



World Health Day

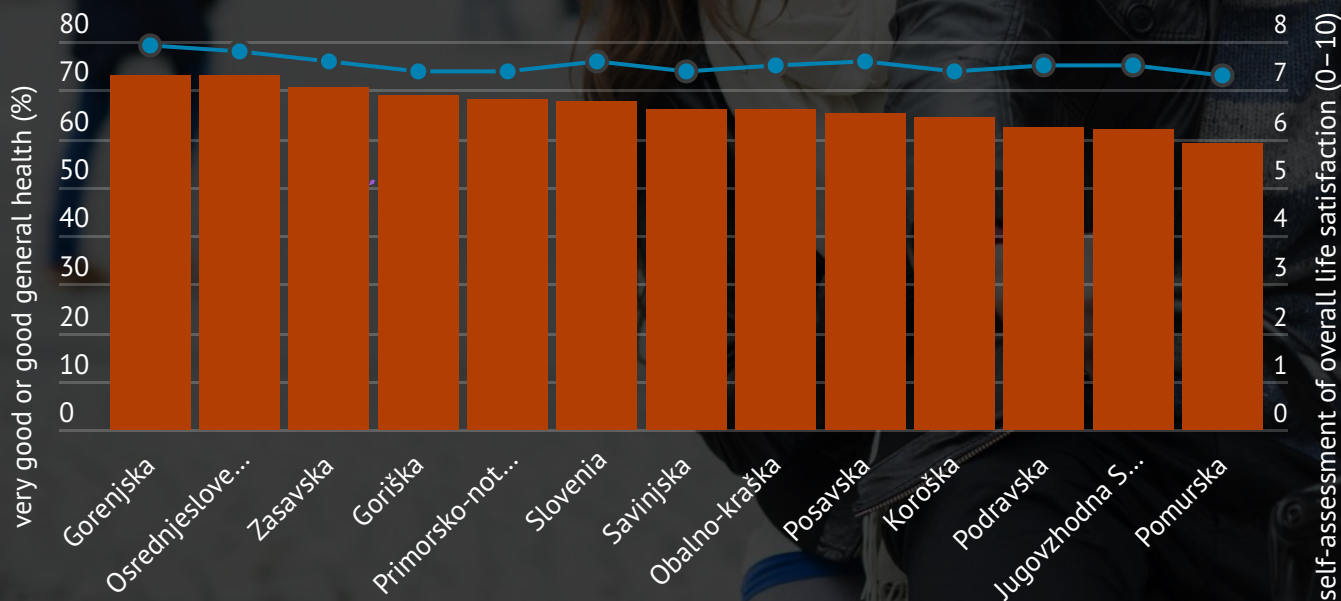
On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the World Health Day, which is celebrated on 7 April, the World Health Organization (WHO) is promoting the slogan "[Health for All: 75 Years for Public Health](#)". The campaign thereby focuses on the importance of improving the health of all and reducing inequality in access to health services.



Our health status has an important impact on our overall life satisfaction

In 2022, 68% of the population aged 16+ assessed their general health as very good or good. Self-assessment of overall life satisfaction of those who considered their health status as very good was the highest: 8.3 points on a scale from 0 to 10 (average self-assessment of overall life satisfaction in Slovenia was 7.6). The shares varied by regions.

Shares of residents aged 16+ with very good or good general health assessment and average self-assessment of overall life satisfaction of residents aged 16+, statistical regions, 2022

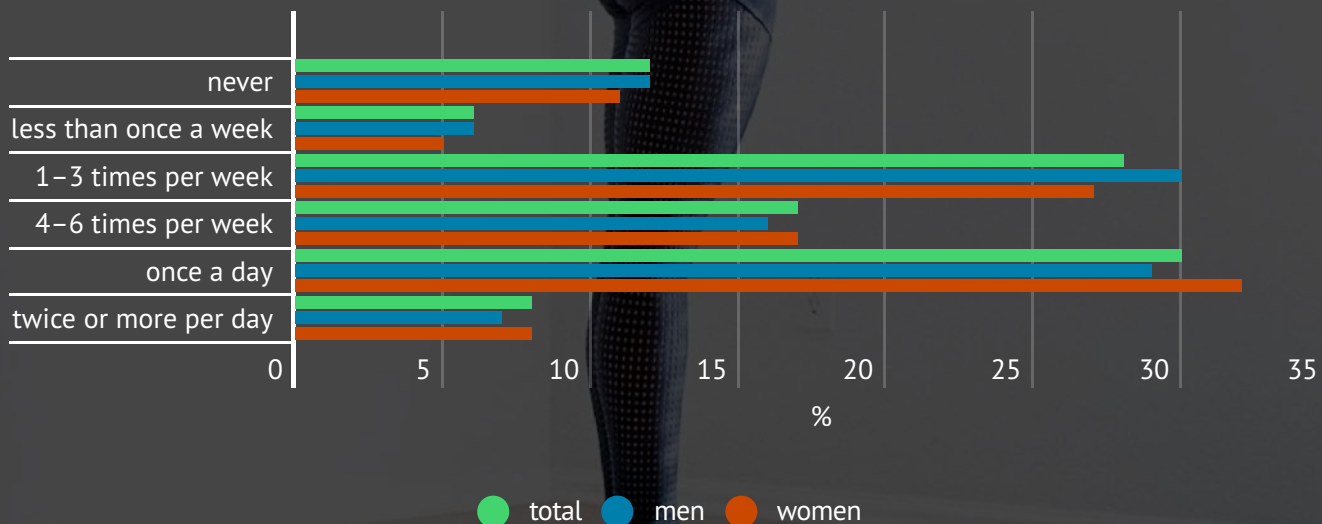


Engaging in sport or recreation

During a typical week in 2022, four out of ten (38 %) Slovenian residents aged 16 or more were involved in sport and recreational physical activity lasting continuously for at least 10 minutes (including cycling or walking to work, school, after errands, etc.) at least once a day.

Engaging in sport or recreation is also largely consistent with the self-assessment of the general health. 40% of those who assessed their health as very good were in a typical week in 2022 involved in sport and recreational physical activity at least once a day. Among those with very bad overall health assessment, the share of those was at 28%.

Slovenian residents aged 16+ who engaged in sports or recreational physical activity continuously for at least 10 minutes during a typical week in 2022



The number of visits to the primary care physician

In 2021, 1.2 million preventive and 6.7 million curative visits were made among the entire population in health care at the primary level. The total number of visits increased noticeably in 2021 also due to a stronger increase in consultations by the phone or e-mail, so almost 1.9 million consultations were carried out.

Number of visits at the primary healthcare level, Slovenia

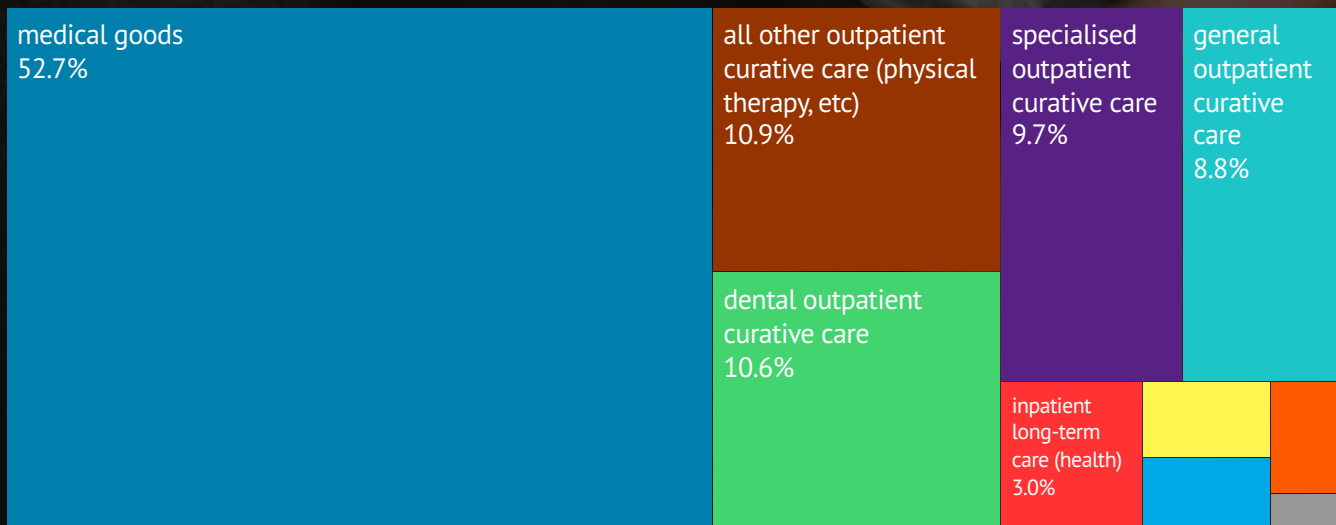
					least	most
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	9,092,012	8,919,328	8,998,641	9,383,936	7,337,728	9,817,430
Preventive healthcare visits	1,299,186	1,299,138	1,324,439	1,435,374	1,113,847	1,242,852
Curative visits	7,680,521	7,495,993	7,540,091	7,790,297	5,859,107	6,655,681
House visits	68,065	66,794	65,815	58,681	52,934	50,783
By phone or e-mail	44,240	57,403	68,296	99,584	311,840	1,868,114

Source: NIJZ

Most co-payments for medicines and medical devices

Expenditure of households for health services in 2020 amounted to around EUR 553 million, of which the most was spent in the form of co-payments or self-payment for medicines and medical devices (53%). This was followed by expenditure on outpatient curative treatments (40%), with dental services accounting for 11% of total out-of-pocket expenditure.

Out-of-pocket expenditure for medical services, Slovenia, 2020



To what extent are the costs of medical and dental care a financial burden for Slovenian households?

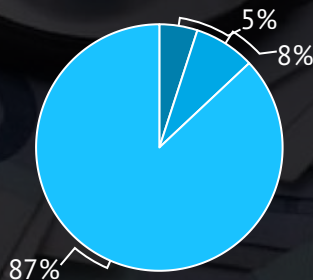
In the period of one year before the survey was conducted in 2022, 73% of households used medical care (examination or treatment, rehabilitation, preventive medical examinations, etc.) carried out by general practitioners and/or specialists. For 13% of them the costs of these services were a burden (for 5% a heavy burden, for 8% somewhat a burden). For 87% of households the costs of medical examinations or treatment were not a burden at all or healthcare services were provided for free. The greater financial burden for households was the costs of medicines (a heavy burden for 9% of all households) and the costs of dental examinations and treatments (a heavy burden for 15% of households that used dental care).

To what extent are the costs for medical and dental care a financial burden to the household, Slovenia, 2022

medical care

dental care

medicines



● heavy burden ● somewhat burden ● not a burden at all

Most people receiving long-term care at home

At the end of 2020, 35.0% of this group of formal care were people who received long-term care at home; either in the form of services or as care provided by providers of community nursing care, providers of home help service, personal assistance and family assistants. Slightly fewer were those who received long-term care services in institutions, 30.1%; most of them in old people's homes. Those who were receiving only cash benefits to pay for various long-term care services represented 33.9%.

Long-term formal care recipients by mode of provision, Slovenia

