

**Leonardo da Vinci – Transfer of innovation:
The Transfer of Competences and Trainings for Goods and Product
Manipulator – GPM**

Presentation of Slovenian National Education and Training System

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Urška Brglez, SCC advisor



Legislative framework

- **Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia**
- **Different acts**

Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia

Article 57 (Education and Schooling)

Freedom of education shall be guaranteed.

Primary education is compulsory and shall be financed from public funds.

The state shall create the opportunities for citizens to obtain a proper education.

Legal Acts

- **A great number of different national legal acts, defining each level of education and training system:**
http://www.mizks.gov.si/si/zakonodaja_in_dokumenti/veljavni_predpisi_s_podrocja_izobrazevanja/
- **Some more important national legal acts for this project:**
 - Vocational Education Act (UL RS, št. 79/2006)
 - National Professional Qualifications Act (UL RS, št. 81/2000)
- **Some other, not a legally directly binding document** (for example, The White Paper on Education in the Republic of Slovenia - analysis of the current situation in the field of education and also plan for the future)

The structure of the Slovenian educational system

- **Preschool education**
- **Elementary school**
- **Secondary education**
- **Post-secondary vocational education**
- **Higher education**
- **Special programmes for adults**

Preschool education

- **children from the age of 1 and until they go to school**
- **not obligatory**
- **Kindergarten Act (UL RS, št. 12/1996)**

Elementary school

- **children enrol in elementary school when they reach the age of 6**
- **duration: 9 years (divided into 3-year cycles)**
- **compulsory**
- **Elementary School Act (UL RS, št. 12/1996)**



Secondary education

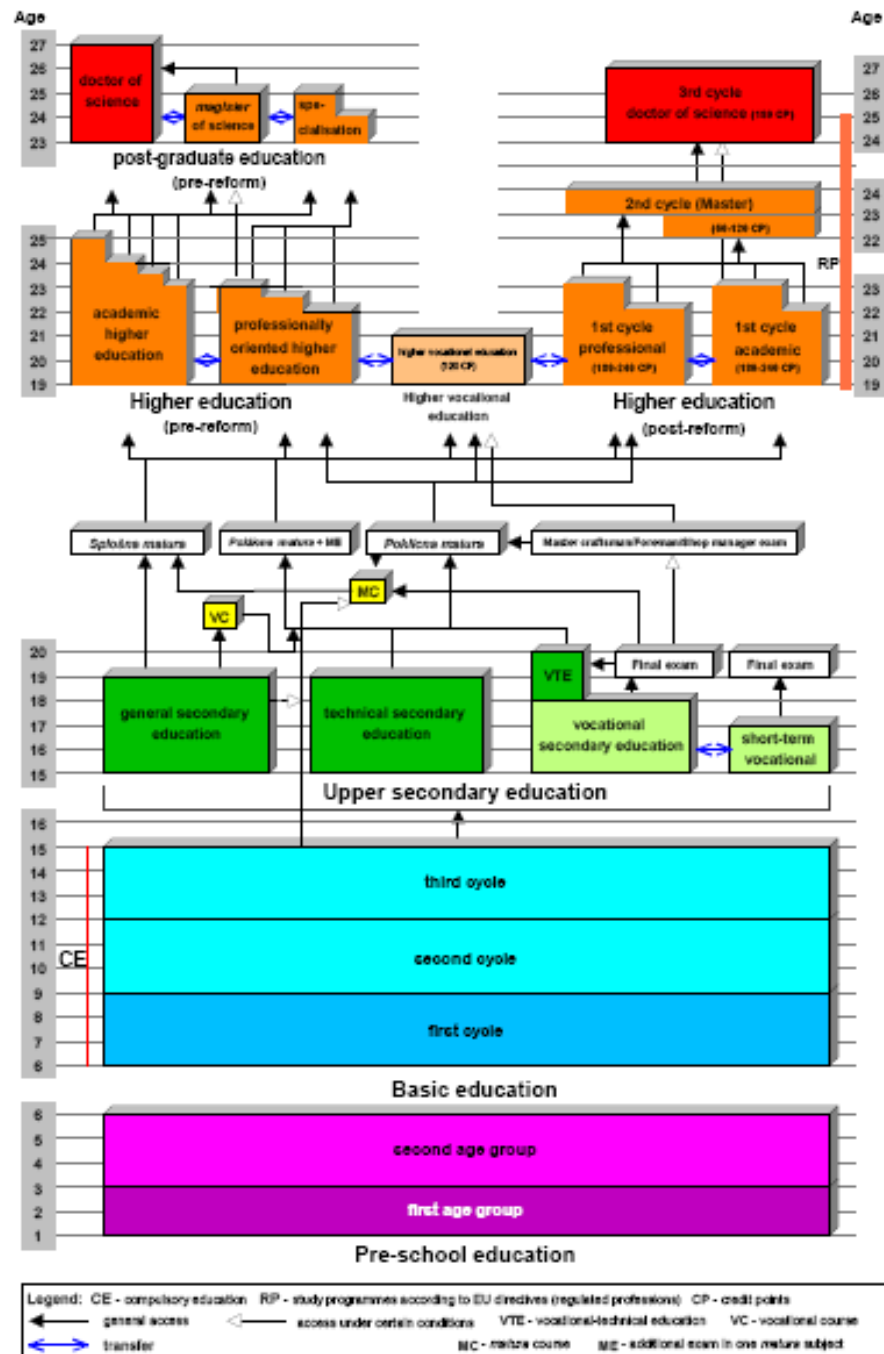
- **divided into technical and vocational education (secondary technical and professional, secondary vocational, vocational technical and short-term vocational) and general secondary education (general and technical „gimnazija“-s)**
- **98% of the population between ages 15 and 19 participate in secondary education, although it is not mandatory**
- **students by types of educational programmes in upper secondary schools for youth (beginning of the school year 2006/07):**
 - **39,3% gimnazija, 33,3% technical and other professional programmes, 16,5% middle vocational programmes, 7,3% middle vocational technical programmes (3+2), 1,7% lower vocational programmes, 1,8% vocational and matura courses**
- **Vocational Education Act (UL RS, št. 79/2006), Gimnazije Act (UL RS, št. 1/2007)**

Post-secondary vocational education

- **part of tertiary education**
- **a kind of short-term higher education**
- **based on gaining practical skills and knowledge**
- **Post-secondary Vocational Education Act (UL RS, št. 86/2004)**

Higher education

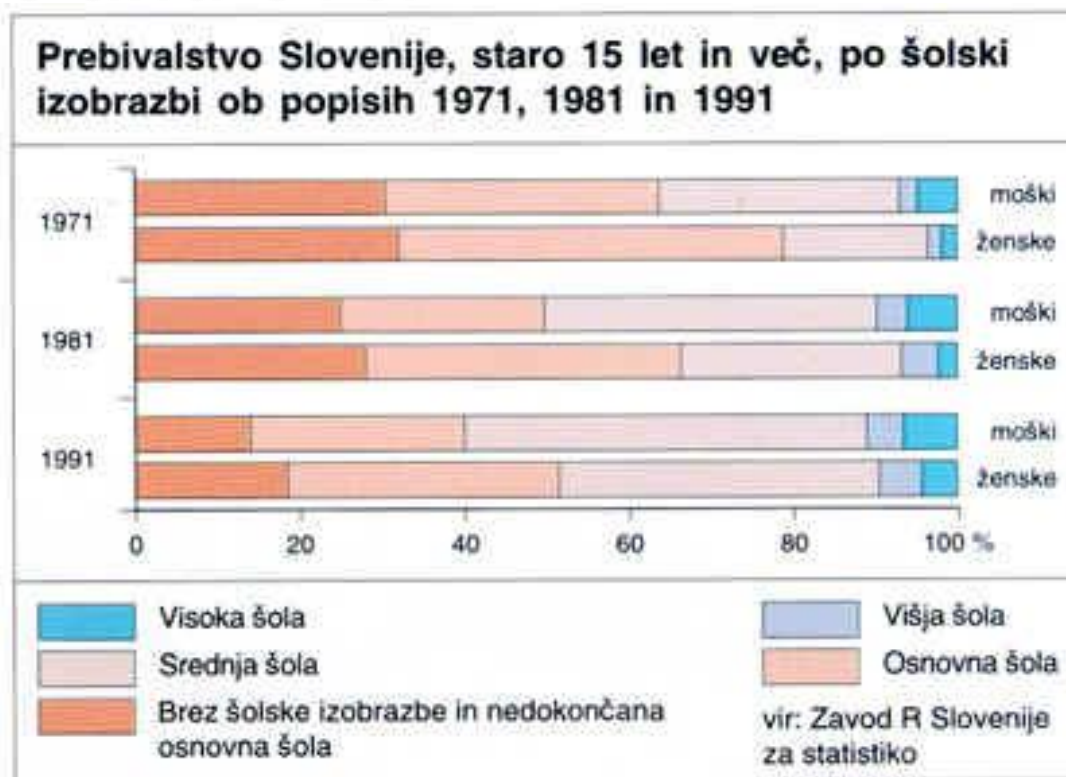
- **3 levels (post-Bologna programmes):**
 - vocational higher education study programmes and university study programmes
 - Master's study programmes
 - Doctoral study programmes
- **Higher Education Act (UL RS, št. 67/1993)**



Education in Slovenia in numbers - statistics

- educational structure of population aged 15 and over
- total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP
- the expected number of years of formal education received that a person can expect in their lifetime, on average
- percentage of the population aged 18 – 24 with at least lower secondary education and not in further education or training
- percent of population, involved in life-long learning

Educational structure of population aged 15 and over



	Total	Share (%)
Total – year 2005	1 714 000	100
Incomplete elementary education	88 000	5,1
Elementary education	406 000	23,7
Secondary vocational education	429 000	25,0
Secondary technical education	424 000	24,7
Secondary general education	99 000	5,8
Post-secondary education (not higher education)	89 000	5,2
Higher education, professionally oriented	41 000	2,4
Higher education, academic type	118 000	6,9
Post-graduate education	19 000	1,1

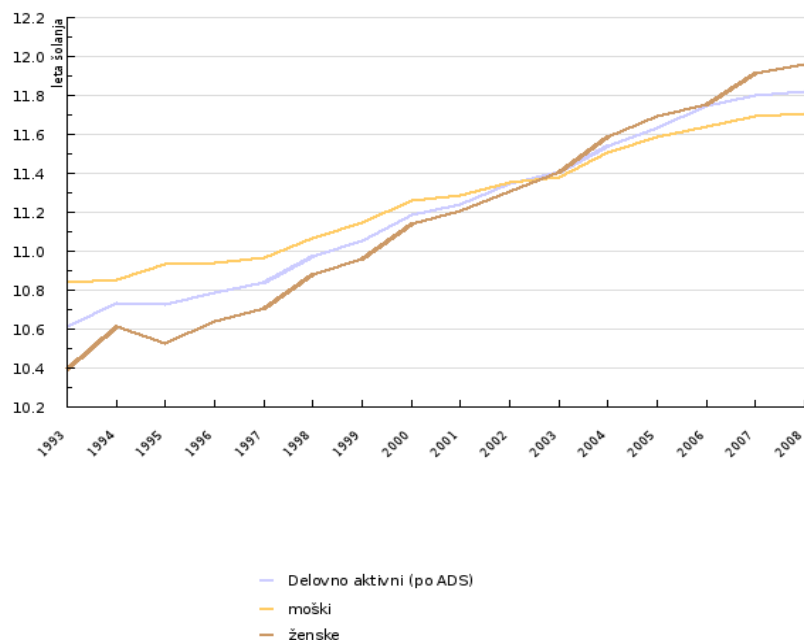
Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP

Total public expenditure for formal education in Slovenia in 2010 exceeded EUR 2 billion; in comparison with 2009 its share in gross domestic product remained the same (5,66 %).

Structure of total expenditure for educational institutions by level of education, Slovenia, 2010:

- Preschool education: 12%
- Elementary education: 46%
- Upper secondary education: 20%
- Tertiary education: 21%

The expected number of years of formal education received that a person can expect in their lifetime, on average



The expected number of years of formal education received that a person can expect in their lifetime, on average is in Slovenia approximately **17**.

Percentage of the population aged 18 – 24 with at least lower secondary education and not in further education or training

In 2006 the percentage of the population aged 25 – 64 having completed at least upper secondary education and not in further education or training was **5,2**. The EU-25 average was **15,1%**.

Percent of population, involved in life-long learning

Life-long learning = percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training (over the 4 weeks prior to the survey - EU Labour Force Survey)

Slovenia: 14% men, 16% women

EU-25: 9 % men, 11% women

Formal and informal education

- Education can be divided in two different systems: formal and informal education.
- During **formal education**, one can acquire legally valid education, professional qualification or publicly recognised document.
- **Informal education** it's mostly about gaining new knowledge, updating and deepening it. Knowledge is not proven by a valid public document.

Formal education

- Formal education and training takes place in the institutions of education and training, which are also a subject of before mentioned legislation – different legal acts give them this option and they have to comply with the conditions laid down by the law.
- Formal education and training leads to publicly recognized diplomas and qualifications.
- Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport.

Informal education

- Here in Slovenia, more and more schools, institutions and also companies in their activities include a wide variety of new methods, such as project work, workshops, excursions etc.
- With such activities an individual can obtain informal knowledge, which is very important for higher employability, work flexibility, interpersonal skills and self-improvement.
- Lifelong learning.

The link between formal and informal education – National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ)

- National Professional Qualifications Act (UL RS, št. 81/2000)
- National Vocational Qualifications give you an opportunity to assess and validate knowledge and skills obtained through non-formal learning.

National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ)

National Vocational Qualifications can be obtained by adults who:

- acquired different vocational competences throughout their lifetime, but did not have them assessed or awarded;
- reached the age of majority (18) or are exceptionally younger and who no longer enjoy the status of an apprentice or secondary school student and have gained relevant work experience;
- wish to be promoted in their professional career without obtaining a higher level of professional education or completing a formal education programme.

How to get NVQs: <http://www.npk.si/index.php?subpageid=36>

National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ)

- **Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Vocational Education and Training (Center RS za poklicno izobraževanje - CPI)** is the central institution in the system of NVQs, which is responsible for preparation of professional basis on the national level (with cooperation with social partners) and for managing relevant processes in the preparation of catalogs of standards for professional knowledge and skills for national vocational qualifications, which are the basis for the verification and certification of informal knowledge, skills and competences.
- <http://www.cpi.si/en/>

The Role of Social Partners in the System of Education and Training

- **Vocational Education Act** empowers social partners (chambers, companies, institutions, trade unions) to carry out in cooperation with the relevant ministries their duties in the field of vocational education and training – Articles 18 – 21.
- In this context, the social partners, in particular:
 - make proposals for the development of new professional standards,
 - analyze, evaluate and coordinate Qualifications Framework,
 - propose and appoint their members of the examination committee for the completion of education in secondary schools,
 - organise the practical training at work in the programmes of vocational or professional education,
 - participate in the management of inter-company training centers.

The Role of Social Partners in the System of Education and Training

Chambers, which are representative in accordance with the law regulating commerce, and which has combined for at least 30% of all business entities that are legally able of joining the chamber, and business associations and companies, which has been granted a public authorization by the Minister under the call, perform the following tasks:

- implement master craftsman, foreman or shop manager examination in accordance with the law and other regulations,
- determine eligibility of conditions for practical training at work,
- provide technical supervision over the implementation of practical training at work,
- organize the interim tests,
- in cooperation with schools organize practical work at final examination or vocational degrees.

The Role of Social Partners in the System of Education and Training

- Ministry of Education has granted Slovenian Chamber of Commerce a public authorization for executing tasks in fields on vocational and professional education in trade sector in year 2007.
- Now, SCC perform all the tasks, foreseen by the Vocational Education Act.
- More: tomorrow, when we will be presenting the Slovenian Education and Training System in trade sector.

Sources:

- <http://www.cpi.si/en/>
- <http://www.npk.si/>
- <http://www.mizks.gov.si/en/>
- Slovenski šolski sistem v številkah – Slovene education system in numbers, MŠŠ 2007
- <http://www.stat.si/>
- <http://www.tzslo.si/>



Thank you 😊