

9 IZOBRAŽEVANJE
EDUCATION

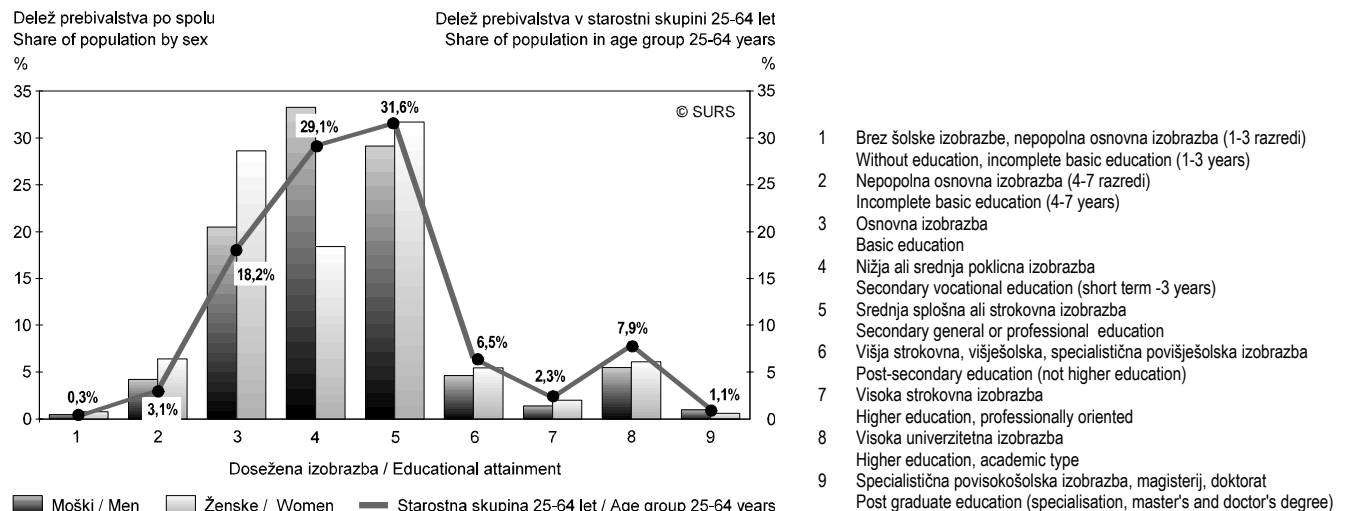
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VSEŽIVLJENJSKO UČENJE, 2. ČETRTLETJE 2002–2. ČETRTLETJE 2003
LIFE-LONG LEARNING, 2nd QUARTER 2002–2nd QUARTER 2003

- ▶ V izobraževanje za pridobitev izobrazbe je bilo vključenih nekaj več kot 300 tisoč oziroma 17,9 % prebivalstva starega 15 let ali več. Ta številka je nekoliko večja kot pri rednih raziskovanjih, ker smo spraševali za dobo zadnjih 12 mesecev. Torej so v to številko vključeni tudi tisti, ki so ob anketiranju šolanje že zaključili.
- ▶ Starostna struktura oseb, vključenih v izobraževanje za pridobitev izobrazbe, je skladna s pričakovanji. Če izvzamemo starostni razred 15-24 let, v katerega je vključena večina srednješolcev in študentov, se je v starostnem razredu 25-34 let šolalo še preko 65 tisoč prebivalcev, v starostnem razredu 35-44 let pa 15 tisoč. 4 500 prebivalcev je bilo starih med 45 in 54 let, nekaj pa jih najdemo še v starostnem razredu 55 do 64 let.
- ▶ V nadaljnje izobraževanje je bilo vključenih 19,3 % prebivalstva, starega 15 let in več. Med njimi je bilo največ tistih, ki imajo končano najmanj štiriletno srednjo šolo oziroma višjo, visoko strokovno, univerzitetno in podiplomsko izobrazbo, najmanj pa tistih, ki so brez izobrazbe oziroma imajo nedokončano ali končano osnovno šolo.
- ▶ Kar dve tretjini prebivalstva se nista udeležili nobene od naštetih oblik izobraževanja. Kot razlog za to jih je največ navedlo, da za izobraževanje nimajo interesa. Pri anketiranih brez izobrazbe oziroma z dokončano ali nedokončano osnovno šolo je ta razlog izbralo 77 % anketiranih, pri tistih s končano nižjo ali srednjo poklicno šolo oziroma srednjo tehniško oz. strokovno šolo ali gimnazijo 60 %, pri anketiranih z več kot srednješolsko izobrazbo pa še vedno skoraj 50 % anketiranih.
- ▶ Of the total population aged 15 years and over, slightly more than 300,000 or 17.9% participated in formal education. This number is somewhat higher than at regular surveys because we were asking about the past 12 months. The number thus includes data on people who had already finished schooling when the interviews were conducted.
- ▶ The age structure of the population included in formal education is as expected. If we exclude the age group 15-24 years, which includes most secondary school pupils and students, over 65,000 people aged 25-34, 15,000 people aged 35-44, 4,500 people aged 45-54 and some people aged 55-64 were still in education.
- ▶ Of the total population aged 15 years and over, 19.3% participated in continuing education programs. Most of them had finished at least four years of secondary school or have post-secondary education, higher education (professional or academic) university or postgraduate education and the fewest had no education and had incomplete or complete basic education.
- ▶ As much as two thirds of the population did not take part in any of the mentioned forms of education. Most of them stated lack of interest as the reason for not participating. Respondents without education or with incomplete or complete basic education selected this reason in 77% of cases, the share for people with secondary vocational education and people with secondary general or professional education was 60%, and the share for people with more than secondary education was still almost 50%.

Slika 1: Izobrazbena struktura prebivalstva, Slovenija, 2. trimesečje 2003

Chart 1: Educational attainment, Slovenia, 2nd quarter 2003



1. Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, po stopnjah dosežene izobrazbe, 2. trimesečje 2003Population aged 15 and over by school attainment, 2nd quarter 2003**1.1 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, po stopnjah dosežene izobrazbe, starostnih razredih in spolu**

Population aged 15 and over by school attainment, age groups and sex

Stopnja dosežene izobrazbe	Skupaj Total	Starostne skupine (leta) Age groups (years)							Educational attainment
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Skupaj / Total									
SKUPAJ	1698	283	296	282	326	217	179	115	TOTAL
Brez šolske izobrazbe, nepopolna osnovna izobrazba (1-3 razredi)	11	.	.	((1))	.	.	(4)	((3))	Without education, incomplete basic education (1-3 years)
Nepopolna osnovna izobrazba (4-7 razredi)	91	(8)	((1))	(4)	14	15	28	20	Incomplete basic education (4-7 years)
Osnovna izobrazba	419	111	30	45	72	56	57	47	Basic education
Nižja ali srednja poklicna izobrazba	435	48	81	89	96	61	39	21	Secondary vocational education (short term -3 years)
Srednja splošna ali strokovna izobrazba	517	111	112	93	94	55	35	16	Secondary general or professional education
Višja strokovna, višješolska, specialistična povišješolska izobrazba	86	.	14	20	24	15	(8)	(5)	Post-secondary education (not higher education)
Visoka strokovna izobrazba	29	((1))	15	(5)	(5)	((1))	((1))	.	Higher education, professionally oriented
Visoka univerzitetna izobrazba	99	((2))	39	21	18	11	(7)	((2))	Higher education, academic type
Specialistična povisokošolska izobrazba, magisterij, doktorat	13	.	((3))	(4)	((3))	((2))	.	.	Post graduate education (specialisation, master's and doctor's degree)
Moški / Men									
SKUPAJ	823	146	154	139	169	102	77	35	TOTAL
Brez šolske izobrazbe, nepopolna osnovna izobrazba (1-3 razredi)	(4)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Without education, incomplete basic education (1-3 years)
Nepopolna osnovna izobrazba (4-7 razredi)	35	(5)	((1))	((2))	(7)	(5)	(10)	(4)	Incomplete basic education (4-7 years)
Osnovna izobrazba	169	58	19	21	29	16	15	(10)	Basic education
Nižja ali srednja poklicna izobrazba	273	30	53	55	64	38	24	(8)	Secondary vocational education (short term -3 years)
Srednja splošna ali strokovna izobrazba	240	50	57	40	44	26	17	(7)	Secondary general or professional education
Višja strokovna, višješolska, specialistična povišješolska izobrazba	38	.	(5)	(7)	12	(7)	(4)	((3))	Post-secondary education (not higher education)
Visoka strokovna izobrazba	11	.	(4)	((2))	((3))	.	.	.	Higher education, professionally oriented
Visoka univerzitetna izobrazba	45	.	14	(9)	(9)	(7)	(5)	((1))	Higher education, academic type
Specialistična povisokošolska izobrazba, magisterij, doktorat	(8)	.	((1))	((2))	((2))	((2))	.	.	Post graduate education (specialisation, master's and doctor's degree)
Ženske / Women									
SKUPAJ	876	138	142	142	157	114	102	80	TOTAL
Brez šolske izobrazbe, nepopolna osnovna izobrazba (1-3 razredi)	(7)	.	.	.	.	.	((3))	((2))	Without education, incomplete basic education (1-3 years)
Nepopolna osnovna izobrazba (4-7 razredi)	56	((3))	.	((2))	(7)	(10)	18	16	Incomplete basic education (4-7 years)
Osnovna izobrazba	250	53	12	24	43	39	42	37	Basic education
Nižja ali srednja poklicna izobrazba	161	18	27	34	32	23	15	13	Secondary vocational education (short term -3 years)
Srednja splošna ali strokovna izobrazba	277	61	56	53	50	29	18	(10)	Secondary general or professional education
Višja strokovna, višješolska, specialistična povišješolska izobrazba	48	.	(9)	13	12	(8)	((3))	((2))	Post-secondary education (not higher education)
Visoka strokovna izobrazba	18	((1))	(10)	((3))	((3))	.	.	.	Higher education, professionally oriented
Visoka univerzitetna izobrazba	54	((1))	25	12	(9)	(4)	((2))	.	Higher education, academic type
Specialistična povisokošolska izobrazba, magisterij, doktorat	(5)	.	((2))	((2))	.	.	.	.	Post graduate education (specialisation, master's and doctor's degree)

. zelo natančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30):

not zero but extremely inaccurate estimate (CV>=30):

(()) natančna ocena (20<=CV<30):

inaccurate estimate (20<=CV<30):

() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20):

less accurate estimate (10<=CV<20):



1.2 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, po stopnjah dosežene izobrazbe, zaposlitvenem statusu in spolu

Population aged 15 and over by school attainment, employment status and sex

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Stopnja dosežene izobrazbe	Zaposlitveni status Employment status								Educational attainment
	skupaj total		zaposleni employed		nezaposleni unemployed		neaktivni inactive		
	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	
SKUPAJ	1698	876	896	409	63	31	739	436	TOTAL
Brez šolske izobrazbe, nepopolna osnovna izobrazba (1-3 razredi)	11	(7)	.	.	.	.	(10)	(6)	Without education, incomplete basic education (1-3 years)
Nepopolna osnovna izobrazba (4-7 razredi)	91	56	16	(7)	((2))	((1))	72	48	Incomplete basic education (4-7 years)
Osnovna izobrazba	419	250	135	67	15	(7)	269	177	Basic education
Nižja ali srednja poklicna izobrazba	435	161	264	82	22	(10)	149	69	Secondary vocational education (short term -3 years)
Srednja splošna ali strokovna izobrazba	517	277	306	154	17	(9)	193	113	Secondary general or professional education
Višja strokovna, višješolska, specialistična povišješolska izobrazba	86	48	59	33	((2))	.	25	14	Post-secondary education (not higher education)
Visoka strokovna izobrazba	29	18	24	15	((2))	((1))	(4)	((1))	Higher education, professionally oriented
Visoka univerzitetna izobrazba	99	54	80	45	((3))	((2))	16	(7)	Higher education, academic type
Specialistična povisokošolska izobrazba, magisterij, doktorat	13	(5)	11	(5)	-	-	((2))	.	Post graduate education (specialisation, master's and doctor's degree)

2. Udeležnost prebivalstva, starega 15 let in več, v izobraževanju za pridobitev izobrazbe, 2. četrtletje 2002–2. četrtletje 2003

Participation of population aged 15 years and over in formal education, 2nd quarter 2002–2nd quarter 2003

2.1 Udeležnost prebivalstva, starega 15 let in več, v izobraževanju za pridobitev izobrazbe, po spolu in starostnih razredih

Participation of population aged 15 years and over in formal education by sex and age groups

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Izobraževanje za pridobitev izobrazbe	Skupaj Total	Starostne skupine (leta) Age groups (years)					Formal education
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
SKUPAJ	303	218	65	15	(5)	.	TOTAL
ženske	157	112	34	(9)	((2))	.	women
Osnovna izobrazba	(7)	(7)	.	.	-	-	Basic education
ženske	((3))	((3))	.	-	-	-	women
Nižja ali srednja poklicna izobrazba	23	21	((2))	.	.	-	Secondary vocational education (short term -3 years)
ženske	(9)	(7)	((1))	.	.	-	women
Srednja splošna ali strokovna izobrazba	116	104	(10)	((2))	.	-	Secondary general or professional education
ženske	59	53	(4)	((1))	.	-	women
Višja strokovna, višješolska, specialistična povišješolska izobrazba	17	(7)	(7)	((2))	.	.	Post-secondary education (not higher education)
ženske	(8)	((3))	(4)	((1))	.	-	women
Visoka strokovna izobrazba	49	26	16	(6)	((1))	-	Higher education, professionally oriented
ženske	26	14	(8)	(4)	.	-	women
Visoka univerzitetna izobrazba	74	52	19	((2))	((1))	-	Higher education, academic type
ženske	43	31	11	((1))	.	-	women
Specialistična povisokošolska izobrazba, magisterij, doktorat	15	((1))	11	((2))	.	.	Post graduate education (specialisation, master's and doctor's degree)
ženske	(9)	.	(7)	((1))	.	.	women

. zelo nenatančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30):
not zero but extremely inaccurate estimate (CV>=30):

(()) nenatančna ocena (20<=CV<30):
inaccurate estimate (20<=CV<30):

() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20):
less accurate estimate (10<=CV<20):



3. Udeleženos prebivalstva, starega 15 let in več v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, 2. četrtletje 2002–2. četrtletje 2003Participation of population aged 15 years and over in continuing education, 2nd quarter 2002–2nd quarter 2003**3.1. Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, udeleženo v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, po spolu, starostnih razredih in številu izobraževalnih aktivnosti**

Participation of population aged 15 years and over in continuing education activities, by sex, age groups and number of educational activities

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Starost	Prebivalci, udeleženi v nadaljnjem izobraževanju Participated in continuing education		Udeleženi v eni izobraževalni aktivnosti Participated in one educational activity		Udeleženi v dveh izobraževalnih aktivnostih Participated in two educational activities		Udeleženi v treh izobraževalnih aktivnostih Participated in three educational activities		Udeleženi v štirih ali več izobraževalnih aktivnostih Participated in four or more educational activities		Age
	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	
Skupaj	327	175	269	140	43	25	(10)	(7)	(5)	(4)	Total
15-24	56	30	48	26	(6)	((3))	((1))	.	.	.	15-24
25-34	93	47	77	38	12	(6)	((3))	((2))	((1))	.	25-34
35-44	78	44	62	34	12	(7)	((3))	((2))	((1))	.	35-44
45-54	74	39	60	31	(10)	(6)	((2))	((1))	((2))	((1))	45-54
55-64	18	(10)	14	(8)	((2))	((1))	.	.	.	.	55-64
65-74	(7)	(4)	(6)	((3))	((1))	.	.	.	.	.	65-74
75+	((1))	.	((1))	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75+

3.2. Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, udeleženo v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, po spolu, doseženi izobrazbi in številu izobraževalnih aktivnosti

Participation of population aged 15 years and over in continuing education activities, by sex, educational attainment and number of educational activities

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Dosežena izobrazba	Prebivalci, udeleženi v nadaljnjem izobraževanju Participated in continuing education		Udeleženi v eni izobraževalni aktivnosti Participated in one educational activity		Udeleženi v dveh izobraževalnih aktivnostih Participated in two educational activities		Udeleženi v treh izobraževalnih aktivnostih Participated in three educational activities		Udeleženi v štirih ali več izobraževalnih aktivnostih Participated in four or more educational activities		Educational attainment
	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	
Skupaj	327	175	269	140	43	25	(10)	(7)	(5)	(4)	Total
Brez izobrazbe, z nedokončano ali končano osnovnošolsko izobrazbo	42	21	36	18	(5)	((3))	.	.	.	.	Without education, incomplete or complete basic education
Z nižjo ali srednjo poklicno izobrazbo	60	20	53	17	(6)	((3))	((2))	.	.	.	Secondary vocational education (short term - 3 years)
S srednjo splošno ali strokovno izobrazbo	124	70	104	58	14	(8)	(4)	((2))	((2))	((2))	Secondary general or professional education
Z višješolsko visoko strokovno, univerzitetno ali podiplomsko izobrazbo	101	63	75	47	18	12	(4)	((3))	((3))	((2))	Tertiary education

. zelo nenatančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30):

not zero but extremely inaccurate estimate (CV>=30):

(()) nenatančna ocena (20<=CV<30):

inaccurate estimate (20<=CV<30):

() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20):

less accurate estimate (10<=CV<20):



3.3 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, udeleženo v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, po spolu, zaposlitvenemu statusu in številu izobraževalnih aktivnosti

Participation of population aged 15 years and over in continuing education activities, by sex, employment status and number of educational activities

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Zaposlitveni status	Prebivalci, udeleženi v nadaljnjem izobraževanju Participated in continuing education		Udeleženi v eni izobraževalni aktivnosti Participated in one educational activity		Udeleženi v dveh izobraževalnih aktivnostih Participated in two educational activities		Udeleženi v treh izobraževalnih aktivnostih Participated in three educational activities		Udeleženi v štirih ali več izobraževalnih aktivnostih Participated in four or more educational activities		Employment status
	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	
Skupaj	327	175	269	140	43	25	(10)	(7)	(5)	(4)	Total
Zaposleni	263	136	214	106	35	21	(10)	(6)	(5)	((3))	Employed
Nezaposleni	(8)	(4)	(7)	(4)	.	.	.	.	.	.	Unemployed
Neaktivni	56	34	48	29	(7)	(4)	.	.	.	.	Inactive

3.4 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, udeleženo v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, po spolu, razlogu za udeležbo v aktivnosti ter načinu plačila izobraževanja

Participation of population aged 15 years and over in continuing education activities, by sex, purpose of participation and mode of payment

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Razlog za udeležbo v učni aktivnosti	Skupaj Total	Sam ali družina You or your family	Delodajalec Employer	Država (npr. zavod za zaposl.) State (e.g. employment service)	Sindikat ali politična organizacija Trade union or professional organisation	Brezplačna Free of charge	Drugo Other	Reason for taking part
Skupaj	327	101	187	(9)	(5)	24	((2))	Total
ženske	175	51	102	(6)	((2))	13	.	women
Za potrebe dela	220	25	181	(4)	(3)	(6)	.	Job requirements
ženske	115	(10)	99	((2))	((1))	((3))	.	women
Za osebni razvoj, interes	105	76	(6)	((3))	((2))	17	.	Personal interests
ženske	58	41	(4)	((2))	.	(10)	.	women
Program zavoda za zaposlovanje	((2))	.	.	((2))	.	.	.	Employment service course
ženske	((1))	.	.	((1))	.	.	.	ženske

- . zelo natančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30):
not zero but extremely inaccurate estimate (CV>=30):
- (()) natančna ocena (20<=CV<30):
inaccurate estimate (20<=CV<30):
- () manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20):
less accurate estimate (10<=CV<20):



3.5 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, udeleženo v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, po spolu, po tem, kdaj je aktivnost potekala ter načinu plačila izobraževanja

Participation of population aged 15 years and over in continuing education activities, by sex, when the activities took place and mode of payment

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Učna aktivnost je potekala	Skupaj Total	Sam ali družina You or your family	Deloda- jalec Employer	Država (npr. zavod za zaposl.) State (e.g. employ- ment service)	Sindikat ali politična organiza- cija Trade union or profe- ssional organisa- tion	Brez- plačna Free of charge	Drugo Other	Educational activity has been taking part
Skupaj	327	101	187	(9)	(5)	24	((2))	Total
ženske	175	51	102	(6)	((2))	13	.	women
Samo med delovnim časom	97	(8)	85	.	((1))	((2))	.	Only during paid hours
ženske	49	((2))	46	.	.	.	.	women
Pretežno med delovnim časom	29	((2))	27	.	.	.	.	Mostly during paid hours
ženske	17	.	15	.	.	.	.	women
samo izven delovnega časa	113	37	64	((2))	((2))	(7)	.	Only outside paid hours
ženske	57	18	35	((2))	.	((3))	.	women
pretežno izven delovnega časa	13	((3))	(8)	.	.	.	.	Mostly outside paid hours
ženske	(7)	((1))	(5)	.	.	.	.	women
v tam času nisem bil zaposlen	75	51	(4)	(5)	((1))	13	.	Not employed at the time
ženske	45	29	((2))	((3))	((1))	(9)	.	women

4. Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, udeleženo v različnih oblikah priložnostnega učenja, 2. četrletje 2002–2. četrletje 2003Participation of population aged 15 years and more in informal education activities, 2nd quarter 2002–2nd quarter 2003**4.1 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, udeleženo v različnih oblikah priložnostnega učenja, po spolu in starostnih razredih**

Participation of population aged 15 years and more in informal education activities by sex and age groups

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Starost	Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več Population aged 15+		Uporaba strokovne literature Use of printed materials		Uporaba računalnika Use of computer/web		Učenje preko televizije, z uporabo avdio- in videokaset Learning via broadcasted educational programmes, video and audio cassettes		Obisk knjižnic, učnih centrov Visits to learning facilities, libraries		Age
	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	
Skupaj	1698	876	754	397	463	218	1129	576	224	139	Total
15-24	283	138	95	46	124	57	188	89	50	29	15-24
25-34	296	142	156	81	132	64	200	97	60	38	25-34
35-44	282	142	146	78	96	48	192	98	42	28	35-44
45-54	326	157	160	80	84	38	222	108	36	22	45-54
55-64	217	114	104	55	24	(9)	152	80	25	14	55-64
65-74	179	102	67	38	(4)	((1))	122	69	(9)	(6)	65-74
75+	115	80	27	17	.	.	53	35	((2))	((1))	75+

. zelo nenatančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30):

not zero but extremely inaccurate estimate (CV>=30):

(()) nenatančna ocena (20<=CV<30):

inaccurate estimate (20<=CV<30):

() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20):

less accurate estimate (10<=CV<20):



4.2 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, udeleženo v različnih oblikah priložnostnega učenja, po spolu in doseženi izobrazbi

Participation of population aged 15 years and more in informal education activities by sex and educational attainment

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Stopnja dosežene izobrazbe	Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več Population aged 15+		Uporaba strokovne literature Use of printed materials		Uporaba računalnika Use of computer/web		Učenje preko televizije, z uporabo avdio- in videokaset Learning via broadcasted educational programmes, video and audio cassettes		Obisk knjižnic, učnih centrov Visits to learning facilities, libraries		Educational attainment
	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	
Skupaj	1698	876	754	397	463	218	1129	576	224	139	Total
Brez izobrazbe, z nedokončano ali končano osnovnošolsko izobrazbo	520	313	141	88	65	29	306	180	29	18	Without education, incomplete or complete basic education
Z nižjo ali srednjo poklicno izobrazbo	435	161	166	67	61	17	279	104	30	16	Secondary vocational education (short term -3 years)
S srednjo splošno ali strokovno izobrazbo	517	277	272	144	196	96	371	198	92	58	Secondary general or professional education
Z višješolsko visoko strokovno, univerzitetno ali podiplomsko izobrazbo	226	124	176	98	141	76	172	94	73	47	Tertiary education

4.3 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, udeleženo v različnih oblikah priložnostnega učenja, po spolu in zaposlitvenem statusu

Participation of population aged 15 years and more in informal education activities by sex and employment status

1000

Zaposlitveni status	Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več Population aged 15+		Uporaba strokovne literature Use of printed materials		Uporaba računalnika Use of computer/web		Učenje preko televizije, z uporabo avdio- in videokaset Learning via broadcasted educational programmes, video and audio cassettes		Obisk knjižnic, učnih centrov Visits to learning facilities, libraries		Employment status
	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	vsi total	ženske women	
Skupaj	1698	876	754	397	463	218	1129	576	224	139	Total
Zaposleni	896	409	468	229	323	150	615	284	141	87	Employed
Nezaposleni	63	31	26	13	20	(9)	44	21	(9)	(6)	Unemployed
Neaktivni	739	436	260	155	120	59	470	271	73	46	Inactive

- . zelo natančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30):
not zero but extremely inaccurate estimate (CV>=30):
- (()) natančna ocena (20<=CV<30):
accurate estimate (20<=CV<30):
- () manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20):
less accurate estimate (10<=CV<20):



5. Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, ki ni bilo udeleženo niti v izobraževanju za pridobitev izobrazbe niti v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, 2. četrtletje 2002–2. četrtletje 2003

Number of non-learners aged 15 years and over, 2nd quarter 2002–2nd quarter 2003

5.1 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, ki ni bilo udeleženo niti v izobraževanju za pridobitev izobrazbe niti v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, po spolu in razlogih za neudeležbo

Number of non-learners aged 15 years and more, by sex and by reason for not participating in education

1000

Razlog za neudeležbo	Skupaj Total	Moški Men	Ženske Women	Reason for non-participation
Skupaj	1142	557	585	Total
Pomanjkanje časa	203	112	91	Lack of time
Prevelika zaposlenost na delovnem mestu	51	34	17	Too busy with my job
Oddaljenost od kraja bivanja	17	(9)	(8)	No supply in the place where I live, other places too far away
Družinske obveznosti	28	(6)	22	Family responsibilities
Predrago izobraževanje/pomanjkanje denarja	27	12	16	Too expensive/lack of financial resources
Pomanjkljiva predizobrazba	((2))	((1))	.	Inadequate prior education
Ni bilo podpore delodajalca	((3))	((2))	((2))	No support from the employer
Neprimeren čas izobraževanja	.	.	.	Education at the wrong time
Jezikovni razlogi	((1))	.	((1))	Language reasons
Zdravstveni razlogi	62	29	33	Health reasons
Ni interesa, starost	745	352	393	No interest (including age)
Drugo	((2))	((1))	((1))	Other

5.2 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, ki ni bilo udeleženo niti v izobraževanju za pridobitev izobrazbe niti v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, po razlogih za neudeležbo in starostnih razredih

Number of non-learners aged 15 years and more, by reason for not participating in education and age groups

1000

Razlog za neudeležbo	Skupaj Total	Starostne skupine (leta) Age groups (years)							Reason for non-participation
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Skupaj	1142	54	160	194	249	198	172	113	Total
Pomanjkanje časa	203	19	58	56	47	18	(5)	.	Lack of time
Prevelika zaposlenost na delovnem mestu	51	((3))	13	17	16	((2))	.	.	Too busy with my job
Oddaljenost od kraja bivanja	17	((1))	((3))	(4)	(5)	((2))	((2))	.	No supply in the place where I live, other places too far away
Družinske obveznosti	28	((2))	11	(8)	((3))	((3))	.	.	Family responsibilities
Predrago izobraževanje/pomanjkanje denarja	27	((2))	(7)	(9)	(6)	((2))	.	.	Too expensive/lack of financial resources
Pomanjkljiva predizobrazba	((2))	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Inadequate prior education
Ni bilo podpore delodajalca	((3))	.	.	((1))	.	.	.	.	No support from the employer
Neprimeren čas izobraževanja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Education at the wrong time
Jezikovni razlogi	((1))	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Language reasons
Zdravstveni razlogi	62	((2))	(4)	(8)	15	12	12	(9)	Health reasons
Ni interesa, starost	745	24	62	89	156	159	152	103	No interest (including age)
Drugo	((2))	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Other

. zelo nenatančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30):

not zero but extremely inaccurate estimate (CV>=30):

(()) nenatančna ocena (20<=CV<30):

inaccurate estimate (20<=CV<30):

() manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20):

less accurate estimate (10<=CV<20):



5.3 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, ki ni bilo udeleženo niti v izobraževanju za pridobitev izobrazbe niti v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, po razlogih za neudeležbo in doseženi izobrazbi

Number of non-learners aged 15 years and more, by reason for not participating in education and by educational attainment

1000

Razlog za neudeležbo	Skupaj Total	Dosežena izobrazba Educational attainment				Reason for non-participation
		brez izobrazbe, z nedokončano ali končano osnovnošolsko izobrazbo without education, incomplete or complete basic education	z nižjo ali srednjo poklicno izobrazbo secondary vocational education (short term -3 years)	s srednjo splošno ali strokovno izobrazbo secondary general or professional education	z višješolsko visoko strokovno, univerzitetno ali podiplomsko izobrazbo tertiary education	
Skupaj	1142	389	351	292	110	Total
Pomanjkanje časa	203	32	72	65	34	Lack of time
Prevelika zaposlenost na delovnem mestu	51	(6)	20	16	(9)	Too busy with my job
Oddaljenost od kraja bivanja	17	(5)	(5)	(5)	((2))	No supply in the place where I live, other places too far away
Družinske obveznosti	28	(5)	(8)	(10)	(5)	Family responsibilities
Predrago izobraževanje/pomanjkanje denarja	27	(9)	(9)	(9)	((1))	Too expensive/lack of financial resources
Pomanjkljiva predizobrazba	((2))	((2))	.	.	.	Inadequate prior education
Ni bilo podpore delodajalca	((3))	.	((2))	((1))	.	No support from the employer
Nepripraven čas izobraževanja	.	.	.	.	.	Education at the wrong time
Jezikovni razlogi	((1))	((1))	.	.	.	Language reasons
Zdravstveni razlogi	62	30	18	(10)	(4)	Health reasons
Ni interesa, starost	745	298	217	175	54	No interest (including age)
Drugo	((2))	.	.	((1))	.	Other

5.4 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, ki ni bilo udeleženo niti v izobraževanju za pridobitev izobrazbe niti v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, po razlogih za neudeležbo in zaposlitvenem statusu

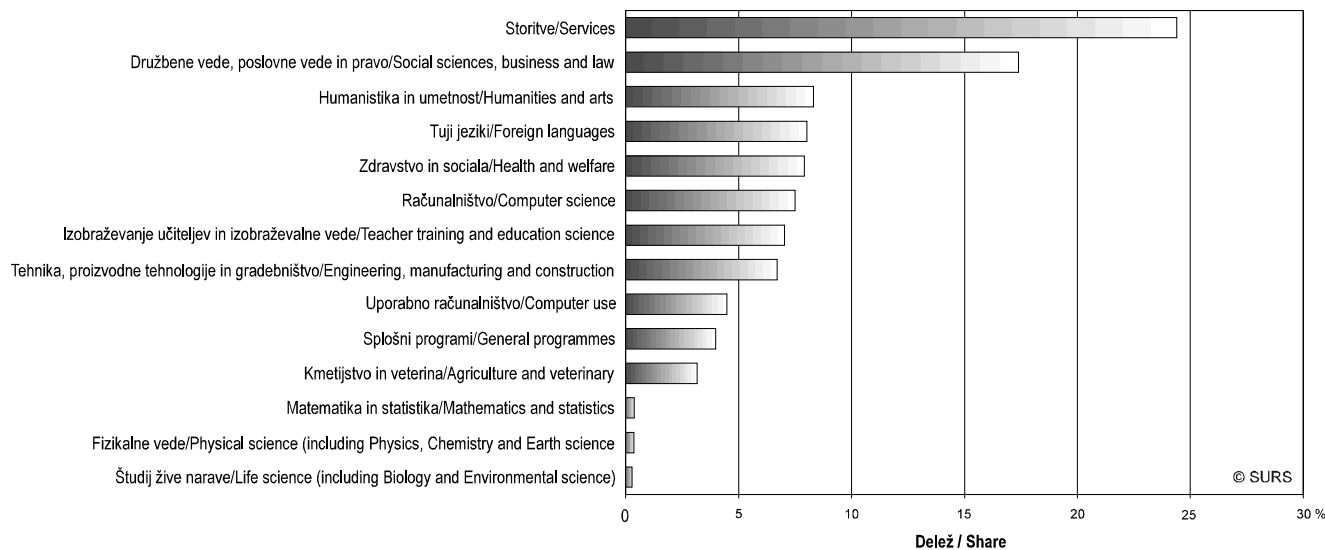
Number of non-learners aged 15 years and more, by reason for not participating in education and employment status

1000

Razlog za neudeležbo	Skupaj Total	Zaposlitveni status Employment status			Reason for non-participation
		zaposleni employed	nezaposleni unemployed	neaktivni inactive	
Skupaj	1142	570	50	523	Total
Pomanjkanje časa	203	172	(8)	23	Lack of time
Prevelika zaposlenost na delovnem mestu	51	49	.	((2))	Too busy with my job
Oddaljenost od kraja bivanja	17	(10)	((2))	(5)	No supply in the place where I live, other places too far away
Družinske obveznosti	28	18	((2))	(8)	Family responsibilities
Predrago izobraževanje/pomanjkanje denarja	27	14	(7)	(6)	Too expensive/lack of financial resources
Pomanjkljiva predizobrazba	((2))	.	.	.	Inadequate prior education
Ni bilo podpore delodajalca	((3))	((3))	.	.	No support from the employer
Nepripraven čas izobraževanja	.	.	.	.	Education at the wrong time
Jezikovni razlogi	((1))	.	.	.	Language reasons
Zdravstveni razlogi	62	(10)	((2))	50	Health reasons
Ni interesa, starost	745	290	27	427	No interest (including age)
Drugo	((2))	((1))	.	.	Other

- .
- zelo nenatančna ocena, vendar različna od nič (CV>=30):
not zero but extremely inaccurate estimate (CV>=30):
- (()) nenatančna ocena (20<=CV<30):
inaccurate estimate (20<=CV<30):
- () manj natančna ocena (10<=CV<20):
less accurate estimate (10<=CV<20):

Slika 2 Prebivalstvo, staro 15 let in več, udeleženo v nadaljnjem izobraževanju, po področjih izobraževalnih programov
Chart 2 Participation of population aged 15 years and more in continuing education activities, by field of activities



STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

- zelo nenatančna ocena, vendar različna od nič ($CV \geq 30$):
- (()) nenatančna ocena ($20 \leq CV < 30$)
- () manj natančna ocena ($10 \leq CV < 20$)

Podatki so prikazani v 1000 in zaokroženi na celo število, zato se seštevki ponekod ne ujemajo.

STATISTICAL SIGNS

- not zero but extremely inaccurate estimate ($CV \geq 30$)
- (()) inaccurate estimate ($20 \leq CV < 30$)
- () less accurate estimate ($10 \leq CV < 20$)

Data are shown in 1000 and rounded to the whole number; therefore, the sums might not be correct.

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen ankete o delovni sili

Anketa o delovni sili je najboljše uradno anketiranje gospodinjstev v Sloveniji. Iz te ankete pridobimo podatke o stanju in spremembah na slovenskem trgu dela - o velikosti, strukturi in značilnostih aktivnega in neaktivnega prebivalstva Slovenije.

Anketo o delovni sili (ADS) izvajamo skladno z navodili Mednarodne organizacije za delo (ILO) - ta so bila sprejeta na 13. konferenci statistikov dela - in skladno z zahtevami Statističnega urada Evropskih skupnosti (Eurostata), ki se nanašajo na usklajeno anketo o delovni sili Evropske unije. To nam omogoča primerljivost z drugimi državami, ki izvajajo take ankete, in hkrati tudi časovno primerljivost podatkov s predhodnimi leti.

ADS zajema vzorec stalnega prebivalstva, to je oseb, ki imajo prebivališče na ozemlju Republike Slovenije in sicer samo tisti del prebivalstva, ki živi v individualnih gospodinjstvih. Podatki so vzeti iz Centralnega registra prebivalstva (CRP).

V okviru ankete o delovni sili je tudi sklop vprašanj, ki se nanašajo na doseženo stopnjo in področje izobrazbe, na vključenost v izobraževanje za pridobitev izobrazbe ter vključenost v nadaljnje izobraževanje.

V drugem trimesečju 2003 se je hkrati z Anketo o delovni sili izvajal priložnostni modul o vseživljenjskem učenju. To pomeni, da je bil sklop vprašanj o izobraževanju dodatno razširjen. Dodana vprašanja so se nanašala na obdobje zadnjih 12 mesecev, medtem ko se vprašanja v

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Purpose of the Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey is the most comprehensive official household survey in Slovenia. It is aimed to collect data on the situation and changes on the Slovenian labour market. It provides data on size, structure and characteristics of Slovene labour force and inactive population.

The Slovene LFS was carried out in compliance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines for labour force statistics, adopted at the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, and with Eurostat requirements which refer to the harmonised EU survey. This enables the comparability of our country with other countries which carry out the LFS and at the same time also the comparability of data with previous LFSs.

The LFS sample covers the resident population according to the Central Population Register, i.e. persons whose usual place of residence is on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The survey covers only the population living in private households.

A part of the LFS deals with question regarding the level and field of education, attendance in formal and in continuing education.

In the second quarter of 2003 an ad-hoc module on life-long learning was implemented together with the LFS. This means that the usual set of question on education was expanded. Additional questions referred to the past 12 months, while the questions in the regular part of the

rednem delu vprašalnika nanašajo na obdobje zadnjih 4. tednov. Dodana so bila vprašanja o vključenosti v drugo, tretjo, ali četrto učno aktivnost v okviru nadaljnega izobraževanja ter sklop vprašanj o priložnostnem učenju.

Enote opazovanja

Enota opazovanja so bili posamezniki, ki pretežno živijo v izbranem gospodinjstvu. Gospodinjstvo je vsaka (družinska ali druga) skupnost oseb, ki skupaj stanujejo in skupaj porabljajo svoje dohodke za poravnavanje osnovnih življenjskih potreb (stanovanje, hrana in drugo).

V anketi so bili upoštevani tudi trenutno odsotni člani gospodinjstva brez drugega stalnega ali začasnega bivališča, prav tako tudi dijaki srednjih šol, ki živijo v internatu. Upoštevani pa niso bili posamezniki, ki so živeli v institucijah (vojaki, bolniki, zaporniki ipd.) več kot šest mesecev, študenti, ki med študijem ne živijo doma, in posamezniki, ki stalno ali začasno živijo v tujini.

Ciljna populacija ankete

Definicija ciljne populacije upošteva merilo stalnega prebivalstva, to je oseb, ki večinoma prebivajo na ozemlju Republike Slovenije. Anketa pokriva samo tisto prebivalstvo, ki živi v individualnih gospodinjstvih. Vir za število prebivalstva je Centralni register prebivalstva (CRP). Od leta 1995 velja nova statistična definicija prebivalstva in jo odtej upoštevamo tudi v anketi.

Poročevalsko obdobje

Osebe so vključene med delovno aktivne, brezposelne ali neaktivne osebe glede na njihovo aktivnost **v tednu pred anketiranjem** (od ponedeljka do nedelje).

Zbiranje podatkov

Zbiranje podatkov je potekalo v okviru rednega izvajanja ankete o delovni sili v 2. četrtletju 2003, to je od 1. 4. do 30. 6. 2003.

Anketiranje je izvajalo približno 50 anketarjev. Njihovo delo je potekalo na terenu (na novo vključeni v Anketo o delovni sili) in po telefonu (ponovljena anketiranja).

Definicije in pojasnila

Delovno sposobno prebivalstvo so vse osebe, stare 15 let in več.

Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo so osebe, ki so v zadnjem tednu (od ponedeljka do nedelje) pred anketiranjem opravile kakršno koli delo za plačilo (denarno ali nedenarno), dobiček ali za družinsko blaginjo. Med delovno aktivno prebivalstvo sodijo tudi vse tiste zaposlene ali samozaposlene osebe, ki jih v zadnjem tednu pred anketiranjem ni bilo na delo. Kot delovno aktivne obravnavamo tudi zaposlene osebe, ki so začasni ali trajni presežki, in sicer do prenehanja delovnega razmerja, osebe na porodniškem dopustu ter pomagajoče družinske člane.

Brezposelne osebe so osebe, ki v zadnjem tednu pred anketiranjem:

- niso delale (niso bile zaposlene ali samozaposlene in niso opravile nikakršnega dela za plačilo), vendar
- aktivno iščejo delo (v zadnjih štirih tednih so se zglasile na zavodu za zaposlovanje, poslale prošnjo za zaposlitev ipd.) in
- so takoj (v naslednjih dveh tednih) pripravljene sprejeti delo.

Med brezposelne osebe štejemo tudi tiste, ki so že našle delo, vendar ga bodo začele opravljati po anketiranju.

Aktivno prebivalstvo sestavljajo delovno aktivni prebivalci in brezposelne osebe skupaj.

questionnaire refer to the past 4 weeks. Questions were added about the inclusion in the second, third or fourth learning activity within continuing education and a set of question about occasional learning.

Observation units

Observation units were all individuals usually living in the selected households. A household is a single person or a group of persons, who live together and share expenses related to common living and eating.

Temporarily absent members of the households without any other habitual residence were also included in the household as were secondary school pupils living in boarding schools. Persons living in institutions (army, hospital, prison, etc.) for a total period exceeding six months, students living away from home and persons living permanently or temporarily in other countries were excluded from the survey.

Scope of the survey

The definition of the target population followed the criterion for the resident population, i.e. all persons whose usual place of residence was on the territory of Slovenia. The survey covered only the population living in private households. The source for the number of population is the Central Population Register. Since 1995 a new statistical definition of population has been used in the LFS.

Reference period

Persons are included among persons in employment, unemployed or inactive according to their activity **in the week preceding the interview** (from Monday to Sunday).

Data collection

Data were collected within the framework of the Labour Force Survey in the second quarter of 2003, i.e. between 1 April and 30 June 2003.

Interviews were carried out by 50 interviewers. Work was carried out in the field (newly included units in the LFS) or by phone (repeated interviews).

Definitions and explanations

Working age population comprises all persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons in employment are those who during the last week (from Monday to Sunday) prior to the interview did any work for payment (in cash or kind) or family gain. Included among persons in employment are also all employed or self-employed persons who were not working in the week before the interview because they were temporarily absent. Also included are temporary or permanent lay-offs until termination of employment, persons on maternity leave and unpaid family workers.

Unemployed persons are those who during the last week prior to the interview:

- did not work (not in paid employment or self-employment and did not do any paid work);
- were actively seeking work (specific steps taken in the past four weeks to seek paid employment or self-employment);
- were currently available for work (within two weeks).

Persons who had found a job to start later are also included among unemployed persons.

The labour force are persons in employment and unemployed persons.

Neaktivno prebivalstvo so osebe, stare 15 let in več, ki niso razvrščene med delovno aktivno prebivalstvo ali brezposelne osebe.

Formalno izobraževanje ali izobraževanje za pridobitev izobrazbe so izobraževalni programi, s katerimi si mladi ali odrasli, redno ali ob delu, pridobijo višjo stopnjo izobrazbe.

Neformalno ali nadaljnje izobraževanje so javnoveljavni programi ali programi brez javne veljavnosti, s katerimi si odrasli in odrasčajoči ne pridobijo višje ravni izobrazbe.

To so programi za zviševanje splošnoizobraževalne in kulturne ravni prebivalstva, funkcionalno opismenjevanje, izpopolnjevanje znanja za delo in poklic, za izobraževanje in usposabljanje brezposelnih, izobraževanje za demokracijo, učenje tujih jezikov itd.

Izobraževalni programi so lahko namenjeni vsem občanom ali pa le določenemu krogu občanov, npr. zaposlenim osebam v določenem podjetju, brezposelnim osebam, članom društev, združenj, skupnosti itd., upokojevcem v tretjem življenjskem obdobju, študentom, otrokom s posebnimi potrebami, predšolskim otrokom itd.

Glede na namen ločimo programe za:

- **usposabljanje in izpopolnjevanje za delo** – izobraževalni programi za potrebe poklicnega dela v različnih panogah ali področjih. Omogočajo usposabljanje za opravljanje določenega dela ali poklica ali pa izboljšujejo in poglobljajo znanje za opravljanje dela v svoji stroki ali poklicu. Obsegajo od programov za manj zahtevna dela do programov iz menedžmenta, pedagogike, računovodstva in ne nazadnje usposabljanje po zakonskih predpisih, npr. pomožna dela v gradbeništvu, upravljanje gradbene mehanizacije, brušenje orodij in rezil, šivanje v industriji, vodenje poslovnih knjig, menedžment v zaposlovanju, izobraževanje učiteljev, higienski minimum, varstvo pri delu, varstvo pred požarom itd.
- **splošno izobraževanje** – programi za splošne potrebe in prosti čas, ki se jih občani udeležujejo zaradi svojega osebnega in družinskega interesa ali pa družbenega in političnega delovanja. Obsegajo od programov za šivanje in krojenje, dietne prehrane, avtogenega treninga, uporabe zdravilnih zelišč, študijskih krožkov, bontona, komunikacije, kulture do programov za državljansko vzgojo (demokracijo), sindikalno delo, računalništva, ekologije itd.

Najpogostejše oblike so tečaj, seminar, predavanje, krožek, študijski krožek ali strokovno posvetovanje.

Priložnostno učenje - so vse oblike samoučenja, ki ne temeljijo na odnosu učenec-učitelj. Samoiniciativno uporabimo vire ali sredstva z namenom, pridobiti si nova znanja.

Vzorec

Rezultati Ankete o delovni sili so ocene, ki temeljijo na verjetnostnem vzorcu in so kot take podvržene vzorčnim napakam.

Anketa o delovni sili 2003 je rotirajoča panelna anketa, izvajamo jo nepretrgano skozi celotno leto. Vsako gospodinjstvo je anketirano petkrat, po rotacijskem modelu 3-1-2 (gospodinjstva so anketirana tri zaporedna četrletja, potem so za eno četrletje izključena, nato pa so v anketo vključena še v preostalih dveh četrletjih). Panelni del obsega štiri petine celotnega vzorca, vključuje pa gospodinjstva, ki so bila v anketo prvič vključena v prvem, drugem in tretjem četrletju leta 2002 ter v prvem četrletju leta 2003. Gospodinjstva, ki so bila v anketo prvič vključena v drugem četrletju leta 2003, pa sestavljajo novi del vzorca.

Vzorčni načrt je stratificiran enostaven slučajen. V panelnem delu je bilo v anketo vključenih 5 652 gospodinjstev, v novem delu pa 1 962. Stratumska razmestitev je bila sorazmerna glede na populacijsko razdelitev po statističnih regijah in tipu naselja.

Inactive persons are those, aged 15 years and over, who are not classified as persons in employment or as unemployed persons.

Formal education covers educational programs with which youth or adults studying full time or part time obtain a higher level of education.

Continuing education covers publicly valid programs or programs that are not publicly valid and with which adults and youth do not obtain a higher level of education.

These are programs for increasing general and cultural level of the population, functional literacy, improving knowledge for work, education and training of unemployed, education for democracy, learning foreign languages, etc.

Educational programs can be intended for all people or only for a certain group of people, e.g. people employed by a certain enterprise, unemployed persons, members of societies, associations, students, etc., retired persons, students, children with special needs, pre-school children, etc.

In terms of the purpose, we distinguish programs for:

- **education and training for work** – educational programs for work in various branches or areas enable training for performing a certain work or occupation or improve knowledge necessary to perform work in a branch of occupation. They comprise various programs from programs for less demanding jobs to programs from the fields of management, pedagogy, accounting, training according to legal regulations such as auxiliary work in construction, operating construction machines, sharpening tools and blades, industrial sewing, bookkeeping, management in employment, teacher training, hygiene, safety at work, fire safety, etc.
- **general education** – programs for general needs and leisure, which people take part in because of their personal and family interest or social and political activity. They comprise various programs such as sewing and tailoring, dietary food, autogenous training, use of medicinal herbs, study circles, learning good manners, communication, culture, civic education programs, trade union work, computing, ecology, etc.

The most frequent forms of education are courses, seminars, lectures, circles, study circles or conferences.

Informal education comprises all forms of self-education that are not based on the teacher-student relationship. Resources are used on one's own initiative with the purpose to obtain new knowledge.

The sample

Labour Force Survey results are estimates based on the probability sample and are as such subject to sampling errors.

The 2003 Labour Force Survey is a rotating panel survey conducted continuously through the year. Each household is interviewed five times according to the rotation pattern 3-1-2 (households are interviewed for three consecutive quarters, excluded for one quarter, and included for another two consecutive quarters). The panel part represents four fifths of the sample and includes households which were selected for the first time in the first, second and third quarter of 2002 and in the first quarter of 2003. Households included for the first time in the second quarter of 2003 represent the new part of the sample.

Stratified simple random sample is used. In the panel part there are 5,652 households and in the new part there are 1,962 households. Stratum allocation is proportional to population distribution by statistical regions and type of settlement.

Zbrani podatki so bili uteženi zaradi

- i) neenake verjetnosti izbora gospodinjstev,
- ii) manjkajočih odgovorov (neodgovorov)

ter post-stratificirani po statističnih regijah (12 skupin), starostnih skupinah (8 skupin) in spolu.

Celotna stopnja neodgovora je znašala 13,6 % (v prejšnjem četrletju 11,1 %), stopnja zavračanja pa je znašala 8,8 % (v prejšnjem četrletju 7,3 %). Stopnja neodgovora v novem delu vzorca je znašala 18,2 % (v prejšnjem četrletju 18,1 %), stopnja zavračanja pa 11,2 % (v prejšnjem četrletju tudi 11,2 %). V panelnem delu sta bili stopnji 12,0 % oz. 8,0 % (v prejšnjem četrletju 8,6 % oz. 6,0 %), v telefonskem anketiranju 12,4 % oz. 8,4 % ter pri osebni anketiranju v panelnem delu 5,5 % oz. 1,7 %.

KOMENTAR

Izobrazbena struktura prebivalcev Slovenije, starih 15 let in več, je bila v drugem četrletju leta 2003 takšna:

- 0,6 % prebivalcev je brez vsake izobrazbe;
- 6,3 % prebivalcev ima nepopolno izobrazbo; ta podatek je v resnici nekoliko nižji, saj je v njem zajetih preko 7 tisoč otrok, ki so bili ob anketiranju že stari 15 let in so še bili v osnovni šoli;
- 24,7 % prebivalcev ima končano osnovno šolo;
- 25,6 % prebivalcev ima končano nižjo ali srednjo poklicno šolo;
- 30,4 % prebivalcev ima srednjo splošno ali strokovno izobrazbo;
- 6,8 % prebivalcev ima višješolsko ali visoko strokovno izobrazbo;
- 6,6 % prebivalcev ima visoko univerzitetno ali podiplomsko izobrazbo.

V izobraževanje za pridobitev izobrazbe je bilo vključenih 77 % prebivalcev v starostni skupini 15-24 let, torej v starosti, ko je večina dijakov in študentov vpisanih v redne šolske programe. Številka je nekoliko višja, ker so zajeti tudi tisti, ki so v zadnjih 12 mesecih pred anketiranjem še bili vpisani v programe za pridobitev izobrazbe, a so šolanje medtem že zaključili

V nadaljnje izobraževanje je bilo vključenih 19,3 % prebivalstva, starega 15 let in več. 82 % se je udeležilo ene učne aktivnosti, 13 % dveh, 3 % vseh udeležencev treh in le 2 % štirih oz. večih učnih aktivnosti. Največ so se izobraževali zaposleni za potrebe dela, najmanj pa brezposelni, saj je bilo v nadaljnje izobraževanje vključenih le 12 % vseh brezposelnih.

Največ udeležencev je bilo v starostnih razredih 25–34 let, 35–44 let in 45–54 let. V višjih starostnih razredih število deležencev hitro upada.

Za potrebe dela se je izobraževalo 2 tretjini udeležencev, za osebni razvoj le ena tretjina. Izobraževanje za potrebe dela je v preko 80 % finančno kril delodajalec, izobraževanje pa je v 60 % potekalo samo ali pretežno med delovnim časom.

Četrtnina udeležencev, ki si je sama plačala izobraževanje, se je izobraževala za potrebe dela, ostali za lastni osebni razvoj.

V okviru priložnostnega učenja smo spremljali 4 načine pridobivanja znanja;

- Z uporabo strokovne literature, ki pa ni bila del nekega organiziranega izobraževanja – tega načina se je posluževala kar polovica anketiranih med 25 in 64 letom, uporaba pa narašča s stopnjo dosežene izobrazbe;
- uporaba računalnika kot način pridobivanja znanja je vidno domena mlajših starostnih skupin, do 44 let, v kasnejših letih hitro pada;
- spraševali smo, ali si pridobivajo znanje z uporabo avdio in video kaset in s spremljanjem oddaj izobraževalnega značaja na televiziji. Na ta način sta si znanje pridobivali kar dve tretjini populacije, vse

Collected data are weighted for

- i) unequal probability of selection and
- ii) non-response,

and post-stratified according to region (12 groups), age groups (8 groups) and sex.

The overall non-response rate is 13.6% (in the previous quarter 11.1%) and the refusal rate is 8.8% (in the previous quarter 7.3%). In the new part of the sample the non-response rate is 18.2% (in the previous quarter 18.1%) and the refusal rate is 11.2% (in the previous quarter also 11.2%). In the panel part of the sample the rates are 12.0% and 8.0% (in the previous quarter 8.6% and 6.0%), in the telephone interviewing the rates are 12.4% and 8.4%, and in the face-to-face interviewing of the panel part of the sample 5.5% and 1.7%.

COMMENT

In the second quarter of 2003 the educational structure of the population aged 15 years or more was as follows:

- 0.6% without education;
- 6.3% with incomplete education; actually slightly less because over 7,000 children aged 15 at the interview who had not yet finished basic education were covered;
- 24.7% with basic education;
- 25.6% with secondary vocational education;
- 30.4% with secondary general or professional education;
- 6.8% with post-secondary or higher education;
- 6.6% with university or postgraduate education.

Formal education covered 77% of the population in the age group 15-24, i.e. when most secondary school pupils and students are enrolled in regular school programs. The number is so high because it also covers people who were enrolled in the past 12 months before the interview but had already finished schooling in the meantime.

Continuing education covered 19.3% of the population aged 15 and over. 82% of them participated in one educational activity, 13% participated in two activities, 3% in three activities and 2% in four activities or more. People were mostly studying because of job requirements and the least frequently in employment service courses (12% of all unemployed persons).

Most participants were 25-34 years old, followed by 35-44-year-olds and 45-54-year-olds. As people grow older, they tend to study less.

Two thirds of participants were studying because of job requirements and one third because of personal interests. In over 80% of cases education because of job requirements was paid by the employer and in 60% of cases it took place only or mostly during paid hours.

A quarter of participants who paid for education themselves studied because of job requirements and the rest because of personal interests.

Within informal education activities, we recorded four methods of learning:

- Use of printed materials, which are not part of organised education – this method was used by a half of respondents aged 25 to 64. Use of this method increased with the level of education.
- Use of computers as the method of obtaining knowledge is obviously the domain of younger people aged up to 44. Older people use it much less frequently.
- Use of audio or video tapes and watching educational programs on television. This method was used by two thirds of the respondents and about as frequently by all age groups except the oldest.



starostne skupine so z izjemo najstarejših popolnoma izenačene, na ta način učenja ne vpliva niti zaposlitveni status, manjše razlike so pri upoštevnju izobrazbe

- da si pridobivajo znanje z obiskom knjižnic ali učnih centrov je potrdilo le 13 % prebivalstva; ker so učni centri pri nas še redki, je takšen rezultat pričakovan. Spet je največ tistih z najvišjo stopnjo izobrazbe in najman tistih brez izobrazbe.

Kar dve tretjini prebivalcev nista bili vključeni ne v izobraževanje za pridobitev izobrazbe niti v nadaljnje izobraževanje. Najpogostejši razlog, ki so ga navajali, je bil, da za izobraževanje nimajo interesa. Ker smo pri spraševanju v tej kategoriji upoštevali tudi starost, bi bilo pričakovati, da bi se zanj v največji meri opredelili najstarejši prebivalci; a je ta razlog na prvem mestu tako pri najmlajših kot pri najstarejših, tako pri zaposlenih kot pri brezposelnih, tako pri tistih z najvišjo izobrazbo kot pri tistih brez izobrazbe.

Med brezposelnimi je kar 55 % tistih, ki za izobraževanje nimajo interesa, več kot 8 tisoč, ali 16 %, pa pravi, da za izobraževanje nimajo časa.

Drugi razlog za neizobraževanje je pomanjkanje časa, ki je najbolj prisoten v starostnih skupinah od 25-54 let. Sledijo zdravstveni razlogi, prevelika zaposlenost na delovnem mestu in družinske obveznosti. Šele na 6. mestu je predrago izobraževanje in še za njim oddaljenost od kraja bivanja. Za ostale razloge se je skupaj opredelil manj kot 1 % prebivalstva.

Employment status has no effect on selecting this method and there are only small differences with regard to the level of education.

- Visits to libraries or learning facilities were chosen by 13% of the respondents. As learning facilities are still rare in Slovenia, this result was expected. Again, this method was selected mostly by people with the highest level of education and the least frequently by those without education.

As much as two thirds of the population did not take part in formal education or continuing education. Most of them stated lack of interest as the reason for not participating. Because we took into account the age of respondents, one would expect older people to select this answer more frequently. However, this reason is the top reason both for the youngest and for the oldest respondents, both for employed and unemployed people, and both for those with higher education and those who have no education at all.

Among the unemployed, 55% of people expressed no interest in learning, while over 8,000 people (16%) said that they have no time.

The second reason for not taking part is lack of time, which is the most frequent in the age groups 25-54, followed by health reasons, too busy with the job and family responsibilities. Education being too expensive is only the 6th reason and the place of education being too far away is even behind it. All other reasons were selected by less than 1% of respondents.

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