

## • PUBLIC HEALTH

### Key questions and key findings

What is the trend in the basic indicators relevant to the demographic trend and the level of public health?

- The average life expectancy at birth in Slovakia has been permanently rising. In the course of the years 1993-2012, the average life expectancy at birth grew by 4.12 years in men and 2.79 years in women. In 2012, compared to 2000, it grew by 3.33 years in men, and by 2.23 years in women. Over the last year, the average life expectancy at birth grew by 0.30 years in men, and 0.10 years in women
- The number of live births per 1 000 inhabitants grew from the level of 13.96 pro mile in 1993 to 10.27 pro mile in 2012. In the middle-term perspective, the number of live births also grew from 10.21 pro mile in 2000. The last year-to-year change in the number of live births reached the value of 1 pro mile.
- Number of deaths per 1 000 inhabitants dropped from the level of 9.9 in 2000 to 9.8 in 2010. Trend in the number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants remains balanced over a long period of time. Over the period of 1993-2012, this trend declined from the level of 9.9 pro mile to 9.70 pro mile, while in the period between the years 2011-2012 it declined only by 0.08 pro mile.

### Morbidity and mortality

**Average life expectancy at birth** is rising for both genders, reaching 72.47 years for men and 79.45 years for women in 2012. The SR population is aging at the base of the age pyramid, i.e. from the bottom, due to a reduction in fertility and natality, as well as near the top of the age pyramid due to an increasing average life expectancy. **Structure of population** by gender is the result of natality, mortality, and external migration. The secondary masculinity index, i.e. the number of born boys per 1 000 born girls, shows generally fluctuating characteristics.

In 2012, there were 26 884 deaths for men and 25 553 deaths for women. Compared to 2011, this is higher by 87 deaths in men, and higher by 446 deaths in women. In 2012, men comprised 51.3% of deaths, while women 48.7%.

Greatest public mortality both in men and women over a long time period has been from **circulatory system diseases** in 2012, with 27 773 deaths, which is 44.7% in men and 55.3% in women. Second most frequent cause of death for both, men and women, are still **neoplasms**. Compared to the last year, **cancer** shows a slightly increasing tendency, with 12 197 deaths in 2012, which is 25.8% of men and 20.6% of women. For men, third most frequent cause of death is **external causes** (7.7%). For women, third most frequent cause of death are **other diseases** (6.7%).

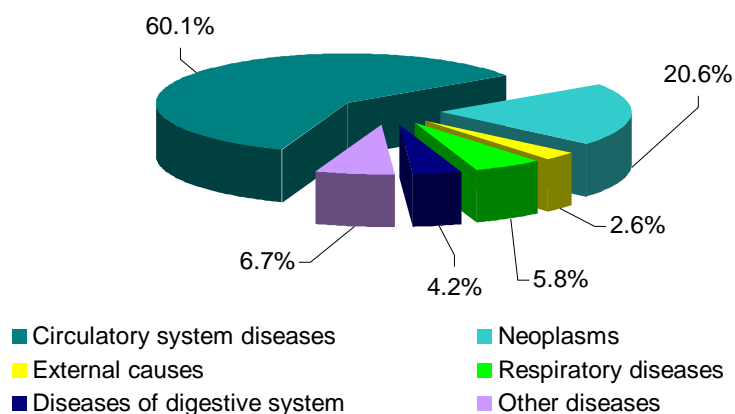
## Public Health – selected indicators

Indicator	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Life expectancy at birth												72.47
• Men	69.51	69.77	69.77	70.29	70.11	70.40	70.51	70.85	71.27	71.62	72.17	79.45
• Women	77.54	77.57	77.62	77.80	77.90	78.20	78.08	78.73	78.74	78.84	79.36	
Live births per 1 000 inhab.	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.6	11.3	11.1	11.3	10.3
Deaths within 1 year of age per 1 000 live births	6.2	7.6	7.8	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	4.9	5.8
Infant mortality rates	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.3
Deaths	51 980	51 532	52 230	51 852	53 475	53 301	53 856	53 164	52 913	53 445	51 903	52 437
Deaths per 1 000 inhab.	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7

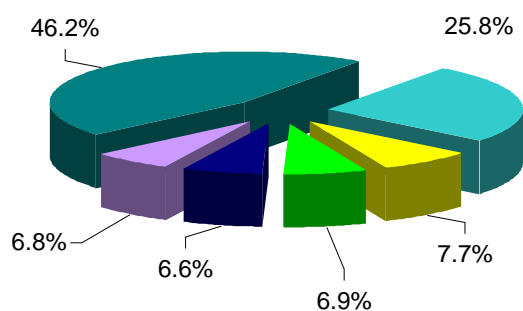
Source: SO SR

## Structure of causes of death in SR in 2012

### females



### males



Source: SO SR