



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

1944  2004

19. AVGUST 2004
19 AUGUST 2004

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12 SOCIALNA ZAŠČITA SOCIAL PROTECTION

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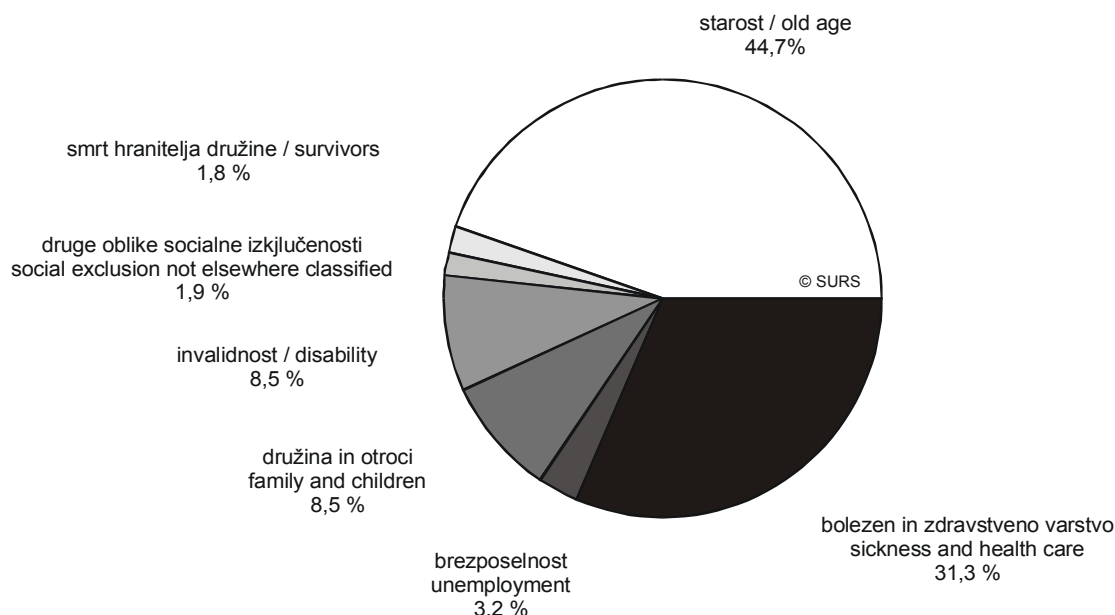
IZDATKI IN VIRI FINANCIRANJA PROGRAMOV SOCIALNE ZAŠČITE, SLOVENIJA, 1996-2002

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEMES, SLOVENIJA, 1996-2002

- ▶ V letu 2002 smo v Sloveniji za socialno zaščito namenili 1.350.763 mio SIT ali za 11,4 % več kot v letu 2001. Realno so se celotni izdatki za socialno zaščito za leto 2002 glede na predhodno leto povečali za 3,5 %.
- ▶ V letu 2002 smo za socialno zaščito namenili 25,4 % BDP, kar je za 0,1 odstotne točke manj kot v predhodnem letu. Največ denarja je namenjeno za področja starost, bolezen in zdravstveno varstvo in invalidnost.
- ▶ Izdatki za pokojnine obsegajo skoraj polovico vseh izdatkov za socialne prejemke (47,7 % za leto 2002). Dve tretjini teh izdatkov sta namenjeni za pokojnine starejšim (moškim, starejšim od 65 let, in ženskam, starejšim od 60 let).
- ▶ Glavni vir financiranja socialne zaščite v Sloveniji so socialni prispevki. V letu 2002 so znašali socialni prispevki delodajalcev 26,7 %, prispevki zavarovanih oseb pa 39,8 % vseh finančnih virov za socialno zaščito.
- ▶ In 2002 SIT 1,350,763 million was used for social protection in Slovenia, which is 11.4% more than in 2001. In real terms total social protection expenditure in 2002 increased by 3.5% over the previous year.
- ▶ In 2002 Slovenia used 25.4% of the GDP for social protection, which is 0.1 percentage point less than in 2001. The greatest amount was used for old age, sickness and health care, and disability function.
- ▶ Expenditure for pensions represents almost a half of social benefit expenditure (47.4% in 2002). Two thirds of this expenditure is intended for pensions of older people (men over 65 and women over 60).
- ▶ Social protection in Slovenia is financed primarily by social contributions. In 2002 employers' social contributions represented 26.7% and social contributions of protected persons represented 39.8% of all social protection receipts.

Slika 1: Izdatki za programe socialne zaščite po opazovanih področjih, Slovenija, 2002

Chart 1: Social protection expenditure by function, Slovenia, 2002



1. Izdatki za socialno zaščito, Slovenija, 1996-2002

Social protection expenditure, Slovenia, 1996-2002

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	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
SKUPAJ	666317	771986	865257	969489	1072763	1212967	1350763	TOTAL
Socialni prejemki	652045	756774	847509	946090	1045065	1183267	1318705	Social benefits
Brez preverjanja premoženjskega stanja	595014	690826	775902	861569	946540	1075222	1198705	Non means-tested benefits
Denarni socialni prejemki	414092	482770	540833	601582	649446	729001	818407	Cash benefits
Periodični	397997	459931	515785	573245	620410	695968	781038	Periodic
Enkratni	16095	22839	25048	28337	29036	33033	37369	Lump-sum payments
Socialni prejemki v naravi	180922	208057	235069	259987	297094	346221	380298	Benefits in kind
Preusmerjeni socialni prispevki ¹⁾	48055	55938	61975	68283	69361	97263	101439	Re-routed social contributions ¹⁾
S preverjanjem premoženjskega stanja	57031	65948	71607	84521	98525	108045	120000	Means-tested benefits
Denarni socialni prejemki	36172	42591	45619	56049	67167	73513	83033	Cash benefits
Periodični	36172	42591	45619	56049	67167	73513	83033	Periodic
Enkratni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lump-sum payments
Socialni prejemki v naravi	20859	23357	25988	28472	31358	34532	36967	Benefits in kind
Preusmerjeni socialni prispevki ¹⁾	151	135	128	127	143	329	220	Re-routed social contributions ¹⁾
Upravní stroški	11913	12650	13699	16796	23061	25691	28308	Administration costs
Drugi izdatki	2360	2562	4049	6603	4637	4009	3750	Other expenditure

1) Preusmerjeni socialni prispevki so prikazani le informativno in niso vključeni v seštevke agregiranih vrednosti.
Re-routed social contributions are included for information but they are not included in the calculation of aggregate values.

2. Realna rast izdatkov za socialno zaščito, Slovenija, 1996-2002

Real increase of social protection expenditure, Slovenia, 1996-2002

	V ₁₉₉₇	V ₁₉₉₈	V ₁₉₉₉	V ₂₀₀₀	V ₂₀₀₁	V ₂₀₀₂	I _{2002/1996}	
SKUPAJ	106,9	103,9	105,6	101,6	104,3	103,5	128,7	TOTAL
Socialni prejemki	107,1	103,8	105,2	101,5	104,4	103,6	128,4	Social benefits
Brez preverjanja premoženjskega stanja	107,1	104,1	104,6	100,9	104,8	103,6	127,9	Non means-tested benefits
Denarni socialni prejemki	107,6	103,8	104,8	99,2	103,5	104,4	125,5	Cash benefits
Periodični	106,6	103,9	104,7	99,4	103,5	104,3	124,6	Periodic
Enkratni	130,9	101,6	106,6	94,1	104,9	105,2	147,4	Lump-sum
Socialni prejemki v naravi	106,1	104,7	104,2	105,0	107,5	102,1	133,5	Benefits in kind
Preusmerjeni socialni prispevki ¹⁾	107,4	102,7	103,8	93,3	129,3	97,0	134,0	Re-routed social contributions ¹⁾
S preverjanjem premoženjskega stanja	106,7	100,6	111,2	107,1	101,2	103,3	133,6	Means-tested benefits
Denarni socialni prejemki	108,7	99,3	115,7	110,1	100,0	105,0	145,8	Cash benefits
Periodični	108,7	99,3	115,7	110,1	101,0	105,0	145,8	Periodic
Enkratni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lump-sum
Socialni prejemki v naravi	103,3	103,1	103,2	101,2	101,6	99,5	112,5	Benefits in kind
Preusmerjeni socialni prispevki ¹⁾	82,2	88,1	93,5	103,7	211,5	62,2	92,4	Re-routed social contributions ¹⁾
Upravní stroški	98,0	100,4	115,5	126,1	102,8	102,4	150,9	Administration costs
Drugi izdatki	100,2	146,5	153,6	64,5	79,7	87,0	100,9	Other expenditure

1) Preusmerjeni socialni prispevki so prikazani le informativno in niso vključeni v seštevke agregiranih vrednosti.
Re-routed social contributions are included for information but they are not included in the calculation of aggregate values.

3. Izdatki za socialne prejemke po področjih, Slovenija, 1996-2002

Expenditure on social benefits by function, Slovenia, 1996-2002

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	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
SKUPAJ	652045	756775	847510	946091	1045064	1183265	1318705	TOTAL
Bolezen / zdravstveno varstvo	200804	232267	261568	290877	320677	371644	413242	Sickness / health care
Invalidnost	55399	63847	71100	83773	93545	103240	112429	Disability
Starost	287978	329801	369186	408513	452227	516224	589380	Old age
Smrt hranitelja družine	12841	14963	16347	19223	20599	22190	24095	Survivors
Družina / otroci	55255	64414	69327	82526	96355	105687	112241	Family / children
Brezposelnost	27821	37360	45444	45692	44516	43493	41765	Unemployment
Nastanitev	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Housing
Druge oblike socialne izključenosti	11947	14123	14538	15488	17146	20787	25553	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified



4. Viri financiranja socialne zaščite, Slovenija, 1996-2002

Social protection receipts, Slovenia, 1996-2002

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	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
SKUPAJ	666035	763497	858879	959515	1054101	1190355	1328631	TOTAL
Socialni prispevki	472298	504717	572934	641254	698593	784119	883562	Social contributions
Prispevki delodajalcev	216247	220148	244986	272298	284390	315947	354166	Employers' social contributions
Dejanski	178406	175247	195125	214647	240015	259240	290868	Actual
Pripisani	37841	44901	49861	57651	44375	56706	63298	Imputed
Socialni prispevki zavarovancev	256050	284570	327949	368956	414203	468172	529396	Social contributions by the protected persons
Zaposlenih	211405	235973	264062	290774	328481	369432	422316	Employees
Samozaposlenih	21036	25977	32158	33955	37275	42424	43358	Self-employed persons
Drugih oseb - dejanski	23609	22620	31729	44228	48447	56316	63722	Others - actual
Preusmerjeni socialni prispevki ¹⁾	48665	56039	62982	68457	69732	96691	86358	Re-routed social contributions ¹⁾
Prispevki države - splošni prihodki	187295	252633	277062	309506	331836	388269	423558	Government contributions - general revenue
Enote osrednje države	164671	227237	248760	278401	297450	350247	382347	General government
Državne enote regionalne in lokalne ravni	22624	25397	28302	31105	34387	38022	41211	Regional and local government
Drugi prejemki	6443	6147	8883	8755	23672	17967	21511	Other receipts

1) Preusmerjeni socialni prispevki so prikazani le informativno in niso vključeni v seštevke agregiranih vrednosti.
Re-routed social contributions are included for information but they are not included in the calculation of aggregate values.

5. Struktura virov financiranja socialne zaščite, Slovenija, 1996-2002

Structure of social protection receipts, Slovenia, 1996-2002

%

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
SKUPAJ	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	TOTAL
Socialni prispevki delodajalcev	32,5	28,8	28,5	28,4	27,0	26,5	26,7	Employers' social contributions
Socialni prispevki zavarovancev	38,4	37,3	38,2	38,5	39,3	39,3	39,8	Social contributions by the protected persons
Prispevki države - splošni prihodki	28,1	33,1	32,3	32,3	31,5	32,6	31,9	Government contributions - general revenue
Drugi viri financiranja	1,0	0,8	1,0	0,9	2,2	1,5	1,6	Other receipts

6. Izdatki za pokojnine po statističnih kategorijah¹, Slovenija, 1996-2002

Expenditure on pensions according to statistical categories¹, Slovenia, 1996-2002

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	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
SKUPAJ	310008	352050	392052	440127	489703	553338	625648	TOTAL
Področje Invalidnost:								Function Disability:
Invalidska pokojnina	33063	36095	38655	45113	48908	51716	54801	Disability pension
Predčasna pokojnina zaradi zmanjšanih delovnih zmožnosti	338	540	782	1128	1323	1548	1645	Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work
Področje Starost:								Function Old age:
Starostna pokojnina	201338	233391	265293	284001	321727	363077	413508	Old age pension
Predčasna pokojnina	60555	63641	65397	83632	90135	108145	125256	Anticipated old age pension
Delna pokojnina	1	1	5	10	14	20	23	Partial pension
Področje Smrt hranitelja družine:								Function Survivors':
Družinska pokojnina	9616	10893	11859	14012	15386	16570	18170	Survivors' pension
Področje Brezposelnost:								Function Unemployment:
Predčasna pokojnina zaradi razlogov na trgu dela	5098	7488	10061	12230	12211	12262	12245	Early retirement benefit for labour market reasons

1) Nacionalne kategorije pokojnin so razvrščene v statistične kategorije metodologije ESSPROS glede na dopolnjeno starost upravičencev in nacionalno obliko pokojnine. Določena starostna meja za moške je 65 let, za ženske pa 60 let. Kategorija Starostna pokojnina vključuje izdatke za vse starostne, invalidske in družinske pokojnine osebam nad določeno starostjo; kategorija Invalidska pokojnina vključuje izdatke za invalidske pokojnine osebam do določene starosti; kategorija Predčasna pokojnina zaradi zmanjšanih delovnih zmožnosti vključuje izdatke za predčasne starostne pokojnine delovnih invalidov do določene starosti; kategorija Predčasna starostna pokojnina vključuje izdatke za vse starostne pokojnine osebam do določene starosti ipd.
National pension categories are classified into statistical categories defined by ESSPROS methodology according to beneficiaries' age and national pension form. The defined age for men is 65 years and for women 60 years. Category Old age pension include expenditure for all old age, disability and survivors' pensions to persons above defined age; Category Disability pension include expenditure for disability pensions to persons under defined age; Category Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work include expenditure for anticipated old age pensions to persons working disabled; Category Anticipated old age include expenditure for old age pensions to persons under defined age etc.

7. Socialni prejemki po posameznih programih, Slovenija, 1996-2002

Social benefits by schemes, Slovenia, 1996-2002

Programi socialne varnosti	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Social protection schemes
SKUPAJ¹	666317	771986	865257	969489	1072763	1212967	1350763	TOTAL¹
Obvezno zdravstveno zavarovanje	168904	191311	216262	237820	270401	313417	349183	Compulsory health insurance
Prostovoljno zdravstveno zavarovanje, ki ga izvaja zavarovalnica Vzajemna	21113	26409	29289	35335	41527	47833	52276	Voluntary health insurance implemented by insurance company Vzajemna
Prostovoljno zdravstveno zavarovanje, ki ga izvaja zavarovalnica Adriatic	2178	2904	4177	5088	6417	8326	9345	Voluntary health insurance implemented by insurance company Adriatic
Druge pravice iz področja zdravstva	1263	1486	1687	2014	2225	2645	3198	Other rights from the field of health
Pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje - splošno	347245	397408	442178	498545	556737	632925	722166	Pension and disability insurance - general
Posebne pravice - posebne skupine uslužbencev v državnih organih	1915	2143	2369	3558	4034	4292	6148	Special rights - special groups of civil servants
Posebne pravice - delavci v premogovnikih in z azbestom	324	663	1045	1450	1777	2198	2513	Special rights - workers in coal mines and workers with asbestos
Dodatek k pokojninam	678	641	698	808	928	913	996	Pension allowance
Akontacije pokojnin	405	432	473	488	509	534	490	Pension payment on account
Starostno zavarovanje kmetov	4476	4461	4314	4217	4078	3904	3748	Farmers' old age insurance
Preživnine	50	49	49	53	52	54	54	Alimonies
Posebne pravice - poplave krivic	0	1	41	86	91	132	140	Special rights - to right a wrong
Posebne pravice - izjemne pokojnine	466	508	550	581	593	601	554	Special rights - conceded pensions
Posebne pravice - borci NOV	13166	14056	14722	15513	17760	18589	15372	Special rights - combatants of National Liberation War
Posebne pravice, povezane z vojnam	153	739	1261	1702	2096	2356	2576	Special rights - connected with wars
Vojaške pokojnine	6132	6673	7188	7869	8401	8895	8184	Military pensions
Pravice po vojnih zakonih	5423	9304	14603	14972	15615	16731	17714	Rights by martial laws
Pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje - Sklad obrtnikov in podjetnikov	1088	1156	1232	1296	1429	1531	1607	Pension and disability insurance - Fund for Craftsmen and Entrepreneurs
Pravice duševno in telesno prizadetih	2075	2461	2813	3138	3478	3880	4367	Rights of physically and mentally disabled
Usposabljanje otrok in mladostnikov s posebnimi potrebami	2388	2741	3107	3290	3834	4419	4960	Training of children and youth with special needs
Denarno nadomestilo za čas porodniškega dopusta	19158	21275	22639	24530	27708	37731	32899	Maternity leave compensation
Druge pravice po zakonu o družinskih prejemkih	21768	26489	28243	37930	46761	50022	53627	Other rights from Family Income Act
Predšolska vzgoja	17907	20646	22753	24778	27280	30117	32225	Pre-school education
Pravice iz obveznega zavarovanja za primer brezposelnosti	24218	32365	35798	35279	30122	32222	30919	Obligatory insurance for the case of unemployment
Programi aktivne politike zaposlovanja	498	640	3087	988	2373	3373	2347	Active employment policy schemes
Socialno varstvo	15842	18947	19865	21816	24372	28730	34003	Social welfare
Pomoči iskalcem začasnega zatočišča	1943	1373	1031	994	1050	1068	959	Benefits to seekers of temporary protection
Programi delodajalcev	37841	44901	49862	57651	44375	56706	63298	Employers' schemes

1) Agregirane vrednosti ne vključujejo preusmerjenih socialnih prispevkov in transferov med programi.
In aggregate values re-routed social contributions and transfers between schemes are not included.

8. Izdatki za socialno zaščito, Slovenija in države članice EU, 1996 in 2001

Social protection expenditure, Slovenia and EU Member States, 1996 and 2001

	Odstotni delež od BDP Share of GDP		Na prebivalca v ECU Per capita in ECU		Na prebivalca v PKM Per capita in PPS		
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	
Slovenija	24,4	25,5	1948	2793	3178	4059	Slovenija
Povprečje EU	28,4	27,5	5251	6405	5251	6405	EU-15
Avstrija	29,5	28,4	6575	7428	5996	7464	Austria
Belgija	28,6	27,5	5989	6780	5891	6888	Belgium
Danska	31,4	29,5	8616	9775	7023	7329	Denmark
Finska	31,6	25,8	6204	6714	5661	5622	Finland
Francija	31,0	30,0	6362	7258	5794	7266	France
Grčija	22,9	27,2	2143	3368	2822	3971	Greece
Irska	17,8	14,6	2836	4344	3918	3875	Ireland
Italija	24,8	25,6	4203	5385	4795	6186	Italy
Luksemburg	24,0	21,2	8277	10550	7551	10559	Luxembourg
Nemčija	29,9	29,8	6868	7513	5962	7329	Germany
Nizozemska	30,1	27,6	6282	7390	6059	7392	Netherlands
Portugalska	21,2	23,9	1862	2856	2746	3644	Portugal
Španija	21,9	20,1	2681	3253	3212	3867	Spain
Švedska	34,7	31,3	8094	8612	6567	7065	Sweden
Združeno kraljestvo	28,1	27,2	4478	7241	5218	6181	United Kingdom

Viri/ Source: Detailed tables, European social statistics - Social protection, Expenditure and receipts 1992-2001, European Commission, Luxembourg, 2004.



METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in metode zbiranja podatkov

Podatki o izdatkih in virih financiranja programov socialne zaščite so rezultat zbiranja podatkov glede na zahteve osnovnega sistema metodologije ESSPROS. Pridobili smo jih od nosilcev uradnih evidenc in iz objavljenih podatkov. Pri denarnih socialnih prejemkih smo večino podatkov pripravili iz individualnih podatkov; ti so bili oblikovani tako, da so zajemali vsa izplačila za posamezno leto. Vrednost sredstev za sofinanciranje delovanja centrov za socialno delo in za predšolsko vzgojo je ocenjena. Podatki o socialnih prejemkih, ki jih financirajo delodajalci, so grobe ocene, izdelane na podlagi rezultatov ankete o stroških dela.

Zajetje

Statistično zajetje je blizu popolnosti. Pomanjkljivi so podatki, ki se nanašajo na socialne prejemke, ki jih financirajo občine. Tako nismo zajeli dodatka za najemnino (ki se lahko izplačuje prejemnikom socialnovarstvenih dajatev) in pomoči socialnega varstva, specifičnih za občine.

Pri zajemu podatkov so pomanjkljivi podatki za področje nastanitev. Po definiciji metodologije ESSPROS sodi v to področje poleg že omenjenega dodatka za najemnino tudi razlika med ekonomsko in neprofitno najemnino: osnovno merilo za uvrstitev pomoči v področje nastanitev je preverjanje premoženjskega stanja. Zaradi izrazite neselektivnosti dodeljenih stanovanj z neprofitno najemnino po socialnem merilu tudi teh razlik nismo vključili v opazovanje.

Prav tako nismo zajeli socialnega varstva, ki se financira z zasebnimi sredstvi.

Definicije in pojasnila

Socialna zaščita obsega po metodologiji ESSPROS vsa posredovanja javnih in zasebnih institucij, ki gospodinjstvom ali posameznikom olajšajo breme določenih tveganj ali potreb brez sočasne zagotovitve enakovrednega nadomestila ali povračila in niso rezultat individualnih aranžmajev. Tveganja ali potrebe oziroma področja opazovanja so: bolezen in zdravstveno varstvo, invalidnost, starost, smrt hranitelja družine, družina in otroci, brezposelnost, nastanitev in druge oblike socialne izključenosti.

Enota opazovanja je program socialne zaščite. Ta je po definiciji sistem pravil, ki ga vzdržuje ena ali več institucionalnih enot, da zagotavlja in financira socialno zaščito. Za program mora biti možno sestaviti podatke o njegovih virih financiranja in izdatkih. Sestavljen naj bi bil tako, da se po njem zagotavlja socialna zaščita zoper eno tveganje ali potrebo določene skupine ljudi. Sistem pravil je lahko določen z zakoni ali na njihovi podlagi, s pogodbami ali glede na upravno prakso. Programe za Slovenijo smo izbrali tako, da je možno sestaviti ustrezne podatke, da se jih da razvrstiti po merilih metodologije in da predstavljajo zaokroženo vsebinsko celoto.

Določili smo naslednje enote opazovanja oziroma programe:

1. Obvezno zdravstveno zavarovanje. Program vključuje pravice, ki izhajajo iz obveznega zdravstvenega zavarovanja, ki ga izvaja Zavod za zdravstveno zavarovanje Slovenije (ZZZS). Financira se s socialnimi prispevki.
2. Prostovoljno zdravstveno zavarovanje, ki ga izvaja zavarovalnica Vzajemna. Program vključuje pravice iz prostovoljnega dodatnega zdravstvenega zavarovanja za razliko do polne vrednosti zdravstvenih storitev, ki ga je do leta 1998 izvajal ZZZS, sedaj pa ga izvaja Vzajemna zdravstvena zavarovalnica. Izdatki se krijejo s

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and methods of data collection

Data on expenditure and receipts of social protection schemes are the result of data collection regarding the Core system of ESSPROS methodology requests. The data are acquired from official records and from published data. We prepared most data on cash benefits from individual data formed in the way that they covered all payments for a particular year. The value of funds for co-financing centres for social work and funds for pre-school education is estimated. The data on social benefits financed by employers are crude estimates gathered from the Labour Cost Survey.

Coverage

Statistical coverage is almost complete. The data on social benefits financed by municipalities are incomplete. The data on rent supplements (which can be paid to recipients of social welfare benefits) and social assistance benefits specific for municipalities are not covered.

The coverage for the housing function is incomplete. In addition to already mentioned rent supplements, according to ESSPROS this function covers the difference between commercial and non-commercial rents. The basic criterion for classifying a benefit into the housing function is the existence of means test. Because dwellings with non-commercial rents are unselective by social criteria, those benefits are not observed.

Social assistance benefits financed by the private sector are also not included.

Definitions and explanations

Social protection by ESSPROS methodology encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. The risks or needs (functions) are Sick/health care, Disability, Old age, Survivors, Family/Children, Unemployment, Housing and Social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

Observation units are social protection schemes. By definition, a social protection scheme is a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing. For the scheme to draw up a separate account of expenditures and receipts should be possible. Preferably they should be chosen in such a way that they provide protection against a single need and cover a single specific group of beneficiaries. The body of rules may be determined by law, by virtue of laws, by contracts or by virtue of administrative practice. The schemes for Slovenia have been chosen in such a way that it is possible to compile appropriate data, that they can be classified according to the methodology and that they represent a rounded unit in terms of contents.

We determined the following observation units or schemes:

1. Compulsory health insurance. The scheme covers rights arising from compulsory health insurance implemented by the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia. It is financed by social contributions.
2. Voluntary health insurance implemented by insurance company Vzajemna. The scheme covers rights from voluntary additional health insurance for the difference to full value of health services, which used to be implemented by the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia and is now implemented by the health insurance company

prelijami (socialnimi prispevki).

3. Prostovoljno zdravstveno zavarovanje, ki ga izvaja zavarovalnica Adriatic. Program vključuje pravice iz prostovoljnega dodatnega zdravstvenega zavarovanja za razliko do polne vrednosti zdravstvenih storitev, ki ga izvaja Adriatic. Izdatki se krijejo s premijami (socialnimi prispevki).
4. Druge pravice iz področja zdravstva. Gre za pravice, ki ne izhajajo neposredno iz obveznega zdravstvenega zavarovanja, so pa zakonsko določene. Izdatke krije proračun RS.
5. Pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje - splošno. Program vključuje pravice, ki izhajajo iz splošnega pokojninsko- invalidskega zavarovanja in ga izvaja Zavod za pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje Slovenije. Izdatke se krije s socialnimi prispevki, delno tudi iz proračuna RS.
6. Posebne pravice - posebne skupine uslužbencev v državnih organih. Program vključuje pravice do višje pokojnine od odmerjene pod splošnimi pogoji. Upravičence določajo različni zakoni, ki se nanašajo na posebne skupine javnih uslužbencev. Izdatke krije proračun RS, program pa izvaja ZPIZ.
7. Posebne pravice delavcev (v premogovnikih in z azbestom). Program vključuje pravice, ki izhajajo iz ugodnejših pogojev upokojevanja delavcev, ki so delali v premogovnikih in z azbestom. Izdatke krije proračun RS, program pa izvaja ZPIZ.
8. Dodatek k pokojninam. Gre za program, po katerem se slovenskim državljanom, ki so upravičeni do pokojnin iz republik nekdanje SFRJ, izplačuje razlika med prejeto tujo pokojnino in pokojnino usklajeno kot pokojnine uveljavljene v Sloveniji. Izdatke krije proračun RS, program pa izvaja ZPIZ.
9. Akontacije pokojnin. Gre za izplačevanje akontacij pokojnin in drugih dajatev, ki so jih osebe s stalnim prebivališčem v Republiki Sloveniji uveljavile v drugih republikah bivše SFRJ, a se jim ne izplačujejo. Izdatke krije proračun RS, program izvaja ZPIZ.
10. Starostno zavarovanje kmetov. Program vključuje pokojnine kmetom, ki so bili zavarovani po starostnem zavarovanju kmetov. Običajne pokojnine se financirajo iz sredstev ZPIZ, višje pokojnine kmetom borcem pa iz proračuna RS. Izvaja ga ZPIZ.
11. Preživnine. Program vključuje preživnine kmetom (te pravice se krijejo iz sredstev ZPIZ) in preživnine nekdanjim zasebnim dimnikarskim obrtnikom (te pravice se krijejo iz proračuna RS). Program izvaja ZPIZ.
12. Posebne pravice - poplave krivic. Gre za pravice do višjih pokojnin od odmerjenih po splošnih predpisih. Osnova teh pravic je priznana zavarovalna doba za čas, ko je osebam zaradi neupravičene obsodbe ali neutemeljenega odvzema prostosti prenehalo delovno razmerje ali jim je bila drugače onemogočena lastnost zavarovanca. Izdatke krije proračun RS, program pa izvaja ZPIZ.
13. Posebne pravice - izjemne pokojnine. Gre za pravice do višjih pokojnin od odmerjenih po splošnih predpisih. Upravičenci so tisti, ki imajo posebne zasluge na področju znanosti, umetnosti, kulture ipd. Izdatke krije proračun RS, program pa izvaja ZPIZ.
14. Posebne pravice - borci NOV. Program vključuje pravice do višjih pokojnin od odmerjenih po splošnih predpisih. Upravičenci so

Vzajemna. The expenditure is covered by premiums (social contributions).

3. Voluntary health insurance implemented by insurance company Adriatic. The scheme covers rights from voluntary additional health insurance for the difference to full value of health services, implemented by insurance company Adriatic. The expenditure is covered by premiums (social contributions).
4. Other rights from the field of health. These are rights that are not arising directly from compulsory health insurance but are statutory. The expenditure is covered by the state budget.
5. Pension and disability insurance - general. The scheme covers rights arising from general pension and disability insurance implemented by the Pension and Disability Insurance Institute (PDII). The expenditure is covered by social contributions, partly by state budget.
6. Special rights - special groups of civil servants. The scheme covers rights to higher pensions than under general conditions. Various laws referring to special groups of civil servants define eligible persons. The expenditure is covered by the state budget; the scheme is administered by PDII.
7. Special rights - workers in coal-mines and workers with asbestos. The scheme covers rights arising from more favourable conditions of retiring of workers who used to work in coal-mines or with asbestos. The expenditure is covered by the state budget; the scheme is administered by PDII.
8. Pension allowance. Under this scheme Slovene citizens entitled to receive pensions from former Yugoslav republics are paid the difference between the received foreign pension and the pension adjusted as pensions in force in Slovenia. The expenditure is covered by the state budget, the scheme is administered by PDII.
9. Pension payment on account. This is advance payment of pensions and other benefits that persons with permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia enforced in other republics of former Yugoslavia but are not paid to them. The expenditure is covered by the state budget; the scheme is administered by PDII.
10. Farmers' old age insurance. The scheme covers pensions of farmers who were insured according to the old age insurance of farmers. Normal pensions are financed from the PDII funds, while higher pensions for farmers combatants are financed from the state budget. It is administered by PDII.
11. Alimonies. The scheme covers alimonies to farmers (these rights are covered from PDII funds) and alimonies to former private chimney sweeps (these rights are covered from the state budget). The scheme is administered by PDII.
12. Special rights - to right a wrong. These are rights to higher pensions than under general rules. The basis for these rights is acknowledged insurance period for the time when labour relations of persons were suspended due to unjustified conviction or unfounded imprisonment or the status of the insured person was made impossible in some other way. The expenditure is covered by the state budget, the scheme is administered by PDII.
13. Special rights - conceded pensions. These are rights to higher pensions than under general rules. Eligible persons are those who have special credit in the field of science, art, culture, etc. The expenditure is covered by the state budget; the scheme is implemented by PDII.
14. Special rights - combatants of National Liberation War. The scheme covers rights to higher pensions than under general rules. Eligible

udeleženci NOV in njihovi družinski člani. Izdatke krije proračun RS. Program izvaja ZPIZ.

15. Posebne pravice, povezane z vojnami. Gre za pravice do višjih pokojnin od odmerjenih po splošnih predpisih žrtvam vojnega nasilja in vojnim veteranom. Izdatke krije proračun RS, program pa izvaja ZPIZ.
16. Vojaške pokojnine. Program vključuje pravice iz pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja vojaških zavarovancev, ki ga je pred osamosvojitvijo Slovenije izvajala SFRJ. Izdatke krije proračun RS, program pa izvaja ZPIZ.
17. Pravice po vojnih zakonih. Program vključuje različne socialne prejemke v denarju in naravi vojnim invalidom, žrtvam vojnega nasilja in vojnim veteranom (pokojnine istih upravičencev vključuje program 15). Izdatke krije proračun RS, program izvaja Ministrstvo za delo, družino in socialne zadeve (MDDSZ).
18. Pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje - Sklad obrtnikov in podjetnikov. Program vključuje pravice zavarovancev sklada. Pravice se financirajo pretežno s premijami (socialnimi prispevki).
19. Pravice duševno in telesno prizadetih. Program predstavlja nadomestila za invalidnost duševno in telesno prizadetih oseb. Izdatke krije proračun RS, program pa izvaja MDDSZ.
20. Usposabljanje otrok in mladostnikov s posebnimi potrebami. Gre za izdatke, povezane s prilagoditvijo izobraževanja za otroke s posebnimi potrebami. Izdatke krije državni proračun, izvaja pa ga Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport.
21. Denarno nadomestilo za čas porodniškega dopusta. Gre za pravico do nadomestila plače za čas zadržanosti z dela ob rojstvu otroka in za nego in varstvo otroka, ki izhaja iz obveznega zavarovanja. Izdatke krije proračun RS (kot vir financiranja so prikazani tudi socialni prispevki). Program izvaja MDDSZ.
22. Druge pravice po zakonu o družinskih prejemkih. Program vključuje pravice do otroškega dodatka, starševskega dodatka, dodatka za nego otroka in za opremo novorojenca. Izdatke krije proračun RS, izvaja ga MDDSZ.
23. Predšolska vzgoja. Gre za razliko med ceno predšolskih vzgojnih programov (vzgoja, varstvo in prehrana) in plačilom staršev. Izdatke krijejo občinski proračuni.
24. Pravice iz obveznega zavarovanja za primer brezposelnosti. Program vključuje pravice, ki izhajajo iz obveznega zavarovanja; izvaja ga Zavod RS za zaposlovanje. Izdatke krije proračun RS (kot vir financiranja so prikazani tudi socialni prispevki).
25. Programi aktivne politike zaposlovanja. Gre za izdatke za aktivno politiko zaposlovanja, ki se nanaša na poklicno izobraževanje. Program izvaja Zavod RS za zaposlovanje, izdatke krije proračun RS.
26. Socialno varstvo. Program vključuje izdatke za socialnovarstvene dajatve in storitve, dejavnost centrov za socialno delo in nekatere druge pravice s področja socialnega varstva. Izdatke krijejo proračuni RS in občin. Program izvaja MDDSZ.
27. Pomoč iskalcem začasnega zatočišča. Gre za pravice prosilcev za azil in beguncev do osnovne oskrbe, zdravstvenega varstva in nekaterih drugih pravic. Izdatke pretežno krije proračun RS, izvaja

persons are people participating in the National Liberation War and their family members. The expenditure is covered by the state budget. It is administered by PDII.

15. Special rights - connected with wars. These are rights of victims of war violence and of war veterans to higher pensions than under general rules. The expenditure is covered by the state budget; the scheme is administered by PDII.
16. Military pensions. The scheme covers rights from pension and disability insurance of insured military personnel that used to be implemented by former Yugoslavia. The expenditure is covered by the state budget; the scheme is administered by PDII.
17. Rights by martial laws. The scheme covers various social benefits in cash and in kind to war disabled, victims of war violence and war veterans (pensions of these eligible persons are covered by scheme 15). The expenditure is covered by the state budget; the scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs (MLFSA).
18. Pension and disability insurance - Mutual Fund for Craftsmen and Entrepreneurs. The scheme covers rights of persons insured by this fund. The rights are financed mainly by premiums (social contributions).
19. Rights of physically and mentally disabled. The scheme covers compensation for disability of physically and mentally disabled persons. The expenditure is covered by the state budget; the scheme is implemented by the MLFSA.
20. Training of children and youth with special needs. This is expenditure linked to adjusting the education of children with special needs. The expenditure is covered by the state budget; the scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Education and Sport.
21. Maternity leave compensation. This is the right to wage compensation for maternity leave and child nursing, which arises from compulsory insurance. The expenditure is covered by the state budget (as receipts social contributions are also shown). The scheme is implemented by the MLFSA.
22. Other rights from Family Income Act. The scheme covers the rights to child allowance, parental allowance, allowance for nursing a child and assistance for goods for a newborn. The expenditure is covered by the state budget; the scheme is implemented by the MLFSA.
23. Pre-school education. This is the difference between the price of pre-school education programs (education, care, food) and payment of parents. The expenditure is covered by municipal budgets.
24. Obligatory insurance for the case of unemployment. The scheme covers rights arising from compulsory insurance implemented by the Employment Service of Slovenia. The expenditure is covered by the state budget (as receipts social contributions are also shown).
25. Active employment policy schemes. This is expenditure for active employment policy that refers to vocational education. The scheme is implemented by the Employment Service of Slovenia; the expenditure is covered by state budget.
26. Social welfare. The scheme covers expenditure for social welfare contributions and services, activity of centres for social work and some other rights from the field of social welfare. The expenditure is covered by the state budget and municipal budgets. The scheme is implemented by MLFSA.
27. Benefits to seekers of temporary protection. These are rights of people applying for asylum and of refugees to basic care, health care and some other rights. The expenditure is mainly financed by

pa ga Urad za priseljevanje in begunce.

28. Programi delodajalcev. Gre za izdatke, ki jih krijejo delodajalci, za pravice delavcev, ki jih določajo zakoni in kolektivne pogodbe (npr. nadomestila plač za čas zadržanosti z dela zaradi bolezni do 30 dni, odpravnine, solidarnostna pomoč ipd.).

Glavne kategorije izdatkov programov socialne zaščite so socialni prejemki, upravni stroški, transferi drugim programom in drugi izdatki. Glavne kategorije **virov financiranja** programov socialne zaščite so socialni prispevki, prispevki države, transferi iz drugih programov in drugi viri.

Najpomembnejša kategorija izdatkov programov socialne zaščite so **socialni prejemki**, ki so po definiciji transferi v denarju ali naravi in so po programih socialne zaščite dodeljeni gospodinjstvom ali posameznikom z namenom, da jim olajšajo breme, ko se pokažejo določena tveganja ali potrebe. Socialni prejemki se razvrščajo po področjih socialne zaščite, po vrsti (v denarju – periodične ali enkratne, v naravi in v obliki preusmerjenih socialnih prispevkov) in po merilu preverjanja premoženjskega stanja.

Določene kategorije socialnih prejemkov se nanašajo na prejemke osebam pod in nad določeno starostjo. V vseh programih je starostna meja za moške 65 let, za ženske pa 60 let.

V posamezna področja socialne zaščite so po metodologiji ESSPROS vključeni naslednji socialni prejemki:

- bolezen in zdravstveno varstvo – prejemki, povezani s telesno ali z duševno obolelostjo, in zdravstveno varstvo, ki pomeni ohranjanje, ozdravljenje ali izboljšanje zdravja varovanih oseb, ne glede na izvor zdravstvenih težav (predvsem nadomestila za primer zadržanosti z dela zaradi bolezni, zdravstveno varstvo in zdravila);
- invalidnost – prejemki, povezani z nezmožnostjo sodelovanja v ekonomskih in socialnih aktivnostih telesno ali duševno prizadetih oseb (predvsem invalidske pokojnine osebam pod določeno starostjo in blago ter storitve invalidnim osebam);
- starost – prejemki, povezani s starostjo (predvsem starostne pokojnine, invalidske in družinske pokojnine osebam nad določeno starostjo, ter blago in storitve, povezane s starostjo);
- smrt hranitelja družine – prejemki, povezani s smrtjo družinskega člana (predvsem družinske pokojnine osebam pod določeno starostjo);
- družina in otroci – prejemki, povezani z nosečnostjo, rojstvom otroka, s posvojitvijo, z vzgojo otrok in vzdrževanjem drugih družinskih članov (predvsem nadomestila plač med porodniškim dopustom in otroški dodatki);
- brezposelnost – prejemki, povezani z brezposelnostjo (predvsem nadomestila za primer brezposelnosti in poklicno izobraževanje);
- nastanitev – prejemki, povezani s stroški nastanitve;
- druge oblike socialne izključenosti – prejemki, namenjeni revnim in drugim skupinam socialno izključenih oseb, če jih ne moremo uvrstiti v nobeno drugo področje.

Vrednost vseh izdatkov posameznega programa socialne zaščite je vsota vseh oblik izdatkov za ta program. Vrednost vseh virov financiranja je vsota vseh vrst virov tega programa. Finančne operacije potekajo tudi med programi socialne zaščite. Glavne transakcije so transferi med programi in preusmerjeni socialni prispevki, ki so posnete kot izdatek enega programa in kot vir financiranja drugega programa. Pri seštevkih izdatkov in prejemkov vseh programov te operacije niso upoštevane.

the state budget. The scheme is administered by Government Office for Immigration and Refugees.

28. Employers' schemes. This is expenditure covered by employers for rights of employees defined by laws or collective agreements (wage compensation for sick leave up to 30 days, redundancy payment, solidarity help, etc.).

The **main categories** of social protection scheme **expenditure** are social benefits, administration costs, transfers to other schemes and other expenditure. The main categories of social protection scheme **receipts** are social contributions, general government contributions, transfers from other schemes and other receipts.

The main category of social protection scheme expenditure is **social benefits**, which are by definition transfers in cash or in kind by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs. Social benefits are classified by function of social protection, by type (cash benefits - periodic and lump sum benefits, benefits in kind and re-routed social contributions) and by the means test.

Certain categories of social benefits refer to benefit for persons under and above certain age. In all schemes the age limit for men is 65 and for women 60 years.

According to ESSPROS, the following social benefits are included in individual social protection functions:

- Sickness / health care - benefits in connection with physical or mental illness and health care intended to maintain, restore or improve the health of the people protected, irrespective of the origin of the disorder (above all compensation in the case of sick leave, health care and pharmaceutical products).
- Disability - benefits in connection with the inability of physically or mentally disabled people to engage in economic and social activities (above all disability pensions to persons under a defined age and provision of goods and services to the disabled).
- Old age - benefits in connection with old age (above all old-age pensions, disability and survivors' pensions to persons above a defined age and provisions of goods and services to the elderly).
- Survivors - benefits in connection with the death of a family member (above all survivors' pensions to persons under a defined age).
- Family / children - benefits in connection with the costs of pregnancy, childbirth and adoption, bringing up children and caring for other family members (above all maternity leave compensation and child allowance).
- Unemployment - benefits in connection with unemployment (above all unemployment benefits and vocational training).
- Housing - benefits in connection with the costs of housing.
- Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - benefits intended to poor people and other socially excluded groups to combat social exclusion where they don't belong to other functions.

The value of all expenditure for a certain social protection scheme is the sum of all categories of social protection scheme expenditure, while the value of all receipts is the sum of all receipts of the scheme. Some financial flows refer to operation with other social protection schemes. The main transactions between social protection scheme are transfers between schemes and re-routed social contributions. These are recorded as expenditure of the scheme from which they originate and as receipts of the scheme to which they are paid. In expenditure and receipts totals these flows are not considered.

Objavljanje

Letno:

- Statistične informacije. Socialna zaščita
- Slovenija v številkah
- Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije

Enkratno:

- Razvojna vprašanja statistike

Publishing

Yearly:

- Rapid Reports. Social Protection
- Slovenia in Figures
- Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia

Unique:

- Development Questions of Statistics

KOMENTAR

Podatki za Slovenijo

Celotni izdatki za socialno zaščito v Sloveniji za leto 2002 so znašali 1 350 763 milijonov tolarjev. Glede na leto 2001 so se zvišali za 11,4 %, glede na leto 1996 pa za 102,7 %.

Realno so se celotni izdatki za socialno zaščito v Sloveniji za leto 2002 v primerjavi z letom 2001 povečali za 3,5 %, v primerjavi z letom 1996 pa za 28,7 %.

Izdatke za socialne prejemke delimo po metodologiji ESSPROS po namenih oziroma področjih. V Sloveniji namenjamo največ denarja področjem starost, bolezen in zdravstveno varstvo in invalidnost (slika 1). V obdobju, za katero imamo zbrane podatke po klasifikacijah metodologije ESSPROS (1996-2002), se je povečal strukturni delež izdatkov za bolezen / zdravstveno varstvo (za 0,5 odstotne točke), starost (za 0,4 odstotne točke) in druge oblike socialne izključenosti (za 0,1 odstotno točko), medtem ko so se zmanjšali deleži za vsa ostala področja, npr. za brezposelnost (za 1,1 odstotne točke).

Za področje bolezen in zdravstveno varstvo se najpomembnejši del izdatkov nanaša na neposredno bolnišnično zdravstveno varstvo (bolnišnično in zdraviliško zdravljenje) in ambulantno zdravstveno varstvo (zdravila in lekarniško dejavnost, osnovno zdravstveno dejavnost, specialistično ambulantno zdravljenje in dejavnost socialnih zavodov); v letu 2002 je delež izdatkov za ti dve obliki zdravstvenega varstva obsegal 81,8 % (tj. 6,4 % BDP). Od leta 1996 se je delež neposrednega bolnišničnega varstva nekoliko zmanjšal, povišal pa se je delež ambulantnega varstva. Realno so se v opazovnem obdobju najbolj povišali izdatki za zdravila in lekarniško dejavnost (za 68,5 %). Večina izdatkov omenjenega področja se financira iz obveznega zdravstvenega zavarovanja, dobrih 15 % pa iz prostovoljnih zdravstvenih zavarovanj. Delež virov iz prostovoljnega zavarovanja narašča.

Dobro polovico izdatkov za področje invalidnost predstavljajo invalidske pokojnine (invalidske pokojnine mlajšim, tj. osebam pod določeno starostno mejo). V obdobju od leta 1996 do leta 2002 se je ta strukturni delež zmanjšal za 11,0 odstotne točke. V enakem obdobju se je za 7,6 odstotne točke povečal delež izdatkov za ekonomsko integracijo invalidov (tj. za denarna nadomestila delovnim invalidom); v letu 2002 je znašal 27,3 %.

V področju starost je okrog 90,0 % vseh izdatkov namenjenih za pokojnine. Kar 70,2 % izdatkov področja je namenjenih za pokojnine starejših oseb (7,8 % BDP).

Tudi v področju smrt hranitelja družine je največji del izdatkov namenjen za pokojnine. (družinske pokojnine mlajšim), in sicer 75,4 % v letu 2002.

Večina izdatkov iz področij invalidnost, starost in smrt hranitelja družine se zagotavlja s programom splošno invalidsko in pokojninsko zavarovanje. Program se financira pretežno s socialnimi prispevki. V letu 2002 je delež socialnih prispevkov znašal 72,5 % vseh virov tega programa. V primerjavi z letom 1996 se je ta delež znižal za 10,7

COMMENT

Data on Slovenia

Total social protection expenditure in Slovenia in 2002 amounted to SIT 1,350,763 million. Compared to 2001 expenditure rose by 11.4%, compared to 1996 by 102.7%.

In real terms, total social protection expenditure in Slovenia in 2002 increased by 3.5% compared to 2001, and by 28.7% compared to 1996.

Expenditure on social benefits is divided according to ESSPROS methodology by purpose or function. In Slovenia the largest amount of money is earmarked for old age, sickness/health care and disability functions (Chart 1). During the period for which we have data according to ESSPROS (1996-2002), the proportion of expenditure grew for sickness / health care (by 0.5 percentage point), old age (by 0.4 percentage point) and social exclusion not elsewhere classified (by 0.1 percentage point), while proportions for other functions fall down, for example for unemployment (by 1.1 percentage point).

The most important part of expenditure for the sickness/health care function refers to in-patient health care (care in hospitals and health resorts) and out-patient health care (pharmaceutical products and activity of pharmacies, basic health activity, specialist out-patient treatment and activity of social institutions). In 2002 the share of expenditure for these two forms of health care comprised 81.8% (i.e. 6.4% of GDP). Since 1996 the share of in-patient health care has slightly decreased, while the share of out-patient health care has increased. In real terms, expenditure for pharmaceutical products has increased the most (for 68.2%) in observing period. The biggest part of this function is financed from compulsory health insurance. About 15% is financed from voluntary health insurance. Share of the funds from voluntary insurance increases.

About a half of expenditure for the disability function is expenditure for disability pensions (disability pensions for persons under a defined age). In the 1996-2002 period the proportion decreased by 11.0 percentage points. In the same period the proportion of expenditure for economic integration of the handicapped (i.e. for allowances paid to disabled workers) rose by 7.6 percentage points. In 2002 the proportion was 27.3%.

As regards the old age function, 90.0% of all expenditure is earmarked for pensions. As much as 70.2% of expenditure for this function is earmarked for pensions of older people (7.8% of GDP).

For the survivors function too the biggest part of expenditure is earmarked for pensions (survivors' pensions to persons under a defined age), i.e. 75.4% in 2002.

The biggest part of expenditure for the disability, old age and survivors functions is provided by the general disability and pension insurance scheme. The mentioned scheme is financed mostly from social contributions. In 2002 the share of social contributions represented 72.5% of all sources for this scheme. Compared to 1996, the share decreased



odstotne točke (na račun povečanih prispevkov države).

V področju družina in otroci je največ izdatkov namenjenih za otroške dodatke (v letu 2002 45,4 %), katerih strukturni delež se je od leta 1996 zvečal za 7,8 odstotne točke. Slaba tretjina izdatkov iz tega področja je namenjena za predšolsko vzgojo. Strukturni delež izdatkov za nadomestila plač v času porodniškega dopusta in za starševske dodatke se je od leta 1996 do leta 2002 zmanjšal za 4,5 odstotne točke; leta 2002 je znašal 23,5 %.

V področju brezposelnost je največ izdatkov namenjenih za denarna nadomestila za primer brezposelnosti (v letu 2002 36,7 %), katerih strukturni delež se je od leta 1996 zmanjšal za 18,4 odstotne točke.

Dobrih 60,0 % izdatkov iz področja druge oblike socialne izključenosti predstavljajo denarni socialni prejemki. Izdatki za to področje so se v opazovanem obdobju gibal različno, v letu 1998 so se v primerjavi s predhodnim letom celo realno znižali (za 4,6 odstotne točke), v nadaljnjih letih so v povprečju realno narasli za eno odstotno točko, v letu 2002 pa so se realno povečali za 14,3 odstotne točke.

Socialni prejemki so dveh vrst: denarni prejemki in prejemki v naravi. Glede na to, da se večina izdatkov za denarne socialne prejemke nanaša na pokojnine, so le-ti na sliki 2 prikazani ločeno od drugih denarnih socialnih prejemkov. V vseh opazovanih letih je bilo slabih 70,0 % izdatkov za socialne prejemke, namenjenih za denarne prejemke, od tega pa več kot 90,0 % za periodične prejemke (tj. prejemke, ki se izplačujejo v rednih intervalih).

Izdatki za pokojnine predstavljajo skoraj polovico vseh izdatkov za socialno zaščito. V letu 2002 so obsegali 47,4 % vseh izdatkov. V letu 2002 je bilo največ izdatkov za pokojnine namenjenih za področje starost (86,1 %), 9,0 % izdatkov za pokojnine iz področja invalidnost, 2,9 % izdatkov za pokojnine iz področja smrt hranitelja družine in 2,0 % izdatkov za pokojnine iz področja brezposelnost.

by 10.7 percentage points (on account of increased contributions of the general government).

As regards the family/children function, the biggest part of expenditure is earmarked for child allowances (in 2002 45.4%). Since 1996 the proportion has increased by 7.8 percentage points. About a third of expenditure from the mentioned function is earmarked for pre-school education. Between 1996 and 2002 the proportion of expenditure for maternity leave compensation and parental allowance decreased by 4.5 percentage points. In 2002 it was 23.5%.

The biggest part of expenditure for the unemployment function is used for unemployment benefits (36.7% in 2002). Since 1996 the proportion of this expenditure decreased by 18.4 percentage points.

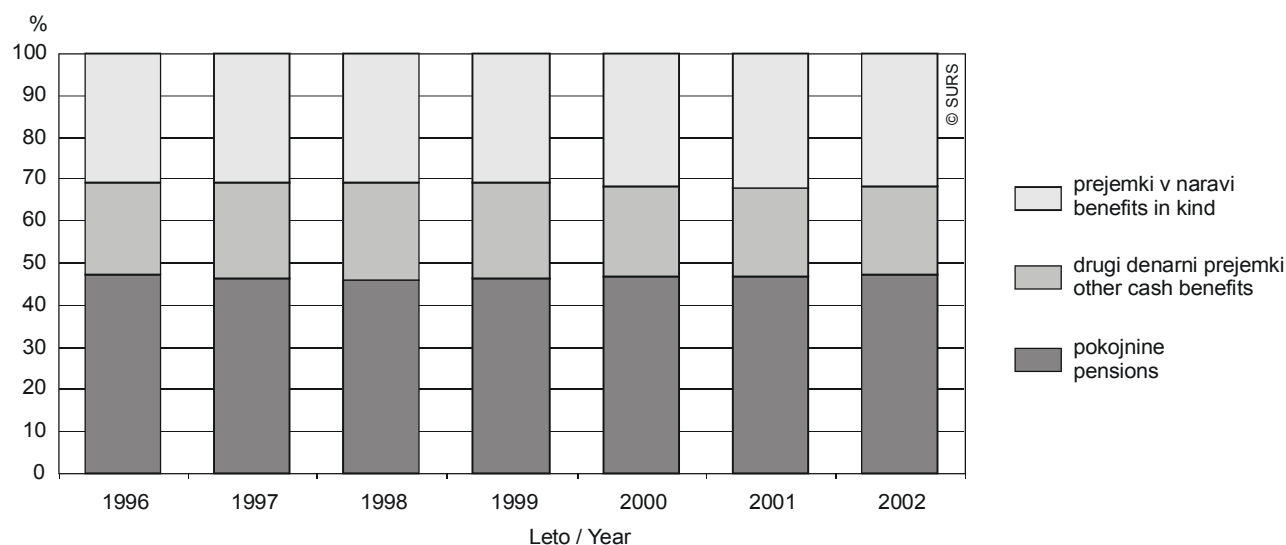
Over 60.0% of expenditure for social exclusion n.e.c. is expenditure for cash social welfare benefits. Expenditure for this scheme decreased in 1998 compared to 1997 by 4.6% percentage points, in the next few years it was increasing by 1 percentage point per year and in 2002 increased in real terms by 14.3 percentage points.

Social benefits are of two kinds: cash benefits and benefits in kind. Since most expenditure for cash benefits refers to pensions, in Chart 2 they are shown separately from other cash benefits. In all observed years about 70.0% of expenditure for social benefits was earmarked for cash benefits and of that percent more than 90.0% of expenditure was earmarked for periodic benefits (e.g. benefits paid in regular intervals).

Expenditure for pensions represents almost a half of total social protection expenditure. In 2002 they represented 47.4% of total expenditure. In 2002 most pensions' expenditure were for pensions from function old age (86.1%), 9.0% for pensions from function disability, 2.9% for pensions from function survivors, and 2.0% for pensions from function unemployment.

Slika 2: Izdatki za socialne prejemke po vrsti, Slovenija, 1996 - 2002

Chart 2: Expenditure for social benefits by type, Slovenia, 1996 - 2002



Izdatke za socialne prejemke lahko delimo tudi po merilu preverjanja premoženjskega stanja. V Sloveniji je za doseg upravičenosti do socialnih prejemkov potrebno preverjanje premoženjskega stanja za prejemke, ki obsegajo slabih 10,0 % vseh izdatkov.

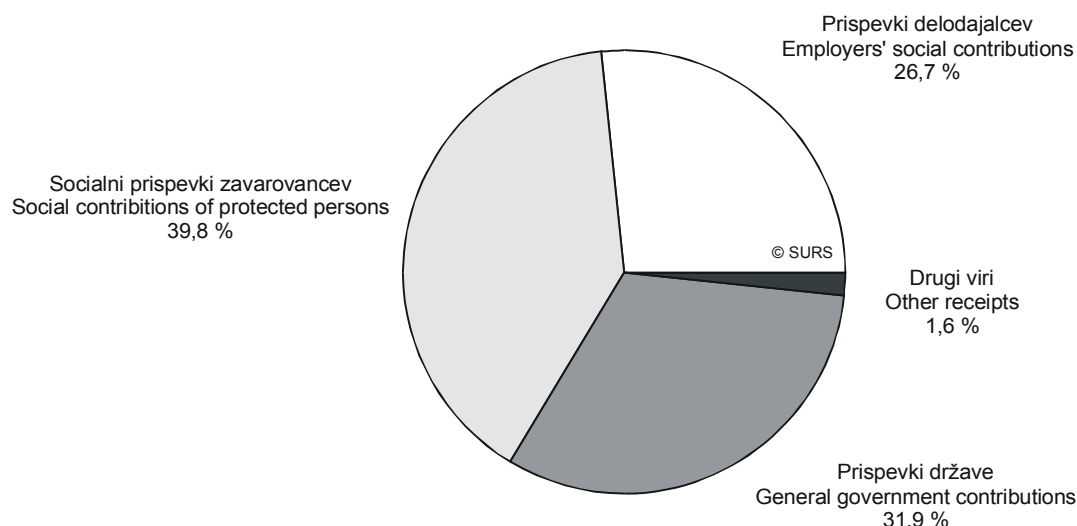
Expenditure for social benefits can be divided by the criterion of means testing. In Slovenia means testing is obligatory for obtaining social benefits that represent less than 10.0 % of total expenditure.

V Sloveniji predstavljajo glavni vir financiranja programov socialne zaščite socialni prispevki, okrog 70,0 %, od tega več kot polovica od vseh prispevki zavarovancev, največ prispevki zaposlenih. Struktura je prikazana na sliki 3.

In Slovenia the major receipts of social protection schemes are social contributions (about 70.0%). Over a half of that are contributions of protected persons, mostly contributions of persons in paid employment. The structure is shown in Chart 3.

Slika 3: Viri financiranja socialne zaščite, Slovenija, 2002

Chart 3: Receipts of social protection, Slovenia, 2002



Mednarodna primerjava

Države EU so za leto 2001 namenile za socialno zaščito povprečno 27,5 % BDP, Slovenija pa 25,4 %. Med državami članicami EU so razlike v deležih, namenjenih socialni zaščiti, velike. Največji delež svojega BDP je v letu 2001 socialni zaščiti namenila Švedska (31,3 %, manj kot v letu poprej), najmanj pa Irska (14,6 %, čeprav več kot v letu 2000). Za večino držav članic EU pa velja, da se ti deleži v zadnjih letih znižujejo (razen v Grčiji, Italiji in na Portugalskem).

Izdatke za socialno zaščito med državami lahko primerjamo tako, da jih prikažemo v skupni valuti. V letu 2001 smo v Sloveniji za socialno zaščito na prebivalca namenili 2 793 ekujev ali 43,6 % vrednosti, ki so jo za socialno zaščito na prebivalca v povprečju namenile države EU (6 405 ekujev).

Za neposredno primerjavo med državami primerjamo izdatke za socialno zaščito v paritetah kupne moči (PKM) na prebivalca. V Sloveniji smo za leto 2001 za socialno zaščito namenili 4 059 PKM-jev na prebivalca ali 63,4 % vrednosti, ki so jo za socialno zaščito na prebivalca v povprečju namenile države EU (v letu 1996 smo v Sloveniji namenili 60,5 % te vrednosti). Na sliki 4 so prikazane vrednosti izdatkov socialne zaščite v PKM na prebivalca za vse države članice EU in za Slovenijo. Opazimo lahko, da v primerjavi z državami EU namenimo za socialno zaščito v PKM na prebivalca več kot Irska, Grčija, Španija in Portugalska.

International comparison

In 2001 EU Member States earmarked on average 27.5% of GDP for social protection, while Slovenia earmarked 25.5 %. Among EU Member States the shares differ. The biggest share of GDP was earmarked for social protection by Sweden (31.3%, less than in year 2000) and the smallest by Ireland (14.6%, although more than last year). In most EU Member States these shares have been decreasing recently, except in Greece, Italy and Portugal.

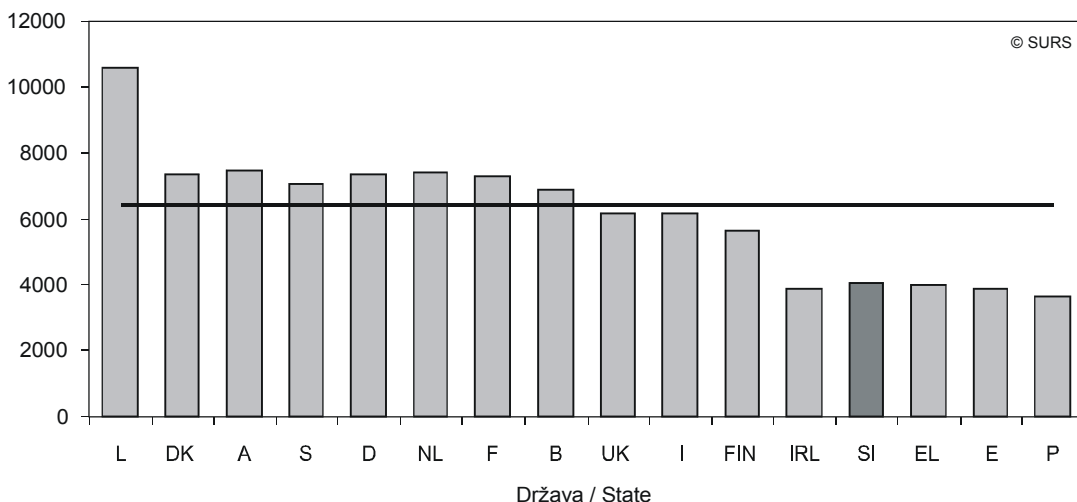
Social protection expenditure among countries can be compared by showing the data in a common currency. In 2001, ECU 2,793 per capita were earmarked for social protection in Slovenia, which is 43.6% of the average per capita amount earmarked for social protection in EU Member States (ECU 6,405).

For direct comparison among countries, we compare social protection expenditure in purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita. In 2001, PPP 4,059 per capita were earmarked for social protection in Slovenia, which is 63.4% of the average per capita amount earmarked for social protection in EU Member States (in 1996 the percent was 60.5%). Chart 4 shows amounts of social protection expenditure in PPP per capita for all EU Member States and for Slovenia. We can see that compared to EU Member States we earmark for social protection more funds in PPP per capita than Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal.

Slika 4: Izdatki za socialno zaščito v PKM na prebivalca, Slovenija in države članice EU, 2001

Chart 4: Social protection expenditure per capita in PPS, Slovenia and EU Member States, 2001

PKM na prebivalca / PPS per capita



Vir/ Source: Detailed tables, European social statistics - Social protection, Expenditure and receipts 1992-2002, European Commission, Luxembourg, 2004.

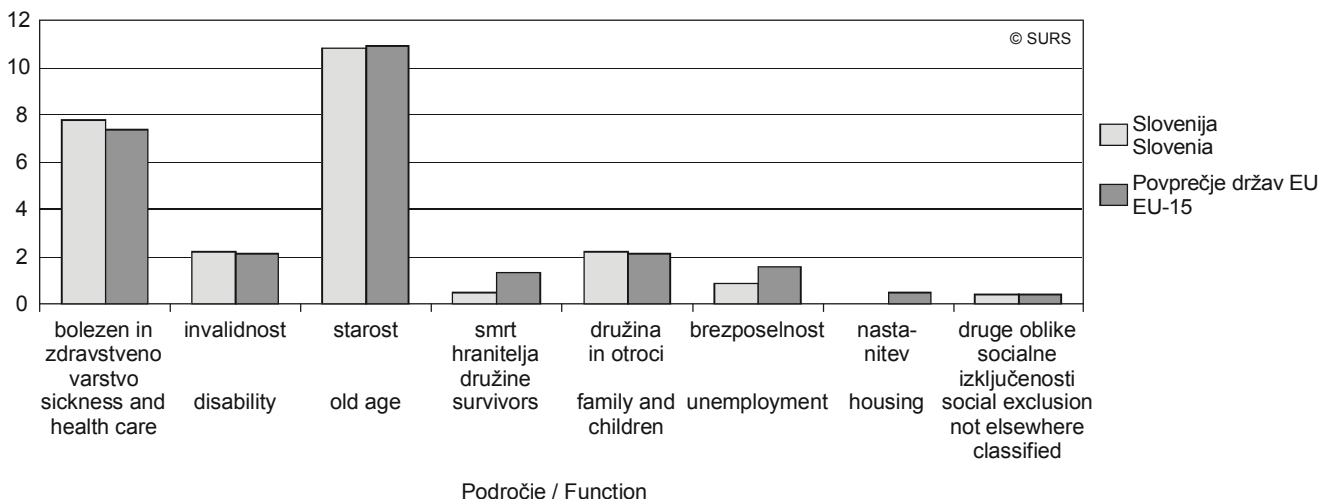
Če primerjamo izdatke za socialne prejemke po področjih za Slovenijo in povprečje držav EU, razlike niso velike. Iz slike 5 lahko razberemo, da glede na zbrane podatke v deležu od BDP v Sloveniji namenjamo nekaj več izdatkov za področji bolezen/zdravstveno varstvo (0,4 odstotne točke) in starost (0,1 odstotne točke), manj pa za področji smrt hranitelja družine (0,8 odstotne točke) in brezposelnost (0,7 odstotne točke).

If we compare social protection expenditure by function for Slovenia and the average for EU Member States, we can see that the difference is not big. Chart 5 shows that - in terms of collected data on the share of GDP - Slovenia earmarks slightly more for sickness/health care (0.4 percentage point) and old age (0.2 percentage point) functions and slightly less for survivors (0.7 percentage point) and unemployment (0.6 percentage point) functions.

Slika 5: Izdatki za socialne prejemke po področjih, Slovenija in povprečje držav EU, 2001

Chart 5: Expenditure on social benefits by function, Slovenia and EU-15, 2001

% od BDP / % of GDP



Vir za povprečje držav EU/ Source for EU-15: Detailed tables, European social statistics - Social protection, Expenditure and receipts 1992-2001, European Commission, Luxembourg, 2004.

Poglejmo še vire financiranja socialne zaščite. Tako kot v Sloveniji so tudi za povprečje držav EU glavni viri financiranja socialni prispevki. Prispevki delodajalcev za leto 2001 so v državah EU v povprečju obsegali 38,8 % vseh prejemkov, prispevki zavarovancev pa 21,7 % vseh virov.

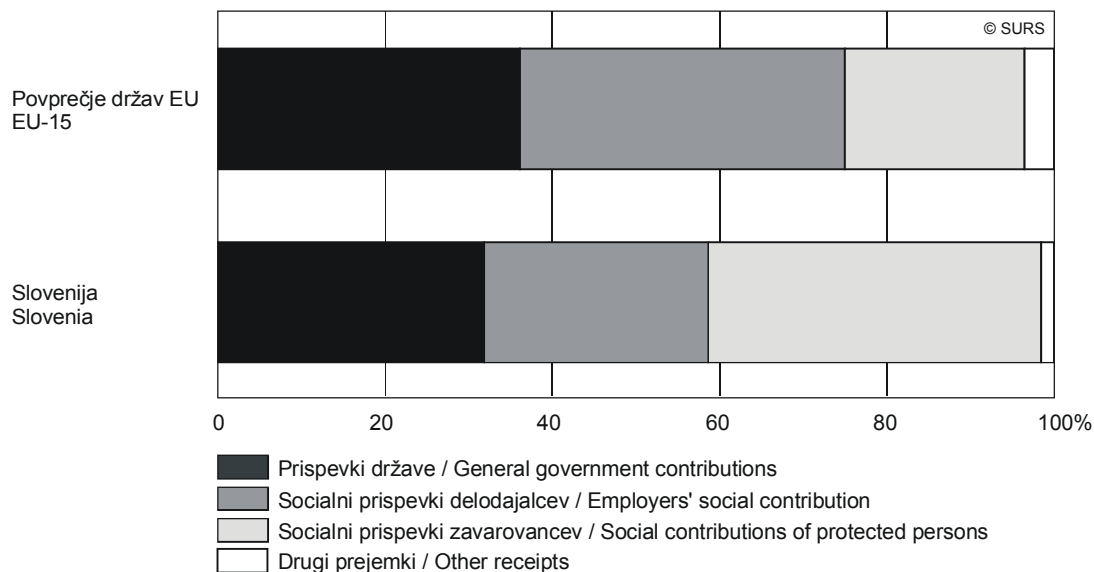
Let us take a look at social protection receipts. Both in Slovenia and in EU Member States the main sources of financing are social contributions. In EU Member States employers' contributions represented on average 38.8% of total receipts in 2001, while contributions of protected persons

Pomembna kategorija so tudi prispevki države; ti so za povprečje držav EU za leto 2001 obsegali 36,0 % vseh prejemkov. Delež prispevkov države postopoma narašča, delež prispevkov delodajalcev pa postopoma upada. Na sliki 6 lahko opazimo, da je v Sloveniji precej nižji delež prispevkov delodajalcev, precej višji pa delež socialnih prispevkov zavarovanih oseb.

represented 21.7%. Another important category is general government contributions, which in EU Member States represented 36.0% of total receipts in 2001. The share of employers' contributions has been gradually decreasing. Chart 6 shows that in Slovenia the share of employers' contributions is a lot lower and that the share of social contributions of protected persons is a lot higher.

Slika 6: Viri financiranja socialne zaščite, Slovenija in povprečje držav EU, 2001

Chart 6: Social protection receipts, Slovenia and EU-15, 2001



Vir/ Source: Detailed tables, European social statistics - Social protection, Expenditure and receipts 1992-2001, European Commission, Luxembourg, 2004.

Sestavila / Prepared by: Anita Jacovič

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Edited, published and printed by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **These data can be used provided the source is acknowledged** - Director-General Irena Križman - Rapid Reports editor Marina Urbas - Slovene language editor Ivanka Zobec - English language editor Boris Panič - Technical editor Anton Rojc - Total print run 150 copies - ISSN of Rapid Reports 1408-192X - ISSN of subcollection Social protection 1580-1799 - Information is given by the Information Centre of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, tel.: +386 1 241 51 04 - E-mail: info.stat@gov.si - <http://www.stat.si>.