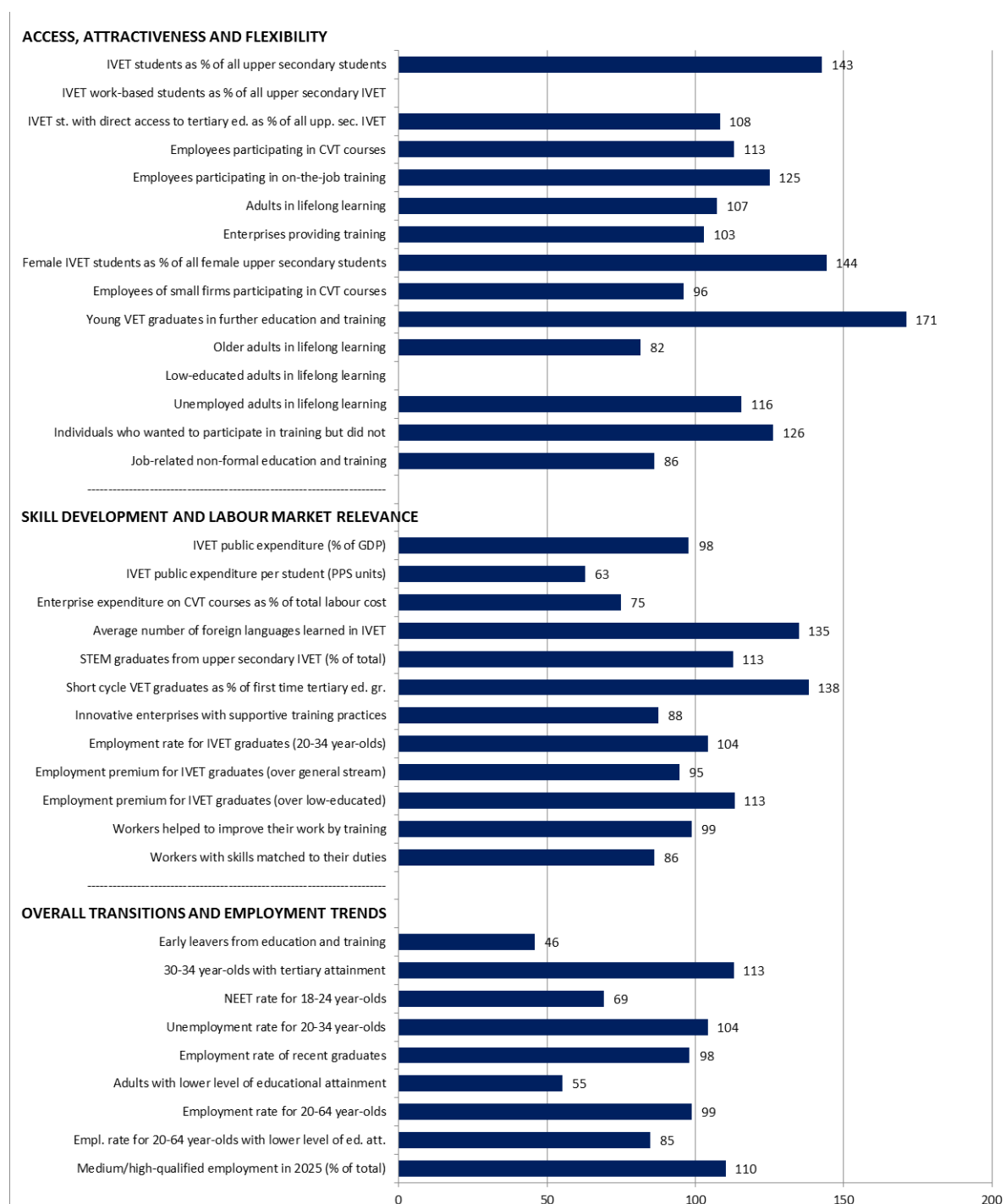


24. Slovenia

VET indicators for Slovenia for the last available year Index numbers (EU=100)



NB: The index numbers are derived from data summarised in the table. Data in the table have been rounded to one or two decimal places. The calculation of index numbers is instead based on not rounded data.

Slovenia's performance on a range of indicators selected to monitor progress in VET and lifelong learning across the European Union (EU) is summarised below. The chart compares the situation in Slovenia with that of the EU, based on the most recent data available (this differs by indicator). Data in the chart are presented as an index where the EU average equals 100. If the index for a selected indicator for Slovenia is 100, then its performance equals the EU average. If the index is 90, its performance is 90% of (or 10% below) the EU average. If the index is 200, Slovenia's performance is twice (or 200%) the EU average. For some indicators, such as early leavers from education and training, a country is performing better if its score is below that of the EU average.

Data on which the index is calculated are presented in the table, which also shows developments over time. A technical definition of each indicator is provided in the annex.

Key points

Access, attractiveness and flexibility

Participation in IVET in Slovenia is high and above the EU average as measured by the percentage of upper secondary students enrolled in vocational programmes (67.5% in Slovenia, 47.3% in the EU in 2015). Among female upper secondary students, enrolment in VET is lower (60.5%) but also above the EU average (42.0%). A relatively large share (56.0%) of young VET graduates in Slovenia is in further education and training, compared with the EU as a whole (at 32.8%).

The percentage of adults participating in lifelong learning (11.6%) is higher than the EU average (10.8% in 2016), even though it has been even higher (16.4% in 2010). The percentage of unemployed adults participating in lifelong learning is favourably higher (11.1% for Slovenia, 9.6% for the EU), but the percentage of older adults in lifelong learning (5.2%) is lower than the EU average (6.9%). Similarly, the percentage of low-educated adults in lifelong learning is lower (at 5.7% in 2016) than in the EU (7.0%).

Skill development and labour market relevance

Public expenditure on IVET as a percentage of GDP in Slovenia is 0.53%, close to the EU average of 0.54% (2014 data). The amount spent per student, 5 300 purchasing power standard (PPS) units, is below the EU average of 8 400 PPS units. Enterprise total monetary expenditure on CVT as a proportion of total labour costs (0.6%) is also lower than that for the EU as a whole (0.8%, data for 2010). The average number of foreign languages learned in upper secondary IVET education (at 1.3) is relatively high (compared with 1.0 in the EU overall). The percentage of graduates in STEM subjects from upper secondary IVET (34.7%) is also above the EU average (30.8%). Graduates from short-cycle VET programmes account for a relatively large share of first-time graduates from tertiary education (12.5%), as compared to the EU average (9.0%).

The employment rate for IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED levels 3-4 (81.4%) is slightly higher than the EU average (78.1%). Their employment rate is 5.4 percentage points higher than for graduates from general education (near the EU average premium of 5.7) and 26.5 percentage points higher than for graduates with lower-level qualifications

(the EU average premium is 23.4 percentage points). All these employment figures relate to 2016 and exclude young people in further education and training.

Overall transitions and labour market trends

In this section all data refer to 2016 unless otherwise stated.

The percentage of early leavers from education and training (4.9%) is much lower than the EU average (10.7%), and is below the 2020 national target (5%). Levels of educational attainment overall are high. The percentage of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level education (44.2%) is above the EU average (39.1%); this figure has increased from 34.8% in 2010 and has surpassed the 2020 EU and national target (40%). The percentage of adults with a lower level of educational attainment (12.7%) is far below the EU average (23.0%).

The employment rates for 20 to 64 year-olds (70.1%) and recent graduates (76.7%) are slightly less than the EU averages (71.0% and 78.2% respectively). The unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds (12.3%) is slightly higher than the EU average (11.8%). The NEET rate (10.5%) is below that of the EU (15.2%). The employment rate of 20 to 64 year-olds with a low level of educational attainment is lower in Slovenia (45.5%) than in the EU (53.6%), and has decreased by 5.0 percentage points between 2010 and 2016.

References

Annex 1 – [Short descriptions of indicators and additional notes](#)

Annex 2 – [Reading the Country statistical overviews](#)

Annex 3 – [2017 Masterfile Country statistical overviews](#)

Score on VET indicators in Slovenia and in the EU, 2010, last available year and recent change

Indicator label	2010		Last available year			Recent change		
	SI	EU	Yr	SI	EU	Range	SI	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility								
IVET students as % of all upper secondary students	A	A	'15	67.5 ^b	47.3 ^{b E1}	'13-'15 ↗	1.6 ↘	-1.7
IVET work-based students as % of all upper secondary IVET	A	A	'15	0.0 ^{b z}	28.4 ^{b E2}	'13-'15 →	0.0 ↘	-1.0
IVET students with direct access to tertiary education as % of all upper secondary IVET			'15	72.3	66.7 ^{E3}	'13-'15 ↘	-0.9 ↘	-2.8
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	43.0	38.0 ^e	'10	43.0	38.0 ^e			
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	25.0	20.0 ^e	'10	25.0	20.0 ^e			
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	16.4		'16	11.6	10.8 ^b	'13-'16 ↘	-0.9 ↗	0.1
Enterprises providing training (%)	68.0	66.0 ^e	'10	68.0	66.0 ^e			
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	A	A	'15	60.5 ^b	42.0 ^{b E1}	'13-'15 ↗	1.9 ↘	-1.9
Employees of small firms participating in CVT courses (%)	24.0	25.0 ^e	'10	24.0	25.0 ^e			
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			'16	56.0 ^b	32.8 ^b	'14-'16 ↘	-2.6 ↘	-0.6
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)	7.8		'16	5.7	7.0	'13-'16 ↘	-0.9 ↗	0.4
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)	3.5		'16	2.4 ^{u c}	4.2 ^{b c}	'13-'15 ↘	-0.2 ↘	-0.2
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	18.6		'16	11.1	9.6 ^b	'13-'16 ↘	-2.0 ↘	-0.7
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	12.0 ^B	9.5 ^{e B}	'11	12.0	9.5 ^e			
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)	69.1 ^B	80.2 ^{e B}	'11	69.1	80.2 ^e			
Skill development and labour market relevance								
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)			'14	0.53 ^b	0.54 ^{b E4}	'12-'14 ↗	0.06 ↘	-0.04
IVET public expenditure per student (1000 PPS units)			'14	5.3 ^b	8.4 ^{b E5}	'12-'14 ↗	2.3 ↗	2.7
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.6	0.8 ^e	'10	0.6	0.8 ^e			
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET			'15	1.3 ^b	1.0 ^{b E6}	'13-'15 →	0.0 →	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	A	A	'15	34.7 ^b	30.8 ^{b E7}	'13-'15 ↗	0.5 ↘	-0.3
Short cycle VET graduates as % of first time tertiary education graduates			'15	12.5	9.0 ^{E8}	'13-'15 ↘	-2.3 ↗	0.2
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)			'14	39.2	44.8 ^{E9}			
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			'16	81.4 ^b	78.1 ^b	'14-'16 ↗	4.0 ↗	1.3
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			'16	5.4 ^b	5.7 ^b	'14-'16 ↘	-5.3 ↘	-0.5
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			'16	26.5 ^b	23.4 ^b	'14-'16 ↗	1.2 ↘	-0.3
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			'15	82	83			
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)	48	55	'15	50	58	'10-'15 ↗	2 ↗	3
Overall transitions and labour market trends								
Early leavers from education and training (%)	5.0	13.9	'16	4.9 ^c	10.7 ^c	'10-'16 ↘	-0.1 ↘	-3.2
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	34.8	33.8	'16	44.2 ^c	39.1 ^c	'10-'16 ↗	9.4 ↗	5.3
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	8.9	16.6	'16	10.5	15.2	'10-'16 ↗	1.6 ↘	-1.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	10.9	13.1	'16	12.3	11.8	'10-'16 ↗	1.3 ↘	-1.3
Employment rate of recent graduates (%)	80.7	77.4	'16	76.7 ^c	78.2 ^c	'10-'16 ↘	-4.0 ↗	0.8
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	16.7	27.3	'16	12.7 ^c	23.0 ^c	'10-'16 ↘	-4.0 ↘	-4.3
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	70.3	68.6	'16	70.1	71.0	'10-'16 ↘	-0.2 ↗	2.4
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds with lower level of educational attainment (%)	50.5	53.4	'16	45.5 ^c	53.6 ^c	'10-'16 ↘	-5.0 ↗	0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2025 (% of total)			'16	93.2 ^b	84.6 ^{E10}			

EU refers to EU-28, unless otherwise specified. Arrows ↗ or ↘ signal a positive or negative change. Arrow → indicates: no change.

(A) UOE back reconstruction of 2010 values based on ISCED 2011 not yet available. (B) AES 2011, used as proxy for 2010 baseline. (C) 2014 b flags in Eurostat online tables ignored on the basis of other relevant Eurostat metadata. (D) Forecast made in 2016. (E1) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for NL. (E2) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for EL, ES, NL, PL, RO. (E3) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for IT, NL. (E4) Based on 23 countries (missing: DK, EL, HR, IT, PT), with partial information for IE and FR. (E5) Based on 23 countries (missing: DK, EL, HR, IT, PT), with partial information for IE and FR. (E6) Based on 28 countries, with partial information for DK, EL, NL. (E7) Based on 25 countries (missing: HR, IT, UK), with partial information for BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, LU, NL, PL, SE. (E8) Based on 25 countries (missing: IE, FR, UK), with partial information for BE, EL, LU. (E9) Based on 26 countries (missing: IE, UK), with partial information for DK, DE. (E10) Based on 28 countries. (b) Break after 2010, therefore baseline data not included. (u) Eurostat: 'low reliability'. (z) Eurostat: 'not applicable'. (e) Eurostat: 'estimated'.