

EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2015

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

Slovenia

Financing of education

Slovenia is prioritising the early stages of education, spending more per student at primary and early childhood education level than the OECD average. Most expenditure on tertiary education comes from public sources.

- Slovenia's investment in educational institutions from primary to tertiary level of education is 4.9% of gross domestic product (GDP), the same as the EU21* average and slightly below the OECD average of 5.3%. Slovenia invests more in early childhood education, however, spending 1.3% of GDP, compared with the OECD average of 0.8% of GDP.
- Similarly, annual expenditure per student for primary to tertiary levels of education is also below the OECD and EU21 average in Slovenia but above the EU21 and OECD average for pre-primary and primary education. Slovenia spends USD 9 015¹ per student at primary level, which is above the OECD average of USD 8 247 and the EU21 average of USD 8 372.
- Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions in Slovenia comes mainly from public sources (86%, above the OECD average of 70%). Full-time Slovenian tertiary students pay no tuition fees to public and government-dependent institutions up to doctoral level.

The teaching profession

Teacher's salaries remain below average and have not risen between 2005 and 2013, but teachers earn almost as much as other tertiary educated adults.

- Slovenian teachers in pre-primary, primary and secondary education have the same annual statutory starting salary regardless of the level of education (USD 25 134). This is below the average for OECD countries at every level: on average the starting salary for pre-primary teachers is USD 28 730, rising to USD 32 260 for upper secondary.
- For most levels of education, Slovenian teachers' actual salaries are also below those of other Slovenian tertiary educated workers but not by as much as the OECD average. Upper secondary teachers in Slovenia earn 94% of what other tertiary educated workers earn, compared with the OECD average of 91%.

¹ Values reported in equivalent US dollars (USD) have been converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs).

- Between 2005 and 2013, Slovenian teacher's salaries² remained stable overall, increasing by up to 10% between 2005 and 2009 for all levels of education and then being reduced again by around 10% between 2010 and 2013 due to the global crisis that also deeply affected Slovenia. Teachers' salaries in other OECD countries increased by 1-3% (depending on the level of education) over the same period.

Slovenian teachers teach smaller classes than in other OECD countries and are appraised regularly.

- Slovenian teaching conditions are characterised by small average class sizes, with lower secondary classes averaging 20 students per class in public schools, compared to the OECD average of 24 students and close to the EU21 average of 21 students per class. Education at a Glance 2015 found that the smaller the average class size, the more time is spent on teaching and learning, and the less time is spent keeping order in the classroom.
- Slovenian primary and secondary teachers are appraised regularly by their school principal and appraisal directly influences their employment status and promotion. , Appraisals cover several aspects of teaching such as planning, instruction and the classroom environment and can take the form of a classroom observation as well as interviews between the teacher and the evaluator.

Educational attainment, skills and participation in the labour market

Slovenian tertiary attainment rates are catching up, but remain below the OECD average. Higher educational attainment is rewarded in the labour market both in terms of earning and employment.

- In Slovenia, tertiary attainment among 25-34 year-olds doubled between 2000 and 2014 to 38%, but is still below the OECD average of 41%.
- Higher educational attainment is rewarded in the labour market with higher employment rates and higher earnings. Slovenian 25-64 year-olds with a master's degree have a similar employment rate to the OECD average (86% compared with 87%), but this is 36 percentage points higher than for Slovenian 25-64 year-olds with only lower secondary education – a greater difference than the OECD average of 27 percentage points.
- The unemployment rate among young Slovenians with tertiary education was still well above the OECD average: 11.9% of 25-34 year-old tertiary degree holders were unemployed in 2014, compared to the OECD average of 7.5%.
- Tertiary degree holders are also well rewarded, earning 75% more than 25-64 year-olds with only upper secondary education. This earnings premium is 15 percentage points higher than the average in other OECD countries.

Equity in education and the labour market

Slovenian women have high attainment rates at tertiary level and the gender pay gap is one of the smallest in the OECD. However the earnings premium for female tertiary degree holders is comparatively small and unemployment rates for women are comparatively high.

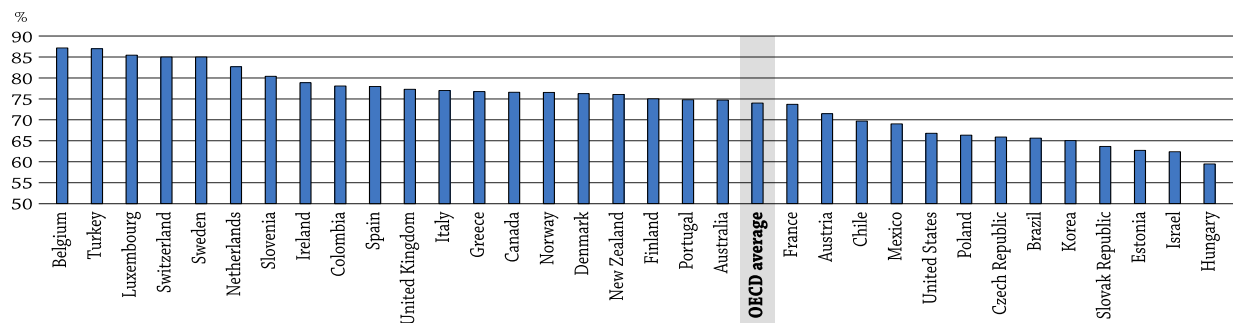
- Tertiary attainment rates are higher for 25-64 year-old Slovenian women than for men at all tertiary education levels. While only 10% of Slovenian men have attained a master's degree or equivalent as their highest level of education, 16% of women have, which is above the OECD average of 12%.
- More Slovenian women than men were expected to graduate from a doctoral degree in 2013. Women made up a greater share of first-time graduates at doctoral level in Slovenia than in other OECD countries, at 55%, compared to the OECD average of 47%.

² Teachers' statutory salaries after 15 years of experience (2005=100), converted to constant prices using deflators for private consumption.

- Among 25-64 year-olds, Slovenian women earn 94% of what men earn, across all levels of educational attainment. This is the second smallest pay gap in all OECD countries after Turkey. Women in other OECD countries earn on average only 80% of men's earnings. The unemployment rate among Slovenian women is comparatively high and is above the OECD average for all levels of educational attainment. While the unemployment rate among Slovenian men was 8.3%, the unemployment rate for Slovenian women was 10.0%, which is well above the OECD average unemployment rate for women of 7.6%.

Figure 1. Earnings of 35-44 year-old tertiary-educated women as a percentage of the earnings of men of the same educational attainment (2013 or most recent year available)

Adults with income from employment; average annual full-time, full-year earnings



Countries are ranked in descending order of the earnings of 35-44 year-old women with tertiary qualification as a percentage of the earnings of men with the same characteristics.

Source: OECD, Table A6.2a.

See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283875> (Education at a Glance 2015, Chart A10.6)

References

OECD (2015), *Education at a Glance 2015: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eqg-2015-en>.

* EU21 countries are those that are members of both the European Union and the OECD. These 21 countries are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.


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Note regarding data from Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

For more information on Education at a Glance 2015 and to access the full set of Indicators, visit www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm.

Updated data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eqg-data-en> and by following the StatLinks  under the tables and charts in the publication.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using:  **Education GPS**
<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=SVN&threshold=10&topic=EO>

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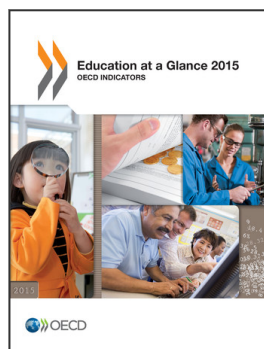
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Key Facts for Slovenia in Education at a Glance 2015

Table	Indicator	Slovenia	OECD average
Educational Access and Output			
	Enrolment rates	2013	2013
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	84%	74%
	Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds	2014	2014
A1.4a	Below upper secondary	14%	24%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	57%	43%
	Tertiary	29%	34%
	Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds (disaggregation at tertiary level)	2014	2014
A1.1a	Short cycle tertiary	7%	8%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	6%	16%
	Master's or equivalent	13%	11%
	Doctoral or equivalent	2%	1%
	Entry and graduation rates	2013	2013
C3.1	Percentage of today's young people expected to enter tertiary education at least once during their lifetime	75%	67%
A3.1	Percentage of today's young people expected to graduate with a bachelor's or equivalent degree in their lifetime	37%	36%
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes			
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds	2014	2014
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	15.4%	12.8%
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9.7%	7.7%
	Tertiary	6.1%	5.1%
	Average earnings premium for tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds (upper secondary = 100)	2013	2013
A6.1a	Short cycle tertiary	**	125
	Bachelor's or equivalent	**	157
	Master's, Doctoral or equivalent	**	214
	All tertiary	175	160
	Percentage of people not in employment, education or training (NEET) for 15-29 year-olds	2014	2014
C5.2b	Men	12%	13.2%
	Women	15.4%	17.9%
Financial Investment in Education			
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2012	2012
B1.1a	Primary education	9015 USD	8247 USD
	Secondary education	8022 USD	9518 USD
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	11002 USD	15028 USD
	Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions	2012	2012
B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	4.9%	5.2%
	Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education	2012	2012
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	9.9%	11.6%
Schools and Teachers			
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2013	2013
D2.2	Primary education	16 students per teacher	15 students per teacher
	Secondary education	11 students per teacher	13 students per teacher
	Average actual teachers' salaries	2013	2013
D3.4	Pre-primary school teachers	26385 USD	37798 USD
	Primary school teachers	35044 USD	41248 USD
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	35688 USD	43626 USD
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	38378 USD	47702 USD

The reference year is the year cited or the latest year for which data are available.

** Please refer to the source table for details on this data.



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