The share of young people included in the education system has been growing much faster in Slovenia compared to the EU average, and the share of dropouts in secondary school is among the lowest in the EU countries. Moreover, the share of higher-education students aged between 20 and 24 was by far the highest in EU. Although the share of population between age 19 and 24 who studies, decreased in the last five years in Slovenia by two percentage points, almost half (47.4%) of young people are studying. High enrolment in tertiary education and extended schooling period of young people (15-24) is related to the fact that majority of study programs are publicly funded, therefore students are not required to pay any tuition fees. Whereas young people like the inclusiveness and friendliness of the education system, they express considerable dissatisfaction with the poor connection between the education system and the needs of the labour market.

The Ministry of education, science and sport is the main governmental authority for education and training. The Ministry is directly responsible for the drafting, evaluation, analysis and implementation of regulations for all levels of education. The Ministry consists of numerous services, directorates and sectors covering specific areas.

The Council of the Government for Students Affairs (Svet Vlade RS za študentska vprašanja [1]) is an expert and consultative body of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, which carries out expert tasks for it and provides assistance in deciding on students' issues.

To date, no specific national strategy or programme to prevent ELET has been adopted in Slovenia as ELET is not detected as a problem. The trigger for young people to remain in education is social security, as they gain some benefits, e.g. subsidized food, subsidized transport tickets etc.

The Vocational and Technical Education Act is the legal basis for the recognition of informally acquired knowledge in secondary vocational education. The certification of non-formally acquired knowledge for acquiring a qualification is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. There is no national system for validation and thus skills audits are also a matter of each institution or field.

One of the objectives of the National Programme for Youth 2013-2022 (Resolucija o Nacionalnem programu za mladino 2013-2022 [2]) is to increase the international (study) mobility of young people in Slovenia. Mobility of pupils in Slovenia is mainly enabled within the framework of the EU Programme Erasmus+.

Slovenia has no coherent document nor strategy for youth in the field of media literacy and safe use of new media.