



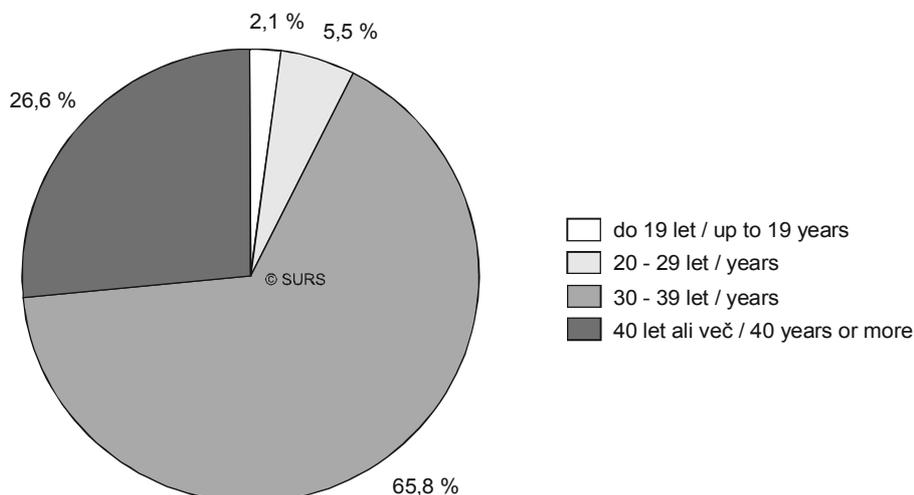
PREHOD IZ DELA V UPOKOJITEV, SLOVENIJA, 2. ČETRTLETJE 2006

TRANSITION FROM WORK INTO RETIREMENT, SLOVENIA, 2ND QUARTER 2006

- ▶ Skoraj 15 % delovno aktivnih prebivalcev, starih 50–69 let, že izpolnjuje pogoje za upokojitev. Med njimi je nekoliko več moških kot žensk.
- ▶ Za Slovenijo je še vedno značilen hiter prehod iz dela v upokojitev. Leta 2006 je skoraj 90 % prebivalcev, starih 50–69 let, izjavilo, da po doseženem 50. letu starosti niso delali manj kot v mlajših letih.
- ▶ Povprečna starost novih prejemnikov starostnih pokojnin se dviga. Leta 1992 je bil upokojenec ob prejetju prve pokojnine star povprečno 54 let in 3 mesece, leta 2005 pa že 59 let in 10 mesecev.
- ▶ Almost 15% of persons in employment in the age group 50–69 are entitled to be retired. There are slightly more men than women among them.
- ▶ In Slovenia, there is significant direct transition from work into retirement. In 2006 almost 90% of persons in employment in the age group 50–69 stated that they didn't work less after reaching 50 years of age.
- ▶ The mean age of new recipients of old-age pensions has been rising; from 54 years and 3 months in 1992 to 59 years and 10 months in 2005.

Slika 1: Prebivalci, stari 50 - 69 let, ki že izpolnjujejo pogoje za upokojitev, glede na število let delovne dobe, Slovenija, 2. četrletje 2006

Chart 1: Persons aged 50 - 69 years who are entitled to be retired according to the number of years spent working for pay or profit, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2006



Prehod iz dela v upokojitev

Demografska slika Evropa se je v zadnjih letih močno spremenila, saj se prebivalstvo stare celine nezadržno stara. Projekcije prebivalstva so pokazale, da naj bi število ljudi, starejših od 65 let, do leta 2030 v Evropi naraslo na 110 milijonov; leta 2000 jih je bilo 71 milijonov. Aktivnih prebivalcev bo takrat predvidoma 280 milijonov, danes jih je 303 milijonov, zaradi česar se bo razmerje med aktivnim in upokojenim prebivalstvom zmanjšalo s 4,27 na 2,55. Konec prvega desetletja v tem stoletju bo po predvidevanjih zaznamoval skrb vzbujajoč dogodek: število ljudi, mlajših od 20 let, bo manjše od števila ljudi, starejših od 60 let.

Podobno stanje je tudi v Sloveniji. Dosedanja in pričakovana demografska gibanja z zmanjševanjem števila rojstev, daljšanjem pričakovanega trajanja življenja in s posledičnim staranjem prebivalstva ter s prehajanjem v dolgoživo družbo prinašajo nove in pomembne izzive pri urejanju pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja. Le-to je treba stalno prilagajati starajočemu se prebivalstvu; v zvezi s tem sta pomembni dve nalogi: podaljševanje aktivnega obdobja vsakega posameznika in spodbujanje zaposlovanja mladih. Le tako bo zagotovljeno ustrezno razmerje med aktivnim in upokojenim prebivalstvom.

Delodajalci

Starejša delovna sila bi morala biti zaradi izkušenj, ki si jih je pridobila v desetletjih službovanja, za delodajalce dragocen vir znanja, toda v Sloveniji je ta potencial slabo izkoriščen. Prav med prebivalstvom med 50. in 64. letom starosti je namreč stopnja delovne aktivnosti najnižja in leta 2006 je dosegla nekaj več kot 30 odstotkov, kar je nekoliko več kot polovica tiste vrednosti, ki je navedena med cilji lisbonske strategije; ta namreč predvideva 50-odstotno delovno aktivnost v tej starostni skupini prebivalstva. Najlogičnejši način za doseg tega cilja je podaljšanje dobe zaposlitve. V zadnjih petnajstih letih je veliko podjetij končalo v stečajnem postopku, zaradi česar je zaposlitev izgubila pretežno prav starejša generacija. Mnogi med njimi so se vključili med brezposelne in tako se je starostna struktura brezposelnih močno poslabšala. Mnogi so se predčasno upokojili, vendar to ni prava rešitev, saj je treba na trgu dela ustvariti takšne razmere, da bodo delodajalci pripravljene zaposliti starejšo populacijo, in to na delovna mesta, na katerih je ta lahko učinkovita in ima možnost prispevati k produktivnosti podjetja.

Odločitve starejših ljudi o sodelovanju na trgu dela in o umiku s trga dela so večplastne in zapletene, saj nanje vpliva bistveno več dejavnikov kot pri mlajših ljudeh, ki večinoma vstopajo na trg dela. V štiridesetih in petdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja je bila večina upokojitev neprostovoljnih (zaradi težav z zdravjem, zaradi odpuščenja, zakonodaje ipd.). Od takrat se je manevrski prostor posameznika pri odločanju o upokojevanju v večini držav povečeval, čeprav je bila večina upokojitev v šestdesetih in sedemdesetih letih še vedno neprostovoljna. O prostovoljnem upokojevanju, pri čemer je mišljeno predvsem predčasno upokojevanje, lahko govorimo od konca sedemdesetih let.

Delojemalci

Ljudje končujejo poklicne poti v različnih obdobjih in jo različno doživljajo; za mnoge je upokojitev lahko zelo stresna, saj jim čez noč spremeni vsakodnevne navade. Nekateri, predvsem tisti, ki imajo manjšo motivacijo za delo ali pa delo nanje deluje stresno, ostanejo doma, takoj ko je mogoče. V drugo skupino sodijo tisti, ki vztrajajo pri delu tudi potem, ko dosežejo starostno mejo za upokojitev; tudi oni doživljajo stres, vendar ga jemljejo kot nekaj pozitivnega. Delovne naloge, poslovni stiki in novi izzivi vplivajo nanje spodbujajoče. Starejši ljudje, ki so v delovnem okolju opaženi in ocenjeni pozitivno, se redkeje odločajo za zgodnji odhod iz dela. Več kot polovica še delujočih delovno aktivnih prebivalcev, ki bi sicer že lahko zapustila delovna mesta, ne vztraja pri delu zaradi finančnih razlogov. Domnevamo lahko tudi, da ljudje neradi zaupajo pokojninskemu sistemu, saj je le slaba petina tistih, ki so rekli, da še vedno delajo zaradi finančnih razlogov, navedla kot razlog višjo pokojnino. Ostali delajo zaradi preživetja oz. ker drugače dohodki ne bi

Transition from work into retirement

In recent years the demographic situation in Europe has changed dramatically, since the population of the old continent is getting older. Population projections have shown that by 2030 in Europe the number of people over 65 should grow to 110 million (in 2000 the number was 71 million). At that time there should be 280 million active people, while now there are 303 million. This will make the ratio between active and retired people drop from 4.27 to 2.55. The end of this decade will be marked by a very worrying event; the number of people under 20 will drop below the number of people over 60.

The situation is similar in Slovenia. The current and expected demographic developments with the lower number of births and longer life expectancy and with the resulting population ageing and transition to a long-lived society bring about new and important challenges in adjusting the pension and disability insurance. This has to be constantly adjusted to the ageing population. In this respect we are faced with two important tasks: lengthening of every person's active period and stimulating employment of young people. Only in this way will the proper ratio between active and retired population be provided.

Employers

For employers, the older labour force should due to experience obtained in decades of service be a valuable source of knowledge, but in Slovenia this potential is insufficiently used. The employment rate is the lowest among people aged 50 to 64. In 2006 it was just over 30% while one of the Lisbon strategy objectives is a 50% of employment rate for workers in this age group. The soundest way to achieve this objective is to prolong the period of employment. In the past 15 years many companies went bankrupt, which resulted in loss of employment for many employees, especially older ones. Many of them became unemployed and thus the age structure of the unemployed got much worse. Many of them went into early retirement; however, this is not a proper solution since such conditions must be created in the labour market that employers will be willing to employ older people; and give them jobs at which they can be efficient and have the possibility to contribute to the productivity of the company.

The decision of older people to participate in the labour market or withdraw from it is a complex and complicated one since it is affected by more factors than the decision of younger people, who mostly enter the labour market. In the 1940s and 1950s most retirements were involuntary (due to health problems, dismissal, legislation, etc.). Since then in most countries people have had more room to manoeuvre in deciding to retire, even though most retirements in the 1960s and 1970s were still involuntary. Voluntary retirement, which is mostly early retirement, became more frequent at the end of the 1970s.

Employees

People end their professional careers in different periods and experience this differently; for many of them retirement can be very stressful since their habits change overnight. Many of them, especially those who are less motivated for work or who are stressed by work, stay at home as soon as they can. The second group is composed of those people who continue to work even after they have reached the retirement age. They also experience stress, but they take it as something positive. Tasks, business contacts and new challenges have a positive impact on them. Older people who are noticed and positively evaluated in their working environment more rarely decide to leave the labour market early. More than a half of persons in employment who could stop working do not continue to work due to financial reasons. We can suppose that people do not trust the pension system very much, since only a fifth of those who said that they continue to work due to financial reasons stated a higher pension as the reason. Others continue to work in order to survive

zadostovali potrebam njihovega gospodinjstva.

Delovno aktivni prebivalci, ki že izpolnjujejo pogoje za upokojitev

V drugem četrtletju 2006 je bilo v Sloveniji med prebivalci, starimi 50–69 let, 203 tisoč delovno aktivnih in med temi je bilo 29 tisoč oz. skoraj 15 % takih, ki so že izpolnjevali pogoje za prejemanje starostne pokojnine, 174 tisoč oz. dobrih 85 % pa teh pogojev še ni izpolnilo. Med še vedno delovno aktivnimi osebami, ki bi se že lahko upokojile, je bilo žensk manj kot pol, kar pomeni, da se ženske hitreje odločajo za umik s trga dela. To dokazujejo tudi druge raziskave, saj je znano, da so se v preteklosti ženske lažje in hitreje navadile na status upokojenke. V zadnjih letih se to sicer spreminja, saj ima vedno več žensk težave ob koncu delovne dobe. To je povezano z vrstami dela, ki ga ženske opravljajo, kajti vedno več je žensk, ki so zaposlene na visoko strokovnih delovnih mestih. V poklicni skupini, kamor uvrščamo menedžerje, visoke uradnike in zakonodajalce, se je v zadnjih desetih letih povečal delež tam zaposlenih žensk za približno pet odstotnih točk. Z delovnih mest, ki terjajo večjo motivacijo, nudijo več izzivov in na katerih je za učinkovito delo treba vložiti več znanja, se ljudje težje poslovijo.

Povprečna delovna doba delovno aktivnih oseb v prej omenjeni starostni skupini je leta 2006 znašala 32 let in pol, in sicer 33,5 leta za moške in dobrih 31 let za ženske. Te osebe so bile v povprečju stare skoraj 55 let, moški nekoliko več, ženske pa nekoliko manj. V povprečju se nameravajo upokojiti ob doseženi starosti 60 let, moški nekoliko kasneje, pri 61. letih, ženske pa nekoliko prej, in sicer ko bodo dosegle 59. leto. Da smo Slovenci še vedno tradicionalno navezani na zemljo, dokazujejo tudi naslednji podatki. Med delovno aktivnimi osebami, ki so že dosegle pogoje za prejemanje starostne pokojnine in so stare od 50 do 69 let, prevladujejo osebe, ki delajo v kmetijskih dejavnostih (to velja tako za ženske kot za moške). Povsem drugače pa je s tistimi, ki so v rednem delovnem razmerju (zaposlene osebe); osem od desetih jih namreč dela v storitvenih dejavnostih. Do podobnih ugotovitev pridemo tudi, če pogledamo razdelitev po poklicih. Največ delovno aktivnih oseb, ki že uživajo ali pa bi lahko uživale pokojnino, sodi v poklicno skupino kmetovalci; največ zaposlenih oseb pa še vedno »služi kruh« v poklicni skupini zakonodajalci, kar potrjuje prejšnjo ugotovitev, da se od aktivnega poklicnega življenja najtežje poslovijo tisti, ki zasedajo zahtevnejša in odgovornejša delovna mesta.

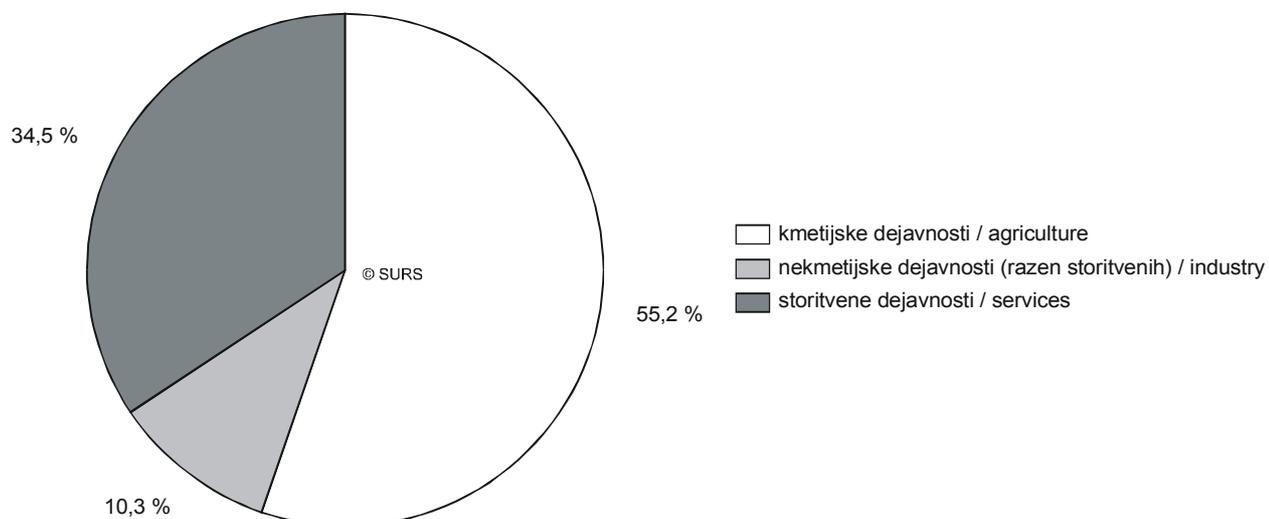
because otherwise income would not suffice for the needs of their households.

Persons in employment entitled to be retired

In the second quarter of 2006, 203,000 people aged 50 to 69 living in Slovenia were persons in employment, among them almost 29,000 or almost 15% were entitled to retire, while 174,000 or 85% were not entitled to retire. Women represent less than a half of persons in employment who were already entitled to retire, which means that women decide to leave the labour market earlier. This is also proven by other surveys, since it is known that in the past women got used to the retirement status more easily and more rapidly. In recent years the situation has changed since ever more women experience problems at the end of their period of employment, which is related to types of work performed by women as ever more of them work in highly qualified jobs. In the past ten years the share of women employed in the major group of occupations 1 Managers, senior officials and legislators has grown by about 5 percentage points. And people do not retire from jobs that require more motivation, offer greater challenges and for which more knowledge is necessary as easily as from other jobs.

In 2006 the average number of years of service in the mentioned age group was 32.5; 33.5 years for men and just over 31 years for women. These people were on average almost 55 years old at retirement; men slightly more and women slightly less. On average, they intend to retire when they reach 60 years of age; men slightly later, at age 61, and women slightly sooner, at age 59. That Slovenes are still traditionally attached to land is proven by these data: most of the persons in employment aged 50 to 69 who are entitled to receive old-age pension work in agriculture (which is true both for women and for men). The situation is completely different with persons in paid employment; 80% of them work in services. Most of the persons in employment who are retired or could retire are agricultural workers, while most of the persons in employment who still work belong to the major group of occupations 1 Managers, senior officials and legislators. This confirms the previous conclusion that people in more demanding and responsible jobs do not like to retire early.

Slika 2: Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo, staro 50–69 let, ki že izpolnjuje pogoje za upokojitev, po sektorjih dejavnosti, Slovenija, 2. četrtletje 2006
Chart 2: Persons in employment aged 50 to 69 let who are entitled to retire by sectors of activities, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2006



Postopno upokojevanje

Tegobam, ki jih povzroča prehod iz aktivnega življenja v življenje upokojenca, se je mogoče delno izogniti s postopnim upokojevanjem. To lahko traja nekaj let, lahko pa samo nekaj mesecev. Gre za dogovor med delodajalcem in delojemalcem, da v času pred upokojitvijo posameznik postopoma zmanjšuje obseg dela in nalog, da svoje delo opravlja v okviru delovnega časa, ki je krajši od polnega, da dela od doma in podobno. Tako se zmanjša psihično breme osebe, ki se upokojuje, hkrati pa lahko ta oseba postopoma prenese svoje znanje in izkušnje na ostale zaposlene. Rezultati ankete kažejo, da so se leta 2006 štiri od desetih delovno aktivnih prebivalcev, ki so že izpolnjevali pogoje za upokojitev, odločili za možnost krajšega delovnega časa od polnega, v našem primeru to pomeni manj kot 36 ur dela na teden. To možnost so večji meri izbrabile ženske kot moški.

Nekateri pa so trdno odločeni, da se bodo upokojili brez odlašanja. Leta 2006 je bilo v Sloveniji skoraj 400 tisoč oseb, starih 50–69 let, ki so bile delovno aktivne, ali pa so se upokojile po doseženem 50. letu starosti. Vprašali smo jih, kaj bi jih prepričalo, da bi pozneje prenehale delati za plačilo ali dobiček. 10 % bi jih prepričal primernejši delovni čas ali varnejše oz. bolj zdravo delovno okolje, le pet odstotkov pa bi jih vztrajalo pri delu dlje časa, če bi imeli več možnosti za dodatno usposabljanje.

Viri in literatura:

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- Delova borza Dela, Delo, 7. 12. 2004
- Miran Verbič: Teoretični vidiki odločitev o upokojevanju (<http://www2.arnes.si/~ssdmverb/paper-2002-01.pdf>)
- Kako uspešno preživeti upokojitev, Finance, 30. 3. 2007

Gradual retirement

Problems caused by the transition from work into retirement can partly be avoided with gradual retirement, which can take several years or only a few months. Gradual retirement is an agreement between an employer and an employee that before full retirement the employee shall gradually reduce the workload, work part-time, work at home, etc. In this way the psychic burden of people who are about to retire is decreased while at the same time they can gradually transfer their knowledge and experience to other employees. Survey results show that in 2006 40% of persons in employment who were entitled to retire decided to work part-time, which in our case is fewer than 36 hours per week. This possibility was used by more women than men.

On the other hand, some people are determined to retire without delay. In 2006 there were almost 400,000 persons in employment in Slovenia aged 50 to 69 who were still working or who retired after reaching 50 years of age. We asked them what would convince them to stop working for pay or profit later: 10% of respondents answered more appropriate working hours or safer/healthier working environment and only 5% of respondents would work longer if they had the possibility of further training.

Sources and literature:

- <http://eescopinions.eesc.europa.eu/eescopiniondocument.aspx?language=sl&docnr=1649&year=2004>
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- Kako uspešno preživeti upokojitev, Finance, 30. 3. 2007

1. Delovno aktivni prebivalci, stari 50 - 69 let, glede to, ali že izpolnjujejo pogoje za upokojitev ali jih še ne, Slovenija, 2. četrletje 2006
Persons in employment (50 - 69 years) whether they are entitled or not to be retired, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2006

	Skupaj Total	Moški Men	Ženske Women	Skupaj Total	Moški Men	Ženske Women	% žensk % women	
	1000			%				
Skupaj	203	118	85	100,0	100,0	100,0	41,8	Total
Že izpolnjujejo pogoje	29	15	14	14,5	12,9	16,7	48,2	Entitled
Še ne izpolnjujejo pogojev	174	103	71	85,5	87,1	83,3	40,8	Not yet entitled

2. Delovno aktivni prebivalci, stari 50 - 69 let, ki že izpolnjujejo pogoje za upokojitev, glede na starost, pri kateri se nameravajo upokojiti, Slovenija, 2. četrletje 2006

Persons in employment (50 - 69 years) who are entitled to be retired according to the age at which they intend to stop working for pay or profit, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2006

	Skupaj Total	Moški Men	Ženske Women	Skupaj Total	Moški Men	Ženske Women	% žensk % women	
	1000			%				
Skupaj	29	15	14	100,0	100,0	100,0	48,2	Total
Pred 60. letom	(4)	((1))	((3))	(14,1)	((7,0))	((21,7))	((74,1))	Before 60
60 - 64	(4)	((2))	((2))	(15,0)	((14,5))	((15,4))	((49,8))	60 - 64
65 let ali več	19	11	(8)	63,8	70,2	(57,1)	(43,1)	65 or more
Ni znano	((2))	((1))	.	((7,1))	((8,3))	.	.	Not known

Oznake / Signs:

. zelo natančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30) / not zero but extremely inaccurate estimation (CV>=30)

(()) natančna ocena (20<=CV<30) / inaccurate estimation (20<=CV<30)

() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20) / less accurate estimation (10<=CV<20)



3. Prebivalci, stari 50 - 69 let, glede na to, ali so pred upokojitvijo delali manj, tj. s krajšim delovnim časom, ali ne, Slovenija, 2. četrtletje 2006
Persons aged 50 - 69 years who reduced their working hours in a move to retirement, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2006

	Skupaj	Moški	Ženske	Skupaj	Moški	Ženske	% žensk % women	
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women		
	1000			%				
Skupaj	398	208	190	100,0	100,0	100,0	47,7	Total
Delali manj	51	25	26	12,8	11,9	13,8	51,4	Worked less
- zaradi prehoda v upokojitvev	12	(7)	(5)	3,1	(3,4)	(2,8)	(43,4)	- due to move to retirement
- zaradi drugih razlogov	39	18	21	9,7	8,5	11,0	54,0	- due to other reasons
Niso delali manj	347	184	163	87,2	88,1	86,2	47,1	Didn't work less

Oznake / Signs:

. zelo nenatančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30) / not zero but extremely inaccurate estimation (CV>=30)

(()) nenatančna ocena (20<=CV<30) / inaccurate estimation (20<=CV<30)

() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20) / less accurate estimation (10<=CV<20)

4. Prebivalci, stari 50 - 69 let, glede na to, ali nameravajo pred upokojitvijo delati z zmanjšanim obsegom delovnih ur ali ne, Slovenija, 2. četrtletje 2006
Persons aged 50 - 69 years according to their plans for reducing working hours in a move to retirement, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2006

	Skupaj	Moški	Ženske	Skupaj	Moški	Ženske	% žensk % women	
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women		
	1000			%				
Skupaj	169	100	69	100,0	100,0	100,0	40,6	Total
Načrtujejo manjše št. ur	18	(10)	(9)	10,9	(9,7)	(12,7)	(47,3)	Plan for reducing working hours
- zaradi prehoda v upokojitvev	(8)	(5)	((3))	(4,8)	(4,7)	((4,9))	((41,9))	- due to move to retirement
- zaradi drugih razlogov	(10)	(5)	(5)	(6,1)	(5,0)	(7,8)	(51,6)	- due to other reasons
Ne načrtujejo manjšega št. ur	145	87	59	86,3	86,7	85,7	40,4	No plans for reducing working hours
Ni znano	(5)	(4)	((1))	(2,8)	(3,6)	((1,6))	((23,6))	Not known

Oznake / Signs:

. zelo nenatančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30) / not zero but extremely inaccurate estimation (CV>=30)

(()) nenatančna ocena (20<=CV<30) / inaccurate estimation (20<=CV<30)

() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20) / less accurate estimation (10<=CV<20)

5. Dejavniki, ki bi prepričali neaktivne prebivalce, ki izpolnjujejo pogoje za upokojitvev in ne delajo več, da bi pozneje prenehali delati za plačilo ali dobiček, Slovenija, 2. četrtletje 2006
Factors that would have contributed to inactive persons who are entitled to be retired and who don't work any more to stay longer at work, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2006

	Skupaj	Moški	Ženske	Skupaj	Moški	Ženske	% žensk % women	
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women		
	1000			%				
Ustreznejši delovni čas / More flexible working time								
Skupaj	151	69	82	100,0	100,0	100,0	54,4	Total
Da.	14	(5)	(8)	9,1	(7,7)	(10,3)	(61,6)	Yes
Ne.	137	63	74	90,9	92,3	89,7	53,7	No
Več možnosti za dodatno usposabljanje / More opportunities to update skills								
Skupaj	151	69	82	100,0	100,0	100,0	54,4	Total
Da.	(7)	((3))	(4)	(4,9)	((4,4))	(5,2)	(58,5)	Yes
Ne.	144	66	78	95,1	95,6	94,8	54,2	No
Varnejše, boljše delovno okolje / Better health and/or safety at workplace								
Skupaj	151	69	82	100,0	100,0	100,0	54,4	Total
Da.	14	(6)	(8)	9,5	(8,6)	(10,2)	(58,8)	Yes
Ne.	137	63	74	90,5	91,4	89,8	54,0	No

Oznake / Signs:

. zelo nenatančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30) / not zero but extremely inaccurate estimation (CV>=30)

(()) nenatančna ocena (20<=CV<30) / inaccurate estimation (20<=CV<30)

() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20) / less accurate estimation (10<=CV<20)

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen Ankete o delovni sili

Anketa o delovni sili je najboljše uradno anketiranje gospodinjstev v Sloveniji. Iz te ankete pridobimo podatke o stanju in spremembah na slovenskem trgu dela - o velikosti, strukturi in značilnostih aktivnega in neaktivnega prebivalstva Slovenije.

Anketo o delovni sili izvajamo skladno z navodili Mednarodne organizacije za delo (ILO) in skladno z zahtevami Statističnega urada Evropske unije (Eurostata), ki se nanašajo na usklajeno anketo o delovni sili Evropske unije. To nam omogoča primerljivost z drugimi državami, ki izvajajo take ankete, in hkrati tudi časovno primerljivost podatkov s predhodnimi leti.

Ad hoc model: Prehod iz dela v upokožitev

V drugem četrtletju 2006 smo rednemu delu vprašalnika dodali nekaj vprašanj o prehodu iz dela v upokožitev. T. i. ad hoc model se je istočasno izvajal v vseh državah članicah EU in državah kandidatkah, tako da smo dobili med seboj primerljive rezultate.

Dodatna vprašanja so se nanašala na časovno točko prehoda iz statusa delovne aktivnosti v upokožitev. Ciljna populacija so bile osebe v starostni skupini 50 do 69 let. Zanimalo nas je, ali omenjene osebe že izpolnjujejo pogoje za prejemanje starostne pokojnine, do katerega leta nameravajo delati za plačilo ali dobiček, ali so po doseženem 50. letu delali manj kot prej, kaj bi jih preprečalo, da bi kasneje zapustili trg dela. Osebe, ki so že upokožene, pa smo spraševali, kdaj so prvič prejeli starostno pokojnino, zakaj so se upokožili, ali prejemale še kakšne druge prejemke razen pokojnine ipd.

Definicije in pojasnila

Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo so osebe, ki so v zadnjem tednu (od ponedeljka do nedelje) pred anketiranjem opravile kakršno koli delo za plačilo (denarno ali nedenarno), dobiček ali za družinsko blaginjo. Med delovno aktivno prebivalstvo sodijo tudi vse tiste zaposlene ali samozaposlene osebe, ki jih v zadnjem tednu pred anketiranjem ni bilo na delo, so pa sicer zaposlene oz. samozaposlene, osebe na porodniškem dopustu ter pomagajoči družinski člani.

Neaktivno prebivalstvo so osebe, stare 15 let in več, ki niso razvrščene med delovno aktivno prebivalstvo ali brezposelne osebe.

Več informacij o metodoloških pojasnilih in velikosti vzorca lahko najdete v rednem izvodu Statističnih informacij (št. 173, izdane 10. 10. 2006) ali na <http://www.stat.si>.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

The purpose of the Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey is the most comprehensive official household survey in Slovenia. It is aimed to collect data on the situation and changes on the Slovenian labour market. It provides data on size, structure and characteristics of Slovene labour force and inactive population.

The Slovene LFS was carried out in compliance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines for labour force statistics and with Eurostat requirements which refer to the harmonised EU survey. This enables the comparability of our country with other countries which carry out the LFS and at the same time also the comparability of data with previous LFSs.

Ad hoc module: Transition from work into retirement

In the second quarter of 2006, some questions on transition from work into retirement were added to the regular Labour Force Survey questionnaire. The so-called ad hoc module was conducted at the same time in all EU member states and candidate countries; the result is internationally comparable data.

Questions added referred to time when the status was changed from active into inactive. The target group were persons in the age group 50–69. We were interested in whether the above mentioned persons are entitled to receive the old-age pension, when they intend to stop working, whether they worked less after being 50 years old, which factors would make them stay longer in the labour market. Retired persons were asked when they received the old-age pension for the first time, which was the main reason for retirement, whether they receive any other allowances except the old-age pension, etc.

Basic concepts and definitions

Persons in employment are those who during the last week (from Monday to Sunday) prior to the interview did any work for payment (in cash or kind) or family gain. Persons who were not working but had a job from which they were temporarily absent are also included. The same applies to persons on maternity leave and unpaid family workers.

Inactive persons are those, aged 15 years and over, who are not classified as persons in employment or as unemployed persons.

More information on methodological explanations and the sample size can be found in the regular issue of Rapid Reports (No. 173, date of release: 10 October 2006) or at <http://www.stat.si>.

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