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Cash benefits in Slovenia's public expenditure (2008, 2009)

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Summary

In 1992 the Slovenian Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development (IMAD) launched the project Cash Benefits, intended to set up and maintain a national catalogue of the social protection benefits in cash granted to Slovenian citizens. Data are collected in a separate database, which covers all cash benefits that Slovenia provides to its citizens from state and municipal budgets or through social insurance funds. The database enables an overview of the overall system and gives basic information on each specific benefit.

The extended analysis for the period from 1993 to 2004, including analyses of modifications of laws for the period from 1992 to 2005, was published in Working Paper No. 9/2006 (Kersnik, 2006). Analyses for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 and a catalogue for the period from 1992 to 2008 was published in Working Paper No. 7/2008 (Kersnik, 2008), which also provides the regulatory changes made during December 2005 and December 2007. In this publication we analyse the years 2008 and 2009, including analyses of modifications of laws in same period and a catalogue for the period 1992 – 2010.

In 2009, Slovenian citizens were entitled to 68 different cash benefits, but they received a total of 2,303,721 benefits, 3% more than in 2008. Cash benefits are typically paid out on a monthly basis and most are income non related, as they are entitled on the base of social insurance.

For such an amount of cash benefits was totalled EUR 5,722,440 thousand in 2009 (16,17% of GDP), in 2008 totalled EUR 5,377,546 thousand (14,42% GDP). In 2009 expenditure on cash benefits increased in real terms (5,5%).

The largest number of cash benefits was allocated to pensioners (45,2% of all cash benefits), followed by parents (20%), sick people (11,1%) and the disabled (9,1%). Sorting was the same in 2008.

Proportions of expenditures followed a different order. Pensioners again held the top spot (52,06% of expenditures for all cash benefits), followed by the disabled (13,86%), parents (11,39%); sick people recorded 3,525, which arrange them on sixth place. Sorting was the same in 2008 also.

Although the proportions by turns are the same the same as in previous year, in 2009 we recorded changes in the dynamic of cash benefit payments, that means some deviation from previous trends.