

UPORABA MEDNARODNE DEFINICIJE DOLGOTRAJNE OSKRBE NA NACIONALNEM NIVOJU

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POVZETEK

Dolgotrajna oskrba je pomembna družbena tema, ki je v zadnjih letih deležna intenzivnih razprav na mednarodni ravni. Neposredno je povezana s pojavom t. i. dolgožive družbe, kar pomeni, da se v družbi spreminjajo demografska razmerja. Predvsem narašča delež starejšega prebivalstva, podaljšuje se življenjska doba ljudi ter naraščajo potrebe po formalni dolgotrajni oskrbi. To je eden izmed razlogov, da lahko v prihodnosti pričakujemo vse večji delež populacije, ki bo postal odvisen od dolgotrajne oskrbe. Mnoge evropske države so že pred leti pristopile k sistemskemu urejanju dolgotrajne oskrbe (na primer sprejetje posebnega zakona za to področje), danes pa se praktično vse države soočajo s pomembnim vprašanjem, kako organizirati učinkovit in vzdržan sistem dolgotrajne oskrbe.

V Sloveniji dolgotrajna oskrba še ni sistemsko urejena, pač pa se zagotavlja v okviru različnih zakonodaj oziroma preko ločenih sistemov socialne varnosti (zaščite). Zakon, ki bo urejal to področje, je v pripravi že vrsto let, zadnji osnutek zakona pa je bil v javni razpravi leta 2010. Poleg tega, da je za področje nujna vsebinska ureditev (sprejetje zakona), pa igra pomembno vlogo tudi statistično oziroma podatkovno spremljanje omenjenega področja. Kaže se namreč velika potreba po organiziranem, usklajenem in sistematičnem zbiranju tovrstnih podatkov, saj gre za področje, ki zahteva enovit pristop. Podatki so čedalje bolj pomembni tudi na mednarodni ravni, saj omogočajo primerjave različnih sistemov dolgotrajne oskrbe, med drugim pa predstavljajo tudi vhodni podatek za dolgoročne projekcije javnih izdatkov, povezanih s staranjem prebivalstva, ki so pomembni za oceno javno-finančne vzdržnosti države. Glede na to, da so sistematsko zbrani podatki izjemno pomembni tako za nacionalno (sprejetje zakona) kot tudi za mednarodno raven (projekcije, poročanje OECD-ju itd.), je v letu 2012 Statistični urad RS imenoval medresorsko delovno skupino, ki jo skupaj s Statističnim uradom RS vodi in koordinira Inštitut RS za socialno varstvo. V delovno skupino so vključeni predstavniki vseh glavnih akterjev zagotavljanja podatkov s področja dolgotrajne oskrbe (poleg že omenjenih še Urad za makroekonomske analize in razvoj, Ministrstvo za delo, družino in socialne zadeve, Ministrstvo za zdravje, Skupnost socialnih zavodov Slovenije, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja, Zavod za pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje, Inštitut za ekonomska raziskovanja ter Zavod za zdravstveno zavarovanje Slovenije).

V prispevku predstavljamo izhodišča za ustanovitev in delovanje medresorske delovne skupine ter ključne rezultate spremljanja ureditve dolgotrajne oskrbe v Sloveniji po mednarodni definiciji (OECD).

Ključne besede: dolgotrajna oskrba, mednarodna definicija, izdatki, prejemniki

USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEFINITION OF LONG-TERM CARE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Long-term care is an important social issue which has in recent years been the subject of intensive discussions at the international level. It is directly linked to the phenomenon of the so-called long-living society, which means that the society experiences changes in demographic relationships. The share of older people is growing, life expectancy is increasing and the need for formal long-term care is rising. This is one of the reasons why in the future we can expect that a larger share of the population will become dependent on long-term care. Many European countries have already started to systematically regulate long-term care (e.g. by adopting special acts regulating this area), and today practically all countries are faced with the important question of organising an effective and sustainable system of long-term care.

In Slovenia long-term care has not yet been systematically regulated. It is provided within the framework of different legislation and via separate social protection systems. The act regulating this area was being prepared for several years; the last draft was publicly discussed in 2010. In addition to the fact that long-term care needs to be urgently regulated in terms of content (adoption of the mentioned act), an important role is played by statistical monitoring of the mentioned area. There is namely a large need for organised, coordinated and systematic collection of such data, since this is an area that requires a more uniform approach. The data are increasingly important also at the international level, since they enable comparisons of different systems of long-term care and present input data for long-term projections of public expenditure related to population ageing, which are important for estimating the public finance sustainability of the country. Since systematically collected data are very important both nationally (adoption of the act) and internationally (projections, OECD reporting, etc.), in 2012 the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia appointed an inter-institutional working group led and coordinated together with the Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia. The working group includes representatives of all main actors providing data on long-term care (in addition to already mentioned institutions, the Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Slovenian Community of Social Institutions, the National Institute of Public Health, the Pension and Disability Insurance Institute, the Institute for Economic Research and the Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia).

The paper presents the platform for establishing and operation of the inter-institutional working group and key results of monitoring long-term care in Slovenia according to the international (OECD) definition.

Key words: long-term care, international definition, expenditure, receipts