

COUNTRY PROFILE - SLOVAKIA

BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, SOCIOECONOMIC DATA AND DATA ON HEALTH



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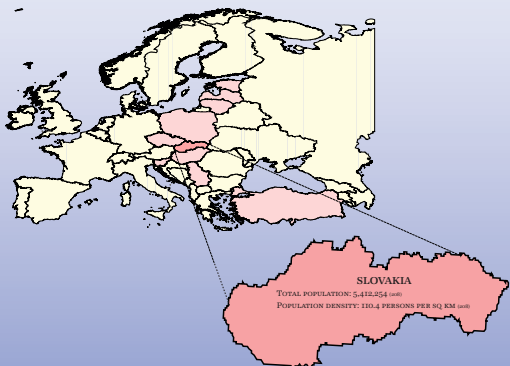
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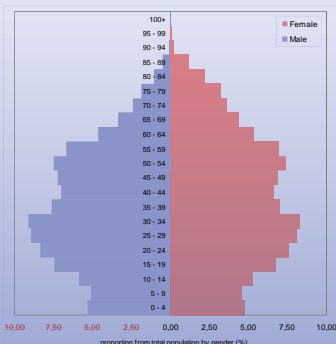


POPULATION

LOCATION, TOTAL POPULATION, POPULATION DENSITY

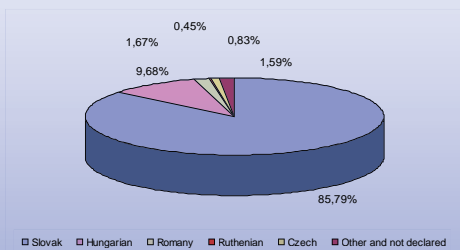


AGE AND GENDER STRUCTURE ON DECEMBER 31, 2008



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, www.statistics.sk

STRUCTURE OF THE SLOVAK POPULATION BY NATIONALITY IN 2001 (CENSUS)

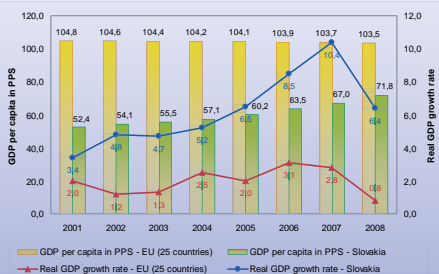


Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, www.statistics.sk

Note: According to sociographical research of Roma communities conducted in 2004, there are about 320 thousand Roma people living in Slovakia, i.e. about 6% of the total population. Since the figure for Roma living in settlements is not comparable with other countries, the official distribution of population by nationality was included.

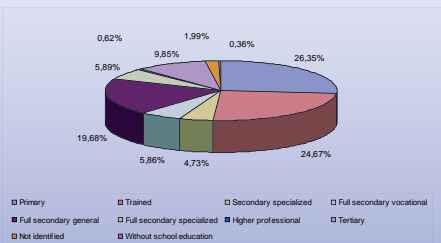
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) PER CAPITA IN PURCHASING POWER STANDARDS (PPS), & REAL GDP GROWTH RATE



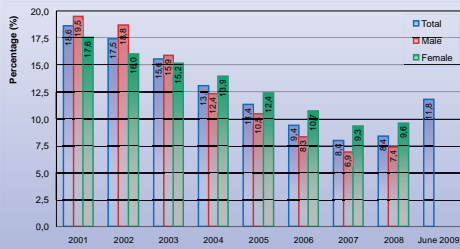
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, www.statistics.sk

EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION OVER 16 YEARS BY THE HIGHEST COMPLETED EDUCATION IN 2001 (CENSUS)



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, www.statistics.sk

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, www.upsva.sk

SELECTED SOCIOECONOMIC EUROSTAT INDICATORS	European Union (EU-25)	Slovakia
Inequality of income distribution The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile).	4.8 [2007]	3.5 [2007]
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by gender - % - total The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.	26 [2007]	18 [2007]
Total expenditure on social protection Expenditure on social protection includes: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs; administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration; other expenditures, which consist of miscellaneous expenditures on social protection schemes (payment of property income and other).	27.0 [2006]	15.9 [2006]
Total expenditure on social protection per head of population Expenditure on social protection includes: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs; administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration; other expenditures, which consist of miscellaneous expenditures on social protection schemes (payment of property income and other).	6629.7 [2006]	2387.2 [2006]

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, www.statistics.sk, Eurostat database

SELECTED EUROSTAT INDICATORS ON EDUCATION	European Union (EU-25)	Slovakia
IPupils and students Total number of persons who are enrolled in the regular education system in the country. It covers all levels of education from primary education to postgraduate studies.	N/A*	1079.4 [2007]
Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education The pupil/teacher ratio is calculated by dividing the number of full-time equivalent pupils by the number of full-time equivalent teachers teaching at ISCED level 1.	N/A*	17.9 [2007]
Foreign languages learned per pupil - ISCED level 2 The average number of foreign languages learned per pupil in secondary education (ISCED 2 and 3) is obtained by dividing the total number of pupils learning foreign languages by the number of pupils at that level.	1.4 [2007]	1.2 [2007]
Share of women among tertiary students Total - science, mathematics and computing - engineering, manufacture and construction (%) - Women among students in ISCED 5-6	N/A*	58.9 [2007]
Youth education attainment level by gender Percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education - Youth education attainment level - Percentage of population aged 20 to 24	78.4 [2008]	92.3 [2008]
Early school leavers by gender Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training - Early school-leavers	15.0 [2007]	7.2 [2007]
Life-long learning by gender Percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training	10.1 [2008]	3.3 [2008]
Private expenditure on education as % of GDP	N/A*	0.62 [2006]

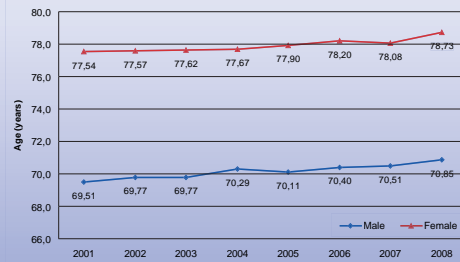
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, www.statistics.sk, Eurostat database
* Not available

SELECTED EUROSTAT INDICATORS ON UNEMPLOYMENT	European Union (EU-25)	Slovakia
Unemployment rates of the population aged 25-64 by level of education Annual average - Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education - levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997)	9.9 [2008]	35.9 [2008]
Unemployment rates of the population aged 25-64 by level of education Annual average - Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education - levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997)	5.7 [2008]	7.4 [2008]
Unemployment rates of the population aged 25-64 by level of education Annual average - Tertiary education - levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)	3.5 [2008]	3.0 [2008]

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, www.statistics.sk, Eurostat database

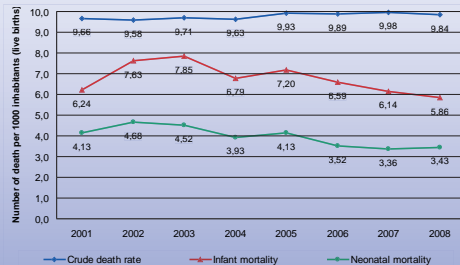
HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE INDICATORS

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY GENDER



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, www.statistics.sk

MORTALITY RATES



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, www.statistics.sk

HEALTH CARE

Brief description of the health care system in Slovakia

The Constitution of the Slovak Republic lays down the basis for the organization, management and financing of the country's health care system. It ensures universal coverage and access to health care services free of charge based on mandatory health insurance built on the principles of solidarity and plurality. In addition, the constitution provides everybody with the right to the protection of their health. This constitutional guarantee of "free health care" has created a very strong sense of entitlement and strong resistance to health insurance and/or health care provision schemes that differentiate or explicitly ration access to health services.

Source: Hlavacka S., Wagner R., Riesberg A.: Health Care System in Transition, Slovakia, 2004
www.euro.who.int/Document/E85396.pdf

Co-payments in the health care system in Slovakia

Slovakia has three forms of private expenditure on health:

1. Formal (or authorized by law) payments for services provided by private physicians and facilities; co-payments for drugs, some dental services, visual aids and medical devices; and since June 2003, marginal co-payments for provision-related services such as data processing, food, transport and hotel services.

2. Informal (or unauthorized) payments for health services made to providers who are not authorized by law to receive them.

3. Insurance premium payments for voluntary health insurance offered on a contractual basis. While formal out-of-pocket payments represented 10.9% of total health expenditure in 2002, no data are available on the extent of informal payments (also not included in total expenditures). Currently, voluntary insurance premiums are negligible.

Source: Hlavacka S., Wagner R., Riesberg A.: Health Care System in Transition, Slovakia, 2004
www.euro.who.int/Document/E85396.pdf

MAIN SOURCES OF FINANCING IN MILLION EUR, 1996-2002

Source of financing	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total health Expenditure (a)	1118,2	1267,5	1185,7	1104,5	1212,7	1297,3	1461,9
Public	1054,3	1175,7	1089,7	990,1	1084,0	1158,3	1302,0
- Taxes	380,0	396,9	290,2	57,2	60,8	57,2	46,7
- Compulsory health insurance	674,3	778,8	800,8	932,9	1023,2	1101,1	1255,3
Private	63,8	91,8	94,7	114,4	128,7	139,0	159,9
- Out-of-pocket (b)	63,8	91,8	94,7	114,4	128,7	139,0	159,9
- Private insurance	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External sources	21,7	18,4	16,5	24,5	25,1	22,8	10,8

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 1999-2002 data of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, recalculated by the Institute for Health Information and Statistics according to the OECD method for the OECD.
Note: a) Figures do not include external sources;
b) Figures for 1999-2002 include (negligible) expenditures from nongovernmental organizations.
- Figures calculated by annual average exchange rate

EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH IN SLOVAKIA

	2000	2006
Per capita total expenditure on health at the average exchange rate (US\$)	208	735
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. \$)	603	1279

Source: World Health Statistics Report, 2009, www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2009/en/index.html

Prevalence of current tobacco use in Slovakia (%)					
Adults (>=15 years)			Adolescents (13 - 15 years)		
Male	Female	Both genders	Male	Female	Both genders
2005					
2000 - 2008					
41,6	20,1	30,9	28,5	24,5	26,6

Source: World Health Statistics, 2009, www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2009/en/index.html

Alcohol consumption among adults >=15 years in Slovakia	
Litres per person per year in 2003	10,35

Source: World Health Statistics, 2009, www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2009/en/index.html

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