



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

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DENARNE SOCIALNE POMOČI, PODJETJA ZA USPOSABLJANJE IN ZAPOSLOVANJE INVALIDOV TER UPORABNIKI IN SOCIALNOVARSTVENE STORITVE CENTROV ZA SOCIALNO DELO, 31. 12. 2004

FINANCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, ENTERPRISES FOR TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISABLED, USERS AND SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES IN CENTRES FOR SOCIAL WORK, 31 DECEMBER 2004

- ▶ Denarne socialne pomoči je v letu 2004 prejelo povprečno mesečno 59 274 prejemnikov, to je za 14,4 % več kot v letu 2003. Med njimi je bilo 93,4 % tistih, ki so prejeli denarno socialno pomoč za obdobje in 5,8 % tistih, ki so prejeli izredno enkratno socialno pomoč. Trajno denarno socialno pomoč je prejelo 464 prejemnikov. Povprečna denarna socialna pomoč je znašala mesečno okoli 45 000 SIT.
- ▶ V letu 2004 je zahtevane statistične podatke sporočilo 147 podjetij za strokovno usposabljanje in zaposlovanje invalidov. V njih je bilo zaposlenih 6 348 invalidov, med njimi 36,7 % žensk. Prevladovali so delovni invalidi (87,6 %). Največ invalidov (87,6 %) je bilo starih 35 let in več.
- ▶ Po podatkih Inštituta RS za socialno varstvo je bilo med otroki in mladostniki, uporabniki centrov za socialno delo, največ takih, ki so bili prikrajšani za normalno družinsko življenje (13 608). Med njimi je bilo več kot polovica otrok staršev z neurejenimi medsebojnimi odnosi.
- ▶ Med odraslimi uporabniki centrov za socialno delo so prevladovali osebe, stare 60 let in več, kronično bolne osebe in osebe z drugimi starostnimi težavami.
- ▶ Največ socialnovarstvenih storitev (35 848) so bili deležni odrasli posamezniki; med temi storitvami je bila najpogostejša prva socialna pomoč (obsegala je več kot dve tretjini vseh storitev). Teh storitev je bilo deležnih še 18 734 družin in tudi tukaj je bila najpogostejša prva socialna pomoč (z nekaj manj kot dvema tretjinama).
- ▶ In 2004 there were on average 59,274 recipients of financial social assistance per month, which is 14.4% more than in 2003. As many as 93.4% of them were receiving assistance for a limited period of time and 5.8% were receiving one-off assistance. Permanent financial social assistance was received by 464 recipients. The average monthly financial social assistance was around SIT 45,000.
- ▶ In 2004 reports were received from 147 enterprises for vocational training and employment of the disabled. They employed 6,348 disabled persons, of those 36.7% women. Most of the employees were disabled workers (87.6%). Most of the disabled persons (87.6%) were 35 years old or more.
- ▶ According to data from the Social Protection Institute, most children and youth who are users of services provided by centres for social work were deprived of a normal family life (13,608). More than a half of them had parents who have unsettled mutual relations.
- ▶ Most of the adult users of services provided by centres for social work were 60 or more years old, chronically ill or had other age-related problems.
- ▶ Most social welfare services (35,848) were offered to adults and the most frequent service (over two thirds of all services) was first social assistance. In addition, social welfare services were offered to 18,734 families and first social assistance prevailed as well with slightly less than two thirds of all services.

1. SOCIALNOVARSTVENE DAJATVE IN DENARNE SOCIALNE POMOČI, 1995-2004¹⁾

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, 1995-2004¹⁾

1.1. Povprečno mesečno število prejemnikov socialnovarstvenih dajatev, 1995-2001²⁾

Average monthly number of recipients of social security benefits, 1995-2001²⁾

Socialnovarstvene dajatve ³⁾	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ³⁾	Social security benefits ³⁾
Denarni dodatek								Financial assistance
Povprečno mesečno število prejemnikov	24908	29988	34242	33017	31966	32777	33627	Average monthly number of recipients
Povprečna višina v SIT	16809	18999	20855	21801	22319	24191	26202	Average amount in SIT
Denarna pomoč kot edini vir preživljanja								Financial assistance as the only source of subsistence
Povprečno mesečno število prejemnikov	1558	1494	1402	1334	1230	1178	974	Average monthly number of recipients
Povprečna višina v SIT	18362	19730	21004	22161	23517	24850	27512	Average amount in SIT
Enkratni denarni dodatek								Financial assistance - one-off
Povprečno mesečno število prejemnikov (ocena)	799	1340	1563	1485	1636	2078	2331	Average monthly number of recipients (estimate)
Povprečna višina v SIT	19219	20715	21929	23178	23512	25043	26878	Average amount in SIT

1) Podatki Ministrstva za delo, družino in socialne zadeve.
Data from the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs.

2) Prejemniki so osebe, ki prejemajo denarno socialno pomoč zase in za svoje družinske člane.
Recipients are persons who are entitled to social assistance for themselves and their family members.

3) S 1. 9. 2001 so pričele veljati spremembe in dopolnitve Zakona o socialnem varstvu, ki je namesto dotedanjih socialnovarstvenih dajatev (denarni dodatek, denarna pomoč kot edini vir preživljanja in enkratni denarni dodatek) uvedel denarno socialno pomoč. Povprečno število prejemnikov je zato prikazano za obdobje od 1. 1. do 31. 8. 2001 v tabeli 2.1, za obdobje od 1. 9. do 31. 12. 2001 pa v tabeli 2.2.
On 1 September 2001 the Act Amending the Social Assistance and Social Services Act came into force. Instead of social security benefits (financial assistance, financial assistance as the only source of subsistence, financial assistance - one-off), this act introduced financial social assistance. The average number of recipients is therefore shown for 1 January-31 August 2001 in Table 2.1 and for 1 September-31 December 2001 in Table 2.2.

1.2 Povprečno mesečno število prejemnikov denarne socialne pomoči in povprečna višina denarne socialne pomoči, 2001-2004¹⁾

Average monthly number of recipients of financial social assistance and average amount of financial social assistance, 2001-2004¹⁾

Denarne socialne pomoči ²⁾	2001	2002	2003	2004	Financial social assistance ²⁾
Denarna socialna pomoč - za obdobje					Financial social assistance - for limited period of time
Povprečno mesečno število prejemnikov	17830	37421	47800	54367	Average monthly number of recipients
Povprečna višina v SIT	30991	36657	43779	45195	Average amount in SIT
Denarna socialna pomoč - trajna					Permanent financial social assistance
Povprečno mesečno število prejemnikov	180	361	452	464	Average monthly number of recipients
Povprečna višina v SIT	30085	33820	43056	45177	Average amount in SIT
Izredna denarna socialna pomoč - za obdobje					Extraordinary financial social assistance - for limited period of time
Povprečno mesečno število prejemnikov	83	368	817	996	Average monthly number of recipients
Povprečna višina v SIT	28456	34465	42546	45823	Average amount in SIT
Izredna denarna socialna pomoč - enkratna					Extraordinary financial social assistance - one-off
Povprečno mesečno število prejemnikov	1363	1831	2729	3447	Average monthly number of recipients
Povprečna višina v SIT	29944	35172	43795	46389	Average amount in SIT

1) Prejemniki so osebe, ki prejemajo denarno socialno pomoč zase in za svoje družinske člane.
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Denarna socialna pomoč se deli na štiri vrste, in sicer:

- denarna socialna pomoč - za obdobje,
- denarna socialna pomoč - trajna,
- izredna denarna socialna pomoč - za obdobje,
- izredna denarna socialna pomoč - enkratna.

On 1 September 2001 the Act Amending the Social Assistance and Social Services Act came into force. Instead of social security benefits (financial assistance, financial assistance as the only source of subsistence, financial assistance - one-off), this act introduced financial social assistance. The average number of recipients is therefore shown for 1 January-31 August 2001 in Table 2.1 and for 1 September-31 December 2001 in Table 2.2.

Financial social assistance is divided into four types:

- financial social assistance - for limited period of time,
- permanent financial social assistance,
- extraordinary financial social assistance - for limited period of time,
- extraordinary financial social assistance - one-off.



1.3 Prejemniki denarne socialne pomoči za december¹⁾ po vrstah pomoči in tipih družin¹⁾

Number of recipients of financial social assistance by type of assistance and type of family, December¹⁾

Vrsta denarne socialne pomoči Tip družine	Prejemniki skupaj Recipients total			Type of financial social assistance Type of family
	2002	2003	2004	
Denarna socialna pomoč - za obdobje - skupaj	42672	52959	56400	Financial social assistance - for limited period of time - total
Samski	31639	39353	41934	Single
Enostarševska družina	4660	6092	6794	Single parent family
z 1 otrokom	3317	4356	4880	with 1 child
z 2 otrokoma	1034	1364	1516	with 2 children
s 3 otroki	234	293	315	with 3 children
s 4 in več otroki	75	79	83	with 4 or more children
Dvostarševska družina	4784	5566	5628	Family with two parents
z 1 otrokom	1826	2243	2290	with 1 child
z 2 otrokoma	1780	2080	2062	with 2 children
s 3 otroki	727	801	821	with 3 children
s 4 in več otroki	451	442	455	with 4 or more children
Partnerja brez otrok	1542	1898	2002	Partners without children
Drugo	47	50	42	Other
Denarna socialna pomoč - trajna - skupaj	412	463	470	Permanent financial social assistance - total
Samski	409	459	465	Single
Partnerja brez otrok	3	4	5	Partners without children
Izredna denarna socialna pomoč - za obdobje - skupaj	628	943	1222	Extraordinary financial social assistance - for limited period of time - total
Samski	295	466	674	Single
Enostarševska družina	138	222	237	Single parent family
z 1 otrokom	89	145	159	with 1 child
z 2 otrokoma	35	61	65	with 2 children
s 3 otroki	12	13	13	with 3 children
s 4 in več otroki	2	3	0	with 4 or more children
Dvostarševska družina	141	182	208	Family with two parents
z 1 otrokom	61	82	90	with 1 child
z 2 otrokoma	47	60	81	with 2 children
s 3 otroki	24	30	26	with 3 children
s 4 in več otroki	9	10	11	with 4 or more children
Partnerja brez otrok	52	71	97	Partners without children
Drugo	2	2	6	Other
Izredna denarna socialna pomoč - enkratna - skupaj	2490	3373	4162	Extraordinary financial social assistance - one-off - total
Samski	1029	1495	1858	Single
Enostarševska družina	509	690	898	Single parent family
z 1 otrokom	307	453	606	with 1 child
z 2 otrokoma	164	191	232	with 2 children
s 3 otroki	30	41	43	with 3 children
s 4 in več otroki	8	5	17	with 4 or more children
Dvostarševska družina	683	864	998	Family with two parents
z 1 otrokom	275	370	421	with 1 child
z 2 otrokoma	282	355	396	with 2 children
s 3 otroki	91	108	132	with 3 children
s 4 in več otroki	35	31	49	with 4 or more children
Partnerja brez otrok	258	313	399	Partners without children
Drugo	11	11	9	Other

1) Prejemniki so osebe, ki prejemajo denarno socialno pomoč zase in za svoje družinske člane.
Recipients are persons who are entitled to social assistance for themselves and their family members.

2. PODJETJA ZA USPOSABLJANJE IN ZAPOSLOVANJE INVALIDOV, stanje 1. marec.¹⁾ENTERPRISES FOR TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISABLED, 1 MARCH¹⁾**2.1 Invalidska podjetja za strokovno usposabljanje in zaposlovanje invalidov, 1. marec.²⁾**Enterprises for vocational training and employment of the disabled, 1 March²⁾

	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Invalidska podjetja ³⁾	151	149	145	147	Enterprises for the disabled ³⁾
Zaposleni v invalidskih podjetjih - skupaj	12466	12969	12673	13580	Employees in enterprises for the disabled - total
Ženske	...	...	5433	5787	Women
Zaposleni invalidi - skupaj	6087	6202	5970	6348	Employed disabled - total
Ženske	...	...	2234	2331	Women
Delovni invalidi	5372	5443	5201	5565	Disabled workers
Invalidi po ZUZIO ³⁾	441	488	472	468	Disabled according to ZUZIO ³⁾
Kategorizirani mladostniki	266	261	290	308	Categorised juveniles
Vojni invalidi	8	10	7	7	Disabled soldiers
Drugi zaposleni - skupaj	6379	6767	6680	7232	Other employees - total

1) Podatki Ministrstva za delo, družino in socialne zadeve.
Data from the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs.2) Podatki za leto 2004 zajemajo 147 od 149 invalidskih podjetij.
Data for 2004 cover 147 out of 149 enterprises.3) Zakon o usposabljanju in zaposlovanju invalidnih oseb.
Act on Training and Employment of the Disabled.**2.2 Invalidska podjetja, zaposleni invalidi in invalidi na usposabljanju po spolu in statusu, 1. 3. 2004¹⁾**Enterprises for the disabled, employed disabled and disabled in training by sex and status, 1 March 2004¹⁾

	Invalidska podjetja ¹⁾ Companies ¹⁾	Zaposleni v invalidskih podjetjih Employees in enterprises for the disabled							
		skupaj total	moški men	ženske women	od tega zaposleni invalidi po statusu of that employed disabled by status				
					skupaj total	delovni invalidi disabled workers	invalidi po ZUZIU disabled according to ZUZIO	kategorizirani mladostniki categorised juveniles	vojni invalidi disabled soldiers
Skupaj / Total	147	13580	7793	5787	6348	5565	468	308	7

1) Podatki za leto 2004 zajemajo 147 od 149 invalidskih podjetij.
Data for 2004 cover 147 out of 149 enterprises.**2-3. Zaposleni v invalidskih podjetjih po trajanju zaposlitve, 1. 3. 2004¹⁾**Employees in enterprises for the disabled by duration of employment, 1 March 2004¹⁾

	Zaposleni v invalidskih podjetjih Employees in enterprises for the disabled			
	skupaj total	invalidi disabled	drugi zaposleni other employees	
Zaposleni - skupaj	13580	6348	7232	Employees - total
Za nedoločen čas	12569	6054	6515	Permanent employment
Za določen čas	1011	294	717	Temporary employment

1) Podatki za leto 2004 zajemajo 147 od 149 invalidskih podjetij.
Data for 2004 cover 147 out of 149 enterprises.

2.4 Zaposleni v invalidskih podjetjih po starostnih skupinah, 1. 3. 2004¹⁾

Employees in enterprises for the disabled by age groups, 1 March 2004¹⁾

	Skupaj Total	Starostne skupine Age groups				
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45 +	
Zaposleni - skupaj	13580	423	2309	4403	6445	Employees - total
Zaposleni invalidi	6348	99	689	1952	3608	Employed disabled
Drugi zaposleni	7232	324	1620	2451	2837	Other employees

1) Podatki za leto 2004 zajemajo 147 od 149 invalidskih podjetij.
Data for 2004 cover 147 out of 149 enterprises.

2.5 Zaposleni invalidi v invalidskih podjetjih ter zaposleni delovni invalidi po trajanju delovnega časa, 1. 3. 2004¹⁾

Disabled persons employed in enterprises for the disabled and employed disabled workers by categories, 1 March 2004¹⁾

	Invalidska podjetja Enterprises for the disabled	Zaposleni invalidi Employed disabled				
		skupaj total	od tega delovni invalidi po trajanju delovnega časa ²⁾ of that disabled workers by categories of employment ²⁾			
			skupaj total	zaposleni s skrajšanim delovnim časom part-time employment	zaposleni s polnim delovnim časom full-time employment	
Skupaj	147	6348	5565	1596	3969	Total

1) Podatki za leto 2004 zajemajo 147 od 149 invalidskih podjetij.
Data for 2004 cover 147 out of 149 enterprises.

2) Od leta 2004 dalje so delovni invalidi prikazani tudi glede na trajanje delovnega časa (zaposleni s skrajšanim, zaposleni s polnim delovnim časom).
Po ZPIZ-ovem zakonu so s skrajšanim delovnim časom večinoma zaposleni invalidi z II. kategorijo invalidnosti, s polnim delovnim časom pa invalidi s III. kategorijo invalidnosti.
Since 2004 enterprises for the disabled report on disabled workers by part-time or full-time employment.
According to the Pension and Disability Insurance Act, in most cases disabled persons working part-time are category 2 disabled, while disabled persons working full-time are category 3 disabled.

2.6 Invalidska podjetja ter povprečno število zaposlenih v njih po območnih službah Zavoda RS za zaposlovanje, 1. 3. 2004¹⁾

Enterprises for the disabled and the average number of persons employed by them by regional offices of the Employment Service of Slovenia, 1 March 2004¹⁾

Območne službe Regional offices	Invalidska podjetja Enterprises for the disabled	Povprečno število zaposlenih v invalidskih podjetjih Average number of persons employed by enterprises for the disabled	Povprečno število zaposlenih invalidov v invalidskih podjetjih Average number of disabled persons employed by enterprises for the disabled
SKUPAJ / TOTAL	147	99	44
Celje	22	59	26
Koper	8	96	46
Kranj	7	103	46
Ljubljana	41	93	41
Maribor	20	76	36
Murska Sobota	3	264	109
Nova Gorica	5	69	37
Novo mesto	7	58	28
Ptuj	7	32	19
Sevnica	6	58	27
Trbovlje	7	73	32
Velenje	14	203	84

1) Podatki za leto 2004 zajemajo 147 od 149 invalidskih podjetij.
Data for 2004 cover 147 out of 149 enterprises.

3. CENTRI ZA SOCIALNO DELO¹⁾ CENTRES FOR SOCIAL WORK¹⁾

3.1 Otroci in mladostniki ter mlajše polnoletne osebe, ki so uporabniki centrov za socialno delo, 31. december Children, youth and young adult users of services provided by centres for social work, 31 December

	2004	
Otroci, mladostniki ter mlajše polnoletne osebe		Children, youth and young adults
Prikrajšani za normalno družinsko življenje - skupaj²⁾	13608	Deprived of a normal family life - total²⁾
Zapuščeni otroci in zanemarjeni otroci	791	Abandoned and neglected children
Otroci staršev, ki so jim bile odvzete starševske pravice	1	Children of parents whose parental rights have been terminated
Otroci staršev, ki zanemarjajo starševske dolžnosti	1122	Children whose parents neglected their parental rights
Otroci staršev z neurejenimi medsebojnimi odnosi	7207	Children whose parents have disorderly mutual relations
Otroci s težavami v odrasčanju	3912	Children with problems growing up
Trpinčeni otroci	361	Battered children
Otroci, pri katerih gre za sum spolne zlorabe	214	Supposedly sexually abused children
Z vedenjskimi in osebnostnimi težavami - skupaj	5392	Behaviourally and personally disturbed - total
Otroci in mladostniki, uporabniki drog		Children and youth drug users
alkohol	20	alcohol
prepovedane droge	28	illegal drugs
Otroci prestopniki, stari manj kot 14 let ²⁾	375	Delinquent children under 14 ²⁾
Mlajši mladoletniki (od 14 do še ne 16 let)		Junior juveniles (14 to 16 years old)
storilci prekrškov in storilci kaznivih dejanj - skupaj	410	committed minor offence and committed criminal offence - total
Starejši mladoletniki (od 16 do še ne 18 let)		Senior juveniles (16 to 18 years old)
storilci prekrškov in storilci kaznivih dejanj - skupaj	913	committed minor offence and committed criminal offence - total
Drugi mlajši in starejši mladoletniki ³⁾		Other junior or senior juveniles
storilci prekrškov	246	committed minor offence
storilci kaznivih dejanj	1671	committed criminal offence
Mlajši polnoletniki (od 18 do še ne 21 let)		Young adults (18 to 21 years old)
storilci prekrškov in storilci kaznivih dejanj - skupaj	1137	committed minor offence and committed criminal offence - total
Drugi otroci in mladostniki z vedenjskimi in osebnostnimi težavami - skupaj ²⁾	592	Other behaviourally and personally disturbed children and youth - total ²⁾
Z motnjo v telesnem in duševnem razvoju - skupaj	758	Mentally disturbed and physically disturbed - total

1) Podatki Inštituta Republike Slovenije za socialno varstvo.
Data from the Social Protection Institute.

2) Upoštevani so vsi otroci, tudi tisti znotraj družin.
All children are taken into account, including children in families.

3) V tej vrstici so prikazani otroci in mladostniki, storilci prekrškov oz. storilci kaznivih dejanj, ki so bili upoštevani v okviru družine. Zanje ni bilo mogoče ugotoviti starosti, zato jih nismo mogli razvrstiti v zgornji dve skupini po starosti.
This row shows children and youth who committed minor or criminal offence and were registered within the family. It was not possible to find out their age and classify them into the other two age groups.

3.2 Odrasle osebe, ki so uporabniki centrov za socialno delo, 31. december

Adult users of centres for social work, 31 December

	2004	
Odrasli		Adults
Z vedenjskimi in osebnostnimi težavami - skupaj	2077	Behaviourally and personally disturbed - total
Obravnavani v postpenali	111	Post penal proceedings
Uživalci mamil - skupaj	1039	Drug users - total
Alkoholiki	579	Alcoholics
Zasvojeni s prepovedanimi drogami	460	Drug addicts
Drugi odrasli z vedenjskimi in osebnostnimi težavami - skupaj ¹⁾	927	Other behaviourally and personally disturbed adults - total ¹⁾
Invalidi - skupaj	5227	Disabled persons - total
Duševno nezadostno razviti ²⁾	2778	Mentally underdeveloped ²⁾
Duševno in živčno bolni ³⁾	2259	Mentally ill and neurotics ³⁾
S telesnimi okvarami	190	Physically handicapped
Stari 60 let ali več - skupaj	8903	Over 60 years old - total
Lažje telesno in kronično bolni ⁴⁾	1999	Light physically and chronically ill ⁴⁾
Ogroženi zaradi pojavov, ki spremljajo staranje	4520	With problems of old age
Drugi	2384	Other
Drugi odrasli s težavami v družinskih in/ali partnerskih odnosih - skupaj	2621	Other adults with problems in family and/or partnership relations - total

1) Gre za osumljence in kaznjence.
Suspects and convicts.

2) Naštete so osebe z motnjami v duševnem in telesnem razvoju.
Persons with mental and physical handicap.

3) Gre za osebe s težavami v duševnem zdravju.
Persons with mental handicap.

4) Gre za zdravstveno ogrožene osebe.
Persons with health problems.

3.3 Družine, uporabnice centrov za socialno delo, glede na problematiko, 31. december¹⁾

Families using services provided by centres for social work by problems, 31 December¹⁾

	Število družin 2004 Number of families 2004	
Z vedenjskimi in osebnostnimi težavami - skupaj	600	Behaviourally and personally disturbed - total
Zasvojeni z alkoholom	432	Alcoholics
Zasvojeni s prepovedanimi drogami	168	Drug addicts
Invalidi - skupaj	1761	Disabled persons - total
S težavami v duševnem zdravju	526	Mentally underdeveloped
Z motnjami v duševnem in telesnem razvoju	1154	Mentally and physically disturbed
S telesnimi okvarami	81	Physically handicapped
Drugi - skupaj	1835	Other - total
Ogroženi zaradi starosti	795	At risk because of old age
Zdravstveno ogrožene osebe	632	At risk because of health problems
Stanovanjski problem	408	Housing problem

1) Kadar centri obravnavajo uporabnike storitev v okviru družin, je v bazi kot enota šeta le družina, in ne tudi posamezen uporabnik.
In case centres treated users of services within families, the unit in the base is the family and not the individual.

3.4 Otroci, mladostniki in mlajše polnoletne osebe po nekaterih storitvah centrov za socialno delo, ki so jih deležni, 31. decembra

Children, youth and young adults by some services provided by centres for social work they use, 31 December

	Število otrok in mladostnikov v letu 2004 Number of children and youth in 2004	
Otroci, mladostniki in mlajše polnoletne osebe		Children, youth and young adults
Oblike varstva po zakonu o zakonski zvezi in družinskih razmerjih - skupaj	8507	Forms of protection by the Marriage and Family Relations Act - total
Otroci, nameščeni v rejniške družine ¹⁾	1220	Children in foster families ¹⁾
Posvojeni otroci	21	Adopted children
Število prošelj za posvojitev	373	Number of applications for adoption
Otroci, oddani v zavod	148	Children in institutions
Priznanja očetovstva	3843	Acknowledgment of paternity
Urejanje stikov s starši	3275	Settling contacts with parents
Vzgojni ukrepi po kazenskem zakonu (zoper mladoletnike) - skupaj	641	Educational measures by the penal law (against juveniles) - total
Ukor	35	Reprimand
Navodila in prepovedi	144	Guidance and prohibition
Nadzorstvo organa socialnega varstva	422	Supervision by the social protection body
Oddaja v zavod za usposabljanje	40	Juveniles in training centres
Drugi ukrepi - skupaj	602	Other measures - total
Napotitev v organizacijo za usposabljanje	602	Sending to a training organisation
Socialnovarstvene storitve - skupaj	2636	Social protection services - total
Prva socialna pomoč	1461	First social assistance
Osebnna pomoč	730	Personal assistance
Pomoč družini za dom	424	Assistance to a family for home
Pomoč družini na domu		Assistance to a family at home
- socialna oskrba	20	- social provision
- mobilna pomoč (socialni servis)	1	- mobile assistance

1) Podatki Ministrstva za delo, družino in socialne zadeve.
Data from the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs.

3.5 Odrasli po nekaterih storitvah centrov za socialno delo, 31. december

Adults by some services provided by centres for social work, 31 December

	Število odraslih v letu 2004 Number of adults in 2004	
Odrasli		Adults
Oblike varstva po zakonu o zakonski zvezi in družinskih razmerjih - skupaj	11637	Forms of protection by the Marriage and Family Relations Act - total
Predlogi za odvzem starševskih pravic	1	Proposals for taking away parental rights
Predlogi za podaljšanje trajanja starševskih pravic	58	Proposals for prolonging the duration of parental rights
Odvzemi otroka	14	Taking away of the child
Preživnine	11564	Alimonies
Druge oblike varstva centra	2386	Other forms of protection in centres
Pri reševanju stanovanjskih problemov	2386	Solving housing problems
Socialnovarstvene storitve - skupaj	35848	Social protection services - total
Prva socialna pomoč	28460	First social assistance
Osebnna pomoč	4158	Personal assistance
Pomoč družini za dom	304	Assistance to a family for home
Pomoč družini na domu		Assistance to a family at home
- socialna oskrba	2890	- social provision
- mobilna pomoč (socialni servis)	36	- mobile assistance



3.6 Družine po socialnovarstvenih storitvah centrov za socialno delo, glede na problematiko, 31. december¹⁾

Families by social welfare services provided by centres for social work by problems, 31 December¹⁾

	Število družin 2004 Number of families 2004	
Socialnovarstvene storitve - skupaj	18734	Social protection services - total
Prva socialna pomoč	12099	First social assistance
Osebna pomoč	2336	Personal assistance
Pomoč družini za dom	3581	Assistance to a family for home
Pomoč družini na domu		Assistance to a family at home
- socialna oskrba	715	- social provision
- mobilna pomoč (socialni servis)	3	- mobile assistance

1) Ker pri nekaterih uporabnikih ni bilo mogoče ugotoviti ali gre za obravnavo otrok ali odraslih oseb, so le ti prikazani v okviru družin, zato je tukaj prikazano število družin in ne število uporabnikov.
Because in some cases it was not possible to establish if the treated people are children or adults, the number of families and not the number of individuals is shown here.

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen raziskovanja

S statističnim opazovanjem denarnih socialnih pomoči zberemo podatke o številu prejemnikov teh pomoči ter o višini teh pomoči in o višini izplačanih sredstev.

S statističnim opazovanjem podjetij za strokovno usposabljanje in zaposlovanje invalidov zberemo podatke o invalidih, ki so v teh ustanovah zaposleni oz. na usposabljanju.

S statističnim opazovanjem uporabnikov socialnovarstvenih storitev in javnih pooblastil, ki jih izvajajo centri za socialno delo po vseh upravnih enotah Slovenije, pridobimo podatke o številu prejemnikov teh storitev in javnih pooblastil.

Do leta 2003 je storitve in javna pooblastila centrov za socialno delo popisoval Statistični urad Republike Slovenije z vprašalnikom SOC-CSD. Od leta 2004 dalje pa je – v skladu z dogovorom z Ministrstvom za delo, družino in socialne zadeve in z Inštitutom RS za socialno varstvo – to nalogo v celoti prevzel Inštitut RS za socialno varstvo; ta ima namreč že od leta 2001 vzpostavljeno Socialno bazo podatkov (SBP). V to bazo mesečno in letno sporočajo podatke o stanju iz svojih evidenc vsi centri za socialno delo. Inštitut RS za socialno varstvo pa je zadalžen, da podatke iz svoje baze posreduje – v skladu s programom statističnih raziskovanj – tudi Statističnemu uradu RS.

Struktura in vsebina SBP za leto 2004 se razlikujeta od vsebine podatkov, ki smo jih zbirali z vprašalnikom SOC-CSD do leta 2003, in od metodologije zbiranja teh podatkov. Zato tudi podatki, zbrani na osnovi SBP, niso primerljivi s podatki, zbranimi po prejšnji metodologiji.

V vprašalniku SOC-CSD so bili upoštevani posamezni upravičenci do storitev in javnih pooblastil, prav tako tudi tisti v okviru družin. V SBP je družina upoštevana le kot en uporabnik ne glede na število članov, ki so bili upravičeni do storitve.

Ta problem bo po zagotovitvi Inštituta RS za socialno varstvo odpravljen že ob prenovi SBP (predvidoma že ob podatkih za leto 2005), tako da se bo dejansko vedelo, koliko oseb znotraj družine je bilo obravnavanih.

V SBP se zbirajo podatki o storitvah in javnih pooblastilih, ki jih izvajajo centri za socialno delo za ogrožene skupine prebivalstva. To so zlasti otroci in mladostniki v posebnih življenjskih stiskah, invalidne osebe in starostniki ter osebe, ki so brez sredstev za življenje, ker zaradi starosti ali nezmožnosti za delo niso sposobni ustvariti dohodkov ali ker iz objektivnih razlogov nimajo sredstev za preživljanje sebe in družinskih članov.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Purpose of the survey

The purpose of the statistical survey of financial social assistance was to collect data on the number of recipients, the amount and funds paid.

The purpose of the statistical survey of enterprises for vocational training and employment of the disabled is to collect the data on disabled persons who are employed or trained by these institutions.

The purpose of the statistical survey of users of social welfare services and public authority exercised by centres for social work at all administrative units in Slovenia is to collect data on the number of recipients of these services and public authority.

Until 2003 the Statistical Office was collecting data on services and public authority exercised by centres for social work on the SOC-CSD questionnaire. In accordance with the agreement between our office, the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs and the Social Protection Institute, in 2004 this task was taken over by the Social Protection Institute, which has been keeping the Social Database since 2001. All centres for social work report to the database monthly and yearly data from their records. According to the program of statistical surveys, the Institute then transmits these data to our office.

The existing structure and content of the Social Database for 2004 differs from the content and data collection methodology of the SOC-CSD used up until 2003. Therefore, data obtained from these two sources are not comparable.

The SOC-CSD questionnaire covered individual beneficiaries of services and public authority, including recipients within families. In the Social Database a family is registered as one user, irrespective of the number of family members who were beneficiaries of these services.

The Social Protection Institute promised to solve this problem during the revision of the Social Database (data for 2005), so that it will be clear how many members of a family were recipients of services.

The database contains data on services and public authority implemented by centres for social work for endangered groups of people. These are children and youth in difficult situations, disabled and elderly people, and people without funds for living and who because of their age or inability to work are not able to create income and who because of objective reasons do not have the means to support themselves or their family members.

V SBP se zbirajo podatki o storitvah in javnih pooblastilih, ki jih izvajajo centri za socialno delo za ogrožene skupine prebivalstva. To so zlasti otroci in mladostniki v posebnih življenjskih stiskah, invalidne osebe in starostniki ter osebe, ki so brez sredstev za življenje, ker zaradi starosti ali nezmožnosti za delo niso sposobni ustvariti dohodkov ali ker iz objektivnih razlogov nimajo sredstev za preživljanje sebe in družinskih članov.

SBP bo v postopku prenove, ta že poteka, dopolnjena s podatki o storitvah v skladu z obstoječo zakonodajo.

Opazovane enote

so podjetja za strokovno usposabljanje in zaposlovanje invalidov ter centri za socialno delo.

Viri

Podatke o denarnih socialnih pomočeh ter podatke o podjetjih za strokovno usposabljanje in zaposlovanje invalidov nam pošilja Ministrstvo za delo, družino in socialne zadeve.

Podatke o storitvah centrov za socialno delo pa dobimo z Inštituta RS za socialno varstvo.

Zajetje

V statistično opazovanje so zajeti:

- denarne socialne pomoči, ki jih prejemajo upravičenci do teh pomoči;
- podjetja za strokovno usposabljanje in zaposlovanje invalidov;
- centri za socialno delo oz. storitve in javna pooblastila, ki jih ti izvajajo.

Definicije

Denarna pomoč kot edini vir preživljanja je pomoč osebam, ki so trajno nezmožne za delo, in osebam, starejšim od 60 let, če so brez vsakršnih dohodkov oz. prejemkov, brez premoženja in nimajo nikogar, ki bi jih bil dolžan in sposoben preživljati, in živijo doma. Merila za pridobitev te pomoči so objavljena v 24. čl. Zakona o socialnem varstvu (Uradni list RS, št. 54/92).

Denarno pomoč kot edini vir preživljanja je s septembrom 2001 zamenjala denarna socialna pomoč - trajna.

Denarni dodatek je bila začasna denarna pomoč (univerzalne narave), namenjena posamezniku ali družini, ki si nista mogla zagotoviti sredstev za preživljanje.

Enkratni denarni dodatek je bila enkratna denarna pomoč upravičencem za premostitev trenutne materialne ogroženosti.

Denarna socialna pomoč je denarna pomoč (v izjemnih primerih se lahko deloma ali v celoti izplača v naravi v obliki bonov, naročilnice, plačila računov itd.), dodeljena upravičencem, ki si ne morejo sami zagotoviti preživetja z delom, s pravicami iz dela ali zavarovanja, z dohodki iz premoženja ali iz drugih virov oziroma z nadomestili ali prejemki po drugih predpisih ali s pomočjo tistih, ki so jih dolžni preživljati, ali na drug način.

Denarna socialna pomoč je vezana na minimalni dohodek: usklajuje se enkrat letno, in sicer v januarju, za indeks cen življenjskih potrebščin za obdobje zadnjih dvanajst mesecev pred mesecem uskladitve, uporablja pa se od prvega dne naslednjega meseca po uskladitvi.

Denarna socialna pomoč se dodeli za določen čas. Če je upravičenec trajno nezmožen za delo in brez vsakršnih dohodkov oz. prejemkov ter brez premoženja in nima nikogar, ki bi ga bil dolžan in sposoben preživljati, in živi doma, se mu dodeli **trajna denarna socialna pomoč**.

The database contains data on services and public authority implemented by centres for social work for endangered groups of people. These are children and youth in difficult situations, disabled and elderly people, and people without funds for living and who because of their age or inability to work are not able to create income and who because of objective reasons do not have the means to support themselves or their family members.

During the revision, which is already being implemented, the Social Database will be completed with data on services according to the existing legislation.

Observation units

are enterprises for vocational training and employment of the disabled and centres for social work.

Sources

Data on financial social assistance and data on enterprises for vocational training and employment of the disabled are transmitted by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs.

Data on services provided by centres for social work are transmitted by the Social Protection Institute.

Coverage

The statistical survey covers:

- financial social assistance received by beneficiaries of this assistance
- enterprises for vocational training and employment of the disabled
- centres for social work, and services and public authority provided by them.

Definitions

Financial assistance as the only source of subsistence is assistance to persons who are permanently unable to work and to persons over 60 years of age who live at home but have no income or property and have no one who would be obliged or capable to support them. The criteria for obtaining this assistance are described in Article 24 of the Social Security Act (OJ RS No. 54/92).

Financial assistance as the only source of subsistence was replaced by permanent financial social assistance in September 2001.

Financial assistance was temporary assistance to individuals or families who could not provide funds for living and was of universal nature.

Financial assistance - one-off was a one-time financial assistance given to beneficiaries in order to bridge current financial difficulties.

Financial social assistance is financial assistance (exceptionally it can be given in kind in the form of coupons, order forms, payment of bills, etc.) given to beneficiaries who cannot provide their own living by working, with rights from work or insurance, with income from property and from other sources, or with benefits or receipts according to other regulations, or with the help of those who are obliged to support them or in some other way.

Financial social assistance depends on the minimum income; it is adjusted once a year in January according to the consumer price index for the period of the last twelve months before the month of adjustment. It is used from the first day of the next month after the adjustment.

Financial social assistance is temporary. In case the beneficiary is permanently incapacitated for work and is without any income or receipts and without any property and has nobody who would be obliged and capable to support him or her and lives at home, a **permanent financial social assistance** is given.



Denarna socialna pomoč je bila uvedena z Zakonom o spremembah in dopolnitvah zakona o socialnem varstvu (Uradni list RS, št. 26/2001), ki je začel veljati s 1. septembrom 2001, in je v celoti nadomestila denarno pomoč kot edini vir preživetja, denarni dodatek in enkratni denarni dodatek.

Zakon o socialnem varstvu je predvidel štiri vrste **denarnih socialnih pomoči**.

Denarna socialna pomoč – za obdobje. Ta pomoč se dodeli za določen čas, in sicer glede na okoliščine. Prvič se dodeli največ za tri mesece, ponovno pa največ za šest mesecev. Denarna socialna pomoč – za obdobje se lahko dodeli največ za obdobje enega leta, če zaradi starosti upravičenca (nad 60 let), njegove bolezni ali invalidnosti ali drugih okoliščin ni mogoče pričakovati, da se bo njegov socialni položaj izboljšal.

Denarna socialna pomoč – trajna. Trajna denarna socialna pomoč se dodeli upravičencu v starosti nad 60 let in tistemu, ki je trajno nezmožen za delo in je brez vsakršnih dohodkov oziroma prejemkov ter brez premoženja in nima nikogar, ki bi ga bil dolžan in sposoben preživljati, in živi doma. Trajno nezmožnost za delo ugotavlja invalidska komisija po predpisih o pokojninskem in invalidskem zavarovanju.

Izredna denarna socialna pomoč – za obdobje. Ta pomoč se lahko dodeli v izrednih okoliščinah, lahko tudi v primerih, ko upravičenec sicer presega "cenzus" za dodelitev denarne socialne pomoči, a se je iz razlogov, na katere ni mogel vplivati, znašel v položaju materialne ogroženosti. Dodeli se jo za obdobje, to pomeni za materialno ogroženost, ki bo trajala več kot dva meseca.

Izredna denarna socialna pomoč – enkratna. Tudi za to vrsto pomoči veljajo enake zahteve kot za izredno denarno socialno pomoč – za obdobje, le da se jo podeli v enkratnem znesku, ker gre za pomoč v trenutni materialni ogroženosti.

Delovni invalidi so zavarovanci, ki so si zaradi invalidnosti pridobili katero od pravic iz invalidskega zavarovanja po Zakonu o pokojninskem in invalidskem zavarovanju (Uradni list RS, št. 12/92).

Vojni invalidi so vojaški vojni invalidi, vojaški mirnodobni invalidi in civilni vojni invalidi (Zakon o vojnih invalidih, Uradni list RS, št. 63/95).

Invalidne osebe (invalidi po Zakonu o usposabljanju in zaposlovanju invalidnih oseb, Uradni list RS, št. 18/76 - ZUZIO) so invalidi z zmanjšano delovno sposobnostjo, ki zaradi svoje bolezni ali duševne prizadetosti potrebujejo pri usposabljanju in zaposlovanju posebno strokovno pomoč in imajo pravico do posebnega družbenega varstva, nimajo pa kot invalidne osebe zagotovljenega tega varstva po drugih predpisih.

Kategorizirani mladostniki so otroci, mladostniki in mlajše polnoletne osebe, ki zaradi motenj v telesnem in duševnem razvoju potrebujejo posebne oblike vzgoje, izobraževanja in usposabljanja (Zakon o izobraževanju in usposabljanju otrok in mladostnikov z motnjami v telesnem in duševnem razvoju, Uradni list SRS, št. 19/76).

Prikrajšani za normalno družinsko življenje so otroci in mladostniki, katerih starši so jih zapustili, ne skrbijo zanje ali zanemarjajo starševske dolžnosti. Sem sodijo tudi otroci in mladostniki, katerih staršem je sodišče z odločbo odvzelo starševske pravice, otroci in mladostniki, katerih starši imajo neurejene medsebojne odnose (prepiri, grobosti). Sem sodijo tudi otroci s težavami v odraščanju, trpinčeni otroci ter otroci, pri katerih gre za sum spolne zlorabe.

Otroci in mladostniki z vedenjskimi in osebnostnimi težavami so tisti, pri katerih je vedenjska in osebnostna težavnost tolikšna, da je ogrožen njihov zdrav razvoj ali da ogrožajo svojo okolico v tolikšni meri, da so potrebni varstva, vzgoje, izobraževanja ali zahtevajo posebno obravnavanje.

Financial social assistance was introduced with the Act Amending the Social Security Act (OJ RS 26/2001), which came into force on 1 September 2001 and replaced financial assistance as the only source of livelihood, financial assistance and single financial assistance.

According to the Social Security Act, there are four types of **financial social assistance**.

Financial social assistance - for limited period of time is temporary assistance depending on circumstances. For the first time it is given for three months at the most, while for the second time it is given for six months at the most. Financial social assistance can be given for one year at the most if because of old age (60+), illness, disability or other circumstances improvement of the beneficiary's social situation cannot be expected.

Permanent financial social assistance is given to beneficiaries who are over 60 years old and to those who are permanently unable to work, have no income or property, have no one who would be obliged or capable to support them and live at home. Permanent inability to work is determined by the disability commission in accordance with regulations on pension and disability insurance.

Extraordinary financial social assistance - for limited period of time can be given in extraordinary circumstances, however, it can also be given when beneficiaries exceed the "census" for obtaining financial social assistance but for reasons outside of their influence they have financial problems. It is given for a period of time, i.e. for financial problems that will exceed two months.

Extraordinary financial social assistance - one-off. For this assistance the same holds true as for assistance for limited period of time, except that it is given as a lump sum to solve the current financial problems.

Disabled workers are insured persons who, due to their disability, gained one of the rights from the disability insurance according to the Pension and Disability Insurance Act (OJ RS No. 12/92).

Disabled soldiers are disabled war veterans, peacetime military invalids and civilian war invalids (Disabled Soldiers Act, OJ RS No. 63/95).

Disabled persons (according to the Act on Training and Employment of the Disabled, OJ RS No. 18/76) are disabled people whose ability to work is reduced and who, due to their illness or mental handicap, need special expert assistance in their training and employment and are entitled to receive special social welfare, but do not have this welfare ensured according to other regulations.

Categorized juveniles are children, youth and young adults who, due to disturbances in their physical and mental development, need special forms of care, education and training (Act on Education and Training of Children and Youth with Disturbances in Physical and Mental Development, OJ SRS No. 19/76).

Deprived of a normal family life are children and youth who were abandoned by their parents, whose parents do not care for them or neglect their parental duties. Included are children and youth whose parents' parental rights have been terminated by a court, children and youth whose parents have unsettled mutual relations (quarrels, violence), children with problems growing up, battered children and supposedly sexually abused children.

Behaviourally and personally disturbed children and youth are children and youth whose behavioural or personal problems are such that their healthy development is in danger or who present danger to the society to such extent that they need protection, education or special treatment.

Odrasli z vedenjskimi in osebnostnimi težavami so storilci kaznivih dejanj, ki so bili pravnomočno obsojeni in so bili deležni pomoči centra za socialno delo že v času prestajanja kazni oziroma po prestani kazni.

V to skupino oseb prištevamo tudi uživalce mamil (alkoholike ali zasvojene s prepovedanimi drogami), ki ogrožajo sebe, družino in okolje v tolikšni meri, da jim je potrebna psihosocialna pomoč, in druge, ki kršijo splošne družbene norme, prosjačijo, se ukvarjajo s prostitucijo in podobno.

Invalidne odrasle osebe so osebe, ki zaradi telesne invalidnosti ali duševnih motenj niso sposobne za delo in potrebujejo družbeno pomoč.

Socialnovarstvene storitve po zakonu o socialnem varstvu so:

- prva socialna pomoč,
- osebna pomoč,
- pomoč družini za dom,
- pomoč družini na domu (socialna oskrba in socialni servis).

Prva socialna pomoč obsega pomoč pri prepoznavanju in opredelitvi socialne stiske in težave, oceno možne rešitve ter seznanevanje upravičenca z vsemi možnimi oblikami socialnovarstvenih storitev in denarne socialne pomoči ter z obveznostmi in seznanevanje z mrežo izvajalcev teh pomoči.

Osebna pomoč obsega svetovanje, urejanje in vodenje z namenom, da bi posamezniku omogočili razvijanje, dopolnjevanje, ohranjanje ter izboljšanje socialnih zmožnosti.

Pomoč družini za dom obsega strokovno svetovanje in pomoč pri urejanju odnosov med družinskimi člani ter pri skrbi za otroke in usposabljanje družine za opravljanje njene vloge v vsakdanjem življenju.

Pomoč družini na domu obsega:

- socialno oskrbo na domu ter
- socialni servis (mobilno pomoč).

Socialna oskrba na domu obsega oskrbo upravičenca v primeru invalidnosti, starosti ter v drugih primerih, ko socialna oskrba na domu lahko nadomesti institucionalno varstvo.

Do socialne oskrbe na domu so upravičeni:

- osebe, stare nad 65 let, ki so zaradi starosti ali pojavov, ki spremljajo starost, nesposobne za samostojno življenje;
- osebe s statusom invalida po zakonu o družbenem varstvu duševno in telesno prizadetih oseb;
- druge invalidne osebe, ki jim je priznana pravica do tuje pomoči in nega za opravljanje večine življenjskih funkcij,
- kronično bolne in osebe z dolgotrajnimi okvarami zdravja, ki nimajo priznanega statusa invalida, pa so po oceni pristojnega centra za socialno delo brez občasne pomoči druge osebe nesposobne za samostojno življenje,
- hudo bolan otrok ali otrok s težko motnjo v duševnem razvoju, ki ni vključen v organizirane oblike varstva.

Socialni servis (mobilna pomoč) je pomoč pri hišnih in drugih opravilih v primeru otrokovega rojstva, bolezni, invalidnosti, starosti.

Objavljanje

Letno:

- Statistične informacije. Centri za socialno delo, podjetja za strokovno usposabljanje in zaposlovanje invalidov
- Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije
- Rezultati raziskovanj

Behaviourally and personally disturbed adults are perpetrators of criminal acts who were legally sentenced and are assisted by the centre for social work already while serving their sentence or after they finished serving it.

Behaviourally and personally disturbed adults are also drug users (alcoholics or drug addicts) who endanger themselves, their families and people around them to such extent that they need psycho-social help, as well as others who break generally accepted social norms, beg, deal with prostitution and similar.

Disabled adults are people who, due to their physical disability or mental problems, are incapable of working and need social assistance.

According to the Social Security Act, **social welfare services** are:

- first social assistance
- personal assistance
- assistance to a family for home
- assistance to a family at home (social provision and social service)

First social assistance covers assistance in recognising and defining social distress and problems, evaluating possible solutions and making beneficiaries acquainted with all possible forms of social welfare services and financial social assistance as well as the network of service providers.

Personal assistance covers counselling, managing and guiding with the intention to enable individuals to develop, supplement, preserve or improve their social capacities.

Assistance to a family for home covers expert counselling and assistance in regulating relations among family members, taking care of children and training the family to perform its role in everyday life.

Assistance to a family at home is:

- social provision at home and
- social service (mobile assistance).

Social provision at home covers provision of beneficiaries in case of disability, old age and in other cases when social provision at home can replace institutional care.

Persons eligible to receive social provision at home:

- are over 65 years old and cannot live alone because of old age or characteristics associated with old age,
- have the status of disabled persons by the Act Concerning Social Care of Mentally and Physically Handicapped Persons,
- are other disabled persons who have the right to receive assistance and care for performing most of their functions,
- are chronically ill or have long lasting health problems, do not have the status of disabled persons but are according to the competent centre for social work incapable of living alone without occasional help by other persons,
- are severely ill children or children with severe mental disability who are not included in organised forms of care.

Social service (mobile assistance) is assistance in housework or other work in case of childbirth, illness, disability and old age.

Publishing

Yearly:

- Rapid Reports. Centres for social work, enterprises for vocational training and employment of the disabled
- Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia
- Results of Surveys



KOMENTAR

Eno od štirih vrst denarnih socialnih pomoči je v letu 2003 prejelo povprečno mesečno 59 274 prejemnikov. V povprečju so te pomoči obsegale naslednje zneske: denarna socialna pomoč - za obdobje 45 195 SIT, denarna socialna pomoč – trajna 45 177 SIT, izredna denarna socialna pomoč – za obdobje 45 823, izredna denarna socialna pomoč – enkratna pa 46 389 SIT.

Invalidi so se strokovno usposabljali ali bili tudi zaposleni v 147 podjetjih za strokovno usposabljanje in zaposlovanje invalidov.

V prej omenjenih podjetjih je bilo zaposlenih okrog 6000 invalidnih oseb, od tega 36,7 % žensk. Večina v teh podjetjih zaposlenih invalidov (95,4 %) je imela zaposlitev za nedoločen čas. Zaposlitev s polnim delovnim časom je imelo 62,5 % teh oseb, druge so bile zaposlene s skrajšanim delovnim časom.

Kot smo opozorili že v metodoloških pojasnilih, je treba pri razlagi rezultatov za leto 2004 upoštevati, da so bili podatki o socialnovarstvenih storitvah za to leto pridobljeni drugače kot za prejšnja leta; prej smo jih zbirali z vprašalnikom SOC-CSD, po novem pa jih pridobimo iz SBP. Oba vira sicer omogočata zbiranje podobnega nabora podatkov, vendar obstajajo med njima tudi metodološke razlike, zato prejšnji in zdajšnji podatki niso primerljivi. Razlog za neskladje je predvsem v opredelitvi uporabnika – družine: v vprašalniku SOC-CSD so upoštevani vsi člani družine, ki so jih obravnavali na centru, v SBP pa je družina upoštevana le kot en uporabnik. Posledica tega neskladja je prekinjena časovna vrsta.

Med otroci in mladostniki, uporabniki centrov za socialno delo, so prevladovali predvsem otroci in mladostniki, prikrajšani za normalno družinsko življenje, med njimi otroci staršev z neurejenimi medsebojnimi odnosi (52,9 %), otroci s težavami v odrasčanju (28,7 %) ter otroci staršev, ki zanemarijajo starševske dolžnosti (8,2 %).

Med odraslimi uporabniki pa je bilo največ oseb, starih 60 let in več, ki so bile lažje telesno in kronično bolne, ter tistih, ki so bile zdravstveno ogrožene. Sledili so invalidi z motnjami v duševnem in telesnem razvoju ter s težavami v duševnem zdravju.

Uporabniki storitev in pooblastil so prikazani tudi v okviru družin. Ne glede na število uporabnikov je družina šteta samo enkrat. Družin z vedenjskimi in osebnostnimi težavami je bilo 600, družin z invalidi 1761 in družin z drugimi težavami pa 1835.

Tudi med oblikami varstva so tako storitve kot javna pooblastila prikazani posebej za posameznike in posebej za uporabnike v okviru družin, in to tako za otroke in mladostnike kot za odrasle.

Med otroci in mladostniki (posamezniki) je bilo največ storitev in javnih pooblastil opravljenih za oblike varstva po zakonu o zakonski zvezi in družinskih razmerjih. Največ je bilo priznanj očetovstva, 45,2 %, ter urejanja stikov s starši, 38,5 %. Med odraslimi je bilo največ urejanj preživetin ter reševanj stanovanjskih problemov.

Socialnovarstvene storitve so bile posebej prikazane za posameznike (tako pri otrocih in mladostnikih kot pri odraslih) in posebej tudi za uporabnike v okviru družin. Med prejemniki teh storitev je bil daleč največji delež tistih, ki so bili deležni prve socialne pomoči: pri otrocih in mladostnikih jih je bilo nekaj več kot 55 %, pri odraslih nekaj več kot 79 %, v okviru družin pa nekaj več kot 64 %.

COMMENT

One of the four types of financial social assistance was received on average by 59,274 recipients per month. The average financial social assistance - for limited period of time amounted to SIT 45,195, permanent financial social assistance to SIT 45,177, extraordinary financial social assistance - for limited period of time to SIT 45,823 and extraordinary financial social assistance - one-off to SIT 46,389.

Disabled persons were trained or employed by 147 enterprises for vocational training and employment of the disabled.

Of around 6,000 disabled persons employed by previously mentioned enterprises, 36.7% were women. Most of the disabled persons (95.4%) were employed for an indefinite period of time: 62% of them were in full-time employment and the rest in part-time employment.

As mentioned in methodological explanations, in interpreting results for 2004 one needs to take into account that 2004 data on social welfare services were collected differently from data for previous years; data used to be collected with the SOC-CSD questionnaire, while now they are obtained from the Social Database. Both sources enable the collection of a similar set of data, but there are some methodological differences which make comparison impossible. The main difference is in the treatment of users/families: in the SOC-CSD questionnaire all family members treated by the centre for social work were recorded, while in the Social Database the family is recorded as one user. This caused a break in the time series.

Most of the children and youth users of services provided by centres for social work were deprived of a normal family life, among them children whose parents have unsettled mutual relations (52.9%), children with problems growing up (28.7%) and children whose parents neglect their parental duties (8.2%).

Most of the adult users of services provided by centres for social work were 60 or more years old and chronically ill or had other health-related problems, followed by disabled persons with disturbances in mental and physical development and with mental health problems.

Users of services and authority are shown within families. Irrespective of the number of users, a family is counted once. There were 600 families with behaviourally and personally disturbed members, 1,761 families with disabled persons and 1,835 families with other problems.

Among forms of care both services and public authority are shown separately for individuals and for users within families both for children and youth and for adults.

Most of the children and youth (individuals) were users of services and public authority according to the Marriage and Family Relations Act; acknowledgement of paternity (45.2%) and settling contacts with parents (38.5%). Most of the adult users were arranging alimonies and solving housing problems.

Social welfare services were shown separately for individuals - both for children and youth and for adults - and within families. By far the greatest share of services is that of the first social assistance; in children and youth slightly more than 55%, in adults slightly more than 79% and within families slightly more than 64%.

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