

# Disability, work and inclusion in Slovenia: Towards early intervention for sick workers

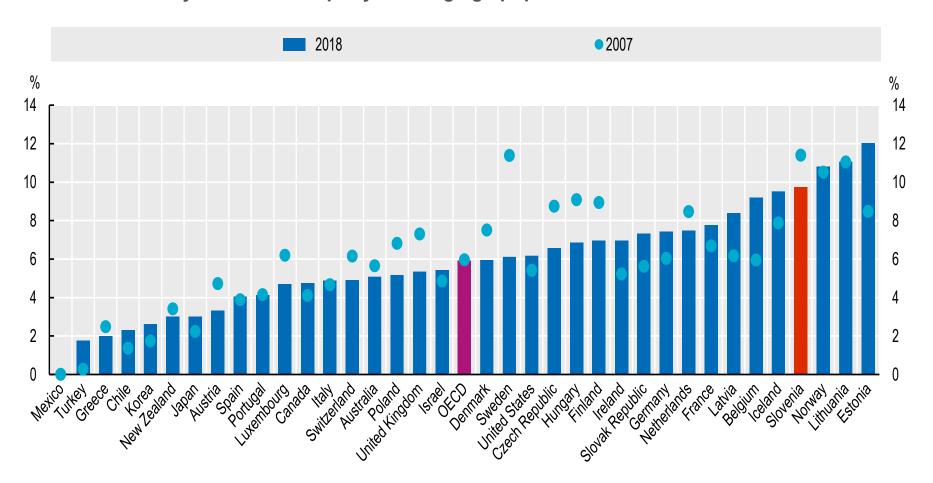
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### Slovenia has high disability benefit receipt rates

Share of disability benefits receipt by working age population, 2007 and 2018



# Strong decline in receipt rate over the past decade

#### What happened?

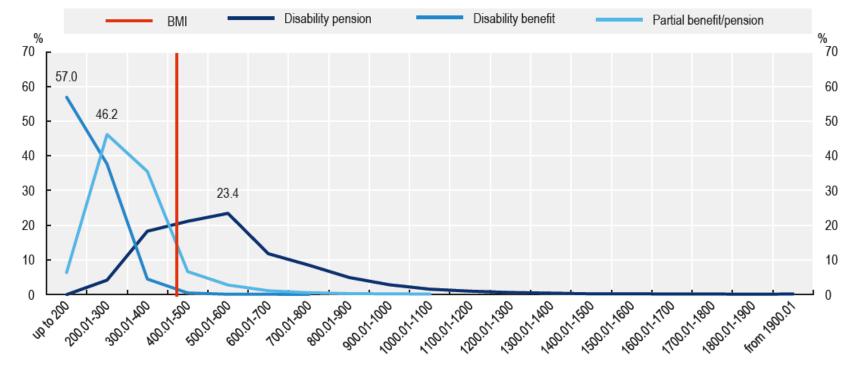
 Spillovers between social protection

Source: SOC-R data (OECD).



### Disability payments are often low

#### Benefit level distributions by benefit type, 2019



- Disability pensions are often below the Basic Minimum Income (BMI)
- 2. Much lower disability benefits
  - Claims last 6 years on average
- → Serious risk of poverty

Notes: Basic Minimum Income (BMI) is EUR 402.18 per month.

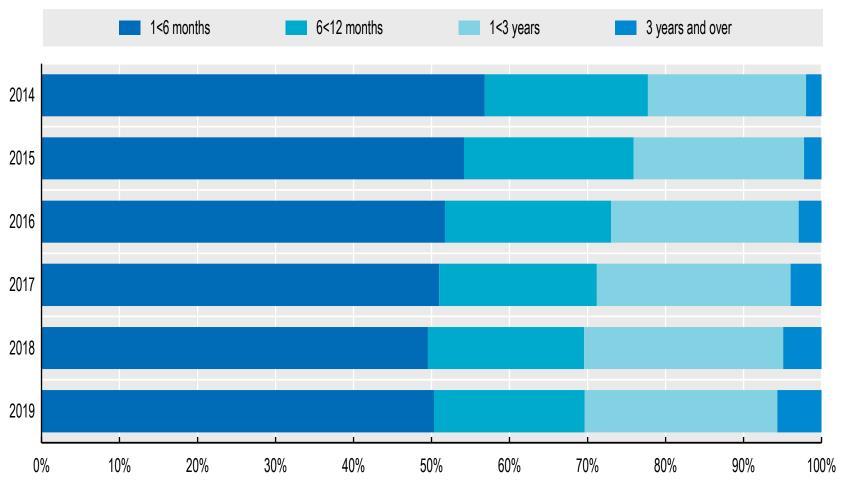
Source: OECD calculations based on Pension and Disability Insurance Institute of Slovenia (ZPIZ) data www.zpiz.si/.





# Decline in disability benefit receipt masks large increases in long-term sickness insurance receipt

Sickness insurance absences by absence duration, 2014-2019



#### Why?

- Generosity
- Lack of maximum duration of support
- Sickness assessment and reassessments

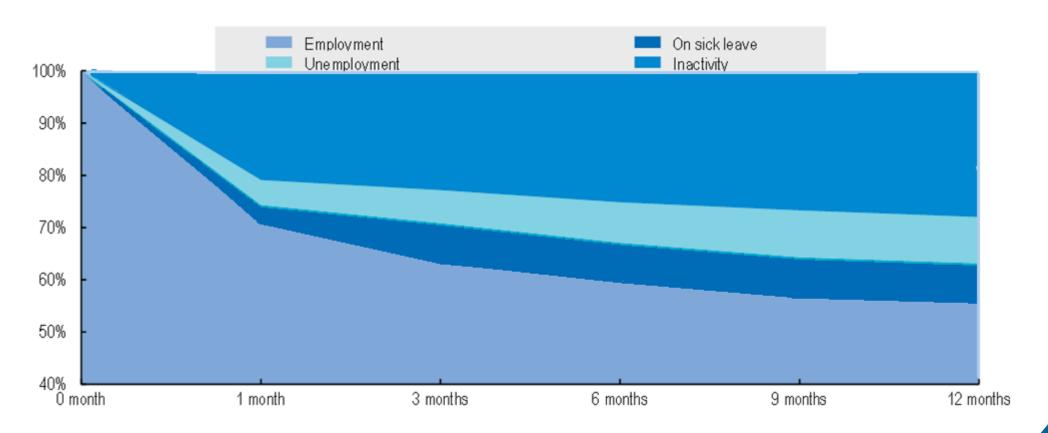
→ Substitution of disability benefits





# After a long-term sickness absence, many people exit the labour force

Exit pathways from sickness insurance for people on sickness absence for at least 12 months, followed over 12 months since end-of-absence, 2013-2017



Source: OECD calculations using linked administrative data from ZPIZ, ESS, NIJZ.



# The Employment Service (ESS) plays a key role for vulnerable Persons with Disability (PwD)

- Sickness and DI exclude many PwD
  - Unemployed
  - Lower labour market attachment
- → Many rely on unemployment insurance and **Financial Social Assistance** (FSA)
- → ESS grants disability recognition (ZZRZI act) and profiles employment capacity

Challenges: ESS clients with health barriers have severe limitations

Share of registered jobseekers **temporarily non-employable** over registered jobseekers by main type of income support, 2019

	Share
FSA payment	18%
ZPIZ payment	11%



# Late intervention has negative implications for the functioning of the system

- Vocational rehabilitation is underutilised: only 4% of new disability claimants
- Employers are disengaged
- Interventions are less effective:

**Still unemployed** after participation in employment rehabilitation by duration of unemployment, 2018-2019

	Duration unemployment before ER			
	12-23 months	24-35 months	36-59 months	60+ months
Legal disability	14%	18%	22%	47%
Partial disability beneficiaries	7%	15%	25%	53%
Total	8%	16%	26%	50%

Source: OECD calculations using ESS data.

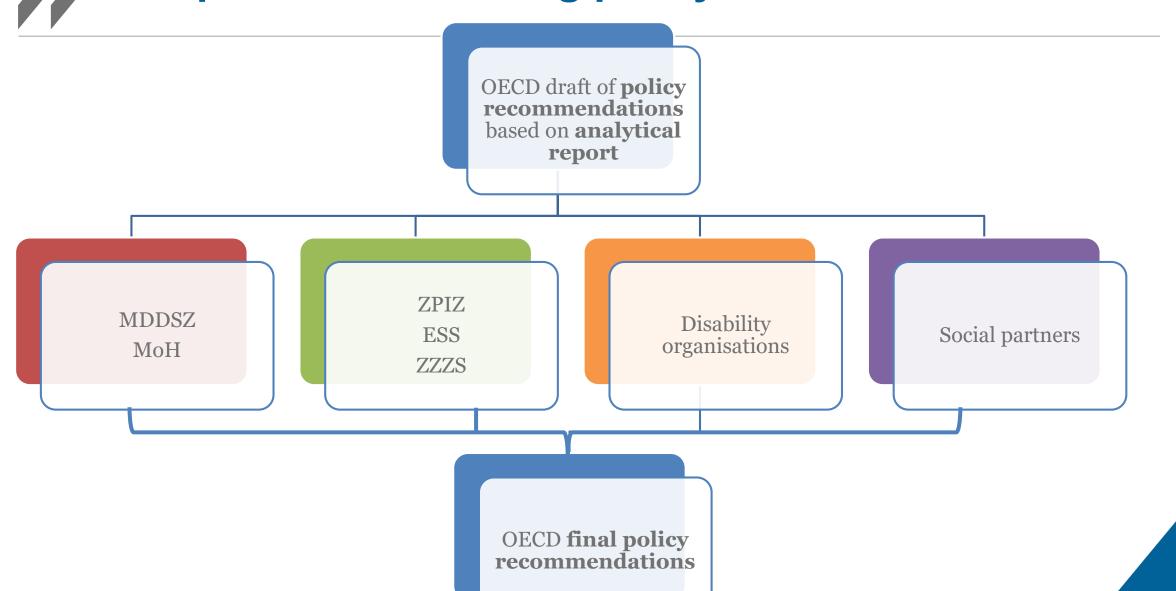


### POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS





### The process of drafting policy recommendations





# Addressing benefit adequacy issues

Benefit adequacy needs to be considered holistically within the whole social protection system:

- → Streamlining disability insurance programmes
- → Aligning and de-link disability and old-age pension programmes



# **Promoting early activation**

#### Early activation is key for successful transitions to employment

- ☐ Promise of vocational rehabilitation at URI-Soča, or the ESF-MDDSZ funded trial
- → Shortening the maximum duration of sickness benefits
- → Harmonising the assessment of sickness and disability
- → Strengthening the incentives of employers and workers to promote return-to-work
- → Changing the role and tasks of treating as well as occupational doctors



# Improving the cooperation between key actors

#### Fragmented social protection system needs strong cooperation

→ Creating a **joint assessment body** for vocational rehabilitation

Assessment of rehabilitation needs early during sick leave

Efforts to return to previous employer, or rehab to find a new job