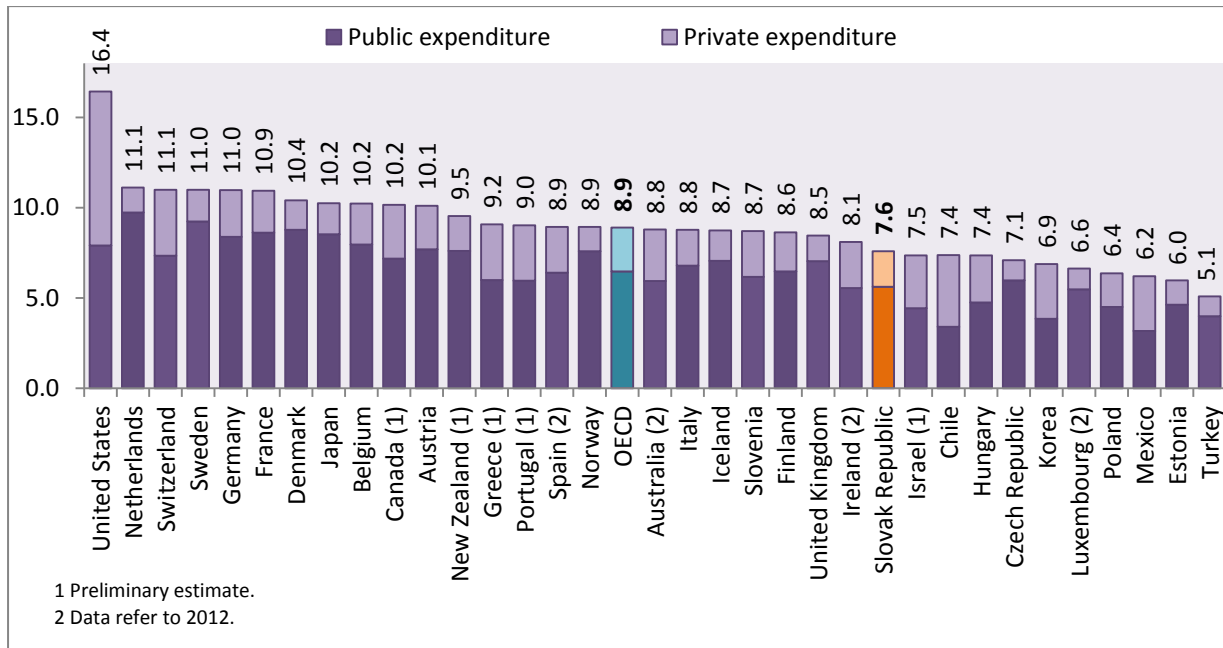
Health spending in the Slovak Republic flat in 2013

In 2013, per capita health spending in the Slovak Republic remained unchanged in real terms. This halt in health spending growth contrasts with 2012 when per capita spending increased by 4.4% in real terms. Since public health spending increased steadily in recent years - after near-zero growth in 2011 (+0.2%), public spending grew by 2.2% in 2012 and 2.8% in 2013 - the fluctuations in health spending growth were mainly driven by volatility in private spending.

As in many other OECD countries, pharmaceutical spending has declined in recent years in the Slovak Republic. It fell by 4.0% and 3.5% in real terms in 2011 and 2012, respectively and remained constant in 2013.

This reduction in spending on pharmaceuticals over the past years in the Slovak Republic can be partly attributed to the introduction of a reference-based drug pricing system in 2009 and 2010.

Figure 2. Health spending* as a share of GDP, 2013



* Excluding capital expenditure.
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2015

Health spending as a share of GDP in the Slovak Republic remains below the OECD average

Health spending in the Slovak Republic (excluding investment expenditure in the health sector) was 7.6% of GDP in 2013 (Figure 2), below the OECD average of 8.9%. This has barely changed in recent years and is only 0.2 percentage points lower as compared to 2010.

The share of the economy allocated to health spending is similar to Hungary (7.4%) and the Czech Republic (7.1%), but well below the levels of other central European countries such as Germany (11.0%) and Austria (10.1%).

The share of government spending in total spending on health in the Slovak Republic stood at 74%. This is slightly above the OECD average of 72.6%. Among OECD

countries, only the United States and Chile report public spending on health below 50%.

Although out-of-pocket spending at 23% of health spending has not increased in recent years, it remains relatively high compared with other central European countries such as Austria (17%), the Czech Republic (15%) and Germany (13%), although still well below the shares of some southern European countries such as Greece (31%) and Portugal (28%).

In per capita terms (adjusted for different price levels using economy-wide purchasing power parities), the Slovak Republic spent USD 2010 per head in 2013. This compares with an OECD average of USD 3453.

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Further Reading

Focus on health spending:
www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/Focus-Health-Spending-2015.pdf

OECD Health Statistics 2015:
www.oecd.org/health/health-data.htm

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