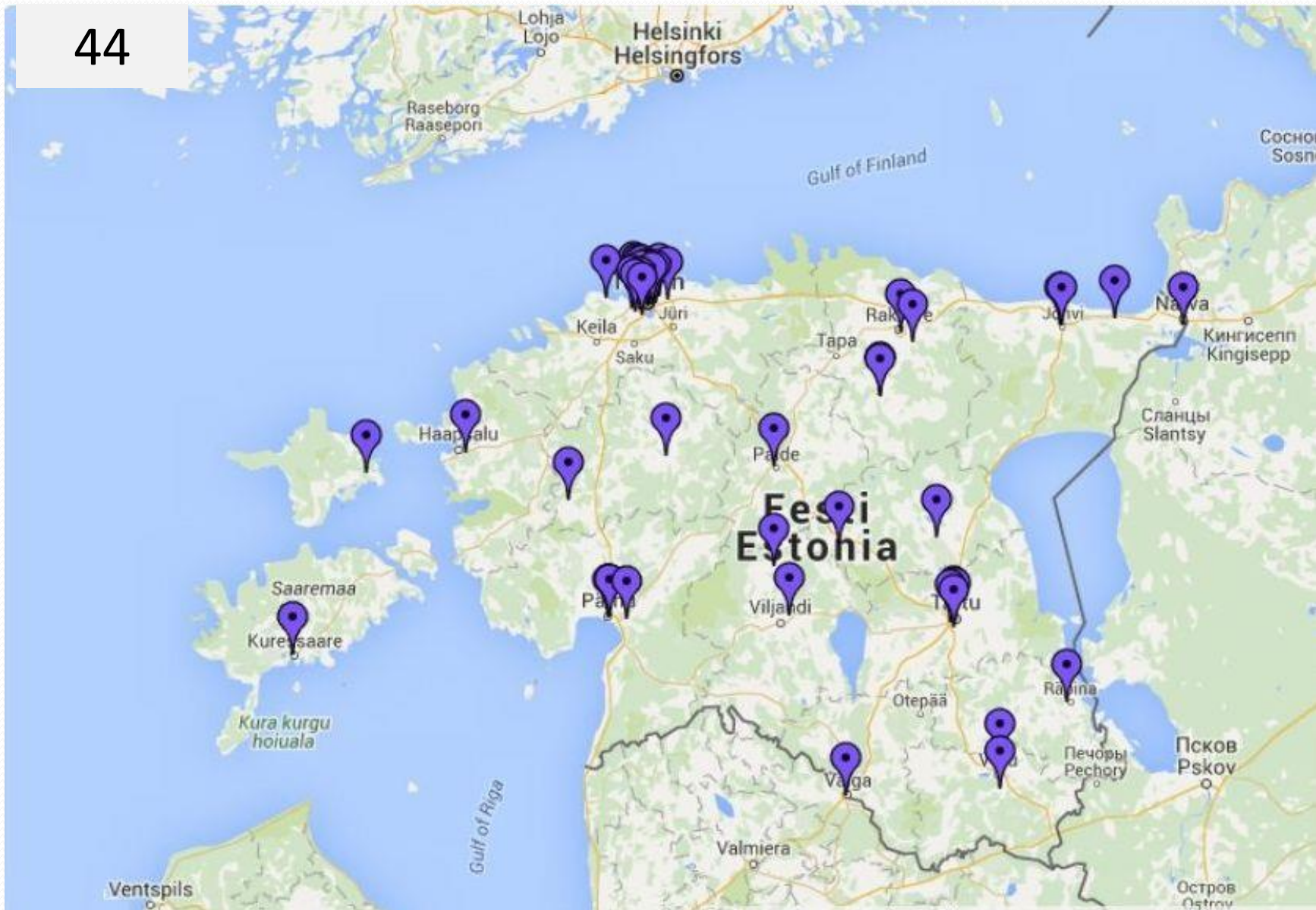
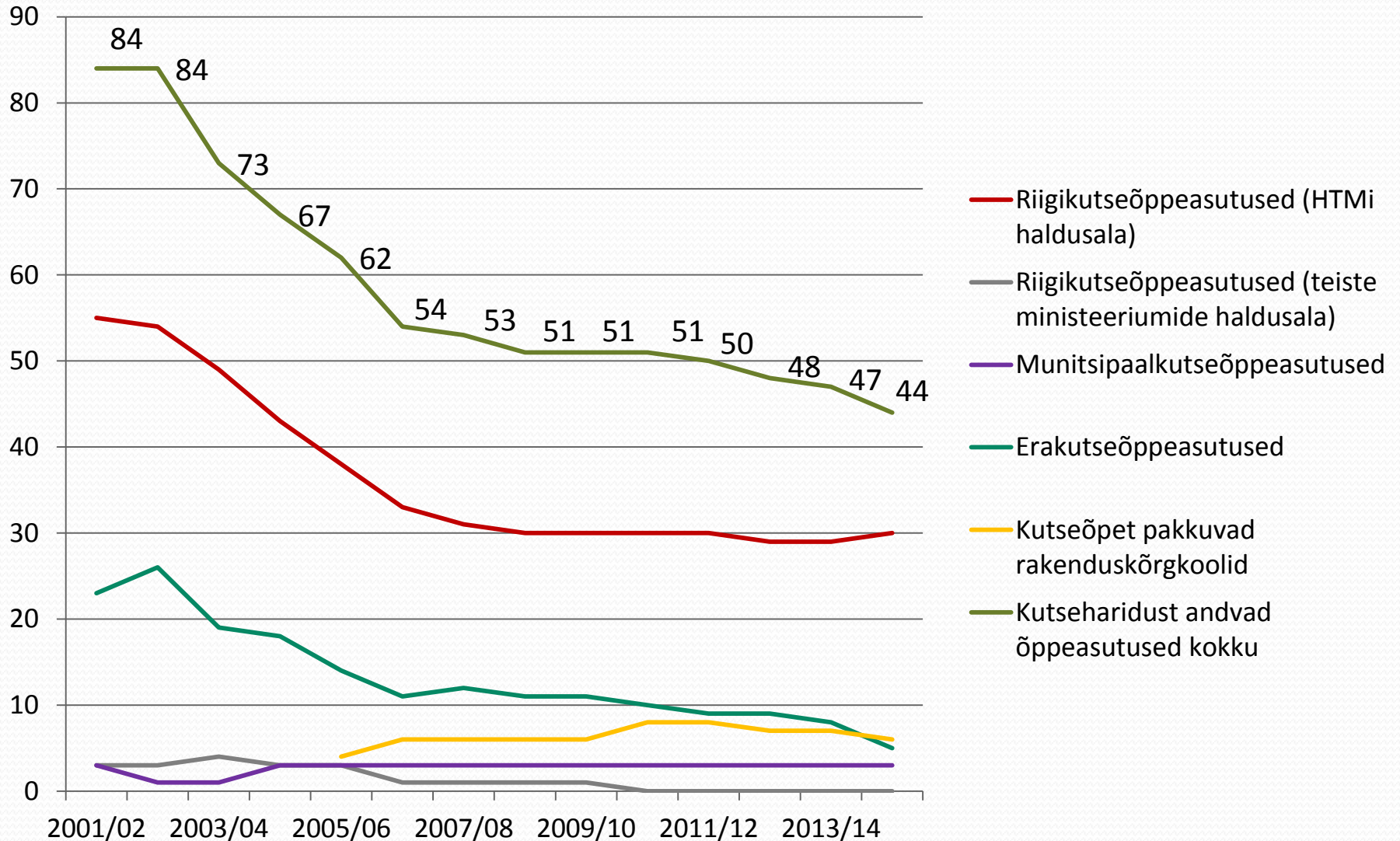


Vocational Education system in Estonia

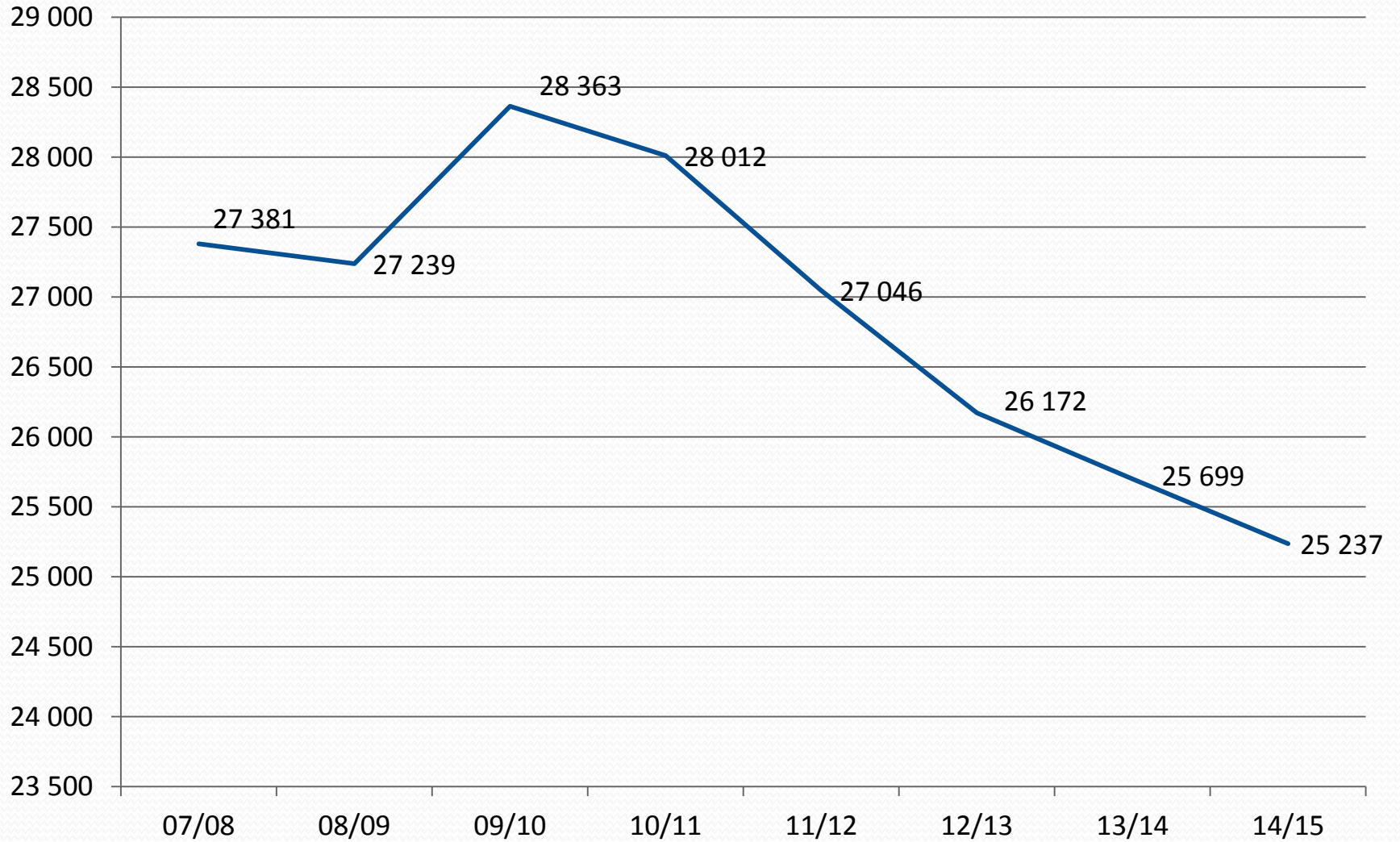
Tartu 2015

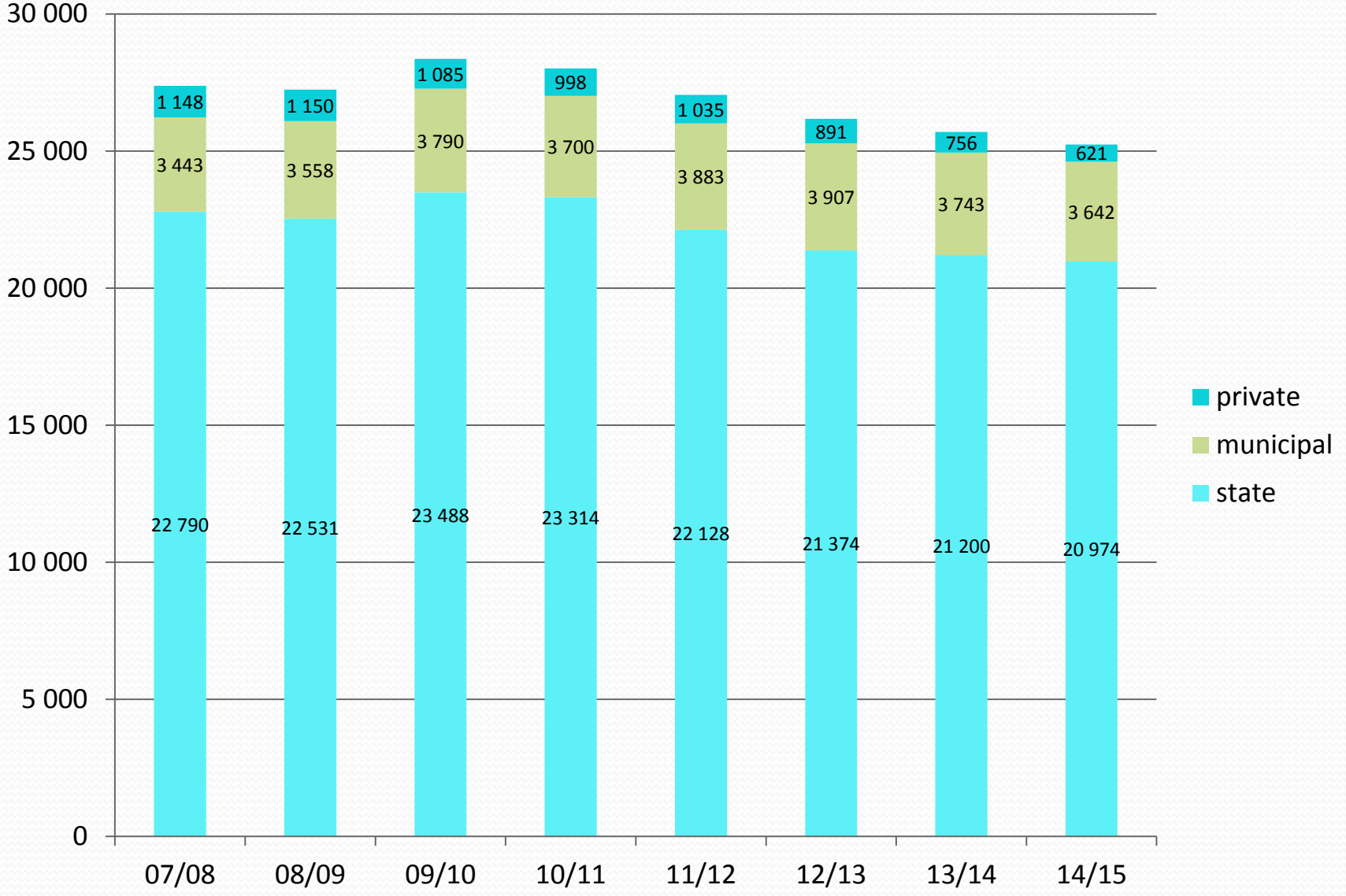


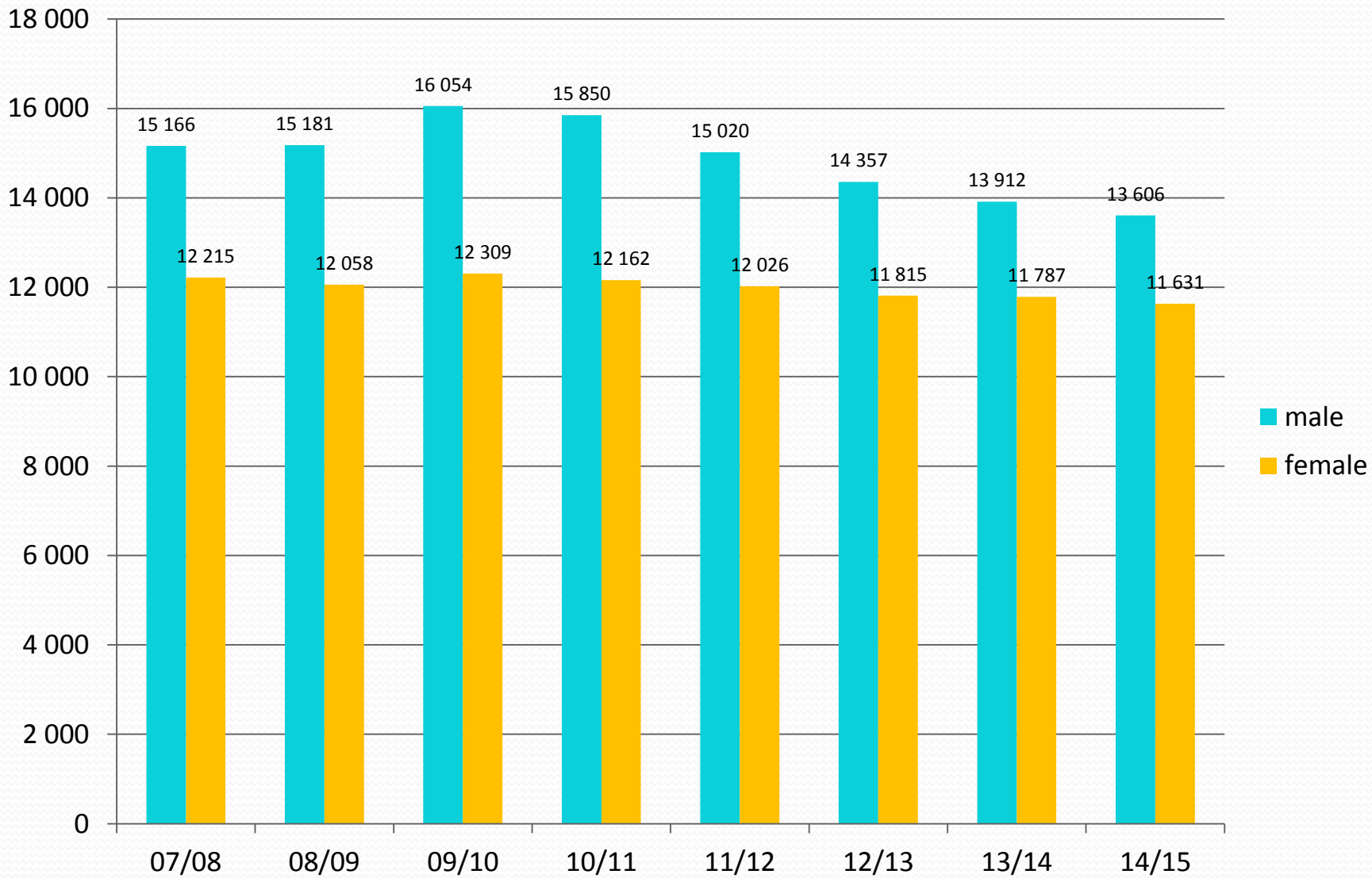
Vocational Educational Institutions

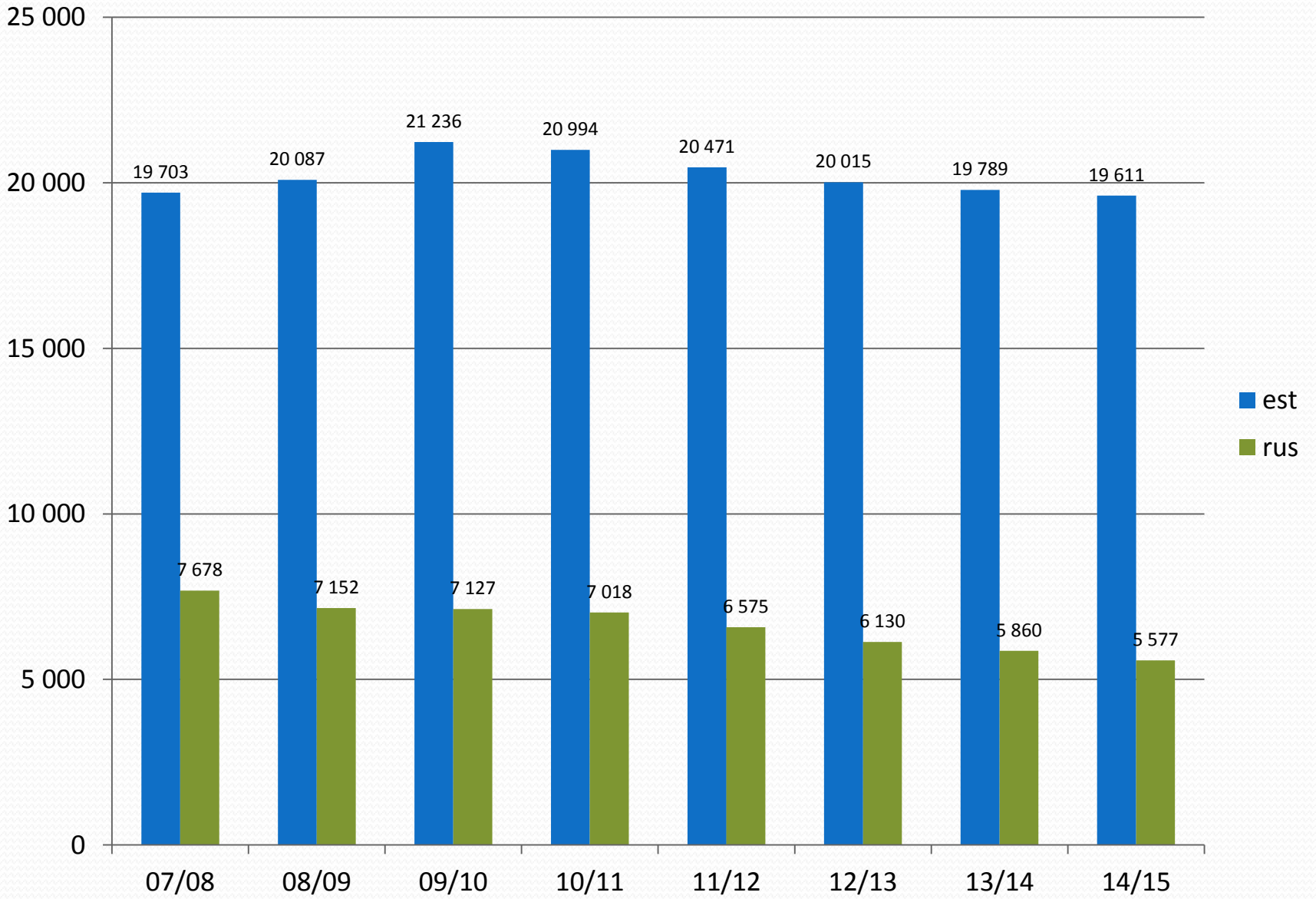


Students

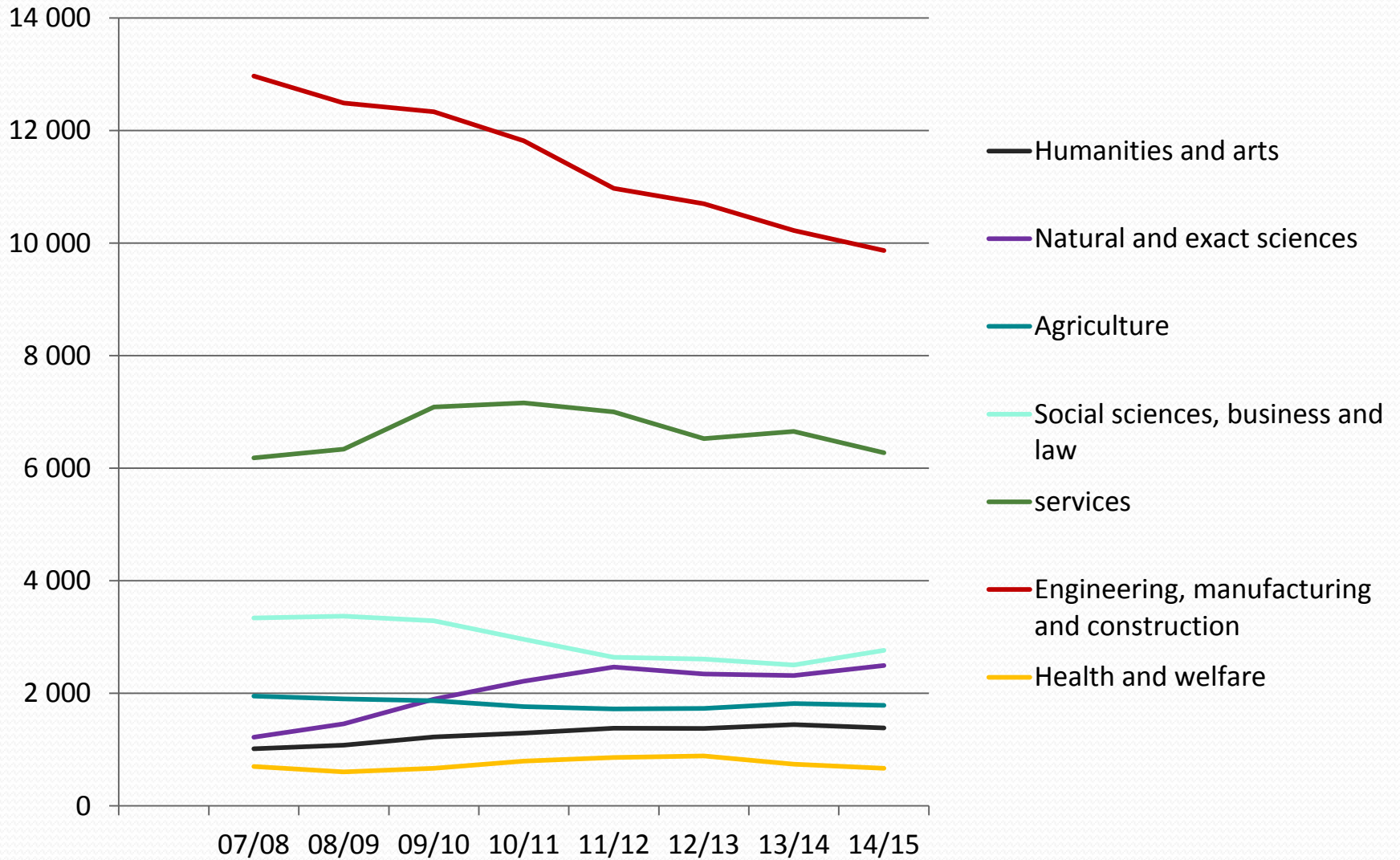




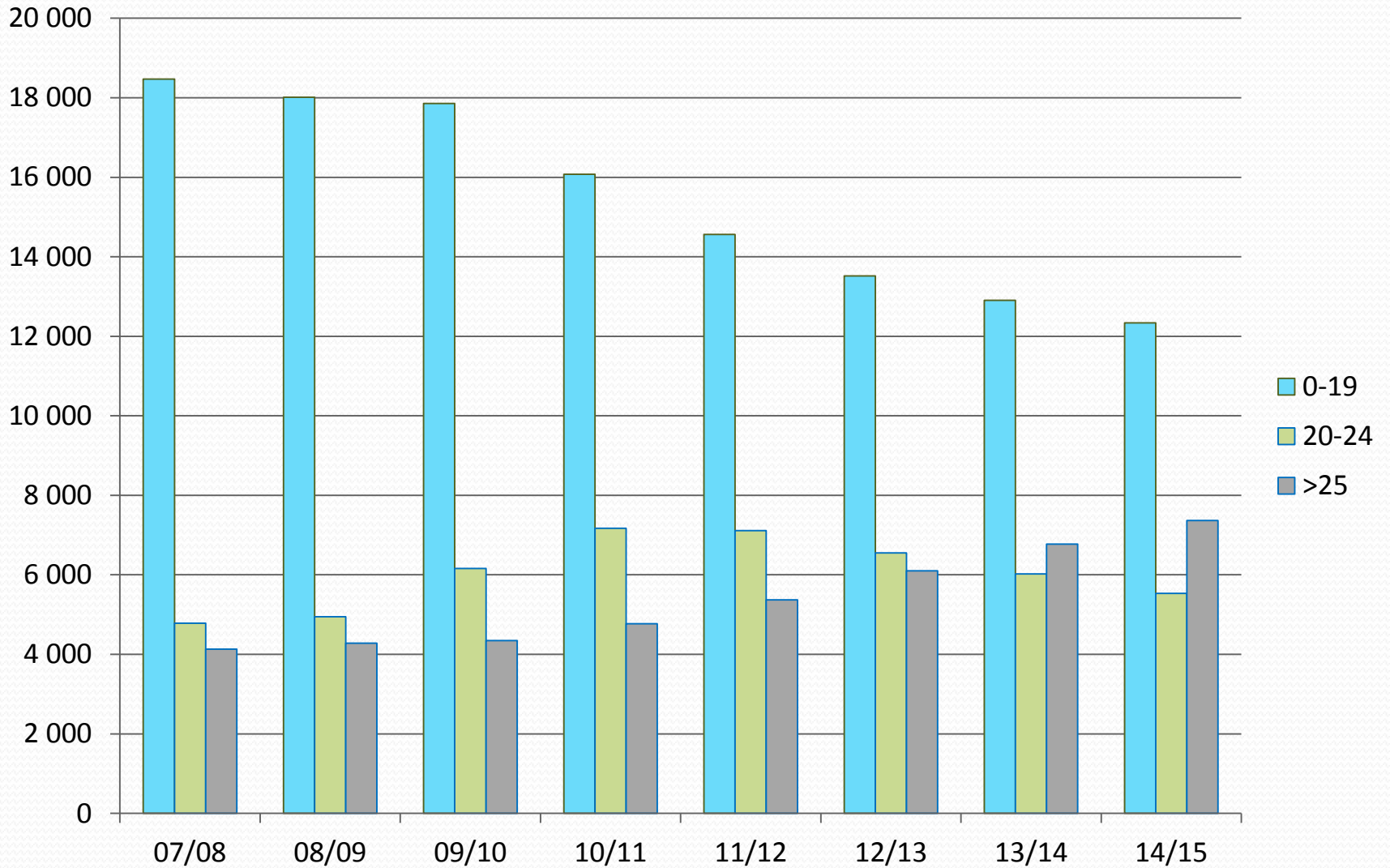




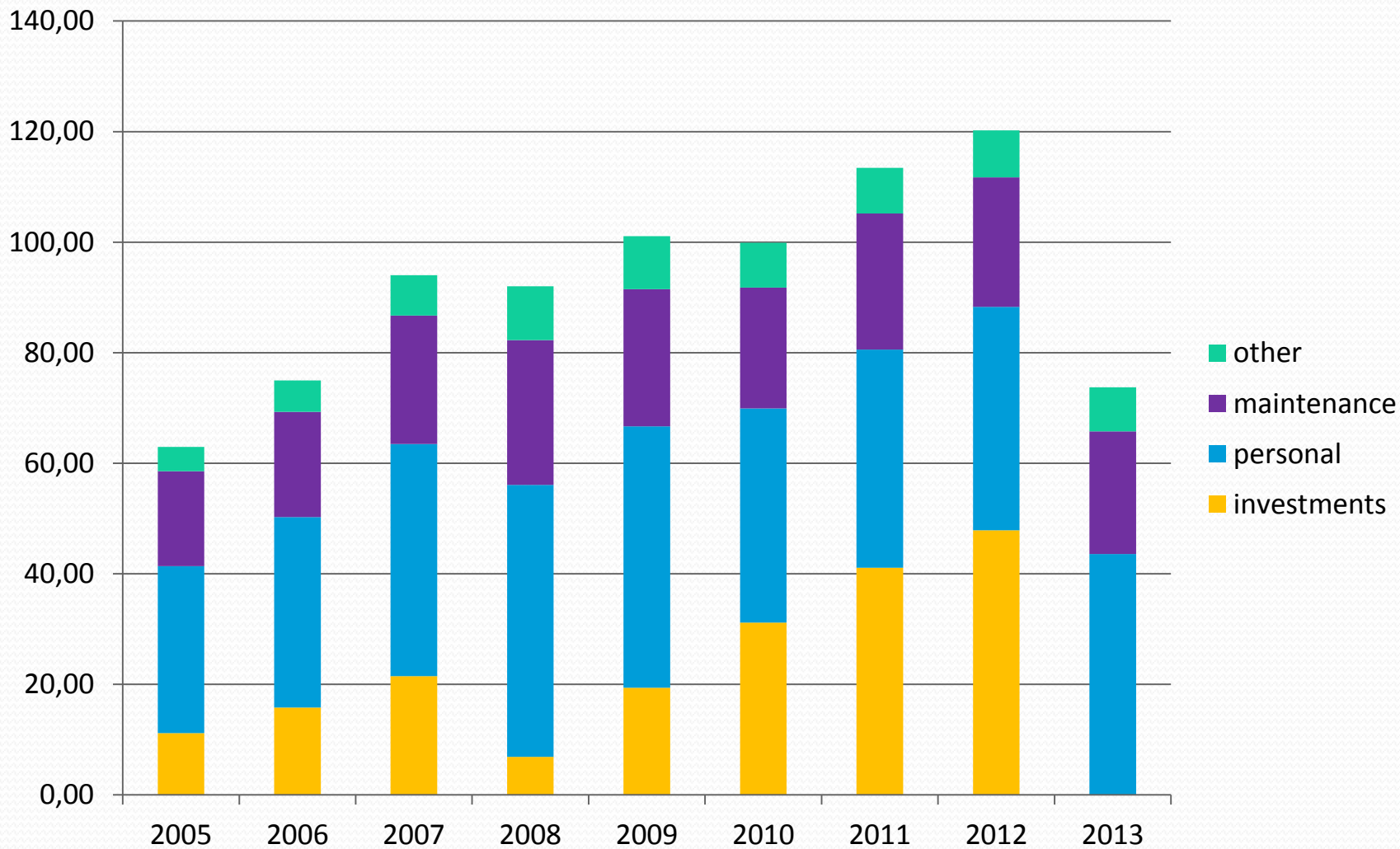
field of study



age of students

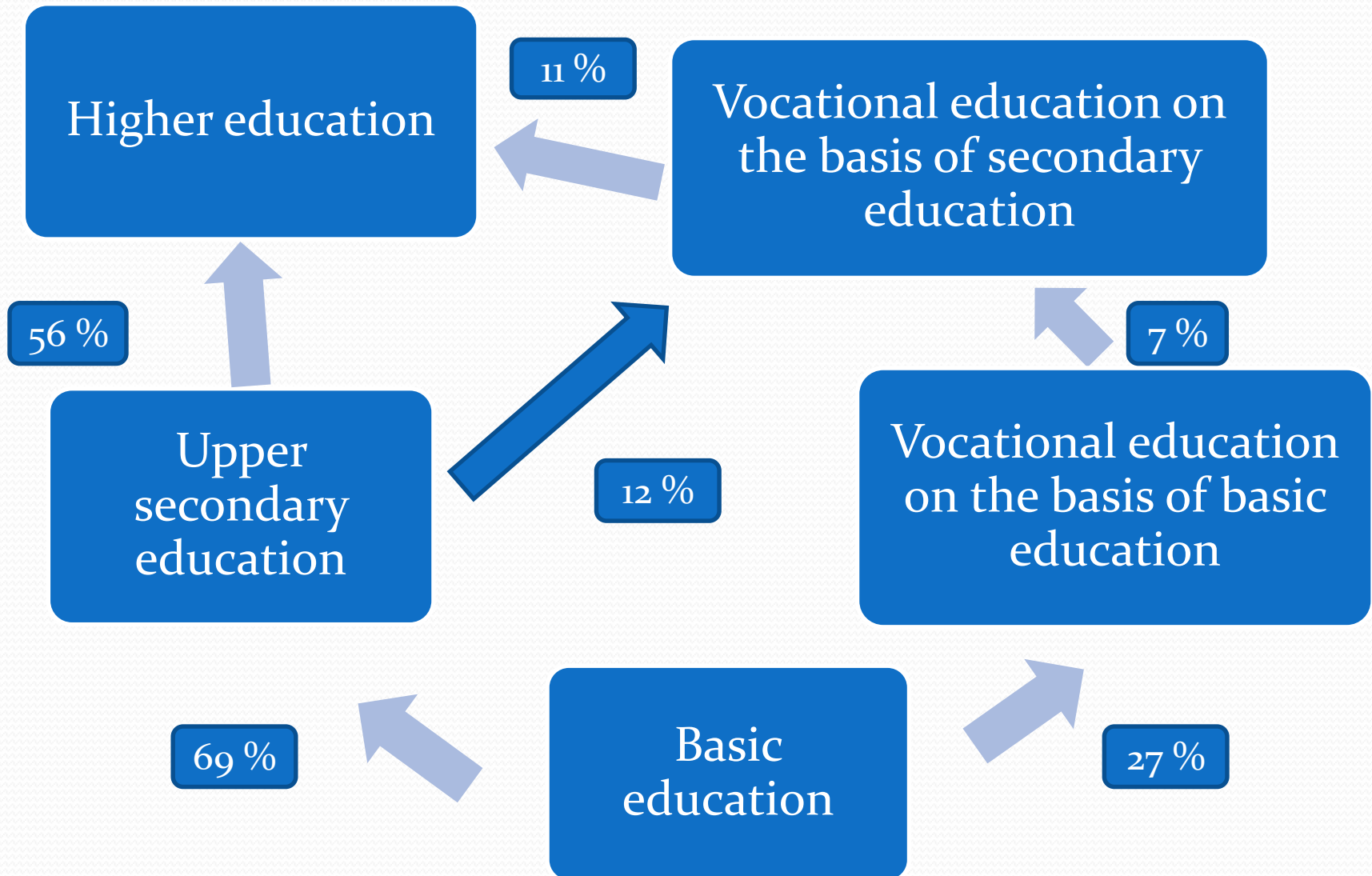


'taxpayers money'



- A type of vocational training is a classification category of vocational training curricula which is based on the levels of qualification framework (qualification level) established in the Professions Act
- Vocational training is divided into formal education and continuing education
- Formal education is undertaken on the second to fifth qualification level
- Formal education curricula are divided into national curricula and school curricula
- The basis of curricula are the Vocational Education Standard and relevant professional standard ..

mobility





Education and Training Monitor 2014
Estonia

challenges

- The dropout rate in the first year of VET study (2013) is 26,4%, in the second year of study 16,8%, in the third year of study 12,7% and in the fourth year of study 6,6%
- The number of VET student participating in apprenticeships is also very low – 2,3%
- Relatively low participation rate for upper secondary students taking part in VET, with 34.1% compared to the EU average of 50.4% in (2013)

general challenges

- Estonian's employment rate was 73% in 2014 – bypassing the 2015 target (72%) and slightly below the national EU2020 target of 76%
- Shrinking demographics. The numbers of working-age population as well as youth entering the labour market are continuously decreasing
- Employment grew primarily in services, which increased the dominance of the tertiary sector compared to other sectors.
- Emigration and working abroad are severely affecting the labour market as the population overall is declining
- Growing demand for high-skilled labour. The local labour market and education system will face difficulties in meeting the expected demand, the issue of attracting foreign talents has become more important

challenges

- Imbalance. More than three quarters of clerks, service and sales workers are women, while men account for three quarters of skilled workers. That partly explains the big gender pay gap in Estonia which is the largest in the EU
- Employment is in decline in agriculture, wearing apparel and in the public sector. The growing sectors are the ICT, accommodation and food services
- Tallinn and Tartu attract the majority of youth leaving the rest of the regions without young and new generation employees
- PIAAC. Lack of problem-solving and ICT skills. Adult levels of basic skills are relatively high but the proportion of low-skilled adults is under 15% - significantly below the EU average



The Estonian Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020

what has been done

- Legal framework is revised and modernised, including the Adult Education Act and a draft Professions Act
- 2012, a Task Force was established at the Government Office of Estonia to address and better manage the situation concerning the skill needs and labour market imbalances, involving all the relevant ministries and social partners
- launch of a system of labour market monitoring and future skills forecasting - OSKA (as a part of professions system)

less and more ambitious plans

- A decrease in the percentage of adults (25-64) with general education only from 32% to the target level of 25% by 2020 (ambitious)
- to achieve the distribution 60/40 as regards general upper-secondary education and vocational education by 2020
- provide more work-based learning, including apprenticeships ...