



EMEDUS
Europe Media Education

WP3. Formal Media Education

SLOVENIA



1. Education System



Slovenia's education system is organized as a public service in which both public and private institutions, as well as individuals with concessions, may offer accredited programs.

The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport is responsible for the entire education system of the country. It creates, regulates and monitors education institutions, mostly financing them as well.

Compulsory education lasts nine years, from ages 6 to 15. Parents can choose between private or public schools or home schooling although most families choose to enroll their children in schools close to home.

The levels are: preschool education (vzgoja predšolska), which is optional for children from age one; compulsory basic education (šola osnovna), which is a single structure of 9 years; senior secondary (srednješolsko izobraževanje), which lasts between 2 and 5 years; higher education which includes shorter training courses (visje strokovno); and longer programs (visokošolsko) at public and private universities.

2. Policies in Media Literacy

Slovenia is one of the first post-socialist countries of Central Europe to introduce and implement media education in its curriculum. It served as a model for other countries of the former Yugoslavia.

Slovenia is one of the first East European countries to implement media education in their curriculum

According to the report, *Ten years of Media Education Course in Slovenia*, by Karmen Erjavec and Zala Volcic, the main problem is the lack of an ongoing government policy on media education to: 1. help integrate it definitively into the curriculum, 2. provide facilities for schools and, 3. develop a teacher training program that includes this subject.

3. Media Literacy and National Curricula

In Slovenia since 1996 media education has officially been part of the curriculum from pre-school to university level (the pilot plan began in 2000).

Media education in primary school is an elective subject for the last three years with three different courses of one year each focused on the press: radio, television and the Internet. The first year covers the topics related to print media. The second year explores the radio and its features and the third year deals with television and the Internet. It is a compulsory

component of Slovenian language (grades 5-9) as well as Civic Studies and Ethics (grades 7-8), but its treatment in class depends largely on the interest of the teacher in this subject.

In the curriculum of secondary school media education has been integrated as a compulsory cross-curricular topic in subjects such as Slovenian Language, Sociology, Psychology and Art History. The goal is for students to learn to use new technologies but also to develop a critical spirit with respect to information in the media and recognize the roles that audiences play when exposed to such information.

4. Tools to measure the Level of Competencies

No information has been found on specific programs to evaluate media literacy in Slovenia.

5. Teacher Media Training

The Slovenian Association of Media Education Teachers offers courses and workshops in media education for teachers interested in the subject.

The Faculty of Social Sciences Ljubljana teaches a 90-hour course that covers theoretical concepts and pedagogical practices for teachers who want to teach media education in primary schools.

There are media education courses for teachers organized by the Slovenian Association of Media Education Teachers

Despite these initiatives Slovenia has a lack of support from education authorities to promote education in and for media in initial teacher training courses. The aim is to convert this interdisciplinary, cross-curricular skill into a proper subject within education.

6. ICT in Schools

The keys to the inclusion of ICT in schools in Slovenia can be summarized as follows:

- ICT is taught as a general tool for other subjects or as a tool to perform specific tasks in other subjects. It is not a specific subject unto itself.
- Students have lower levels of access compared to the average of the European Union.
- Levels of connection are higher than the EU average (for example, having a website or virtual learning environment).
- The frequency of ICT use by teachers is generally above the EU average although for students it is lower.
- ICT teacher training is very uneven despite schools having ICT coordinators.
- Government policies favor the integration of ICT in schools, but the lack of hardware remains a barrier to the widespread use of new technologies in schools.

Annex. Country Key Features

	Languages	Slovenian (official) 91.1%, Serbo-Croatian 4.5%, other or unspecified 4.4%, Italian (official, only in municipalities where Italian national communities reside), Hungarian (official, only in municipalities where Hungarian national communities reside) (2002 census)
	Population	1,992,690 (July 2013 est.)
(a)	Major cities	LJUBLJANA (capital) 260,000 (2009)
	Government type	Parliamentary republic
	GDP (Purchasing Power Parity)	\$58.06 billion (2012 est.)
	GDP real growth rate	-2% (2012 est.)
	GDP per capita (PPP)	\$28,600 (2012 est.)
	GDP composition by sector	Agriculture: 2.7% Industry: 27.6% Services: 69.7% (2012 est.)
(b)	GDP per head (PPS)	84.0 (year 2011) (Index, EU27=100)
(c)	Year of EU entry	2004
	Currency	Member of the Eurozone since 2007 (€)
	Schengen area	Member of the Schengen area since 2007
(d)	Pupils and students (ISCED levels 1-6) (1 000)	367,3 (year 2011)
	Pupils at ISCED level 1 (1 000)	107,1 (year 2011)
	Pupils at ISCED level 2 (1 000)	55,3 (year 2011)
	Pupils and students at ISCED level 3 (1 000)	95,2 (year 2011)
	Students at ISCED level 4 (1 000)	2,6 (year 2011)

Source: Original authorship, using data from:

(a) *Central Intelligence Agency (2013). The World Factbook 2013-14.* Washington, DC [Retrieved

- from: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>]
- (b) European Commission (2012). *Country Fact Sheet: Slovenia*. Directorate-General Regional Policy. Analysis Unit C3. European Commission [Retrieved from: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/information/brochures/pages/country2012/index_en.cfm]
 - (c) European Union (2013). Member states of the EU. European Union [Retrieved from: http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/index_en.htm]
 - (d) Eurostat (2013). Education and training. Pupils and students (tps00051). File: educ_ilev.xls [Retrieved from: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/education/data/main_tables]

Sources

European Schoolnet. (2012). Survey of Schools: ICT in Education. Country Profile: Slovenia. Brussels: European Commission.
<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/sites/digital-agenda/files/Slovenia%20country%20profile.pdf>

Eurypedia. Slovenia: Overview.
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/eurydice/index.php/Slovenia:Overview>

Media Education in Slovenia (Slideshare by Simona and Tim)
<http://www.slideshare.net/Room-of-Fulfilled-Dreams/media-education-in-slovenia-simona-and-tim>

Ministry of Culture
<http://www.mk.gov.si/en/>

Ministry of Education, Science and Sport
<http://www.mizs.gov.si/en/>

National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia <http://www.zrss.si/default.asp?link=ang>

National Expert Council for General Education
http://www.mizs.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/urad_za_razvoj_in_mednarodno_sodelovanje/strokovni_sveti/strokovni_svet_rs_za_splosno_izobrazevanje/

Über den tellerand schauen...(2007). Ten years of Media Education course in Slovenia (by Karmen Erjavec/Zala Volcic)
<http://www2.mediamanual.at/themen/kompetenz/61Erjavec-Volcic-Ten-years-of-Media-Education-in-Slovenia.pdf>