



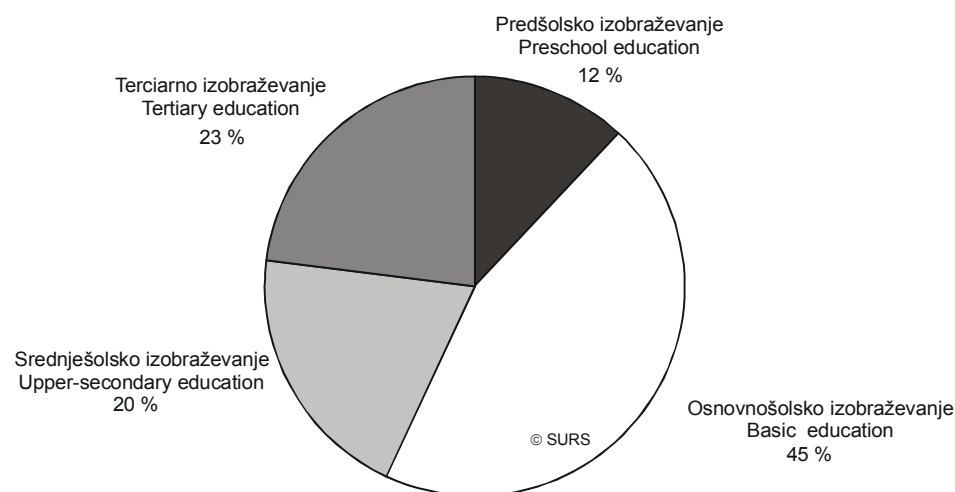
IZDATKI ZA FORMALNO IZOBRAŽEVANJE V SLOVENIJI, 2005–2007

EXPENDITURE FOR FORMAL EDUCATION IN SLOVENIA, 2005-2007

- ▶ Javni izdatki za formalno izobraževanje v Sloveniji so v letu 2007 znašali 1.795 milijonov EUR, njihov delež v BDP se je v primerjavi z letom 2006 zmanjšal na 5,21 % BDP.
- ▶ Po deležu javnih izdatkov za izobraževanje v BDP za leto 2006 je bila Slovenija uvrščena na šesto mesto, po deležu javnih izdatkov za terciarno izobraževanje v BDP pa na osmo mesto med vsemi državami članicami EU.
- ▶ V letu 2007 so med javnimi izdatki za izobraževanje 8 % predstavljali javni transferji za gospodinjstva in druge zasebne entitete, 92 % pa javni izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove.
- ▶ Dve tretjini javnih transferjev leta 2007 sta bili namenjeni za terciarno izobraževanje. Javni transferji so tako predstavljali slabo četrtino vseh javnih izdatkov za terciarno izobraževanje.
- ▶ Skupni (javni, zasebni, mednarodni) izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove, izraženi z deležem v BDP, so se glede na leto 2006 zmanjšali za vse ravni izobraževanja, najbolj za ustanove v srednješolskem in osnovnošolskem izobraževanju.
- ▶ Največji delež zasebnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove leta 2007 je bil namenjen za raven terciarnega izobraževanja (22 % vseh izdatkov za ustanove v terciarnem izobraževanju), drugi največji pa za raven predšolskega izobraževanja (16 % vseh izdatkov za te izobraževalne ustanove).
- ▶ Public expenditure for formal education in Slovenia in 2007 amounted to EUR 1,795 million; in comparison with 2006 their share in GDP decreased to 5.21%.
- ▶ As regards public expenditure for education as a percentage of GDP in 2006, Slovenia was sixth among the 25 EU Member States, while as regards public expenditure for tertiary education as a percentage of GDP it was eighth.
- ▶ Of public expenditure for educational institutions in 2007, 8% were public transfers to households and other private entities and 92% public expenditure for educational institutions.
- ▶ In 2007, among public transfers, two-thirds were intended for tertiary education. Public transfers thus represented around a quarter of total public expenditure for tertiary education.
- ▶ Total (public, private, international) expenditure for educational institutions, expressed as a percentage of GDP, decreased at all levels of education in comparison with 2006, the most in the institutions of upper secondary and basic education.
- ▶ By level of education, in 2007 the share of private expenditure for educational institutions was the highest in tertiary education (22% of total expenditure for tertiary education institutions) and in preschool education (16% of total expenditure for preschool education institutions).

Slika 1: Struktura celotnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2007

Chart 1: Structure of total expenditure for educational institutions by level of education, Slovenia, 2007



I. IZDATKI ZA FORMALNO IZOBRAŽEVANJE, SLOVENIJA, 2005–2007 EXPENDITURE FOR FORMAL EDUCATION, SLOVENIA 2005-2007

Tabela 1: Deleži javnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje v BDP po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2005-2007¹⁾

Table 1: Total public expenditure for formal education as a percentage of GDP by level of education, Slovenia, 2005-2007¹⁾ %

Leto	Ravni izobraževanja Levels of education					Year
	skupaj total	predšolsko izobraževanje preschool education	osnovnošolsko izobraževanje basic education	srednješolsko izobraževanje upper-secondary education	terciarno izobraževanje tertiary education	
2005	5,68	0,59	2,45	1,38	1,25	2005
2006	5,67	0,62	2,39	1,42	1,24	2006
2007	5,21	0,56	2,27	1,16	1,21	2007

1) Zaradi zaokroževanja se vsote včasih ne ujemajo.
Due to rounding, figures may not add to total shown.

Skupni javni izdatki za izobraževanje za leti 2005 in 2006 so znašali 1.631,5 oz. 1.759,4 milijona EUR ali 5,68 % oz 5,67 % BDP.

Total public expenditure for formal education in 2005 and 2006 amounted to EUR 1,631.5 million and EUR 1,759.4 million or 5.68% and 5.67% of GDP, respectively.

Javni izdatki za izobraževanje v letu 2007 so se sicer v absolutnem znesku v primerjavi z letom 2006 nekoliko povečali (znašali so 1.794,5 milijona EUR), njihov delež v BDP pa se je zmanjšal (na 5,21 % ali za 0,46 odstotne točke).

In 2007, public expenditure for formal education slightly increased in absolute terms compared to 2006 (to EUR 1,794.5 million), but their share in GDP decreased to 5.21% (by 0.46 of a percentage point).

Največji delež javnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje v BDP v letu 2007 je bil namenjen za osnovnošolsko izobraževanje, in sicer 2,27 %; delež teh izdatkov za terciarno izobraževanje je obsegal 1,21 % BDP, za srednješolsko izobraževanje pa 1,16 %. V primerjavi z letom 2006 se je delež izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje v BDP najbolj zmanjšal pri srednješolskem in osnovnošolskem izobraževanju (za 0,26 oz. 0,12 odstotne točke).

In 2007, the highest share of public expenditure for formal education in GDP (2.27%) was intended for basic education, followed by tertiary education with 1.21% and upper secondary education with 1.16%. Compared to 2006, the share of expenditure for formal education in GDP decreased the most in upper secondary (by 0.26 of a percentage point) and basic education (by 0.12 of a percentage point).

Tabela 2: Javni izdatki za formalno izobraževanje po ravneh izobraževanja in namenu porabe, Slovenija, 2005-2007

Table 2: Total public expenditure for formal education by level of education and purpose of expenditure, Slovenia, 2005-2007 1000 EUR

Javni izdatki	Ravni izobraževanja Levels of education						Public expenditure
	skupaj total	predšolsko izobraževanje preschool education	osnovno- šolsko izobraževanje basic education	srednje- šolsko izobraževanje upper- secondary education	terciarno izobraževanje tertiary education	nerazpore- jeno po ravneh not allocated by levels	
2005							
Skupaj	1631519	170374	704244	397440	359372	89	Total
Neposredna poraba za izobraževalne ustanove	1484604	170374	704176	335810	274155	89	Direct expenditure for public institutions
Transferji, plačila za gospodinjstva in druge zasebne entitete	146915	0	68	61630	85217	0	Transfers and payments to households and other private entities
štipendije in druge pomoči študentom	136647	0	0	51444	85204	0	scholarships and other grants to students
transferi drugim privatnim entitetam	10268	0	68	10187	14	0	transfers to other private entities

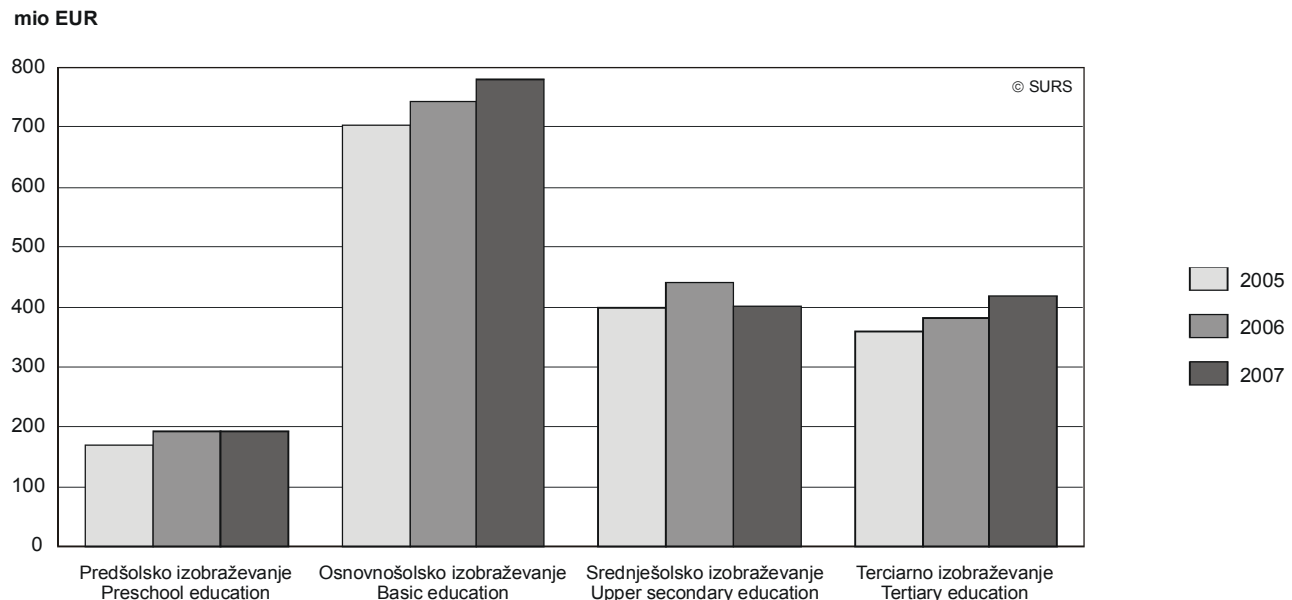
Tabela 2: Javni izdatki za formalno izobraževanje po ravneh izobraževanja in namenu porabe, Slovenija, 2005-2007 (nadaljevanje)

Table 2: Total public expenditure for formal education by level of education and purpose of expenditure, Slovenia, 2005-2007 (continued) 1000 EUR

Javni izdatki	Ravni izobraževanja Levels of education						Public expenditure
	skupaj total	predšolsko izobraževanje preschool education	osnovnošolsko izobraževanje basic education	srednješolsko izobraževanje upper-secondary education	terciarno izobraževanje tertiary education	nerazporejeno po ravneh not allocated by levels	
2006							
Skupaj	1759369	192819	742440	441024	382979	107	Total
Neposredna poraba za izobraževalne ustanove	1607999	192819	742243	379411	293488	39	Direct expenditure for public institutions
Transferji, plačila za gospodinjstva in druge zasebne entitete	151369	-	196	61614	89491	68	Transfers and payments to households and other private entities
štipendije in druge pomoči študentom	138738	-	-	49419	89318	-	scholarships and other grants to students
transferji za druge zasebne entitete	12632	-	196	12194	173	68	transfers to other private entities
2007							
Skupaj	1794522	193617	781242	401314	418285	65	Total
Neposredna poraba za izobraževalne ustanove	1650344	193611	781169	352584	322980	0	Direct expenditure for public institutions
Transferji, plačila za gospodinjstva in druge zasebne entitete	144178	6	73	48730	95305	65	Transfers and payments to households and other private entities
štipendije in druge pomoči študentom	143791	0	0	48507	95283	0	scholarships and other grants to students
transferji za druge zasebne entitete	387	6	73	222	22	65	transfers to other private entities

Slika 2: Javni izdatki za formalno izobraževanje po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2005-2007

Chart 2: Public expenditure for formal education by level of education, Slovenia, 2005-2007



Največji del javnih sredstev za formalno izobraževanje je bil namenjen za osnovnošolsko izobraževanje. V letu 2007 je bilo za osnovnošolsko izobraževanje namenjenih 43,5 % vseh javnih sredstev za formalno izobraževanje. Dobrih 23 % (23,3 %) javnih sredstev je bilo namenjenih

The highest share of public expenditure for formal education was intended for basic education. In 2007, 43.5% of total public expenditure for formal education was intended for basic education, 23.3% for tertiary education, 22.4% for upper secondary education and 10.8% for preschool

za terciarno izobraževanje, 22,4 % za srednješolsko izobraževanje in 10,8 % za predšolsko izobraževanje. Struktura porabe javnih sredstev po ravneh izobraževanja za leti 2005 in 2006 je bila podobna; v primerjavi z letom 2005 se je v letu 2007 nekoliko povečal delež izdatkov za terciarno in predšolsko izobraževanje, zmanjšal pa se je delež sredstev za srednješolsko izobraževanje.

Obseg porabljenih javnih sredstev, izražen v absolutnih zneskih, se je med leti 2005 in 2007 sicer povečeval na vseh ravneh izobraževanja, razen na ravni srednješolskega (v primerjavi z letom 2005 se je najbolj povečal na ravni terciarnega izobraževanja – za 16 %).

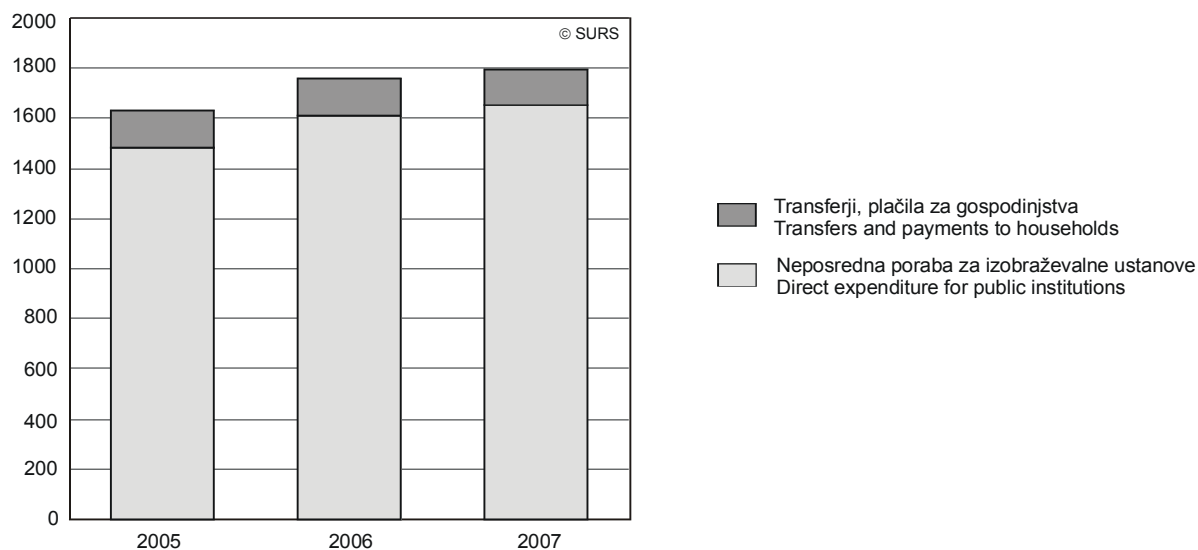
education. The structure of public expenditure by levels of education in 2005 and 2006 was similar: compared to 2005, in 2007 the shares of expenditure for tertiary and preschool education slightly increased, while the share of expenditure for upper secondary education decreased.

In absolute amounts, between 2005 and 2007 public expenditure increased at all levels of education, except upper secondary; the greatest increase was registered in tertiary education (by 16%).

Slika 3: Struktura javnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje po namenu porabe, Slovenija, 2005-2007

Chart 3: Structure of public expenditure for formal education by purpose of expenditure, Slovenia, 2005-2007

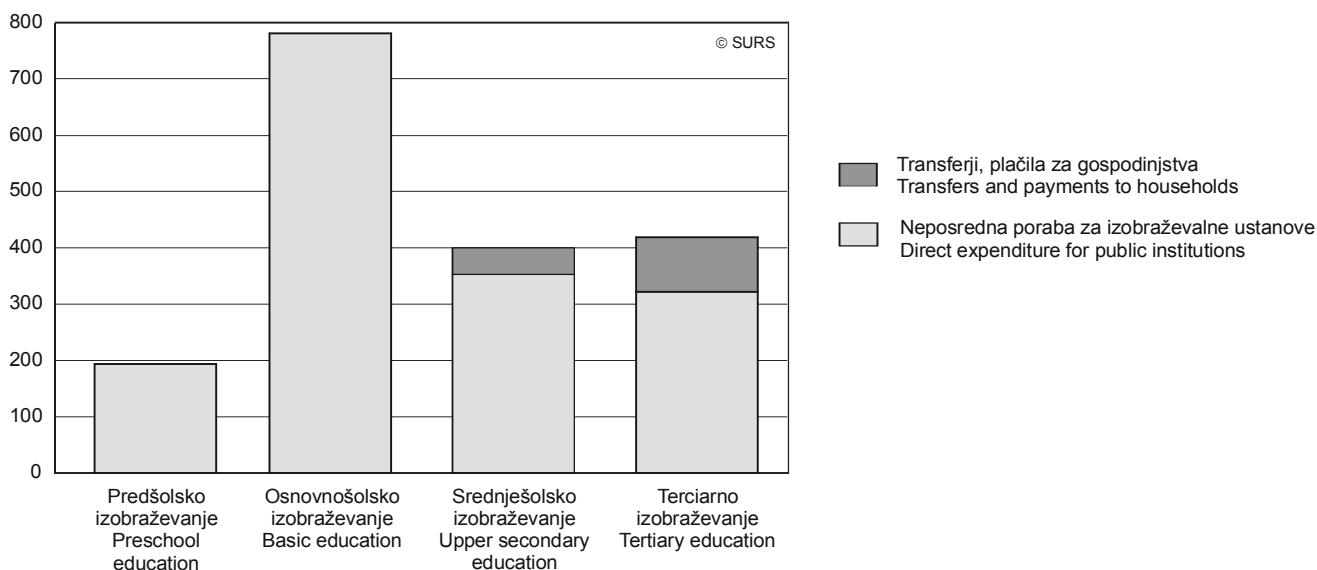
mio EUR



Slika 4: Struktura javnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje po ravneh izobraževanja in namenu porabe, Slovenija, 2007

Chart 4: Structure of public expenditure for formal education by level of education and purpose of expenditure, Slovenia, 2007

mio EUR



V letu 2005 je bilo za izobraževalne ustanove namenjenih 91 % vseh javnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje, v letu 2006 je ta delež obsegal 91,4 %, v letu 2007 pa 92 %. Dobrih 7 % vseh javnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove so v letu 2007 predstavljali investicijski izdatki (v letih 2005 je bil ta delež 7,8 %, v letu 2006 pa 9,2 %).

Javni transferji, namenjeni gospodinjstvom in drugim zasebnim entitetam, so v letih 2005, 2006 in 2007 predstavljali slabo desetino vseh javnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje (9 % v letu 2005, v letih 2006 in 2007 pa dobrih 8 %). Skoraj vsi javni transferji so bili namenjeni za terciarno izobraževanje (okoli dve tretjini) in srednješolsko izobraževanje (dobra tretjina). V sestavi vseh javnih izdatkov za terciarno izobraževanje v letu 2007 so tako transferji za gospodinjstva in druge zasebne entitete predstavljali slabo četrtino skupnih javnih izdatkov.

In 2005, 91% of total public expenditure for formal education was spent on educational institutions; in 2006 the share was 91.4% and in 2007 92%. More than 7% of total public expenditure for educational institutions in 2007 was investment expenditure (in 2005 the share was 7.8% and in 2006 9.2%).

In the 2005-2007 period public transfers to households and other private entities represented about a tenth of total public expenditure for education: 9% in 2005, and over 8% in 2006 and 2007. Almost all public transfers were intended for tertiary (about two thirds) and upper secondary (about a third) education. In the structure of tertiary education expenditure in 2007, transfers to households and other private entities represented almost a quarter.

Tabela 3: Mednarodni oz. tuji viri sredstev za izobraževanje po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2005-2007

Table 3: International sources of funds for formal education by level of education, Slovenia, 2005-2007

1000 EUR

Mednarodni oz. tuji viri	2005	2006	2007	International sources of funds
Skupaj	14256	18563	23695	Total
Neposredna plačila za izobraževalne ustanove	10595	12713	17168	Direct payments to educational institutions
Transferji za državo	3661	5849	6527	Transfers to central government

Sredstva iz tujine, namenjena za izobraževanje, so sicer predstavljala le majhen delež sredstev za izobraževanje (manj kot 1 %), višina teh sredstev pa se je od leta 2005 do leta 2007 povečala z dobrih 14 milijonov EUR na 23,7 milijona EUR.

Največji delež sredstev iz tujine je bil plačan neposredno poučevalnim izobraževalnim ustanovam, in sicer v letu 2005 74,3 %, v letu 2006 68,5 % in v letu 2007 72,5 %. Preostali del sredstev pa je bil nakazan kot transfer centralni ali lokalni državi (državi in občinam).

International sources of funds for education represent only a small share of total expenditure for education (less than 1%) but the amount increased from about EUR 14 million in 2005 to EUR 23.7 million in 2007.

The highest share of international expenditure for education was paid directly to educational institutions: 74.3% in 2005, 68.5% in 2006 and 72.5% in 2007. The remaining part of international funds was transfers to central/local government (state and municipalities).

Tabela 4: Zasebni izdatki gospodinjstev in drugih zasebnih entitet za formalno izobraževanje po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2005-2007

Table 4: Private expenditure of households and other private entities for formal education by level of education, Slovenia, 2005-2007

1000 EUR

Zasebni izdatki	2005	2006	2007	Private expenditure
Izdatki gospodinjstev in drugih zasebnih entitet za izobraževalne ustanove	228806	242542	253627	Expenditure of households and other private entities for education institutions
Izdatki drugih zasebnih entitet za finančno pomoč študentom in gospodinjstvom	10555	12654	18405	Expenditure of other private institutions for financial aid to students and households
Izdatki gospodinjstev za izobraževalne storitve in izdelke zunaj izobraževalnih ustanov	64637	56285	58312	Expenditure of households for educational services and goods other than to educational institutions

Največji delež v strukturi zasebnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje (dobre tri četrtine) so predstavljali izdatki gospodinjstev in drugih zasebnih entitet za izobraževalne ustanove (za šolnine, šolo v naravi, učbeniški sklad, ekskurzije ...). Izdatki gospodinjstev za izobraževalne izdelke in storitve zunaj izobraževalnih ustanov (za šolsko opremo, knjige, inštrukcije ...) so predstavljali slabo petino vseh izdatkov, preostali del (med 3,4 % v letu 2005 in 5,6 % v letu 2007) pa je predstavljala finančna pomoč podjetij, namenjena študentom in gospodinjstvom (kadrovske štipendije).

The highest share in the structure of private expenditure for formal education (more than three quarters) was expenditure of households and other private entities for education institutions (for school fees, open-air school, textbook fund, excursions, etc.). Household expenditure for educational goods and services outside educational institutions (for school equipment, books, instructions, etc.) represented less than a fifth of total expenditure, while the rest (between 3.4% in 2005 and 5.6% in 2007) was financial aid to students and households by companies (sponsorships).

Tabela 5: Celotni (javni, zasebni in mednarodni) izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2005-2007

Table 5: Total (public, private and international) expenditure for educational institutions by level of education, Slovenia, 2005-2007 1000 EUR

Izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove	Ravni izobraževanja Levels of education						Expenditure for educational institutions
	skupaj total	predšolsko izobraževanje preschool education	osnovnošolsko izobraževanje basic education	srednješolsko izobraževanje upper- secondary education	terciarno izobraževanje tertiary education	nerazporejeno po ravneh not allocated by levels	
2005							
Skupaj	1724004	203046	783173	369068	368628	89	Total
Javni	1484604	170374	704176	335810	274155	89	Public
Zasebni	228806	32671	78920	33121	84094	0	Private
Mednarodni	10595	1	77	138	10379	0	International
2006							
Skupaj	1863254	228270	826678	413934	394333	39	Total
Javni	1607999	192819	742243	379411	293488	39	Public
Zasebni	242542	35438	84343	34360	88401	-	Private
Mednarodni	12713	13	91	164	12445	-	International
2007							
Skupaj	1921139	230704	867348	387818	435270	0	Total
Javni	1650344	193611	781169	352584	322980	0	Public
Zasebni	253627	37069	85937	35006	95614	0	Private
Mednarodni	17168	24	241	228	16676	0	International

Tabela 6: Deleži izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove v BDP po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2005-2007

Table 6: Expenditure for educational institutions as a percentage of GDP by level of education, Slovenia, 2005-2007 %

	Ravni izobraževanja Levels of education						
	skupaj total	predšolsko izobraževanje preschool education	osnovnošolsko izobraževanje basic education	srednješolsko izobraževanje upper- secondary education	terciarno izobraževanje tertiary education	nerazporejeno po ravneh not allocated by levels	
2005							
Skupaj	6,00	0,71	2,73	1,29	1,28	0,00	Total
Javni	5,17	0,59	2,45	1,17	0,96	0,00	Public
Zasebni	0,80	0,11	0,27	0,12	0,29	0,00	Private
Mednarodni	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	International
2006							
Skupaj	6,00	0,73	2,70	1,33	1,27	0,00	Total
Javni	5,19	0,62	2,40	1,22	0,95	0,00	Public
Zasebni	0,78	0,11	0,27	0,11	0,29	-	Private
Mednarodni	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	-	International
2007							
Skupaj	5,57	0,67	2,52	1,13	1,26	0,00	Total
Javni	4,79	0,56	2,27	1,02	0,94	0,00	Public
Zasebni	0,74	0,11	0,25	0,10	0,28	0,00	Private
Mednarodni	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,00	International

Skupni izdatki (javni, zasebni, mednarodni) za izobraževalne ustanove so leta 2007 znašali 1.921,1 milijona EUR oziroma za dobrih 11 % več kot v letu 2005. Njihov delež v BDP pa se je od let 2005 in 2006 do leta 2007 zmanjšal s 6 % na 5,57 %. Skupni izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove,

In 2007, total (public, private and international) expenditure for educational institutions amounted to EUR 1,921.1 million or 11% more than in 2005. Their share in GDP decreased from 6% in 2005 and 2006 to 5.57% in 2007. Compared to 2006, total expenditure for educational



izraženi z deležem v BDP, so se v primerjavi z letom 2006 zmanjšali na vseh ravneh izobraževanja (predvsem na račun zmanjšanja deleža javnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove v BDP), najbolj za ustanove na ravni srednješolskega izobraževanja (za 0,20 odstotne točke) in za ustanove na ravni osnovnošolskega izobraževanja (za 0,18 odstotne točke).

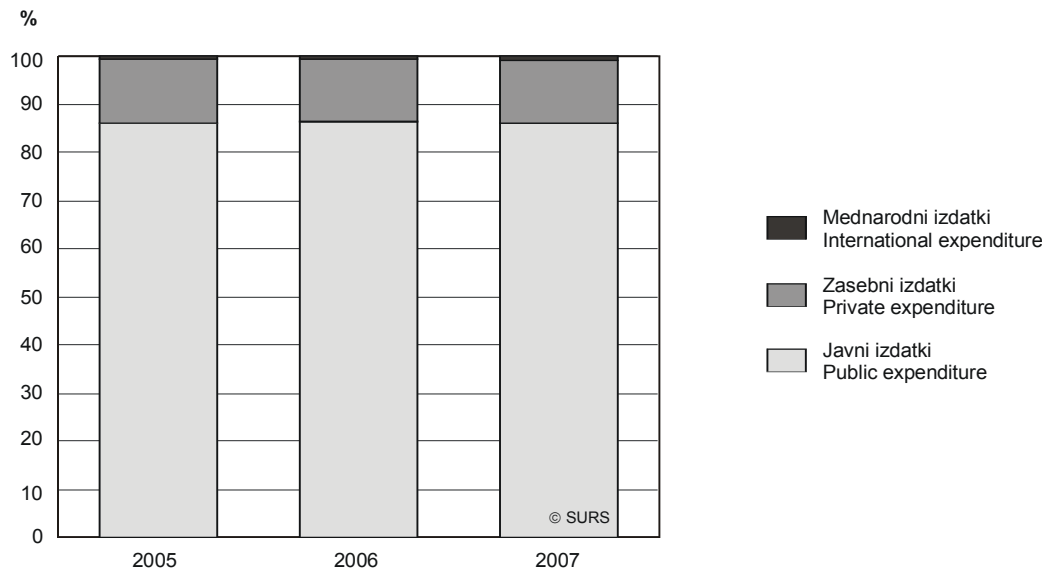
V sestavi skupnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove po ravneh izobraževanja so zavzemali največji delež izdatki za ustanove na ravni osnovnošolskega izobraževanja (v letu 2007 so obsegali 45%), sledili so izdatki za ustanove na ravni terciarnega izobraževanja (23 % v letu 2007), izdatki za ustanove na ravni srednješolskega izobraževanja (20 % v letu 2007) in izdatki za ustanove na ravni predšolskega izobraževanja (12 % v letu 2007).

institutions as a percentage of GDP decreased at all levels of education, especially on account of the decrease in the share of public expenditure for educational institutions in GDP. The greatest drop was recorded in upper secondary education (by 0.20 of a percentage point) and basic education (by 0.18 of a percentage point).

In the structure of total expenditure for educational institutions by levels of education in 2007, the highest share was that of expenditure for basic education institutions (45%), followed by expenditure for tertiary education institutions (23%), upper secondary education institutions (20%) and preschool education institutions (12%).

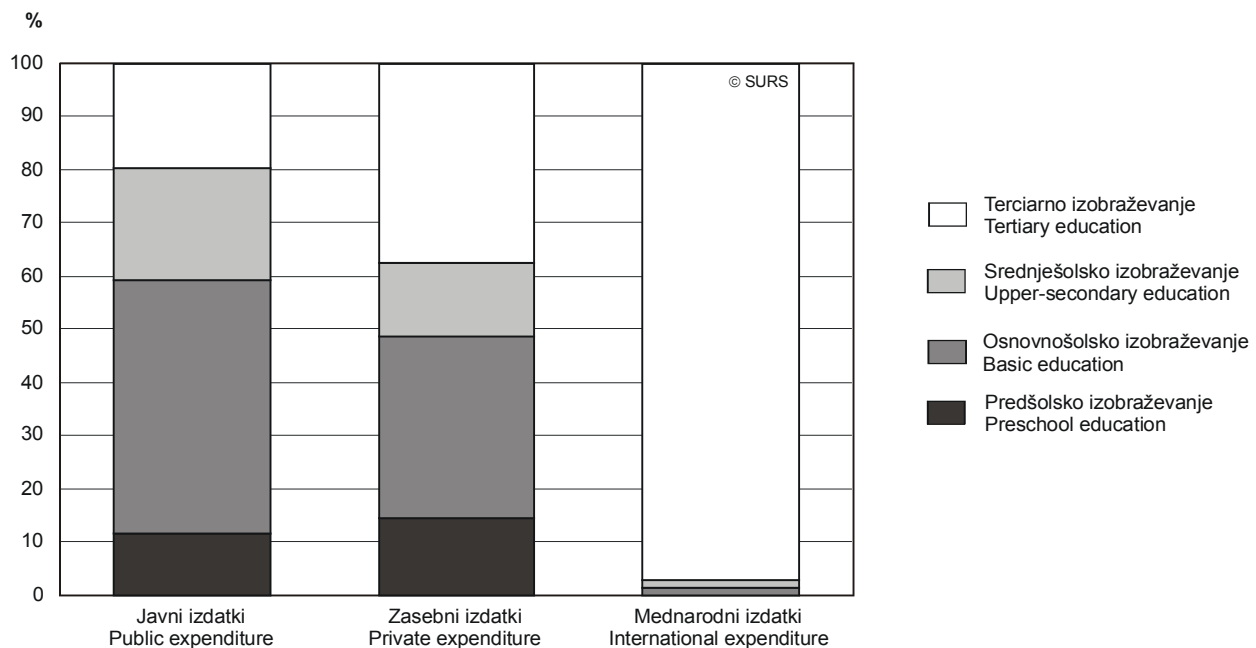
Slika 5: Struktura javnih, zasebnih in mednarodnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove, Slovenija, 2005-2007

Chart 5: Structure of public, private and international expenditure for educational institutions, Slovenia, 2005-2007

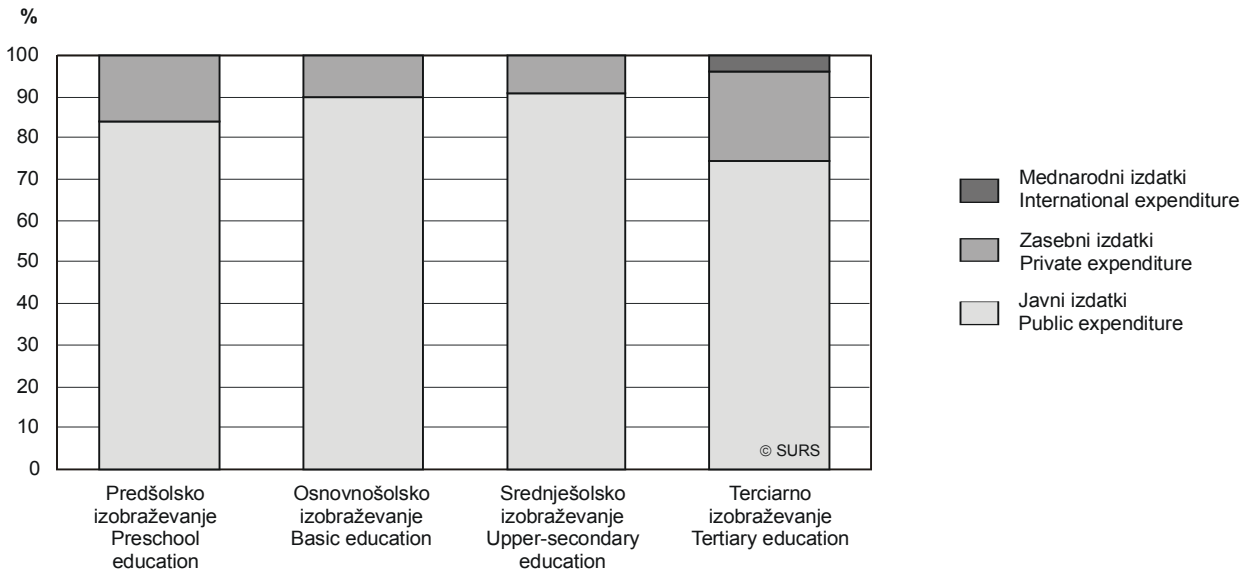


Slika 6: Struktura javnih, zasebnih in mednarodnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2007

Chart 6: Structure of public, private and international expenditure for educational institutions by level of education, Slovenia, 2007



Slika 7: Deleži javnih, zasebnih in mednarodnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2007
Chart 7: Share of public, private and international expenditure for educational institutions by level of education, Slovenia, 2007



Med skupnimi izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove so predstavljali največji del javni izdatki, in sicer okoli 86 % vseh tovrstnih izdatkov v letih od 2005 do 2007.

Zasebni izdatki so v navedenih letih predstavljali okoli 13 % vseh izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove.

Glede na raven izobraževanja je bil delež zasebnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove najvišji v terciarnem izobraževanju (tu je v letu 2007 predstavljal 22 % vseh izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove) in v predšolskem izobraževanju (tu so zasebni izdatki v letu 2007 predstavljali 16 % vseh izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove predšolskega izobraževanja). Razloga za tako visok delež zasebnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove na omenjenih ravneh izobraževanja sta bila plačevanje šolnin za izredni študij v terciarnem izobraževanju (med vsemi študenti v študijskem letu 2007/08 je bilo 34 % izrednih študentov) in (do)plačila staršev za programe vrtcev.

Mednarodni izdatki so predstavljali med 0,6 % (v letu 2005) in 0,9 % (v letu 2007) vseh izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove. Velika večina mednarodnih sredstev je bila namenjena za terciarno izobraževanje, in sicer so ta sredstva v letu 2007 predstavljala skoraj 4 % vseh izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove v terciarnem izobraževanju.

The highest share of total expenditure for educational institutions was that of public expenditure, about 86% in 2005 to 2007.

Private expenditure in above mentioned years represented around 13% of total expenditure for educational institutions.

By level of education, the share of private expenditure was the highest in tertiary education (22% of total expenditure for tertiary education institutions in 2007) and preschool education (16% of total expenditure for preschool education institutions in 2007). The reasons for such a high share of private expenditure at these two levels of education were payment of school fees for part-time studies in tertiary education (part-time students represented 34% of all students in 2007/08) and a parents' (co)payments for kindergarten programmes.

International expenditure represented between 0.6% (in 2005) and 0.9% (in 2007) of total expenditure for educational institutions. The large majority of international sources were spent for tertiary education, where these sources represented almost 4% of total expenditure for tertiary education institutions in 2007.

Tabela 7: Skupni izdatki za formalno izobraževanje po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2005-2007

Table 7: Total expenditure for formal education by level of education, Slovenia, 2005-2007

1000 EUR

Skupni izdatki za formalno izobraževanje	2005	2006	2007	Total expenditure for formal education
Skupaj	1788641	1919539	1979451	Total
Za izobraževalne ustanove	1724004	1863254	1921139	For educational institutions
Za izobraževalne izdelke in storitve zunaj izobraževalnih ustanov	64637	56285	58312	For educational services and goods purchased other than by educational institutions

Tabela 8: Deleži skupnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje v BDP po ravneh izobraževanja, Slovenija, 2005-2007

Table 8: Total expenditure for formal education as a percentage of GDP by level of education, Slovenia, 2005-2007

Leto	Ravni izobraževanja Levels of education						Year
	skupaj total	predšolsko izobraževanje preschool education	osnovnošolsko izobraževanje basic education	srednješolsko izobraževanje upper-secondary education	terciarno izobraževanje tertiary education	nerazporejeno po ravneh not allocated by levels	
2005	6,23	0,71	2,73	1,29	1,28	0,23	2005
2006	6,19	0,74	2,67	1,33	1,27	0,18	2006
2007	5,74	0,67	2,52	1,12	1,26	0,17	2007

Skupni izdatki za formalno izobraževanje (vsi izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove in izdatki gospodinjstev za »izobraževalne« izdelke in storitve zunaj izobraževalnih ustanov) v Sloveniji so v letu 2005 znašali 1.788,6 milijona EUR ali 6,23 % BDP. V letih 2006 in 2007 so se skupni izdatki za formalno izobraževanje sicer povečali na 1.919,5 milijona EUR (v letu 2006) oziroma na 1.979,5 milijona EUR (v letu 2007), njihov delež v BDP pa je padel na 6,19 % (v letu 2006) oziroma na 5,74 % BDP (v letu 2007).

Total expenditure for formal education (total expenditure for educational institutions and household expenditure for educational goods and services outside educational institutions) in Slovenia amounted in 2005 to EUR 1,788.6 million, which is 6.23% of GDP. In 2006 and 2007 total expenditure for formal education increased to EUR 1,919.5 million (in 2006) and to EUR 1,979.5 million (in 2007), but their share in GDP decreased to 6.19% in 2006 and to 5.74% in 2007.

Izdatki gospodinjstev za izobraževalne izdelke in storitve zunaj izobraževalnih ustanov so se, po oceni na podlagi Ankete o porabi v gospodinjstvih, zmanjšali s 64,6 milijona EUR (v letu 2005) na 58,3 milijona EUR (v letu 2007), njihov delež v skupnih izdatkih za izobraževanje pa je padel s 3,6 % (v letu 2005) na 2,9 % (v letu 2007).

According to estimates based on the Household Budget Survey, household expenditure for educational goods and services outside educational institutions decreased from EUR 64.6 million in 2005 to EUR 58.3 million in 2007, while their share in total expenditure for education decreased from 3.6% in 2005 to 2.9% in 2007.

II. IZDATKI ZA FORMALNO IZOBRAŽEVANJE – MEDNARODNA PRIMERJAVA, 2006 EXPENDITURE FOR FORMAL EDUCATION – INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON, 2006

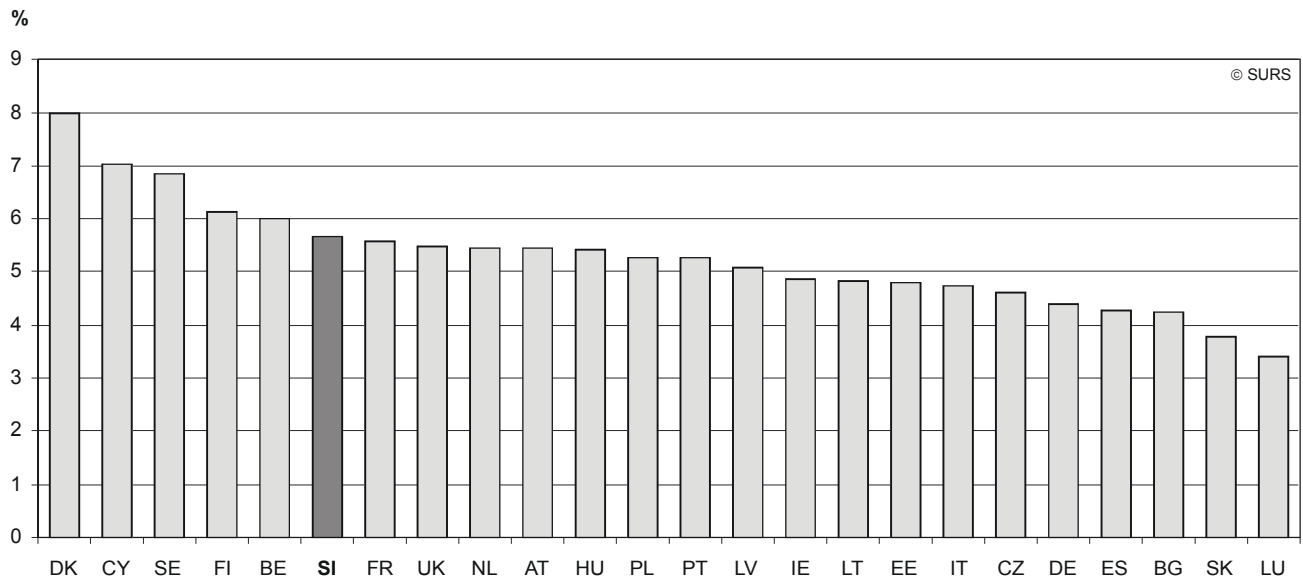
Tabela 9: Deleži skupnih javnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje v BDP in deleži javnih izdatkov v BDP po namenu porabe, po državah, 2006

Table 9: Total public expenditure for formal education as a percentage of GDP by purpose of expenditure, by countries, 2006

Država	Delež skupnih javnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje v BDP Share of total public expenditure for education in GDP	Delež javnih izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje v BDP po namenu porabe Share of public expenditure for formal education in GDP by purpose of expenditure		Country
		Neposredno za izob. ustanove Direct expenditure for educational institutions	Transferji za gospodinj. in zaseb. entitete Transfers to households and private entities	
Slovenija	5,67	5,19	0,49	Slovenia
Belgija	6,00	5,71	0,28	Belgium
Bolgarija	4,24	3,64	0,60	Bulgaria
Češka republika	4,61	4,43	0,17	Czech Republic
Danska	7,98	6,67	1,32	Denmark
Nemčija	4,41	4,06	0,35	Germany
Estonija	4,80	4,53	0,27	Estonia
Irska	4,86	4,36	0,50	Ireland
Španija	4,28	4,15	0,13	Spain
Francija	5,58	5,37	0,21	France
Italija	4,73	4,52	0,22	Italy
Ciper	7,02	6,11	0,91	Cyprus
Latvija	5,07	4,80	0,27	Latvia
Litva	4,84	4,51	0,33	Lithuania
Madžarska	5,41	5,11	0,31	Hungary
Nizozemska	5,46	4,70	0,76	Netherlands
Avstrija	5,44	4,92	0,52	Austria
Poljska	5,25	5,14	0,12	Poland
Portugalska	5,25	5,07	0,17	Portugal
Slovaška	3,79	3,59	0,21	Slovakia
Finska	6,14	5,69	0,44	Finland
Švedska	6,85	6,09	0,76	Sweden
Združeno kraljestvo	5,48	4,40	1,08	United Kingdom
Luksemburg	3,41	3,33	0,08	Luxembourg

Slika 8: Delež javnih izdatkov v BDP v Sloveniji in drugih državah članicah EU, 2006

Chart 8: Public expenditure for education as a percentage of GDP in Slovenia and other EU member states, 2006



V mednarodnih primerjavah se zaradi manjše zanesljivosti podatkov o zasebnih virih za izobraževanje uporablja kot glavni kazalnik za merjenje obsega vlaganja v izobraževanje delež javnih izdatkov za izobraževanje v BDP.

Slovenija se je s 5,67-odstotnim deležem izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje v BDP v letu 2006 uvrstila na 6. mesto med državami članicami EU, za skandinavskimi državami ter Ciprom in Belgijo.

Razlog za tako visoko uvrstitev je bil poleg obsega neposrednih javnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove tudi sorazmerno visok delež javnih transferjev za gospodinjstva in druge zasebne entitete v vseh javnih izdatkih za izobraževanje. Ta je predstavljal 0,49 % v BDP. Visoki deleži teh transferjev so bili v letu 2006 značilni tudi za mnoge druge države članice EU (za Dansko, Združenim kraljestvom, Ciprom, Švedsko, Nizozemsko, Bolgarijo).

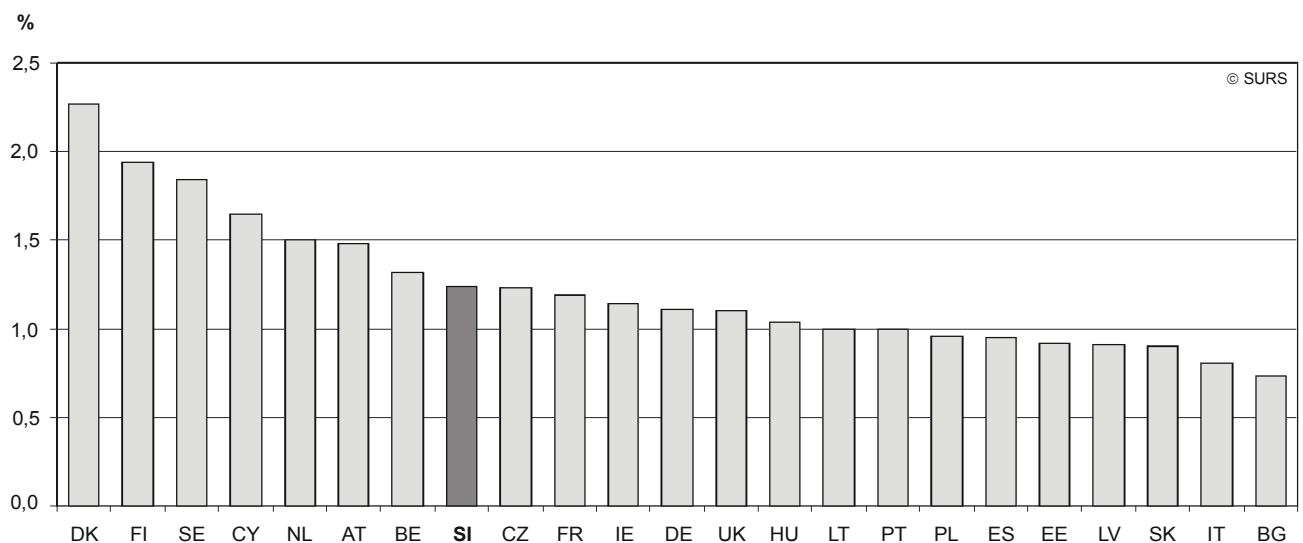
Due to lower reliability of data on private sources for education, in international comparisons the main indicator for measuring the extent of investment in education is the share of public expenditure for education in GDP.

With the 5.67% share of public expenditure in GDP, in 2006 Slovenia was sixth among the 25 Member States of the European Union behind the Scandinavian countries, Cyprus and Belgium.

The reason for such a high ranking was, besides high public expenditure for educational institutions, also a relatively high share of public transfers to households and other private entities in total public expenditure for education in Slovenia. This share represented 0.49% of GDP. High shares of these transfers were in 2006 characteristic also for many other EU countries (Denmark, the United Kingdom, Cyprus, Sweden, the Netherlands, Bulgaria).

Slika 9: Delež javnih izdatkov za terciarno izobraževanje v BDP v Sloveniji in drugih državah članicah EU, 2006

Chart 9: Public expenditure for tertiary education as a percentage of GDP in Slovenia and other EU member states, 2006



Slovenija je tudi po deležu javnih izdatkov za terciarno izobraževanje v BDP v letu 2006 presegla povprečje držav članic EU; v Sloveniji je ta delež znašal 1,24 %.

Med novimi državami članicami EU je terciarnemu izobraževanju namenil višji delež kot Slovenija le še Ciper (1,65 %), približno enak delež kot Slovenija pa je za to namenila Češka republika (1,23 %).

As regards public expenditure for tertiary education as a percentage of GDP, which was 1.24% in 2006, Slovenia exceeded the average of 25 EU Member States.

Among the ten new Member States, only Cyprus (1.65%) had a higher share of funds for tertiary education than Slovenia, while the share in the Czech Republic was very similar to that in Slovenia (1.23%).

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

- ni pojava
... ni podatka

STATISTICAL SIGNS

- no occurrence of event
... data not available

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen raziskovanja

je pridobiti mednarodno primerljive podatke o izdatkih za formalno (stopenjsko) izobraževanje v Sloveniji, in sicer glede na namen izdatkov in raven izobraževanja.

Zajetje

Vključeni so javni, mednarodni in zasebni izdatki za formalno izobraževanje.

Javni izdatki vključujejo izdatke države in občin za izobraževanje. Ti izdatki se dalje delijo na neposredne izdatke za poučevalne in nepoučevalne izobraževalne ustanove ter na transferje in druga plačila gospodinjstvom in drugim zasebnim entitetam.

Mednarodni izdatki (oz. viri sredstev) vključujejo mednarodna plačila oz. plačila iz tujine neposredno izobraževalnim ustanovam in transferje državi (občinam).

Zasebni izdatki vključujejo izdatke gospodinjstev in izdatke drugih zasebnih entitet za izobraževanje. Izdatki gospodinjstev vključujejo neposredne izdatke za izobraževalne ustanove in izdatke za izobraževalne izdelke in storitve, kupljene zunaj izobraževalnih ustanov. Izdatki drugih zasebnih entitet pa vključujejo plačila neposredno izobraževalnim ustanovam in plačila za finančno pomoč študentom (gospodinjstvom).

Vsi navedeni izdatki so razvrščeni tudi po ravneh izobraževanja.

Izdatki za formalno (stopenjsko) izobraževanje so izračunani v skladu s skupno metodologijo treh mednarodnih organizacij UNESCO, OECD in Eurostat (s kratico: metodologija UOE).

Viri podatkov in poročevalske enote

Vir podatkov o javnih izdatkih za izobraževanje so bile evidence ministrstev, ki financirajo formalno izobraževanje, predvsem Ministrstva za šolstvo in šport, Ministrstva za visoko šolstvo, znanost in tehnologijo kot glavnih financerjev, Ministrstva za finance (izdatki občin), Ministrstva za delo, družino in socialne zadeve (pomoči študentom – republiške štipendije, Zoisove štipendije, otroški dodatki), Ministrstva so SURS-u sporočala tudi podatke o javnih izdatkih za izobraževanje.

Vir podatkov o javnih, zasebnih in mednarodnih izdatkih za izobraževalne ustanove so bili zaključni računi izobraževalnih ustanov.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

The purpose of the survey

is to obtain internationally comparable data on expenditure for formal education in Slovenia by purpose of expenditure and level of education.

Coverage

The survey covers public, international and private expenditure for formal education.

Public expenditure covers expenditure by the central government and municipalities, which is further divided into direct expenditure for instructional and non-instructional educational institutions and transfers and other payments to households and other private entities.

International expenditure (or sources of funds) covers international payments (i.e. payments from abroad) directly to educational institutions and transfers to the central government and municipalities.

Private expenditure covers household expenditure and expenditure of other private entities for education. Household expenditure covers direct expenditure for educational institutions and expenditure for educational goods and services bought outside educational institutions. Expenditure of other private entities covers payments directly to educational institutions and payments for financial assistance to students/households.

All this expenditure is broken down by levels of education.

Expenditure for formal education is calculated in accordance with the common methodology of three international organisations UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat (UOE methodology).

Data sources and reporting units

Sources of data on public expenditure for education are records of ministries financing formal education, especially the Ministry of Education and Sport, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology as the principal providers of funds, the Ministry of Finance (expenditure of municipalities), the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs (assistance to students–sponsorships, Zois scholarships, child benefits), Ministries were reporting units for public expenditure for education.

Sources of data on public, private and international expenditure for educational institutions were annual accounts of educational institutions.



Vir nekaterih podatkov so bila tudi raziskovanja SURS-a in sicer:

- o izdatkih za izobraževalne izdelke in storitve zunaj izobraževalnih ustanov - Anketa o porabi gospodinjstev,
- o izdatkih drugih zasebnih entitet za finančno pomoč študentom/gospodinjstvom – raziskava o kadrovskih štipendijah dijakom in študentom,
- o izdatkih za raziskovalno razvojno dejavnost v terciarnem sektorju - raziskava o raziskovalno razvojni dejavnosti.

Definicije in pojasnila

Formalno izobraževanje je izobraževanje, po zaključku katerega posameznik pridobi višjo raven izobrazbe.

Ravni izobraževanja. Izdatki za izobraževanje so razvrščeni po osnovnih ravneh izobraževanja v Sloveniji; te ravni so: predšolsko izobraževanje, osnovnošolsko izobraževanje, srednješolsko izobraževanje in terciarno izobraževanje.

Glede na razpoložljivost podatkov v obstoječih evidencah (proračunske evidence, zaključni računi) je osnova za razvrščanje finančnih podatkov po ravneh izobraževanja glavna dejavnost oziroma vrsta izobraževalnega programa, za katerega so izobraževalne ustanove registrirane, in ne posamezni izobraževalni programi znotraj izobraževalnih ustanov.

Med izdatki za predšolsko izobraževanje je prikazan ocenjen delež izdatkov, povezanih z izvajanjem programa za drugo starostno obdobje otrok, vključenih v vrtce.

Izdatki za osnovnošolsko izobraževanje so v preteklih letih vključevali del izdatkov za predšolsko izobraževanje (oddelki vrtcev v okviru osnovnih šol).

V letu 2009 smo od vrednosti izdatkov za osnovnošolsko izobraževanje od leta 2005 dalje odšteli (z metodo ocene) vrednost dela izdatkov za oddelke vrtcev v osnovnih šolah od vrednosti izdatkov za osnovnošolsko izobraževanje in jo prišteli k izdatkom za predšolsko izobraževanje. Ocenjeni del navedenih izdatkov za prvo starostno obdobje (v oddelkih vrtcev pri osnovnih šolah) smo odšteli od izdatkov za izobraževanje. Zaradi navedenega se podatki za leta 2005 do 2007 nekoliko razlikujejo od že objavljenih podatkov oz. začasnih podatkov.

Izdatki za srednješolsko izobraževanje vključujejo del izdatkov za terciarno izobraževanje (oddelki/enote višjega strokovnega izobraževanja v okviru srednjih šol). V prihodnje načrtujemo tudi razvoj ustrezne metode ocene za izboljšanje kakovosti razdelitve izdatkov med srednješolskim in terciarnim izobraževanjem.

Med izdatki za terciarno izobraževanje so vključeni tudi izdatki za raziskovalno-razvojno dejavnost.

Javni izdatki za izobraževanje zajemajo vse proračunske izdatke za formalno izobraževanje mladine in odraslih na ravni države in občin. Vključeni so neposredni javni izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove ter transferji in plačila gospodinjstvom in drugim zasebnim entitetam.

Javni izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove vključujejo neposredne proračunske izdatke za:

- **poučevalne izobraževalne ustanove** – vrtce, osnovne šole, srednje šole, ustanove, ki izvajajo terciarno izobraževanje, stanove za izobraževanje odraslih v delu, ki se nanaša na formalno izobraževanje;
- **nepoučevalne izobraževalne ustanove** – Ministrstvo za šolstvo in šport, dijaške in študentske domove, Center šolskih in obšolskih dejavnosti, Državni izpitni center, Zavod za šolstvo, Šola za ravnatelje, Slovenski šolski muzej, Andragoški center, Center za

For some data, the sources were surveys conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia:

- on expenditure for educational goods and services outside educational institutions – the Household Budget Survey,
- on expenditure of other private entities for financial support to students/households – the survey on sponsorships for pupils and students,
- on expenditure for R&D activity in the tertiary sector – the survey on R&D activity.

Definitions and explanations

Formal education is education upon the conclusion of which an individual acquires a higher level of education.

Levels of education – expenditure for education is classified by basic levels of education in Slovenia, i.e. preschool education, basic education, upper secondary and tertiary education.

Depending on the availability of data in the existing records (budgetary records, annual accounts), the basis for classifying financial data by levels of education is the main activity or the type of educational program for which educational institutions are registered and not individual educational programs within educational institutions.

Expenditure for preschool education covers the estimated share of expenditure related to the implementation of the program for the second age period of children in kindergartens.

Expenditure for basic education included part of expenditure for preschool education (units of kindergartens in elementary schools).

In 2009, for data from 2005 on we subtracted part of expenditure for units of kindergartens in elementary schools from expenditure for elementary education and added it to expenditure for preschool education. Estimated share of expenditure related to the program of first age period of children (in units of kindergartens in elementary schools) was subtracted from total expenditure for formal education. For mentioned reasons the data for years 2005 to 2007 somewhat differ from already published data/provisional data for these years.

Expenditure for upper secondary education includes part of expenditure for tertiary education (departments/units of higher education in upper secondary schools). In the future we plan to develop appropriate methods of assessment to improve the quality of the distribution of expenditure between the upper secondary and tertiary education.

Expenditure for tertiary education also covers expenditure for research and development.

Public expenditure for education covers all government expenditure for formal education of youth and adults at national and municipal level. Covered is public direct expenditure for educational institutions as well as transfers and payments to households and other private entities.

Public expenditure for educational institutions covers direct government expenditure for:

- **instructional educational institutions** – kindergartens, elementary schools, upper secondary schools, tertiary education institutions, adult education institutions in the part referring to formal education;
- **non-instructional educational institutions** – the Ministry of Education and Sport, residence halls for pupils/students, the Curricular and Extracurricular Activities Centre, the National Examination Centre, the National Education Institute, the



poklicno izobraževanje, Ministrstvo za visoko šolstvo, znanost in tehnologije, v delu, ki se nanaša na formalno izobraževanje.

Javni transferji gospodinjstvom in drugim zasebnim entitetam obsegajo:

- **transferje in plačila gospodinjstvom** (republiške štipendije, Zoisove štipendije, vladne in občinske kadrovske štipendije, štipendije za izobraževanje brezposelnih, otroške dodatke v tistem delu, za katerega je kot dodaten pogoj za izplačilo navedena vključenost v izobraževanje, ipd.);
- **transferje drugim zasebnim entitetam** (subvencije prevoznim podjetjem za nižje cene vozovnic za učence, dijake in študente, subvencije za učbenike, učno tehnologijo in strokovno literaturo, izdatki za kurikularno prenavo in evalvacije ipd.).

Javni transferji oz. pomoči gospodinjstvom in drugim zasebnim entitetam niso vključeni v končni izračun celotnih izdatkov za izobraževanje, saj so hkrati del (vir sredstev) zasebnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove.

Enako velja tudi za druge transferje:

- za transferje mednarodnih sredstev državi, ki so hkrati del (vir sredstev) javnih izdatkov države za izobraževalne ustanove, in
- za plačila drugih zasebnih entitet za finančno pomoč študentom (gospodinjstvom), ki so hkrati del (vir sredstev) zasebnih izdatkov za izobraževanje.

Mednarodni oz. tuji viri sredstev, plačani neposredno izobraževalnim ustanovam, obsegajo sredstva iz EU oz. tujine za raziskovalno-razvojno dejavnost v terciarnem izobraževanju.

Mednarodni viri sredstev, plačani centralni ali lokalni državi, obsegajo sredstva iz proračuna EU ter programov Socrates in Leonardo, ki so izkazana kot transferji državi. Ta sredstva so vključena tudi v proračunsko porabo države za izobraževalne ustanove.

Zasebni izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove vključujejo izdatke gospodinjstev in drugih zasebnih entitet, plačane neposredno izobraževalnim ustanovam (izdatki za šolnine, malice, kosila, šolo v naravi, za nastanitve v dijaških, študentskih domovih ipd.).

Izdatki gospodinjstev za izobraževalne izdelke in storitve zunaj izobraževalnih ustanov vključujejo izdatke gospodinjstev za izdelke in storitve, posredno ali neposredno povezane z vključenostjo v izobraževanje (za učbenike, strokovno literaturo, zvezke ipd., za računalniško opremo, inštrukcije ipd.).

Vključeni so podatki o izdatkih za izbrane izobraževalne izdelke in storitve, pridobljeni z Anketo o porabi v gospodinjstvih (APG), vendar le, če je bil vsaj eden od članov gospodinjstva vključen v formalno izobraževanje.

Izdatki po ravneh izobraževanja so ocenjeni na podlagi števila oseb, vključenih v posamezno raven formalnega izobraževanja.

Izdatki drugih zasebnih entitet za finančno pomoč študentom (gospodinjstvom) vključujejo izdatke podjetij za kadrovske štipendije.

Celotni izdatki za izobraževalne ustanove vključujejo vse neposredne javne, mednarodne in zasebne izdatke za izobraževalne ustanove.

Celotni izdatki za izobraževanje so seštevki neposrednih javnih,

Headmasters' Training School, the Slovenian School Museum, the Adult Education Centre, the Vocational Education Centre and the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology in the part referring to formal education.

Public transfers to households and other private entities cover:

- **transfers and payments to households** (national scholarships, Zois scholarships, government and municipal sponsorships, scholarships for the unemployed, child benefits in the part where an additional condition for payment is inclusion in education, etc.)
- **transfers to other private entities** (subsidies to transport enterprises for cheaper tickets for schoolchildren, pupils and students, subsidies for textbooks, learning technology and professional literature, expenditure for curricular modernisation and evaluation, etc.)

Public transfers to households and other private entities are not included in the final calculation of total expenditure for education, since they are at the same time a part (source of funds) of private expenditure for educational institutions.

The same is true for other transfers:

- transfers of international funds to the central government, which are at the same time a part (source of funds) of public central government expenditure for educational institutions,
- and payments of other private entities for financial assistance to students/households that are at the same time a part (source of funds) of private expenditure for education.

International (foreign) sources of funds paid directly to educational institutions cover EU and other foreign funds for research and development in tertiary education.

International sources of funds paid to central/local government cover EU budgetary funds, Socrates and Leonardo funds, which are shown as transfers to central government. These funds are also included in public expenditure of central government for educational institutions.

Private expenditure for educational institutions covers expenditure of households and other private entities paid directly to educational institutions (school fees, snack/lunch money, expenditure on "school in nature", student accommodation, etc.).

Expenditure of households for educational goods and services outside educational institutions covers expenditure of households for selected goods and services indirectly or directly related to the inclusion in education (for textbooks, professional literature, notebooks, software, instruction, etc.).

Included is expenditure for selected educational goods and services from the Household Budget Survey on condition that at least one of the household members was included in formal education.

Expenditure by levels of education is estimated on the basis of the number of people included in individual levels of formal education.

Expenditure of other private entities for financial aid for students/households covers expenditure of enterprises for sponsorships.

Total expenditure for educational institutions covers all public, international and private expenditure directly for educational institutions.

Total expenditure for education is the sum of direct public, private and



zasebnih in mednarodnih izdatkov za izobraževalne ustanove in izdatkov gospodinjstev za izobraževalne izdelke in storitve zunaj izobraževalnih ustanov.

Deleži izdatkov za formalno izobraževanje v BDP so izračunani na podlagi zadnje revizije BDP (Statistične informacije, št. 40, 24. september 2008)

international expenditure for educational institutions and household expenditure for educational goods and services outside educational institutions.

Expenditure for formal education as percentage of GDP is calculated on the basis of revised GDP (Rapid Reports, No. 40, from 24 September 2008)

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