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Interaction between National QA and EQAVET

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Granting and extending the right to provide instruction

The Minister of Education and Research grants the right for three years on the basis of the expert committee's assessment. This occurs

- when a new school is established
- or when a school offers courses in a new curriculum group

To extend the right, the curriculum group has to be accredited by independent external assessors

The assessment council makes proposals to the Minister to extend (or refuse) the right for 3 or 6 years

Key Performance Indicators at the system level

- Implement the Estonian **Lifelong Learning Strategy** and achieving its goals
- Estonian Education Information System (EHIS) collects data and statistics on schools' performance. It is publicly available and updated on regular basis [HaridusSilm](#)
- The share (%) of basic school graduates who continue in a full time form of VET studies
- The share (%) of VET students in upper secondary education
- The share (%) of adults aged from 25-64 with general education only (no professional or vocational education)
- Employment rate of recent graduates (aged from 20-34 year olds) one to three years after leaving education

The performance indicators for VET Schools

(Minister's regulation was renewed in 2016)

- The final exam results of basic school graduates (those who have entered upper secondary VET)
- Pupils' satisfaction with upper secondary VET studies
- Frequency of using digital solutions in VET studies
- Percentage of graduates who pass the qualification exam of the relevant profession
- Percentage of learners who drop-out
- Share of upper-secondary VET who graduate at the normal time
- Graduates' employment rate - 12 months after graduation
- Share of graduates who complete a work based form of learning

National indicators relating to EQAVET

EQAVET indicator	Estonian indicator
<p>1. Relevance of quality assurance systems for VET providers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ share of providers applying internal QA systems ✓ share of accredited VET providers 	<p>Not used directly as an indicator, but</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ yearly internal evaluation is mandatory ✓ a right to provide studies in curriculum group is given or prolonged on the basis of accreditation. <p>Data is available at http://www.ehis.ee/</p>
<p>2. Investment in training of teachers and trainers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ share of teachers and trainers participating in further training ✓ amount of funds invested 	<p>Was previously in place.</p> <p>Currently data about teachers' further training (participation, training hours, courses, providers etc.) is gathered and analysed but it's not used as a separate indicator. Data is available at http://www.ehis.ee/</p>
<p>3. Participation rate in VET programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ according to the type of programme ✓ individual criteria 	<p>The Estonian LLL Strategy has indicators for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ the share (%) of VET students in upper secondary education ✓ the share (%) of basic school graduates who continue in a full time form of VET studies

EQAVET indicator	Estonian indicator
4. Completion rate in VET programmes	<p>This is one of the performance indicators for VET institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ share of upper-secondary VET graduates who complete at the normal time ✓ pupils' satisfaction with studies
5. Placement rate in VET	<p>This is one of the performance indicators for VET institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ employability and incomes of VET and higher education graduates
6. Utilisation of acquired skills at workplace	<p>This is one of the performance indicators for VET institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ share of graduates who pass the qualification exam for the relevant profession ✓ the utilisation of acquired skills at the workplace – percentage of VET programme completers working in relevant occupation

EQAVET indicator	Estonian indicator
7. Unemployment rate	<p>System level indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ employment rate of recent graduates (aged from 20-34 years; 1-3 years after leaving education) data is collected centrally by Statistics Estonia and is available at http://www.stat.ee/en
8. Prevalence of vulnerable groups	<p>This is not used as an indicator, but data is collected centrally by the Ministry (MoER)</p>
9. Mechanisms to identify training needs in the labour market	<p>This is not used as an indicator, but</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ annual forecasts are produced for each sector. This data is considered by the MoER to determine the number and type of state funded study places in VET. ✓ a national system (OSKA - http://oska.kutsekoda.ee/en/) is used to forecast, monitor and provide feedback on the needs of the labour market.
10. Schemes to promote better access to VET	<p>This is not an indicator, but schemes are used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ career guidance https://rajaleidja.innove.ee/ ✓ improving the image of vocational education and training, national skills competitions etc. (an ESF programme)



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Thank You!

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