

# EDUCATION, SLOVENIA

## METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

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### **Sources and methods of data collection**

The data source on educational structure of population for 2008 is the Labour Force Survey. Calculations are based on a sample.

Data sources on education and training in kindergartens, elementary schools, schools and institutions for children and youth with special needs, music schools, upper secondary schools, institutions for children and youth with special educational needs, post-secondary vocational colleges, institutions of higher education, continuing education providers, student accommodation and scholarship recipients are regular annual statistical surveys.

The data source on institutions, child and youth homes and other establishments for education, training, work and guardianship for children and youth with special needs are regular annual statistical surveys.

Data on kindergartens are collected as of 30 September of the current school year.

Data on institutions, child and youth homes and other establishments for children and youth with special needs are collected as of 31 December.

Data on elementary schools, music schools and upper secondary schools are collected at the end of the school year (31 August) and the beginning of the next school year (15 September).

Data on enrolment of students in vocational colleges and in higher education institutions refer to the academic year, while data on graduates refer to the calendar year.

Data on student accommodation are collected as of 31 March of the current school / academic year.

Data on scholarship recipients of upper secondary schools, vocational colleges and higher education institutions are collected as of 31 December.

Data on enrolment in elementary, upper secondary, post-secondary vocational and higher education refer to the beginning of the school year, while other data refer to the end of the school year.

### **Coverage**

Coverage in regular annual statistical surveys from the field of education and training is full.

Data on lower and middle vocational programs cover pupils attending 2-3-year programs of lower and middle vocational education.

Data on technical and professional programs include pupils attending 4-5-year technical and professional programs, concluding, the so called 3+2 programs, vocational-technical programs and vocational courses.

Data on gymnasiums include pupils in general and technical gymnasiums, in the international matura examination program and in matura course.

Elementary school graduates are pupils who have successfully completed eight years of study. Upper secondary school graduates are pupils who have successfully passed the final exam or the matura examination. Self-educating persons are also covered by our surveys.

Data on kindergartens also cover children with special educational needs attending special class units of kindergartens.

Children attending elementary schools with special curriculum are shown separately from regular elementary schools. Data on special upper secondary school programs are not shown separately but included in data on upper secondary schools.

Data on scholarship recipients cover recipients of sponsorships, Zois scholarships, national scholarships and scholarships from other funds.

## Definitions

**Education** (and training) is an activity which relates to recognizing, accepting, giving and/or creating knowledge, developing skills, developing personal and professional competencies and values. The most common form of organization of educational or training activities is educational or study programmes.

**Educational or study programme** is a form of organization in which learning activities are organized as a series, with different methods of learning/teaching different subjects are learnt/taught. Educational programs are defined on the basis of their content as a series of activities organized in order to achieve a predetermined goal or a specific set of educational tasks.

**Type of education** is as a rule determined indirectly through educational or study programme which the person was attending or finished. "Type of education" is a systemic or difficulty characteristic (content) of the programme. "Type of education" expresses (determines) into which segment of the national system of education and training the programme falls, particularly into which level it falls (for example: short-term vocational upper-secondary education, higher education, etc.).

In defining programs by "type of education" a new national standard classification of education activities/outcomes (KLASIUS-SRV) was used. Detailed explanations on KLASIUS and on the introduction and use of KLASIUS in statistical surveys are available at: <http://www.stat.si/KLASIUS>.

**Field of education** is as a rule determined indirectly through educational or study programme which the person was attending or finished. "Field of education" is a subject-

specific characteristic (content) of the program. "Fields of education" are, for example, engineering, manufacturing and construction, health and welfare, etc.

In defining programmes by "field of education" the International Standard Classification of Education ISCED 1997, namely that part of the classification referring to field of education and the new national standard classification of fields of education activities/outcomes (KLASIUS-P) were used. Detailed explanations on KLASIUS and on the introduction and use of KLASIUS in statistical surveys are available at: <http://www.stat.si/KLASIUS>.

**Educational attainment** is the highest publicly verified education that a person achieves by successfully finishing a verified educational or study programme. A publicly verified education can also be obtained in other ways, e.g. by successfully finishing a master craftsman, foreman or head clerk exams. Educational attainment is demonstrated by an official document (certificate, diploma, etc.). Educational attainment is classified by the new Classification System of Education and Training - KLASIUS. Information about KLASIUS is available on the following site: <http://www.stat.si/Klasius>

**Kindergartens** educate and care for children, and introduce them to social life. They prepare them for elementary school, and take care of their nutrition and hygiene. They are intended for children from age 1 to entering elementary school.

**Schools** are educational institutions or branches of educational institutions organised for systematic obtaining of knowledge.

**A class unit** is an organisational unit of a school. **Pure classes** are the ones in which pupils of one grade are educated, while in combined classes pupils of two or more grades are educated.

**Elementary schools** provide all school-age children with basic knowledge and skills for the continuation of education and motivate them for lifelong learning.

The educational process takes place in a **single site** elementary school, a **central** elementary school or a **subsidiary** elementary school, which is part of the central school and can be located elsewhere.

Elementary schools also organise **daily extension** classes for children from the first to the fifth grade, where children study, do their homework and co-operate in other activities.

**Music schools** are part of the educational system and provide musical education (OJ RS, No. 16/07).

**Schools and institutions for children and youth with special needs** educate and train children, youth and young disabled adults who, due to physical and mental handicap, require special forms of education and training (OJ RS, No. 16/07).

The following are included under the category of schools and institutions for children and youth with special needs: institutions and schools for slightly mentally disabled children and youth, institutions for children and youth with motive impediments, institutions for blind and weak-sighted pupils, for pupils with hearing problems and institutions for children and youth with emotional and behavioural disturbances.

**Children with special needs** are children with mental disabilities, blind and weak-sighted, deaf and partially deaf, children with speech and language disorders, children with physical disabilities, children with long term illness, children with deficits in individuals areas of learning and children with emotional and behavioural disorders, which need adapted

performing of educational programs with additional professional support, or adapted educational programs or special educational programs.

**Elementary and upper secondary schools for adults** include elementary and upper secondary schools with class units for elementary and upper secondary education of adults, and other institutions performing elementary and upper secondary education for adults.

**Adult education** includes formal elementary and upper secondary education of adults after regular education has been interrupted.

**General, professional and vocational education** comprises education in general and technical gymnasiums, vocational schools, technical and other professional secondary schools (OJ RS, No. 12/96).

**Vocational and professional education** gives knowledge and skills required for performing an occupation. It enables the choice of occupation and preparation for it. Lower and middle vocational education is obtained by finishing studies with the **final exam**. Middle professional education is obtained by passing the **vocational matura**, which in a special form of the final exam.

Middle professional education can also be obtained by:

- finishing the so called 3+2 model programs, and vocational technical programmes
- foreman/manager exams and master craftsman courses,
- vocational courses of different professions.

Differential and continuing programmes were replaced by 2-year middle vocational technical education, i.e. 2-year programs which can be entered after obtaining middle vocational education.

**Gymnasiums** are upper secondary schools that give general education, broaden and deepen pupil's knowledge and prepare them for university studies. We distinguish between **general** and **technical gymnasiums**. By passing the **matura** examination, upper secondary education is obtained. After finishing a **one-year matura course**, graduates of middle vocational, middle technical and other professional programs can take the matura examination. Adults who are at least 21 years old can also sit for a matura exam, irrespective of their previous education.

**Vocational colleges** perform programs for obtaining post-secondary vocational education and advanced vocational programs (OJ RS, No. 86/04). Advanced vocational programs are intended for upgrading, supplementing, updating and deepening of knowledge on the same required level.

**Higher education institutions** are universities, faculties, academies of art and professional higher education institutions (OJ RS, No. 67/93). Courses of study offered by higher education institutions are degree study programs and credential study programs.

Degree study programs by previous legislation which are still being carried out are:

a) undergraduate:

- leading to professional higher education (former)

- leading to academic higher education (former)

b) graduate:

- leading to a Specialization
- leading to a "Magisterij" of science
- leading to a Doctorate of science (former)

Degree study programs by legislation in force (OJ RS, No.100/04) which are established under Bologna Declaration are:

a) 1st Bologna cycle

- leading to professional higher education
- leading to academic higher education

b) 2nd Bologna cycle

- leading to master education
- leading to an uniform master education

c) 3rd Bologna cycle

- leading to Doctorate of science

**Higher education teaching staff** includes both teaching faculty and faculty assistants.

**Boarding homes for pupils and students** are a public network of boarding homes which provide housing and learning conditions for pupils, apprentices and students attending schools outside the place of their permanent residence (OJ RS, No. 12/96).

**Scholarship recipients** are upper secondary school pupils, and students of vocational colleges and higher education institutions who receive a scholarship during their education in the form of a regular monthly sum. Scholarships are conferred by enterprises, institutions and other organisations that support scholarship recipients. The award of scholarship is regulated by the Rules on the Award of Scholarships (OJ RS, No. 24/91) and on the basis of the Employment and Insurance Against Unemployment Act (Chapter VI, Articles 55-59; OJ RS, No. 58/91).

**Non-formal education and training providers** are folk high schools, specialised organisations for adult education, units at schools, enterprises and other business entities registered for adult education, driving schools and individual private entrepreneurs dealing with adult education (OJ RS No. 12/96). Verified educational programs of vocational training, further vocational training and vocational training specialisation are adopted by the minister of labour in co-operation with the authorised council of experts (OJ RS, No. 12/96). Participants in these programs do not obtain a higher level of formal education, but qualification for employment. Non-verified vocational programs are not part of the list of educational programs of the authorised ministry. They provide vocational training programs and general education programs (i.e. general-purpose programs and leisure programs).

More detailed data are available at the SI-STAT data portal:  
[http://www.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Dem\\_soc/Dem\\_soc.asp](http://www.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Dem_soc/Dem_soc.asp)

## **Publishing**

Annually. Rapid Reports  
SI-STAT data portal

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