



18. Statistični dnevi **18th Statistical Days**

**MEDGENERACIJSKA
SOLIDARNOST-
IZZIV ZA SODOBNE DRUŽBE**

**INTERGENERATIONAL
SOLIDARITY-
THE CHALLENGE FACING
MODERN SOCIETIES**

Zbornik povzetkov
Book of abstracts



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STATISTIKA V JAVNI RABI

Naslov tega nagovora je parafraza rubrike »Slovenščina v javni rabi«, ki se je včasih pojavljala v časopisih. V njej so slavisti opozarjali na napake, ki so jih zaznali v javni rabi slovenščine. Kljub občasnemu populizmu (npr. zmrdovanju nad hrvatizmi v raznih navodilih za uporabo) in pretiranemu puritanstvu je prispevala k višjim jezikovnim standardom.

Prepričan sem, da bi danes potrebovali podobno rubriko z naslovom »Statistika v javni rabi«, v kateri bi profesionalni statistiki opozarjali na napake v javni uporabi podatkov. Stanje na področju javnega razumevanja in uporabe podatkov je namreč katastrofalno. Skoraj vsakič, ko odpreš časopis ali prižgeš televizijo, naletiš na popolno nezaupanje v statistične podatke ali na njihovo popolno nerazumevanje. Prepričan sem, da profesionalni statistiki ob tem ne bi smeli stati križem rok in bi morali javno opozarjati na napake.

Obstaja več razlogov za malomarnost pri uporabi podatkov. Prvi razlog za malomarnost je gotovo ta, da se podatki marsikomu sploh ne zdijo zanimivi. Večini novinarjev zadošča, da navedejo številko ali dve, ki ponazarjata njihovo sporočilo. Če bi v prispevku korektno opozorili tudi na omejitve teh števil in morda navedli še kakšno, ki kaže v drugačno smer, bi prispevek postal razvlečen in dolgočasen ter bi izgubil jasno in enoznačno sporočilo – in če kaj takega poskusi gost v studiu, ga prekinejo sredi stavka. Očitno mnogi novinarji javnosti raje servirajo lastno interpretacijo, kot da bi postregli z dejstvi – z vsemi dejstvi in z ničemer drugim kot z dejstvi – ter ljudem pustili, da si ustvarijo lastno mnenje.

Drugi razlog je nekakšen podatkovni relativizem, če ne že kar omalovaževanje podatkov. Na televizijah mrgoli prispevkov, v katerih novinarji na primer najprej navedejo, kolikšna je bila inflacija po podatkih statističnega urada, nato pa o tem vprašajo še tri naključno izbrane ljudi na ulici in ti seveda menijo, da je inflacija veliko višja. Novinarji v najboljšem primeru zaključijo, da so mnenja različna, običajno pa pritegnejo ljudem in se zgražajo nad statistiko, ki ne zna izmeriti tistega, kar »vsi čutimo«. Takšen relativizem ni omejen na množične medije. Pred časom sem od Bančnega vestnika, ki velja za strokovno revijo, dobil vprašanje, kako komentiram dejstvo, da plače v Sloveniji zaradi inflacije realno padajo. Ko sem jim besno scitiral podatke SURS, da plače še vedno in kljub inflaciji realno rastejo, so mi odgovorili, da jih veseli, da imajo njihovi anketiranci različna mnenja. Seveda sem jim povedal, da pri podatkih ne gre za to, kakšno ima kdo mnenje, ampak preprosto za to, ali podatke pozna ali ne.

Tretji razlog je neznanje. Novinarji pogosto ne poznajo niti osnov področja, s katerim se morajo spopasti. Vprašanja v stilu »Gospodarska rast je bila

pet odstotna, za koliko pa se je povečal bruto domači proizvod?» in »Ali se bo dvig cen življenjskih potrebščin poznal tudi pri inflaciji?« žal niso tako redka, da jih ne bi smeli interpretirati kot žalosten simptom povprečne ravni statistične izobraženosti naših novinarjev. Vendar neznanje ni privilegij novinarjev, z njim so obdarjeni tudi najuglednejši strokovnjaki. Ko je SURS izračunal, da je izvoz v letošnjem drugem kvartalu realno rasel hitreje od uvoza, se je nekdanji guverner in finančni minister temu javno čudil, češ kako je to mogoče, če pa podatki Banke Slovenije kažejo na povečanje primanjkljaja v zunanji trgovini. Očitno bi bilo dobro, če bi si kdo od njegovih nekdanjih sodelavcev vzel pet minut časa in mu razložil razliko med nominalnimi podatki v tekočih dolarjih ali evrih ter realnimi stopnjami rasti, s posebnim poudarkom na vplivu, ki ga na ta razkorak imajo hitro rastoče cene nafte in drugih surovin.

Zakaj bi nas vse to moralo skrbeti in zakaj se je proti temu vredno bojevati? Predvsem zaradi slabega vpliva, ki ga ima malomarnost pri podatkih na kakovost demokratičnega odločanja. Ljudje, ki ne poznajo dejstev ali imajo glede njih zmotne predstave, lahko na voliščih obkrožajo imena ljudi in odločitve, ki niso v njihovem najboljšem interesu in ki jih morda ne bi izbrali, če bi se zavedali vseh dejstev. Politiki pa seveda vse tri razloge podatkovne malomarnosti – nezanimanje, relativizem in neznanje – izkoriščajo za manipuliranje z javnim mnenjem. Ne gre le za to, da navedejo samo tisti del resnice, ki jim koristi, marveč tudi za to, da ponujajo populistične (in seveda neresnične) interpretacije podatkov. V letošnji volilni kampanji je bilo zgledov na pretek. Z vidika osrednje teme Statističnih dni je zanimivo, kako so nasprotniki pokojninske reforme z zamahom roke zavrnili projekcije finančnih posledic staranja prebivalstva, češ da te problematike ni mogoče zajeti v izračune nekakšnih ekonomistov in da denarja enostavno mora biti dovolj. Gre seveda za izkoriščanje podatkovnega relativizma oziroma za omalovaževanje podatkov. Na številne takšne manipulacije je sproti opozarjala rubrika »Bele laži« v časniku Finance. V nasprotju s pričakovanji njenih avtorjev rubrika, v kateri so bili politiki v predvolilnem času vsakodnevno prikazani kot statistični analfabeti, ni povzročila posebej žolčnih reakcij. Presenetljivo? Niti ne. Politiki se očitno zavedajo, da so podatki za večino javnosti nezanimivi ter da volivci in mediji njihove kompetentnosti ne bodo ocenjevali glede na poznavanje suhoparnih statističnih dejstev. Računajo torej na nezanimivost podatkov.

Seveda politiki niso edini, ki podatke uporabljajo glede na svoj družbeni interes. Vsakdo med nami verjetno raje navede tiste podatke, ki govorijo njemu v prid. Vendar korektnost zahteva, da hkrati že sami opozorimo na omejitve in na morebitne druge številke, ki ne podpirajo naše teze. Toda večina ljudi tega ne počne – omejeni z desetsekundnim medijskim časom se osredotočijo na tisto, kar jim koristi, objektivnost pa naj bi bila zagotovljena s tem, da lahko kdorkoli vedno

ugovarja njihovi tezi s »svojimi podatki«. Toda s tem ne rešimo ničesar, stvari v resnici samo še poslabšamo. Če pristanemo na to, da ima vsakdo »svoje podatke« in da je to, kateri podatki so pravilnejši, možno ugotoviti z debato v stilu Trenj /naslov tv-oddaje, op. ur./, v katerih gre samo za to, kdo bo glasneje kričal in kdo se bo pustil manj »komandirati« voditelju, potem s tem samo še prilivamo olje na ogenj podatkovnega relativizma.

Da ne bom narobe razumljen, naj povem, da se nikakor ne zavzemam za drugo skrajnost, za nekakšen podatkovni absolutizem, ko se o uradnih podatkih sploh ne bi smelo dvomiti. Nasprotno, metodologija priprave podatkov mora biti transparentna in vselej izpostavljena diskusiji. Toda ta diskusija mora biti strokovna in se mora nanašati na resnične slabosti metodologije. Izjave v slogu »vem, da statistika laže, ker imam v denarnici vsak mesec manj evrov« so morda lahko predmet analize za strokovnjake s področja množične psihologije, nikakor pa ne morejo biti relevantne v razpravi o veljavnosti statističnih podatkov.

Kaj nam je torej storiti? Usposabljanje izbranih skupin uporabnikov in objavljanje metodoloških opozoril skupaj s podatki očitno ne zadošča. Profesionalni statistiki bodo enostavno morali zapustiti varno zavetje svoje stroke in na javni sceni odprto in odločno vzeti v bran korektno uporabo rezultatov svojega dela, torej podatkov, ki jih proizvajajo. Ena prvih prednostnih nalog pravkar začete novega mandata generalne direktorice SURS bi zato moral biti prav dvig statistične kulture.

Janez Šušteršič, predsednik programskega odbora

STATISTICS IN PUBLIC USE

The title of this introduction is a paraphrase of the column “Slovene Language in Public Use”, which used to appear in newspapers. In this column Slovene language experts pointed out the mistakes they detected in the public use of the Slovene language. Despite occasional populism (e.g. frowning over Croatian expressions in various instructions for use) and exaggerated puritanism, this column contributed to higher language standards in our country.

I am convinced that today we would need a similar column entitled “Statistics in Public Use”, where professional statisticians would point out the mistakes made in the public use of data. The situation in the field of public understanding and use of data is namely catastrophic. Almost every time one opens a newspaper or turns on the television one can find complete mistrust in statistical data or complete lack of understanding statistics. I am convinced that professional statisticians should not just stand and observe but should publicly draw attention to the mistakes.

There are several reasons for negligence in using statistical data. The first reason is certainly that for many people the data do not seem interesting at all. Most journalists are happy if they can state a figure or two illustrating their message. If the article correctly highlighted the limits of these figures and perhaps stated some other figure pointing at a different direction, it would become too long and boring and would lose the clear message – and if studio guests tried something like that they would be interrupted mid-sentence. Obviously many journalists prefer to serve their own interpretation than to serve facts – all facts and nothing but the facts – and let people form their own opinions.

The second reason for negligence in using statistical data is a sort of data relativism, even data belittlement. There are many TV shows when, for example, first the Statistical Office’s figure on inflation is given and then at random three people in the street are asked about the inflation rate, which, of course, for them seems to be a lot higher than the official figure. At best the journalists conclude that opinions differ, usually agreeing with people and not with the official statistics, which obviously does not know how to measure what “we all feel”. Such relativism is not limited only to the mass media. Some time ago a journalist from *Bančni vestnik* (Banking Gazette), which is a professional magazine, asked me to comment the fact that due to inflation real salaries are falling in Slovenia. When I quoted the data published by the Statistical Office indicating that despite inflation real salaries continue to rise, the journalist answered that he was pleased that the people they surveyed had different opinions. Of course, I told them that official statistical data are not a matter of opinion – one simply knows them or not.

The third reason for negligence in using statistical data is lack of knowledge. Frequently journalists are not familiar even with the basics of the area they have to tackle. Questions such as “The economic growth was 5%, how much did the gross domestic product grow?” or “Will higher consumer prices cause higher inflation?” are unfortunately not so rare that they should not be interpreted as a sad symptom of the average level of statistical education of our journalists. However, lack of knowledge is not a privilege of journalists only; even the most distinguished experts can sometimes be ignorant. When the Statistical Office calculated that in the second quarter of 2008 exports in real terms grew faster than imports, a former central bank governor and minister of finance was surprised, saying how could that be since Bank of Slovenia data showed an increase in the external trade deficit. Obviously it would help if one of his colleagues took time to explain the difference between nominal data in dollars or euros and real growth rates, with special emphasis on the impact that rapidly growing prices of oil and other raw materials have on this gap.

Why should we worry about all this and why is it worth fighting against this situation? Largely because of the negative impact that negligence in dealing with data has on the quality of the democratic decision-making. People who do not know the facts or have mistaken perceptions about them can vote for people and decisions that are not in their best interest and that perhaps they would not have selected had they been aware of all the facts. Of course, politicians exploit all three reasons for data negligence – lack of interest, relativism and lack of knowledge – to manipulate public opinion. It’s not just about stating only that part of the truth that benefits them, they also offer populist (and, of course, false) data interpretation. The latest election campaign offered plenty of such examples. With respect to the central theme of Statistical Days, it is interesting how opponents of the pension reform in a heartbeat rejected the projections of financial implications of population ageing arguing that this problem can not be covered by some economists’ calculations and that there just has to be enough money for ageing population. This is, of course, a case of data relativism or belittlement. Many such manipulations were the topic of the column entitled *Bele laži* (White Lies) in the newspaper *Finance*. Contrary to the expectations of its authors, the column in which in the pre-election period politicians were every day shown as being statistically illiterate did not cause particularly bitter reactions. Surprising? Not really. Politicians are obviously aware of the fact that for most of the people data are not interesting and that the voters and the media will not judge their competence on the basis of their knowing dull statistical facts. They count on data not being interesting.

Of course, politicians are not the only ones using the data in a way that serves their social interest. Every one of us would probably rather state those data that speak in his favour. However, propriety demands that at the same time we point out the data limitations and possible other figures that do not support our thesis. However, most people do not do this – limited by the ten-second media time, they focus on what is useful to them and objectivity is to be provided by anyone having the possibility to object to the thesis with “his own data”. But this does not solve anything; in fact, it only makes things worse. If we accept that anyone can have his “own data” and that which data are more correct can be determined in some heated TV debate in which it is all about who will scream louder and who will not let the host silence them, then we only add oil to the fire of data relativism.

Just so that I’m not misunderstood, let me explain that I’m not in favour of the other extreme, i.e. a kind of data absolutism in which official data should never be questioned. On the contrary, the methodology of data preparation should be transparent and always subject to discussion. But this discussion should be professional and should refer to real weaknesses in the methodology. Statements such as “I know statistics lie because I have less money in my wallet than I had last month” may be the subject of analysis for professionals in the field of mass psychology, but can not be relevant in the discussion on the validity of statistical data.

What do we do then? Training of selected groups of users and publishing of methodological notes together with the data is apparently not enough. Professional statisticians will simply have to leave the safe haven of their profession and in a public arena openly and decisively defend the correct use of the results of their work, i.e. the data they produce. One of the first priorities of the new mandate of SORS’s Director-General should therefore be to raise the level of statistical culture.

Janez Šušteršič, Chair Programme Committee

OTVORITEV POSVETOVANJA
CONFERENCE OPENING

SOŽITJE IN SOLIDARNOST MED GENERACIJAMI

Davor Dominkuš

Ministrstvo za delo, družino in socialne zadeve

POVZETEK

Povprečna življenjska doba postaja vse daljša, zaradi istočasnega upadanja rodnosti se bistveno spreminjajo deleži posameznih generacij, kar vse bolj spreminja razmerja in odnose med generacijami. Te spremembe postajajo tako obsežne, da je njihove vplive moč čutiti na večini področij družbenega in gospodarskega življenja.

Spremenjenih demografskih razmerij se je treba zavedati in jih upoštevati pri kreiranju vrste politik. Neustrezne sistemske rešitve oziroma zanemarjanje tega vprašanja lahko privede celo do medgeneracijskih konfliktov.

V prispevku bomo obravnavali nova razmerja in nove odnose med generacijami ter nove pristope in politike, ki spodbujajo medgeneracijsko solidarnost. V sodobnih družbah se vezi med generacijami, pa tudi znotraj generacij, vse bolj krhajo. Istočasno pa se uveljavlja prepričanje, da se lahko družba dolgoročno uspešno razvija le v pristnem medsebojnem stiku in sodelovanju vseh generacij. Zato nas zanima, kateri so elementi, ki so povezovali generacije nekoč in jih je v novih, spremenjenih razmerah smiselno spodbujati, kateri elementi pa so preživeli in kaj bi bilo treba ponuditi novega, da bi prihodnja desetletja prinesla uspešno medgeneracijsko sobivanje prebivalstva.

Prepričani smo, da ne smemo zgolj čakati in opazovati, kako se spremembe dogajajo, temveč je treba spremembe najprej razumeti, nato pa zavestno in aktivno poseči v dogajanje in pri tem vključiti najširši krog zainteresiranih. V reševanju izzivov, ki izhajajo iz spremenjenih demografskih razmerij morajo sodelovati vse generacije. Ne sme biti vprašanje - solidarnost da ali ne, temveč kaj se z njo dogaja in kako jo spodbujati. Pri iskanju odgovorov je treba redefinirati vlogo in pomen družine in države, formalnega in neformalnega sektorja, delitve dela med spoloma ter razdelitve družbenega bogastva. Ravno zagotavljanje ustrezne družbene povezanosti (kohezije) in konsenz o ključnih družbenih in ekonomskih ciljih je po našem mnenju pogoj za dolgoročen stabilen razvoj in kakovostno življenje vseh generacij.

INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND COEXISTENCE

SUMMARY

The average life expectancy is getting longer; the simultaneous decrease in fertility leads to a considerable change in the shares of individual generations and relationships among them. These changes are becoming so extensive that their impact can be felt in most of the areas of social and economic life.

Changed demographic relationships have to be taken into account in creating policies. Inappropriate systems solutions or neglecting this issue can even lead to intergenerational conflicts.

The paper describes new relationships among generations and new approaches and policies that encourage intergenerational solidarity. More and more people are convinced that a society can develop successfully only in the conditions of genuine interaction and cooperation among all generations. Therefore, we are interested in which elements that used to link generations should be encouraged in the new, changed conditions, and which elements that are outdated and call for something new should be offered so that future decades will bring about successful intergenerational coexistence.

We are convinced that we should not just wait and observe the changes taking place but that we should consciously and actively intervene and include as wide a circle of interested parties as possible. Dealing with the challenges arising from changed demographic relationships has to involve all generations. Finding the answers involves redefining the role and importance of family and state, formal and informal sectors, division of work between the sexes and distribution of social wealth. In our opinion the provision of appropriate social cohesion and the consensus about key social and economic objectives are the conditions for a stable long-term development and quality life of all generations.

PANELNA RAZPRAVA

PANEL DISCUSSION

INOVATIVNI PRISTOPI V KOMUNICIRANJU Z RAZLIČNIMI SKUPINAMI UPORABNIKOV – ORGANIZACIJSKI IN INFORMACIJSKI VIDIKI

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POVZETEK

Svetovni splet postaja v zadnjih letih najpomembnejši medij, preko katerega statistične podatke posredujemo uporabnikom. Naloga statističnih uradov pa ni omejena le na objavlanje uradnih statističnih podatkov, temveč so jih dolžni uporabnikom tudi ponuditi tako, na tak način, da jih ti lahko pravilno razumejo in uporabljajo. Prehod s tiskanega na elektronski način objavljanja statističnih podatkov je omogočil, da se je krog uporabnikov teh podatkov in informacij razširil, hkrati pa je tehnološki razvoj na področju tega medija ponudil statističnim uradom nove možnosti za raznovrstno izkazovanje statističnih podatkov ter komuniciranje z uporabniki statističnih podatkov.

V razpravi bodo predstavljeni nekateri novejši dosežki na področju vizualne predstavitve statističnih podatkov na spletnih straneh, ki jih posamezni statistični uradi in mednarodne organizacije že ponujajo svojim uporabnikom. V panel so povabljeni tudi uporabniki statističnih podatkov, in sicer z željo vzbuditi razpravo o učinkoviti predstavitvi podatkov, da bi ta v večji meri sledila potrebam in pričakovanjem različnih skupin uporabnikov podatkov, saj je za pripravo jasnih in razumljivih interpretacij statističnih podatkov o različnih pojavih in gibanjih v družbi – morda manj v kompleksnih analizah, a toliko bolj v prikazih, namenjenih širšemu krogu ljudi – osnovni pogoj dobro poznavanje želja, potreb in zahtev uporabnikov teh podatkov. Prav komuniciranje z uporabniki in trendi v razvoju tehnologije omogočajo uporabnikom podatkov, da soustvarjajo vsebine, kar prispeva h krepitvi zaupanja v uradno statistiko.

Razpravo bo vodila strokovnjakinja za e-komuniciranje.

INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO COMMUNICATING WITH VARIOUS USER GROUPS - ORGANISATIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL ASPECTS

SUMMARY

In the recent years the use of internet as the main channel for disseminating statistical data to data users is on the rise. The objective of statistical offices is not limited only to dissemination of official statistical data. Moreover, it is the duty of the national statistical offices to provide statistical data and information to data users in an understandable manner, providing that the data are correctly used. The transition from printed publications to electronic data dissemination has given rise to an increased number of data users and increased versatility of users, while at the same time the technical development of this medium has granted to statistical offices new possibilities for both versatile dissemination of data and communication with data users.

In the panel discussion there will be presented some of the recent achievements made in the field of visual presentation of statistical data on web sites which are already being offered by some statistical offices. Statistical data users are invited to take part in the discussion and stimulate it regarding efficient presentation of data in order to be more in line with the needs and expectations of various data user groups. We are aware that in order to prepare understandable interpretations of various phenomena good insight into the needs and demands of the data users is required; this applies more widely in case of presentations aimed to the general public and to a lesser extent to complex analysis.

Communication with data users and trends in the development of modern technology provide data users with the possibility to make excessive use of available data and disposable tools - this, hopefully, shall help strengthen the trust in official statistics.

The discussion will be moderated by an expert on e-communication.

VIZUALIZACIJA STATISTIKE NA NIZOZEMSKEM

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POVZETEK

Nizozemski statistični urad že veliko let na svoji spletni strani www.cbs.nl izkazuje različne statistične informacije: sporočila za javnost, kratke statistične članke (»spletne revije«), papirne publikacije, podatkovne kvize (»spoznajte svoje številke«) in znanstvena poročila. Kdor išče podrobne statistične informacije, pa lahko pregleduje veliko statistično podatkovno bazo StatLine, ki vsebuje okoli dva milijona statističnih podatkov. Čeprav je ta način izkazovanja podatkov vedno dobro deloval pri bolj internetno ozaveščenih in profesionalnih obiskovalcih, je postalo jasno, da druge skupine uporabnikov informacij, ki so bile na voljo, niso učinkovito uporabljale. Čeprav so npr. informacije o soseskah javno dostopne v podatkovni bazi StatLine, jih povprečni Nizozemci ne najdejo. Odkar je na spletu na voljo vizualna animacija, uporabniki pričakujejo, da bodo statistike sledile temu novemu trendu in se precej bolj zanimajo za bleščeče animacije kot za dolgočasne tabele. Zato se Nizozemski statistični urad vse bolj osredotoča na vizualizacijo statistike na privlačnejše in interaktivne načine. Določene vsebine so bile izbrane kot primerne za vizualizacijo: »zaposlene matere« in »poslovni cikel«. Preučevali smo tudi dobro znane primere iz drugih statističnih uradov, kot so "demografska piramida" in razni "kalkulatorji osebne inflacije", in jih pretvorili v nizozemski ustreznik. Svoje in tudi zunanje strokovnjake smo prosili, naj predlagajo vsebine za vizualizacijo podatkov iz svojih področij; tako je nastal seznam okoli 25 zamisli za posebne vizualizacije. Nizozemski statistični urad trenutno vizualizira prve od teh zamisli. Primeri so animacije dohodka, posvojitve in mednarodne trgovine. Druge vizualizacije temeljijo na geografskih podatkih. Številni podatki Nizozemskega statističnega urada so na voljo na ravni soseske. Ti podatki so že bili na voljo v kartah, pripravljenih iz baze statističnih podatkov, vendar jih je z uporabo sodobnih geografskih spletnih orodij mogoče predstaviti na precej privlačnejši način. Nizozemski statistični urad trenutno objavlja podrobne lokalne statistike v povezavi z mejami sosesk z uporabo orodja Google Earth. Statistični članki, ki prikazujejo dejstva na podrobni regionalni ravni, vsebujejo povezave do lokacij na karti. Poleg tega so enaki podatki na voljo tudi na posebni spletni strani z lokalno statistiko z uporabo orodja Google maps, t. i. CBSinYourNeighbourhood. Prikazani bodo nekatere pobude za vizualizacijo, odziv javnosti in uporaba teh

storitev s številnimi primeri podatkov. Prikazane bodo tudi nekatere pretežno poskusne funkcije, ki jih razvijamo.

Povezave:

- Website Statistics Netherlands: <http://www.cbs.nl>
- Statistical Database StatLine: <http://statline.cbs.nl>
- Working Mothers Visualisation: <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/dossiers/vrouwen-en-mannen/cijfers/extra/werkende-moeders.htm?Languageswitch=on>
- Business Cycle Tracer: <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/dossiers/conjunctuur/publicaties/conjunctuurbericht/inhoud/conjunctuurklok/conjunctuurklok2.htm>
- Dutch Population Pyramid: <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/bevolking/cijfers/extra/piramide-fx.htm>
- Dutch Personal Inflation Calculator: <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/prijzen/cijfers/extra/pci.htm>
- Website CBS in your Neighbourhood: <http://www.cbsinuwbuurt.nl> (Dutch only)
- Neighbourhood Statistics on Google Earth: <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/dossiers/nederland-regionaal/cijfers/cartografische-toegang/gearth.htm?Languageswitch=on>

VISUALISING STATISTICS IN THE NETHERLANDS

SUMMARY

For many years now Statistics Netherlands has been disseminating statistical information via its main website www.cbs.nl. Press releases, short statistical articles (“web magazines”), paper publications, data quizzes (“know your numbers”) and scientific reports can all be found on the same website. People looking for detailed statistical information can browse through the huge statistics database StatLine (containing some 2 million statistical facts). Although this has always worked well for the more Internet-aware and professional visitors, it has become clear that other user groups have not been using the available information effectively. For example, although information about their own neighbourhoods is in the publicly accessible StatLine database, the average Dutchman won't find it. Also, since the introduction of visual animation on the web, users expect statistics to follow this new trend and are typically far more interested in flashy animations than in boring tables. Therefore Statistics Netherlands has been putting more focus on visualising statistics in more attractive and interactive ways. Certain subjects have recently been selected as candidates for visualisation: “working mothers” and the “business cycle tracer”. Well known examples from other statistical offices, like the “population pyramid” and various “personal inflation calculators” have also been studied and converted to a Dutch equivalent. Internal and external experts were asked to propose ideas for new visualisations on data from their domain and this has resulted in a list of about 25 ideas for specific visualisations. Statistics Netherlands is currently implementing the first ideas. Examples are an animation on income, on adoption and on international trade. A second flavour of visualisations is based on geographic data. Many data of Statistics Netherlands are available at neighbourhood level. These figures were already accessible via maps generated from the statistical database, but by using modern geographical web-tools they could be presented more attractively. Statistics Netherlands currently publishes detailed neighbourhood statistics in combination with neighbourhood borders using Google Earth. Statistical articles containing facts at detailed regional level are annotated with links to positions on this map. Furthermore, the same data were also made accessible via a dedicated website for neighbourhood statistics using Google maps, called CBSinYourNeighbourhood. This presentation shows some of visualisation initiatives, it highlights some of the reactions from the general public and demonstrates the use of these services by a number of examples of these data. Also, it touches on some of the more experimental features we are currently developing.

Links:

- Website Statistics Netherlands: <http://www.cbs.nl>
- Statistical Database StatLine: <http://statline.cbs.nl>
- Working Mothers Visualisation: <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/dossiers/vrouwen-en-mannen/cijfers/extra/werkende-moeders.htm?Languageswitch=on>
- Business Cycle Tracer: <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/dossiers/conjunctuur/publicaties/conjunctuurbericht/inhoud/conjunctuurklok/conjunctuurklok2.htm>
- Dutch Population Pyramid: <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/bevolking/cijfers/extra/piramide-fx.htm>
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- Website CBS in your Neighbourhood: <http://www.cbsinuwbuurt.nl>
(Dutch only)
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TOPOFILIJA IN GEOGRAFSKI STEREOTIPI: DVA POSKUSA MERJENJA IN PREDSTAVLJANJA "NEMERLJIVIH" POJAVOV

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POVZETEK

Razvoj znanosti in tehnologije omogoča merjenje pojavov, ki so se morda doslej zdeli "nemerljivi". To pa spodbuja radovednost raziskovalcev in končnih uporabnikov informacij. Oglejmo si dva poskusa merjenja in predstavljanja tovrstnih informacij ter omenimo nekatere izzive, ki jih sproža takšna dejavnost.

Od leta 2000 v Ljubljani proučujemo različna čustva (priljubljenost, odpor, strah), ki jih prebivalci Ljubljane povezujejo s posameznimi "mestnimi soseskami". Spremljamo stopnjo in spreminjanje prostorskih zgostitev tovrstnih čustvenih vezi ter argumente, s katerimi anketirani utemeljujejo svoje odgovore. Kvotno vzorčenje po "mestnih soseskah", razmeroma majhni območni vzorci prebivalstva ter problematika merljivosti čustvenih vezi prebivalcev do posameznih delov mesta od raziskovalcev zahtevajo posebno mero previdnosti pri uporabi rezultatov.

Z metodološkega vidika še bolj tvegana je (zaenkrat še pilotna) raziskava merjenja stereotipnih predstav o vedenju, izbranih vrednotah in značilnostih prebivalcev posameznih evropskih držav. Vzorčenje je še manj nadzorovano (po principu snežne kepe), vprašanja v smislu »kaj bi po vašem mnenju vaši sodržavljeni najverjetneje storili, če...« pa neposredno spodbujajo stereotipne odgovore.

V obeh primerih je stereotipnost pridobljenih informacij pogosto tesno povezana s stabilnostjo rezultatov tudi v primeru zelo majhnih vzorcev. Večine (potencialnih) uporabnikov najbrž ne bodo zanimali podrobni številski, temveč poenostavljeni kvalitativni (na primer tipizacija) ali na ordinalni merski lestvici predstavljeni rezultati. Med takšnimi so na primer karte stopnje priljubljenosti »mestnih sosesk«, številne »neprostorske« vizualizacije teh rezultatov s pomočjo spletnega orodja ManyEyes, karte števila poljubov, kadar srečaš prijatelje, ustavljanja pešcev pred (rdečim) semaforjem, ali na primer pomena avtomobila kot statusnega simbola.

Mogoče so zelo različne razprave o predstavljeni tematiki. Med najbolj izzivalnimi sta gotovo vprašanje etičnosti in strokovne problematike stereotipizacije. Po drugi strani je izzivalna tudi misel, da na stereotipnih informacijah temelji velik del vsakodnevnega, tudi strokovnega medsebojnega sporazumevanja in odločanja.

In nazadnje, ali bi bilo nemogoče razmišljati o vključitvi tovrstnih informacij v dejavnosti državnih, regionalnih ali mestnih statističnih uradov?

Ključne besede: geografski stereotipi, topofilija, vizualizacija, Ljubljana, Evropa.

Viri in literatura

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Krevs, M. 2007: Geographic stereotypes as a tool to learn about others: a European experiment. HERODOT and EUGEO, Amsterdam.

TOPOFILIA AND GEOGRAPHIC STEREOTYPES: TWO EXPERIMENTS WITH MEASURING AND REPRESENTING “NON-MEASURABLE” INFORMATION

SUMMARY

The development of science and technology enables us to measure phenomena which so far might have seemed “inmeasurable”. This fact stimulates curiosity of researchers and users of such information. Two experiments with measurements and representations of such information are briefly discussed, and some challenges accompanying such endeavors are mentioned.

Since the year 2000 emotional ties (positive and negative) of residents of Ljubljana to urban neighbourhoods in their city have been investigated. The level and changes in spatial concentrations of such emotional ties have been monitored, as well as the arguments the respondents used to support their answers. Quota sampling by urban neighbourhoods, relatively small samples, and problems of measuring emotional ties to certain parts of the city, demand very cautious use of these results.

Methodologically even more vague is (still a pilot) investigation of measuring stereotypic notions about behaviours, selected values and characteristics of populations of individual European countries. The sampling is even less controllable (snowball sampling), and the questions like “what would your countrymen most probably do if ...” directly stimulate stereotypic answers.

In both examples stereotypic information is often related with the stability of the results even in cases of small samples. Majority of (potential) users of these information are not interested in quantitative details, but rather in qualitative (e.g. results of classification) or data presented on an ordinal scale. Among such presentations in the mentioned researches are maps of the levels of popularity of urban neighbourhoods, “non-spatial” representations of the findings using web tool ManyEyes, maps of number of kisses when meeting friends, pedestrians stopping at the red light, or the importance of a car as a status symbol.

Many different discussions are possible about the presented topics. Among the more provoking ones are the ethic and methodological problems of stereotypization. On the other side there are teasing thoughts about the amount of everyday, also professional communication and decision making based on the stereotypic information. And finally, would it be impossible to consider such information as an integral part of the activities of national, regional or cities’ statistical offices?

Key words: geographic stereotypes, topophilia, visualization, Ljubljana, Europe.

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Krevs, M. 2007: Geographic stereotypes as a tool to learn about others: a European experiment. HERODOT and EUGEO, Amsterdam.

**POLITIKE, ODGOVORNE ZA MEDGENERACIJSKO
SOLIDARNOST**

***POLICIES RESPONSIBLE
FOR INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY***

OCENJEVANJE VPLIVA, KI GA IMA STARAJOČE SE PREBIVALSTVO NA GOSPODARSTVO IN PRORAČUN: PRISTOP EVROPSKE UNIJE

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POVZETEK

Prispevek predstavlja metodologijo in rezultate skupnega projekta, ki sta ga razvila Odbor za gospodarsko politiko in Evropska komisija z namenom, da bi ocenila gospodarski in proračunski vpliv starajočega se prebivalstva v Evropski uniji. Prispevek analizira projekcije vpliva starajočega se prebivalstva na rast bruto domačega proizvoda in glavne s starostjo povezane postavke javne porabe. Projekcije pomagajo osvetliti kratkoročne in dolgoročne izzive, ki jih za vlade predstavljajo demografski trendi. Projekcije kažejo na nujne izzive gospodarske politike, s katerimi se sooča Evropska unija. Predvideva se, da bosta potencialna stopnja rasti in življenjski standard padla pod raven, doseženo v zadnjih desetletjih. Fiskalne težave bosta povzročila višji delež starega prebivalstva in zmanjšanje deleža delovno aktivnega prebivalstva. Fiskalni vpliv staranja bo predvidoma pomemben v skoraj vseh državah članicah EU. Skupni s starostjo povezani javni izdatki naj bi do leta 2050 v EU v povprečju narasli za skoraj 4 odstotne točke, predvsem zaradi prispevkov za pokojnine, zdravstveno varstvo in dolgotrajno oskrbo. V nekaterih državah je predvideno pomembno povečanje javnih izdatkov za pokojnine (več kot 5 odstotnih točk BDP). Vendar pa reforme, izvedene v zadnjih letih v nekaterih drugih državah članicah, kažejo pozitivne vplive, saj so močno zmanjšale predvideno rast izdatkov in zmanjšale vpliv staranja na proračun. Vseeno pa v nekaterih državah reforme niso bile dovolj obsežne in jih je treba še naprej izvajati. V zvezi s politiko prispevek poudarja, da je nujno zagotoviti, da se v pokojninskih sistemih in pri upokojevanju upošteva napovedano podaljšanje pričakovanega trajanja življenja ter da se zagotovijo učinkovitejše in gospodarnejše storitve, predvsem storitve zdravstvenega varstva in dolgotrajne oskrbe, z namenom, da se zmanjšajo glavni viri potencialnega fiskalnega pritiska.

Ključne besede: starajoče se prebivalstvo, pokojninske reforme, produktivnost, delovna sila, rast BDP, dolgoročne projekcije

ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY IMPACT OF AN AGEING POPULATION: THE EU APPROACH

SUMMARY

This paper presents the methodology and the outcome of a joint project developed by the Economic Policy Committee and the European Commission for the purpose of assessing the economic and budgetary impact of ageing population in the EU. The paper analyses projections of the impact of ageing populations on GDP growth and on the main age-related public expenditure items. These projections are helpful in highlighting the immediate and future challenges for governments posed by demographic trends. The projections point to pressing economic policy challenges for the EU. Potential growth rates and living standards are projected to fall to levels below those observed in recent decades. Fiscal challenges will come from both a higher share of the total population in older age cohorts and a decline in the share of the population that is economically active. The fiscal impact of ageing is projected to be substantial in almost all Member States. Overall, age-related public expenditures are projected to increase on average by almost 4 percentage points of GDP by 2050 in the EU, especially through pension and health care and long-term care. Substantial increases in public pension expenditure are projected in some countries (over 5 percentage points of GDP). However, reforms implemented in recent years in some other Member States are having visible positive impacts. They have sharply reduced the projected increase in expenditures, diminishing the budgetary impact of ageing. Nonetheless, in some countries, the scale of reforms has been insufficient and they need to be pursued further. As regards policy conclusions, the paper underlines the critical need for ensuring that pension systems and retirement behaviour takes due account of future increases in life expectancy and for more efficient and cost-effective service provision, in particular in health care and long-term care, in order to reduce the main sources of potential fiscal pressure.

Key words: ageing population, pension reforms, productivity, labour force, GDP growth, long-term projections

KAKO SMO PRIMERJALI MEDGENERACIJSKO SOLIDARNOST V EVROPSKIH DRŽAVAH IN MOŽNE REŠITVE?

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POVZETEK

Opažamo, da se kot posledica demografskih sprememb in razvoja modernih tehnologij oblikuje nova generacija ljudi, ki čeprav so starejši niso omejeni v svojih aktivnih potrebah in ambicijah sodelovati v razvoju družbe, bodisi na gospodarskem ali pa na družbeno-kulturnem področju. Številne kulture globoko spoštujejo izkušnje in znanje starejše generacije. Pričakujemo lahko tudi, da bodo v prihodnje v Evropi potrebe starejših vse bolj jasno izražene; želja po bolj odprtem in integriranem pristopu družbe, v kateri nimajo samo pravice sodelovati, ampak za katero so nenadomestljiv vir znanja, vrednot in izkušenj. Treba je poudariti, da morajo načela medgeneracijske solidarnosti iti z roko v roki s filozofijo socialne zaščite kot tudi aktivno družbeno vključenostjo starejše generacije, ki temelji na partnerstvu, sodelovanju in globokem spoštovanju vrednosti in potenciala človeških virov, ki jih ta generacija predstavlja. Evropa bi se morala zavedati potencialnih nevarnosti in sprejeti potrebne ukrepe za podporo socialne zaščite starejše generacije. Sistem socialne zaščite mora upoštevati starejše ljudi, ki so izpostavljeni tveganju revščine v poreproduktivni starosti kot posledici gospodarskih reform in družbenega razvoja.

Vse države članice so se lotile dolgotrajnih reform svojih sistemov socialne zaščite. Izvirno uporabljeno metodo za boj proti socialni izključenosti in revščini (od leta 2000), ki je bila kasneje uporabljena v pokojninskih sistemih (od leta 2002), so sprejeli številni partnerji, vključno z državnimi vladami, s socialnimi partnerji, s civilno družbo ter z lokalnimi in regionalnimi partnerji. V letu 2005 smo na Slovaškem uvedli sistem pokojninskega zavarovanja s skladi, ki je bil pripravljen za reševanje trendov demografskega razvoja. Vendar pa ali je to resnično prava metoda reševanja demografskega trenda? Ali se s tem ni samo začela privatizacija spodobne starosti? Navsezadnje naložbeni steber ne bo rešil demografskega razvoja! Staranje prebivalstva ni neskončen proces. Na daljši rok so po končanju tranzicije naložbeni pokojninski sistemi enaki kot obstoječi sistem sprotnega prispevnega kritja. Resnična vrednost rente bo odvisna od proizvoda, ki ga ustvarijo ljudje, ki bodo delovno aktivni v prihodnje. In to je pravzaprav sistem financiranja na osnovi sprotnega prispevnega kritja.

HOW HAVE WE COMPARED INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY IN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS?

SUMMARY

As a consequence of demographic changes and development of modern technologies, we are currently witnessing a new generation of people coming on the scene who, despite being older, are not limited in their active needs and ambitions to participate in the development of society, whether in economic or in socio-cultural areas. Many cultures hold in high esteem the experience and knowledge of the older generation. We may also expect the needs of the generation of the elderly to be increasingly articulated in Europe in the near future asking for more open and integrated approach of the society in which they have not only the right to participate, but for which they are an irreplaceable source of knowledge, values and experience. It needs to be emphasized that the intergenerational solidarity principles must go hand in hand with the philosophy of social protection, as well as active social inclusion of the older generation based on partnership, cooperation and high esteem for the value and potential of the human resources it represents. Europe should become aware of potential threats and risks and take the necessary measures to support social protection of the older generation. The social protection system must allow for groups of elderly citizens who find themselves at risk of poverty in their post-productive age as a consequence of economic reforms and social development.

All of the EU Member States started lengthy reforms of their social protection systems. The method originally used in the fight against social exclusion and poverty (since 2000) and later applied to pension systems (since 2002), is broadly accepted by various partners, including national governments, social partners, civil society and local and regional partners. In 2005, we introduced the funded system of pension scheme in Slovakia, which was designed to solve the demographic development trend. However, is it really the right method to solve the demographic trend? Hasn't it just started privatization of decent old age? After all, the funded pillar will not solve demographic development! The ageing of the population is not an endless process. Over a longer period of time, after completion of a transitional period the funded pension systems are of the same character as the existing pay-as-you-go system. The real value of annuity will depend on the product generated by the population that will be economically active in future. And that is basically the system of pay-as-you-go financing.

DEMOGRAFSKA REALNOST V 21. STOLETJU IN IZZIVI PREBIVALSTVENE POLITIKE: SLOVENIJA V EVROPI IN SVETU

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POVZETEK

V prispevku bodo obravnavane demografske razmere, ki so se izoblikovale v preteklih stoletjih in s katerimi se srečujemo v 21. stoletju v Sloveniji, Evropi in svetu. Poseben poudarek bo dan izrazito nizki rodnosti in nastajajoči depopulaciji ter hitro napredujočemu staranju prebivalstva. Ti elementi so tudi vse večji izziv za prebivalstvene politike na nacionalni ravni in na ravni širših skupnosti. Med slednjimi je za Slovenijo še posebej pomembna EU, ki dela prve korake v doslej nepoznani smeri in išče svojo vlogo. S tem pa hkrati postavlja nacionalne prebivalstvene politike v širši okvir, pa tudi v poseben položaj. V dosedanjih poskusih je bila posebej izpostavljena medgeneracijska solidarnost. Vprašanje pa je, ali bo v novih razmerah mogoče zagotoviti dovolj solidarnosti in kakšno vlogo bodo imele pri tem nacionalne prebivalstvene politike in kakšno širši evropski okviru. Prispevek pa se bo ozrl tudi širše po svetu in postavil razmere v Sloveniji in Evropi v globalni kontekst.

Ključne besede: staranje prebivalstva, politike, medgeneracijska solidarnost

THE 21ST CENTURY DEMOGRAPHIC REALITY AND THE POPULATION POLICY CHALLENGES: SLOVENIA IN EUROPE AND IN THE WORLD

SUMMARY

The paper describes the demographic situation that is the result of the past centuries and that Slovenia, Europe and the rest of the world face in the 21st century. Special emphasis is put on extremely low fertility, emerging depopulation and rapid population ageing. These elements present an ever growing challenge for demographic policies at national level and at the level of wider communities. For Slovenia the most important wider community is, of course, the European Union, which is making first steps in the so far unknown direction, searching for its role. At the same time the EU is putting national population policies into a wider framework and thus in a special position. The past attempts particularly emphasised intergenerational solidarity. However, a question remains whether in the new situation it will be possible to provide enough solidarity and what will be the role of national population policies on the one hand and of wider European frameworks on the other hand. The paper also puts the situation in Slovenia and Europe in a global context.

Keywords: population ageing, policies, intergenerational solidarity

MEDGENERACIJSKA SOLIDARNOST V ZAVAROVALNIŠTVU

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POVZETEK

Zavarovalništvo kot družbena in gospodarska dejavnost se razvilo na načelih organiziranja vzajemne medsebojne pomoči za primer nastopa nevarnosti, ki so ogrožale življenje ali premoženje ljudi. Pri tem je tudi medgeneracijska solidarnost igrala pomembno vlogo. Daljšanje življenjske dobe prebivalstva in njegovo »staranje« je preteča »nevarnost« zoper katero tudi zavarovalništvo išče primerne ukrepe. Dosedanje klasične oblike izvajanja zavarovalnih storitev zaradi ustvarjanja dobička se morajo spremeniti v ustvarjanje pogojev za zagotavljanje socialne varnosti dlje živečih generacij. Zavarovalništvo naj bi postalo partner in življenjski spremljevalec človeka od rojstva do smrti in mu nudilo bistveno več možnosti za zagotavljanje primernih pogojev življenja v starosti, pri čemer bo zavarovalništvo moralo bistveno več storiti na udejanjanju medgeneracijske solidarnosti in prevzeti na drugih podlagah dosedanja funkcijo pokojninskega sistema ob upoštevanju tržnih kapitalskih zakonitostih. Poiskati bo treba odgovore na izzive strukturalnih družbenih sprememb pri čemer bo zavarovalništvo bistveno večji meri v obliki vzajemnih zavarovalnic zasledovalo potrebe posameznikov združenih v vzajemnih skupnosti, ki bodo namesto ustvarjanja dobičkov ustvarjali oblike socialne varnosti ljudi. Nosilci zavarovalnih storitev bodo morali bistveno razširjati svoje ponudbe v obliki opravljanja raznih oblik pomoči starejšim in organiziranja lastnih institucij za nudenje potrebnih storitev starejšim, kot je na pr. organiziranje nudenja zdravstvenih storitev, vodenja domov za starostnike, skrb za starejše na domu in dr. Bodočnost zavarovalništva ne bo samo na področju zbiranja denarja in upravljanje z njim temveč ugotavljanje in nudenje storitev »upravljanja« z potrebami starejših. Spremembe bodo zlasti v spreminjanju delovanja zavarovalnic namesto v sferi finančnih storitev v organiziranju in zadovoljevanju potreb ljudi, ki jih sami niso zmožni zadovoljiti. Za omenjene spremembe je treba razvijati zavarovalniško kulturo in zavest mlajših generacij, da so sami dolžni za varno starost poskrbeti v času aktivne življenjske dobe.

Ključne besede: zavarovalništvo, medsebojna pomoč, medgeneracijska solidarnost, vzajemna zavarovalnica, staranje prebivalstva, zavarovalniška kultura

INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY IN INSURANCE

SUMMARY

Insurance as a social and economic activity is developed on the principle of mutual assistance in the case when a risk, which endangers the life or property of people, occurs. In this development also intergenerational solidarity has played an important role. Life time extension of population and its ageing is a threat against which also the insurance industry is looking for appropriate measures. Existing formats of insurance services for making profits must change in a way that conditions for ensuring social security for generations that live longer are established. Insurance shall become a partner and life attendant to a person from his birth to death and offer him more possibilities for ensuring appropriate living conditions at old age. Insurance industry will have to do much more to pursue intergenerational solidarity and take over the existing function of a pension scheme on other grounds, considering market requirements. It will be necessary to seek a solution for the challenges of structural social changes, whereby insurance will in the form of mutual insurance companies follow needs of individuals which will be united in mutual communities, and will instead of making profits create forms of social security for people. Operators of insurance services will need to expand the range of their services so as to offer various formats of help for older people and to organize own institutions for providing required services for elderly persons, such as: providing health services, running old people's homes, home care for elderly people, etc. The future of insurance will not be only to raise money and its management but also to detect and offer services of management for elderly people. The operation of insurance companies will change from providing financial services to organizing and satisfying the needs for people that are not capable to satisfy them on their own. For this change it is necessary to develop the insurance culture and perception of the younger generation to take care of safe ageing already during their active life time.

Key words: insurance, mutual assistance, intergenerational solidarity, mutual insurance companies, life time extension, insurance culture.

SOLIDARNOST – INSTITUCIONALIZIRANA, VENDAR NE SAMO MEDGENERACIJSKA

Dušan Kidrič

Urad Republike Slovenije za makroekonomske analize in razvoj

POVZETEK

Solidarnost je širok¹ – tudi nekoliko nedoločen pojem. Uporablja se v različnih sferah² in v različnih kontekstih. Ni pojem iz ekonomike – ima pa etične podlage ter ekonomske, socialne in finančne posledice.

V socialnem smislu govorimo o solidarnosti³ takrat, ko so med člani skupnosti takšni odnosi, ki skupnost krepijo in jo ohranjajo. Socialna zgradba je bolj trdna (solidna⁴), če jo veže solidarnost. Kadar se socialna zgradba podira, je to lahko znak pomanjkanja solidarnosti. Takrat se želi, da bi bili člani družbe bolj solidarni, saj bi to pomenilo večjo trdnost ogrožene skupine ali cele skupnosti.

Socialne zgradbe (skupnosti) so različnih vrst in različnih velikosti. Solidarnosti se v različnih oblikah pojavlja v vseh družbenih skupnostih: od družine, lokalne skupnosti, regije, narodov, države, skupnosti držav do celega sveta. V prispevku bo obravnavana tista solidarnost, ki se uresničuje prek institucij, ki so opredeljene z državnimi predpisi.

V ekonomskem smislu je pojem solidarnosti povezan z menjavo in s prerazdelitvijo. Državljeni/rezidenti plačujejo prispevke/premije, v zameno pa dobijo zavarovanje za določena (socialna) tveganja. Vendar obveznosti plačil niso proporcionalne pričakovanim dobrobitim, temveč dohodku. Zato je solidarnost

¹ V tezavru (english UK) so povezave, izhajajoče iz pojma solidarity, naslednje: *solidarity*, unity, entirety, totality, one, oneness, *togetherness*, exchange, agreement, sharing, association, communion, accord, *fellowship*, friendly intercourse, camaraderie, comradeship, fraternity, *affability*, pleasantness, charity, consideration, kindness, amenity, mildness, courtesy, *exchange*, barter, substitute, business, commerce, shift, *interchange*, trade, dialog, intercourse, transaction, *replacement*, stand in, surrogate, substitute, proxy, alternate, deputy, equivalent, double,

² Političnem: solidaren z žrtvami terorističnih napadov
socialnem: solidarnost med generacijami, solidaren z deprivilegiranimi
stanovskem: solidarnost med zdravniki

³ Zavest skupnosti, medsebojne povezanosti posameznikov zlasti v družbenem življenju:
Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika

⁴ V tezavru (english UK) so povezave, izhajajoče iz pojma solid, naslednje: *solid*, *dense*, *firm*, *rooted*, *implanted*, *fundamental*, firm, compact, substantial, fixed, fundamental, essential, dense, thick, sound, firm, fixed, key, sensible, hard, implanted, firm, basic, compact, deep-seated, rooted, basal, rooted, deep-seated, crucial, stable, central, fixed, bottom,

vedno tudi prerazdelitev med plačniki. Kadar plačniki niso sočasno tudi prejemniki dobrobiti, govorimo o medgeneracijski solidarnosti.

Druge kriterije obravnavanja opredeljujejo še drugačne oblike in vsebine solidarnosti. V prispevku bo prikazana institucionalizirana solidarnost po različnih kriterijih z glavnimi ekonomskimi značilnostmi.

SOLIDARITY – INSTITUTIONALISED, BUT NOT ONLY INTERGENERATIONAL

SUMMARY

Solidarity is a broad⁵ but also slightly indeterminate concept used in various spheres⁶ and in various contexts. It is not an economics concept but it has ethical bases and economic, social and financial consequences.

In the social sense solidarity⁷ is when relationships among members of a community strengthen and preserve the community. The social structure is more solid⁸ if bound by solidarity. When the social structure is breaking down, this can be a sign of lack of solidarity. At that time people want that members of a society showed more solidarity, since this would mean greater strength of the endangered group and the whole community.

Social structures (communities) are of different kinds and sizes. Solidarity appears in various forms in all social communities: from the family, local community, region, nation, state, community of states to the entire world. The paper discusses solidarity that is being realised via institutions determined by national regulations.

In the economic sense solidarity is linked to trade and redistribution. Citizens/residents pay contributions/premiums and in return get insurance for specific (social) risks. However, the obligation to pay is not proportional to expected benefits but to income earned. Therefore, solidarity is always also redistribution among the payers. When the payers are not at the same time also recipients of benefits, we speak about intergenerational solidarity.

⁵ The English thesaurus lists the following synonyms: **solidarity**, unity, entirety, totality, one, oneness, **togetherness**, exchange, agreement, sharing, association, communion, accord, **fellowship**, friendly intercourse, camaraderie, comradeship, fraternity, **affability**, pleasantness, charity, consideration, kindness, amenity, mildness, courtesy, **exchange**, barter, substitute, business, commerce, shift, **interchange**, trade, dialog, intercourse, transaction, **replacement**, stand in, surrogate, substitute, proxy, alternate, deputy, equivalent, double,

⁶ Political: solidarity with the victims of terrorist attacks
Social: solidarity between generations, solidarity with the underprivileged
Professional: solidarity among doctors

⁷ Awareness of community, closeness of people especially in social life.

⁸ The English thesaurus lists the following words at the entry solid:
solid, dense, firm, rooted, implanted, fundamental, firm, compact, substantial, fixed, fundamental, essential, dense, thick, sound, firm, fixed, key, sensible, hard, implanted, firm, basic, compact, deep-seated, rooted, basal, rooted, deep-seated, crucial, stable, central, fixed, bottom,

Other criteria are determined by other forms and contents of solidarity. The paper presents institutionalised solidarity according to various criteria with main economic characteristics.

POSTERJI RAZSTAVLJENI V PREDDVERJU

POSTERS IN THE LOBBY

UVAJANJE STANDARDOV SDMX V EVROPSKI STATISTIČNI SISTEM

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POVZETEK

Po sprejetju priporočil Evropske komisije o izmenjavi referenčnih statističnih metapodatkov v evropskem statističnem sistemu, po katerih naj se za izmenjavo omenjenih podatkov uporabi standard ESMS (Euro SDMX Metadata Structure) – in države članice o njem trenutno razpravljajo na različnih delovnih ravneh –, bodo standardi SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange) – predvidoma po poletju 2008 – tudi formalno uvedeni v evropski statistični sistem. Na lanskem srečanju v Radencih sta avtorici predstavili SDMX kot vodilni standard za izmenjavo statističnih podatkov in metapodatkov, v svojem letošnjem prispevku pa predstavljata strateške usmeritve Eurostata na področju uvajanja standardov SDMX, aktivnosti Statističnega urada Republike Slovenije na tem področju in izkušnje, pridobljene ob teh aktivnostih.

Ključne besede: SDMX, ESMS, Eurostat, standard, strategija uvajanja, tekoče aktivnosti

IMPLEMENTATION OF SDMX STANDARDS IN THE EUROPEAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

SUMMARY

With the adoption of the Commission Recommendation on reference metadata for the European Statistical System, which recommends the exchange of reference metadata in the Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS) and which is now being discussed with Member States at different working levels, after summer 2008 SDMX will be officially introduced in the European Statistical System. At the Statistical Days in 2007 the authors presented SDMX as the main standard for statistical metadata exchange. This year they present the Eurostat implementation strategy for SDMX, the on-going SDMX implementation activities at the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and the resulting experiences.

Key words: SDMX, ESMS, Eurostat, standard, implementation strategy, on-going activities

PREDSTAVITEV INTEGRIRANEGA STATISTIČNEGA INFORMACIJSKEGA SISTEMA

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POVZETEK

Hrvaški državni statistični urad želi razširiti koristi informacijske družbe na nove skupine uporabnikov, tj. proizvesti več statistik za širši krog uporabnikov. Predstavitev uradne statistike splošni javnosti na interaktiven in do uporabnika prijazen način bi morala privedi do boljšega razumevanja sveta okoli nas in tako izboljšati produktivno odločanje. Stari, veliki računalnik, na katerem so se obdelovale podatke raziskovanj, smo zaradi novih zahtev morali zamenjati. Začetek drugačnega odnosa do obdelave podatkov raziskovanj sega nekaj desetletij nazaj in zdaj končno lahko rečemo, da smo pri koncu. Vse drugo je proizvodnja in še več proizvodnje. Razvoj novega integriranega statističnega informacijskega sistema (ISIS) je potekal v številnih fazah, vsaka pa se je končala z novo komponento. Osrednje metapodatkovno skladišče je bilo najprej zgrajeno kot osnova, v kateri so shranjeni vsi statistični in procesni metapodatki. Hrvaški državni statistični urad je razvil tudi orodje za upravljanje metapodatkov, imenovano Metadata Manager. Šele potem je bilo mogoče razviti druge komponente sistema, ki podpirajo različne potrebe statistikov, in jih povezati z metapodatki. Rezultati so orodja za racionalizirano in usklajeno upravljanje raziskovanj. Survey Processor uporabniku omogoča avtomatizirano obdelavo podatkov raziskovanj ob uporabi sodobne tehnike in računalniško podprtih funkcij. Warehouse Browser je do uporabnika prijazno orodje za ustvarjanje kock ali pripravljenih tabel in poročil, prilagojenih željam stranke, v različnih formatih za tiskanje ali spletno objavlanje. Evropska komisija je leta 2007 v svojem letnem poročilu o informacijski družbi i2010 razglasila, da informacijska družba postaja stvarnost. Za Hrvaško je strateško pomembno, da postane del te stvarnosti in da vključi to stvarnost v blaginjo svojih ljudi. Hrvaški državni statistični urad bo več kot zadovoljen, če bo novi integrirani statistični informacijski sistem lahko pomagal uresničiti to zamisel.

Ključne besede: informacijska družba, integriran sistem, metapodatkovno skladišče, obdelava anket

PRESENTATION OF INTEGRATED STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

SUMMARY

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) took the task to extend benefits of the information society to new groups of consumers, i.e. to produce more statistics for a wider range of users. Presenting official statistics to the general public in an interactive and user-friendly way should lead to better understanding of the world around us and thus enhance productive decision-making. The old mainframe-based survey processor had to be reinvented to suite new requirements. The beginning of a different attitude to survey processing took place decades ago, and now we can finally say that we have put an end to the beginning. The rest is production and more production. Development of new Integrated Statistical Information System (ISIS) was running in several different phases each resulting with new component. Central metadata repository was built first as a foundation where all statistical and processing metadata is stored. CBS also developed a tool for metadata management Metadata Manager. Only after that the other components of ISIS that support different needs of statisticians could be developed and integrated through metadata. The results are tools for streamlined and harmonized survey management. Survey Processor allows user to process the study in an automated fashion – taking advantage of modern techniques and computer-aided functions. Warehouse Browser is user-friendly tool for creating cubes or ready-to-use tables and customized reports in various formats for printing or on-line publishing. The Commission of the European Communities proclaimed in its i2010 – Annual Information Society Report 2007 that information society is becoming a reality. A strategic issue for Croatia is to become part of this reality and incorporate this reality into the well-being of its people. CBS will be more than happy if the new ISIS could contribute to this idea.

Key words: Information society, Integrated system, Metadata repository, Survey processing

KOŠARICA IZDELKOV IN STORITEV TER NJENA UPORABA PRI MERJENJU ŽIVLJENJSKEGA STANDARDA: PRIMER BOSNE IN HERCEGOVINE IN IZGLEDI ZA PRIHODNOST

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POVZETEK

Po vojni so statistični uradi v Bosni in Hercegovini izkazovali vrednost košarice izdelkov in storitev mesečno v okviru statistike cen. Struktura košarice je bila določena konec devetdesetih let prejšnjega stoletja glede na rezultate Ankete o porabi v gospodinjstvih in metodologije, razvite v obstoječem statističnem sistemu. Med vojno je bila vsebina košarice spremenjena glede na spremembe v organizaciji statističnih uradov in razmer na trgu. Po vojni je bila košarica v obeh entitetah uporabljena kot kazalnik življenjskega standarda in številni uporabniki podatkov so jo bili vajeni navajati pri poročanju o življenjskem standardu v Bosni in Hercegovini. Na ravni države pa ta ista košarica izdelkov in storitev zaradi nekaterih metodoloških razlik med entitetami ni bila objavljena. Na podlagi Ankete o porabi v gospodinjstvih za 2004 je bila leta 2005 za izračun indeksa cen življenjskih potrebščin uvedena metodologija, ki je nadomestila indeks življenjskih stroškov. Med letoma 2005 in 2007 so statistični uradi entitet objavljali oba indeksa, indeks življenjskih stroškov in indeks cen življenjskih potrebščin. V tranzicijskem obdobju je bila izkazovana tudi vrednost košarice izdelkov in storitev. Od januarja 2008 se indeks življenjskih stroškov in vrednost košarice izdelkov in storitev ne objavljata več. Objavlja se samo indeks cen življenjskih potrebščin. Po tem obdobju so številni uporabniki podatkov zahtevali od statističnih uradov, da zagotovijo podatke o vrednosti košarice izdelkov in storitev. Čeprav je košarica temeljila na stari metodologiji, morajo statistični uradi pojasniti »pomanjkanje« podatkov in uporabnike obvestiti o vrednosti košarice, ki temelji na anketi o porabi v gospodinjstvih. Prispevek povzema izkušnje statističnih uradov v Bosni in Hercegovini v zadnjem desetletju in pojasnjuje sedanjo prakso. Končuje se s predlogi o tem, kako izboljšati statistične rezultate in zadovoljiti potrebe uporabnikov.

Ključne besede: košarica izdelkov in storitev, indeks cen življenjskih potrebščin, anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih

BASKET OF PRODUCTS AND ITS USE IN LIVING STANDARD MEASUREMENT: CASE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

SUMMARY

In the post-war situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the statistical institutes disseminated the value of the basket of products on monthly basis within the price statistics results. The structure of this basket was made in late 1990's according to the HBS results and methodology developed within the existing statistical system. During the war period this basket was changed according the changes in the organisation of statistical institutes and the situation on markets. After the war, this basket was used as a living standard indicator in both entities and a lot of data consumers were used to refer to it in reporting the standard of living conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The same basket of products wasn't published at the state level because of some methodological differences between entities. On the basis of the Household Budget Survey 2004, the Consumer Price Index methodology was introduced in 2005 which substituted the Cost of Living Index. During the period 2005 to 2007, the entity institutes for statistics published both, the Cost of Living Index and the Consumer Price Index. Also the value of the basket of products was disseminated in this transition period. Starting from January 2008 the dissemination of the Cost of Living Index and the value of the basket was abandoned and only the CPI was regularly disseminated. After this period many data consumers requested statistical institutes to provide the value of the basket of products. Although this basket was based on out-of-date methodology, the statistical institutes must explain this "lack" of data and let the users know about the value of the basket of products which comes from the HBS. This article summarizes the experiences of the statistical institutes in Bosnia and Herzegovina in last decade and explains the current practice. The article concludes with some proposals how to improve statistical results and to satisfy user's needs.

Key words: basket of products, consumer price index, Household Budget Survey

ZAZNAVANJE INFLACIJE PO ANKETI O MNENJU POTROŠNIKOV

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POVZETEK

Anketo o mnenju potrošnikov izvajamo na Statističnem uradu Republike Slovenije že dvanajsto leto; z omenjeno anketo mesečno ugotavljamo, kaj menijo prebivalci Slovenije o finančnem stanju v svojih gospodinjstvih in o gospodarskem položaju v državi. Med kazalniki, ki jih na podlagi zbranih podatkov izračunavamo, je tudi primerjava cen danes s cenami pred 12 meseci. Z analizo odgovorov smo ugotovili, da potrošniki dobro zaznavajo spremembe v gibanju cen. Na to kaže razmeroma visoka stopnja korelacije (soodvisnosti) med kazalnikom gibanja cen v zadnjih 12 mesecih (po Anketi o mnenju potrošnikov) in indeksom cen življenjskih potrebščin, ki smo jo izračunali.

Podrobna analiza zaznavanja rasti cen pri opazovanih prebivalcih Slovenije po starostnih razredih je pokazala, da so ti gibanja cen zaznavali različno do začetka 2007 oziroma do uvedbe evra, po tem obdobju pa se v zaznavanju rasti cen niso več razlikovali.

Ključne besede: inflacija, cene, evro, kazalnik zaupanja potrošnikov

PERCEIVED INFLATION IN THE CONSUMER OPINION SURVEY

SUMMARY

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia has been conducting the Consumer Opinion Survey for the last 12 years. With this survey we acquire the opinions of the residents of Slovenia about the financial situation in their households and the general economic situation. Among the indicators derived from this survey we monitor also the comparison of prices now with prices 12 months ago. In the analysis we revealed that consumers have a good sensitivity for price changes. This has been indicated by quite high correlation between the indicator of price changes in the last 12 months (by the Consumer Opinion Survey) and the consumer price index. Detailed analysis by age groups showed that there are differences in the price change perception between age groups until the beginning of 2007, when Slovenia introduced the Euro, whereas after that time those changes between age groups disappeared.

Key words: inflation, prices, Euro, consumer confidence indicator

NOVA DEFINICIJA PREBIVALSTVA SLOVENIJE

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POVZETEK

Podatek o številu prebivalcev je eden najpogosteje iskanih in uporabljenih statističnih podatkov. Poleg tega, da so podatki o številu prebivalcev in o njegovi sestavi del 'osebne izkaznice' države, podatek o številu prebivalcev služi tudi za izračun različnih kazalnikov, uporablja pa se tudi za administrativne namene, npr. za določitev števila sedežev držav članic v Evropskem parlamentu in za dodeljevanje sredstev iz evropskih kohezijskih skladov.

Statistični urad RS je skladno z Uredbo Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta o statistikah Skupnosti o selitvah in mednarodni zaščiti v letu 2008 pripravil predlog nove definicije prebivalstva in s tem izpolnil osnovne pogoje za statistično spremljanje selitev in števila prebivalcev na ravni države in na nižjih teritorialnih enotah. Prve analize kažejo, da se bodo po upoštevanju nove definicije prebivalstva obstoječi podatki o številu prebivalcev Slovenije ter o sestavi in razporeditvi prebivalstva po teritorialnih enotah, spremenili. Po predhodnih izračunih za stanje 31. 12. 2007 se bo število prebivalcev Slovenije z upoštevanjem nove definicije prebivalstva v primerjavi s podatki o številu prebivalcev po dosedanji definiciji zmanjšalo za 0,8 %. Razlika nastane pri kratkotrajnih priseljencih; ti so bili doslej vključeni med prebivalce Slovenije takoj, ko so prijavi prebivališče. Po novem bodo te osebe vključene med prebivalce Slovenije šele z dnem, ko bodo prijavi prebivališče z namenom, da bodo v Sloveniji prebivale najmanj eno leto.

Ključne besede: definicije, prebivalstvo, definicija prebivalstva, demografske statistike, Slovenija

NEW DEFINITION OF THE POPULATION OF SLOVENIA

SUMMARY

Statistical figures on the number of population are among the most used data. Besides the fact that the number and structure of the population represent a part of the country's 'identity card' and that these data are used for the calculation of various indicators, they are also used for administrative purposes, such as for the allocation of the number of seats of the member states in the European Parliament and for the allocation of funds from the European cohesion funds.

In line with the provisions in the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on migration and international protection, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia prepared a new definition of the population in 2008. With this action the basic preconditions for the statistical monitoring of the migration and population in the country and at the lower territorial units were fulfilled. According to the first analysis, the introduction of the new definition of population will bring a change in the number, structure and territorial distribution of population. According to first preliminary calculations, compared to the present population definition the number of people in Slovenia will reduce by 0.8%. The reason for the decrease in the number of population is short-term immigrants, who have so far been included in the population of Slovenia at residence registration. According to the new definition, these persons will be included in the population only on the day when they register residence with the intention to live in Slovenia for a year or more.

Key words: definitions, population, definition of population, demographic statistics, Slovenia

ENOSTAVNE REŠITVE ZA ANKETIRANJE

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POVZETEK

Sweetsurveys.com je "Web 2.0" spletna aplikacija, ki prinaša enostavne rešitve na področju anketiranja in raziskav. Poudarek je na preprosti uporabi in učinkovitosti. Ne zahteva predhodnega znanja ali dodatnega izobraževanja, saj uporabnika spretno vodi skozi korake sestavljanja, objavljanja in analiziranja anket. Sledi sodobnim standardom o večpredstavnosti in dostopnosti, ki danes veljajo na spletu: XHTML, CSS, WAI in drugim. Namenjena je podjetjem in organizacijam različnih profilov, ki želijo izvesti marketinške raziskave, pridobiti informacije z ekonomskega, demografskega, socialnega področja ali ugotoviti zadovoljstvo zaposlenih, poslovnih partnerjev in strank. Služi tudi kot odlično orodje za spletno preverjanje znanja. Sweetsurveys.com nudi uporabniku vse kar potrebuje in se izogiba vsemu, kar je odvečno.

Ključne besede: ankete, raziskave, spletna aplikacija, informacijska družba, web 2.0

SIMPLE SOLUTION TO YOUR SURVEY

SUMMARY

Sweetsurveys.com is a "Web 2.0" application, which brings simple solution to your surveys. Its emphasis is on user-friendliness. The users are guided through the steps of Creating, Publishing and Analyzing of their surveys, thus eliminating the need for training. It follows today's highest web design and accessibility standards: XHTML, CSS, WAI and others. It is meant to be used by companies and organizations with various profiles and demands worldwide, small and large, from creating market research surveys, collecting data about the people and economy, all the way through collecting information about the satisfaction of the employees, business partners and customers. It can also be used as an online testing tool. Sweetsurveys.com delivers just what customers need and eliminates anything they don't.

Keywords: surveys, questionnaires, web application, information society, web 2.0

SOCIALNA VARNOST

SOCIAL SECURITY

SISTEM SOCIALNE ZAŠČITE V SLOVENIJI OD LETA 1996 DO LETA 2006

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POVZETEK

V članku predstavljamo podatke o izdatkih in virih financiranja za programe socialne zaščite, zbrane po enotni evropski metodologiji ESSPROS (ang. "European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics"). Ker gre za sistem socialne zaščite, znotraj katerega so gospodinjstva ali posamezniki zavarovani pred različnimi tveganji oz. pred možnostjo, da jih doleti nevaren položaj, npr. zaradi bolezni, brezposelnosti, starosti ipd., podatke izkazujemo po različnih področjih tveganja oz. ogroženosti; ta področja so: bolezen/zdravstveno varstvo, invalidnost, starost, smrt hranitelja družine, družina/otroci, brezposelnost, nastanitev in druge oblike socialne izključenosti. Socialne prejemke, ki jih posamezniki dobijo, da se zavarujejo pred omenjenimi tveganji, delimo na tiste, ki se dodeljujejo brez preverjanja, in na tiste, ki se dodeljujejo s preverjanjem premoženjskega stanja, na prejemke v denarju ali prejemke v naravi in na periodične ali enkratne prejemke. Ne prikazujemo pa le izdatkovne strani sistema socialne zaščite, tj. izdatke za socialne prejemke po področjih tveganja, temveč tudi podatke o virih financiranja. Podatke bomo prikazali za obdobje od leta 1996 do leta 2006. Ker govorimo o enotnem evropskem sistemu integrirane statistike socialne zaščite, bomo podatke o izdatkih in virih financiranja za programe socialne zaščite primerjali tudi na ravni držav članic EU. V članku tako na kratko predstavljamo evropsko metodologijo ESSPROS, podatke za Slovenijo za 11-letno obdobje in primerljive podatke za države članice EU.

Ključne besede: ESSPROS (metodologija), osnovni sistem, področja tveganja, izdatki (denarni ali prejemki v naravi, periodični ali enkratni prejemki, brez preverjanja ali s preverjanjem premoženjskega stanja), viri financiranja

SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN SLOVENIA FROM 1996 TO 2006

SUMMARY

The article presents data on expenditure and receipts of social protection schemes gathered according to the harmonized European methodology ESSPROS "European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics". As social protection system is intended to protect households or individuals from different sets of risks, e.g. from sickness, unemployment, old age, etc., data are shown by different fields of risks, i.e. Sickness/Health care, Disability, Old age, Survivors, Family/Children, Unemployment, Housing and Social exclusion not elsewhere classified. Social benefits which individuals get to protect themselves from the mentioned risks are divided into non means-tested or means-tested, cash benefits or benefits in kind, and periodic benefits or lump sum benefits. We do not present only data on expenditure of social protection system, i.e. expenditure for social benefits by fields of risks, but also data on receipts. We are showing data for the period from 1996 to 2006. As we are talking about the harmonized European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics, data are shown also in comparison with other EU member states. The article briefly presents the ESSPROS methodology, data for Slovenia for the period of 11 years and comparable data for EU member states.

Key words: ESSPROS (methodology), core system, fields of risks, expenditure (cash or benefits in kind, periodic or lump sum benefits, non means-tested or means-tested), receipts

ESSPROS – POMEMBEN INFORMACIJSKI INSTRUMENT V PREHODU IZ SOCIALNEGA SISTEMA ZAVAROVANJA NA SLOVAŠKEM

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POVZETEK

Prispevek predstavlja razvoj, vpliv in spremembe sistema socialne zaščite na Slovaškem med tranzicijo (od leta 1993). Za zbiranje, analizo in mednarodno primerjavo podatkov o prejemkih in izdatkih po programih socialne varnosti, podatkov iz statističnih raziskovanj in administrativnih virov ter podatkov v bazi New Cronos se uporablja metodologija evropskega sistema integrirane statistike socialne zaščite (ESSPROS 1996). Spremljamo število upravičencev v vseh funkcijah, ne le v treh pokojninskih stebrih, zbiramo pa tudi podatke o zavarovancih in plačnikih.

Ključne besede: prejemki in izdatki po programih socialne varnosti, kvalitativne informacije, pokojninski upravičenci, poročila o kakovosti, neto prejemki, časovne vrste, mednarodna primerjava

ESSPROS – AN IMPORTANT INFORMATION INSTRUMENT IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN SLOVAKIA

SUMMARY

The article focuses on the presentation of development, impacts and changes of the social protection system in the Slovak Republic during the transition period (since 1993). The Methodology of the European system of integrated social protection statistics (Methodology ESSPROS 1996) is used for the collection, analysis and international comparison of data on receipts and expenditure by scheme, data from statistical surveys and administrative sources and data of the New Cronos database. In the complex view, we monitor the number of beneficiaries in all the functions not only in the three pension pillars, and we collect also data on covered people and payers.

Key words: receipts and expenditure by scheme, qualitative information, pension beneficiaries, quality reports, net benefits, time series, international comparison

SOCIALNA VARNOST IN UPOKOJEVANJE MED TRANZICIJO: MIKROEKONOMETRIČNI DOKAZI IZ SLOVENIJE

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POVZETEK

Članek analizira odločanje Slovencev in Slovenk o starostni upokojitvi za obdobje 1997-2003.

V nasprotju z že vzpostavljenimi tržnimi gospodarstvi ugotavljamo, da so verjetnosti upokojitve visoke in padajo s starostjo. Takšen vzorec obnašanja je odraz šibkih spodbud za nadaljnje delo v sistemu pokojninskega zavarovanja, ki se kažejo v aktuarsko nepravičnih pokojninah, in v povečanju plačne neenakosti v obdobju 1987-1993, ki se kaže v visokih pokojninah nizko izobraženih delavcev in obratno. Ugotavljamo, da verjetnost upokojitve narašča s pričakovano terjatvijo do ZPIZ in pada z višino plač. Verjetnost upokojitve se prav tako znižuje z opcjsko vrednostjo nadaljnjega dela, vendar pa je neposredni učinek majhen. Rezultati kažejo, da se bolj izobražene osebe upokojijo z manjšo verjetnostjo, osebe z večjim privatnim premoženjem (lastništvo zemlje in stanovanj) ter osebe, ki so prejele odpravnino ob upokojitvi, pa se upokojijo prej.

Ključne besede: upokojitev, opcjska vrednost, premoženje socialnega varstva, tranzicija

SOCIAL SECURITY AND RETIREMENT DURING TRANSITION: MICROECONOMETRIC EVIDENCE FROM SLOVENIA

SUMMARY

One of the key stylized facts of transition is a large decline in the labour force participation. This was partly due to weaker demand for labour caused by output decline and partly due to weak incentives to work inherent in the social safety nets. In this paper we study the determinants of choice between work and old-age retirement for Slovenian men and women for the period 1997- 2003. Our key findings are the following. First, the hazard rates in Slovenia are higher than those observed for established market economies. Second, the youngest workers are most likely to retire. Third, the choice between work and retirement is driven also by financial variables such as option value to work. Higher option value led to lower likelihood of retirement. Fourth, additional year of work reduces the social security wealth for the majority of workers, which implies that the social security system offers weak incentives to work. Fifth, workers with higher wages are more likely to continue working. Sixth, less-skilled and wealthier workers are more likely to retire, whereas workers who are entitled to severance pay are more likely to retire early.

Keywords: retirement, option value, social security wealth, transition

MEJE RAZLIČNIH UKREPOV V ZVEZI Z BLAŽITVIJO EKONOMSKIH POSLEDIC STARANJA PREBIVALSTVA SLOVENIJE

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POVZETEK

Že nekaj časa dolgoročne demografske projekcije opozarjajo na staranje prebivalstva tako Slovenije kot drugih evropskih držav, kar bo imelo neugodne posledice na razmerje med stroški v zvezi s staranjem, kot so pokojnine, zdravstveno varstvo ter dolgotrajna oskrba starejših, in med ekonomskimi možnostmi, saj se bo obseg delovno sposobnega prebivalstva zaradi zmanjševanja rojstev v preteklosti vedno bolj krčil, kar ne bo vedno moč nadomestiti s priseljevanjem. Prispevek bo uvodoma poskušal našteti potrebne ukrepe na področjih prebivalstvene in zaposlitvene politike ter politike javnih financ, ki bi zagotovili finančno vzdržnost stroškov staranja prebivalstva, kot jih navaja razpoložljiva literatura, zlasti dokumenti Evropske unije. V nadaljevanju pa bi se omejil na podrobnejšo analizo mej, v katerih se lahko gibljejo ti ukrepi, in sicer na štirih področjih: na področju rojstev, migracij, produktivnosti in primerne starosti za upokožitev.

Ključne besede: staranje, stroški, politike, ukrepi

LIMITS OF VARIOUS MEASURES RELATED TO ALLEVIATING ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION AGEING IN SLOVENIA

SUMMARY

For several years long-term demographic projections have been warning about population ageing in Slovenia and other European countries, which will have a negative impact on the relationship between costs related to ageing such as pensions, health care and long-term care of elder persons on the one hand and economic opportunities on the other hand, since due to the decrease in the number of births in the past the number of working age people will continue to shrink, which could no longer be offset by immigration. In the first part the paper lists the necessary measures in the areas of population, employment and public finance policies which would provide financial sustainability of the costs of population ageing as described by the available literature, especially EU documents. Further on the paper focuses on a more detailed analysis of limits within which these measures can take place, namely in four areas: births, migration, productivity and appropriate retirement age.

Key words: ageing, costs, policies, measures

RAZČLEMBE PODATKOV IZ ZDRAVSTVENIH RAČUNOV, GLEDE NA GLAVNE KARAKTERISTIKE BOLNIKA, ZA SLOVENIJO, 2006

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POVZETEK

Revidirana različica priročnika, ki jo pripravljajo OECD/WHO/Eurostat in ki bo izšla 2010, bo zaradi povečanja analitične moči podatkov iz zdravstvenih računov vključevala tudi metodološka izhodišča za ocenjevanje izdatkov za zdravstvene storitve glede na karakteristike bolnika, kot sta spol, starost, in po kategorijah bolezni. V Sloveniji smo v letu 2006 na podlagi metodoloških izkušenj nekaterih držav začeli v okviru priprave podatkov za zdravstvene račune razvijati tudi metodologijo za ocenjevanje izdatkov za zdravstvo po spolu, starosti in po poglavjih Mednarodne klasifikacije bolezni in sorodnih zdravstvenih problemov za statistične namene, 10. revizija (MKB-10). V naše raziskovanje so bile vključene le kurativne bolnišnične obravnave in zdravila na recept. V naslednjih letih smo svoje raziskovanje širili tudi na druge zdravstvene obravnave in na statistične podatke, ki so nam služili za razčlemba podatkov iz zdravstvenih računov glede na karakteristike bolnika. V svojem prispevku želimo predstaviti metodologijo, ki smo jo razvili in uporabili za ocenjevanje izdatkov za zdravstvo; ta zajema prikaz glavnih virov podatkov in postopke izračuna, podajamo pa tudi prve rezultate za Slovenijo za leto 2006. Opozorimo tudi na težave v zvezi z razpoložljivostjo in uporabnostjo podatkov za tovrstna raziskovanja.

Metoda, ki jo uporabljamo, je deskriptivna. Izdatke iz zdravstvenih računov smo pripisali spolu, starostni skupini in bolezni osebe s pomočjo ključev, to je podatkov iz podatkovnih zbirk o zdravstvenih obravnavah oseb, ki jih vodijo in vzdržujejo na Inštitutu za varovanje zdravja, ter tudi podatke iz nekaterih statističnih raziskovanj.

Od 2439 mio. EUR izdatkov za pokrivanje tekočih stroškov za zdravstvo iz zdravstvenih računov za 2006 smo 85 % teh sredstev razporedili po poglavjih MKB-10, po spolu in starostnih razredih bolnikov. Ker teh podatkov še nimamo oz. ker so trenutno še nedostopni, smo morali iz naše raziskave izločiti izdatke gospodinjstev za nakupe medicinskega blaga v lekarnah brez recepta, za del

preventivnih dejavnosti, za izvajanje zdravstvene nege v domovih za starejše, varstvenih delovnih centrih, posebnih socialnih zavodih in za alternativno medicino. Tekoče stroške zavarovalnic smo vključili v oceno stroškov zdravljenj.

Pripravljene ocene kažejo, da je bilo za zdravljenje bolezni prebavil (vključno z zobozdravstvenimi storitvami) in za zdravljenje obtočil porabljenih po 12 % vseh sredstev za zdravstvo za vsako izmed navedenih skupin. Za polovico manjši delež je bil porabljen za zdravljenje novotvorb, bolezni sečil in spolovil, po 5 % pa je bilo porabljenih za bolezni živčevja, bolezni dihal in za zdravljenje poškodb ter zastrupitev. Izdatki za zdravljenje žensk so v glavnem višji kot izdatki za zdravljenje moških, le izdatki za zdravljenje poškodb in zastrupitev, bolezni dihal ter duševnih in vedenjskih motenj so višji pri moških kot pri ženskah.

Ker je v raziskovanje vključeno 85 % vseh izdatkov za zdravstvo v obravnavanem letu, ocenjujemo, da so rezultati koristna informacija za poznavanje našega zdravstvenega sistema in porabe sredstev in da so uporabni za spremljanje in načrtovanje njegovega razvoja.

Ključne besede: izdatki za zdravstvo, starost, spol, bolnik, bolezen

BREAKDOWN OF HEALTH ACCOUNTS DATA BY MAIN PATIENT'S CHARACTERISTICS FOR SLOVENIA, 2006

SUMMARY

Due to the increase in the analytical power of health accounts data, the revised version of the manual that is being prepared by OECD/WHO/Eurostat and that will be published in 2010 will include methodological bases for estimating expenditure for health services by patient's characteristics such as sex and age and by categories of diseases. On the basis of methodological experience of some other countries, within the preparation of health accounts data Slovenia in 2006 started to develop the methodology for estimating expenditure by sex and age and by chapters of the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision (ICD-10). Our survey included only curative hospital treatment and prescription medications. In the following years we expanded our survey to other health treatment and statistical data that served us for breaking down health accounts data by patient's characteristics. The aim of the paper is to present the methodology developed and used for estimating health care expenditure, i.e. the presentation of main data sources, the procedures for calculating the expenditure, and also the first results for Slovenia for 2006. We also draw attention to problems related to the availability and applicability of data for such surveys.

The method we use is descriptive. Health accounts expenditure is attributed to sex, age group and disease of a person with the help of keys, i.e. data from databases on treated persons, which are kept by the Institute of Public Health, and data from some statistical surveys.

Of the EU 2 439 million spent to cover current health expenditure from health accounts for 2006, 85% was allocated by chapters of ICD-10, and by sex and age groups of patients. Because we do not yet have these data, we had to eliminate from our survey expenditure of households for over-the-counter medical goods in pharmacies, for part of prevention activities, for health care in old people's homes, occupational activity centres and special social institutions, and for alternative medicine. Current costs of insurance companies were included in the estimate of treatment costs.

The prepared estimates show that for treating diseases of the digestive system (including dentistry services) and for treating diseases of the circulatory system 12% of total health care funds were spent for treating each of both diseases. Six

percent of total health care funds were spent for treating neoplasms and diseases of the genitourinary system, and 5% each for treating diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the respiratory system, and injuries and poisoning. As regards sex, health care expenditure is mostly higher for women than for men; only expenditure for treating injuries and poisoning, diseases of the respiratory system, and mental and behavioural disorders are higher for men.

Because our survey includes 85% of total health care expenditure in the observed year, we estimate that the results present useful information for knowing our health care system and funds spending and that they are useful for monitoring and planning the development of health care.

Key words: expenditure on health care, age, gender, patient, diseases

PODATKI ZA PODPORO POLITIKAM
DATA FOR SUPPORT OF POLICIES

POKOJNINE V SISTEMU NACIONALNIH RAČUNOV

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POVZETEK

V obstoječem sistemu nacionalnih računov (SNR1993/ESR1995) se pokojninske sheme delijo na sheme socialne varnosti, na zasebne sheme socialnega zavarovanja s skladi (ki jih izvajajo pokojninski skladi oziroma zavarovalnice ali delodajalci) ter na sheme brez skladov, ki jih upravljajo delodajalci. Sredstva in obveznosti (zavarovalno tehnične rezervacije) se prikazujejo le pri zasebnih shemah s skladi. Glede na demografska gibanja in pričakovane fiskalne obremenitve zaradi staranja prebivalstva v večini razvitih držav obstaja interes po bolj izčrpnih statističnih informacijah glede pričakovanih obveznosti držav. V novem sistemu nacionalnih računov (revizija SNR) se bo obravnava pokojnin spremenila. Pokojninske sheme se bodo delile na sheme socialne varnosti, pokojninske sheme z zagotovljenimi prejemki in pokojninske sheme z določenimi prispevki, delile se bodo tudi glede na sponzorja sheme (državni ali nedržavni sektor). Kot kaže, se bo v prihodnje morale prikazovati obveznosti (pravice do pokojnin) vseh pokojninskih shem, s tem da se bo obveznosti shem socialne varnosti in shem z zagotovljenimi prejemki, razvrščenih v sektor država, prikazovalo v dodatnih tabelah, in ne v osnovnem sistemu računov. Z uporabo različnih modelov so bile za nekatere države narejene ocene obveznosti shem socialne varnosti, rezultati kažejo na velike razlike med državami, v posameznih državah EU te obveznosti presega 300 % BDP.

PENSIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

SUMMARY

In the existing system of national accounts (SNA1993/ESA1995) pension schemes are divided into social security schemes, private funded social insurance schemes (provided by pension funds, insurance companies or employers) and unfunded schemes managed by employers. Assets and liabilities (insurance technical reserves) are shown only for private funded schemes. In view of the demographic trends and expected fiscal burden due to population ageing, in most developed countries there is interest for more comprehensive statistical information regarding expected government commitments. In the new System of National Accounts (Revised SNA) pensions will be treated differently. Pension schemes will be divided into social security schemes, defined benefit pension schemes and defined contributions schemes, and by the sponsor (government or non-government sector) of the scheme. It seems that in the future liabilities (entitlement to pension) of all pension schemes will have to be shown; however, liabilities of social security schemes and defined benefit pension schemes in the government sector will be shown in supplementary tables and not in the basic system of accounts. By using various models, for some countries evaluations of the liabilities of social security schemes have been prepared. Results show great differences among countries; in some EU Member States liabilities exceed 300% of GDP.

STATISTIČNI PODATKI ZPIZ IN SPREMLJANJE UČINKOV ZAKONODAJE OBVEZNEGA POKOJNINSKEGA IN INVALIDSKEGA ZAVAROVANJA

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POVZETEK

Zavod za pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje (ZPIZ) je po zakonu o pokojninskem in invalidskem zavarovanju (ZPIZ-1) nosilec in izvajalec sistema obveznega pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja v Sloveniji. Po velikosti proračunskih finančnih sredstev v Sloveniji je ZPIZ druga, takoj za proračunov največja javna blagajna. Obvezno pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje financirajo zavarovanci in delodajalci s prispevki za obvezno pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje ter Republika Slovenija. Pri Zavodu lahko zavarovanci uveljavijo pravice ali varstvo pravic na osnovi zahtevkov. Statistika obveznega pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja na tej osnovi podatke iz ustreznih administrativnih evidenc pridobiva, statistično ureja, spremlja in posreduje svojim uporabnikom. Statistična dejavnost ZPIZ zajema področje zavarovancev, statistiko uveljavljanja in varstva pravic ter revizije, statistiko prejemnikov pokojnin in drugih denarnih dajatev ter statistiko financiranja pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja. Zaradi aktualnosti razvoja medgeneracijske solidarnosti, demografskih ter finančnih gibanj do sedaj in v bodoče, so v prispevku posebej navedeni določeni aktualni podatki in pokazatelji, ki omogočajo uporabnikom v časovnih vrstah spremljanje učinkov zakonodaje. Podane so tudi nekatere izkušnje Zavoda pri primerjavi prikazov lastne statistike s primerljivimi iz evropskih inštitucij.

Ključne besede: obvezno zavarovanje, pokojnine, javna blagajna, medgeneracijska solidarnost, statistika, podatki, administrativne evidence.

STATISTICAL DATA OF THE ZPIZ AND MONITORING OF THE EFFECTS OF COMPULSORY PENSION AND INVALIDITY INSURANCE LEGISLATION

SUMMARY

The Institute of Pension and Invalidity Insurance of Slovenia (ZPIZ) is, according to the Pension and Invalidity Insurance Act (ZPIZ-1), the body responsible and provider of compulsory pension and invalidity insurance in Slovenia. The Institute is the second largest public fund after the national budget in Slovenia. Insured persons and employers as well as the Republic of Slovenia finance the compulsory pension and invalidity insurance with contributions for compulsory pension and invalidity insurance. With the Institute the insured can claim their rights or lodge appeals to decisions regarding their claims. These rights are pensions, benefits, supplementary rights and other cash benefits. Pension and invalidity insurance statistical data are obtained from corresponding administrative records, they are statistically organized, monitored and passed on to users. The Institute's statistical activity includes collecting and processing of statistical data on the insured, claims, appeal and review procedures, beneficiaries of pensions and other cash benefits and the pension and invalidity insurance financing. In view of the current developments in the field of intergenerational solidarity and the past and future demographic and financial movements, the article includes some up-to-date data and indicators, which make it possible for users to monitor the effects of the legislation in time series. The experience of the Institute in comparing its own statistical flowcharts with the comparable ones from EU institutions is also presented.

Key words: compulsory insurance, pensions, public fund, intergenerational solidarity, statistics, data, administrative records.

UPRAVLJANJE STARANJA, OPRTO NA IZKAZANA DEJSTVA TER NA UREJENE IN POVEZANE EVIDENCE IN NA NAPOVEDANE SPREMEMBE

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POVZETEK

Vladna Strategija za solidarno sožitje, sprejeta v jeseni 2006, naj bi bila predvsem uresničevana s pomočjo akcijskih programov ministrstev in drugih nosilcev. Do leta 2010 naj bi se, poleg naših, uresničile tudi zaveze, sprejete v okviru razvojnih politik varnega staranja, sprejetih v okviru Unije, in deloma tudi obveze ali priporočila, ki jih postavljajo OECD ter druge mednarodne organizacije. Preučenihi je več podobnih in izbranih strategij in pristopov, v večini primerov ugotavljamo, da javne in resorne statistike ne sledijo vsem novim potrebam, ki se pojavijo pred analitiki. Ker potrebe po novih, bolj strukturiranih podatkih niso pravočasno utemeljene, tudi uradne in redne statistike ne morejo zadostiti potreb po novih podatkih in izkazovanjih. Javna ali državna statistika je edino uradno in standardno sredstvo, ki omogoča mednarodno in nacionalno primerljivost. To je dobro, pa tudi slabo, saj čeprav Uredba Vlade RS iz 2006 določa obvezno uporabo statističnih podatkov, to še ne pomeni, da so vsi potrebni podatki na voljo. Posebej ne za napovedane reforme in opozorila Komisije. Podatki iz Letnega programa statističnih raziskovanj (LPRS) so sicer ustrezni za novo in za povezano reševanje problemov, ni pa jasno, kako nadomestiti primanjkljaje zaradi novih vsebin. Preostali del spremljanja pojava, ki ga analizirajo, naj nosilci uredijo brez skupnih podatkov, praviloma jih sami niti ne zbirajo in potreb niti ne določajo, včasih ne razumejo in seveda tudi ne povezujejo. Na področju upravljanja staranja je sam pojav merjen in analiziran asimetrično. S povečevano pričakovano dobo trajanja življenja, staranjem in prehodom v neaktivno prebivalstvo se opazovanja in ravnanja takih entitet zanemarijo in strukturiranih podatkov za okroglih 600.000 starejših prebivalcev v državi in svetu je premalo. Že za načrtovanje kratkoročnih strategij, kaj šele za spremljanje in doseganje ciljev v demografskih in drugih politikah, ki sežejo v 2050 in še dalj. V prispevku bo opozorjeno na pomanjkanje podatkov in težave, ki so nastale predvsem pri analitikih in naročnikih analiz, na pomanjkanje znanja in na presežene opredelitve okrog aktivnega prebivalstva, na potrebo, da Slovenija poleg Unije in Eurostata, OZN in OECD-ja po svoje uredi dodatne in posebne podatkovne osnove, predvsem zaradi sebe in tudi za primerjave z

evropskim in drugimi okolji. Večji pomen naj bi dali lastnim longitudinalnim in panelnim spremljanjem pojavov v zvezi s staranjem in socialnimi vključenji, predvsem pa za področja: Strategija solidarnega sožitja 2006–2010, Nacionalna strategija socialne zaščite in socialnega vključevanja 2008–2010, v tem pa za socialni in ekonomski položaj, socialno vključevanja starejših, pokojnine in reforme, zdravstveno varstvo in dolgotrajno oskrbo ter druga področja, ki so bila z razvojnimi ukrepi vlade RS v 2005 napovedana, a ne vedno uresničena.

Ključne besede: upravljanje staranja, resorne statistike, nove vsebine

AGEING MANAGEMENT BASED ON PROVEN FACTS AND ON REGULATED AND INTEROPERATIONAL RECORDS AND ANTICIPATED CHANGE

SUMMARY

The government strategy for solidary coexistence, which was adopted in autumn 2006, should be implemented with the assistance of action programs of ministries and other institutions. In addition to our commitments, by 2010 commitments adopted within development policies of safe ageing, adopted within the EU should be realized and partly also commitments or recommendations presented by the OECD and other international organizations. Several similar and selected strategies and approaches have been studied and in most cases we have found that public and sectoral statistics do not follow all the new needs appearing before analysts. Because the needs for new, more structured data are not determined in time, both official and regular statistics can not satisfy the need for new data. Public or national statistics is the only official and standard means that enables international and national comparability. This is both good and bad because even though the Government Decree of 2006 determines obligatory use of statistical data, this does not mean that all the necessary data are available, especially not for the anticipated reforms and Commission warnings. Data from the Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys are appropriate for the new and linked solving of problems but it is not clear how lacks due to new contents could be substituted. The remaining part of monitoring the phenomena they analyze should be regulated without common data; as a rule they don't even collect the data or determine the needs, sometimes they don't understand them and of course they do not link them. In the area of ageing management the phenomenon is measured and analyzed asymmetrically. With increased life expectancy, population ageing and transition to inactivity, the measurement and behavior of such entities are neglected and there are not enough structured data for around 600,000 elder persons in Slovenia and for elder persons in the world: not even for already planned short-term strategies, let alone for monitoring and achieving objectives of demographic and other policies by 2050 and even further. The paper draws attention to lack of data and to problems faced by analysts and those ordering analyses, lack of knowledge and outdated ideas about active population, the need for Slovenia to, in addition to the EU and Eurostat, the United Nations and OECD, regulate additional and special data bases, especially for its own needs as well as for comparisons with

the European and global community. More attention should be focused on own longitudinal and panel monitoring of phenomena related to population ageing and social inclusion, especially regarding the Strategy of Solidary Coexistence 2006-2010 and the National Strategy for Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2008–2010, and within them the social and economic position, social inclusion of elder persons, pensions and reforms, health care and long-term care and other areas forecast but not always implemented with the development measures of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2005.

Key words: ageing management, sectoral statistics, new contents

MULC, KAJ BI RAD? (POSNETEK MLADOSTI V TRBOVLJAH)

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POVZETEK

V letu 2008 je Mladinski center Trbovlje izvedel drugo raziskavo mladine v Trbovljah, ki je del longitudinalne raziskave mladine. V letu 2006 smo se odločili, da bomo z longitudinalno raziskavo spremljali pojav (mladina in odnos do določenih tem) ter generacijo, zato bomo vsaki dve leti opravili raziskavo v Trbovljah šolajoče se mladine. V vzorec zajemamo vse učence osmih razredov vseh treh osnovnih šol ter vse dijake prvih ter tretjih letnikov obeh srednjih šolah v Trbovljah. Tokrat smo vzorec razširili tudi med brezposelno mladino in etnedutš. Brezposelna mladina je izpolnjevala isti vprašalnik kot osnovnošolci in srednješolci, s študenti pa smo opravili poglobljeni intervju, ki je temeljil na anketnem vprašalniku. V raziskavi je sodelovalo približno 10 odstotkov vseh mladih v Trbovljah, večina teh je šolajočih. Namen in vsebina raziskave je odslikava mladine v tem trenutku, njihovih mnenj in dejanj. Merili smo predvsem preživljanje njihovega prostega časa, kvaliteto in lastno zadovoljstvo, želje in interese, odnos do prepovedanih drog in alkohola ter lastno participacijo v družbi, prihodnosti in letošnjih volitvah. Raziskava nam je poklonila obilo zanimivih rezultatov, ki jih bomo strnili v publikacijo z naslovom *Mulc, kaj bi rad?* In bo izšla eš v tem letu. Zaradi sodelovanja s projektom *We are democracy*, bo del raziskave vseboval tudi komparativno analizo s partnerskim mladinskim centrom iz Kokkole na Finskem.

Ključne besede: anketna raziskava, mladina, prosti čas, volitve, prihodnost

WHAT`S UP KID? (YOUTH RESEARCH IN TRBOVLJE)

SUMMARY

Trbovlje Youth centre completed its second youth research in Trbovlje. First research was made in the year 2006 and those results were used to make a comparative analysis which we plan to continue doing every two years to follow the phenomenon (youth and its attitude towards specific topics) and generation itself. Sample consists of eight graders of all three primary schools and students of first and thirds grades of both secondary schools in Trbovlje. This is the first time we also considered unemployed youth and students of University in the sample. Unemployed youth was filling the same questionnaire as pupils and students of secondary school, while students of University were asked to participate in interview that based on the questionnaire. We managed to scoop approximately 10 percent of all youth in Trbovlje, most of them in schools. The aim and topic of the survey was to get information on youth and their opinions at this moment. We mostly measurement their free time, the quality and their satisfaction of their free time, wishes, interests, attitude towards drugs and alcohol and also their own social participation, future and future elections. This research has given us plenty of interesting results we plan to gather in booklet we named it What`s up kid? (Mulc, kaj bi rad?), because it is consist of young peoples opinions. We will publish it this year. MCT also works on international project We are democracy, therefore a part of this research also contains a comparative analysis with our international partner youth center Villa Elba from Kokkola / Finland.

Key words: survey, youth, free time, elections, future

IZBOLJŠANJE PRODUKTIVNOSTI KOT MOŽNA REŠITEV STARANJA PREBIVALSTVA: VPRAŠANJE MERJENJA

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POVZETEK

Prispevek se osredotoča na nekatera vprašanja, povezana z merjenjem produktivnosti. Češka in številne druge srednje- in vzhodnoevropske države morajo rešiti težave, povezane s staranjem prebivalstva. Staranje prebivalstva ima mnoge dobro znane in neprijetne posledice, kot so večji izdatki za pokojnine, nižji gospodarski rezultati (zaradi nižje stopnje delovno aktivnega prebivalstva). Večja produktivnost (produktivnost dela in večfaktorska produktivnost) bi lahko rešila ali zmanjšala posledica staranja.

V prispevku želimo opozoriti na nekatera vprašanja v zvezi z merjenjem produktivnosti. Očitno je, da je za produktivnost dela višje število delovnih ur precej boljše kot višje število delavcev. Po drugi strani pa je število delavcev robustnejši kazalnik kot število delovnih ur, ker je sistem statističnih evidenc (v katerih so podatki o delavcih) robustnejši od vzorčnih anket o delovni sili (s katerimi pridobimo podatke o delovnih urah). Podobno bi bruto delniški kapital za merjenje večfaktorske produktivnosti morale zamenjati kapitalske storitve, vendar se kapitalske storitve niti ne ocenjujejo niti ne vključujejo v Evropski sistem računov. Prispevek podrobno analizira zgoraj omenjena vprašanja na ravni dejavnosti in jih ponazarja z uporabo podatkov o češkem gospodarstvu.

Ključne besede: staranje prebivalstva, produktivnost dela, večfaktorska produktivnost, indeks skupne faktorske produktivnosti, merjenje produktivnosti, kapitalske storitve

INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY AS A POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF POPULATION AGEING: MEASUREMENT ISSUES

SUMMARY

The paper is focused on some issues related to measurement of productivity. The Czech Republic and many of other Central and Western European countries have to solve the future task of population ageing. Ageing of population has many well-known and unpleasant consequences such as increasing expenditures on retirement pensions, lower economic output (*ceteris paribus*, due to lower ratio of economically active population). Increasing productivity (labour productivity and multi-factor productivity as well) could solve or reduce the consequences of ageing.

The aim of the paper is to point out some issues on productivity measurement. It is obvious that for labour productivity the number of working hours is much better than the number of workers. On the other hand, the number of workers is more robust indicator than the number of working hours, because the statistical records system (from which the data on workers are available) is more robust than labour force sample survey (from which the data on working hours are obtained). Similarly, gross capital stocks for multi-factor productivity measurement should be replaced by the capital services, but the capital services are neither estimated nor included in the ESA standard. The above mentioned issues are deeply analyzed (on the industry level) and illustrated using the data on the Czech economy.

Key words: population ageing, labour productivity, multi-factor productivity, total factor productivity index, productivity measurement, capital services

PREDSTAVITEV PROJEKTA STAREJŠI ZA STAREJŠE, ZA VIŠJO KAKOVOST ŽIVLJENJA DOMA

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POVZETEK

Večina starejših v Sloveniji si želi preživeti starost doma, v domačem okolju. Odhod v dom za starejše je za veliko večino starejših izhod v sili, ko doma ni več mogoče zagotavljati dovolj pomoči. Upokojene strokovnjakinje Slovenske filantropije, Združenja za promocijo prostovoljstva smo skupaj z vrsto društev upokojencev začele pred 13 leti razvijati projekt za medsebojno pomoč starejših, da bi ti lahko čim dlje ostali v domači oskrbi. Zamisel smo razvijali od leta 1995 v petih projektih. Leta 2005 je omenjeni projekt sprejela Zveza društev upokojencev Slovenije. Cilji tega projekta so:

- Spoznati potrebe starejših, ki živijo doma.
- Poiskati tiste, ki ne znajo ali ne morejo ali nočejo iskati pomoči.
- Vzpostaviti stalen stik z javnimi službami, humanitarnimi in drugimi nevladnimi organizacijami, ki skrbijo za kakovost življenja starejših, in jim posredovati podatke o potrebah starejših, ki živijo doma, če se ti seveda s tem strinjajo.
- Organizirati medsebojno pomoč v društvih upokojencev (servisna dejavnost, delavnice, obiski osamljenih).
- Seznanjati lokalno skupnost o kakovosti življenja in potrebah starejših, ki živijo doma.
- Vzpostaviti nadzor civilne družbe nad delom vseh, ki se ukvarjajo s pomočjo na domu.

V petih letih, odkar smo zastavili projekt v sedanji obliki, od leta 2004 do leta 2008, se je število vključenih društev upokojencev povečalo z 12 na 154. V projektu trenutno dela 1499 prostovoljk in prostovoljcev, ki obiskujejo starejše. Njihovo delo koordinira 125 koordinatorjev v društvih in 12 pokrajinskih koordinatorjev. Projekt vodi 8 upokojenih strokovnjakinj in strokovnjakov različnih strok in ena zaposlena strokovnjakinja. Usposobljene prostovoljke in prostovoljci, člani v projekt vključenih društev, obiskujejo starejše, kjer ti živijo; ti živijo tam bodisi sami v svojih gospodinjstvih ali skupaj z otroki in vnuki. Doslej nam je uspelo zajeti področja, na katerih živi 101.506 oseb, starejših od 69 let, to je 46,2 % vseh oseb te starosti v Sloveniji. Doslej nam je uspelo vsaj enkrat obiskati 56.923 (56,1 %) oseb izmed teh. Med pogovorom ob prvem obisku izpolnimo, če se obiskani

strinja, vprašalnik; ta vsebuje 54 vprašanj v zvezi s kakovosti bivanja in potrebami po pomoči, pa vprašanja o osebnem počutju, o druženju in prostem času in o času ponovnega obiska. Če obiskani svoj pristanek potrdi s podpisom, vnesemo podatke v računalnik in jih periodično obdelamo. Prostovoljke in prostovoljci obvestijo o potrebah po pomoči koordinatorico in koordinatorja v lokalnem društvu upokojencev, ta pa nato poišče ustrezno pomoč.

Poleg koordiniranja prostovoljk in prostovoljcev ter iskanja pomoči mora koordinatorica motivirati vse, ki se ukvarjajo s problematiko v lokalnem okolju, da skupaj ustanovijo lokalno interdisciplinarno komisijo, ki bo skupaj reševala kompleksno problematiko starejših. V desetih letih nameravamo poiskati vse prebivalke in prebivalce Slovenije, starejše od 69 let, ki živijo v svojih lastnih gospodinjstvih ali skupaj s sorodniki in ki potrebujejo za to, da bi lahko čim dlje ostali v svojem domu, dodatno pomoč okolja. V gibanje nameravamo vključiti vseh 499 lokalnih društev upokojencev. Metodologijo projekta smo izdali v knjigi. Na posvetovanju bomo predstavili rezultate, pridobljene na podlagi odgovorov 28.933 oseb, ki smo jih obiskali.

Ključne besede: upokojenci, pomoč na domu, anketa

**THE PROJECT:
THE ELDERLY IN SLOVENIA FOR BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE
AT HOME**

SUMMARY

The majority of the elderly wish to spend at last part of their life in their own households, in the environment, they are accustomed to. They or their children choose moving to the homes for elderly because there is no other way to provide the care they need. Retired experts, working in Centre for Health Promotion of Slovene Philanthropy, Association for Promotion of Voluntary Work, together with some local Associations of Pensioners developed 13 years ago the idea of continuous self help activities among the elderly with the goal to help older colleagues staying in their home environment as long as possible. The idea was being developed since 1995 in 5 different projects. In 2005, the idea was accepted by the Slovene Federation of Pensioners. The goals of the project are:

- to recognize the needs of the elderly, who live in their own households,
- to find those, who need but did not find/ were not able to or did not want to find the assistance,
- to establish permanent contacts with public services, humanitarian NGOs and other organizations, responsible for the quality of life of the elderly, providing them with the information on the needs if the potential users agree,
- to organize the assistance to the colleagues in the local associations of pensioners (providing services, visits, inviting them to the activities in local associations);
- to spread information on quality of life of the elderly and their needs in local communities,
- to establish monitoring of civil society on the quality of services of those, responsible for care of elderly in local community.

Since 2004, when we started the current project in 12 local Associations of Pensioners, the number of local associations working in the project increased to 154. There are 1,499 elder volunteers who visit all people older than 69 in the local community and are coordinated by 125 local coordinators, 12 regional coordinators and 8 experts in the national interdisciplinary management team. In 5 years, we have managed to include in the project all regions in Slovenia, covering the area, where 101,506 elder people or 45.2 % of all in this age live in Slovenia. Until the end of June 2008, we managed to visit at least once 56,923 (56.1%) of them.

At the first visit, the volunteers with the approval of the visited person or couple fulfil the questionnaire on the quality of their life and on the needs for assistance. If the visited agrees

with the signature on the questionnaire, the data would be computerized and the coordinator would search for the assistance if needed. Local coordinators must motivate all stakeholders in the local community, responsible for the the quality of life of the elderly, to establish local interdisciplinary coordination, where the needs of the people, who need complex assistance, would be discussed and the solution of their needs searched for. Our goal is that within 10 years since the start of the project, all 499 local Associations of Pensioners in the Federation would accept the philosophy of self help activities and start working in the project. The methodology of the project was published. At the conference, the results of the 28,933 visits will be presented.

Key words: pensioners, help at home, survey

TRG DELA
LABOUR MARKET

POSEBEN POLOŽAJ NEPLAČANEGA DRUŽINSKEGA DELA

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POVZETEK

Sestavo delovne sile v Republiki Makedoniji bi na splošno lahko označili kot neugodno, ne le zaradi zelo velikega števila brezposelnih in slabše izobraženih prebivalcev, ampak tudi zaradi dejstva, da je med zaposlenimi osebami skoraj 10 % (neplačanih) pomagajočih družinskih članov. Število tistih, ki v družinskih podjetjih delajo brezplačno, je pomembno od začetka tranzicije. Neplačano delo ni dovolj upoštevano v nobeni politiki in strategiji trga dela, tudi če je precej dobro zajeto v uradni statistiki. Cilj prispevka je prikazati: - ekonomski in socialni pomen neplačanega dela; - upoštevanje različnosti spolov pri neplačanem delu; - prispevek neplačanega dela h gospodarstvu; - neplačano delo v neformalnem in kmetijskem sektorju.

Ključne besede: neplačano družinsko delo, brezposelni

THE PARTICULAR POSITION OF THE UNPAID FAMILY WORK

SUMMARY

In general, the structure of labour force in the Republic of Macedonia could be marked as unfavorable not only because of the very high participation of unemployed and less educated persons, but also because of the fact that the unpaid family workers make almost 10% of the total employment. The number of those working without payment in family businesses is significant since the beginning of the transition. The unpaid work is not well recognized in any policies and strategies of the labour market, even if it is quite well captured in official statistics. The aim of this paper is to illustrate: - the economic and social significance of unpaid work; - the gender sensitivity of unpaid work; - the contributions of unpaid work to the economy; - the unpaid work in the informal and agriculture sector;

Key words: unpaid family work, unemployed

ANALIZA PREHODA V DELOVNO NEAKTIVNOST V SLOVENIJI

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POVZETEK

Na podlagi analize podatkov Ankete o delovni sili v letih 2005-06 ugotavljamo, da delovna aktivnost starejših poteka pretežno v okviru neformalnih oblik zaposlitev. Z zvišanjem starosti se na račun upada rednih zaposlitev povečuje relativni delež samozaposlitev in občasnih zaposlitev, težišče delovne aktivnosti starejših pa se v višjih starostih reducira pretežno na področje kmetijstva in pomoči na družinski kmetiji oz. podjetju. To se odraža tudi v razlikah pri poklicu oz. vrsti dela, z zniževanjem deleža poklicev belih ovratnikov na račun zviševanja starosti in obratno s porastom aktivnosti v poklicih modrih ovratnikov. Glede na tip delodajalca pri starejših delovno aktivnih prevladuje zasebni sektor. Podrobnejše ugotovitve so naslednje: v Sloveniji se prehod iz delovne aktivnosti prične okoli 50. leta starosti in se praktično konča z 61. letom, manjši delež starejših pa ostaja delovno aktiven vse do pozne starosti. Delež formalno zaposlenih za poln delovni čas se prične strmo zmanjševati po 51. letu starosti in se nato ustali pri 61. letu starosti; le redki starejši so formalno zaposleni tudi po 61. letu in po 65. letu postane njihov delež praktično zanemarljiv. Tudi brezposelni se s trga dela postopoma umaknejo do 60. leta starosti. Aktivnost starejših od 60 let je omejena na neformalne oblike dela. V starosti od 60 do 70 let je tako zaposlenih od 10 do 15 odstotkov oseb, v sedemdesetih letih starosti pa manj kot 10 odstotkov. Pri ženskah poteka zniževanje deleža formalno zaposlenih za poln delovni čas pri nižji starosti in bolj skokovito kot pri moških. Naša analiza je pokazala tudi na pomembne razlike v prehodih po vrsti in sektorju zaposlitve kot tudi poklicu zaposlitve ob koncu delovne kariere. Redno zaposleni ostajajo polno zaposleni največ do 65. leta starosti in v starostnem razponu 10-ih let v celoti preidejo med upokojene brez vključevanja v prehodne oblike zaposlenosti. Samozaposleni ostajajo polno zaposleni tudi po 60. letu starosti, njihov prehod med upokojene je bolj postopen in v primerjavi z redno zaposlenimi v veliko večji meri vključuje prehodne delovne aktivnosti. Občasno zaposleni prehajajo med upokojene najpočasneje in ostajajo v celotnem starostnem razponu delovno aktivni znotraj prehodnih oblik zaposlitev. Zaposleni v zasebnem sektorju v primerjavi z zaposlenimi v javnem sektorju prehajajo med upokojene pri nižjih starostih in opravijo ta prehod bolj postopno oz. v širšem starostnem razponu.

Ključne besede: staranje prebivalstva, starejši delavci, poti prehoda iz delovne aktivnosti, participacija v delovni sili

PATHWAYS TO RETIREMENT IN SLOVENIA

SUMMARY

The analysis of 2005-06 Slovenian labour force survey data shows that old people's employment primarily takes place in the informal sector. With age, the share of regular workers decreases and the share of self-employed and casual workers increases, and the involvement in agriculture and work on a family farm or enterprise increases as well. Further details of transition to inactivity in Slovenia are as follows. A typical transition to inactivity starts around age 50 and is completed by 61, with only a small share of workers remaining active after that age. The share of full-time regular workers starts dropping sharply after age 50, stabilizes after age 61, and becomes insignificant for the age group 65+. Unemployed, too, withdraw gradually from labour market by age 60. Workers aged 60 or more work predominately in the informal sector. Only 10-15 percent of persons in the 60-71 age group, and less than 10 percent of the 70+ age group, are working. The drop in the share of formally employed women occurs at earlier age and within shorter time span than for man. Private sector workers retire at early ages than public sector workers, but their transition is more gradual and occurs within greater age span. The share of white collar workers decreases with age, and the number of blue collar occupations increases. For old workers, the share of employment in the private sector dominates. Most regular workers remain employed full-time up to the age of 65 and then exit to retirement without engaging in transitional employment. Self-employed, on the other hand, remain employed full-time also after age 60 and their transition to retirement is more gradual as it often involves transitional work activities. Casual workers transit to complete retirement the slowest. They stay active during the whole lifespan without any transitional employments.

Key words: population ageing, old workers, pathways to retirement, labor force participation

STALIŠČA DELODAJALCEV DO ZAPOSLOVANJA STAREJŠIH DELAVCEV: PRIMER SLOVENIJE

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POVZETEK

Staranje prebivalstva v Sloveniji ne odpira zgolj vprašanja finančne zdržnosti, pač pa pomeni tudi izziv rasti. Na dolgi rok bo morala vlada razviti in udejaniti strategije, s katerimi bo starejše delavce ohranila kot pomemben steber delovne sile. Te strategije bodo morale biti usmerjene v uresničevanje dveh glavnih ciljev: (1) razvoj spodbud za dvig pripravljenosti starejših delavcev, da ostanejo zaposleni, in (2) razvoj spodbud podjetjem za sistematično izboljševanje delovnega okolja zaposlenih in s tem ustvarjanje klime, v kateri je podaljšanje delovne dobe pomembna vrednota tako za delodajalce kot tudi za delavce. Temeljni cilj naše raziskave je identifikacija stališč, ukrepov in pobud delodajalcev v zvezi s pokojninsko zakonodajo in kodeksi zaposlovanja, ki naj bi podjetja vzpodbujali k zaposlovanju starejših delavcev oziroma omogočili starejšim zaposlenim, da ostanejo aktivni, čeprav so že dosegli zakonsko določeno starostno mejo za upokožitev. Specifični cilji naše raziskave pa so naslednji: (1) identificirati elemente pokojninskih shem, ki onemogočajo starejšim delavcem, da ostanejo aktivni, čeprav so že dosegli zakonsko določeno starostno mejo za upokožitev; (2) raziskati stališča slovenskih delodajalcev do zaposlovanja starejših delavcev; (2) identificirati pomembne neprostovoljne (t.i. push) in prostovoljne (t.i. pull) dejavnike, ki vplivajo na zaposlovanje starejših delavcev v podjetjih; in (4) identificirati dejavnike, ki vplivajo na pripravljenost delodajalcev za zaposlovanje posameznikov, ki so že dosegli zakonsko določeno starostno mejo za upokožitev. V pričujočem prispevku prikazujemo izsledke naše raziskave in jih analiziramo v luči njihovih teoretičnih in praktičnih posledic za oblikovanje reformnih ukrepov na področju pokojninske zakonodaje ter kodeksov zaposlovanja v Sloveniji.

Ključne besede: podaljšanje aktivnega obdobja, delovna sila, Slovenija, staranje prebivalstva

EMPLOYER ATTITUDES TOWARDS OLDER WORKERS: A CASE OF SLOVENIA

SUMMARY

The population ageing in Slovenia is not only a fiscal sustainability question, but also a growth challenge. In the longer run, government will have to develop and implement strategies to keep older workers in the labour force. These will have to be oriented towards two major goals: (1) development of incentives for older workers to remain in the labour force, and (2) systematic encouragement of enterprises to take a forward-looking approach and start facilitating better and longer working lives. The main goal of our empirical project is to identify employer attitudes, policies and initiatives, especially those related to retirement regulation and labour codes, which will both encourage employers to retain older workers and help older workers to stay active (in other words: to extend their working lives). Specifically, our research aims to (1) identify the elements of pension schemes that are the barriers to continued labour market participation; (2) explore attitudes of Slovenian employers towards the ageing workers; (3) detect major push (involuntary) and pull (voluntary) factors explaining employment of elderly workers; and (4) identify factors affecting employer willingness to retain older workers even after they reach their official retirement age. In the paper, theoretical and practical implications of our empirical findings are presented and discussed in detail along with possible reform solutions.

Key words: labour force, longer working life, population ageing, Slovenia

STARANJE DELOVNE SILE – IZZIVI IN REŠITVE Z VIDIKA DELODAJALCEV V ŠESTIH DRŽAVAH SREDNJE IN VZHODNE EVROPE

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POVZETEK

Tako Slovenija kot celotna Evropa vsak dan bolj občutita staranje prebivalstva in starejši delavci bodo v prihodnje predstavljali vse večji delež delovne sile. Staranje prebivalstva lahko povzroči upadanje gospodarske rasti, saj se število delovno aktivnih prebivalcev zmanjšuje.

Problem staranja delovne sile se ne dotika le posameznika in države, temveč vpliva tudi na poslovne in delovne procese. Združenje delodajalcev Slovenije (ZDS) je kot predstavnik slovenskih delodajalcev v letih 2007 in 2008 skupaj s še petimi delodajalskimi združenji, in sicer iz Avstrije, Hrvaške, Češke republike, Madžarske in Slovaške, med svojimi člani – podjetji – izvedlo raziskavo, s katero je želelo ugotoviti, ali se delodajalci zavedajo pomembnosti aktivnega staranja in svoje vloge pri tem. Projekt je finančno podprla Evropska unija. Cilj tega projekta je bil opredeliti ovire pri zaposlovanju starejših in določiti ukrepe, s katerimi bi lahko povečali stopnjo zaposlenosti starejših. V raziskavi je sodelovalo skupaj več kot 1.300 podjetij iz omenjenih šestih držav; ta podjetja zaposlujejo skupno več kot 630.000 oseb. V Sloveniji je vprašalnik izpolnilo 241 podjetij; v teh podjetjih pa dela skupno preko 66.600 zaposlenih.

V prispevku predstavljena raziskava ZDS se je osredotočila na prerez stanja v sodelujočih podjetjih (kolikšen del starejših zaposlujejo ta podjetja, kako jim prilagajajo delovno okolje itd.), na merjenje pripravljenosti delodajalcev na novo zaposlovanje starejših ter na prepoznavanje ovir in na iskanje ukrepov, za katere delodajalci menijo, da bi prispevali k temu, da bi bil njihov odnos do zaposlovanja starejših še bolj pozitiven.

Ključne besede: staranje, delovna sila, delodajalci, Evropa, delovno pravna zakonodaja, prispevki, upokožitev, delovna doba, plača, davčne olajšave

AGEING WORKFORCE – CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS FROM EMPLOYERS' POINT OF VIEW IN SIX CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

SUMMARY

Due to demographic ageing, a common and undisputable European feature, older workers will constitute an ever-increasing proportion of our labour force in the future. The economic growth rate in the EU is set to decline with the ageing of the population, due to the reduction in the number of working-age citizens.

Ageing is not only an issue for state and individuals; it has immense effects on business and working processes. The Association of Employers of Slovenia (ZDS) worked in an EU-financed project together with five industry and employers' federations from Central and Eastern Europe (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia) to explore the obstacles and opportunities for increasing the labour-force participation of older workers. In 2007 and 2008 a survey among the member companies of our six federations was carried out in which approximately 1,300 companies, which employ more than 630,000 workers combined, participated. In Slovenia 241 companies, employing more than 66,600 workers, participated.

The survey covers the state of play in companies relating to existing shares of older workers and efforts of employers to adapt the working environment, measures employers' readiness to hire older workers and obstacles for such actions and nevertheless searches for actions which would provide employers' with sufficient drive to make hiring older workers more appealing.

Key words: ageing, workforce, employers, Europe, labour legislation, social contributions, retirement, working age, wage, tax relief

ŽIVETI DLJE, DELATI DLJE: AKTUALNI IZZIVI NA TRGU DELA

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POVZETEK

Staranje prebivalstva in s tem povezano zmanjševanje delovno aktivne populacije lahko povzroči močan pritisk na gospodarsko rast in ogrozi ekonomski položaj starejših. Zato je podaljševanje delovne aktivnosti nujno. Kljub temu pa je podaljševanje delovne aktivnosti težavno: delavci običajno ne želijo delati dlje kot je potrebno za izpolnitev pogojev za upokojitev, pa tudi delodajalci so zadržani do zaposlovanja starejših. Prispevek se osredotoča na dve področji: kako stimulirati delavce za podaljševanje delovne aktivnosti in kakšne instrumente uporabiti, da bi bili delodajalci bolj motivirani za zaposlovanje starejših. Kot motivacijo za starejše delavce predlagamo finančne spodbude v okviru pokojninskega zavarovanja in večjo fleksibilnost na delovnem mestu. Kot instrumente spodbude za delodajalce pa predlagamo sproščanje omejitev trga dela, spodbujanje vseživljenjskega izobraževanja delavcev in s tem povezanega dvigovanja ravni človeškega kapitala (tudi ob koncu delovne kariere), ter omejevanje starostne diskriminacije. K podaljševanju delovne aktivnosti prispeva tudi boljše zdravje starejših.

Ključne besede: staranje prebivalstva, podaljševanje delovne aktivnosti

LIVE LONGER, WORK LONGER: MAKING IT HAPPEN IN THE LABOUR MARKET

SUMMARY

An aging population and the corresponding shrinkage of the labor force will create a significant drag on economic growth and may jeopardize the economic well-being of some of the elderly. Thus working longer is an imperative. However, extending working lives has proven difficult, both because workers do not want to work longer and because employers are lukewarm about employing older workers. As measures that can be taken to motivate workers to work longer, the paper proposes providing retirement incentives and attractive, flexible working arrangements. To induce employers to hire old workers, it suggests removing the obstacles imposed by restrictive labor market institutions, an increase in the human capital of workers via life-long learning, and to addressing age-discrimination. Chances for extending working lives will also increase as the health of elderly workers is improved.

Key words: aging population, extending working lives

EKONOMSKA PARTICIPACIJA STAREJŠIH V SLOVENIJI

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POVZETEK

Problematika staranja prebivalstva se zadnja leta intenzivno proučuje, tako v Združenih narodih, v OECD in v Evropski uniji. Glavni razlogi za ta pojav so prenizka rodnost za obnavljanje prebivalstva, posledično hitro povečevanja starejšega in starega prebivalstva ter pomanjkanje delovne sile ob hitrem odhodu srednje generacije iz delovnega procesa. Starejše osebe naj bi se skušalo zadržati čim dlje aktivne, zlasti so iskane izkušnje upokojenih specialistov in intelektualcev. Ekonomska participacija upokojencev, zlasti upokojenih strokovnjakov je v Sloveniji nezaželena. Delovna in pokojninska zakonodaja sta izredno togi in ne omogočata delne zaposlitve upokojencev. Vsako vključevanje upokojencev v poslovno delovanje je zelo oteženo ali celo prepovedano. V praksi jim pravila zakonodaje EU preprečujejo, da bi občasno opravljali storitve. Ob tem se razmerje med povprečnimi izplačanimi plačami in pokojninami nenehno povečuje v škodo upokojencev. Zadnji čas je, da se tudi Slovenija zave velikega potenciala znanja starejših oseb in tega, da ti ne ogrožajo mladih v njihovi karieri.

Ključne besede: ekonomska participacija starejših, pravice upokojencev, razmerje med pokojninami in plačami, opravljanje storitev

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION OF OLDER PERSONS IN SLOVENIA

SUMMARY

In recent years, the issue of population ageing has been examined intensively in the United Nations, the OECD and in the European Union. The main reasons are the fertility rates that are too low to enable population growth, the consequent rapid increase of the elderly and old population, and the shortage of labour force upon the rapid departure of the middle generation from the work process. The elderly are kept active for as long as possible and the experience of retired specialists and intellectuals is especially sought after. The economic participation of pensioners, of retired experts in particular, is undesired in Slovenia. The labour and pension legislation is very rigid and does not enable part-time employment of pensioners. Any inclusion of pensioners into business activities is very difficult or even prohibited. In practice, they are prevented from occasional rendering of services according to the *acquis communautaire*. In addition, the ratio between the average salaries paid out and pensions is increasing continuously to the detriment of the pensioners.

It is high time that Slovenia, too, became aware of the great potential of the knowledge of the elderly, as they do not represent a career threat to the young people.

Keywords: economic participation of the elderly, pensioners' rights, pensions/salaries relation, freedom to provide services

VSTOPNE IN IZSTOPNE OVIRE TRGA DELOVNE SILE

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POVZETEK

V prispevku bova primerjala gibanje določenih kazalnikov, oblikovanih iz raziskovanj Aktivno prebivalstvo po anketi o delovni sili, Aktivno prebivalstvo (registrski podatki) in Strukturna statistika plač, za dva segmenta populacije: za osebe, stare od 15 do 24 let (oz. 15-30), in za osebe, stare od 54 do 65 let.

Ti dve starostni skupini populacije se na trgu delovne sile spopadata s podobni težavami, saj sta obe »težje zaposljivi«, mladi zaradi premalo delovnih izkušenj, starejši zaradi zmanjšanih fizičnih sposobnosti in bližine upokojitve. Obe skupini se soočata tudi z določeno mero socialne izključenosti. Mlade brezposelne se pogosto označuje za lene ali nesposobne, a večkrat po krivici, saj so pogosto prisiljeni sprejeti tudi dela, za katera so prekvalificirani in ki so zelo različna od njihove strokovne izobrazbe. Vedno več pa se jih zaradi tega, ker ne najdejo zaposlitve, odloči tudi za nadaljnji študij, kar pa lahko povzroči to, da postanejo še težje zaposljivi, saj visoka stopnja izobrazbe brez delovnih izkušenj pri delodajalcih ni veliko vredna. Starejši pa se spopadajo tudi s problemom izstopa s trga delovne sile, ki je večplasten; daljša se delovna doba pred upokojitvijo, ogrožena je socialna varnost zaradi nizkih pokojnin in preti nevarnost »vegetiranja« zaradi zmanjšane aktivnosti. Na drugi strani pa gre tudi za izkušnje, ki jih starejše osebe odnesejo s seboj. Po svetu se vedno bolj uveljavlja praksa postopnega prehoda z dela v upokojitev, saj je tako prehod lažji za obe skupini – za delojemalce in delodajalce.

Ključne besede: mladi, starejši, brezposelnost, upokojitev, aktivno prebivalstvo

BARRIERS TO ENTRY AND EXIT THE LABOUR MARKET

SUMMARY

In our presentation we will present the comparison of certain indicators comprised of data from the Labour Force Survey, the Labour Force (administrative data) and the Structure of Earnings Statistics for two segments of population: persons from 15 to 24 years of age (or 15 to 30) and persons from 54 to 65 years of age.

These two age groups are encountering similar problems on the labour market since they are both “hard-to-employ”; the young lack work experience, the older have reduced physical capabilities and are close to retirement. Both groups are facing the social exclusion to some degree. Young unemployed persons are often stigmatized as lazy or incapable, therefore they often take up jobs, for which they are overqualified and are on fields different from their expertise. Also, more and more young persons decide to take up post graduate studies because they can't find a job, which may result in even larger problems in finding a job, since a high degree of education without work experience is not something employers value much. Older persons, however, are encountering a the multilayered problem of exiting the labour market; the legal working age is constantly increasing, social security is handicapped due to low pensions and there is danger for older people to “vegetate” due to reduced activity. On the other hand, there is also the problem of experience which is withdrawn from the business entity when an older person retires. Around the world the practice of gradual retirement from work is ever more valued because it is easier for both – employees and employers.

Key words: young, older, unemployment, retirement, labour force

NOV PRISTOP PRI OBRAVNAVANJU ŽIVLJENJSKEGA CIKLA IN VREDNOTENJE VSEŽIVLJENJSKEGA UČENJA ZAPOSLENIH PO 45. LETU STAROSTI

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POVZETEK

Na nov, medgeneracijski pristop pri obravnavanju oz. na nov način obravnavanja zaposlenega posameznika je opozorila Evropska zaposlitvena strategija; ta poudarja, da je treba biti še posebej pozoren na zaposlenost skozi ves življenjski cikel posameznika. Če naj bo posameznik konkurenčen, naj se izobražuje vse življenje, stara naj se aktivno, ustrezni ukrepi pa naj te procese spodbujajo. Najpomembnejši med njimi pa so preventivni ukrepi, če naj bo prispevek posameznika za trg dela res kar največji.

K takemu ukrepanju v lokalnem okolju nato prispevajo tudi ukrepi in medsebojno vplivanje (interakcija) treh politik Socialne agende, in sicer ukrepi zaposlitvene, socialne in ekonomske politike. Osnovno vprašanje je, ali se to sovplivanje uresničuje v predvidenem okviru, zato se nadzira in spremlja v vseh državah članicah EU – na ravni države, regije, na lokalni ravni in v posameznih primerih.

Po podatkih spada Slovenija med državami članicami EU v skupino tistih – poleg Avstrije, nordijskih držav in Združenega kraljestva –, v katerih se v zadnjih štirih letih delovnega cikla še izobražuje nad 10 % ljudi = zaposlenih, v večini držav obsega ta delež manj kot 5 % zaposlenih. Vendar pa se pritožujejo, da nimajo možnosti za menjavo delovnega mesta, kaj šele za napredovanje, pa tudi delo jih k učenju ne spodbuja.

Prispevek opozarja na to, katere kvantitativne in kvalitativne informacije bi še rabili in kdo bi jih moral uporabiti, da bi se znanje medgeneracijsko prenašalo in ohranjalo kot skupen socialni kapital.

Ključne besede: trg dela, prenašanje znanja

A NEW APPROACH TO DEALING WITH THE LIFE CYCLE AND THE VALUES OF LIFELONG LEARNING OF EMPLOYEES AFTER AGE 45

SUMMARY

A new intergenerational approach in dealing with employees was pointed out by the European Employment Strategy: that we need to pay special attention to employment throughout the life cycle of a person. In order for people to be competitive, they should educate throughout their lives and age actively, and measures should be adopted to support these processes. The most important measures are preventive, so that the contribution of each individual to the labour market would be as large as possible.

Taking such measures in the local community is complemented by measures and interaction of three Social Agenda policies: employment, social and economic policies. Whether this interaction is provided in the expected framework is the main question, so it is monitored in all EU Member States: at state, regional and local levels and in individual cases.

According to EU data, Slovenia is – in addition to Austria, Nordic countries and the United Kingdom – a country in which in the last four years of the cycle over 10% of persons in employment are still in education, while in most of the Member States the share is below 5%. However, they are complaining that they do not have the possibility to change the workplace, let alone get a promotion and that work does not stimulate them to study.

The paper points out which qualitative and quantitative information would be needed and who should use them in order to transfer knowledge between generations and preserve it as a common social capital.

Key words: labour market, knowledge transfer

SOCIALNO-DEMOGRAFSKI VIDIK
SOCIAL-DEMOGRAPHY ASPECT

DEMOGRAFSKO STARANJE – OSREDNJI POGLED NA SEDANJI DEMOGRAFSKI RAZVOJ

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POVZETEK

Staranje prebivalstva je osrednji vidik sodobnega demografskega razvoja v večini evropskih držav.

Prispevek opisuje razvoj starostne strukture na Slovaškem in predvsem staranje prebivalstva kot relativno nov simptom demografskega razvoja na Slovaškem. V prispevku analiziramo vzroke staranja prebivalstva na Slovaškem in vplivanje tega pojava na napovedani razvoj prebivalstva do leta 2025.

Ključne besede: demografski razvoj, staranje prebivalstva, demografske napovedi

THE CENTRAL ASPECT OF THE CONTEMPORARY DEMOGRAPHIC EVOLUTION

SUMMARY

The demographic ageing is the central aspect of the contemporary demographic evolution in most European countries.

The article deals with the development of the age structure in the SR and specifically with the demographic ageing as a relatively new symptom of the demographic evolution of the population of the SR. It analyses the causes of the ageing of the population of the SR and its impact in the context of the prognosis of the population development up to 2025.

Key words: demographic evolution, demographic ageing, demographic prognosis

DRUŽINE V SLOVENIJI V STARAJOČI SE DRUŽBI NA PREHODU V TRETJE TISOČLETJE

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POVZETEK

Družbeno okolje in spremembe v njem vso zgodovino pomembno vplivajo na družino, temeljni gradnik družbe. Čas, v katerem živimo, je v družboslovju poimenovan postmoderna doba ali doba preseganja nečesa (poseganja »onkraj«). Pojavi, značilni za to dobo (tudi odmik od tradicionalnega in neke vrste »nered«, v katerem se lahko odražajo velike družbeno-razvojne preobrazbe itd.), Slovenije niso zaobšli. Tudi v Sloveniji – čeprav je družina kot osnovna enota družbe v njej upravičena do splošne družbene pozornosti, zaščite in podpore – je proces hitrih demografskih in družbeno-ekonomskih sprememb po drugi svetovni vojni v svetu nasploh bistveno vplival na vzorce oblikovanja družine in družinskega življenja ter povzročil spremembe v sestavi in oblikovanju družin. To potrjujejo tudi statistični podatki; ti ne »opozarjajo« le na hitro staranje prebivalstva, na ta danes osrednji prebivalstveni problem »razvitih držav« nasploh, ampak tudi na vzrok in posledico le-tega, na izrazito upadanje rodnosti in podaljševanje pričakovanega življenja ob rojstvu ter hkratno upadanje pomembnosti zakonske zveze. To zadnje se zrcali tudi v zmanjševanju deležev družin zakonskih parov z otroki, pa v naraščanju števila: tako imenovanih enostarševskih družin, zakonskih parov brez otrok, reorganiziranih oz. dopolnjenih in vzpostavljenih družin, neporočenih parov z otroki ali brez njih, neporočenih, ki živijo sami, ter vzpostavljenih skupnosti istospolnih partnerjev.

Ključne besede: družine, družinsko življenje, dehierarhizacija družbenih vrednot, staranje prebivalstva, oblike sobivanja ljudi

FAMILIES IN SLOVENIA IN AN AGEING SOCIETY AT THE TRANSITION INTO THE THIRD MILLENIUM

SUMMARY

The social environment and changes occurring in it have during the entire history had an important influence upon the family which is the basic milestone of the society. The time in which we are now living is in social sciences called to be the postmodern age or the age of surpassing something (i.e. the age of reaching "beyond"). The phenomena, characteristic of this age (incl. deviation from the traditional, and some kind of "disorder" which may perhaps express the huge social and development transformation, etc.) have not bypassed Slovenia. In Slovenia as well, where the family as the basic unit of the society is entitled to general social attention, protection and support, the process of rapid demographic, social and economic changes that have occurred after WW II in the world in general has importantly influenced the patterns of family formation and family life and it has brought about changes in family structures and in family formation. This is being confirmed by statistical data, which do not "point out" only the currently major population problem of the "developed countries" in general, i.e. rapid ageing of the population, but they also shed light on the cause and consequence of this problem, i.e. distinctive decrease in fertility and prolongation of expected duration of life at birth, together with a decrease in importance of matrimony. This is evident also from the diminishing shares of families of married couples with children and from the increasing numbers of the so-called single parent families, of married couples without children, of reorganised families including those of one parent and one social parent, of one parent and one member of the commune, of unmarried couples with or without children, of unmarried people who live alone and of communities of registered same-sex civil partnerships.

Key words: families, family life, change in the ranking of social values, ageing of the population, ways of cohabitation of people

DRUŽBENA UDELEŽBA STAREJŠIH NA SLOVAŠKEM

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POVZETEK

Kar zadeva denarno revščino in socialno izključenost spadajo »seniorji« – starejše prebivalstvo, staro 65 let in več – med skupine prebivalstva z najvišjo stopnjo tveganja revščine. Po rezultatih statistike o dohodku in življenjskih pogojih (anketa EU SILC 2006) je na Slovaškem izpostavljenih tveganju revščine 8,5 % oseb te starosti. Družbena udeležba, merjena s socialno mrežo in udeležbo v družbenem življenju, je resen vidik revščine in socialne izključenosti te skupine. Pomanjkanje družbene udeležbe lahko imamo za element socialne prikrajšanosti in v povezavi z revščino je ta postala bolj poudarjena. Prispevek se osredotoča na analizo podatkov, pridobljenih z anketo EU SILC 2006, in na stanje na Slovaškem.

Ključne besede: družbena udeležba, revščina in socialna izključenost, starejše prebivalstvo, EU SILC

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF SENIORS IN SLOVAKIA

SUMMARY

Seniors – elderly people aged 65 and more – are one of the most at-risk-of poverty groups in connection with monetary poverty and social exclusion. According to results based on statistics on income and living conditions (EU SILC 2006) 8.5% persons in this age have been at risk of poverty in Slovakia. Social participation monitored through social network and participation in social life is a serious aspect of poverty and social exclusion in this group. Lack of social participation can be considered as an element of deprivation and in association with poverty its importance has increased. The article is oriented on the analysis of EU SILC 2006 data and its interest is aimed at the situation in Slovakia.

Key words: social participation, poverty and social exclusion, seniors, EU SILC

STOPNJA TVEGANJA REVŠČINE

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POVZETEK

Stopnjo tveganja revščine izračunavamo na Statističnem uradu RS po t. i. relativnem konceptu. Po tem konceptu so revni vsi, ki živijo v gospodinjstvih, katerih razpoložljivi ekvivalentni dohodek ne dosega praga tveganja revščine. Poleg osnovne stopnje tveganja revščine izračunavamo tudi stopnjo tveganja revščine za različne družbenoekonomske kategorije oseb in gospodinjstev: glede na starost in spol osebe, glede na najpogostejši status aktivnosti osebe, glede na delovno intenzivnost gospodinjstva, glede na tip gospodinjstva in glede na stanovanjsko razmerje gospodinjstva. Na podlagi omenjenih izračunov potem ugotavljamo, katere so tiste skupine prebivalstva, ki so v relativno slabšem položaju glede na vse prebivalstvo in ki jih revščina tudi bolj ogroža, ter razlike v tveganju revščine med posameznimi skupinami prebivalstva. Stopnja tveganja revščine je v vseh državah članicah EU izračunana po enotni metodologiji, zato podatke, ki se nanašajo na posamezne države, lahko primerjamo. Vir za omenjene izračune so podatki iz Raziskovanja o dohodkih in življenjskih pogojih (EU-SILC). To raziskovanje temelji na uredbah Evropske komisije; v Sloveniji smo ga začeli izvajati v letu 2005. V prispevku predstavljamo metodologijo, po kateri izračunavamo stopnjo tveganja revščine, in zadnje razpoložljive podatke za Slovenijo ter primerljive podatke za države članice EU.

Ključne besede: stopnja tveganja revščine, prag tveganja revščine, revščina,

EU-SILC: AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE

SUMMARY

At the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia we calculate the at-risk-of-poverty rate based on the relative concept. According to this concept the poor are all persons who live in households with disposable equivalised income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. In addition to the basic poverty rate, we also calculate it for different socio-economic groups of persons and households: according to age and gender of a person, most frequent activity status of a person, work intensity of a household, household type and tenure status of a household. This way we find out which groups of population are relatively worse off than the rest of the population and are thus more vulnerable to poverty, and differences in poverty risk between certain groups of population. The at-risk-of-poverty rate is calculated according to the same methodology in all EU member states, therefore we can compare data between countries. The source for the calculations is data from the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), which is based on the regulations of the European Commission. In Slovenia, we started to implement it in 2005. The paper presents the methodology of calculating the at-risk-of-poverty rate, the last available data for Slovenia and comparable data for EU member states.

Key words: at-risk-of-poverty rate, at-risk-of-poverty threshold, poverty, EU-SILC

STOLETNIKI V SLOVENIJI

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OVZETEK

Število stoletnikov (oseb starih sto let ali več) se med prebivalstvom Slovenije izrazito povečuje od sredine devetdesetih let. Povprečna letna rast števila stoletnikov je bila v obdobju 1995–2007 14,4-odstotna in, razen leta 2000, stalno pozitivna. Analiza podatkov od začetka 80. let je pokazala, da pojavljanje stoletnikov v Sloveniji sicer ni novo, hkrati pa je odprla vprašanje o dejanski dolgoživosti slovenske družbe in o tem, ali je mogoče, da je povečevanje števila stoletnikov povezano tudi z administrativnim preživetjem oseb v uradnih evidencah, ki so vir podatkov za statistiko prebivalstva. Dejanski obstoj najstarejše osebe v Sloveniji se vsako leto preverja na upravnih enotah. Na Statističnem uradu Republike Slovenije pa smo obstoj stoletnikov, ki jih izkazujejo prebivalstvene statistike, preverjali s pomočjo povezave izbranih individualnih baz podatkov o osebah, in sicer smo povezali individualne podatke o osebah iz Centralnega registra prebivalstva, ki je vir podatkov za prebivalstvene statistike, in podatke o prejemnikih pokojnin ter drugih denarnih socialnih pomoči. Pri preverjanju kakovosti teh podatkov so bili v pomoč tudi podatki iz Popisa prebivalstva 2002. V Sloveniji zlasti izrazito narašča število sto ali več let starih oseb med žensko populacijo. Po podatkih iz Popisa prebivalstva 2002 so bili med stoletniki najštevilnejši tisti, ki so živeli v skupinskih stanovanjih. Slaba tretjina stoletnikov je živela v samskih gospodinjstvih, prav tako slaba tretjina pa, kljub visoki starosti, še vedno v družinskih gospodinjstvih. V nekaterih mediteranskih državah (Španiji, Italiji) so s pomočjo demogeografskih analiz že ugotovili, da med pojavnostjo stoletnikov oz. stoletnic in geografskimi značilnostmi okolij, v katerih te najstarejše osebe živijo, obstaja povezava, za Slovenijo pa po doslej opravljenih analizah za zdaj še ne bi mogli z gotovostjo trditi, da tudi geografsko okolje prispeva k temu, da osebe doživijo sto let ali več.

Ključne besede: stoletniki, staranje prebivalstva, dolgoživa družba, prebivalstvo, demografske statistike, Slovenija

CENTENARIANS IN SLOVENIA

SUMMARY

Slovenia has been faced with the intensive increase in the number of centenarians in the population since the mid-1990s. Between 1995 and 2007 the average yearly growth of the number of centenarians was 14.4% and has been constant with the exception of the year 2000. The data analysis since the 1980s has shown that the emergence of centenarians is not a new phenomenon in Slovenia, however there is a question of actual longevity in Slovene society; or is it possible that the growth of the number of centenarians is only a fact of so-called 'administrative survivors' in the administrative records, which represents the basic data source for the population statistics. The actual existence of the oldest person in Slovenia is verified yearly at the administrative units. At the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia the existence of centenarians, the data on which are disseminated by population statistics, was proved by linking data of individual records stored in selected databases – individual records from the Central Population Register, which represents the source for the population statistics, were linked with data on people receiving pensions and other financial social benefits. For checking the data quality also data collected with the 2002 Census of Population were used. In Slovenia the growth of the number of centenarians is mostly female dominated. According to the 2002 Census of Population figures the centenarians most commonly lived in institutional households. Less than one third of centenarians lived in single households and despite old age a bit less than one third of centenarians still lived in family households. Although in some Mediterranean countries (such as Italy and Spain) already some findings are available on the basis of population geography analysis on the connection between the emergence of centenarians and the geographical environment where the centenarians live, according to analysis already conducted for Slovenia it is for the time being not possible to assert that the geographical environment also contributes to persons reaching the age of 100 or more.

Key words: centenarians, ageing, longevity, population, demographic statistics, Slovenia

IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN PISMENOST
EDUCATION AND LITERACY

VLOGA STATISTIKE PRI FINANČNI PISMENOSTI

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POVZETEK

Enotne opredelitve finančne pismenosti ni, vendar pa v Wikipediji lahko najdemo naslednjo kratko formulacijo: „Finančna pismenost je sposobnost posameznikov, da sprejmejo ustrezne odločitve pri upravljanju svojih osebnih financ“. Finančna pismenost postaja vse pomembnejša, saj se gospodinjstva in posamezniki v svojem življenju vse pogosteje srečujejo s finančnimi odločitvami. Odločitev za hipotekarno posojilo, za dolgoročni varčevalni načrt ali za naložbo v pokojninski sistem je v življenjskem ciklu gospodinjstva zelo pomembna. Poleg tega gospodinjstva in posamezniki so in bodo vedno bolj odgovorni za lastno finančno varnost po upokojitvi. Še več, v zadnjih dveh desetletjih se je področje financ dramatično spremenilo, zlasti glede pomembnosti tega sektorja, glede načina, kako se finančne storitve tržijo in izvajajo, pa tudi glede raznolikosti in kompleksnosti finančnih produktov. Kako dobro so gospodinjstva in posamezniki pripravljene na sprejemanje (delno kompleksnih) finančnih odločitev na utemeljen način? Ali so ustrezno finančno pismeni? Ali so seznanjeni s finančnimi produkti in posledicami sprejetih odločitev? Sedanja finančna kriza je ta vprašanja potisnila še bolj v ospredje.

V prispevku dokazujemo, da je finančna pismenost dolgoročen projekt, pri katerem mora sodelovati več interesnih skupin in v katerem je treba upoštevati čim več pobud različnih akterjev (iz javnega in zasebnega sektorja). V zvezi s tem imajo statistični organi lahko pomembno vlogo. Prvič, lahko na različne načine prispevajo k temu, da se javnost zave, da je statistika pomembna pri vsakodnevem odločanju, in da pridobi osnovno znanje o zajemu, razlagi in uporabi informacij iz seznamov, tabel, grafikonov in drugih grafičnih prikazov, še zlasti osnovno razumevanje ključnih statističnih in matematičnih konceptov (npr. obrestne mere, letne stopnje rasti, povprečja, rente). Drugič, izkazovanje statističnih podatkov na primeren način je ključno za prevajanje informacij v znanje.

Ključne besede: finančna pismenost, posamezniki, organi

THE ROLE OF STATISTICS IN FINANCIAL LITERACY

SUMMARY

There is not a unique definition of financial literacy, but the formulation found in wikipedia may summarise it well in just a few words: "Financial literacy is the ability of individuals to make appropriate decisions in managing their personal finances". Financial literacy is becoming increasingly important as households and individuals are more and more faced with financial decisions during their entire life. The decision to embark in a mortgage loan, in a long-term saving plan or in an investment in a pension scheme plays an important role in a household's life cycle. Furthermore, households and individuals are and will increasingly be in charge of their own financial security after retirement. Moreover, over the last two decades, the financial landscape has changed dramatically, in particular in terms of importance of the sector, in the way financial services are marketed and delivered but also in terms of diversity and complexity of financial products. How prepared are households and individuals to make (partly complex) financial decisions in a well-founded way?; Do they possess adequate financial literacy?; Are they informed about the features of the financial products involved and the implications of the decisions taken? The ongoing financial turmoil has further brought to the fore the importance of these questions.

This paper argues that financial literacy is a long-term project and should follow a multi-stakeholder approach where a wide range of initiatives involving a variety of actors (from the public and private sector) should be promoted. In this context, statistical authorities also have a role to play. First, they can contribute in various ways to ensure basic awareness of the relevance of statistics in daily decisions, basic skills in capturing, interpreting and applying information contained in lists, tables, charts and other graphical displays, and in particular a basic understanding of key statistical and mathematical concepts (e.g. interest rates, annual growth rates, averages, annuity). Second, disseminating statistics in an appropriate way is key in translating information into knowledge.

Key words: financial literacy, individuals, authority

MEDGENERACIJSKA DIMENZIJA INFORMACIJSKE PISMENOSTI

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POVZETEK

Informacijska pismenost posameznika je eno izmed pomembnejših znanj, ki jih mora posameznik obvladovati, da lahko učinkovito deluje v današnji informacijski družbi. Informacijsko-komunikacijske tehnologije so tesno povezane z informacijsko pismenostjo, kar pomeni, da jih moramo znati koristno uporabiti in ne le "imeti tehnologijo". V prispevku predstavljamo pojem informacijske pismenosti in s tem povezane druge pojme, kot sta računalniška in digitalna pismenost. Osredotočili se bomo na pojem informacijska pismenost, ker najbolj implicira povezavo s pojmom informacija, ki je temeljnega pomena v informacijski družbi, saj povezovanje informacij tvori posameznikovo znanje. Da obstaja velika povezanost informacijske pismenosti z vseživljenjskim učenjem, kaže tudi ena od definicij informacijske pismenosti, ki pravi, da je le-ta "zmožnost najti, oceniti in uporabiti informacijo, da bi postali samostojne osebe, ki se vse življenje učimo". Starost posameznika pomembno vpliva na njegovo raven informacijske pismenosti, zato bodo v prispevku prikazani podatki iz različnih raziskav s področja informacijske pismenosti (ALLS, SIBIS), iz katerih bosta še posebej natančno razvidna medgeneracijski obseg informacijske pismenosti ter z njo povezan t. i. digitalni razkorak med posameznimi starostnimi skupinami. Študije so pokazale, da na posameznikovo stopnjo informacijske pismenosti vpliva več dejavnikov, med katerimi je tudi starost: namreč, bolj verjetno je, da je med mlajšimi več informacijsko pismenih kot med starejšimi.

Ključne besede: informacijska pismenost, digitalna pismenost, računalniška pismenost, digitalni razkorak, starost

INTERGENERATIONAL DIMENSION OF INFORMATION LITERACY

SUMMARY

Individuals' information literacy is a vital part of the knowledge of an individual who needs to possess it for efficient functioning in today's information society. Information-communication technologies are closely related to information literacy, because we have to use them usefully and not just "possess the technology". In the paper we present the term information literacy and the two connected terms computer and digital literacy. We will concentrate on the term information literacy as it implicates connection with the term information which is of basic meaning in the information society, because the individual's knowledge is made from connecting the gained information. Information literacy, that is "the ability to find, evaluate and use the information, to become independent individuals who learn all life long" is very much connected to the lifelong learning. The age of the individual is one of the most important factors related to individuals' level of information literacy, therefore the paper more accurately presents data of different surveys from the field of information literacy (ALLS, SIBIS), where the intergenerational dimension of information literacy and with it connected digital divide between different age groups will be evident. Studies showed that more factors, including age, influence individual's level of information literacy: it is more likely that there are more information literate people among young people than among the older people.

Key words: information literacy, digital literacy, computer literacy, digital divide, age

MEDGENERACIJSKE RAZLIKE V INFORMACIJSKI DRUŽBI

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POVZETEK

Namen prispevka je ugotoviti, kako se osebe v različnih starostnih obdobjih razlikujejo med seboj po pogostosti in načinu uporabe informacijsko-komunikacijskih tehnologij. Predstavljeni so rezultati letnega raziskovanja o uporabi informacijsko-komunikacijske tehnologije (IKT) v gospodinjstvih in pri posameznikih. Podatki kažejo, da so gospodinjstva z otroki veliko bolje opremljena z IKT kot gospodinjstva brez otrok. Poleg tega mladi pogosteje uporabljajo računalnike, mobilne telefone in internet, pogosteje nakupujejo prek interneta ter bolje obvladajo veščine pri uporabi novih tehnologij. Večina starejših oseb, predvsem upokožencev, je v primerjavi z mladimi računalniško oziroma informacijsko slabše pismena. Podatke za Slovenijo primerjamo s podatki drugih držav članic Evropske unije, v katerih po priporočilih Eurostata izvajajo enako raziskovanje.

Ključne besede: dostop do informacijsko-komunikacijskih tehnologij, uporaba računalnika, uporaba mobilnega telefona, uporaba interneta, spletno nakupovanje, e-veščine

INTERGENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN INFORMATION SOCIETY

SUMMARY

The aim of this paper is to identify the differences among persons in different age groups in terms of the frequency and way of using information and communication technologies. The results of the annual statistical survey on information-communication technologies (ICT) usage in households and by individuals are presented. The data indicate that households with children are much better equipped with ICT than households without children. Moreover, younger persons more frequently use computers, mobile phones and the Internet, more frequently buy via the Internet and have better skills in using new technologies. On the other hand, the majority of older persons, especially retired persons, have less computer and Internet skills. Data collected in Slovenia are compared with data collected in other EU Member States where the same survey is carried out upon the recommendation of Eurostat.

Key words: access to information and communication technologies, computer use, mobile phone use, Internet use, Internet commerce, e-skills

INFORMACIJSKE TEHNOLOGIJE IN SAMOSTOJNO ŽIVLJENJE STAROSTNIKOV

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POVZETEK

Število otrok in mladih ljudi v Evropski uniji se že nekaj časa zmanjšuje, število starostnikov pa se vztrajno povečuje, zato je še posebej pomembno, da se družba prilagodi novim razmeram in da tudi z uporabo informacijsko-komunikacijskih tehnologij (IKT) starostnikom omogoči kakovostno in neodvisno starost. Tehnološke potrebe starostnikov so povezane z njihovo fizično oslabitvijo in družbenimi izgubami. T. i. podporna tehnologija namreč predstavlja orodje za nadomeščanje omenjenih izgub in omogoča starostniku bolj neodvisno življenje na svojem domu, kar pogosto predstavlja zaželeno alternativo institucionaliziranemu življenju v domu za starostnike ali odvisnosti od otrok in sorodnikov. Na dostop do IKT ter na sposobnost in pripravljenost za uporabo le-teh vpliva posameznikovo zdravstveno stanje, pomembni pa so tudi nekateri drugi socio-demografski in socialno-psihološki dejavniki, npr. odnos do IKT, pomanjkanje zanimanja, motivacije, samozavesti za uporabo IKT, prisotnost strahu ter strah pred izgubo zasebnosti. Prispevek govori tudi o uporabi nekaterih IKT med starostniki in prikazuje razmere v Sloveniji v tem pogledu v okviru mednarodnih primerjav.

Ključne besede: starostniki, informacijsko-komunikacijske tehnologije, podporna tehnologija

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INDEPENDENT LIVING OF THE OLDER ADULTS

SUMMARY

The number of children and young people in the European Union is decreasing whilst the number of older people continues to rise, therefore it is very important for society to adapt to new circumstances and also by using information and communication technologies (ICTs) enable the older individuals more qualitative and independent living within their home environment. Technological needs of elderly are related to their physical weakening and social losses. So-called assistive technology (AT) can compensate for these losses and help an old person to remain at home instead of being institutionalised or being dependent on children and relatives. The access and ability to use ICTs is affected by one's health situation, socio-demographic and socio-psychological factors, e.g. attitudes to ICTs, lack of interest and motivation to use ICTs, willingness to acquire ICT-related skills, lack of confidence and fear of the ICTs and of the loss of privacy. The paper will also present the use of some ICTs among elderly and international comparisons of Slovenia and other European countries regarding this issue.

Key words: elderly, information and communication technology, assistive technology

IZBOLJŠANJE STOPNJE IZOBRAZBE V EVROPSKIH DRŽAVAH V PREHODU: ALI DOHITEVANJE NI PREHITRO?

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POVZETEK

Stopnja izobrazbe se v številnih evropskih državah izboljšuje. To je očitno in nesporno dejstvo. Na to v glavnem vpliva Lizbonska strategija; ta med drugim povezuje stopnje izobrazbe in na znanju temelječe gospodarstvo na eni strani ter gospodarsko rast, višjo stopnjo delovne aktivnost, boljše življenjske pogoje in socialno kohezijo na drugi strani. Lahko vidimo, da se v nekaterih državah v prehodu stopnja izobrazbe hitro izboljšuje; hitreje kot v nekaterih starih državah članicah Evropske unije. Dohitevanje in izgradnja na znanju temelječe družbe sta na splošno dobri zamisli. Vendar, ali ne potekata prehitro? Te trende je treba primerjati s trendi splošnega demografskega stanja. Predmet tega prispevka je prav omenjena primerjava, v kateri se uporablja našo metodologijo za merjenje stopnje izobrazbe na osnovi izračuna povprečnega trajanja izobraževanja.

Ključne besede: stopnja izobrazbe, Lizbonska strategija, demografski trendi, države v prehodu

RISING OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN TRANSITIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: IS NOT THE CATCHING UP TOO RAPID?

SUMMARY

An increasing level of the educational attainment in many European countries is an obvious and undisputable fact. This is mainly influenced by the Lisbon strategy, which among others connects the level of education and the knowledge-based economy on the one hand and the economic growth and higher employment rate, better living conditions and social cohesion on the other hand. One can see that in some transitive countries the rising of the educational attainment is very rapid; more rapid than in some old EU member states. The catching-up process and building the knowledge-based society is generally a good idea. But, is not the trend too fast? It is necessary to compare these trends with the trends of the general demographic situation. This comparison, which using our methodology for measurement of the educational attainment based on computation of the average length of education, is a subject of this paper.

Key words: education level, educational attainment, the Lisbon strategy, demographic trends, transitive countries

ZDRAVJE

HEALTH

NOVI KAZALNIK ZDRAVJA: "LETA ZDRAVEGA ŽIVLJENJA" ("HEALTHY LIFE YEARS" – HLY)

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POVZETEK

Poročali bomo o razvoju in pomenu novega zbirnega kazalnika zdravja, v angleščini imenovanega »Healthy Life Years« (HLY), v slovenščini pa »leta zdravega življenja« oziroma zdrava leta življenja. Ta kazalnik je v EU trenutno najbolj priljubljeni kazalnik pričakovanega trajanja zdravja glede na pričakovano trajanje življenja (»Healthy Expectancies« - HE). HLY je edini zdravstveni kazalnik med strukturnimi kazalniki in temelji na oceni oviranosti zaradi zdravstvenih težav pri običajnih aktivnostih. Poročali bomo o dosedanjih aktivnostih, pojasnili dogovorjeno metodologijo in prikazali prve izsledke za države članice EU, s poudarkom na izsledkih za Slovenijo. Po podatkih za leto 2005 iz Ankete o življenjskih pogojih (SILC), ki predstavlja uradni vir za izračunavanje omenjenega kazalnika, se Slovenija s 56,3 leti zdravega življenja ob rojstvu za moške uvršča nekoliko pod skupno evropsko povprečje (EU25), kjer so leta zdravega življenja ob rojstvu za moške 61,1 let. Podobno se tudi v primeru let zdravega življenja ob rojstvu za ženske Slovenija uvršča nekoliko pod evropsko povprečje z 59,9 leti, skupno evropsko povprečje let zdravega življenja ob rojstvu za ženske pa je 63,0 let.

Ključne besede: kazalnik zdravja, "healthy life years", "leta zdravega življenja", zdravje

NEW INDICATOR OF HEALTH: "HEALTHY LIFE YEARS" (HLY)

SUMMARY

The development and the meaning of the new summary health indicator named »Healthy Life Years« - HLY will be presented in the paper. The proposed Slovene term will also be presented. The HLY indicator is at present the most favoured indicator of healthy expectancies (HE) regarding life expectancies (LE). HLY is the only health indicator among the Structural indicators and is based on estimation of limitation in activities people usually do because of health problems. Previous activities will be reported, the agreed methodology explained and the first comparable results as regarding HLY for EU member states with the stress on Slovene results will be presented. Based upon data for 2005 using the statistics of Income and living conditions (SILC), which is an official source for HLY computation, Slovenia ranks with 56,3 years of healthy life years at birth under joint European average (EU25), where healthy life years at birth reached 61,1 years. Similar is in case of women, where Slovenia rank with 59,9 years of healthy life years at birth under joint European average (EU25), where healthy life years at birth reached 63,0 years.

Key words: health indicator, "healthy life years", "healthy years", health

ZDRAVILA IN STAREJŠI LJUDJE

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POVZETEK

V številnih razvitih državah se srečujejo s podoben situacijo predpisovanja zdravil starejšim ljudem. Določeni podatki kažejo, da številčno manjšemu deležu prebivalcev nad 65 let (pod 20 %) v povprečju predpisujejo (odstotno) več kot dvakrat več zdravil. Pri starejših ljudeh se pogosto pojavljajo sočasna obolenja. Velikokrat jemljejo različna zdravila hkrati, kar lahko vodi v medsebojna učinkovanja med zdravilnimi učinkovinami in večjo pojavnost neželenih učinkov. Jemanje zdravil z različnimi režimi odmerjanja je lahko zahtevno za vsakega bolnika, toliko bolj za starejše ljudi z gibalnimi motnjami ali nevrološkimi obolenji. Pogosto starejši ljudje živijo sami in niso dovolj seznanjeni s sodobno tehnologijo, da bi poiskali pomoč v primeru zapletov po (neustreznem) jemanju zdravil. Starejšim ljudem je treba pomagati, da bodo bolje nadzorovali svoje medikamentozno zdravljenje. To bi predvidoma izboljšalo compliance in pozitivno vplivalo na rezultate zdravljenja. Solidarnost naj velja tudi pri finančnem bremenu zaradi zdravil. Glede na cene inovativnih zdravil bi ureditev, ki ne bi upoštevala medgeneracijske solidarnosti, ampak bi, čeprav v manjši meri, temeljila na dejanski porabi zdravil, predstavljala preveliko finančno breme za veliko starejših ljudi. Velika verjetnost obstaja, da bo večina izmed nas potrebovala več zdravil v starejših letih. Obolenja in posledično jemanje zdravil lahko nenadoma izkusimo tudi v mlajših letih.

Ključne besede: predpisovanje zdravil, starejši ljudje, neželeni učinki zdravil, zdravljenje, medgeneracijska solidarnost

DRUGS AND ELDERLY PEOPLE

SUMMARY

In many developed countries a similar situation of prescribing the drugs to elderly people is met. Certain data show that to a numerously lower share of population over 65 years (under 20 %), in average (in percentage) more than two times more drugs are prescribed. In elderly people often concomitant diseases occur. Many times different drugs are taken at the same time, which may lead to mutual interactions between the active substances and larger occurrence of side effects. Taking drugs with different dosing regimes may be demanding for every patient, even more for elderly people with movement disorders or neurological diseases. Often elderly people live alone and are not acquainted enough with a modern technology to search a help in the case of complications after (inappropriate) drug taking. Elderly people shall receive a help in order to better control their medicamental treatment. This would presumably improve a compliance and positively affect treatment results. A solidarity shall stand also for a financial burden due to the drugs. Regarding the prices of innovative drugs, the regulation, not considering the intergenerational solidarity, but basing, even to a lesser extend, on a real drug usage, would represent too large financial burden for many elderly people. There is a large possibility that many of us will need more drugs in older years. The diseases and consequent drug taking can be suddenly experienced even in younger years.

Key words: Drug prescribing, Elderly people, Drug side effects, Treatment, Intergenerational solidarity.

VZPOREDNI PROGRAM

PARALLEL SESSION

OKROGLE MIZE

ROUND TABLES

NOVA MORSKA STRATEGIJA EVROPSKE UNIJE IN STATISTIKA

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POVZETEK

V razpravi se bomo osredotočili na novo Morsko strategijo EU in vlogo statistike pri njenem uresničevanju.

Nova Morska strategija EU je okoljski steber za nastajajočo pomorsko strategijo, s katero naj bi se izboljšala kakovost življenja ob skupnih morjih. Tako ambiciozen cilj je mogoče doseči le s celovitim upravljanjem obalnih in morskih virov, zanj pa je treba pripraviti regionalne in subregionalne upravljaljske načrte. Osnova za pripravo teh načrtov so obstoječe podatkovne baze (statistike), vendar te zahtevajo smiselno nadgradnjo; pri tem je najpomembnejše, da se potrebe uporabnikov upoštevajo hierarhično (držav, gospodarskih družb, javnosti). Morska strategija EU pomeni za državne in mednarodne ustanove izjemen razvojni izziv, hkrati pa zahteva od njih tudi pragmatično ravnanje.

EU MARINE STRATEGY

SUMMARY

We would like to open the debate about the new EU Marine Strategy and the role of statistics. The new EU Marine Strategy is the environmental pillar to the EU Maritime Strategy. Its aim is the improvement of life by the common seas. For the management of coastal and marine sources coastal and marine management plans will be prepared. The plans will be established on the basis of existing statistics but we also expect that needs for improvements and new statistics will be detected. The EU Marine Strategy is an exceptional development challenge for the countries involved as well as for international institutions.

POTREBE UPORABNIKOV IN PRIPRAVA POVEZANIH MIKROPODATKOV ZA RAZISKOVALNE NAMENE IN NAMENE MODELIRANJA TER PREVERJANJA UČINKOV ZAKONODAJE

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Na podatkih temelječa priprava in ocenjevanje učinkov politik in programov je področje, ki se na mednarodnem, nacionalnem in regionalnem nivoju v zadnjih dvajsetih letih vedno bolj uveljavlja.

Pojavilo se je kot odgovor na izgubljanje zaupanja javnosti v kakovost zakonodaje, ki je temeljila na enostransko ali nepopolno podprtih ali s strani lobistiv vsiljenih mnenjih.

Na podatkih temelječe upravljanje države predpostavlja srednjeročno in dolgoročno strateško načrtovanje pridobivanja informacij in zahteva vizijo, ustrezno določanje prioritet in zmožnost državnih in javnih inštitucij, da zagotovijo ustrezne in pravočasne podatke in analize za odločanje.

Za uspešnost na podatkih temelječe priprave politik je potreben partnerski odnos med vlado, državno statistiko in raziskovalno sfero in civilno družbo. Naloge deležnikov v sistemu so znane, izziv pa predstavlja strateško načrtovanje procesa od evidentiranja potreb, do zagotavljanja podatkov in analiz in njihovo vključevanje v proces priprave zakonodaje. Razpravi o teh vprašanjih je namenjena okrogla miza Potrebe uporabnikov in priprava povezanih mikropodatkov za raziskovalne namene in namene modeliranja ter preverjanja učinkov zakonodaje.

Izhodišča za razgovor:

1. Vidik vlade
 - a. Načrtovanje potreb
 - b. Koordiniranje deležnikov
 - c. Vključevanje analiz v zakonodajni postopek
2. Vidik državne statistike
 - a. Evidentiranje potreb vlade in raziskovalcev
 - b. Pridobivanje in osveževanje podatkov
 - c. Povezovanje podatkov
 - d. Zaščita in posredovanje podatkov

3. Vidik raziskovalne sfere
 - a. Načrtovanje razvoja analitičnih sposobnosti,
 - b. Načrtovanje kadrov
 - c. Načrtovanje orodij
 - d. Načrtovanje financ
4. Vidik civilne družbe
 - a. Ustreznost analiz
 - b. Uporaba analiz

Na okrogli mizi bomo soočili poglede predstavnikov vlade, državne statistike, raziskovalne sfere in civilne družbe. Razprava naj bi postavila temelje za dobro načrtovanje dela na področju zagotavljanja podatkov in analiz vladi za izvajanje na podatkih temelječe priprave politik v različnih segmentih delovanja družbe.

USER NEEDS AND PREPARATION OF LINKED MICRODATA FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES, MODELLING AND EVALUATING THE EFFICIENCY OF LEGISLATION

Data-based preparation and evaluation of the effects of policies and programmes is an area that has been gaining importance in the past twenty years at international, national and regional levels.

It appeared as a solution to the losing of the trust of the public in the quality of legislation based on one-sided or unsupported opinions imposed by lobbyists.

Leading a country by taking data-based decisions presumes medium-term and long-term strategic planning of data collection as well as a vision, appropriate prioritisation and the capacity of government and public institutions to provide appropriate and timely data and analyses for decision-making.

Successful data-based policy preparation requires a partnership between the government, national statistics, the research community and the civil society. The tasks of stakeholders in this system are well known but the challenge is strategic process planning from the recording of needs to providing the data and analyses and including them in the process of preparing legislation. The discussion about these issues is the objective of this round table.

Points for the discussion:

1. Government aspect
 - a) Planning the needs
 - b) Coordination of stakeholders
 - c) Inclusion of analyses into the legislative procedure
2. National statistics aspect
 - a) Recording the needs of the government and researchers
 - b) Data collection and updating
 - c) Data linking
 - d) Data protection and transmission
3. Research community aspect
 - a) Planning the development of analytical capacity
 - b) Human resource planning
 - c) Tools planning
 - d) Financial resource planning

4. Civil society aspect
 - a) Appropriateness of analyses
 - b) Use of analyses

At the round table the views of government representatives will be faced with the views of national statistics, the research community and the civil society. The discussion should set the foundation for good planning of work regarding the provision of data and analyses for the government for implementing data-based policy preparation in various segments of the society.

ZBIRANJE, OBDELAVA IN IZKAZOVANJE OBČUTLJIVIH PODATKOV STATISTIČNIH RAZISKOVANJ

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Občutljivi osebni podatki so opredeljeni v 6. členu Zakona o varstvu osebnih podatkov. Če izhajamo iz statističnega zbiranja teh podatkov in njihove dostopnosti, jih lahko razdelimo na:

1. mnenjske (pridobljene samo z osebnim izjavljanjem), kamor sodijo npr. podatki o narodnem ali narodnostnem poreklu oz. opredelitvi, političnem ali verskem prepričanju (do sedaj so bili najpogosteje zbrani s popisi prebivalstva).
2. administrativne (na voljo v različnih evidencah, ki jih je možno pridobiti brez vedenja posameznika) kot so zdravstveno stanje, kazenske in prekrškovne evidence, članstvo v različnih organizacijah.

Subjektivni in objektivni vidik občutljivega osebnega podatka sta si lahko tudi v protislovju (npr. zdravstveno stanje).

Izhodišča za razgovor:

1. Pravni vidik zbiranja podatkov (kaj so občutljivi podatki, kdo jih lahko zbira, na kakšen način, omejitve pri zbiranju...)
2. Občutljivi podatki v statističnih raziskovanjih:
 - Zdravstvene statistike
 - Statistika kriminalitete
 - Demografske statistike s poudarkom na popisih prebivalstva, mednarodna priporočila, primerjava z drugimi državami ipd.
3. Uporaba občutljivih podatkov za nestatistične namene – npr. podatki o veroizpovedi v zakonu o verski svobodi
4. Uporabniški vidik (potreba po občutljivih podatkih, kako podrobne podatke potrebujejo, na katerih teritorialnih ravneh,...)

Na okrogli mizi bomo soočili poglede pravnih strokovnjakov, ki se ukvarjajo s tem področjem, s prakso Statističnega urada RS pri zbiranju občutljivih podatkov ter pričakovanja in potrebe uporabnikov po teh podatkih. Za iztočnico pri pogovoru bomo postavili nekaj provokativnih vprašanj, na katera pričakujemo konkretne odgovore oz. pojasnila.

COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND DISSEMINATION OF SENSITIVE DATA SUCH AS DATA ON HEALTH NATIONALITY AND LANGUAGE

Sensitive personal data are determined by Article 6 of the Personal Data Protection Act. Considering statistical collection of these data and their availability, we can divide them into:

1. Opinion data (collected only by personal declaration), including data on national or ethnic origin, political or religious affiliation (so far these data have mostly been collected with population censuses)
2. Administrative data (available in various records that can be obtained without the knowledge of the individual) such as health status, criminal records, membership of various organisations.

Subjective and objective aspects of sensitive personal data can also be contradictory, e.g. health status.

Points for the discussion:

1. Legal aspect of data collection (what are sensitive data, who can collect them, in what way, what are the limits to data collection, etc.)
2. Sensitive data in statistical surveys:
 - Health statistics
 - Crime statistics
 - Demography statistics with the emphasis on population censuses, international recommendations, comparison with other countries, etc.
3. Use of sensitive data for non-statistical purposes, e.g. data on religion in the Religious Freedom Act
4. User's aspect: the need for sensitive data, how detailed data they need, at what territorial levels, etc.

At the round table the views of legal experts dealing with this issue will be faced with the practice of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia regarding the collection of sensitive data and the expectations and needs of users for these data. To start the discussion, we will ask some provocative questions expecting some specific answers and explanations.

FILM

FILM

ZVEZA DRUŠTEV ZA SOCIALNO GERONTOLOGIJO SLOVENIJE - PREDSTAVITEV

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POVZETEK

Poslanstvo Zveze je ustvarjanje razmer in možnosti za kakovostno življenje starih ljudi na področju medčloveških odnosov in medgeneracijskega povezovanja ter priprava srednje generacije na lastno starost. Namen Zveze je izvajanje programov samopomoči za starejšo generacijo, razvijanje organiziranega prostovoljnega dela, pripravljane srednje generacije na lastno starost, ustvarjanje razmer za smiselno in kakovostno življenje starih ljudi na področju medčloveških odnosov in prizadevanje za odpravljanje predsodkov o starosti in za medgeneracijsko povezovanje ter solidarnost. Zveza društev za socialno gerontologijo Slovenije je humanitarna nevladna organizacija, ki deluje v javnem interesu na področju socialnega varstva. V dvajsetih letih nam je s predanim in plemenitim delom naših 783 sodelavcev prostovoljcev uspelo ustvariti medgeneracijsko gibanje, v katerem se vsak teden v 467 skupinah starih ljudi za samopomoč srečuje 5000 ljudi. V Zvezo je vključenih 18 medgeneracijskih lokalnih društev; ti so redni člani Zveze, poleg teh pa se povezujejo v nacionalno mrežo skupin starih ljudi za samopomoč skupine, ki delujejo v okviru drugih društev (npr. društvo upokojencev, društvo invalidov, OZ RK ...) in socialnovarstvenih zavodov, posebnih socialnovarstvenih zavodov ter centrov za socialno delo. Osnovni program Skupine starih ljudi za samopomoč se izvaja po vsej Sloveniji in uspešno rešuje socialne stiske starih ljudi, ohranja njihovo duševno in telesno pripravljenost in dviga v njih samozavest za aktivno vključevanje v družbeno dogajanje, prostovoljcem pa daje možnost, da se tako pripravljajo na lastno starost. Gre za inovativni program na področju socialnega varstva, s katerim pomembno prispevamo k udejanjanju ciljev nacionalne strategije za razvoj družbe za vse starosti. Drugi podporni programi, ki jih omenjena Zveza društev izvaja, so:

- Usposabljanje in izobraževanje prostovoljk in prostovoljcev za vodenje skupin starih ljudi za samopomoč,
- Usposabljanje in izobraževanje organizatorjev lokalnih in regionalnih mrež,
- Intervizija, Supervizija,

- Medgeneracijski tabori,
- revija Prepletanja.

Cilji Zveze:

- zadovoljevanje nematerialnih potreb starih ljudi,
- ohranjanje in večanje socialne vključenosti starih ljudi,
- preprečevanje poslabšanja in izboljšanje socialnega položaja starih ljudi,
- ohranjanje socialne vključenosti starih ljudi,
- medgeneracijsko povezovanje,
- preprečevanje in lajšanje socialnih in psihosocialnih stisk in težav starih ljudi,
- krepitev zdravja vključenih oseb,
- širjenje in razvijanje prostovoljnega dela,
- priprava srednje generacije na lastno starost.

Dejavnosti Zveze:

- animiranje starostnikov v društvih, članih zveze, za vključitev v skupine starih ljudi za samopomoč;
- organiziranje prostovoljcev v društvih, članih zveze, za izvajanje programa Skupine starih ljudi za samopomoč;
- ustanavljanje, vodenje in ustvarjanje razmer za kontinuirano delo v programu Skupine starih ljudi za samopomoč v lokalnih mrežah na območju Republike Slovenije;
- vzpostavljanje, organiziranje in vodenje regionalnih mrež na območju Republike Slovenije;
- koordiniranje, vodenje in povezovanje v nacionalno mrežo skupin starih ljudi za samopomoč na območju Slovenije;
- razvojne dejavnosti;
- povezovanje in sodelovanje Zveze z drugimi izvajalci socialnovarstvenih programov ter z izvajalci z drugih področij za izvajanje programov za stare ljudi na lokalnih, regionalnih in nacionalni ravni ter v mednarodni skupnosti.

V Zvezi društev delamo v skladu z etičnimi načeli Zveze društev za socialno gerontologijo Slovenije, Kodeksom etičnih načel v socialnem varstvu in Etičnim kodeksom organiziranega prostovoljstva.

Več o naših programih lahko najdete na spletni strani www.skupine.si

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY OF REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA - PRESENTATION

SUMMARY

The mission of the Association focuses on setting up conditions and possibilities for quality life of the elderly in the field of interpersonal relationships and intergenerational connectedness, and preparing the middle generation for their own old age. The aims of the Association are to implement the self-help programmes for the elderly, to develop voluntary work, to prepare the middle generation for their own old age, to create conditions for active life in the old age in the field of human relations and striving to eliminate the prejudice towards old age and to develop intergenerational solidarity. The Social Gerontology and Gerontogogics Association of Slovenia is a humanitarian, non-government organisation which operates in the public interest in the field of social security. Due to the committed and generous work of the 783 volunteer workers the Association has managed in the last 20 years to establish an intergenerational movement comprising 467 elderly people self-help groups with 5,000 people who meet every week. The Association comprises 18 intergenerational local societies which are regular members of the Association. Apart from these, the national network of the Elderly People Self-help Group comprises also other groups that work under the umbrella of other societies (for instance the Pensioner's Organisation, the association of the disabled persons, etc.,) and of social welfare institutions, special social welfare institutions and centres for social work. The basic programme of the Elderly People Self-help Groups is being implemented throughout Slovenia. It successfully helps those elderly who are in need - it helps them to keep up their mental condition and physical fitness and to maintain and increase the level of social inclusion of the elderly - and the volunteer workers are given a chance to prepare for their own old age. This is an innovative programme in the field of social security, with which we actively contribute to the implementation of the national strategic goals for the development of the society for all ages. Other support programmes that are implemented by the Association focus on: - inviting and training volunteers to be able to work as the elderly people self-help groups supervisors, - developing the local networks of the elderly people self-help groups and merging them into regional networks and the national network, - intervention, supervision, - intergenerational camps, - the journal *Prepletanja* (Interweaving) – only in Slovene.

Goals of the Association:

- to satisfy the non-material needs of the elderly,
- to maintain and increase the level of social inclusion of the elderly,
- to prevent deterioration of the social position of the elderly, striving to improve it
- to lower the exclusion of the elderly, - to promote intergenerational solidarity and linkage,
- to prevent and lower the social and psychological difficulties of the elderly,
- to improve the health of the persons attending the programmes,
- to spread and develop voluntary work,
- to prepare the middle generation for their own old age.

Activities of the Association:

- to arouse interest of the elderly to participate in societies, associations of the regional and national networks of the elderly people self-help groups,
- to organize the volunteer workers in societies, associations which implement the elderly people's self-help groups,
- to train and educate people for becoming elderly people self-help groups supervisors and for being able to organise the local networks,
- to set up, organise and manage the regional networks in the Republic of Slovenia,
- to coordinate, manage and provide for linkage of groups into the national network,
- to implement development tasks,
- to link and cooperate the work of the Association with other implementers of the social welfare programmes and also those from other fields to carry out programmes for the elderly at local, regional and national levels and in the international community.

The Association works in line with the ethical principles of the Social Gerontology and Gerontogogics Association of Slovenia, the Code of Ethics in Social Security and the Ethical Principles of Organised Volunteer Work.

More: www.skupine.si/en/

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