



# SLOVAKIA

| DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS |   | 2012      | 2013      | 2014      |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A1                                      | <u>Mid-year population</u>                          | 5,407,579 | 5,413,393 | 5,422,861 |
| A2                                      | <u>Area (square km)</u>                             | 49,036    | 49,036    | 49,036    |
| A3                                      | <u>Average population density per square km</u>     | 110       | 110       | 111       |
| A4                                      | <u>Live births per 1,000 population</u>             | 10.3      | 10.1      | 10.2      |
| A5                                      | <u>Crude death rate per 1,000 population</u>        | 9.7       | 9.6       | 9.5       |
| A6                                      | <u>Estimated life expectancy</u>                    | 75.8      | 76.1      | 76.4      |
| A6a                                     | <u>Estimated life expectancy, female</u>            | 79.5      | 79.7      | 80.1      |
| A6b                                     | <u>Estimated life expectancy, males</u>             | 72.0      | 72.3      | 72.7      |
| A7                                      | <u>Gross domestic product (GDP) US\$ per capita</u> | 17,207.0  | 18,109.0  | 18,501.0  |

| HEALTHCARE SYSTEM |  | 2012   | 2013    | 2014    |
|-------------------|--|--|---------|---------|
| B1                | Healthcare coverage of population  | Universal coverage based on the place of residence referring to a package of benefits including preventive, curative and rehabilitative care.  |         |         |
| B2                | Gate keeping system  | General Practitioners (GPs) play a gate-keeping role, referring patients to specialist care. Patients choose freely their referring doctor at the place of their residence or work.  |         |         |
| B3                | <u>Total health expenditure, PPP\$ per capita, WHO estimates</u>         | 2,065.0  | 2,080.0 | 2,179.0 |
| B4                | <u>Public sector health expenditure as % of total health expenditure</u> | 69.7   | 72.3    | 72.5    |
| B5                | <u>Total health expenditure as % of GDP, WHO estimates</u>               | 8.1  | 8.0     | 8.1     |
| B5a               | <u>Public-sector expenditure on health as % of GDP, WHO estimates</u>    | 5.7  | 5.8     | 5.8     |
| B5b               | <u>Private-sector expenditure on health as % of GDP, WHO estimates</u>   | 2.5  | 2.2     | 2.2     |
| B6                | <u>Expenditure on inpatient care, PPP\$ per capita</u>                   | 409.0  | 421.0   | 403.0   |
| B7                | <u>Public inpatient expenditure as % of total inpatient expenditure</u>  | 84.7   | 84.5    | 95.1    |
| B8                | <u>Total inpatient expenditure as % of total health expenditure</u>      | 19.8   | 20.1    | 21.0    |
| B9                | Public funding   | Funding is essentially based on a system of statutory social security (more than 60%). People can choose among 6 health insurance funds. Central government transfers funds to cover people who don't work (about 10% of funding coming from taxes). The remaining funds are from out of pocket payments (about 20%) and other kinds of payments (less than 5%). |         |         |

| HOSPITAL GOVERNANCE |                               | 2012  | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|------|------|
| C1                  | Administration and management | The public hospitals are legally independent. Most of their healthcare equipment belongs to the state. The Ministry of Health is entitled to appoint or remove hospital directors.                                    |      |      |
| C2                  | Surveillance authority        | Since 2002, several decentralisation reforms have been implemented. Although the Ministry of Health is still the principal responsible authority, the regional and local authorities have more and more prerogatives. |      |      |

| HOSPITAL FINANCING |                      | 2012   | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|------|------|
| D1                 | Hospital financiers  | The health insurances and the hospitals negotiate contracts. Health insurances are funding both the public and the private sector under contract with the National Health Service.   |      |      |
| D2                 | Modes of payment     | Since 2002, hospitals are financed on the basis of the DRG-system. The Ministry of Health fixes a minimum and a maximum price for each and every pathology, and the health insurances can purchase each pathology within this range. |      |      |
| D3                 | Use of DRGs          | n.a.   |      |      |
| D4                 | Hospital investments | The Ministry of Health decides about investments.  |      |      |

| TOTAL HOSPITAL CARE PROVISION |  | 2012  | 2013   | 2014      |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--------|-----------|
| E1                            | Public/private ownership                                 | Mainly public hospitals with a small number of private ones.  |        |           |
| E1a                           | % of hospitals private for profit                        | n.a.  | n.a.   | n.a.      |
| E1b                           | % of hospitals private not for profit                    | n.a.  | n.a.   | n.a.      |
| E2                            | Categories   | There are four categories of hospitals:<br>- Type I hospitals (internal medicine, paediatrics, gynecology, emergency care); they cover 30.000 to 50.000 persons;<br>- Type II hospitals provide tertiary healthcare services for a population of 150.000 to 200.000 persons;<br>- Type III hospitals provide specialised tertiary healthcare services at national level;<br>- University hospitals provide the most costly healthcare services. |        |           |
| E3                            | Total number of hospitals                                | 140   | 137    | 136       |
| E4                            | Hospitals per 100.000                                    | 2.5   | 2.5    | 2.5       |
| E5                            | Total number of hospital beds                            | 31,963  | 31,416 | 31,348    |
| E5a                           | Number of public inpatient hospital beds                 | n.a.  | n.a.   | n.a.      |
|                               | Public inpatient hospital beds as % of all hospital beds | n.a.  | n.a.   | n.a.      |
| E5b                           | Number of private inpatient hospital beds                | n.a.  | n.a.   | n.a.      |
|                               | Private inpatient hospital beds as % of all beds         | n.a.  | n.a.   | n.a.      |
| E6                            | Hospital beds per 100.000                                | 591.0   | 580.0  | 579.0     |
| E7                            | Number of all hospital discharges                        | 1,062,272   | n.a.   | 1,083,015 |
| E8                            | Inpatient care discharges per 100                        | 19.6  | n.a.   | 20.0      |
| E9                            | Average length of stay, all hospitals                    | 7.5   | n.a.   | 7.3       |

| ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL PROVISION |  | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    |
|-------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| F1                            | Number of acute (short-stay) hospitals             | 74      | 74      | 73      |
| F2                            | Acute (short-stay) hospitals per 100.000           | 1.4     | 1.4     | 1.4     |
| F3                            | Number of acute care hospital beds                 | 27,178  | 26,613  | 26,642  |
| F3a                           | Acute care hospital beds as % of all hospital beds | 85.0    | 84.7    | 85.0    |
| F4                            | Acute care hospital beds per 100.000               | 503     | 492     | 492     |
| F5                            | Number of acute care hospital discharges           | 915,356 | 892,072 | 934,056 |
| F6                            | Acute care hospital discharges per 100             | 16.9    | 16.5    | 17.2    |
| F7                            | Average length of stay, acute care hospitals only  | 6.2     | 6.2     | 7.0     |
| F8                            | Bed occupancy rate (%), acute care hospitals only  | 67.0    | 67.0    | 69.0    |

| HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE |                                      | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| G1                   | Number of general practitioners      | n.a.   | n.a.   | n.a.   |
| G1a                  | General practitioners per 100.000    | n.a.   | n.a.   | n.a.   |
| G1b                  | Population per one GP                | n.a.   | n.a.   | n.a.   |
| G2                   | Number of physicians                 | n.a.   | n.a.   | n.a.   |
| G2a                  | Physicians per 100.000               | n.a.   | n.a.   | n.a.   |
| G3                   | % of physicians working in hospitals | n.a.   | n.a.   | n.a.   |
| G4                   | Number of nurses                     | 33,243 | 32,903 | 32,961 |
| G4a                  | Nurses per 100.000                   | 615.0  | 608.0  | 608.0  |
| G5                   | % of nurses working in hospitals     | n.a.   | n.a.   | n.a.   |
| G6                   | Number of nurses per physician       | n.a.   | n.a.   | n.a.   |

\* Quantitative information has been extracted in January 2018

\*\* Last updated qualitative information has been provided by HOPE LO in 2014