

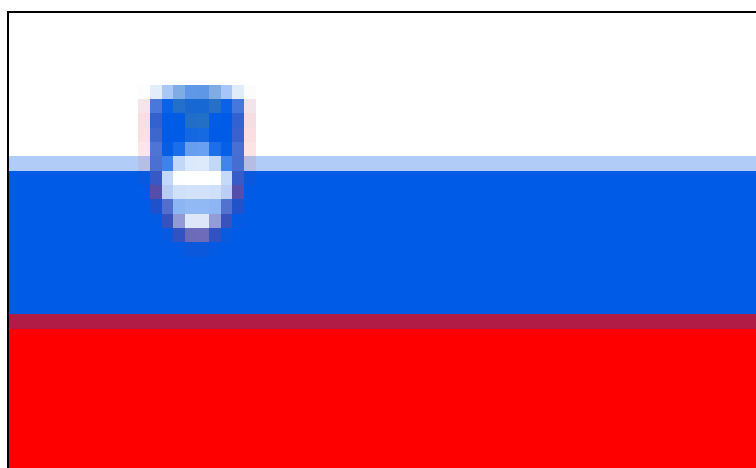


YouthPartnership

FACTSHEET

ON SOCIAL INCLUSION/ EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

IN SLOVENIA



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Council of Europe
European Commission



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1) Risk of poverty

	Sources	Year	Age Range	%
At risk of poverty by age (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006	Less than 18	12,00
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: work income	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		55,30
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: Unemployment benefit	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		0,90
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: Family allowance	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		17,60
Distribution of children by the type of household (lone parent) and work type of adults of the household: jobless	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		9,00
Distribution of children by the type of household (lone parent) and work type of adults of the household: in full-time job	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		87,00
Distribution of children by the type of household (couple with children) and work type of adults of the household: both in full-time job	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		73,00
Distribution of children by the type of household (couple with children) and work type of adults of the household: both jobless	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		4,00
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Single parent with dependent children (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006		22,00
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Household without dependent children (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006		15,00
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Household with dependent children (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006		9,00

2) Social Subsistence/Protection

A short description of country's social protection system and list of the benefits young people are entitled to	ANNEX 5
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3) Equal opportunities

A description of the forms of inequality, which young people may confront in their home country (eg. gender, religion/belief, ethnic origin, disability, geographical location related inequality)	ANNEX 6
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ANNEX 5

SOCIAL SUBSISTANCE/PROTECTION

In Slovenia social protection schemes are mostly (about 70 %) financed from social contributions (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia 2008). The government is bound under the Constitution to organize compulsory health, pension, disability and other forms of social insurance, and to ensure that these are managed appropriately. At the same time, the state has a duty to protect the family, motherhood, fatherhood, children and young people, and create the necessary conditions for this. The government ensures the functioning of social care institutes, creates the conditions for private social work activities, and stimulates and supports the development of self-help, charity work, programs enabling a more independent life for the disabled, and voluntary work in the area of social security. Social protection is, as one aspect of social security, based on social justice, solidarity, equal accessibility and free choice.

Social policy aims at ensuring the social security of every individual. With regard to social protection, the role of the government will gradually shift from ensuring the provision of social services, to regulating and determining the scope of and the conditions for their provision, implementing minimum standards and monitoring effectiveness. One of the long-term goals is the privatization of state assets used for providing social services, if this enables a significant degree of rationalization and if the public interest is also served to the appropriate degree.

Social security is a comprehensive model of government measures aimed at ensuring social security, which includes health, occupational, housing, educational, and other aspects, and is as such super-ordinate to the notion of social protection, which is defined through services and financial entitlements to groups and individuals who lack adequate means for subsistence. Social security is an individual's right to protection from the risks of illness, unemployment, old age, occupational injury, disablement, and maternity, which also includes child support, allowances to family members upon the death of the family breadwinner, and all other rights pursuant to the Social Assistance Act. Under the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, the state is obliged to organize compulsory health, pension, disability and other forms of social insurance, and to see that these are managed appropriately. At the same time, the state has a duty to protect the family, motherhood, fatherhood, children and young people, and create the necessary conditions for this. The competent body for planning and implementing social protection is the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs.

In the Republic of Slovenia, family policy is based on: the inclusion of the entire population (it addresses all families); observing the plurality of family types and their different needs; respecting the autonomy of the family and the individuality of each of its members; protecting children's rights in the family and society, and making their quality of life a priority; ensuring equality of the sexes; providing various services and enabling families to choose from among them; securing contributions from society for childcare; providing for the additional safety of families living in specific circumstances; and on a comprehensive and integrated approach. (Government Communication Office 2008.)

In Slovenia there is no Parliament committee on youth issues or regional public structure with competencies in the youth field. The role of local public authorities with competencies in the youth field varies and depends on the size of the respective local community. Most of the local communities don't have a youth office. In Slovenia there are also no special youth welfare services. (Country Sheet on Youth Policy in Slovenia 2008.)

Examples of social benefits for the young include:

- Parental leave (maternity and paternity leave, leave for care and protection of children and adopter's leave)
Persons who have the right to parental leave and prior to the day of starting parental leave were insured for parental protection have the right to parental benefits. The right is also held by persons who do not have the right to parental leave if they were insured for parental protection for at least 12 months in the 3 years prior to exercising the right to parental compensation.
- Parental compensation (maternity and paternal benefit, benefit for care and protection of a child and adoption benefit)
 - Parental allowance
 - Childbirth allowance
 - Child allowance

(Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs 2008.)

Sources:

[Country Sheet on Youth Policy in Slovenia 2008](#). Youth Partnership.
Government Communication Office 2008. [Slovenia.si –web portal. Social Security](#).
Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs 2008 website. [Areas of Work – Family](#).
[Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia 2008](#).

ANNEX 6

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Equality on the paper

Equality comes up in many contexts in Slovenia's legislation and public policies. The Government's Communication Office states, that the Constitution provides for equality before the law, and the Government observes this provision in practice. According to the office there is no official discrimination against women or minorities, quite the contrary equal rights for women are a matter of state policy and the Constitution provides special rights for the "autochthonous Italian and Hungarian ethnic communities". The Constitution also stipulates that children "enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms consistent with their age and level of maturity." (Government Communication Office 2008a.)

One principle in Slovenia's family policy is to ensure equality of the sexes and in working life legal protection from employment discrimination is exemplary (Government Communication Office 2008b). For example in Employment Relationships Act women and pregnant persons are mentioned as a certain categories of workers that need to be protected (Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs 2008.)

In Slovenia there is also an Office for National Minorities that is an independent professional service within the Government. The basic provisions on the protection of national communities are set out in the Constitution, whilst more detailed provisions are included in the legislation in various areas that in any way relate to the position of the Italian and Hungarian National Communities and the Roma Ethnic Community. The relevant ministries are responsible for carrying out the provisions. With such a division of responsibilities, the main duty of the Office for Nationalities is global supervision of the realization of the provisions of the law on the protection of nationalities, monitoring the practical effects, drawing attention to problem areas, preparing suggestions and initiatives for the Government and other state bodies, and preparing analyses and reports on the wider issues of the protection of nationalities, together with the relevant ministries. Furthermore, there are some responsibilities that are exclusively in the domain of the Office for Nationalities, most of all those which are not covered by different ministries. (Office for the National Minorities 2008.)

Inequalities in the Real Life

Despite wide attention to equality there are plenty of inequalities young people encounter in real life. For example despite the fact that women are on average better qualified than men, it is more difficult for them to find work, they register as sole traders less often, are in more junior positions, often have lower career prospects than men, and are not paid as much with regard to their qualifications (Government Communication Office 2008b). In August 2008 unemployment rate among women was 7, 8 % and among men 5, 4 % (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia 2008). What it comes to young in working life, the unemployment rate in 2006 was 16 % in the age group 15 – 24 years when it in two following age groups (25 – 49 and 50 – 64 years) was 5, 9 % and 4, 4 % (Employment Service in Slovenia 2008).

When it comes to inequalities in health and well-being in Slovenia, in 2006 adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 to 60 years per 1000 population) among female was 56 and among men 148. In the same year life expectancy at birth was 82 among female and 74 among men. In 2003 healthy life expectancy at birth among female was 72 years and among men 67 years. (WHO Core Health Indicators Database 2008.) In 2002 at the age of 15 to 34 years died 337 men against 93 women. In this age group suicide and self-inflicted injury was the cause of death of 71 men and 11 women. At the same age homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons or other external causes were causes of death of 19 men and 6 women. (WHO Mortality Database 2008.)

In elementary schools with regular curriculum 69 920 girls and 74 156 boys completed grade in the nine-year program. 21 230 girls against 14 328 boys completed grade nine with excellent marks. 280 girls and 612 boys didn't complete grade. Among 15 to 34 –year-old persons in elementary education were 841 men and 414 women. 7 741

women and 4 154 men graduated from higher undergraduate education in 2006. (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia 2008).

In the field of criminality among juveniles against whom the criminal procedure through a senate has been legally concluded were 692 men and 40 women. 436 male against 23 female juveniles were convicted. (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia 2008).

Also minority groups, especially Roma Ethnic Community, and the young in them face often inequalities. The majority of Roma still reside in settlements isolated from other populations or on the borders of settled areas in circumstances that are below the minimum living standards. Data show that 39 per cent of Roma live in brick houses, half of which were built without the required licenses; only 12 per cent of them live in apartment blocks. The remainder live in temporary residences – cabins, housing containers, caravans and similar. Only small numbers of Roma families live together with the majority population who were able to reach satisfactory level of socialization and were able to involve themselves in the local environment and the society. Only 2 per cent of Roma are employed and approximately 98 per cent are unemployed and receiving social assistance from the state. Many occupy themselves in the so-called grey economy (collecting scrap, gathering wild berries, etc.). (Office for the National Minorities 2008.)

Sources:

- Employment Service in Slovenia 2008. [Unemployment Rates](#).
- Government Communication Office 2008a. [Human Rights in Slovenia – Discrimination](#).
- Government Communication Office 2008b. [Slovenia.si –web portal. Social Security](#).
- Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs 2008. [Employment Relationships Act](#).
- [Office for the National Minorities 2008](#).
- [Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia 2008](#).
- [WHO Core Health Indicators Database 2008](#).
- [WHO Mortality Database 2008](#).