

SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN REPUBLIC SLOVENIA

Davor Dominkuš

MLFSA

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SLOVENIA – IN GENERAL





Capital: Ljubljana (350.000) **Geographical size:** 20.273 km² **Population:** 2,06 mio *(2017)*

Currency: Euro

	2017	2018
GDP (in mio EUR)	43.0000	45.7000
GDP per capita (in EUR)	17,506	17550
GDP real growth rates	4.9	4.4
Inflation (year average)	1.4	2.1
Unemployment	9.5	8.2
Unemployment (rate by ILO)	6.6	5.5
Average wage	1.593	1.650
IMAD, Autumn forecast of economic trends 2018		



SHORT HISTORY

Present territory of the republic of Slovenia was part of:

- Until 1918 Austro-Hungarian empire
- From 1918 to 1941 Kingdom of Yugoslavia
- 1941 to 1945 (second world war) divided between Italy, Germany and Hungary
- From 1945 to 1991 part (one of six socialist republics) od SFRY
- From 1991 independent republic



POPULATION PYRAMID SLOVENIA 1971 – 2061



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WELFARE SYSTEMS AND GOVERNANCE IN EU

Welfare models	Geographical Zones	Territorial organization	Governance	Relationships State/Third Sector
Nordic/ Universalistic	North of Europe	Local autonomy centrally framed	Managerial and participative mixed	Dominant role of the State
Continental/ conservative	Continental Europe	Regionally /Centrally framed	Corporatist	Active subsidiarity
Anglo Saxon/ Liberal	Anglo-Saxon Countries	Centrally framed	Pluralist and corporative mixed	Market model and residual role of the state
Mediterranean/ Formalistic	South of Europe	Regionally framed	Populist and clientelistic mixed	Passive subsidiarity
CEE/ Transitional	Central and Eastern Europe	Transitional mixed	Highly diversified – difficult to define	Highly diversified – difficult to define



FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM in SI

Slovenian constitution (article 2):

Slovenia is a state governed by the rule of law and a social state.

Special acts in the different fields of:

- Pension and invalidity insurance (old age, invalidity)
- Health insurance and health care (sickness)
- Parental and child protection
- Unemployment
- Social housing
- Social care



FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM in SI

Slovenian social model is based on the heritage of Germany/Bismarck model which was prepared at the end of 19 century.

Social protection of employed and their family members is provided by compulsory social insurance systems

Contributions are paid partly by employers and by employees

- Pension and invalidity insurance
- Health care insurance
- Occupational disease and injury insurance
- Unemployment insurance
- Paternal insurance



FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM in SI

Non insurance based benefits and services:

1. Cash benefits:

- universal
- means tested

2. Universal services provided to:

all citizens in need of social help

3. Targeted services provided for particular vulnerable groups:

children, people with disability, old people, etc.



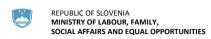
SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM KEY ACTORS AND THEIR ROLES

- the state,
- local community/municipalities,
- institutions of social insurance as regulators and funders,
- public and private non-profit organizations as providers,
- individuals, families, relatives, self-help organizations, voluntary organizations as the user's networks



KEY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE

- coordination of the economic and social policies, so that the general standard is allowing everyone equal opportunities for work and personal development;
- monitoring the living and working conditions of the population,
- care for the prevention from social deprivation and analysing the phenomena which adversely affect the social situation,
- adopting the national strategical documents, which determines the priorities for public services
- monitoring and development of the welfare system,
- establishing and developing public social welfare institutions and services,
- supporting and developing of self-help, charity, volunteering, and other social activities of concern for human health and the quality of life.



RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

- Provision of the specific conditions for the implementation of cash benefits and various social services, to assist various disadvantaged groups, disabled and elderly.
- Provision of the full or partial financing of certain services, which are responsibility of state or local community



SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM PROVIDERS

- Public providers established and organized by state
- Public providers established and organized by municipalities
- Private providers with concession from the state or from municipalities

Financing:

- State budget
- Municipalities' budget
- Budgets of insurance institutions
- User payments and co payments

Quality standards:

National wild standards defined by the state

Employees:

 All details related to employees working in public social protection are defined by special legislation



SYSTEM OF SOCIAL CARE SERVICES AND BENEFITS – AS A PART OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

According to the Social Care Act, social care in RS is provided as:

- public social welfare services
- cash benefits
- tasks by other Acts and regulations prescribed to the SWCs in in order to prevent and reduce social exclusion and poverty

"Social care services within the public network", the conditions for the delivery and financing are precisely determined by means of specific standards which apply on the territory of the entire state;

Inclusion in the service is possible for all potential users who meet the prescribed eligibility criteria and is only limited by the number of service providers.



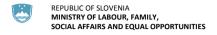
MAIN TYPES OF SOCIAL CARE SERVICES ACCORDING TO SOCIAL PROTECTION ACT

- social prevention
- first social aid,
- personal help,
- help to the family,
 - help to family (with disabled member)
 - home help for disabled and older persons
- institutional care,
 - For children and adults with disability
 - For older parsons (65+)
- guidance, protection and employment under special conditions for severely handicapped adults who are nor employable
- help to workers in enterprises, institutions and at other employers
- special social care programs for particular vulnerable groups



PROVIDERS OF SOCIAL CARE SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

- Social work centres (only public)
- Homes for older parsons (public and private with concession)
- Special homes for adults with disability (only public)
- Centres for work and employment of persons with severe disability (public and private with concession)
- Public and private providers of (targeted) social care programs



Thank you!

Davor Dominkuš