



## 20. Statistični dnevi 20<sup>th</sup> Statistical Days

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**MERJENJE BLAGINJE  
IN NAPREDKA DRUŽBE**

**Izzivi pri uporabi  
in razumevanju družbe**

**MEASURING THE WELL-BEING  
AND THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY**

**Challenges in Using  
and Understanding the Data**

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**SLOVENIJE**



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## UVOD

V času globalne krize in prizadevanj za izhod iz nje so v ospredje še bolj stopila vprašanja o načinu merjenja blaginje ljudi in napredka družb. Spreminjati se je začela paradigma razvoja družbe.

Na potrebo po spremembi paradigme je že pred nekaj leti opozoril OECD z vzpostavitev globalnega projekta z naslovom Merjenje napredka družb (Measuring the Progress of Societies). OECD se je pri tem zavezal za določitev prednostnih nalog na tem področju, za razvoj merjenja, metod in orodij in za podatkovne podpore politikam pri odločanju.

V letu 2009 je Evropska komisija organizirala razpravo s temo BDP in več – Merjenje napredka v svetu, ki se spreminja (GDP and beyond – Measuring progress in a changing world). Osnovni namen je bil spodbuditi razpravo o potrebi po dopolnitvi obstoječih podatkov o ekonomski aktivnosti, ki se običajno izraža z bruto domačim proizvodom (v nadaljevanju BDP), z drugimi merili.

Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussijeva komisija je v oktobru 2009 v svojem končnem poročilu podala številna priporočila; ta se ne nanašajo le na statistične urade, ampak tudi na odločevalce in politične voditelje, na pripravljavce politik, na medije in na znanstvenoraziskovalno dejavnost. Definicija blaginje je po priporočilu omenjene komisije precej široka, in sicer lahko zajema materialni standard, zdravje, izobraževanje, aktivnosti prebivalstva, politično participacijo, upravljanje, socialne mreže in razmerja v družbi, okolje (zdajšnje in prihodnje razmere), ekonomsko in fizično varnost.

Omenjene pobude na mednarodni ravni so časovno sovpadle z začetkom razprav o prihodnjem razvoju Slovenije.

Nova paradigma razvoja družbe zahteva od uradne statistike ohranjanje ustreznosti in verodostojnosti statistik ter zaupanja uporabnikov in razvoj novih podatkov za podporo pri odločanju. Pričakovanja uporabnikov so velika, finančni in človeški viri pa se zmanjšujejo. Prav zato Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussijeva komisija priporoča vladam, naj statističnim uradom zagotovijo ustrezne vire. Ta priporočila lahko z vidika statističnih uradov združimo v tri področja: vprašanja, povezana z BDP, kakovost življenja ter trajnostni razvoj in okolje.

Spreminjanje paradigme razvoja družbe je vplivalo tudi na zasnovo letošnjih, tokrat jubilejnih, dvajsetih, Statističnih dnevov. Pričujoči zbornik povzetkov prikazuje izbor najzanimivejših tem, o katerih bomo razpravljali. Zagotovo se bodo na posvetovanju odprla tudi nova vprašanja, ki jih bomo obravnavali in jih povzeli v zaključkih ali priporočili za širšo obravnavo.

Tine Stanovnik  
predsednik programskega odbora

### INTRODUCTION

Discussions on the measurement of the wellbeing of people and the progress of societies are becoming particularly important in the time of global crisis and efforts to find a way out of it. The paradigm of social development started to change.

The OECD put the need to change this paradigm at the centre of global attention already several years ago by setting up a global project entitled Measuring the Progress of Societies and committing to set priorities in this area, to develop measurement, methods and tools, and to improve data support for policy-making.

In 2009 the European Commission organised a discussion on the issue of GDP and beyond – Measuring progress in a changing world. The main purpose was to discuss the need for supplementing the existing data on economic activity, which are usually expressed in gross domestic product (GDP), with other measures.

In its final report in October 2009 the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission gave many recommendations, which, however, do not refer only to statistical offices but also to decision-makers and political leaders, policy-makers, the media and the scientific and research community. According to the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission, the definition of wellbeing is relatively broad and can cover material living standards, health, education, personal activities, political voice and governance, social connections and relationships, environment (present and future conditions), and insecurity of an economic as well as physical nature.

The mentioned initiatives at the international level have coincided with the start of discussions on the future development of Slovenia.

The new paradigm of social development requires from official statistics to preserve relevance and credibility of statistics, and users' trust and to develop new data to support decision-making. The expectations of the users are very high, but financial and human resources are limited. This is why the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report recommends to governments to provide relevant resources for statistical offices. As regards statistical offices, these recommendations may be combined into three areas: issues related to GDP, the quality of life, and sustainable development and the environment.

Changing the paradigm of social development had an impact on this year's 20<sup>th</sup> Statistical Days. This book of abstracts brings a selection of the most important topics discussed at the conference. The conference will surely open new issues, which will be summed up in the conference conclusions and recommendations for a wider discussion.

Tine Stanovnik  
Chair of the programme committee of the conference

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**Ponedeljek 8.11.2010 / Monday 8.11.2010**

**Otvoritev posvetovanja / Conference opening**

**Moderator: Tine STANOVNIK** (Predsednik programskega odbora Statističnih dnevov / *President of the Programme Committee of Statistical Days, Slovenia*)

Pozdravni nagovor / Welcome address

**Andrej BLEJEC** (predsednik Statističnega društva Slovenije / *President of the Statistical Society of Slovenia, Slovenia*)

**Irena KRIŽMAN** (generalna direktorica, Statistični urad Republike Slovenije / *Director-General, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenia*)

Uvodni nagovor / Opening speech

**Danilo TÜRK** (Predsednik Republike Slovenije / *President of the Republic of Slovenia*)  
častni pokrovitelj / *honourable patron*

## Aktualna panelna razprava / Panel discussion

### Merjenje blaginje / *Measurement of well-being*

**Moderator: Tine STANOVNIK** (predsednik programskega odbora statističnih dnevo / *President of the Programme Committee of Statistical Days, Slovenia*)

#### Razpravljavci: / *Discussants:*

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**Boris MAJCEN** (Inštitut za ekonomska raziskovanja, Slovenija / *Institute for Economic Research, Slovenia*)

**Aurel SCHUBERT** (Evropska centralna banka / *European Central Bank*)

**Pieter EVERAERS** (Eurostat / *Eurostat*)

**Srna MANDIČ** (Fakulteta za družbene vede, Univerza v Ljubljani / *Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*)

**Valentina PREVOLNIK RUPEL** (Ministrstvo za zdravje, Slovenija / *Ministry of health, Slovenia*)



## PANELNA RAZPRAVA

### MERJENJE BLAGINJE

“Končni cilj vseh revolucionarnih družbenih sprememb je vzpostaviti svetost človekovega življenja, dostojanstvo človeka, pravico vsakega človeka do svobode in blaginje.“ (Emma Goldman)

Poskusili bomo definirati blaginjo in vzpostaviti njene glavne razsežnosti, kajti blaginja obsega veliko komponent. Velik del blaginje je življenjski standard, količina denarja in posameznikov dostop do blaga in storitev; te podatke je razmeroma lahko meriti. Druge, kot so svoboda, sreča, umetnost, zdravje okolja in inovacije pa merimo precej težje. To je neizogibno ustvarilo neskladje, saj so programi in politike načrtovani tako, da se skladajo z lahko dostopnimi ekonomskimi podatki, medtem ko prezrejo druge ukrepe, ki jih je težko načrtovati. Poskusili bomo zajeti zdravstveni vidik blaginje in potrebe po novih podatkih in raziskovanjih.

Ena od metod za merjenje kakovosti življenja je življenjski standard. Panelna razprava bo skušala oceniti pomen objektivnih meril (kazalnikov) in določiti vlogo subjektivnih kazalnikov, ki temeljijo na percepciji prebivalstva. Ljudje, ki živijo na podeželju in v majhnih mestih, se na primer neradi selijo v večja mesta, tudi če to pomeni precejšnje izboljšanje njihovega življenjskega standarda. Tako lahko vidimo, da je kakovost življenja na podeželju dovolj privlačna, da »premaga« višji življenjski standard. Podobno morajo biti ljudje bolje plačani, da sprejmejo zaposlitev, ki bi zmanjšala kakovost njihovega življenja; nočna zaposlitev in zaposlitev, pri kateri morajo daleč potovati, sta bolj plačani, razlika v plači pa lahko pokaže vrednost kakovosti življenja.

Vprašali se bomo, ali bi morali za merjenje blaginje uporabiti sestavljeni kazalnik. Poskus večjega upoštevanja kakovosti življenja pri vladnih odločitvah je ideja standarda sedme generacije; ta pravi, da bi učinek kakršne koli odločitve, sprejete danes, morali ocenjevati šele šest generacij pozneje. To strategijo bi bilo težko uvesti, saj napovedovanje prihodnosti nikoli ni lahko. Odločevalci pred sedmimi generacijami, torej sredi 19. stoletja, bi težko razumeli današnjo realnost.

Obravnavali bomo možne izboljšave ali kako bi lahko podatke in kazalnike bolj posredovali uporabnikom in oblikovalcem politike. Morda bi morali poskusiti s kakšnim praktičnim ukrepom, ki ne bi poudarjal bruto domačega proizvoda?

Opisali bomo, kako Eurostat in ESS odgovarjata na priporočila Stiglitzeve komisije in nekatere druge pobude, kot je BDP in več. Osredotočili se bomo bolj na vsebino kot na postopke, bolj na nauke Stiglitz/Senovoga poročila kot na njegovo izvedbo.

Poudarili bomo finančno situacijo gospodinjstev (ECB je začela pomemben projekt, imenovan Anketa o finančnih sredstvih in porabi gospodinjstev, ki bo zapolnil vrzel v podatkih na tem področju). Omenjena anketa se bo izvajala tudi v Sloveniji (pilotna anketa je že bila opravljena, pri izvajanju pa sodelujeta Statistični urad in Banka Slovenije). Poleg tega bo panelna razprava skušala razložiti, kako bo organizirana in pripravljena nova razvojna strategija za Slovenijo, kako bodo uporabljeni kazalniki in kako bodo določeni cilji.

**Ključne besede:** blaginja, definicija, sestavljeni kazalniki.

## ***PANEL DISCUSSION***

### ***MEASUREMENT OF WELL-BEING***

“The ultimate end of all revolutionary social change is to establish the sanctity of human life, the dignity of man, the right of every human being to liberty and well-being.”, Emma Goldman

We will try to define well-being and establish main dimensions. As there are many components to well-being. A large part is standard of living, the amount of money and access to goods and services that a person has; these numbers are fairly easily measured. Others like freedom, happiness, art, environmental health, and innovation are far harder to measure. This has created an inevitable imbalance as programs and policies are created to fit the easily available economic numbers while ignoring the other measures that are very difficult to plan for. We will try to cover health aspect of well-being and the needs for the new data and surveys.

One method of measuring quality of life is subtracting standards of living. Panel discussion will try to assess the importance of objective criteria (indicators) and define the role of subjective indicators, based on perceptions of the population. For example people in rural areas and small towns are generally reluctant to move to cities, even if it would mean a substantial increase in their standard of living. One can thus see that the quality of life of living in a rural area is of enough value to offset a higher standard of living. Similarly people must be paid more to accept jobs that will lower their quality of life, night jobs, ones with extensive travel all pay more and the difference in salaries can also give a measure of the value of quality of life.

We will ask ourselves: should we move to a composite indicator for measuring well-being?

One attempt to take quality of life more into account in government decisions is the notion of a seventh generation standard, which argues that the effect of any decision today should be judged by its effect in six generations. This strategy still would be very difficult to implement as predicting the future is never easy. Decision makers seven generations ago in the early mid-nineteenth century would have great difficulty comprehending today's realities.

We will discuss the possible improvements or how the data and indicators could be better communicated to the users and policy makers. Perhaps we should undertake some practical measure to de-emphasize the GDP indicator?

We will describe how Eurostat and ESS respond to the recommendations put forward by the Stiglitz commission and some other relevant initiatives like GDP

and beyond. We will focus more on substance than on procedure, more on the lessons of the Stiglitz/Sen report than on its implementation.

We will stress the financial situation of the households (ECB has started important project - Survey on household finances and consumption which will fulfil the data gap in this field). This survey will be conducted also in Slovenia (pilot has been done, Statistical Office and National Bank co-operate in this field). Furthermore the panel discussion will try to explain how the new Development strategy for Slovenia will be organized and prepared, indicators used and targets set up.

**Key words:** well-being, definition, composite indicators.

## **Blaginja in napredek družbe / Well-being of people and progress of society**

**Moderator: Irena ROŠTAN** (Služba Vlade RS za razvoj in evropske zadeve / *Government Office for Development and European Affairs, Slovenia*)

**Inna STEINBUKA** (Eurostat / *Eurostat*), vabljen prispevek / *invited speaker*

**Ana MURN** (Urad Republike Slovenije za makroekonomske analize in razvoj / *Institute of macroeconomic analysis and development, Slovenia*)

**Drahomira DUBSKA** (Statistični urad Češke, Češka republika / *Czech Statistical Office, Czech Republic*)

**Katja LAUTAR, Jana POLJAK** (Služba Vlade RS za razvoj in evropske zadeve / *Government Office for Development and European Affairs, Slovenia*)

## PRESEČI BDP IN MERJENJE REVŠČINE: NOVI IZZIVI V PRIHODNOSTI

Inna Steinbuka, direktorica, Eurostat, vabljen prispevek

Potrebo po boljšem merjenju napredka v družbi jasno določajo sporočila Komisije »BDP in več«, priporočila Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussijev komisije in strategija EU-2020. Te politične potrebe pomenijo za Evropski statistični sistem (ESS) nove izzive, predvsem danes, ko mnogi nacionalni statistični uradi doživljajo zmanjšanje proračunov zaradi gospodarske in finančne krize.

Predstaviti želim nedavne Eurostatove pobude za zagotovitev usklajenega in stroškovno učinkovitega odgovora na nove politične prioritete, predvsem pa opisati tekoči projekt Eurostat – INSEE “Merjenje napredka, blaginje in trajnostnega razvoja”. Posebej je poudarjeno merjenje revščine.

Eurostatov cilj je analizirati in spodbujati večdimenzionalno merjenje trajnostnega razvoja, dogovoriti se o tem, kako ambiciozna naj bo izvedba raznih priporočil, in predlagati strategijo za določanje prioritete glede teh priporočil in dejavnosti v ESS. Uspeh bo mogoče doseči, če bo doseženo soglasje med proizvajalci v ESS.

Ena najpomembnejših prioritete je boljše identifikacija populacije, določene z novim merljivim ciljem strategije Evropa 2010: zmanjšanje tveganja za revščino in socialno izključenost. Uresničevanje tega cilja bomo spremljali s kazalnikom, ki opisuje število oseb, ki se jih ocenjuje glede na tri dimenzije: tveganje revščine, hudo pomanjkanje materialnih dobrin in življenje v gospodinjstvu z nizko intenzivnostjo dela. Izbor ustreznih merljivih podkazalnikov je bil opravljen glede na sporočilo Komisije »BDP in več« in priporočilo Stiglitzove komisije.

**Ključne besede:** Komisija Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi, BDP, blaginja, trajnostni razvoj

## ***GOING BEYOND GDP AND MEASURING POVERTY: NEW CHALLENGES AHEAD***

Inna Steinbuka, Director, Eurostat, invited speaker

The necessity to better measure progress in societies is clearly determined by the Commission communication GDP & beyond, the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi commission recommendations and strengthened by the EU-2020 strategy. These top policy needs posed new challenges for the ESS, in particular nowadays when many NSIs experience budgetary cuts caused by economic and financial crisis.

My presentation aims at highlighting recent Eurostat initiatives in order to provide a consistent and cost-effective response to the new political priorities, primarily at describing the ongoing Eurostat – INSEE project on “Measuring progress, wellbeing and sustainable development”. Special focus is given to measuring poverty.

Eurostat's aim is to analyse and promote multidimensional measurement of sustainable development, to agree on the level of ambition in the implementation of various recommendations and to propose a strategy to prioritise these recommendations and actions within the ESS. Building strategic consensus from the producers' side within the ESS is indispensable precondition for success.

One of the top priorities is to better identify the population defined by a new measurable target of the Europe 2020 Strategy: the reduction of the risk of poverty and exclusion. This target will be monitored with an indicator describing the number of persons who are assessed according to three dimensions: at-risk-of-poverty, severe material deprivation, and living in a low work intensity household. The selection of relevant measurable sub-indicators is done according to Commission communication GDP & beyond, and the Stiglitz commission recommendations.

**Key words:** Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi commission, GDP, wellbeing, sustainable

## MERJENJE EKONOMSKE BLAGINJE PREBIVALSTVA

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Bruto domači proizvod je široko razširjeno merilo ekonomskih aktivnosti, ki meri tržno proizvodnjo. Pogosto pa se uporablja tudi kot merilo ekonomske blaginje. Kot merilo blaginje kaže pomanjkljivosti, zato ne odraža njihove dejanske ekonomske blaginje, še manj pa blaginje v širšem smislu. Prvič, materialni življenjski standard in ekonomska blaginja sta bližja agregatom dohodkov (neto nacionalni dohodek, neto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek, realni dohodki gospodinjstev), agregatu potrošnje gospodinjstev in merilom (agregat na prebivalca ali na prebivalca po kupni moči). Drugič, storitve, ki jih gospodinjstva proizvajajo za lastno potrošnjo, metodologija nacionalnih računov ne izkazuje med proizvodnjo in dohodki, čeprav predstavljajo pomemben del ekonomskih aktivnosti; neustrezno pa so merjene tudi storitve, ki jih zagotavlja država (merjene so z vložki). Tretjič, za ekonomsko blaginjo je pomembna tudi distribucija dohodkov in premoženja med prebivalci. Razlike v distribuciji med medianami in povprečji lahko porastejo, zato povprečje ne daje zadovoljive slike o ekonomski blaginji vseh prebivalcev. Četrtrič, na ekonomsko blaginjo in tudi na druge vidike blaginje pomembno vpliva tudi razmerje med plačanim delom in porabo prostega časa. V boju za povečevanje gospodarskih aktivnosti in bruto domačega proizvoda nekatere aktivnosti, povezane z delom, vse bolj prehajajo iz časa, dejansko priznanega kot delovni čas, v prosti čas, kar lahko poslabšuje ekonomsko blaginjo, še bolj pa blaginjo v širšem smislu.

**Ključne besede:** ekonomska blaginja, bruto domači proizvod, dohodki gospodinjstev, potrošnja



## ***MEASURING ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION***

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Institute of macroeconomic analysis and development

Gross domestic product is the most widely used measure of economic activity, but it mainly measures market production. It has also been often used to measure economic well-being. However, gross domestic product is an imperfect measure of well-being and does not reflect the actual economic well-being, let alone its wide spread dimensions. First, material living standards and economic well-being are more closely associated with aggregates of income (net national income, net national disposable income, real household income), aggregate of household consumption and measures (aggregate per capita and aggregate per capita in purchasing power parity). Second, many services that households produce for themselves are not recognised in production and income measured by the system of national accounts, yet they constitute an important aspect of economic activity; furthermore, government-provided services are measured inappropriately as well (by inputs). Third, distribution of income and wealth is also very important for the economic well-being of the population. As the differences in distribution between medians and averages may increase, focusing on averages does not give a sufficient picture of the economic well-being of the population. Fourth, the economic and other dimensions of well-being are also importantly influenced by the proportion between paid work and leisure time. In the battle to increase economic activity and gross domestic product, some of the paid-work activity increasingly passes on to leisure time and may decrease economic well-being, and even more so, the well-being in a broader sense.

**Key words:** economic well-being, gross domestic product, household income, consumption

## NOVA PARADIGMA – ZAKAJ JE POMEMBNO, DA SE MERI NAPREDEK DRUŽBE?

Drahomira Dubska, drahomira.dubska@czso.cz, Czech Statistical Office

Ali si je mogoče predstavljati napredek družb brez gospodarske rasti? Ali bo prihodnji razvoj statistike zajemal izgradnjo »super BDP« ali pripravo novega sistema, ki temelji na treh stebrih (gospodarskem, okoljskem in socialnem)? Ali zadošča zbirati podatke kot doslej, analizo pa prenesti na akademsko sfero? Kakšne spremembe v zbiranju podatkov bi prinesel nov sistem merjenja napredka? Sedanja globalna kriza je odprla vprašanje o novi paradigmi ne le v merjenju napredka, ampak tudi v samem konceptu – ali bo to »zelena« paradigma ali morda nova socialna paradigma? Odgovori predvidevajo rešitev naslednjih vprašanj: 1. Kaj je napredek družb v 21. stoletju (geneza merjenja napredka – premiki v določitvi naslednjih osnovnih sprememb v razvoju globalnega statističnega sistema, rezultati Tretjega svetovnega foruma OECD v Busanu, na katerem je bilo predstavljeno Stiglitzovo poročilo). 2. Izredne težave z merjenjem človekove blaginje, npr. blaginja (sreča in zadovoljstvo z življenjem); merjenje kapitala, potrebne za vzdrževanje blaginje in tudi boljše merjenje tega, kako proizvodnja vpliva na ta kapital; in končno, kako bi bilo treba meriti različne razlike (dohodek, bogastvo, zdravje, izobrazbo, politična mnenja ipd.). 3. Kaj ta ambiciozen program zahteva. 4. Trije stebri razvoja – gospodarski steber (dosedanje meritve tržne proizvodnje), steber trajnostnega razvoja (zakaj kazalnik ekološkega odtisa ni dovolj) in steber družbenega razvoja (razlika med informacijami uradne statistike o gospodarski dejavnosti na eni strani in zaznavanjem povprečnih ljudi o lastnih življenjskih razmerah na drugi strani se večja). 5. Problem oblikovanja sestavljenega kazalnika. 6. Analiza prednosti in pomanjkljivosti ter priložnosti in nevarnosti (SWOT) – prihodnost projekta v nacionalnem statističnem uradu.

**Ključne besede:** napredek, blaginja, statistika

## ***THE NEW PARADIGM – WHY IS IMPORTANT TO MEASURE THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETIES?***

Drahomira Dubska, drahomira.dubska@czso.cz, Czech Statistical Office

Is it possible to imagine progress in societies without economic growth? Does the future development of statistics consist in the building of the “Super GDP“ or in the composition of a new system standing on three pillars (economic, environmental, social)? Is it enough to collect and compile data as usual and to devolve it upon academicians to analyze? What change in data finding would the new system of the measurement of progress mean? The current global crisis has introduced the question of a new paradigm not only in the measurement of progress but also in the conception itself - will it be the “green“ paradigm or perhaps a new social paradigm? The answers suppose to define and solve following topics: 1. What is the progress of society in 21<sup>st</sup> century (the genesis of the progress’s measurement - movements in the determination of the next basic changes in the development of the global statistics system, results of the 3<sup>rd</sup> World forum OECD in Busan where the Stiglitz report was presented). 2. Extreme difficulty regarding the measurement of human prosperity, e.g. well-being (happiness and living satisfaction); measuring the capital needed for keeping for prosperity and also, a better measurement of how production influences this capital; and finally, how different imbalances should be measured (incomes, wealth, health, education, political opinions, etc.). 3. What does this ambitious agenda require. 4. The three pillars of development - the economic pillar (metrics of the market production up to this time), the pillar of sustainable development (why the Ecological footprint indicator is not sufficient), the pillar of social development (there is increasing difference between information from official statistics about economic performance and - on the other hand - average peoples’ perceptions of their own living conditions). 5. The problem with identification of the composite indicator. 6. SWOT analysis - the future of the project in a national statistical office.

**Key words:** Progress, well-being, statistics

## CILJI EU ZA LETO 2020 IN MERJENJE RAZVOJA – SLOVENSKI PRISTOP

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Evropska unija je po pretekli Lizbonski strategiji marca letošnjega leta sprejela novo krovno strategijo za rast in delovna mesta. Evropa 2020 predstavlja ambiciozno in celovito strategijo za izhod držav članic iz gospodarske krize, zagotovitev makroekonomske stabilnosti ter za vzpostavitev strukturnih reform. Bistveni del te strategije je uvedba strukturnih reform za srednje in dolgoročno obdobje, ki se osredotočajo na spodbujanje vzdržnosti javnih financ, izboljšanje potenciala rasti in uresničevanje petih glavnih ciljev do leta 2020. Strategija postavlja naslednje prioritete za Evropo; pametna, trajnostna in vključujoča rast ter 5 glavnih ciljev. S sprejetjem glavnih ciljev in prioritet se bo na EU ravni spremljal uspeh in meril napredek. V Sloveniji smo v zadnjih dveh letih priča prehodu na nov način razvojnega načrtovanja. Strateške dokumente in cilje zapisane v njih smo povezali s sredstvi za njihovo uresničevanje. S sprejemom programsko usmerjenega proračuna smo javna finančna sredstva usmerili v jasno opredeljene cilje. S sprejetjem razvojne klasifikacije smo vpeljali 11 razvojnih in 4 državotvorne politike, vsaka od njih izpolnjuje cilje, širše zapisane v strateških dokumentih tako tudi cilje sprejete znotraj EU2020. Odhodki proračuna so ustrezno usklajeni po novi razvojni klasifikaciji, s čimer je načrtovanje izdatkov neposredno povezano s cilji in aktivnostmi za njihovo uresničevanje. Vlada RS je s sprejemom Uredbe o dokumentih razvojnega načrtovanja in postopkih za pripravo predloga državnega proračuna jasno definirala razvojno načrtovanje v državi, za kar menimo, da je korak v pravo smer. Nadaljnji izziv predstavlja priprava poročila o učinkovitosti in uspešnosti posameznih razvojnih politik.

**Ključne besede:** programski proračun, EU2020, strukturni ukrepi

## ***EU2020 TARGETS AND MEASURING OF DEVELOPMENT***

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European Union adopted a new comprehensive for growth and jobs in March of this year after the completion of the Lisbon Strategy. Europe 2020 represents an ambitious and comprehensive strategy for Member States to exit the global economic crisis, to ensure macroeconomic stability and structural reform. An essential part of this strategy is the introduction of structural reforms for the medium and long term, focusing on promoting the sustainability of public finances, improving growth potential and the realization of the five main objectives in 2020. The strategy sets the following priorities for Europe; smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and 5 main targets. With the adoption of the main targets and priorities, the EU will monitor the level of success in achieving them and measure progress. In Slovenia, in the past two years we have witnessed the transition to a new way of development planning. Strategic documents and objectives enshrined in them are connected with the means to achieve them. With the adoption of performance budgeting public means are programmed on clearly defined objectives. The adoption of the development classification we introduced 11 growth policies and 4 supportive policies, each of which meets the objectives set in the wider strategic documents as well as objectives within the EU2020. The programme oriented budget will be properly coordinated with the new development classification, which is planning expenses directly related to the objectives and actions to achieve them. With the adoption of the Decree on development planning documents and procedures for preparing the budget, the Government has clearly defined the development planning in Slovenia, which we believe is a step in the right direction. A further challenge is the preparation of the efficiency and effectiveness of developmental policies report.

**Key words:** programme oriented budget, EU2020 Strategy, structural measures



**Torek 9.11.2010 / Tuesday 9.11.2010**

## **Različni vidiki blaginje ljudi 1. Del / Different perspectives of well-being**

### **1. Part**

**Moderator: Janez FABIJAN** (Banka Slovenije / *Bank of Slovenia*)

**Stanka INTIHAR** (Statistični urad Republike Slovenije / *Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia*)

**Edin ŠABANOVIĆ** (Statistični urad Bosne in Hercegovine / *Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina*)

**Polona ZDEŠAR** (Statistični urad Republike Slovenije / *Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia*)

**Matej BRELIH, Alenka REPOVŽ** (Banka Slovenije / *Bank of Slovenia*)

## MERJENJE BLAGINJE PREBIVALCEV NA ODDELKU ZA STATISTIKO ŽIVLJENJSKE RAVNI

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Prikazovanje blaginje prebivalcev le na podlagi enega kazalnika je lahko zavajajoče. S kombinacijo kazalnikov iz različnih raziskovanj in različnih področij jo lahko osvetlimo z več zornih kotov in tako prikažemo realnejšo sliko stanja.

V prispevku bomo predstavili kazalnike z različnih področij in raziskovanj statistike življenjske ravni, in sicer iz Raziskovanja o dohodkih in življenjskih pogojih, iz Ankete o porabi v gospodinjstvih, ter statistike socialne zaščite. Poleg relativne dohodkovne revščine prebivalcev bomo predstavili tudi njihovo subjektivno dožemanje revščine, materialno prikrajšanost gospodinjstev, izdatke različnih dohodkovnih skupin gospodinjstev ter izdatke države za programe socialne zaščite in družinske politike.

**Ključne besede:** EU-SILC, APG, socialna zaščita, blaginja, življenjska raven, dohodek, revščina, materialna prikrajšanost, izdatki gospodinjstev



***MEASURING THE WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE BY THE LEVEL-OF-LIVING  
DEPARTMENT OF SORS***

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Showing the well-being of people only on the basis of one indicator can be misleading. By using a combination of indicators from various surveys and various fields of statistics we can shed light on the well-being from various aspects and show a more realistic picture of the situation.

The paper presents indicators from various fields and surveys from the Level of Living Statistics, namely from Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, from the Household Budget Survey, and from Social Protection Statistics. In addition to relative income poverty of the population, the paper also presents their subjective poverty, material deprivation of households, expenditure of different income groups of households and expenditure of the government for social protection schemes and family policy.

**Key words:** EU-SILC, HBS, social protection, well-being, level of living, income, poverty, material deprivation, households' expenditure

## RAZŠIRJENA ANKETA O PORABI V GOSPODINJSTVIH V BOSNI IN HERCEGOVINI – MOST K EU-SILC

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Bosni in Hercegovini (BiH) močno primanjkujejo primerljivi kazalniki socialne kohezije in zanesljivi podatki, potrebni za oblikovanje in spremljanje socialne politike. V preteklem desetletju je bilo izvedenih le nekaj anketiranj gospodinjestev, in te ankete so bile edini vir podatkov za merjenje življenjskega standarda in revščine. V procesu usklajevanja metodologij s standardi in z uredbami v EU je statistični sistem v BiH prešel z Ankete o merjenju življenjskega standarda na Anketo o porabi v gospodinjestvih (HBS) kot osnovo za analizo socialne vključenosti. To ni osnovni namen Ankete o porabi v gospodinjestvih in ta ne more biti večnamenska anketa, ne da bi to imelo določene negativne posledice za njeno osnovno vlogo. Od leta 2003 je bila Anketa o dohodkih in življenjskih pogojih (EU-SILC) izbrana kot orodje za zbiranje in analiziranje primerljivih večdimenzionalnih mikropodatkov o dohodku, revščini, socialni izključenosti in življenjskih pogojih v Evropski uniji. Splošna ocena je, da Bosna in Hercegovina še ni pripravljena na uvedbo ankete EU-SILC. Po drugi strani pa obstaja vse večja potreba po podatkih o socialni vključenosti. Upoštevajoč trenutne razmere je Agencija za statistiko Bosne in Hercegovine – s pomočjo strokovne skupine za merjenje revščine na Zahodnem Balkanu – oblikovala Razširjeno anketo o porabi v gospodinjestvih (EHBS) za leto 2011 kot most med HBS in EU-SILC. EHBS je bila pripravljena v letu 2009; takrat je bila tudi izvedena pilotna anketa, s katero bi preizkusili metodologijo in ugotovili ali bi razširitev ankete lahko imela negativne vplive na njene glavne rezultate.

Prispevek opisuje glavne značilnosti EHBS v primerjavi s prejšnjimi anketami HBS v BiH in izboljšave zaradi zagotavljanja minimalnega niza podatkov za izračun primerljivih kazalnikov za oblikovanje in spremljanje socialne politike in programov.

**Ključne besede:** razširjena anketa o porabi v gospodinjestvih, EU-SILC, socialna vključenost, socialni kazalniki, spremljanje politike

## ***THE EXTENDED HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – A BRIDGE TO EU-SILC***

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Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) suffers from the lack of comparable indicators on social cohesion and reliable data necessary for the design and monitoring of social policy. Only a few household based surveys have been conducted during the past decade which was the only data source for living standards and poverty measurement. In the process of harmonising methodologies with EU standards and regulations, the statistical system in BiH switched from the Living Standards Measurements Survey to the Household Budget Survey (HBS) as a basis for social inclusion analysis. In general, a Household Budget Survey is not primary destined for this purpose and cannot be designed as a multi-purpose survey without certain negative consequences to its main function. Since 2003 the EU-Survey on Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC) has been scheduled as an instrument for collecting and analysing comparable multi-dimensional micro-data on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions in the European Union. The general assessment is that Bosnia and Herzegovina is still not ready for the introduction of the EU-SILC. On the other hand, there is an increasing need for social inclusion data. Respecting the current situation, the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, supported by the Expert Group for Poverty Measurement in the Western Balkans, designed the Extended Household Budget Survey (EHBS) for 2011 as to bridge the gap between the HBS to EU-SILC. During 2009 the EHBS was prepared and a pilot survey conducted in order to test the methodology and to measure the potential negative impact of extending the survey on its main results.

The article will describe the main characteristics of the EHBS compared to previously conducted HBS surveys in BiH and improvements made in order to provide minimum data for the calculation of comparable indicators for developing and monitoring social policy and programmes.

**Key words:** extended household budget survey, EU-SILC, social inclusion, social indicators, policy monitoring

## BLAGINJA IN NAPREDEK INFORMACIJSKE DRUŽBE

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Namen prispevka je predstaviti nekatere ključne kazalnike informacijske družbe. Merjenje in objavljanje kazalnikov informacijske družbe je pomembno področje uradne statistike, saj sodita razvoj in učinkovita uporaba informacijsko-komunikacijskih tehnologij (IKT) med ključne dejavnike za doseganje blaginje in napredka sodobne družbe. IKT namreč pomembno vplivajo na konkurenčnost družbe in gospodarstva, izboljšujejo kakovost življenja, omogočajo družbeno vključenost posameznikov in obenem olajšujejo dostop do informacij in znanja.

V prispevku so predstavljeni podatki, ki se pridobivajo z letnim statističnim raziskovanjem o uporabi informacijsko-komunikacijske tehnologije v gospodinjstvih in pri posameznikih. To raziskovanje izvajajo vse države članice Evropske unije na podlagi uredbe Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta. Podatki kažejo, da so IKT čedalje bolj razširjene, posamezniki in gospodinjstva pa se kljub temu po dostopu do IKT in pri njihovi uporabi še vedno precej razlikujejo.

**Ključne besede:** kazalniki informacijske družbe, dostop do informacijsko-komunikacijskih tehnologij, uporaba računalnika, uporaba interneta, spletno nakupovanje

## ***WELL-BEING AND PROGRESS OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY***

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The aim of this paper is to present some of the key information society indicators. The measuring and dissemination of information society indicators is an important area of official statistics because the development and effective use of information and communication technologies (ICT) is one of the key factor of achieving well-being and progress of the modern society. ICT have a significant impact on the competitiveness of society and economy, they improve the quality of life, enable the social inclusion of individuals and at the same time facilitate the access to information and knowledge.

The paper presents the data from the annual statistical Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals, which is carried out in all EU Member States in line with the regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council. Data indicate that regardless of the expansion of ICT there are still differences among persons and households in access to and use of ICT.

**Key words:** information society indicators, access to information and communication technologies, computer use, Internet use, Internet shopping

## KAZALNIKI ZADOLŽENOSTI

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Namen prispevka je predstaviti podatke o dolgu za Slovenijo v skladu s študijo Debt and deleveraging: The global credit bubble and its economic consequences (McKinsey Global Institute, January 2010), kar omogoča primerjavo Slovenije z nekaterimi drugimi državami (Velika Britanija, Španija, Južna Koreja, Francija, Italija, Švica, ZDA, Nemčija in Kanada). Analiza je narejena za obdobje od 2001 do 2009 in vključuje grafične prikaze kazalnikov zadolženosti za gospodinjstva, nefinančne in finančne družbe, za sektor države ter za celotno gospodarstvo Slovenije. Osnovni viri podatkov za izračun kazalnikov zadolženosti v Sloveniji so podatki Banke Slovenije (podatki statistike finančnih računov in denarne statistike), podatki Ajpes-a (letna poročila) in podatki Statističnega Urada Republike Slovenije.

Iz kazalnikov je razvidno, da se je celoten dolg v BDP v zgoraj omenjenih državah povečeval z zelo različno dinamiko, proces razdolževanja pa se v letu 2009 v večini držav še ni pričel. V Sloveniji je celoten dolg v BDP v primerjavi z zgoraj omenjenimi državami nizek, njegovo povečanje v zadnjih osmih letih pa veliko.

**Ključne besede:** dolg, nefinančne družbe, finančne družbe, gospodinjstva, država, finančna sredstva, obveznosti, BDP, kapital, dohodek

## ***DEBT INDICATORS***

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The purpose of the contribution is to present data on Slovenian debt in accordance with the study Debt and deleveraging: The global credit bubble and its economic consequences (McKinsey Global Institute, January 2010), which enables the comparison of Slovenia with some other countries (United Kingdom, Spain, South Korea, France, Italy, Switzerland, United States, Germany and Canada). The analysis is made for the period from 2001 to 2009 and encompasses graphic presentations of indicators for households, non-financial and financial corporations, for general government and for the whole economy of Slovenia. Primary data sources for calculation of debt indicators in Slovenia are data from Bank of Slovenia (financial accounts statistics data and monetary statistics data), data from Ajpes (annual reports) and data from the Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia.

From the indicators it is evident that the total debt to GDP in above mentioned countries has increased with very different dynamic, but the process of deleveraging in majority of countries in 2009 has not started yet. The total debt to GDP in Slovenia is low in comparison with above mentioned countries, but shows great increase in the last eight years.

**Key words:** debt, non-financial corporations, financial corporations, households, general government, financial assets, liabilities, GDP, capital, income





## Različni vidiki blaginje ljudi 2. Del / Different perspectives of well-being

### 2. Part

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## MERJENJA RAZVOJA SISTEMA SOCIALNE ZAŠČITE V SLOVENIJI

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V članku bomo raziskali, kako se obnašajo različni podsistemi sistema socialne zaščite v Sloveniji, kot npr. socialno varstvo, družinsko varstvo, institucionalno varstvo, socialna varnost in zavarovanja. Z analizo omenjenih podsistemov bomo skušali ugotoviti, če lahko govorimo o modernizaciji omenjenih podsistemov oz. celotnega sistema socialne zaščite v Sloveniji in kam to vodi: mogoče k bolj socialno pravični državi?

Omenjene podsisteme bomo analizirali z vidika letnega gibanja prejemnikov oz. uživalcev pravic iz naslova različnih zakonov, ki so podlaga omenjenim podsistemom, kakor tudi z vidika letnih izdatkov za določene pravice, ki tvorijo nadsistem socialne zaščite. Poleg že omenjenega, bomo skušali predstaviti še nekatere kazalnike, ki se uporabljajo za oceno sistemov socialne zaščite v posameznih državah. Na osnovi le-teh bomo skušali Slovenijo umestiti tudi v mednarodni okvir.

Na osnovi razpoložljivih podatkov in kazalnikov ter sprememb zakonodaje na omenjenih področjih bomo skušali podati neko objektivno stanje kar zadeva celoten sistem socialne zaščite v Sloveniji, in sicer: nekoč in danes.

Če povzamemo, v članku bomo predstavili različne podsisteme sistema socialne zaščite v Sloveniji, mednarodno primerljive podatke in kazalnike ter zaključek o tem, v katero smer gre razvoj podsistemov socialne zaščite v Sloveniji.

**Ključne besede:** podsistemi sistema socialne zaščite, modernizacija, prejemniki denarnih socialnih pomoči, prejemniki prejemkov za primer brezposelnosti in pravic iz naslova starševskega varstva ter družinskih prejemkov, oskrbovanci v domovih za starejše in posebnih socialnovarstvenih zavodih, zavarovanci, uživalci pokojnin, BDP

## ***MEASURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN SLOVENIA***

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The paper explores the behaviour of various subsystems of the social protection system in Slovenia, e.g. social welfare, family welfare, institutional care, social security and insurance. By analysing the mentioned subsystems, I tried to find out if one can speak of the modernisation of these subsystems or the entire social protection system in Slovenia and where this leads: perhaps to a more socially just country?

The mentioned subsystems are analysed in view of annual trends in the number of beneficiaries of rights from various acts that are the basis for the mentioned subsystems as well as in view of annual expenditure for certain rights that comprise the social protection system in our country. In addition, I tried to present some of the indicators used for evaluating social protection systems in individual countries. On the basis of these indicators Slovenia is positioned within the international context.

Based on available data and indicators and on changes in the legislation in the mentioned areas, I tried to present an objective situation regarding the social protection system in Slovenia both in the past and today.

To sum up, the paper presents various subsystems of the social protection system in Slovenia, internationally comparable data and indicators, and the development of the social protection system in Slovenia.

**Key words:** subsystems of the social protection system, modernisation, beneficiaries of financial social assistance, unemployment benefits and rights from the field of parental protection and family receipts, people in care in old people's homes and special social welfare institutions, insured people, pension recipients, GDP

## NAPREDEK, DOSEŽEN PRI TERCIARNEM IZOBRAŽEVANJU V ČEŠKI REPUBLIKI

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Prispevek opisuje načine merjenja donosov iz javnih naložb v človeški kapital za javne finance. V zadnjih desetih letih lahko opazujemo pomembno rast števila študentov v visokošolskih ustanovah in lahko pričakujemo povečanje števila diplomantov visokošolskih ustanov v Češki republiki. Prispevek opisuje metodologijo in poskusni izračun donosa javnih naložb v terciarno izobraževanje glede na področja študija, spol in regije, opravljen na podlagi podatkov iz raziskovanj "REFLEX" in Eurostudent IV.

**Ključne besede:** terciarno izobraževanje, človeški kapital, donos

## ***PROGRESS OF THE TERTIARY EDUCATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC***

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The paper is focused on approaches to measurement the returns of public investments on human capital, forcefully for public finance. In the last ten years, we can observe a significant increase of number of students at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and we also expect increasing number of HEIs graduates in the coming years in the Czech Republic. Using data from the research “REFLEX” and Eurostudent IV, the paper provides the methodology and the experimental computations of the rates of return to public investment in the tertiary education in accordance with study fields, sex and regions.

**Key words:** Tertiary Education, Human Capital, Rate of Return

## SISTEM FINANCIRANJA VISokega ŠOLSTVA ZA NAPREDEK DRUŽBE: ALI JE SLOVENIJA NA PRAVI POTI?

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Vse več študij poudarja, da je za oblikovanje inovativne družbe ključen sistem odličnih izobraževalnih in raziskovalnih visokošolskih institucij, pri čemer se pomembna raziskovalna vprašanja nanašajo predvsem na kvaliteto visokošolskih institucij. V slovenskem sistemu financiranja visokega šolstva razdeljevanje sredstev med posamezne programe temelji na številu vpisanih študentov, diplomantov ter »zahtevnosti« posameznega programa, pri čemer pa za enkrat ni vključenih meril kvalitete izvajanja izobraževalnega programa. Če želimo vzpostaviti učinkovit sistem financiranja visokega šolstva, ki bi ob omejenih finančnih sredstvih dosegal najboljše rezultate, morajo investicije v izobraževanje temeljiti predvsem na presoji učinkovitosti, ki se kaže tudi v zaposljivosti diplomantov po koncu študija.

Analiza na podlagi različnih dejavnikov in mikro podatkov diplomantov generacije 2007 ugotavlja kakšne so razlike v zaposljivosti diplomantov v Sloveniji. Kot eden izmed zelo pomembnih dejavnikov je zagotovo področje izobraževanja, ki na nek način omejuje uspešnost hitrega zaposlovanja predvsem zaradi specifičnega povpraševanja po delu s strani podjetij. Poleg tega pa so razlike v zaposljivosti tudi med diplomanti enakih smeri, vendar različnih fakultet oziroma univerz. Ker pa sistem financiranja ne vključuje meril kvalitete izobraževanja, ki nenazadnje vodi v boljšo zaposljivost, bi lahko z istimi resursi namenjenimi terciarnemu izobraževanju dosegli večjo blaginjo. Na podlagi analize in mednarodnih študij predlagamo izboljšave trenutnega sistema financiranja visokega šolstva, kar bi lahko rezultiralo v boljši blaginji in hitrejšem napredku družbe.

**Ključne besede:** Financiranje visokega šolstva, zaposljivost diplomantov, družbeni napredek

## ***FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM FOR DEVELOPMENT: IS SLOVENIA ON THE RIGHT PATH?***

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There is an emerging body of literature focusing on the importance of education and research institutions that foster innovation where of key importance is the quality of especially higher education institutions. The system of public financing of higher education in Slovenia is based on the number of enrolled students, graduates and how “demanding” the programs are, whereas up until now financing was independent of any quality measurements. In order to achieve sustainable higher education system that under financial constraints would achieve best results, investment in education should be based on efficiency which can also be measured by employability.

Based on micro data of the graduates of 2007 analysis of employability of graduates was conducted. The results show that among others the field of education affects the employability. In addition we also observe differences in employability among graduates from the same field but different higher education institution. However as the system of financing higher education does not control for quality that after all leads to higher employability, with the resources allocated for tertiary education higher welfare could be reached. Based on our analysis and international research we propose several improvements for the current system that could result in better welfare and faster development.

**Key words:** Financing higher education, employability of graduates, development

## IZDATKI ZA ZDRAVLJENJA LETA 2009 UMRILIH OSEB V ZADNJIH PETIH LETIH NJIHOVEGA ŽIVLJENJA (2005–2009)

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Staranje prebivalstva je povezano z obsegom izdatkov za zdravstveno oskrbo. Literatura navaja, da povečevanje starosti prebivalstva ni neizogibno povezano tudi s povečevanjem izdatkov za njihovo zdravstveno oskrbo. Raziskave kažejo tudi na možnost, da s povečevanjem starosti prebivalcev izdatki za njihovo zdravljenje stagnirajo ali se celo zmanjšujejo. Izdatki se zgostijo v letu pred smrtjo.

Raziskave povezave med staranjem prebivalstva in gibanjem izdatkov za njihovo zdravljenje so a) raziskave »stroškov umiranja« in b) raziskave o deležu izdatkov za zdravstvo po starostnih skupinah uporabnikov zdravstvenih storitev in medicinskega blaga, posebej za starejšo populacijo. V prispevku prikazujemo rezultate raziskave »stroškov umiranja« leta 2009 umrlih oseb v Sloveniji, ki so nastali v zadnjih petih letih njihovega življenja.

Raziskali smo razporeditev izdatkov zdravljenja v zadnjih petih letih njihovega življenja, iskali odgovor ali je obseg izdatkov ter razmerje med izdatki za hospitalizacije na eni in izdatki za zdravila na drugi strani povezan s starostjo umrlega, ali je bil obseg izdatkov povezan z vrsto bolezni itd.

Tovrstne raziskave praviloma ne vključujejo izdatkov za dolgotrajno oskrbo in socialne storitve. V naši raziskavi smo se morali omejiti na razpoložljive podatkovne vire. Za izdatke za hospitalizacije smo uporabili podatke iz baze sistema primerljivih primerov (IVZ), baze podatkov hospitalizacij BOLOB - psihiatrične obravnave in rehabilitacije (IVZ) za izdatke za zdravila pa iz baze zdravil (receptov) (IVZ). SURS je pripravil seznam v letu 2009 umrlih oseb. Niso vključeni izdatki zdravstvene oskrbe na ravni.

**Ključne besede:** staranje prebivalstva, izdatki, expenditure, zdravljenje



## ***HEALTH EXPENDITURE OF PEOPLE WHO DIED IN 2009 IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS OF THEIR LIFE (2005–2009)***

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Population ageing is related to health expenditure. The increasing age of the population does not necessarily lead to higher health expenditure. Research indicates the possibility that by increasing the age of the population expenditure for their health care is stagnating or even falling. Expenditure is concentrated in the year before death.

Research on the link between population ageing and trends in health expenditure cover a) research of the costs of dying and b) research of the share of health expenditure by age groups of users of health services and medical goods, especially for the older population. The paper presents results of the survey on the costs of dying incurred by people who died in 2009 in Slovenia in the last five years of their life.

We investigated the distribution of health expenditure in the last five years of their life, sought the answer to the question whether the expenditure and the relationship between hospital expenditure on the one hand and expenditure on medicine on the other hand is related to the age of the deceased, whether the expenditure is related to the type of disease, etc.

Such surveys usually do not include expenditure for long-term care and social services. In our survey we had to limit ourselves to available data sources. For hospitalisation expenditure, we used data from the database of comparable cases of the Institute of Public Health (IVZ), the database of hospitalisation BOLOB – psychiatric treatment and rehabilitation (IVZ). For expenditure on medicines, we used data from the database of medicines (prescriptions) (IVZ). SORS prepared a list of people who died in 2009. Health expenditure for outpatient health care is not included.

**Key words:** ageing population, izdatki, expenditure, health



## Vzporedni program – Okrogla miza / Parallel Programme – Round table

### Izkazovanje desezoniranih podatkov / Dissemination of seasonally adjusted data

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## OKROGLA MIZA

### IZKAZOVANJE DESEZONIRANIH PODATKOV

Statistika je danes s svojim naborom podatkov ključno orodje za podporo načrtovalcem različnih, še posebej gospodarskih, politik; za analize poslovnih ciklov in modeliranje, za napovedovanje. Še posebej za kratkoročne statistike so pogosto značilna sezonska nihanja in drugi vplivi (vplivi koledarja in delovnih dni), ki lahko prikrijejo ustreznost (relevantnost) kratkoročnih in dolgoročnih gibanj v časovni vrsti in ovirajo jasno razumevanje ekonomskih pojavov, kot so trend, prelomi v časovnih vrstah in skladnost z drugimi kazalniki. Glavni cilj desezoniranja je odstranitev sprememb, ki so posledica sezonskih vplivov in vplivov koledarja, in s tem omogočiti jasnejši pogled na obnašanje pojava, ki je predmet opazovanja.

Desezoniranje je danes v statističnih uradih ena izmed utečenih faz v procesu izvedbe statističnega raziskovanja. Hkrati pa je desezoniranje predmet stalne razprave med producenti in uporabniki statističnih podatkov. Metode za desezoniranje in orodja, ki jih različne institucije za izvajanje desezoniranja uporabljajo, se namreč še vedno razvijajo. Na rezultate desezoniranja vpliva s svojim znanjem in izkušnjami tudi oseba, ki postopke desezoniranja izvaja, predvsem zaradi velike prožnosti pri nastavitvah parametrov in izbiri modelov.

**Ključne besede:** analiza časovnih vrst, desezoniranje

## ***ROUND TABLE***

### ***DISSEMINATION OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA***

With its set of data, statistics is a key tool for supporting policy-makers – especially economic policy makers –, for analysing business cycles and modelling and for forecasting. Seasonal variations and other influences (calendar and the number of working days) are especially characteristic of short-term statistics. They can hide the relevance of short-term and long-term trends in a time series and hinder clear understanding of economic phenomena such as trends, breaks in time series and coherence with other indicators. The main objective of seasonal adjustment is to eliminate changes that are the result of the season and calendar and thus enable a clearer view of how a phenomenon that is subject to observation behaves.

In statistical offices seasonal adjustment is one of the regular phases in the process of conducting a statistical survey. At the same time seasonal adjustment is being constantly discussed by producers and users of statistical data. Seasonal adjustment methods and tools used by various institutions are constantly evolving. Results of seasonal adjustment are also influenced by knowledge and experience of the persons performing it, especially due to great flexibility in setting the parameters and selecting the models.

**Key words:** time series, seasonal adjustment



## Okoljski vplivi / Environment

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## DOSEGANJE EKOLOŠKE UČINKOVITOSTI PRI POSLOVANJU

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Določanje prioritet in ciljev gospodarske politike, pri katerem so okoljska vprašanja obravnavana na koncu procesa odločanja, je prispevalo k mnenju, da je gospodarska rast v konfliktu z varstvom okolja. To je privedlo do nove oblike razvoja, imenovane *trajnostni razvoj*. Filozofija trajnostnega razvoja se začne z razumevanjem povezave med gospodarstvom in ekologijo.

Izraz eko-učinkovitost izhaja iz potrebe po orodju, s katerim bi prenesli trajnostni razvoj z mikroekonomske na makroekonomsko raven. Danes koncept eko-učinkovitosti temelji na učinkoviti rabi virov; ta povezuje dve razsežnosti: na eni strani povečevanje učinkovitosti proizvodnih procesov in zmanjševanje negativnih okoljskih učinkov, na drugi strani pa primerjava različnih alternativ (primerjalno primerjanje), ki pokriva socialno razsežnost.

V ekonomski teoriji je osrednje vprašanje, kako meriti razvoj in kateri kazalniki so potrebni za to. Tradicionalni kazalniki merijo dosežke na raznih področjih (družba, okolje in gospodarstvo), ne da bi analizirali medsebojen vpliv in odnose med temi področji. Z napredkom nove smeri razvoja – trajnostnega razvoja – nastaja cela vrsta novih kazalnikov, ki skušajo odstraniti pomanjkljivosti običajnih kazalnikov in celoviteje meriti dejanski napredek. Kazalniki eko-učinkovitosti temeljijo na primerjavi dveh neodvisnih spremenljivk, okoljske in finančne. Prilagojeni so posebnim potrebam industrije in zagotavljajo primerjavo med različnimi sektorji gospodarstva, državami in regijami.

Prispevek predstavlja kazalnike eko-učinkovitosti (ustvarjeni gradbeni odpadki / neto dodana vrednost v gradbenem sektorju) za Bosno in Hercegovino, Slovenijo in Hrvaško. Za ta namen so bili uporabljeni uradni statistični podatki o dodani vrednosti v gradbenem sektorju v BDP in tudi razpoložljivi podatki o količini gradbenih odpadkov v teh državah.

Rezultati bodo uporabljeni za analiziranje mednarodne primerljivosti eko-učinkovitosti na sektorski ravni in za to, kako je mogoče spremljati prihodnji napredek in sedanje stanje v državi v primerjavi z najboljšimi državami, kako je mogoče doseči izboljšanje ipd.

**Ključne besede:** eko-učinkovitost, kazalnik eko-učinkovitosti, gradbeni odpadki, neto dodana vrednost



## ***ACHIEVING ECO-EFFICIENCY IN BUSINESS***

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Setting priorities and defining objectives of economic policy, where environmental issues considered at the end of decision making process, was contributed to the view that economic growth is in conflict with protection of the environment. Extracting phenomena – environment, led to the growth of a new form of development - sustainable development. Philosophy of sustainable development starts with understanding the interaction between economy and ecology.

The term eco-efficiency is derived from the need for a tool that can translate sustainable development from micro to macro economic level. Today, the concept of eco-efficiency based on approach efficient use of resources, which connects two dimensions: one that can be viewed as maximizing efficiency of production processes and minimize negative environmental impact, and another, that compares the different alternatives (benchmarking), which recognizes the social dimension.

In the theory of economy, central questions is how and which indicators we need to measure development. Traditional indicators measure achievements in different areas (society, environment and economy), not going into the analysis of mutual influences and relationship of these areas. With the advance of the new direction of development - sustainable development, there is a whole range of new indicators that attempt to remove defects of common indicators, and more comprehensive measure real progress. Eco-efficiency indicators are based on a comparison of two independent variables, environmental and financial. They are adapted to the special needs of the industry and provided for comparison across different sectors of the economy, states and regions.

This paper presents the eco-efficiency indicators (generated construction&demolition waste / net value added in construction sector), for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, and Croatia. For this purpose, it was used official statistics on the value added of construction sectors in GDP, as well as, available data on the volume of construction&demolition waste for these country.

The results should be used for the analysis of the international comparability of eco-efficiency on sectoral level and refer how can we monitor progress in future, and current position of the country, compared to the best ones, which are identified ways to improve.

**Key words:** Eco-efficiency, Eco-efficiency Indicator , Construction and demolation waste, Net value added

## ZAZNAVANJE VPLIVA VLAGANJ V VARSTVO OKOLJA

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Za spremljanje aktivnosti na področju varstva okolja Statistični urad Republike Slovenije s pomočjo statističnih raziskovanj ter administrativnih virov, zbira podatke o stanju okolja, kot tudi podatke o izdatkih, ki so namenjeni varstvu okolja. Zelo pomembna je analiza izvajanja ukrepov varstva okolja v industriji, zlasti pri panogah dejavnosti ki najbolj obremenjujejo okolje (rudarstvo, predelovalne dejavnosti in energetika). Z analizo sredstev (investicij in tekočih izdatkov), ki jih za varstvo okolja namenjajo slovenska podjetja, družbe in organizacije, bomo poizkušale prikazati njihov odnos in zmožnost za varstvo okolja. Osredotočile se bomo zlasti na tri področja varstva okolja, za katera se namenja največ izdatkov in sicer področje ravnanja z odpadki, upravljanja z odpadnimi voda in varstva zraka. V prispevku bomo prikazale korelacijo med investicijami, tekočimi izdatki za varstvo okolja in količinami ter ravnanjem z odpadki in odpadno vodo. Predstavile bomo tudi izdatke za varstvo zraka in jih primerjale s podatki statistike transporta. Pregledale bomo panoge dejavnosti, ki v največji meri namenjajo sredstva za varstvo okolja v povezavi z rezultati drugih statističnih raziskovanj. Spraševale se bomo tudi o tem, ali je količina sredstev namenjenih za varstvo okolja odvisna od dejavnost oziroma velikosti podjetja. Prispevek naj bi predstavljal sintezo med različnimi statističnimi raziskovanji, ki kažejo stanje na področju okolja in odnos onesnaževalcev do okolja.

**Ključne besede:** varstvo okolja, izdatki za varstvo okolja, investicije, tekoči izdatki, odpadki, odpadna voda, zrak, industrija, transport.

## ***DETECTING THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INVESTMENT***

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For following the activities in the field of environmental protection, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, with the help of surveys and administrative sources, collects data on the state of the environment, as well as data on expenditure purposed for the environmental protection. The analysis of the implementation of environmental protection measures in the industry, especially in fields of activities that have the biggest impact on the environment (mining, manufacturing and energy) is very important. With the analysis of environmental protection assets (gross investments and current expenditures) in Slovenian enterprises, companies and organizations, we will try to show their environmental awareness and their ability to protect it. We will be focused mainly on the three environmental protection areas for, which the biggest share of the environmentally related expenditure was purposed, namely waste management, waste water management and air protection. In this paper we will show the correlation between gross investments and current expenditures for environmental protection and the quantity and management of waste and waste water. We will also present the expenditures for the air protection in comparison with data of transport statistics. We will review the fields of activity in industry with the greatest share of environmental protection expenditure in connection with the results of other surveys. We will also question ourselves whether the amount of assets earmarked for environmental protection depends on the field of activity or size of enterprises. The purpose of this paper is to represent a synthesis between different statistical surveys, which shows the state of the environment and the polluters environmentally related response.

**Key words:** environmental protection, investments for environmental protection, gross investments, current expenditure, waste, waste water, air, industry, transport.

## VLOGA SOCIO-EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV PRI VREDNOTENJU RAZVOJA OKOLJA

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Strategija trajnostnega razvoja EU poudarja nujnost povezovanje socialne, ekonomske ter okoljske komponente, kar predstavlja velik izziv številnim državam EU. Številne študije in analize namreč razkrivajo izrazito netrajnostne razvojne trende ter oddaljevanje od strateških ciljev. Dejstvo je, da so ekonomski kazalci (proizvodnja, trgovina, dohodek) globalno pozitivni, ključni okoljski kazalci, kot je npr. okoljski odtis, pa so izrazito negativni. Zaradi rasti prebivalstva in razvoja gospodarstva se pritiski na okolje in naravne vire nevarno povečujejo. Prispevek obravnava primerjavo med ekonomskim, socialnim ter okoljskim razvojem Slovenije. Pri tem uporablja tri ključne kazalce trajnostnega razvoja – okoljski odtis, indeks človekovega razvoja ter bruto domači proizvod. Razklop prikazuje razhajanje med gospodarsko rastjo ter škodo, ki jo ta povzroča okolju.

**Ključne besede:** trajnostni razvoj, trajnostni kazalci, kazalci okolja, okoljski odtis, bruto domači proizvod, indeks človekovega razvoja, razklop

## ***THE ROLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS BY ASSESSING ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT***

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The EU sustainable development strategy emphasizes the necessity of integration of social, economic and environmental components which represents a huge challenge to many EU countries. A number of studies and analysis revealed highly unsustainable trends which move away from strategic targets. The fact is that economic indicators (production, trade, income) are globally positive while key environmental indicators, such as environmental footprint, keep being deeply negative. Pressures on the environment and natural resources are dangerously increasing due to population growth and economic development. This article discusses comparison between economic, social and environmental development of Slovenia. Thus, uses three key sustainable indicators, like environmental footprint, human development index and gross domestic product. Breaking the link between economic growth and damage caused to the environment is showed through decoupling.

**Key words:** sustainable development, sustainable indicators, environmental indicators, environmental footprint, gross domestic product, human development index, decoupling

## VPLIV ODLOŽENIH BIOLOŠKO RAZGRADLJIVIH ODPADKOV NA IZPUSTE METANA IZ ODLAGALIŠČ

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Slovenija je leta 1998 podpisala Kjotski protokol in se zavezala da bo v obdobju 2008-2012 zmanjšala svoje izpuste za 8 % glede na izhodiščno leto 1986. Na količino izpustov toplogrednih plinov poleg sektorja energetika, prometa in kmetijstva vplivajo tudi količine odloženih biološko razgradljivih odpadkov. Za zmanjševanje količin odloženih biološko razgradljivih odpadkov bo v Sloveniji potrebno osvestiti gospodinjstva, ki še vedno ne ločujejo gospodinjskih odpadkov in se zaradi tega le-ti odlagajo na komunalnih odlagališčih. Žal pa kljub številnim ukrepom na tem področju izpusti iz odlagališč zaradi narave procesa še vedno naraščajo, saj nanje vplivajo biološko razgradljivi odpadki, odloženi v preteklem, več-desetletnem obdobju. Glede na izhodiščno leto so tako v letu 2008 izpusti metana iz odlagališč komunalnih odpadkov višji za več kot 9 %. Da bomo dosegli cilj kjotskega protokola, bo Slovenija morala uvesti številne ukrepe, med katere bo moralo soditi tudi okolju prijaznejše ravnanje z odpadki, predvsem biološko razgradljivimi odpadki.

V prispevku bomo poskušali prikazati, kako se je v zadnjih letih spreminjalo nastajanje biološko razgradljivih odpadkov in ravnanje z njimi ter kako so le ti vplivali na izpuste metana iz odlagališč komunalnih odpadkov. Na podlagi rezultatov bomo določili uspešnost Slovenije na področju ravnanja z biološko razgradljivimi odpadki in posledičnimi izpusti toplogrednih plinov zaradi njihovega odlaganja.

**Ključne besede:** bio-razgradljivi odpadki, izpusti metana, izpusti toplogrednih plinov.

## EFFECTS OF LANDFILLED BIODEGRADABLE WASTE ON THE EMISSIONS OF METHANE FROM LANDFILL SITES

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In 1998 Slovenia signed the Kyoto Protocol and committed itself to reduce its emissions by 8% in the 2008-2012 period compared to base year 1986. Besides the energy sector, transport and agriculture, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions is also affected by the quantity of landfilled biodegradable waste. To reduce the amount of landfilled biodegradable waste in Slovenia, we should make households, which still do not separate household waste and so these quantities are landfilled on the municipal landfill sites, aware of this important problem. Unfortunately, despite the measures in this area, because of the nature of the process emissions continue to rise since they are the result of biodegradable waste landfilled during many decades. Thus, in year 2008 the emissions of methane from landfill sites increased by more than 9% compared to the base year. To achieve the objective of the Kyoto Protocol, Slovenia will have to introduce a number of measures, including even more environmentally friendly waste treatment, particularly treatment of biodegradable waste.

In this paper we will try to show how the generation and treatment of biodegradable waste has changed in recent years and how they are affected on the emissions of methane from municipal landfill sites. Based on the results, we will try to prepare the conclusion whether Slovenia is successful or not in the field of handling biodegradable waste and methane emissions from their disposal.

**Key words:** biodegradable waste, emissions of methane, greenhouse gas emissions.





## Vzporedni program – Okrogla miza / Parallel Programme – Round table

### Dvig ravni statistične pismenosti v Sloveniji / Rising the level of statistical literacy in Slovenia

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## OKROGLA MIZA

### DVIG RAVNI STATISTIČNE PISMENOSTI V SLOVENIJI

V času po začetku globalne krize so v EU in tudi v Sloveniji nastali številni dokumenti in strategije. Začetne trditve, da je bilo pred krizo na voljo premalo podatkov, ki bi pravočasno opozarjali na bližajočo se krizo, se nadomestile trditve, da je poleg podatkov o BDP na voljo premalo podatkov, ki bi prikazovali stanje družbe, še pozneje pa trditve, da podatki sicer so, vendar so premalo izkoriščeni in uporabljeni. Podatki, ki so na voljo, so lahko bolje izkoriščeni, če sta izpolnjena dva pogoja: da tako glavni uporabniki kot tudi široka javnost bolje poznajo možne vire pripravljenih podatkov in da jih znajo tudi pravilno razumeti in uporabiti. Ključni dejavnik je zato statistična pismenost; ta namreč omogoča tako razumevanje podatkov kot tudi prepoznavanje pravih podatkov ob pravem času.

V okviru okrogle mize bomo govorili o aktivnostih, ki jih za dvig statistične pismenosti v Sloveniji že izvajamo v posameznih podpopulacijskih skupinah (npr. med osnovnošolsko in srednješolsko mladino, med študenti, upokojenci), ter o možnih aktivnostih, ki bodo v naslednjih letih nujne. Predstavljene bodo tudi nekatere mednarodne aktivnosti, ki morda lahko spodbudijo delovanje v Sloveniji. Hkrati bomo statistično pismenost povezali z informacijsko pismenostjo, saj ta v sodobnem času lahko ključno vpliva na dostop do podatkov in posledično tudi na razumevanje le-teh.

**Ključne besede:** podatki, uporabniki, aktivnosti.

## ***ROUND TABLE***

### ***RISING THE LEVEL OF STATISTICAL LITERACY IN SLOVENIA***

Since the start of the global crisis many documents and strategies have been produced both in the EU and in Slovenia. Initial claims that there were not enough data available before the crisis to warn about the oncoming crisis in time were replaced by claims that – except data on GDP – there are not enough data available to show the situation in the society and later on by claims that there are enough data but that they are not sufficiently used. The data that are available can be better used if two conditions are met: that the main users as well as the general public are better acquainted with the possible sources of the prepared data and that they are able to understand and use them correctly. The key factor is, therefore, statistical literacy, which facilitates understanding of data as well as identifying the right data at the right time.

The round table will discuss activities carried out in Slovenia in individual subpopulation groups in order to raise the statistical literacy (e.g. elementary and upper secondary school pupils, students, retired people) and the possible urgent future activities. Some international activities that could stimulate activities in Slovenia will also be presented. Statistical literacy will be linked to information literacy, which in the modern world can have a key impact on data access and consequently on understanding the data.

**Key words:** data, users, activities.



## Kvalitativni in sestavljeni kazalniki / Qualitative and composite indicators

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## SREČA KOT ALTERNATIVNA MERA BLAGINJE V DRUŽBI IN TRAJNOSTNI RAZVOJ

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Evropska in ostala razvita gospodarstva skušajo v čim večji meri uveljaviti oziroma vpeljati model trajnostnega razvoja. Trajnostni razvoj, ki ga je v ospredje postavilo znamenito Brundtlandovo poročilo (1987), je opredeljen s tremi komponentami: (1) ekonomsko (potrebno je namreč zagotoviti ustrezen gospodarski razvoj); okoljsko (katere težišče je na sonaravnosti prihodnjega razvoja in pomeni zmanjševanje obremenitev okolja); ter (3) družbeno (potrebno je zagotoviti ustrezno kohezijo v družbi). Trajnostni razvoj oziroma model gospodarstva pravzaprav pomeni, da sedanja generacija zadovoljuje svoje potrebe, ne da bi pri tem ogrozila možnosti prihodnjih generacij, da dosegajo ta isti cilj (Brundtlandovo poročilo, 1987). Vendar pa se koncept le počasi uveljavlja. Trajnostni razvoj namreč pomeni novo tehnoekonomske paradigmo, ki mora temeljiti na novih vrednotah družbe in posameznika, v centru katerih je 'vzdržnost'.

Da bi uspešno prešli na model trajnostnega razvoja, je potrebno vzpostaviti tudi ustrezen sistem merjenja. Gospodarski razvoj (ne trajnostni razvoj) se danes še vedno meri s pomočjo BDP. Zaradi pomanjkljivosti in kritik obstoječega merjenja družbene razvitosti in razvoja, katerega temeljni kazalec je BDP (npr. Stiglitz et al., 2009; OECD, 2006; Talberth in Bohara, 2006; Stockhammer et al., 1997; Boyd, 2007), so se razvili številni alternativni indikatorji, med katerimi je zagotovo najbolj uveljavljen Human development index (Združeni narodi). Ta poleg ekonomske komponente meri predvsem še širšo družbeno komponento trajnostnega razvoja, zanemarija pa okoljsko. Vendar pa so se že pojavili številni indikatorji, ki skušajo meriti tudi ta vidik: Genuine savings in Wealth index, oba se razvijata pod okriljem Svetovne banke, Genuine progress indicator in drugi. Vsak od indikatorjev ima seveda svoje pomanjkljivosti ter svoje prednosti.

Kot alternativa se pojavlja v teoretični in empirični literaturi tudi ekonomska analiza sreče. Pravzaprav se je začela ta teorija uveljavljati v 1970-ih, ko je R. Easterlin predstavil svoj znameniti paradoks, ki pravi, da denar ljudi ne naredi bolj srečne (Easterlin, 1974). Ekonomika sreče tako opozarja, da na srečo posameznika, ki jo lahko interpretiramo tudi kot njegovo blagostanje, dobrobit, vplivajo številni dejavniki, poleg ekonomskih tudi širši družbeni, politični ter seveda številni osebni. Frey in Stutzer (2002) sta identificirala tri skupine dejavnikov, ki vplivajo na nivo sreče pri posamezniku: demografske in osebne, ekonomske ter širše družbene.

Glede na to, da je gospodarski razvoj oziroma model dolgoročnega razvoja pravzaprav določen s preferencami družbe, menimo, da je analiza determinant sreče odlična priložnost za: (1) merjenje zrelosti družbe za prehod na sonaraven model razvoja in (2) za samo merjenje blaginje v takšnem modelu.

Zato bomo v našem prispevku:

Izpostavili slabosti BDP kot mere blaginje, sploh v modelu trajnostnega razvoja.

Analizirali, kateri dejavniki vse lahko vplivajo na srečo posameznikov, pri čemer so ti objektivni (ekonomski, širši družbeni) in subjektivni, kamor sodijo tudi vrednote. Vsak posameznik stremi k temu, da bi bil srečen. Če je trajnostni razvoj vrednota neke družbe, dela zato ljudi srečnejše, bo seveda sprejemanje ukrepov, ki k temu vodijo, lažje.

Na osnovi obstoječe literature skušali določiti, kakšen vrednostni sistem bi bil ustrezen v družbi, da bi ta maksimalno podpirala razvoj trajnostnega modela. Na podlagi teoretičnih izhodišč, oziroma nabora vseh možnih spremeljivk iz zgornje točke, bomo oblikovali nabor dejavnikov, določljivk sreče, ki bi imele najbolj pozitiven vpliv na uvedbo trajnostnega modela. Pri tem bo ta nabor vseboval tako osebne dejavnike, kamor sodijo vrednote, kot tudi širše.

**Ključne besede:** ekonomska analiza sreče, BDP, trajnostni razvoj

## ***HAPPINESS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO GDP AND A MEASURE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT***

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The Brundtland commission in the 1980s introduced the idea of sustainable development. Sustainable development is defined as development which provides for the current generation but does not limit the ability of the future generations to cover their needs. It is also defined as environmentally friendly, more socially acceptable (equality) economic growth and development (The Brundtland report, 1987). There are three major components of sustainable development: environmental, economic and social. Only fundamental reorientation in all three areas can lead to successful sustainable development. In order to successfully implement the model of sustainable development, also a suitable measure of it has to be developed and embraced. Namely, GDP has often been criticized, not only for the fact that it does not measure well-being, but also because it does not include many important elements, including environmental damages (Stiglitz et al., 2009; OECD, 2006; Talberth in Bohara, 2006; Stockhammer et al., 1997; Boyd, 2007). Several alternative approaches to measuring well-being developed. Human development index, prepared by the UN and World Bank, is probably the most renowned. But it provides only a partial measure of sustainability, as it neglects its environmental dimension. Also other indicators have been developed: genuine savings, wealth index (both World Bank), genuine progress indicator and other.

As alternative to GDP also economics of happiness emerged. Economics of happiness started its development in 1970s with the Easterlin's contributions (1974), stressing the absence of impact of income on happiness. Happiness is a category that depends on three broad sets of factors: (1) personal, (2) economic and (3) social (Frey and Stutzer, 2002).

Given that the general direction of economic and institutional development in the society is determined with the preferences of the society, we believe that happiness analysis provide very good foundation for: (1) to measure the readiness of the society to embrace the idea of sustainable development and (3) measurement of well-being in such a model.

The purpose of the article is therefore to:

1. analyze the GDP as a measure of well-being in a sustainable development model
2. analyze the determinants of individual happiness, and focus on the impact of sustainable development elements on happiness



3. based on existing literature determine, what kind of value system, which determines the happiness determinants is most appropriate support for implementation of sustainable development

**Keywords:** economics of happiness, GDP, sustainable development

## KAKO ŽIVIŠ -

### RAZISKAVA MED OTROKI V STAROSTNI SKUPINI 8 - 15 LET

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Statistični urad Republike Srbije je spomladi leta 2010 izvedel anketo o zaupanju otrok z naslovom Kako živiš? Tokrat je bila anketa izvedena drugič, in sicer je bil uporabljen enak vprašalnik kot leta 2004. Podatki so bili zbrani s papirnim vprašalnikom, ki je bil razdeljen šolskim otrokom v Srbiji, starim 8–15 let.

Namen raziskovanja je bil ugotoviti, kako otroci v Srbiji ocenjujejo različne vidike svojega življenja ter pridobiti jasne in pomembne informacije za nadaljnje izboljšanje življenjskih razmer otrok.

Namen modelne analize z indeksom zaupanja otrok (CCI) je bil pokazati, katera področja ali vidike bi morali izboljšati, da bi bili otroci bolj zadovoljni s svojimi življenjskimi razmerami. CCI je oblikovan delno z merjenjem skupnega zadovoljstva z življenjem in z življenjskimi razmerami in delno s številnimi dejavniki, ki zadevajo različne dele življenjskih razmer. Indeks skupnega zadovoljstva merimo s tremi posebnimi vprašanji in vsak dejavnik s številnimi kazalniki ali vprašanji.

Pri obdelavi podatkov so različna vprašanja različno utežena glede na njihov pomen za posamezen dejavnik. Rezultati vprašalnikov se pretvorijo v novo indekso lestvico od 0 do 100. Čim višja je vrednost indeksa, bolj zadovoljni so otroci s svojimi življenjskimi razmerami. Vrednosti indeksa, ki so nižje od 40, pomenijo, da otroci niso zadovoljni s posameznim dejavnikom. Modelna analiza izračuna vrednost vpliva za vsak dejavnik; ta vrednost pokaže, za koliko naj bi se CCI povečal ali zmanjšal, če se indeks dejavnika zviša ali zniža za pet enot.

Da bi zagotovili primerljivost z rezultati CCI iz leta 2004, smo v raziskovanju leta 2010 uporabili enak vprašalnik (z manjšimi spremembami v formulaciji nekaterih vprašanj).

Vprašalnik »Kako živite«? vsebuje 82 vprašanj v 11 razdelkih. Otroci so odgovarjali na 10 dodatnih vprašanj o spolu, starosti, družinskih okoliščinah, ter izobrazbenem in ekonomskem statusu staršev. Otroci, starejši od 14 let, so odgovarjali tudi na vprašanje o spolnosti in aidsu. Poleg tega so vprašalnik lahko tudi komentirali ali vpisali svoje misli glede česa, o čemer jih nismo spraševali.

Uporabljen je bil dvostopenjski stratificiran vzorec, ki temelji na stratifikaciji po teritoriju in vrsti naselja. V vzorcu je bilo 144 šol, enako kot pri raziskovanju leta 2004. Anketiranje 12 otrok v vsaki šoli je zagotovilo 1.368 anketirancev. 20-odstotna stopnja neodgovora je pomenila, da je bilo anketiranih 1.100 učencev.

Rezultati raziskovanja, izvedenega leta 2010, kažejo, da so otroci v Srbiji na splošno zadovoljni s svojim življenjem. V letu 2010 je indeks zaupanja otrok (CCI) 86, kar je dve indeksni enoti več kot leta 2004. Zadovoljstvo otrok s posameznimi deli življenjskih razmer, ki so sestavljeni iz 18 dejavnikov, pa kaže, da je večina dejavnikov v primerjavi s prejšnjim raziskovanjem izboljšala svoj rezultat.

Tovrstna raziskovanja so zelo pomembna, ker z vprašalnikom, ki je relativno lahek za izpolnjevanje, lahko pridobimo informacije o mnenju otrok glede številnih vprašanj v družbi. Rezultati, pridobljeni z anketo o zaupanju otrok, lahko kažejo na težave, s katerimi se srečujejo naši otroci, na njihove potrebe in želje. Vsi otroci imajo pravico biti slišani, posebej zato, ker so to prihodnji študenti in volilci.

**Ključne besede:** anketa o zaupanju otrok, zbiranje podatkov, ocena različnih vidikov življenjskih razmer otrok, zadovoljstvo z življenjem in zadovoljstvo otrok, obdelava podatkov, indeksna lestvica, vrednost indeksa, spol, starost otroka, družinske okoliščine, izobrazbeni in ekonomski status staršev, vprašanja o spolnosti in aidsu, dvostopenjski stratificiran vzorec, mnenje otrok

***“HOW DO YOU LIVE” -  
THE SURVEY ON SCHOOL CHILDREN AGED 8 - 15 YEARS***

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Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) conducted a child confidence survey, “How do you live”, in early spring of 2010. This is the second time the survey was conducted by using the same questionnaire as it was used in 2004. The data collection was conducted by SORS via a paper questionnaire which was distributed to a school children in Serbia between 8 and 15 years of age.

The purpose of the survey is to give a picture of how school children in Serbia estimate different aspects of their life conditions and from the results supply a clear and action relevant information for further improvement of the children’s life conditions.

The purpose of the model analysis with Child Confidence Index (CCI) is to point out which areas or aspects that should be given priority for improvement in order to increase the children’s satisfaction with their life conditions. Child Confidence Index (CCI) is built up partly by a measure of the total satisfaction (CCI) with life and living conditions and partly by a number of factors, which cover different parts of the living conditions. The total satisfaction index (CCI) is measured by three specific questions, and each factor is measured by several indicators or questions.

In the data processing, the different questions are given weights based upon their importance for the respective factor. The results from the questionnaires are transformed into a new index scale that goes from 0 to 100. The higher the index value, the more satisfied are the children with their living conditions. Index values lower than 40 imply that the children have not approved of the factor. For each factor, the analysis model calculates an impact value. The impact value shows how much CCI is expected to increase or decrease by an increase or decrease in the factor index by five units.

In order to ensure comparability with CCI results from 2004, the same questionnaire, with small modifications in the formulation of some questions, was used in the survey conducted in 2010.

Questionnaire “How do you live” contains 82 questions grouped in 11 sections. Children have answered on 10 additional questions about gender, age of child,

family circumstances, as well as educational and economic status of parents. For children older than 14 yrs there were questions about sex and SIDA. Furthermore, they could write some comments on the questionnaire or something they thought was important, but not asked.

The two-stage stratified sample based on stratification by territory and type of settlement has been used. Sample size was 114 schools, the same it was in the survey conducted in 2004. Interviewing of 12 pupils in each school would provide 1368 interviewed pupils in total, which with non response of 20% provide 1100 interviewed pupils.

Results of the survey conducted in 2010 shows that children in Serbia are satisfied with their life in general. The Child Confidence Index (CCI) is 86 that is two index units higher than in 2004. Child satisfaction with different parts of the living conditions, obtained in 18 factors, shows that most of the factors have improved their results compared to the last survey.

This kind of survey is very important because through questionnaires, which are relatively easy for completing, can be provided information on the children's opinion about many things in society. The results got in the CCI survey may point at problems our children are facing with, their needs and wishes. All children have the right to be heard, especially because they are future students and future voters.

**Key words:** child confidence survey, data collection, estimation of the different aspects of children's life conditions, life satisfaction and children's satisfaction, data processing, index scale, index value, gender, age of child, family circumstances, educational and economic status of parents, questions about sex and SIDA, two-stage stratified sample, children's opinion.

## POMEN KAZALNIKA 'SPLOŠNO ZADOVOLJSTVO'

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V središču paradigatskega premika, ki označuje sintagma 'onkraj GDP (slov. BDP; tj. Bruto družbeni proizvod)' je iskanje enega ali več kazalnikov, ki bi naj presegli ali nadomestil makroekonomski kazalnik kot je BDP (Bruto domači proizvod), obenem pa tudi ponovno ozaveščanje, da je pri ocenjevanju dobrobiti skupnosti ob upoštevanju ekonomskega vidika potrebno vsaj enakovredno upoštevati tudi socialni in ekološki vidik s pomočjo primernih kazalnikov.

V luči merjenja dobrobiti skupnosti (socialni vidik) je daleč najboljša izbira kazalnik splošnega zadovoljstva: je neke vrste GDP (slov. BDP) na socialnem področju. Njegova izjemnost je v tem, da v obliki ene številke sporoča kompleksno vsebino, saj je 'splošno zadovoljstvo' v svoji osnovi sintezni kazalec, vendar brez klasičnih pomanjkljivost nadknadno kombiniranih indeksov (primer HDI, kjer HDI lahko raste kljub katastrofalnemu padcu enega od podindeksov, npr. pričakovani dolžini življenja, ker ga 'odtehta' rast BDP ali višja stopnja izobraževanja). Sinteza je namreč opravljena že predhodno, na ravni posameznika, zato do klasičnih napak agregiranja ne pride.

**Ključne besede:** dobrobit skupnosti, kvaliteta življenja, kazalnik splošnega zadovoljstva, 'beyond GDP', onkraj BDP

## ***MEANING OF THE 'OVERA ALL SATISFACTION WITH LIFE' INDICATOR***

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In the focus of paradigmatic shift, which we could relate with the 'beyond GDP movement' is also the search for one or more indicators that could go beyond GDP or that could substitute GDP as the main indicators of social progress. There is also the awareness that environmental and social facts could get similar treatment as GDP. For that matter suitable indicators are needed.

With regard to the social policy field there is surprisingly good indicator: the so-called 'overall satisfaction with life' indicator that could be treated as 'as GDP' indicator for the social policy field. Its uniqueness is that it summarises complex issues with a single figure without the typical flows of other 'synthesized' indicators (for example HDI, that falls when the life expectancy drops or is outweighed with the rise of gross enrolment ratio or GDP.) The 'overall satisfaction with life' indicator is a 'synthetique' indicator by nature, as individuals determine, therefore the classical mistake of aggregation doesn't take place.

**Key words:** satisfaction with life indikator, beyond GDP

## OCENA KAKOVOSTI SESTAVLJENIH KAZALCEV BLAGINJE NA PODLAGI GLAVNIH KOMONENT

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Blaginja je kompleksen pojem, ki ga sestavljajo številne komponente. Prispevek predstavlja primer merjenja blaginje s sestavljenimi kazalci za slovenske občine. Sestavljeni kazalci so izračunani na podlagi glavnih komponent, ki izhajajo iz 49 socialnih, ekonomskih, demografskih in okoljskih kazalcev. Opazovani kazalci so bili izbrani glede na vsebinsko ustreznost in razpoložljivost na ravni občin, upoštevajoč merila kakovosti evropske statistike. Majhna velikost slovenskih občin zmanjšuje možnosti za pridobivanje ustreznih kazalcev. Ker so prednosti in slabosti sestavljenih kazalcev precej odvisne od kakovosti izbranih kazalcev, je bila posebna pozornost namenjena merilom vsebinske ustreznosti, razpoložljivosti in točnosti kazalcev. Izbrani kazalci so skladni s pojmom blaginje, ki je opredeljen kot stanje sreče, zdravja in prosperitete. Ker pa je taka opredelitev preširoka za statistično merjenje in ker za subjektivno zaznavanje blaginje (sreča, zadovoljstvo) na ravni občin v Sloveniji ni razpoložljivih podatkov, smo merjenje blaginje omejili le na objektivne sestavine.

Veljavnost merjenja blaginje s pomočjo sestavljenih kazalcev je bila preverjena z uporabo metod razvrščanja v skupine, ki omogočajo tudi poglobitev vsebinske razlage. Rezultati nakazujejo prednosti in slabosti sestavljenih kazalcev. Ker so sestavljeni kazalci izraženi kot posamične spremenljivke omogočajo rangiranje in primerjavo enot. Zbirno lahko prikažejo raznovrstne informacije (povzamejo vsebino velikega števila opazovanih kazalcev), vendar pa lahko v tem procesu tudi zakrijejo določene značilnosti, ki so morda pomembne za raziskovalce in načrtovalce politik. Z vidika te omejitve je uporaba dodatnih multivariatnih metod, kot na primer metod razvrščanja v skupine, lahko koristen pristop za preverjanje veljavnosti rezultatov ter boljše vsebinsko razlago in uporabnost sestavljenih kazalcev.

**Ključne besede:** blaginja, sestavljeni kazalec, občina, kakovost kazalcev, metoda glavnih komponent, metode razvrščanja v skupine, regionalni razvoj



## ***COMPOSITE INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING BASED ON PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS - QUALITY APPRAISAL***

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Well-being is a complex concept that encompasses a number of components. The paper presents a case of measuring well-being with composite indicators for the municipalities in Slovenia. Composite indicators were calculated through the application of principal components based on 49 quantitative social, economic, demographic and environmental indicators. The indicators were selected on the basis of relevance for well-being and data availability at the municipality level taking into consideration the criteria for data quality of European statistics. The small size of many municipalities reduces the number of appropriate indicators. Since strengths and weaknesses of composite indicators are largely influenced by the quality of selected indicators, particular attention was paid to the criteria of relevance, availability and accuracy of indicators. The selected indicators correspond to the concept of well-being defined as a state of being happy, healthy and prosperous. As this definition of well-being is too broad for statistical measurement and also no data for subjective perception of well-being are available at the level of municipalities, the measurement of well-being was confined to the objective components of well-being.

In order to verify the validity of the measurement of well-being using composite indicators and to enhance the interpretability of the results cluster methods were applied. The results obtained imply the strengths and limitations of composite indicators. As composite indicators are presented as a single variable, they enable ranking and comparison of units. They also resume multivariate information sources (a large number of observed variables) but in this process they may also mask certain issues that could be of interest to researchers and policy makers. For this reason a comparative use of some other multivariate method, like cluster analysis, may be a fruitful approach to test the validity of the results and to enhance the interpretability and usability of composite measures.

**Key words:** well-being, composite indicator, municipality, quality of indicators, principal components method, clustering, regional development



## Predstavitev razstavljenih posterjev / Poster section

### Razvoj na različnih statističnih področjih/ Development in different statistical fields

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## MERJENJE BDP NI DOVOLJ

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Dejstvo je, da statistika BDP velikokrat kaže na precej boljše razmere v gospodarstvu, kot jih doživlja večina državljanov. Dovoljšen razlog, da se uvedejo kazalniki, ki bodo natančneje merili blaginjo. Pri tem je Komisija za merjenje gospodarske uspešnosti in družbenega napredka postavljena pred težko nalogo. Sreča, zadovoljstvo z delom, sosedske vezi, zdravje, izobraževanje, aktivnost prebivalstva so ključni dejavniki, ki kažejo na dejansko blaginjo, vendar bo za kakovostno merjenje potrebno uvesti ustrezno metodologijo in statistične modele, pri katerih ne bo prihajalo do napak in zlorab, saj uvajanje kazalnikov za merjenje blaginje lahko med drugim spremljajo problemi individualnih interpretacij pojmov blaginje. Vsak politik namreč pozna pomen Tretje poti, vendar si jo lahko interpretira po lastnih in preferencah njihovih strank, kar v praksi večkrat privede do diametralnih odločitev. Podobno lahko nastopi pri merjenju blaginje, saj je srečo težko ovrednotiti in izmeriti. Kljub temu gre za dober in potreben poskus zamenjave starih pogledov z novimi, z namenom vpeljati terminologijo, ki bo vsekakor bolje opredeljevala in pojasnila področje od svoje predhodnice.

**Ključne besede:** BDP, blaginja, individualna interpretacija, tretja pot, sreča

## ***GDP MEASUREMENTS ARE NOT SUFFICIENT***

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GDP statistics often show much better economic results than those the citizens actually experience. For this reason, better indicators are needed to more precisely measure wealth. The Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CMEPSP) has committed itself to this major task. Happiness, work satisfaction, neighbourhood connections, health, education, population activity are all key factors behind actual wealth. A solid methodology and statistical models will have to be introduced in order to achieve quality measurements, as new indicators can be individually interpreted. Every politician, for example, is familiar with the meaning of the “Third Way”, even though it can be interpreted by every individual and colored by their political preferences, which often times leads to diametrical decisions. A similar phenomenon affects the measuring of wealth, where happiness, for example, is difficult to evaluate and measure. However, it is necessary to attempt to introduce and define new terminology and explain predecessors.

**Key words:** GDP, wealth, individual interpretation, Third Way, happiness

## ANKETE O ŽRTVAH KRIMINALA V SLOVENIJI

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Varnosti prebivalstva oziroma politikam za preprečevanje in zatiranje kriminalitete se v zadnjih letih v EU in tudi na nacionalni ravni namenja vedno več pozornosti. Za spremljanje varnosti prebivalstva oz. učinkovitosti sprejetih ukrepov so pomembni tudi statistični podatki in njihova mednarodna primerljivost. Ker so v kazniva dejanja vpletene žrtve takih dejanj, je pomembno, da spremljamo kriminaliteto tudi z njihovega vidika, še posebej zato, ker precejšen del kaznivih dejanj ostane neprijavljen. V letu 2009 smo na SURS-u izvedli pilotno anketo o žrtvah kriminala, in sicer v okviru projekta Evropske komisije; glavna namena projekta sta bila prevod in testiranje enotnega vprašalnika v državah članicah, ki so se pridružile temu projektu. V prispevku prikazujem zgodovino anket o žrtvah kriminala v Sloveniji in predstavljam nekaj osnovnih kazalnikov, ki so bili pridobljeni z omenjeno pilotno anketo.

**Ključne besede:** anketa, žrtve kriminala, občutek varnosti, občutek zaskrbljenosti, tatvina vozila, tatvina iz vozila, vandalski napadi na vozila, tatvina motornega kolesa, tatvina kolesa, vlom, poskus vloma, osebna tatvina, rop

## ***VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS IN SLOVENIA***

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At the EU level as well as at the national level, in recent years the safety of people and the policies for the prevention and suppression of crime have been gaining importance. For monitoring the safety of people and the efficiency of adopted measures, statistical data and their international comparability are also important. As crimes involve victims, it is also important to monitor crime in terms of people as victims of crimes, especially because a substantial part of the crime remains unreported. In 2009 SORS conducted a pilot victimization survey under the auspices of the European Commission, whose main purpose was the translation and testing of the questionnaire in Member States which joined the project. The paper presents a brief history of victimization surveys in Slovenia and also some basic indicators, which were acquired by the mentioned pilot survey.

**Key words:** survey, victims of crime, feeling safe, worry about crime, theft of a car, theft from car, car damage, theft of motorcycle, bicycle theft, domestic burglary, attempted burglary, personal theft, robbery

## BIBSIST – ZBIRANJE PODATKOV O SLOVENSКИH KNJIŽNICAH

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BibSiSt Online je interaktivni vmesnik za zbiranje statističnih podatkov o delu slovenskih knjižnic, ki ga je Center za razvoj knjižnic v sodelovanju z zunanjimi izvajalci začel razvijati v letu 2007. Statistične meritve dejavnosti slovenskih knjižnic že več kot petdeset let na osnovi zakonskih predpisov izvaja Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica v okviru Centra za razvoj knjižnic. CeZaR v skladu z zakonodajo in strokovno presojo določa vsebino vprašalnikov in frekvenco zbiranja podatkov. Podatki, ki jih zbere na osnovi statističnih raziskovanj, so v tekočem letu obdelani in objavljeni. V BibSiSt lahko vstopajo vse knjižnice, ki jih CeZaR evidentira kot poročevalske enote. V sistem poročanja v okviru vmesnika bibSist so poleg nacionalne knjižnice vključene splošne, visokošolske in specialne knjižnice, potekajo pa prizadevanja za vključitev šolskih knjižnic.

**Ključne besede:** knjižnice, raziskovanje.



## ***BIBSIST – DATA COLLECTION ON SLOVENIAN LIBRARIES***

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BibSiSt Online is an interactive interface for assembling statistical data about the work of Slovene libraries. The Library System Development Centre started to develop it in 2007, in cooperation with external contractors. Statistical measurements of Slovene libraries' activities have been performed by the National and University Library and its Library System Development Centre for more than 50 years, according to legal regulations. In accordance with legislation and expert judgement, The Library System Development Centre determines the content of questionnaires and the frequency of data collection. Data gathered on the basis of statistical researching are processed and published in the current year. All libraries that are recorded as reporting units by The Library System Development Centre, can enter the BibSiSt. Besides the National and University Library, general (public) libraries, libraries of institutions of higher education and special libraries are included in the system of reporting via BibSiSt interface. Aspirations to also include school libraries are underway.

**Key words:** libraries, survey.

## PODJETJA IN STATISTIČNO POROČANJE: PRVI REZULTATI PROJEKTA BLUE-ETS

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(Pre)obremenitev podjetij s statističnim poročanjem je že dlje časa aktualna tema v uradni statistiki, ki se obenem srečuje tudi s slabšo kakovostjo poročanja podjetij. Statistični uradi se na najrazličnejše načine trudijo zmanjševati breme podjetij in spodbujati podjetja k pravočasnemu in točnemu poročanju. Poznavanje vseh teh aktivnosti je skromno že znotraj (večjih) uradov, še posebej pa izven njih. Poleg tega so tovrstne aktivnosti velikokrat izvedene brez merjenja njihove učinkovitosti. Kljub velikim naporom statističnih uradov je zato še vedno težko presojati alternativne možnosti in posledično izbrati najboljšo.

Evropski projekt *BLUE-Enterprise and Trade Statistics* (BLUE-ETS), katerega ključni cilj so boljše in stroškovno učinkovitejše poslovne statistike, se med drugim loteva ravno te problematike. V ta raziskovalni projekt iz 7. okvirnega programa sta vključena tudi SURS in Ekonomska fakulteta Univerze v Ljubljani. V prispevku bomo predstavili prve rezultate sistematičnega pregleda obstoječe literature (vključno z notranjimi poročili) in aktivnosti štirih statističnih uradov (Slovenije, Nizozemske, Norveške in Švedske) na temo merjenja in zmanjševanja obremenitve podjetij ter povečevanja motivacije za kakovostno poročanje. Dodatno bomo predstavili prve izsledke o možni uporabi podatkov uradne statistike v podjetjih kot načinu motiviranja podjetij za kakovostnejše poročanje.

**Ključne besede:** obremenitev podjetij, motivacija, spodbude

***BUSINESSES AND STATISTICAL REPORTING:  
FIRST RESULTS OF THE BLUE-ETS PROJECT***

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(Over)burdening of businesses with statistical reporting has been a hot topic in official statistics that also faces worse quality of response from businesses. National statistical institutes (NSIs) have been striving to reduce the business response burden and motivate businesses for timely and accurate reporting in various ways. Knowledge of all these activities is modest even within (larger) NSIs, and especially outside. In addition, these activities are often carried out without measuring their effectiveness and efficiency. In spite of NSIs' huge efforts it is thus still difficult to judge alternative possibilities and consequently select the best.

These issues are, among others, addressed by a European project BLUE-Enterprise and Trade Statistics (BLUE-ETS) whose main goal is better and more cost effective business statistics. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and the University of Ljubljana's Faculty of Economics participate in this research project from the 7th Framework Programme. The paper presents the first results of a systematic review of existing literature (including internal reports) and activities of four NSIs (from Slovenia, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) on measurement and reduction of business response burden and increasing motivation for quality reporting. Additionally, the paper presents preliminary results on potential use of official statistics in businesses as a means of motivating businesses for high quality reporting.

**Key words:** business response burden, motivation, incentives

## OCENE ZGODOVINSKIH SERIJ BDP-JA ZA ČEŠKO REPUBLIKO (1970–2008): METODOLOŠKA VPRAŠANJA

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Cilj prispevka je predstaviti nekatera metodološka vprašanja, povezana z ocenami zgodovinskih časovnih vrst BDP na Češkem (1970–2008) glede na sedanjo metodologijo (ESA 1995). Medtem ko je bil v socialističnih državah uporabljen sistem materialne proizvodnje, sedanja metodologija spoštuje standarde nacionalnih računov SNA 1993 in ESA 1995. Opravljenih je bilo veliko preračunov določenih preteklih podatkov, vendar glede na prejšnji standard nacionalnih računov (SNA 1968) in večinoma za nekdanjo Češkoslovaško. Danes je položaj zapleten tudi zaradi poplav v Pragi leta 2002, ki so uničile stavbo statističnega urada, vključno s knjižnico: uničenih je bilo veliko zgodovinskih podatkovnih virov in literature. Prispevek opisuje prvo fazo triletnega projekta, ki naj bi privedel do zgodovinskih časovnih vrst ocen BDP glede na trenutne standarde. V tej fazi je poudarek na podatkovnih virih in glavnih metodoloških razlikah med sistemom materialne proizvodnje in SNA/ESA.

**Ključne besede:** bruto domači proizvod, standardi nacionalnih računov, zgodovinske časovne vrste

***ESTIMATES OF THE HISTORICAL GDP SERIES FOR THE CZECH  
REPUBLIC (1970 - 2008): METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES***

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The aim of the paper is to present some methodological issues related to estimates of historical time series of GDP for the Czech Republic (1970 – 2008) with respect to the current methodology (ESA 1995). While the material product system (MPS) had been used in socialistic countries, the current methodology respects the standards of national accounts SNA 1993 and ESA 1995, respectively. There were done a lot of transitions of the some past data but mainly to the previous national accounts standard (SNA 1968) and mainly for former Czechoslovakia. Nowadays, the situation is complicated by the floods in 2002 in Prague that destroyed the building of the statistical office including the library: many historical data sources and literature were destroyed. The paper focuses on the first stage of the three years project which should lead to the historical time series of GDP estimates according to current standards. This stage is devoted to data sources and main methodological differences between MPS and SNA/ESA.

**Key words:** Gross Domestic Product, National Accounts Standards, Historical Time Series

## UPORABA PODATKOV ZA DODELJEVANJE STANOVANJSKIH SUBVENCIJ

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Dodeljevanje subvencij mladim družinam za prvo reševanje stanovanjskega vprašanja je izredno zahtevna naloga. Predstavljene so izkušnje Stanovanjskega sklada Republike Slovenije, javnega sklada, ki mu je bilo v letu 2006 z zakonom naloženo vsakoletno izvajanje postopkov dodeljevanja subvencij. Sprememba zakonodaje na področju pomoči države pri reševanju stanovanjskega vprašanja je bila v Sloveniji velika novost, ki je zahtevala tudi številne analize, ugotavljanja, odločitve in podpore ter nenazadje zagotavljanje kakovostnih podatkov. Postopek obdelave prejetih vlog je vezan tudi na pridobivanje podatkov iz uradnih evidenc drugih organov. Ob tem smo naleteli na velike probleme za posamezna odločanja, saj na nekaterih področjih ni evidenc, iz katerih bi lahko pridobili podatke, ki pa so nujno potrebni za pripravo in odločanje o upravičenosti do subvencij. Največji izziv je bila priprava in izvajanje letošnjega, že petega javnega poziva, na katerega smo na Sklad prejeli več kot 8.700 vlog za dodelitev subvencij, kar je za 56 % več vlog kot v letu 2009 oziroma kar 27-krat več v primerjavi s prvim javnim pozivom leta 2006. Subvencije se namreč preverjajo in izplačujejo še vsako leto sedem nadaljnjih let po vsakoletnem javnem pozivu.

**Ključne besede:** Dodeljevanje subvencij, izvajanje postopkov, sprememba zakonodaje, obdelava vlog, pridobivanje podatkov, odločanje.

## ***USE OF DATA IN GRANTING HOUSING SUBVENTIONS***

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Granting subventions to young families for solving their first housing problem is a very complex task. In this article we present experiences of The Housing fund of the Republic of Slovenia, public fund, to which has been legally obliged to proceed actions for granting subventions on every year basis ever since 2006. Changes in legislation covering the area of state aid for solving housing problems, was a great novelty in Slovenia, which required many analysis, decision-making, support and nevertheless ensuring data of good quality.

Applications processing is related also to data gathering from different public registers. In the course of individual decision-making, we encountered some problems concerning gathering data, which is indispensable for making any kind of decisions.

The biggest challenge was preparation and proceeding this year, already the fifth public tender, to which we received more than 8.700 applications for housing subventions. This means 56% increase of applications compared to year 2009 and 27-times more comparing the first public tender in 2006. Housing subvention for individuals are verifying every year for 7 years, when the public tender is published.

**Key words:** Granting subventions, proceeding, change of legislation, processing of applications, data gathering, decision-making





**Sreda 10.11.2010 / Wednesday 10.11.2010**

## **Sodelovanje pri pripravi in uporabi kazalnikov / Co-operation in preparing and using indicators**

**Moderator: Genovefa RUŽIČ** (Statistični urad Republike Slovenije / *Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia*)

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## JAPONSKA IZKUŠNJA S KAZALNIKI SOCIALNEGA NAPREDKA OD LETA 1970

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Japonska vlada že od leta 1970 nasprotuje merjenju družbenega napredka, ker je končni cilj vladnih politik spodbujanje blaginje ljudi. Pogoj za doseganje tega cilja je dobro razumevanje sedanjih razmer med ljudmi. Razvit je bil okvir za splošno in obsežno merjenje družbenega napredka na nacionalni in lokalni ravni kot niz nemonetarnih in ekonomskih kazalnikov.

Odbor za socialno politiko v okviru Agencije za gospodarsko načrtovanje je začel razvijati tak sistem statističnih kazalnikov leta 1970, prva različica socialnih kazalnikov pa je bila objavljena leta 1974. Ob upoštevanju razprav v OECD-ju o socialnih vprašanjih se je Odbor odločil, da bodo statistični kazalniki sestavljeni iz desetih področij, kot so zdravje, izobrazba, zaposlovanje, kriminal in kazenski pregon ter skupnosti.

Vendar pa je svetovalni odbor ministrskega predsednika Japonske, imenovan Svet za politiko kakovosti življenja, zaradi spremenjenih gospodarskih in socialnih razmer in vrednot med ljudmi vzpostavil odbor za znovnično preučitev okvira statističnih kazalnikov. Rezultat je bil nov okvir, t. i. novi socialni kazalniki, ki so bili objavljeni leta 1986. Državni statistični urad je naredil še korak naprej in poskusil razumeti resnični problem kakovosti življenja na Japonskem. Zato je vključil kazalnike strukturnih sprememb, subjektivno blaginjo in mednarodne primerjave. Poleg tega so bili uvedeni tudi kazalniki na področjih posebnega pomena, ki prikazujejo spremembe v gospodarskih in socialnih razmerah človekovega življenja.

Še enkrat je leta 1992 Svet za politiko kakovosti življenja ustanovil nov odbor za razvoj novega okvira za merjenje blaginje, saj mnogi ljudje na Japonskem niso mogli čutiti blaginje, čeprav je Japonska postala drugo največje gospodarstvo (po BDP) na svetu. Novi niz kazalnikov, imenovan kazalniki človeškega življenja, ki so sestavljeni iz osmih področij dejavnosti (npr. življenje, potrošnja, delo ipd.) s štirimi razsežnostmi (varnost, pravičnost, svoboda in konformnost). Odbor je sklenil, da ne bo vključil subjektivnih kazalnikov. Objavljena je bila tudi lestvica prefektur, vendar je to privedlo do nasprotovanja javnosti, zato po letu 1999 ni bila več objavljena.

Nato je leta 2002 Japonska vlada uvedla indeks življenjskih reform. Cilj tega indeksa je bil pokazati družbeni napredek kot posledico strukturnih reform. Indeks je bil sestavljen iz 40 kazalnikov devetih vidikov strukturnih reform. Vendar pa se je po treh letih izračunavanje indeksa ustavilo.

Prispevek opisuje, kaj smo se naučili iz dolgoletnega ustvarjanja kazalnikov družbenega napredka in blaginje na Japonskem, tj. izbor kazalnikov ter spodbuda in/ali uporabnost za javnost in oblikovalce politik.

**Ključne besede:** družbeni napredek, vlada, BDP, Svet za politiko kakovosti življenja, novi socialni kazalniki

## ***JAPANESE EXPERIENCE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS INDICATORS SINCE 1970S***

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Japanese government has challenged the measurement of social progress since 1970 because ultimate goal of the policies by the government(s) is to promote peoples' well-being. It is necessary as a precondition for achieving this goal to obtain a clear understanding of the current situation among the people. A framework designed to make a general and comprehensive measurement of social progress at national and local areas was developed as a set of non-monetary and economic indicators.

The Social Policy Committee under the Economic Planning Agency began to work on the development of such a system of statistical indicators in 1970 and the first version of Social Indicators (SI) was published in 1974. Taking account of OECD discussion about social concerns, the Committee decided that SI was consisted of 10 objective areas such as health, education, employment, crime and law enforcement, and communities.

However, due to changes in economic and social conditions and value among people, an advisory council for Prime Minister of Japan, the Quality-of-Life Policy Council set up a committee to reexamine the framework of SI. As a result, a new framework, New Social Indicators (NSI), was formulated and was published in 1986. NSI went further and aimed to grasp the real posture and problems of quality of life in Japan. It, therefore, includes indicators of structural changes, subjective well-being, and international comparison. In addition, indicators in the areas of concern have been introduced in NSI to reflect the changes in economic and social conditions in human life.

Once again, the Quality-of-Life Policy Council set up a new committee to develop a new framework to measure well-being in 1992 because many people in Japan were not able to feel well-being though Japan became 2nd as a scale of GDP. This new set of indicators, People's Life Indicators (PLI), was consisted of 8 activity areas (ex. living, consuming, working, etc.) with 4 dimensions (safety, fairness, freedom, and conformability). The Committee decided not to include subjective indicators in it. It was also released rank orders by prefectures, but it always led to contradiction from public. It was finally stopped to publish in 1999.

Then, the Government of Japan created Life Reform Index (LRI) in 2002. It aimed at showing social progress as outcomes of structural reform. It was consisted of 40 indicators under 9 aspects of structural reform. However, it was withdrew to calculate within 3 years.

In my speech, I'll make some remarks about lessons from this long experience to create indicators of social progress and well-being in Japan such as choice of indicators, and incentives and/or legitimacy for public and policy-makers.

**Key words:** social progress, government, GDP, quality-of-life policy council, new social indicators

## KAZALNIKI ZDRAVJA EVROPSKE SKUPNOSTI (ECHI) – UVAJANJE KAZALNIKOV V SLOVENIJI

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Za podporo pri načrtovanju politik in strategij za izboljšanje zdravja prebivalstva in pri ocenjevanju njihove učinkovitosti potrebujemo zanesljive, kakovostne, primerljive in redno dostopne kazalnike o zdravju prebivalstva - obolevnosti in umrljivosti zaradi nalezljivih in nenalezljivih bolezni ter poškodb, o življenjskem slogu v zvezi z zdravjem, zdravstvenem sistemu in kakovosti zdravstvenega varstva ter o ukrepih na področju varovanja in krepitev zdravja.

V ta namen sodelujemo pri razvoju Evropskega sistema spremljanja javnega zdravja, ki bo temeljil na 88 kazalnikih zdravja Evropske skupnosti (European Community Health Indicators - ECHI) z enotno definicijo in metodologijo izračunavanja. Ti kazalniki predstavljajo najpomembnejša področja javnega zdravja in so usmerjeni v velike javno-zdravstvene probleme, neenakosti v zdravju in v ukrepe za izboljšanje. Uredba Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta o statističnih podatkih Skupnosti v zvezi z javnim zdravjem ter zdravjem in varnostjo pri delu, ki je bila sprejeta leta 2008, predvideva obvezno poročanje v Evropski statistični sistem, in zavezuje države članice, da zagotovijo tudi podatke za ECHI kazalnike. Trenutno potekajo implementacijske aktivnosti v večini držav članic EU. V Sloveniji smo ustanovili Nacionalno implementacijsko skupino, ki jo koordinira Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS s podporo Ministrstva za zdravje, v kateri poleg IVZ in MZ sodelujejo tudi Statistični urad RS, Zavod za zdravstveno zavarovanje Slovenije in Onkološki inštitut - Register raka. Skupina je pripravila analizo razpoložljivosti in kakovosti ECHI kazalnikov, na podlagi katere bo pripravljen podroben implementacijski načrt za zagotavljanje kazalnikov. Za uspešno implementacijo bo potrebno izboljšati poznavanje ECHI kazalnikov v strokovni javnosti in med odločevalci, spodbuditi in olajšati uporabo razpoložljivih kazalnikov, olajšati povezovanje različnih virov podatkov, predlagati postopke in pristojnosti za redno zbiranje podatkov in pripravo kazalnikov ECHI in njihovo posredovanje na raven EU. Poseben poudarek bo na zagotovitvi novih indikatorjev in dobri kakovosti podatkov.

Ključne besede: ECHI kazalniki, razpoložljivost kazalnikov, primerljivost kazalnikov, implementacijski načrt

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HEALTH INDICATORS (ECHI) – IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS IN SLOVENIA

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Policy making and planning in public health requires reliable, high quality, comparable and regularly available indicators on health, morbidity and mortality due to communicable, non-communicable diseases, accidents and injuries as well as indicators on health determinants, health care and its quality and on health promotion interventions.

In order to achieve this a joint action was set up for the development of European public health monitoring system using 88 European Community Health Indicators - ECHI based on the same definitions and methodology. These indicators comprise information on most important areas of public health, inequalities in health and interventions for improvement.

Regulation on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work that was adopted in 2008, constitutes a legal framework for reporting to European Statistical System and it obliges member states to provide the ECHI indicators. Implementation activities are ongoing in most of member states. In Slovenia, the National Implementation Team (NIT) has been established. It is coordinated by the National Institute of Public Health (IVZ) with support from the Ministry of Health (MoH). Statistical Office of Republic of Slovenia, Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia and Institute of Oncology-Cancer Registry also participate in the NIT. The team completed an analysis of indicator availability and quality as a base for the preparation of a detailed National Implementation Plan. Successful implementation requires improved communication on ECHI indicators to professional public and policy makers, making the ECHI shortlist indicators available, facilitating data linkage, proposing procedures and competence for regular data collection and reporting of ECHI indicators. The emphasis will be on implementation on new indicators and good quality of data.

**Key words:** ECHI indicators, indicator availability, indicator comparability, implementation plan

## UPORABA PODATKOV IZ NACIONALNIH ZDRAVSTVENIH RAČUNOV V SLOVENIJI V PRETEKLIH LETIH

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Od leta 2006 Statistični urad Republike Slovenije redno letno objavlja nacionalne zdravstvene račune za Slovenijo. Pripravljeni so v skladu s priporočili priročnika OECD Sistem zdravstvenih računov (2000), ki ga je prevzel tudi Eurostat. Metodologija sistema zdravstvenih računov zagotavlja konsistentnost podatkov o izdatkih za zdravstvo in njihovo mednarodno primerljivost. S tem daje možnosti za analize financiranja zdravstvenega sistema in izdatkov za zdravstvo.

Poleg izpolnjevanja zahtev Eurostata, OECD in WHO po poročanju mednarodno primerljivih podatkov o finančnih tokovih v zdravstvu je bila pri razvoju NZR v Sloveniji vseskozi v ospredju tudi njihova uporaba v zdravstveni in socialni politiki oziroma kot podpora pri pripravi nekaterih strateških dokumentov in zakonodaje.

S pripevkom želimo opozoriti na pomen podatkov iz sistema nacionalnih zdravstvenih računov za Slovenijo oziroma kje in za kakšne namene so bili podatki za Slovenijo doslej uporabljeni.

Glede na to, da je šlo pri nacionalnih zdravstvenih računih za uspešno uveljavitev tudi v svetu povsem nove statistične metodologije, bomo v prispevku kot primer dobre prakse opisali tudi sodelovanje med institucijami, ki so bile v preteklih letih vključene v zbiranje, analitiko in uporabo podatkov.

**Ključne besede:** zdravstveni računi, uporaba podatkov, odločanje



## USE OF NATIONAL HEALTH ACCOUNTS DATA IN SLOVENIA IN LAST YEARS

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Since 2006 Statistical Office of Slovenia regularly publishes national health accounts for Slovenia. Those are prepared in accordance with the booklet OECD System of health accounts (2000), which are used by Eurostat as well. System of health accounts methodology assures consistency of data on health care expenditures and their international comparability. This enables further possibilities for analyses of health care financing and analyses of health care expenditures.

Besides fulfilling the demands of Eurostat, OECD and WHO on reporting internationally comparable data on financial flows in health care, special attention in the process of development of NHA in Slovenia was given to use of these data in the processes of preparing some strategic documents and legislation in the field of health and social policy.

In our presentation we want to bring your attention to the importance of the data from NHA for Slovenia and inform you where and for which purposes these data were used.

Since NHA in Slovenia were successfully implemented although they are new statistical methodology in worldwide terms, the article also describes cooperation among institutions that were included in collecting, analysis and use of data.

**Key words:** national health accounts, use of data, decision making

## EVROPA 2020 – OBLIKOVANJE KAZALNIKOV ZA SPREMLJANJE EU CILJA NA PODROČJU REVŠČINE IN SOCIALNE IZKLJUČENOSTI

Erika Žnidaršič, Statistični urad Republike Slovenije

Evropa 2020 je strategija za pametno, trajnostno in vključujočo rast, kjer se ta tri področja medsebojno prepletajo.

Med petimi glavnimi cilji, ki jih navaja nova strategija Evropa 2020, je tudi izboljšanje socialne vključenosti predvsem skozi zmanjšanje stopnje tveganja revščine v Evropi. Do leta 2020 naj bi pod pragom tveganje revščine živelo vsaj 20 mio. ljudi manj. V luči glavnih ciljev naj bi države postavile cilje tudi na nacionalni ravni. Tu bi upoštevale svoje nacionalne okoliščine in jih obravnavale v dialogu z EK, tako da bi se še vedno ohranila konsistentnost z EU cilji.

Prispevek se osredotoča na peti cilj – cilj na področju revščine in socialne izključenosti. Razprave o ciljnih strategije Evropa 2020 in njihovi prevedbi na nacionalno raven ter spremljanju uresničevanja potekajo na različnih ravneh in v različnih delovnih skupinah. Namen prispevka je prikazati proces določanja in oblikovanja ustreznih EU kazalnikov za spremljanje tega cilja na ravni EU, kot jih je skozi svoje delovanje predlagala in oblikovala posebna podskupina za kazalnike (ISG – Indicators sub-group), ki sicer deluje v okviru odbora za socialno zaščito (SPC – Social Protection Committee). ISG je imel mandat, da predlaga primeren kazalnik za določitev ciljev povečanja socialne vključenosti in zmanjšanja revščine na ravni EU.

V procesu določanja kazalnikov za oblikovanje krovne cilja na področju revščine in socialne izključenosti je bila sprejeta odločitev, da se kombinira več kazalnikov, ki skupaj lahko bolje pokažejo večdimenzionalnost revščine in socialne izključenosti ter dinamičnost pojava ter povezavo s trgov deli. V okviru strategije Evropa 2020, so bili tako s strani Evropskega sveta potrjeni trije (pod)kazalniki za cilj na področju socialne vključenosti in zmanjšanja revščine na ravni EU (relativna stopnja tveganja revščine pri 60 % pragu, stopnja materialnega pomanjkanja pri 4 elementih od 9 ter osebe v gospodinjstvih z zelo nizko delovno intenzivnostjo).

**Ključne besede:** Evropa 2020, kazalniki, socialna izključenost, revščina, ISG

## ***EUROPE 2020 – DEFINING INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE EU TARGET ON POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION***

Erika Žnidaršič, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Europe 2020 is a strategy for a smart, sustainable and green growth. All three areas are interrelated.

Among five headline targets within Europe 2020 there is also one that concerns promoting social inclusion, in particular through the reduction of the poverty rate. The target aims to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and exclusion by the year 2020. In the light of headline targets Member States shall set their national targets. They should consider their national circumstances and have bilateral discussions with the EC to keep also the consistency with EU goals

This paper focuses on the fifth target, which concerns poverty and social inclusion. Discussions on Europe 2020 targets and their translation into national targets are being held at different levels and in different working groups. The aim of the paper is to present the process of defining and designing suitable EU indicators for monitoring this headline target at the EU level. This was done within the ISG group (Indicators sub-group), which is an SPC (Social Protection Committee) subgroup. The ISG had a mandate to propose the proper indicator for the target of promoting social inclusion and reduction of poverty in the EU.

In the process of selecting the indicator for the headline target in the area of poverty and social inclusion, it was decided that the indicator should be a combination of several (sub)indicators which could show the multidimensional aspect of poverty and social exclusion and dynamic dimension in this area. The indicator is thus supported by three sub-indicators: people at risk of poverty (set at 60% of median income), people living in conditions of severe material deprivation (4 out of 9 elements) and people living in households with very low work intensity.

**Key words:** Europe 2020, indicators, social exclusion, poverty, ISG

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