



EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2014

Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for accurate and relevant information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of the education systems in the 34 OECD member countries, as well as a number of G20 and partner countries.

Slovenia

Tertiary educational attainment continues to rise, but remains well below the OECD average.

Since 2000, there has been a marked increase in tertiary educational attainment in Slovenia, from 16% to 26% in 2012 – an average annual growth rate of 4.4%. The average annual growth rate for the same period across OECD countries was 3.2%. Nonetheless, **the proportion of adults who have attained a tertiary education is just 26%, lagging behind the OECD average of 32%.**

In terms of upper secondary education, however, Slovenia fares better than OECD countries on average. **Of the adult Slovenian population (25-64 year-olds), 85% have attained at least an upper secondary degree, compared with the OECD average of 75%.** Moreover, the first-time upper secondary graduation rate in Slovenia is 96%, the highest of all OECD and partner countries with available data.

Slovenia has the smallest gender gap in earnings of OECD and partner countries, but women are more likely to be unemployed than men.

Women in Slovenia earn 94% of what men earn, for all levels of education combined. This is the highest figure of all OECD and partner countries with available data, and is markedly above the OECD average of 80%. There is, however, a large difference in the earnings premium of a tertiary education for men and women. When compared with those with just an upper secondary education, a tertiary degree increases women's earnings by 77% and men's earnings by 92%. This difference of 15 percentage points is well above the OECD average difference of only 2 percentage points.

Additionally, the unemployment rate among women in Slovenia is comparatively high and is above the OECD average for every level of education. In particular, **6.7% of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-old women in Slovenia are unemployed, compared with an OECD average of 5.5%.** Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for tertiary-educated 25-64 year-old men is 4.4%, which is actually below the OECD average of 4.8%.

Pre-primary education remains a priority: high enrolment rates, high public investment and a high number of teaching hours.

Although compulsory education in Slovenia starts at six years old, there has been a sharp increase in enrolment of 3-4 year-olds since 2005. The enrolment rate of 3-year-olds increased from 67% to 85% between 2005 and 2012 and that of 4-year-olds from 76% to 89% in the same period. Slovenia's enrolment rates are now well above the 2012 OECD average of 70% for 3-year-olds and 84% for 4-year-olds.

The student-to-teacher ratio in pre-primary education remains one of the lowest among OECD countries, at only 9 students per teaching staff member. For comparison, the OECD average is 14. Moreover, **the number of hours spent teaching in pre-primary education over the school year (1 314 hours) is considerably higher than the OECD average of 1 001 hours.** Slovenia ranks fifth for this measure among all OECD and partner countries with available data.

Spending levels further reflect the importance given to pre-primary education. Nearly all children attend public institutions, and **public spending in pre-primary education as a percentage of total public expenditure in Slovenia is of 1.3%, higher than the OECD average of 1.1%.** Of the total spending in pre-primary education, 81% comes from public sources and 19% from private sources – mostly from individual households. This proportion of public versus private spending is about the average for OECD countries.

Other findings

- **The proportion of 15-29 year-olds who are neither employed nor in education or training (NEET) remained comparatively low:** 11% in 2012 compared with the OECD average of 15%. Still, this represents an increase of 2.5 percentage points since 2008. On average across OECD countries, the increase was 1.3 percentage points.
- **Teachers' salaries are below the OECD average** for all levels of education, and for all levels of experience. An upper secondary teacher's salary at the top of the scale in Slovenia is USD 34 476, compared with an OECD average of USD 51 658, in purchasing power parity terms.
- **Expenditure per student by tertiary educational institutions in Slovenia has considerably increased since 2005.** In 2011, tertiary institutions spent USD 8 279 per student, which represents an increase of 11% since 2005. Despite this, it still lags behind the OECD average of USD 9 635 in purchasing power parity terms.
- **Slovenia has the highest difference in earnings premiums between the older and younger generations** of all OECD and partner countries with available information. Tertiary-educated younger adults (25-34 year-olds) earn 42% more than those with only upper secondary education in the same age group. Meanwhile, tertiary-educated older adults (55-64 year-olds) earn 111% more than their less educated counterparts.

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Questions can be directed to: Corinne Heckmann Directorate for Education and Skills Email: Corinne.Heckmann@oecd.org	Country Note author: Camila de Moraes Directorate for Education and Skills
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Key Facts for Slovenia in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Slovenia		OECD average		EU21 average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
Educational Access and Output								
	Enrolment rates	2012	2005	2012	2005	2012	2005	
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	85%	67%	70%	64%	79%	73%	15 of 37
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	89%	76%	84%	79%	89%	84%	20 of 38
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	97%		98%		98%		29 of 44
	Percentage of population that has only attained below upper secondary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	15%	25%	24%	34%	23%	34%	25 of 36
	Percentage of the population whose highest level of attainment is upper secondary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	59%	59%	44%	44%	48%	46%	7 of 37
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	26%	16%	33%	22%	29%	20%	26 of 37
	25-34 year-olds	35%	19%	40%	26%	37%	24%	25 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	17%	12%	25%	15%	22%	14%	25 of 36
	Entry rates into tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
C3.1b	Youth expected to enter tertiary-type A programmes before turning 25	70%	m	48%	m	48%	m	3 of 35
	Graduation rates	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A2.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete upper secondary education in their lifetime	96%	m	84%	76%	83%	77%	1 of 29
A3.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	45%	m	38%	28%	38%	27%	9 of 27
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes								
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Men and Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	14%	6%	14%	9%	17%	10%	12 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	8%	4%	8%	5%	9%	5%	13 of 36
	Tertiary	6%	3%	5%	3%	6%	3%	10 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4c (Web)	Below upper secondary	14%	6%	13%	9%	16%	11%	13 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9%	4%	9%	6%	10%	6%	12 of 35
	Tertiary	7%	3%	5%	4%	6%	4%	6 of 35
	Average earnings advantage for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**	2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	180		159		159		5 of 33
	Men	192		164		166		5 of 33
	Women	177		162		160		8 of 34
	Average earnings penalty for 25-64 year-olds who have not attained upper secondary education**	2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	78		78		79		18 of 33
	Men	79		78		80		16 of 33
	Women	76		75		76		17 of 34
	Percentage of 15-29 year-olds neither employed nor in education or training, by highest level of education	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
C5.3d (Web)	Below upper secondary	10%	7%	15%	14%	15%	13%	28 of 35
	Upper secondary	11%	8%	16%	14%	16%	12%	27 of 34
	Tertiary	13%	13%	13%	11%	12%	10%	15 of 34

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Financial Investment in Education								
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2011		2011		2011		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	8136		7428		7933		10 of 36
	Primary education	9260		8296		8482		11 of 38
	Secondary education	8568		9280		9615		21 of 38
	Tertiary education	10413		13958		13572		21 of 37
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B2.2	Percentage of GDP	6%	m	6%	5%	6%	5%	20 of 37
	Total public expenditure on education	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	11%	m	13%	13%	12%	11%	23 of 34
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2011		2011		2011		
B3.1	Pre-primary education	19%		19%		13%		13 of 33
B3.1	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	9%		9%		6%		17 of 36
B3.1	Tertiary education	15%		31%		21%		27 of 34
B3.1	All levels of education	11%		16%		11%		22 of 33
Schools and Teachers								
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2012		2012		2012		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	9		14		13		27 of 31
	Primary education	16		15		14		17 of 36
	Secondary education	11		13		12		27 of 37
	Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	
D4.2	Pre-primary education	1314		1001		988		5 of 28
	Primary education	627	m	782	780	761	776	28 of 33
	Lower secondary education	627	m	694	697	657	658	19 of 33
	Upper secondary education	570	m	655	628	638	635	21 of 33
	Index of change in statutory teachers' salaries for teachers with 15 years of experience/minimum training (2005 = 100)	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	
D3.5	Primary school teachers	104	105	103	103	99	103	12 of 26
	Lower secondary school teachers	104	105	102	103	99	103	11 of 25
	Upper secondary school teachers	104	105	101	103	98	103	13 of 25
	Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education	2012		2012		2012		
D3.2	Pre-primary school teachers	0.79		0.80		0.76		11 of 25
	Primary school teachers	0.79		0.85		0.81		18 of 28
	Lower secondary school teachers	0.79		0.88		0.85		20 of 28
	Upper secondary school teachers	0.79		0.92		0.90		20 of 28

* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

** Compared to people with upper secondary education; upper secondary = 100.

'm': data is not available. 'n': magnitude is either negligible or zero.