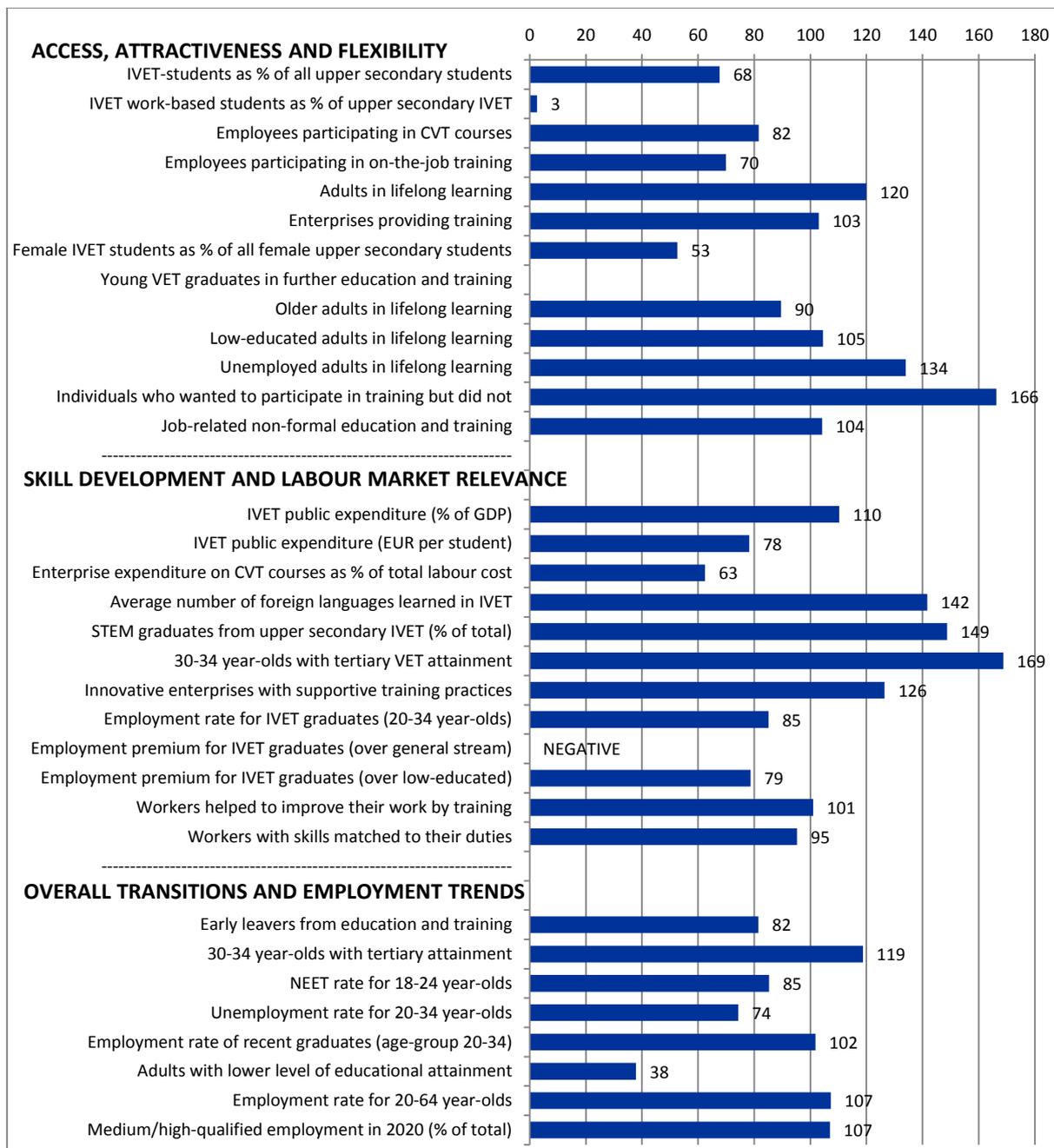


6. Estonia

VET indicators for Estonia for the most recent year available Index numbers (EU=100)



NB: The index numbers are derived from data summarised in the table but which have not been rounded. All data in the table have been rounded.

Estonia's performance on a range of indicators selected to monitor progress in VET and lifelong learning across the European Union (EU) is summarised below. The chart compares the situation in Estonia with that of the EU, based on the most recent data available (this differs by indicator). Data in the chart are presented as an index where the EU average equals 100. If the index for a selected indicator for Estonia is 100, then its performance equals the EU average. If the index is 90, its performance is 90% of (or 10% below) the EU average. If the index is 200, Estonia's performance is twice (or 200%) the EU average. For some indicators, such as early leavers from education and training, a country is performing better if its score is below that of the EU average.

Data on which the index is calculated are presented in the table, which also shows changes over time. A technical definition of each indicator is provided in the annex, which also includes the years used to calculate each indicator.

Key points

Access, attractiveness and flexibility

Compared to the EU average (50.4% in 2012), IVET students in Estonia comprise a lower share of the student population at upper secondary level (34.1%). Only a small proportion of these IVET students are in combined work- and school-based programmes (0.7% compared to 26.5% in the EU in 2012). Adult participation in lifelong learning (12.6%), in contrast, is above the EU average (10.5%) in 2013. This rate has increased markedly since 2006 (when it was 6.5%), but is below the average target (15%) set by the strategic framework education and training 2020.

Data from the 2010 CVTS show that 68% of enterprises provided training compared with 66% in the EU, but participation of employees in CVT courses was slightly less favourable (31% in Estonia, 38% in the EU).

Skill development and labour market relevance

In 2013, 14.6% of 30 to 34 year-olds undertook tertiary-level VET (ISCED 5b) compared with the EU average of 8.7%. Between 2010 and 2013, this figure grew at a lower rate than in the EU. The percentage of STEM graduates from upper secondary VET at 43.5% is higher than the EU average of 29.2% (in 2012).

Based on 2009 data, the employment rate for IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED 3-4 (67.3%) is lower than the EU average (79.1%). The employment rate of IVET graduates is 3.5 percentage points lower than that for graduates from general education (the reverse applies in most EU Member States). It is higher than that for graduates with lower-level qualifications: compared to the latter, they enjoy a considerable employment premium of 13.7 percentage points, though lower than the corresponding EU average premium of 17.4 points. These figures should be interpreted with some caution due to sample size issues. All these employment figures relate to 2009 and exclude young people in further education.

Overall transitions and employment trends

In this section all data refer to 2013 (unless otherwise stated) where there are mixed results. Levels of early leaving from education and training in Estonia are below the EU average (9.7% of 18 to 24 year-olds in Estonia, 11.9% in the EU as whole); this achieves the Europe 2020 average target of 10% and is close to the national target of 9.5%. The share of 30 to 34 year-olds with tertiary-level education is higher than in the EU (43.7% compared with 36.8%). The data indicate that Estonia has now exceeded the Europe 2020 average target (40%) and the national target (also 40%).

Estonia has a relatively small percentage of adults with lower-level educational attainment (9.4% compared with the EU average of 24.8%). The NEET rate is slightly lower than the EU on average (14.5% versus 17.0%) as is unemployment for 20 to 34 year-olds (11.2% versus 15.1%). Both indicators have decreased between 2010 and 2013 in Estonia while they have increased across the EU as a whole. The employment rate of recent graduates decreased between 2006 and 2010, though it has since increased to 76.8% compared to 75.4% in the EU in 2013.

Score on VET indicators in Estonia and in the EU, 2006, 2010 and 2011/12/13 updates (where available)

Indicator label	2006		2010		Last available year			Change 2010-last available year	
	EE	EU	EE	EU	EE	EU		EE	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	30.9	51.9	34.2	50.1	34.1	50.4	(2)	-0.1	0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET		27.2	0.8	27.4	0.7	26.5	(2)	-0.1	-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	24	33	31	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	16	16	14	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	6.5		10.9		12.6	10.5 ^(b)	(3)	1.7	
Enterprises providing training (%)	67	60	68	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	20.4	46.5	24.0	44.4	23.7	45.0	(2)	-0.3	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			17.6 ^(u)	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)	2.6		5.9		5.9	6.6 ^(b)	(3)	0.0	
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)			2.0 ^(u)		4.6	4.4 ^(b)	(3)	2.6	
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)			7.1		13.4	10.0 ^(b)	(3)	6.3	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	12.6	14.2	15.8	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			83.6	80.2					
Skill development and labour market relevance									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)	0.58	0.67	0.83	0.71	0.76	0.68	(1)	-0.07	-0.03
IVET public expenditure (EUR per student)	4 435	7 033	6 638	8 558	6 719	8 586	(1)	81	28
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	1.8			1.2 ^(d)	1.7	1.2	(2)		0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	49.3	32.0		28.7	43.5	29.2	(2)		0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)	8.6	7.3	14.0	7.4	14.6	8.7	(3)	0.6	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	46.0	43.1	52.6	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			67.3	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			-3.5	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			13.7	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			90.7	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			52.6	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	13.5	15.4	11.6	13.9	9.7	11.9	(3)	-1.9	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	32.5	28.8	40.0	33.4	43.7	36.8	(3)	3.7	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	11.4	15.1	19.1	16.6	14.5	17.0	(3)	-4.6	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	6.1	10.6	19.5	13.1	11.2	15.1	(3)	-8.3	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	84.6	79.0	64.5	77.4	76.8	75.4	(3)	12.3	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	11.5	30.0	10.8	27.3	9.4	24.8	(3)	-1.4	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)		68.9		68.5	73.3 ^(b)	68.3	(3)		-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					88.1	82.3			

NB: b = break in series. When break in series occurs data cannot be compared. Consequently, when break in series occurs from 2011 onwards, data in the column 'Last available year' are not comparable with previous years. Also, when the break is before 2011 (i.e. any year between 2006 and 2010 included), the 2006 figure is not shown; d = change in definition. Data are treated in a similar way to breaks in series. When the change in definition is in 2006 or 2010, these data are also not presented because comparability over time is affected; u = unreliable; p = provisional; (1) = year of reference: 2011; (2) = year of reference: 2012; (3) = year of reference: 2013. A few indicators use other years to approximate the 2006 and 2010 baselines (see annex).