Slovenia

OECD data show that the labour force of Slovenia decreased by 0.7% between 2005 and 2015, with young entrants contributing 15.3 percentage points, recent migrants 3 percentage points (including recent EU migrants, which contributed 0.3 percentage points) and retirees -13.2 percentage points.

The highly-educated labour force increased by 54.3%, with young entrants contributing 40.6 percentage points and recent migrants 1.7 percentage points. The share of highly-educated people among recent immigrants was 11.9%, lower than among young entrants where it was 55.7%.

**Contribution of demographic groups to labour force growth by education level in Slovenia, 2005-2015 (thousands)**

![Chart showing contribution of demographic groups to labour force growth by education level in Slovenia, 2005-2015 (thousands)](image)


Source: OECD estimates.

According to OECD projections, if net migration rates and labour force participation rates remain the same as between 2010-2015 and recent trends in educational attainment continue, the total labour force of Slovenia will decrease by 14.6% between 2015 and 2030. The number of highly-educated people in the labour force will increase by 10.8%.

Over this period, the share of highly-educated people in the foreign-born labour force will increase from 14.4% to 20.2% (from 27% to 38.2% among EU-born immigrants, and from 10.9% to 17.7% among non-EU-born immigrants).

**Age and sex distribution of the labour force of Slovenia by education level, in 2015 and 2030 (projection)**

![Chart showing age and sex distribution of the labour force of Slovenia by education level, in 2015 and 2030 (projection)](image)


Source: OECD estimates.

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