

A top-down view of a wooden desk with school supplies. Two silver pens with black grips are at the top. A spiral notebook is open in the bottom right. A pencil and a small jar are also visible.

SLOVENIA

School System

1.) Education, population and language of instruction

- Slovenia is a Central European country with a population of 2.057.698 (1 January 2010).
- At the beginning of 2010, 33% of the population was aged between 0 and 29 years.
- At the beginning of the 2009/10 school year, there were 161 805 pupils in schools providing compulsory education, including 1 553 pupils with special needs in adapted education programs.



I FEEL
SLOVENIA

2.) Administrative control and extent of public-sector funded education

- The majority of pre-school children, basic and upper secondary school pupils attended public kindergartens (98,3%) and schools (99%), which are set up and funded entirely by the state and municipalities
- Private schools, which are set up by private entities and provide education according to state-approved programs, are subsidized by the state (the grant rate is approximately 85%).
- In the school year 2009/10, there were 849 compulsory schools of which three were private (two Waldorf schools, one Catholic). There were 136 public and 6 private upper secondary schools for youth.

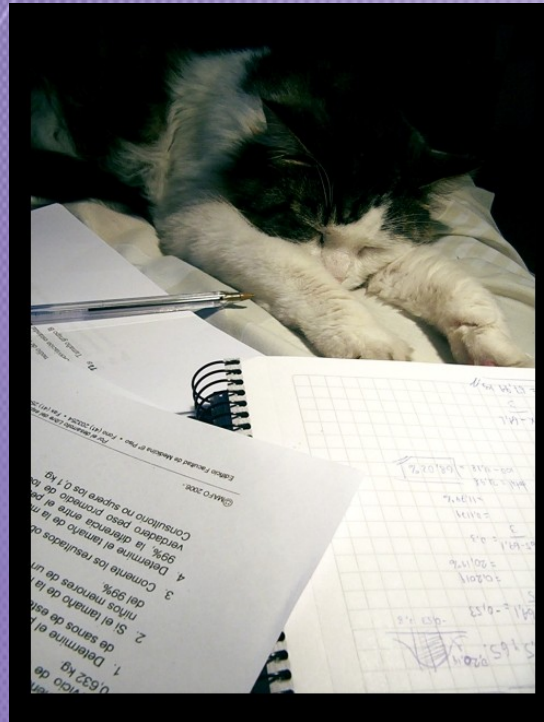
3.) Compulsory education

- Pupils aged 6 enter 9-year compulsory school.
- Compulsory basic education takes 9 years to complete.

Osnovna šola (basic school or single structure of primary and lower secondary education)	9-year compulsory education
Prvo obdobje (First cycle 1-3) (ISCED level 1)	Age 6-8
Drugo obdobje (Second cycle 4-6) (ISCED level 1)	Age 9-11
Tretje obdobje (Third cycle 7-9) (ISCED level 2)	Age 12-14

4.) Length of school year

- The school year comprises 175 to 190 days of teaching (depending on holidays) between 1 September and 31 August of the following year. The school year is divided into two assessment periods.



5.) Post-compulsory education/upper secondary and post-secondary level

• a.) Types of education

Splošno srednje izobraževanje-
Gimnazija (general upper secondary
education)

15-18 years of age (four
years)

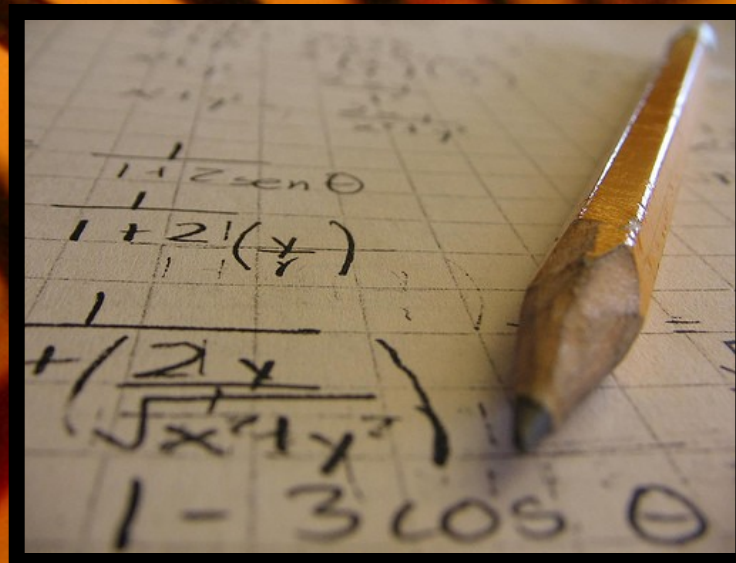
Srednje tehniško in strokovno
izobraževanje (technical upper
secondary education)

15-18 years of age (four
years)

<p>Poklicno izobraževanje (short and medium length vocational upper secondary education)</p>	<p>15-17 years of age</p>
<p>Maturitetni tečaj (preparatory classes for the matura examination, classified as ISCED level 4)</p>	<p>19 or more (one year)</p>
<p>Poklicni tečaj (vocational courses, classified as ISCED level 4)</p>	<p>19-20 years of age (one year)</p>

b.) Admissions criteria

- Upper secondary education is free and caters for young people between 15 and 19 years of age.
- Students may enroll in gimnazija, vocational or technical schools after they acquire basic schools after they acquire basic school certificate.



c.) Assessment, progression and qualifications

- The school year is divided into two assessment periods. Assessment is carried out by teachers. General and technical upper secondary education ends with a final (external) examination.
- Gimnazija education ends with the general matura, which grants students access to all types of higher education
- Technical education ends with the vocational matura which grants student's access to professional types of higher education; by passing one additional matura test they have open access to some academic programmes.
- The general matura comprises tests in 5 subjects; the vocational matura comprises 4 subjects (maths, mother tongue, a foreign language and two elective subjects).

6.) Higher education

- Tertiary education in Slovenia comprises higher vocational collage education and higher academic and professional education.

7.) Structure of higher education

- By the academic year 2010/11, all higher education institutions have introduced the three-cycle structure of three degrees: Bachelor, Master and Doctorate.





The End.