



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

Petra Pečan

STUDENT ENROLMENT IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Student enrolment in tertiary education, Slovenia, annually (First Release)
- Student enrolment in tertiary education, detailed data, Slovenia, annually (Electronic Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing the data on student enrolment in tertiary education is to present the annual number of tertiary education students, i.e. students enrolled in short-cycle vocational and higher education undergraduate and postgraduate study programmes in the Republic of Slovenia.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\)](#).
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)
- Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning (CELEX:32008R0452)

Data are internationally comparable and are included in European statistics.

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The unit described by the published data is a student enrolled in a publicly recognized study programme at a higher education institution or at a higher vocational college in a given (observed) academic year.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The unit described by the published data is a student enrolled in a publicly valid higher or short-cycle higher vocational study programme at a university or a higher education institution in a given (observed) academic year.

Coverage is complete.

The survey covers all tertiary education students in the Republic of Slovenia in a given (observed) academic year, as of 30 October (about 80,000 students per year).

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected annually.

The data for the survey are obtained from administrative sources.

The data on higher education students are obtained from the records and analytical information system for higher education (eVŠ) administered by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (MIZŠ). The eVŠ is an analytical tool that facilitates regular monitoring of the higher education system and its policies.

The data on students in short-cycle higher vocational education are obtained directly from the Central Register of Participants in Education (CEUVIZ) administered by the MIZŠ. The CEUVIZ contains data on students in pre-school, primary and secondary education, as well as short-cycle higher vocational education.

6 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.

Tertiary education covers higher vocational and higher undergraduate and postgraduate studies taking place at public and private vocational colleges and public and private higher education institutions.

A student is a person who enrolls in a vocational college or a higher education institution on the basis of a call for applications and who studies according to the undergraduate or postgraduate study program. The student status is proven by a student card. Candidates for graduation who have student status are also considered to be students.

Vocational colleges perform programs for obtaining post-secondary vocational education and advanced vocational programs (OJ RS, No. 86/04).

Higher education institutions are universities, faculties, academies of art and professional higher education institutions.

A university is a legal person within which faculties and art academies but possibly, also professional higher education institutions are established. A university provides the development of science and professional competence and in the educational process via faculties, art academies and professional higher education institutions transmit knowledge from several fields of science and arts. A university can directly organise the implementation of scientific-research and interdisciplinary study programs.

A faculty performs predominantly scientific research from one or several related fields of science and takes care of their development.

An arts academy performs predominantly artistic and educational activity from one or several related fields of arts and takes care of their development.

A professional higher education institution performs educational activity from one or several related fields and takes care of their development. It can also perform research or artistic work if thus determined by the establishment act.

Educational or study programme is a form of organization in which learning activities are organized as a series, where 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 the lowest classification level according to the national classification of types of educational activities/outcomes KLASIUS-SRV. Students are classified by the following types of education:

- Short-cycle higher vocational education,
- Short-term higher education (former),
- Professional higher education (former),
- Professional higher education (1st Bologna cycle),
- Academic higher education (1st Bologna cycle),
- Academic higher education (former),
- Master's education (2nd Bologna cycle) – uniform master's,
- Master's education (2nd Bologna cycle) – after completing 1st Bologna cycle,
- Specialization education,
- Education leading to »magisterij« of science (former),
- Education leading to doctorate of science (3rd Bologna cycle),
- Education leading to doctorate of science (former).

According to the KLASIUS-SRV classification, master's education (2nd Bologna cycle) is not separated into uniform master's and after completing 1st Bologna cycle, but due to the specific nature of integrated master's study programmes, we consider them separately. To differentiate between the two, both have additional description in the name, – uniform master's and – after completing 1st Bologna cycle.

The KLASIUS-SRV classification distinguishes between three categories of specialization education: post-secondary education (previous), post-secondary education (previous) and post-university education (previous). It is not possible to distinguish all three types in this survey, which is why all students of specialization education fall into one (joint) category.

Field of education is as a rule determined indirectly through educational or study programme, which the person was attending or finished. The field of education is a subject-specific characteristic (content) of the programme. The national classification KLASIUS-P-16, which replaced the previous version of KLASIUS-P and is based on the International Standard Classification of Education: Fields of Education and Training ISCED-F 2013, is used to classify programmes by field of education.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

Data on tertiary education students by educational attainment and by fields of education are classified using the **Classification System of Education and Training (KLASIUS)**, namely KLASIUS-SRV and KLASIUS-P-16. More information about KLASIUS can be found on the [KLASIUS](#).

For international data reporting, the last validated **ISCED mapping** based on ISCED 2011 is used. More information about ISCED mapping can be found on the [ISCED mappings](#).

Data on tertiary education students are territorially classified according to the **Standard classification of territorial units (SKTE)**, at the level of municipality, and according to the **Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS)**, at the level of cohesion region (NUTS 2) and at the level of statistical region (NUTS 3).

More information about classifications can be found on the [Classifications and codes](#).

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data were edited with appropriate imputation procedures and by using appropriate systemic and individual corrections. The following imputation methods were used: historical imputations and hot deck imputations.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Statistical data editing](#).

WEIGHTING

Weighting was not performed.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment was not performed.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

The survey is not conducted on the basis of a random sample.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Data that are statistically protected to respect the confidentiality of reporting units are replaced with the letter »z«.

Until academic year 2011/12 (refers to higher education students) and academic year 2013/14 (refers to students in short-cycle higher vocational education) data on tertiary education students were obtained from the administrative databases of individual higher education institutions or collected by the paper questionnaire ŠOL-ŠTUD.

Since the academic year 2012/13, data on higher education students have been obtained directly from the eVŠ (MIZŠ) and subsequently published by the fields of education in accordance with the KLASIUS-P classification (before only according to the international classification ISCED 97). With the transition to obtaining eVŠ data, the classification of students enrolled into double degree study programmes into both related fields of education became possible. For this reason, decimal values appear in the data on students by field of education. As a result, there are some minor discrepancies between the data from academic year 2012/13 and before 2012/13.

With the transition to obtaining CEUVIZ data, data on students in short-cycle higher vocational education by grade for academic year 2014/15 changed. Because CEUVIZ does not collect data on part-time students by grade in which they are enrolled, a new category of grade was introduced in the survey, i.e. "no grade".

Data on graduates by fields of education for academic year 2017/18 were published according to both versions of the classification, KLASIUS-P and KLASIUS-P-16.

From academic year 2018/19 onwards, data on graduates by fields of education have been published according to the latest classification KLASIUS-P-16.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: Education - [Tertiary education](#) (absolute figures, proportions)
- First Release (Education, Tertiary education): »Student enrolment in tertiary education«.
- Electronic Release (Education, Tertiary education): »Student enrolment in tertiary education, detailed data«.
- [Statobook](#)

- [Education at a glance](#)
- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)
- United Nations (UN)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO)

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data are not disseminated. Only final data are published.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

There are no breaks in time series, so all points in time are comparable.

Due to more consistent monitoring and control of student's previous enrolment in tertiary education, data on the number of newcomers for the academic year 2021/22 are not comparable with previous academic years.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURSs website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>.

- Questionnaire:
 - SURS does not collect data for this survey by using a questionnaire.
- Annual quality report for the survey:
 - Student enrolment in tertiary education (ŠOL-ŠTUD)

Theme: Education, SubTheme: Tertiary education

- Methodological explanations:
 - Students in tertiary education

theme: Education, sub-theme: Tertiary education