

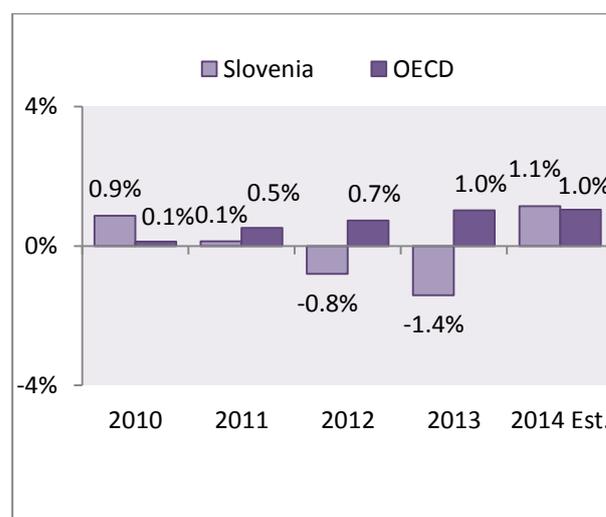
OECD Health Statistics 2015



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:** Per capita health spending in Slovenia declined in 2012 and 2013 (in real terms). However, it is expected to grow again in 2014. Average per capita health spending in OECD countries has climbed slowly since 2010,
- ▶ **Share of GDP:** The share of GDP allocated to health spending (excluding capital expenditure) in Slovenia was 8.7% in 2013, compared with an OECD average of 8.9%. This was unchanged from 2012 and has remained stable over the last decade.
- ▶ **Per capita spending:** Slovenia spent the equivalent of USD 2511 per person on health in 2013, compared with an OECD average of USD 3453. Public sources accounted for 71% of health spending, just below the OECD average.

Figure 1. Annual health spending growth*, 2010-2014



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

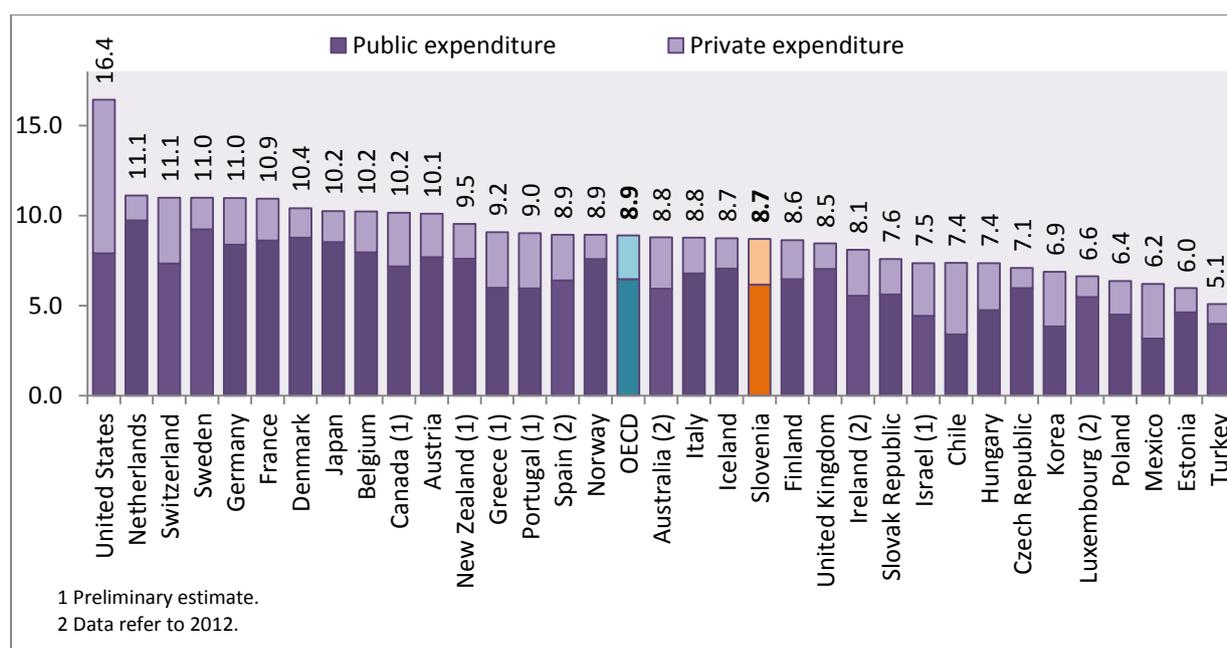
After recent drops, health spending in Slovenia is projected to pick up again in 2014

In 2013, per capita health spending in Slovenia dropped by 1.4% in real terms - the second consecutive year that health expenditure has fallen. Across OECD countries health expenditure has seen a slow climb since 2010. Preliminary estimates for 2014 indicate that health spending in Slovenia will increase again by around 1%, but below overall growth in the economy.

Recent spending development has varied according to the different types of financing. Whereas public spending (-1.0%) and out-of-pocket spending (-0.6%) have recorded negative annual growth rates since 2009, private health insurance spending has increased strongly (+3.2%).

The increase in co-insurance rates may help explain some of these trends together with a number of other cost-containment measures to reduce public spending on health, such as a salary freeze for public health workers and the reduction of tariffs for health providers.

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 remains just below the OECD average

Health spending in Slovenia (excluding investment expenditure in the health sector) was 8.7% of GDP in 2013 (Figure 2), just below the OECD average of 8.9%. This has increased by 0.6 percentage point since 2003, as increases in health spending outpaced economic growth over this ten-year period.

The share of the economy allocated to health spending is similar to Italy, but well below the levels of Austria and Germany (10.1% and 11.0% respectively).

The share of government spending in Slovenia as a share of total spending on health has decreased by about 2 percentage points over the last decade and stood at 71% in 2013. This is just below the OECD average of 73%.

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

Private health insurance plays a more important role in Slovenia than in most other OECD countries. Complementary insurance to public health coverage finances around 15% of total health spending. On the other hand, the share of out-of-pocket spending in Slovenia is below most other OECD countries. Patients cover 13% of all health expenditure directly compared to an average of 19% in OECD countries. But this is still higher than in some western European countries such as France (7%) and the United Kingdom (10%).

In per capita terms (adjusted for different price levels using economy-wide purchasing power parities), Slovenia spent USD 2511 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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