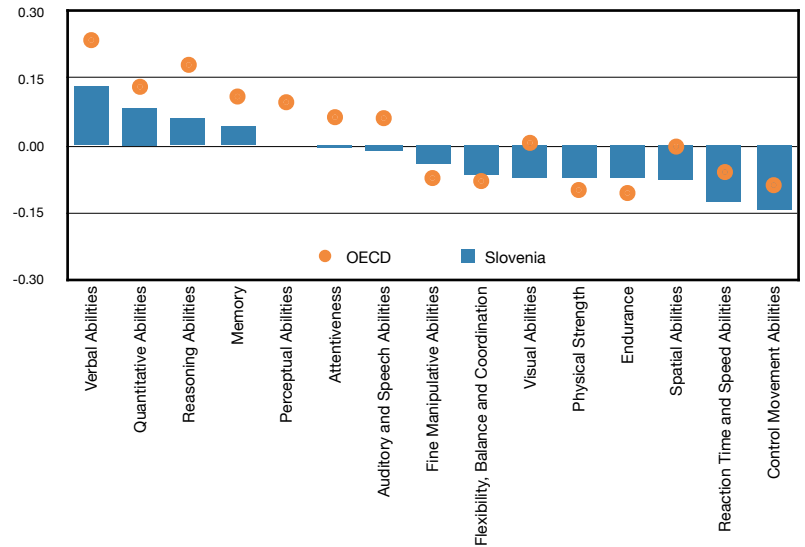


Where are the skills imbalances?

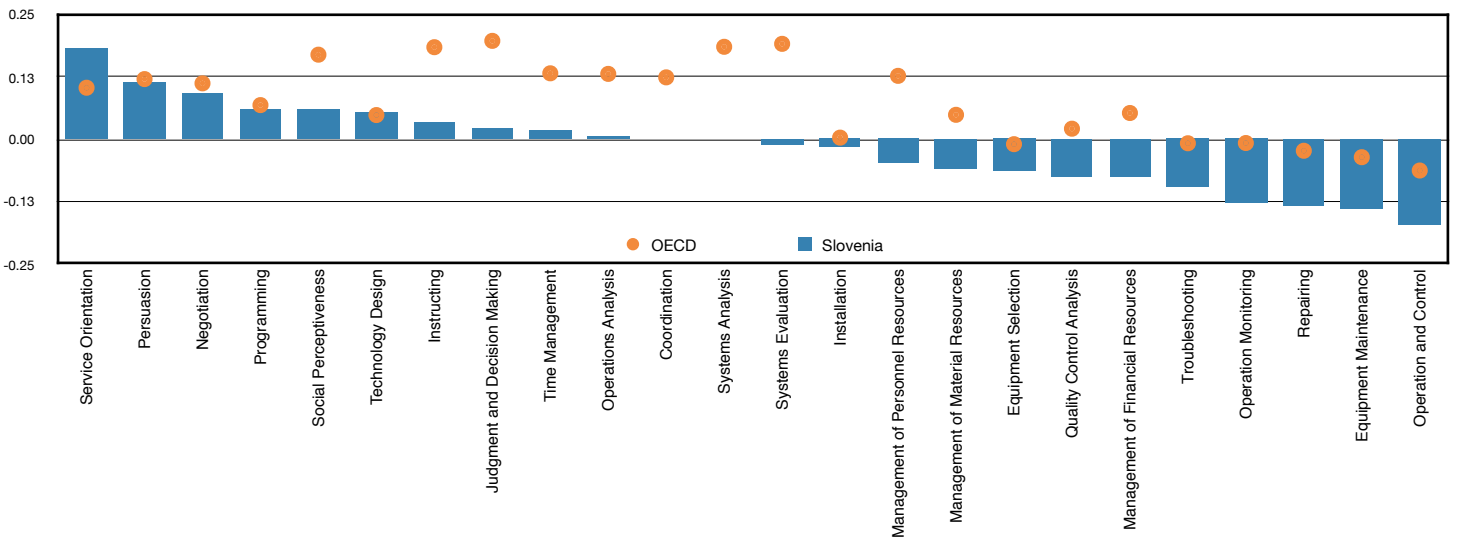
Slovenia is experiencing shortages of Verbal, Quantitative and Reasoning *Abilities* though these lower than the average of the OECD and shortage in the *Skills* areas of Service Orientation, Persuasion and Negotiation are also emerging. Slovenia faces shortages in several *Knowledge* areas, especially in Customer and Personal Service, Computers and Electronics as well as Medicine and Dentistry.

Skills shortages occur when the skills sought by employers are not available in the pool of potential recruits, whereas skills surpluses occur when the supply of certain skills is higher than the demand for them. The OECD Skill Needs Indicators measure the degree of shortage (positive values) and surpluses (negative values) for a range of dimensions, such as Skills, Abilities, and Knowledge areas. Results are presented on a scale that ranges between -1 and +1. The maximum value reflects the strongest shortage observed across OECD (31) countries and skills dimensions

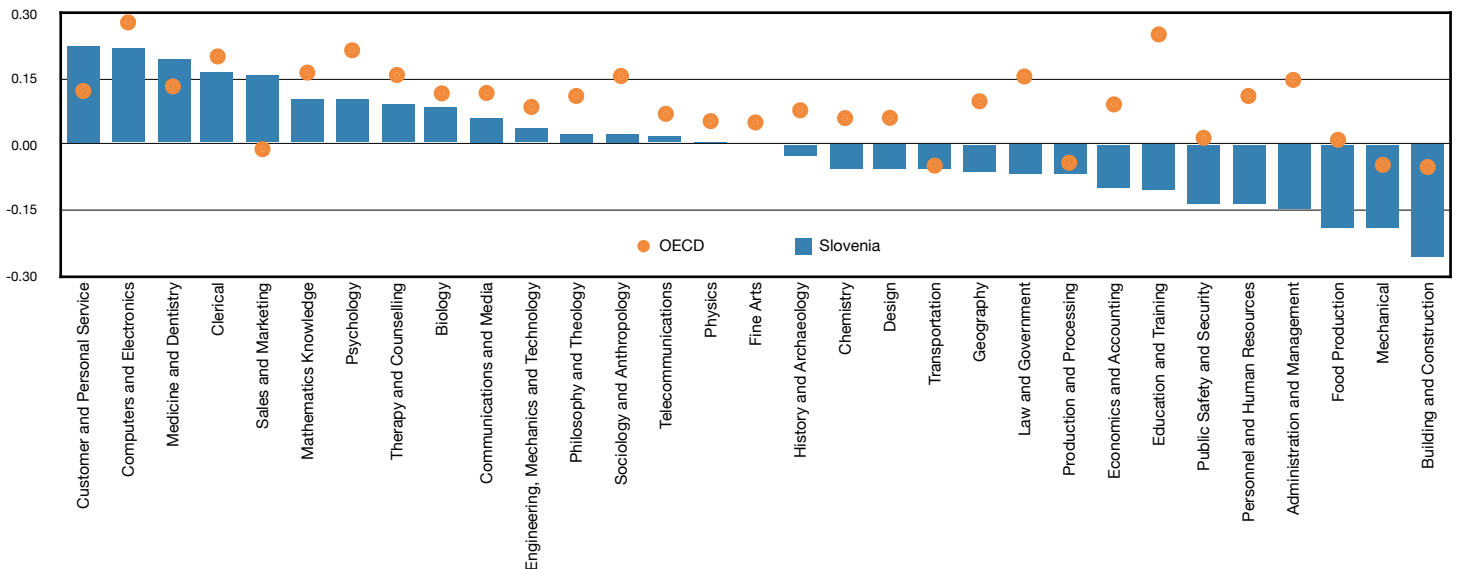
Abilities



Skills



Knowledge areas

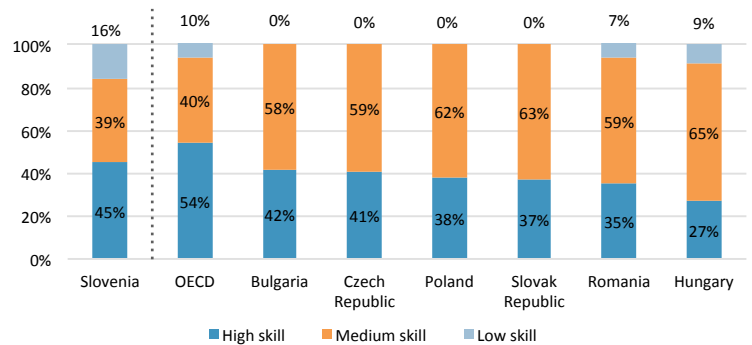




Where are the jobs in high-demand in your country?

In Slovenia almost 5 out of 10 jobs facing skills shortage are in occupations requiring high skills. About 39% of jobs that are hard-to-fill require medium skills (in line with the OECD average) and 16%, instead, require low-skills, a share that is higher than in other OECD countries.

High-skilled workers refer to ISCO occupational groups 1-3, medium-skilled to group 4-8 and low-skilled to group 9. Data refers to latest year available.

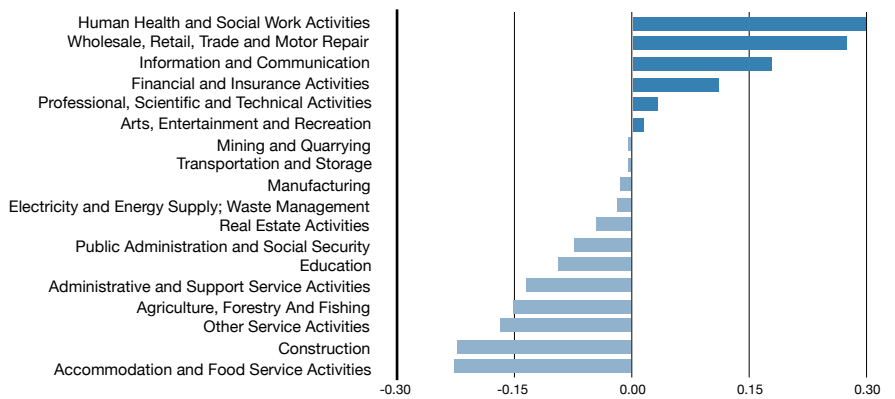


Which sectors face the largest occupational shortages?

Human Health and Social Work activities is the sector that is facing the largest occupational shortage in Slovenia. The sectors with the largest surpluses are Accommodation and Food Service activities and Construction.

Sector shortages occur when firms struggle to find appropriate talent. Surplus arises when the supply of workers in that sector exceeds demand. Results are presented on a scale that ranges between -1 and + 1 . The maximum value reflects the strongest shortage observed across countries, sectors and skills

Sector indicators

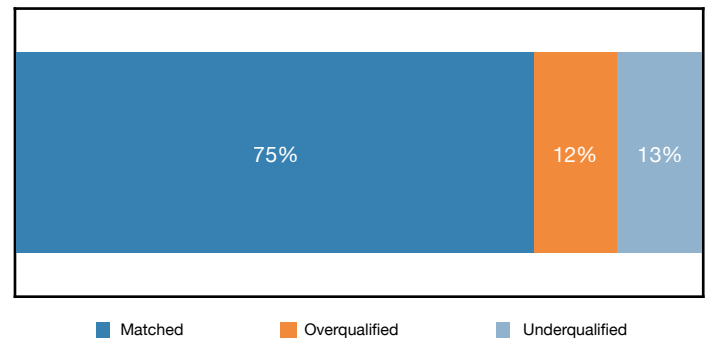


How is the alignment of talent to job requirements?

Almost 3 out of 10 workers in Slovenia are either over- or under-qualified for the work that they are doing. 12% of workers are over-qualified 13% are under qualified for their current occupation.

Qualification mismatch describes a situation for which a worker has qualifications that exceed (over-qualified) or does not meet (under-qualified) the ones generally required for the job.

Qualification mismatch



Useful links

- Mismatch dataset – <http://dotstat.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=77595>
- Skill needs dataset – <http://dotstat.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=77642>
- Skills for Jobs webpage – <https://www.oecdskillsforjobsdatabase.org>

Further information

Data for skill imbalances, sector and qualification and field-of-study mismatch imbalance refer to year 2012.

See also: OECD (2017), *Getting Skills Right: The OECD Skills for Jobs Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264277878-en>

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