

Kastryčnicki Ekanamičny Forum

Ураджай ідэяў дзеля ўстойлівага развіцця

KEF-2017: Foundations of the future

The role of education in a knowledge-based society – Estonian case

















































About Estonia

- Area: 45 227 km²
- Population: 1.3 million
- Capital: Tallinn
- Official language: Estonian
- Ethnic groups: 72% Estonian,
 22% Russian, 6% other
- Unemployment rate 6,8% (2016)
- **GDP** per capita 17 900 USD (2016)
- Average monthly salary 1311 euros (June 2017)



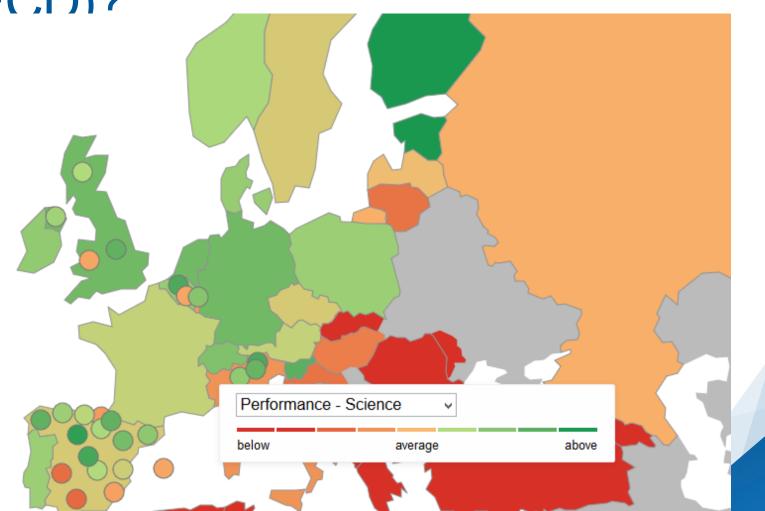
What brought us here?

In education. We truly think that the best thing we can give to our children is not land, house or a bank account, but good



Toomas Hendrik Ilves, former President of Estonia

How are we doing in PISA (OFCD)?



Mean Scores from PISA 2015

Score SCIENCE			
1	556	Singapore	
2	538	Japan	
3	534	Estonia	
4	532	Taipei (China)	
5	531	Finland	
6	529	Macau (China)	
7	528	Canada	
8	525	Vietnam	
9	523	Hongkong (China)	

	Score	READING
1	535	Singapore
2	527	Hongkong (China)
3	527	Canada
4	526	Finland
5	521	Ireland
6	519	Estonia
7	517	Korea
8	516	Japan
9	513	Norway

Score MATHEMATICS 564 Singapore 548 Hongkong (China) 3 544 Macau (China) 4 542 Taipei (China) 532 Japan 531 B-S-J-G (China) 524 Korea 521 Switzerland 520 Estonia

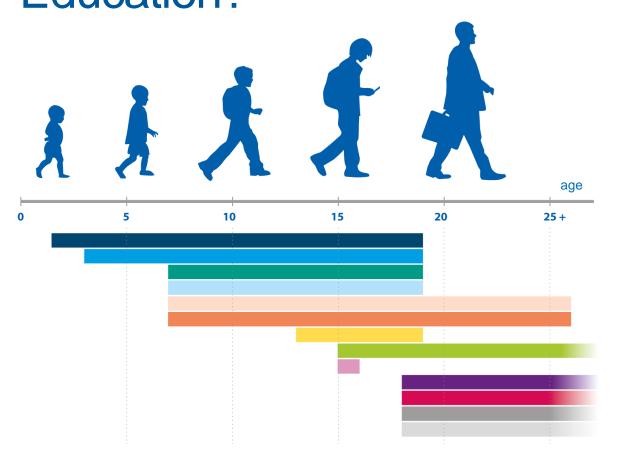


Education, Estonia, E-

- We are as rich, as qualified are our people.
- Country with low immigration more productivity!
- Thin public administration layer.
- Efficiency enables innovation.
- E-services support regional development.
 - e-government (paperless meetings); eelections; e-taxes; digital signature; epolice; e-healthcare; e-school, e-tests; eresidence.



What does Innove do in Education?



- Support for children with SEN, counselling services for special educational needs
 - Content and Language Integrated Learning
 - Implementation of national curricula
- Standard determining tests, basic school final examinations, state examinations, incl. internationally recognized language examinations
 - E-assessment
- Career guidance
- Vocational education image and skills competitions
- Internship system in vocational and higher education, work-based learning
- International survey (PISA)
- Teacher and headmaster in-service training
- International survey (TALIS)
- Estonian Citizenship examinations, Estonian language examinations
- Mediates EU funds to the area of Education and Labor market

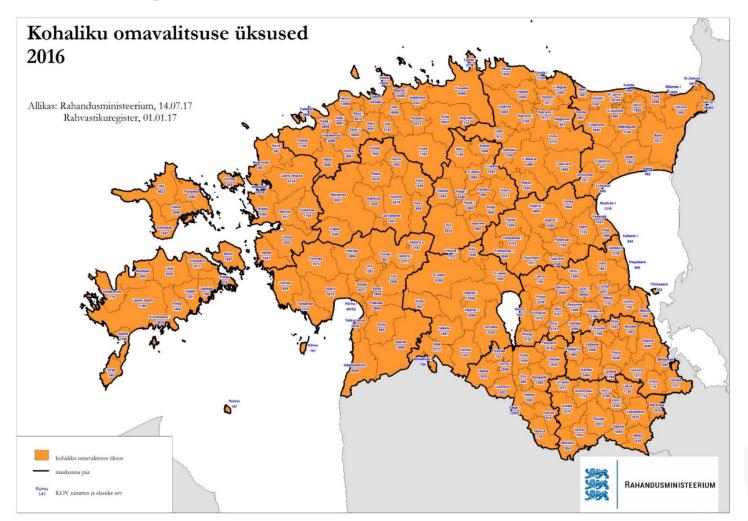


I Tighten the belt of public administration

- 2009/10 massive reshape of public administration = thin country.
- Cut of salaries 10-17%.
- Boom of e-services.
- Prioritising salaries of teachers, social workers, police, defence.
- Zero bureaucracy initiative.
- Audit of public services merging of state agencies.
- One less level of governance no county level administration

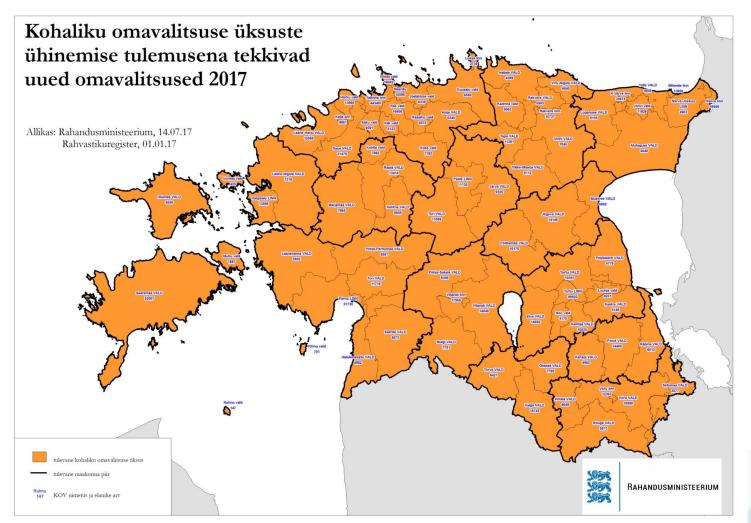
So we could afford it!

Local governance before





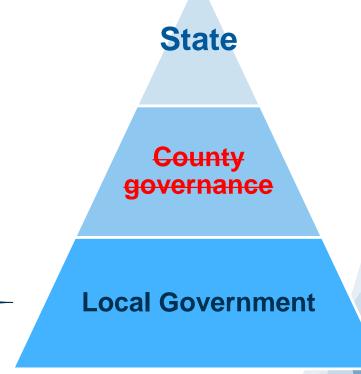
Local governance after



New role for local governments

Now: regional public transport, regional development, regional health promotion, security councils, cultural cooperation, etc.

New: orphanages, state owned high schools, vocational schools, regional local roads, subsides to disabled persons, primary schools for students who had special needs, private school subsidies, coach salaries.

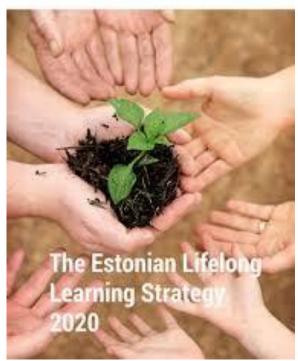


II Strategies – Learning Estonia

- From 1997, initiated by the president.
- The aim of the proposed educational reform is to realize the vision of education as the main strategic resource of Estonia, to organize the Estonian education system on the basis of changed socio-economic conditions, taking into account global trends and the challenge of 21st century for education as a whole.
- For the implementation (1997), GDP growth is projected to increase by 2% in the last 9 years, with a growth of 0.3% in the first two years and a further 0.2% in the year. Goal achieved on 2017!

National agreement: the education strategy for improving performance and equity (2014)





Estonian Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020



Vision and strategic goals for 2020

Vision for 2020: Learning is a lifestyle. Development opportunities are noticed and smart solutions are pursued.

WE TAKE RESPONSIBILITY

People understand that learning and self-development are their own choice and responsibility.

WE CARE FOR DEMAND

Studies are based on the learner's interests and capabilities, they support development and meet labour market needs.

WE PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES

The lifelong learning system as a whole offers study opportunities that are of good quality, modern, flexible and cater to the special needs of the learner.



5 aims of Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020

- 1. Change in the approach to learning.
- Competent and motivated teachers and school leadership.
- 3. Concordance of lifelong learning opportunities with the needs of labor market.
- 4. A digital focus in lifelong learning.
- 5. Equal opportunities and increased participation in lifelong learning.

III Role of education - strenghts

- Educated parents +
- Estonian as the language of education +
- Liberal and comprehensive approach to education
- Equality: comprehensive school; free transport; free lunches and textbooks; free medical care; free hobby activities at school +
- Equity: needs-based financing; free study support; individual curriculum plan; free long-day groups; statefunded places in boarding schools; counselling centres +
 - = Students from low socio economic background achieve high results.



Pre-school education

- A pre-school childcare institution children aged 0 to 7.
- Attended by about 96% of children from the age of 4 to school age.
- Pre-schools in Estonia work on the basis of a national curriculum, which provides guidelines for supporting the development of children.
- Costs:
 - 1% from GDP (2014).
 - 86% financed by the LG, 1% from state budget and 13% by the fees paid by parents.

Basic education (grades 1 - 9)

- The compulsory education is from age 7 till 17 or until the acquisition of the basic education.
- Basic schools are comprehensive schools, as a rule the closest regional school is chosen.
- The function of a basic school is to create an ageappropriate, safe, positive and developing learning environment for students which fosters their interest in learning and their learning skills, self-reflection and critical thinking.
- Basic education is provided also in Russian.



General upper secondary education

- Students have mandatory and voluntary courses. Studies last for 3 years.
- The function of an upper secondary school is to create conditions in which students can acquire the knowledge, skills and values that allow them to continue their education without obstacles in institutions of higher education or acquire vocational education on the basis of upper secondary education.
- Choice of gymnasium is not determined by place of living.
- New initiative state gymnasiums.
- Costs:
 - Total 2,1% from GDP (2015)
 - 85% financed by local municipality, 9% private, 6% state (2015/16).





National Curriculum

- Separate for basic and secondary school.
- The transversal key competences are referred to as general competences which are considered to be essential for a pupil to become a well-rounded human being and a good citizen.
- 8 general competencies: value and culture; social and civic; self-management; learning to learn; communication; math, technology and science; digital competence; entrepreneurship.
- 4 school stages (instead of classes).



General competencies in curriculums

Digital competence; Learning to learn; Entrepreneurship competence

Mathematics curriculum

English curriculum

History curriculum

Improving teachers professional capacity

- Induction year for newly qualified teachers (2004).
- New professional standards for teachers (2013).
- Teachers' salaries have increased 31% between 2005-2013.
- The initial training of teachers is carried out at Master's level.
- Schools are autonomous:
 - Teachers are free to use teaching methods and textbooks of their own choice.
 - Head master hires, fires, supports teachers according to the needs of the school.



From ranking to additional value

- In addition to national exam results we calculate the additional value of upper secondary school adds over 3 years.
- Why? Stresses the role and the importance of the school.
- This information is public!
- + national wellbeing analysis of schools "soft values" like student wellbeing (student- teacher-parent), competencies and values.
- This information is for school-parent only!



Challenges...

- Attractiveness of teacher-position and yet significant increase of teachers salaries.
- Rearrangement of the upper secondary school network and establishing state gymnasiums.
- Support to digitalization of education and better ICT skills of pupils and teachers.
- From rankings to additional value schools create.
- Financing of education more need based approach.

Advice?

- Estonia UNICEF project in Belarus!
- But:
 - Learn but do not adopt immediately.
 - Be research based, invest into universities and to Education Science and researchers!
 - Changes in education do take time, at least 3-years cycle. Find results and impact before any other reform in the field.

We engage for vision, we divorce for values.





Thank you!

Birgit Lao

birgit.lao@Innove.ee www.Innove.ee

