

Statistical regions	% of population who only completed primary education			% of population who completed vocational or secondary education			% of population who completed higher education			Index of concentration <sup>2</sup> , 2002		
	1981	1991	2002	1981	1991	2002	1981	1991	2002	1	2	3
Central Slovenia <sup>1</sup>	49.3	39.1	26.1	40.6	47.5	55.1	10.1	13.4	18.8	79.1	102.0	145.1
Obalno-kraška	57.4	44.9	31.4	35.7	44.5	54.0	6.9	10.7	14.6	95.0	100.0	112.9
Gorenjska	55.6	45.2	31.8	38.8	46.1	55.1	5.6	8.6	13.1	96.2	101.9	101.7
Goriška	64.3	52.1	36.8	30.5	39.3	51.3	5.2	8.5	11.9	111.4	94.9	92.1
Savinjska	62.3	51.0	35.4	33.5	42.2	54.5	4.2	6.8	10.1	107.1	100.8	78.3
South-eastern Slo. <sup>1</sup>	68.4	55.0	39.2	27.9	38.6	50.9	3.8	6.5	9.9	118.7	94.2	76.7
Pomurska	72.2	58.1	43.9	24.9	36.5	48.2	3.0	5.4	8.0	132.9	89.1	61.6
Notranjsko-kraška	65.5	53.4	37.5	30.1	39.5	51.8	4.4	7.2	10.7	113.6	95.8	82.7
Podravska	59.2	47.5	32.3	35.7	44.6	56.2	5.2	8.0	11.5	97.8	104.0	88.8
Koroška	62.9	50.0	34.9	33.2	43.5	55.4	3.9	6.6	9.8	105.5	102.4	75.6
Spodnje-posavska	68.2	55.4	37.9	28.6	39.2	53.0	3.2	5.5	9.1	114.9	98.0	70.2
Zasavska	60.3	50.6	35.9	35.7	43.2	54.7	4.0	6.2	9.4	108.6	101.2	72.9
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	59.1	47.4	33.0	34.9	43.6	54.1	6.0	9.0	12.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources of data: SORS, Slovenian Adult Education Centre; calculations by the IMAD.

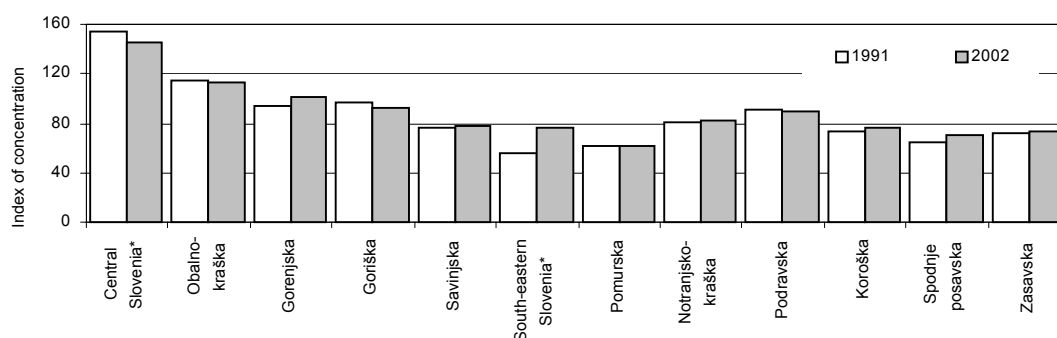
Notes: <sup>1</sup> data for 1981 and 1991 refer to the regions of Central Slovenia and Dolenjska; <sup>2</sup> the ratio of the region's share in a particular type of education to the region's share in the total population, 1 = population who only completed primary education, 2 = population who completed secondary or vocational education, 3 = population who completed higher education.

The population's education structure is an important element of regional development. The most accurate insight into the population's education structure is provided by the census. A comparison of data obtained by three consecutive censuses allows us to examine the dynamics of changes in this area.

The education structure of people aged 15 or over improved steadily in the period of the last three censuses. The share of **people who only completed primary education** fell in all regions, while the share of those who completed secondary or vocational and higher education increased. In 1981-2002, the share of people who only completed primary education fell the most in Central Slovenia, Obalno-kraška, and Podravska. Thanks to the growing share of people with vocational or secondary and higher education, the education structure improved the most in regions where this structure was the poorest: Pomurska, Spodnje-posavska, and South-eastern Slovenia. In spite of this, these regions still had the worst education structure in 2002. **People who completed vocational or secondary education** represented an average of 54% of the population aged 15 or over. Regions that were below the national average were Pomurska, where less than 50% of the population aged 15 or over completed vocational or secondary education, South-eastern Slovenia, Goriška, Notranjsko-kraška, and Spodnje-posavska. The biggest shares of **people who completed higher education** were in Central Slovenia, almost 20% of the population aged 15 or over, Obalno-kraška, and Gorenjska. They were all above the national average.

The **index of concentration**, which shows the degree to which the share of people with a particular level of education exceeds the share of the population living in a given region, paints a better picture of the population's distribution across regions relative to the type of completed education. In Pomurska, for example, the share of people who only completed primary education was close to 33% larger than the share of the Pomurska population in Slovenia's total population. The concentration of people with lower levels of education reflected the lack of people who completed higher education. The share of the latter has grown at above-average rates since 1981. In 1991-2002, the index of concentration improved the most in South-eastern Slovenia (partly due to the extended area of the region), where the share of people who only completed primary education fell the most to the advantage of people with a higher education. Podravska was characterised by a high concentration of people who completed no more than secondary education, while the concentration of people who completed higher education was much lower. The concentration of people who completed higher education was high in Central Slovenia, Obalno-kraška and Gorenjska. People who completed vocational or secondary education were evenly distributed across regions.

Graph: Index of concentration of people who completed higher education, 1991-2002



Sources of data: SORS, Slovenian Adult Education Centre, 1994; calculations by the IMAD. Note: \* data for 1991 refer to Central Slovenia and Dolenjska.