

# The Slovak Republic

Health at a Glance provides the latest comparable data and trends on population health and health system performance. This Country Note shows how the Slovak Republic compares to other OECD countries across indicators in the report.

## How does the Slovak Republic perform overall?

This section shows key indicators, and also how often the Slovak Republic is above the OECD average on relevant indicators (where data are available for the Slovak Republic).

### Health status



#### Key indicators:

Life expectancy was 74.6 years, 5.7 years below the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 189 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 132 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 79). 13.2% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was lower than the OECD average.

**The Slovak Republic performs better than the OECD average on 26% of indicators**

(Based on 19 indicators, data missing for 0 indicators)

### Risk factors



#### Key indicators:

Smoking prevalence, at 21.0%, was higher than the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was higher than the OECD average; at 9.6 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 19.4%, close to the OECD average of 18.4%. There were 63.6 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

**The Slovak Republic performs better than the OECD average on 33% of indicators**

(Based on 12 indicators, data missing for 1 indicator)

### Quality of care



#### Key indicators:

Acute care: 30-day mortality after stroke was 9.9% (OECD average 7.8%), and 7.4% after AMI (OECD average 6.8%). Primary care: There were 615 avoidable admissions per 100,000 population, more than the OECD average of 463. Safe prescribing: The Slovak Republic prescribed more antibiotics than on average in the OECD. Preventive care: 26% of women were screened for breast cancer, less than the OECD average of 55%.

**The Slovak Republic performs better than the OECD average on 23% of indicators**

(Based on 13 indicators, data missing for 20 indicators)

### Access to care



#### Key indicators:

95% of the population is covered for a core set of services. 54% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 80% of spending covered by mandatory prepayment, was higher than the OECD average of 76%. Out-of-pocket spending, at 19% of health expenditure, was similar to the OECD average of 18%. 2.9% of the population reported unmet needs (OECD average 2.3%).

**The Slovak Republic performs better than the OECD average on 43% of indicators**

(Based on 14 indicators, data missing for 4 indicators)

### Health system resources



#### Key indicators:

The Slovak Republic spends \$2756 per capita on health, less than the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 7.8% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 3.7 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 5.7 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). The Slovak Republic has 5.7 hospital beds per 1,000 population, more than the OECD average of 4.3.

**The Slovak Republic is above the OECD average on 33% of indicators**

(Based on 30 indicators, data missing for 2 indicators)

Note: Overall comparisons of health status, risk factors, access, quality and resources are unweighted and therefore not measures of performance; OECD averages for quality of care are based on Chapter 1 (and differ slightly from averages in Chapter 6 due to differences in country coverage)

# On which indicators does the Slovak Republic perform well or badly?

The graphs below show selected indicators from *Health at a Glance 2023* where the performance of the Slovak Republic deviates markedly from the OECD on average. For more details on the data presented, please refer to the full report, using the graph references provided (e.g. g5.1).

**Slovak Republic:** ● Better ● Worse ● Higher ● Lower ● OECD average ● Other OECD countries

