

Education at a Glance

OECD Indicators 2018



Education at a Glance, Country Note and OECD.Stat



Education at a Glance 2018 OECD INDICATORS



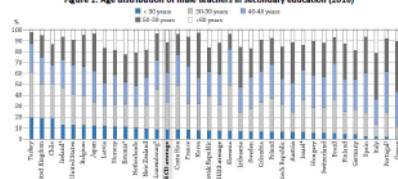
EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2018

Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of education systems in OECD and partner countries.

Estonia

- Almost half (48%) of teachers in Estonia are over the age of 50 in primary to upper secondary education, and the overwhelmingly majority of them are women, except at the tertiary level.
- Except at pre-primary level, Estonia is among OECD and partner countries having the lowest number of teaching hours per year. Nonetheless, teachers' workloads are similar to other OECD countries, as most of teachers' working time is allocated to their responsibilities besides teaching.
- Despite a recent large increase, teachers' actual salaries remain among the lowest across OECD countries.
- More women attain tertiary education than men in Estonia but tertiary-educated men find employment more easily than women. Both of these gender gaps have persisted in the last decade.
- Estonia has one of the highest levels of expenditure on early childhood education as a share of GDP but a lower level of expenditure on primary to tertiary education than on average across OECD countries.
- Unlike in most OECD countries, parental educational attainment does not affect their children's participation in early childhood education and care (ECEC): children under 3 without tertiary-educated mothers are as likely to participate in ECEC as those with tertiary-educated ones.

Figure 1. Age distribution of male teachers in secondary education (2016)



1. Public institutions only.

2. Upper secondary includes postgraduate from post-secondary non-tertiary education.

3. Upper secondary includes short-cycle tertiary.

4. Persons not included for age-mortality adjustment.

Overseas are listed in descending order of the share of male secondary teachers below the age of 30.

Source: OECD (2018) *Education at a Glance 2018*, <http://www.oecd.org/edu>. See Sources section for more information and Annex D for notes. <https://doi.org/10.1787/201805050000>

Interactive: <https://oe.cd/age50>

Data by theme

Popular queries

Find in Themes [Reset](#)

All Themes

General Statistics

Agriculture and Fisheries

Demography and Population

Development

Economic Projections

Education and Training

Education at a Glance

Educational attainment and outcomes

Education financial statistics and indicators

Students

Teachers and school environment

Archive database (ISCED 1997 data: 2008-2012)

Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS)

Measuring Innovation in Education

Environment

Finance

Globalisation

Health

Industry and Services

Information and Communication Technology

International Trade and Balance of Payments

Labour

National Accounts

Monthly Economic Indicators

Prices and Purchasing Power Parities

Productivity

Public Sector, Taxation and Market Regulation

Regions and Cities

Science, Technology and Patents

Welcome to OECD.Stat

OECD.Stat includes data and metadata for OECD countries and selected non-member economies.

Ways to access the data:

- By keyword using "search" (e.g. [GDP](#), [FDI](#), [Health](#), [unemployment](#), [income distribution](#), [population](#), [labour](#), [education](#), [trade](#), [finance](#), [prices](#), [Economic Outlook](#), [Government Debt](#), [Social expenditure](#) ...)
- By selecting data in the left-hand menu (popular queries or data by theme)
- By accessing your saved queries under "My Queries" (for logged-in users)

Organisation of Education at a Glance (EAG)

The Education Sustainable Development Goal (SDG4)

Chapter A – The output of educational institutions and the impact of learning

- *Attainment rates, labour market outcomes of education (earnings, unemployment), social outcomes of education, educational mobility, adult education, NEETs, financial returns to education*

Chapter B – Access to education, participation and progression

- *Enrolment rates, early childhood education, international student mobility, entrance and graduation rates, adult education*

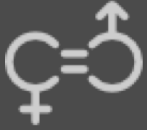
Chapter C – Financial resources invested in education

- *Expenditure per students, expenditure as a share of GDP, share of private expenditure, decentralization of public expenditure, capital vs. current expenditure*

Chapter D – Teachers, the learning environment and the organisation of schools

- *Instruction time, teaching time, class sizes, student-teacher ratio, teachers' salaries, teachers' age and gender, school autonomy*

Equity in Education at a Glance 2018



Gender



Immigrant status



Parental education



Location



Equity in the education
sustainable development goal

Outline

I. Equity in education and employment in Estonia

- How equitable are education opportunities?
- How do men and women fare in education and employment?
- How do migrants fare in education and employment?

II. Teachers in Estonia

Who are the teachers in Estonia?

How much time do teachers work and what are their working conditions?

How much are teachers paid?

How much freedom and decision-making powers do schools and teachers have?

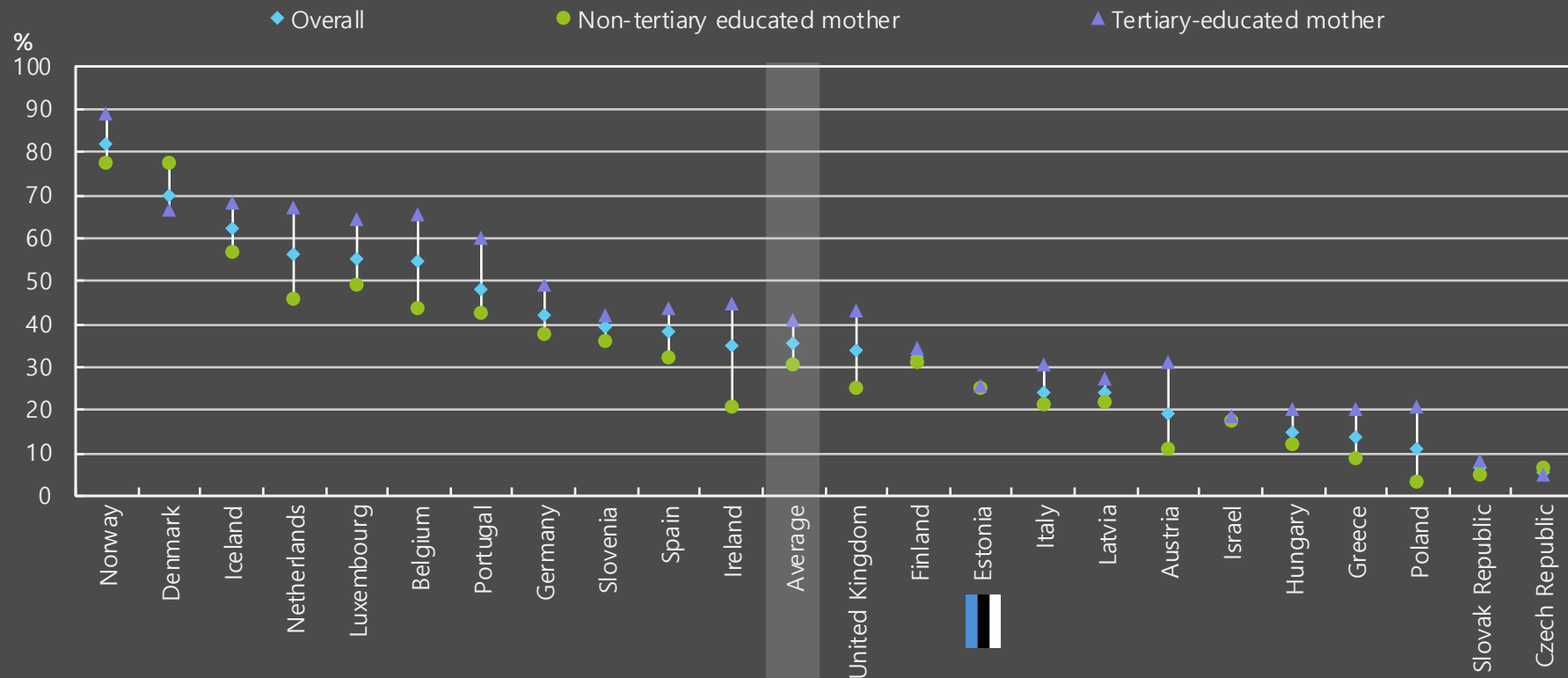
Equity in education and employment in Estonia

How equitable is education in Estonia?

Early Childhood Education and Care is much more equitable in Estonia than in other OECD countries

Figure B2.2

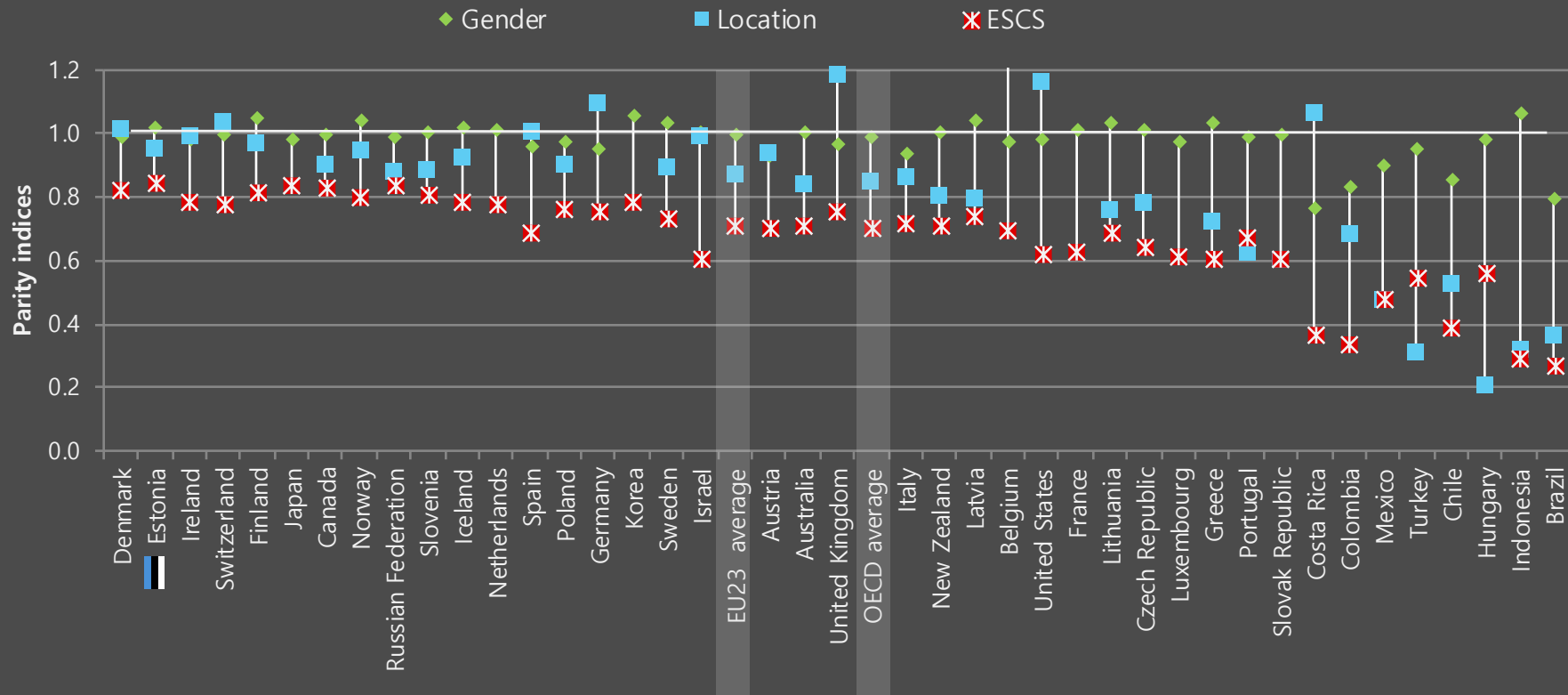
Enrolment rates of children under the age of 3, by mother's educational attainment (2014)



At secondary level, Estonia's education system remains relatively equitable

SDG Fig1

Proportion of 15-year-olds achieving at least proficiency level 2 (PISA) in mathematics by gender, socio-economic status (ESCS), and location parity indices

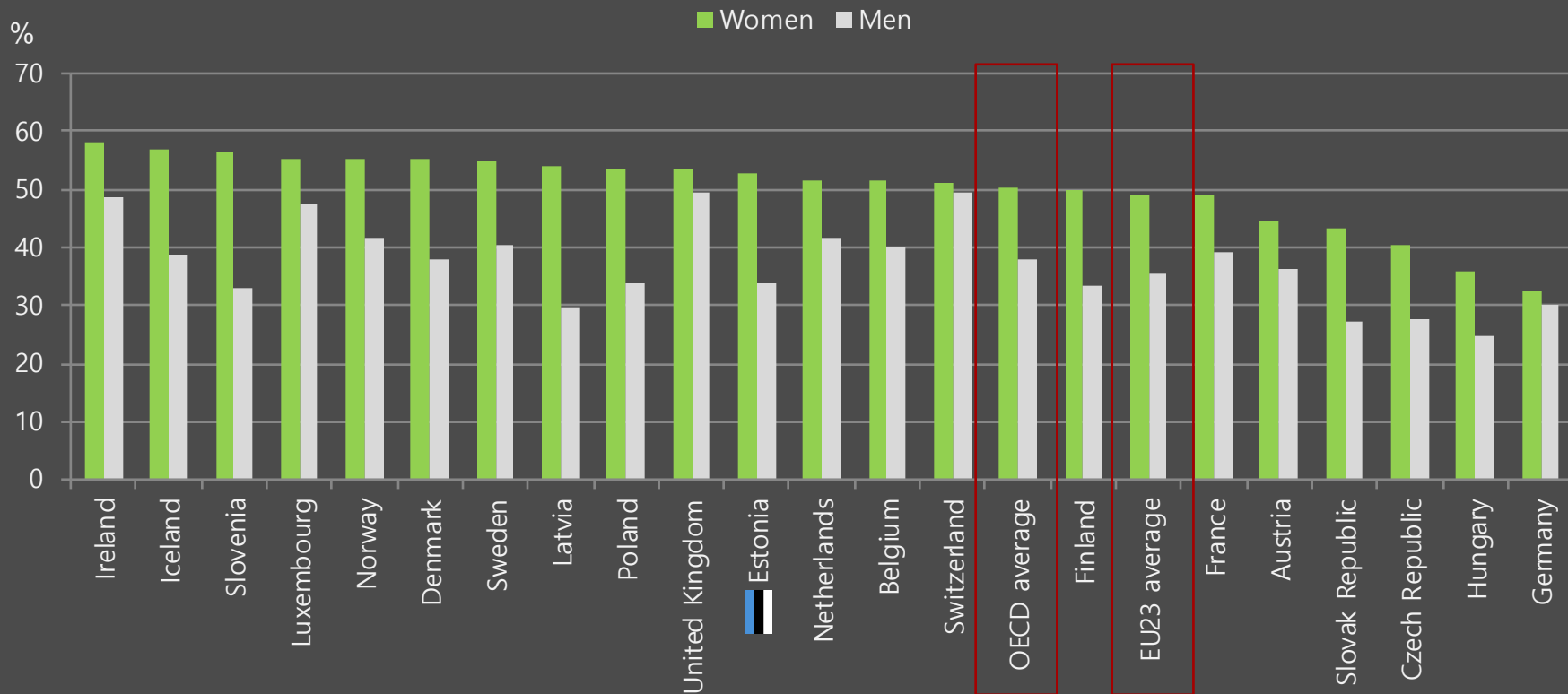


How do women and men compare?

More young women attain tertiary education than young men

Table A1.2

Tertiary attainment rate of 25-34 year-olds, by gender (2017)



But these tertiary-educated women are also less likely to be employed than men

Table A3.2

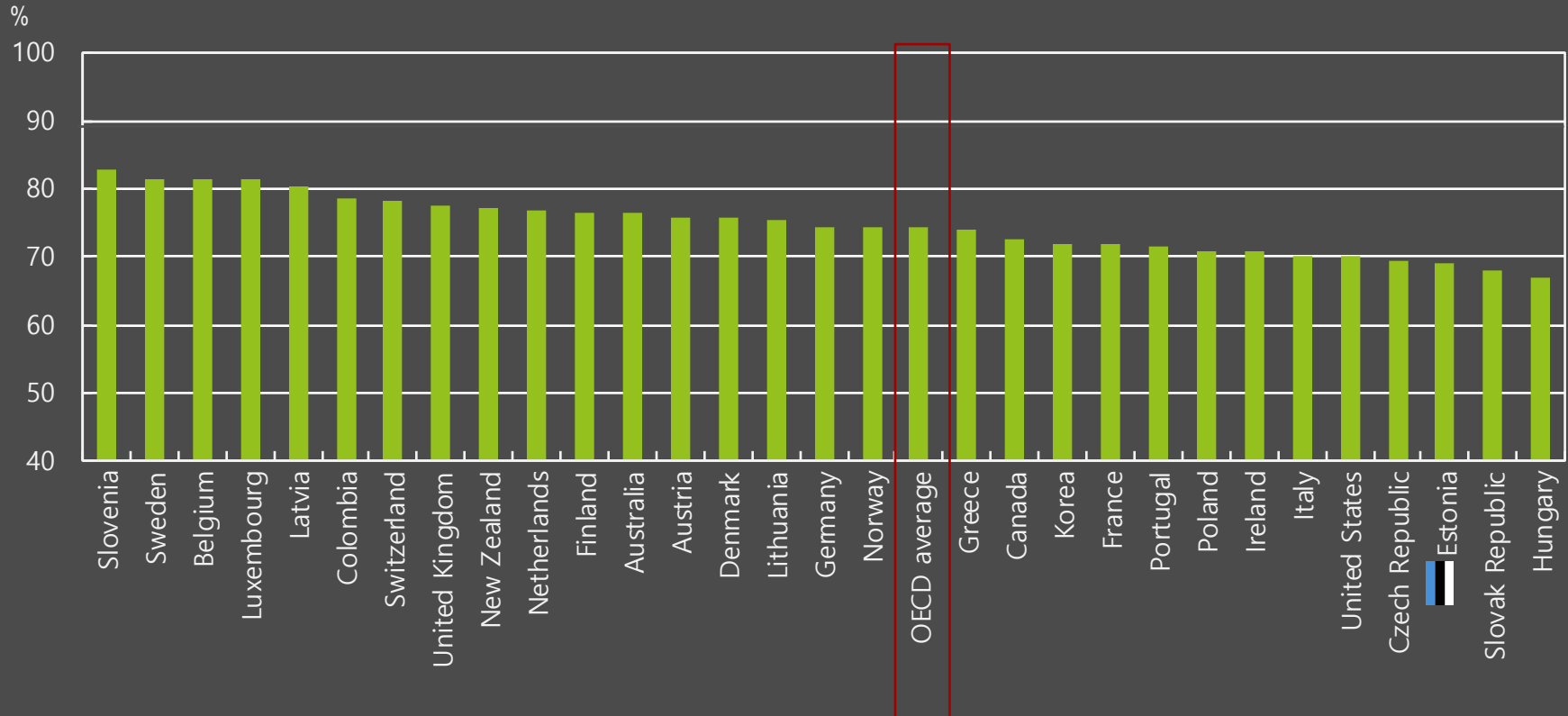
Employment rate of tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds, by gender (2017)



And when they do work, tertiary-educated women earn significantly less than men

Figure A4.1

Women's earnings as a percentage of men's earnings
for full-time workers with tertiary education (25-64 year olds, 2016)

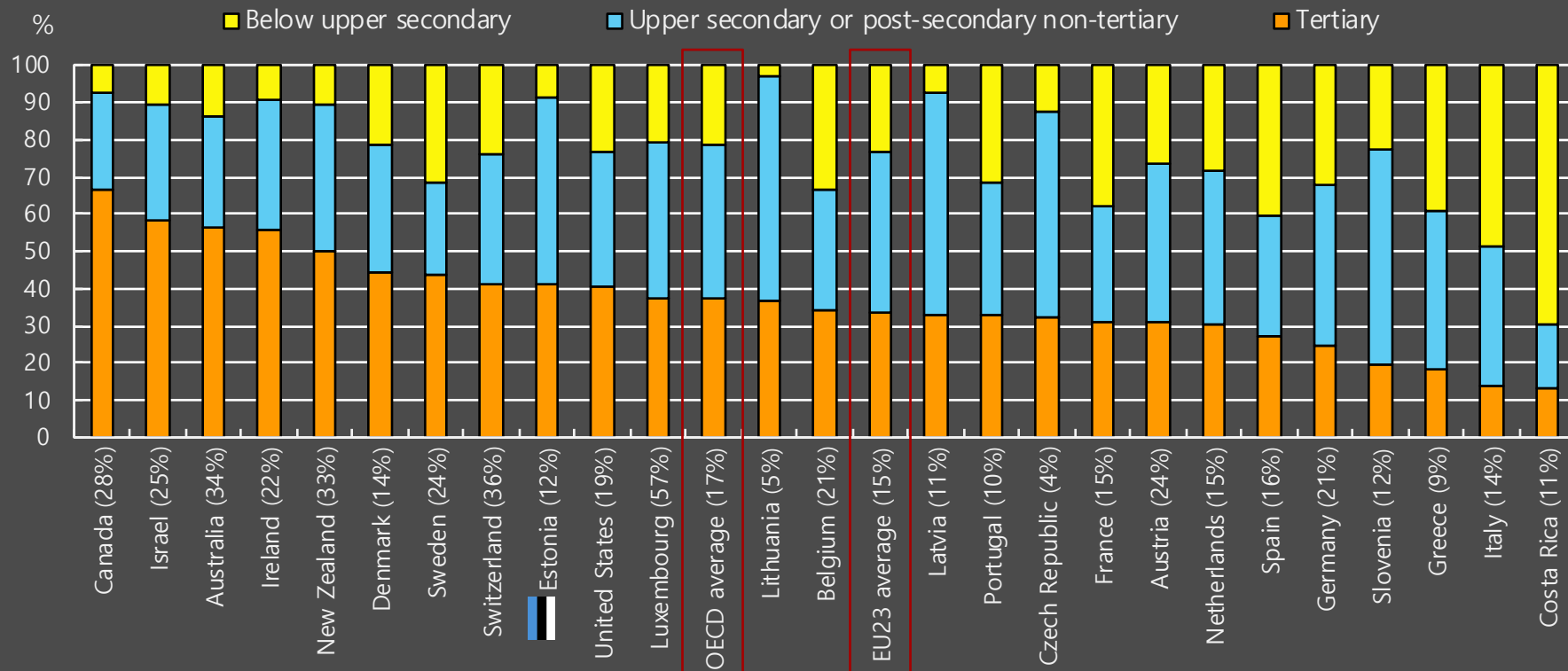


How do migrants fare?

Over 40% of foreign-born adults in Estonia have attained tertiary education

Figure A1.4

Educational attainment of foreign-born 25-64 year-olds (2017)



The percentage in parentheses represents the share of foreign-born adults among 25-64 year-olds.

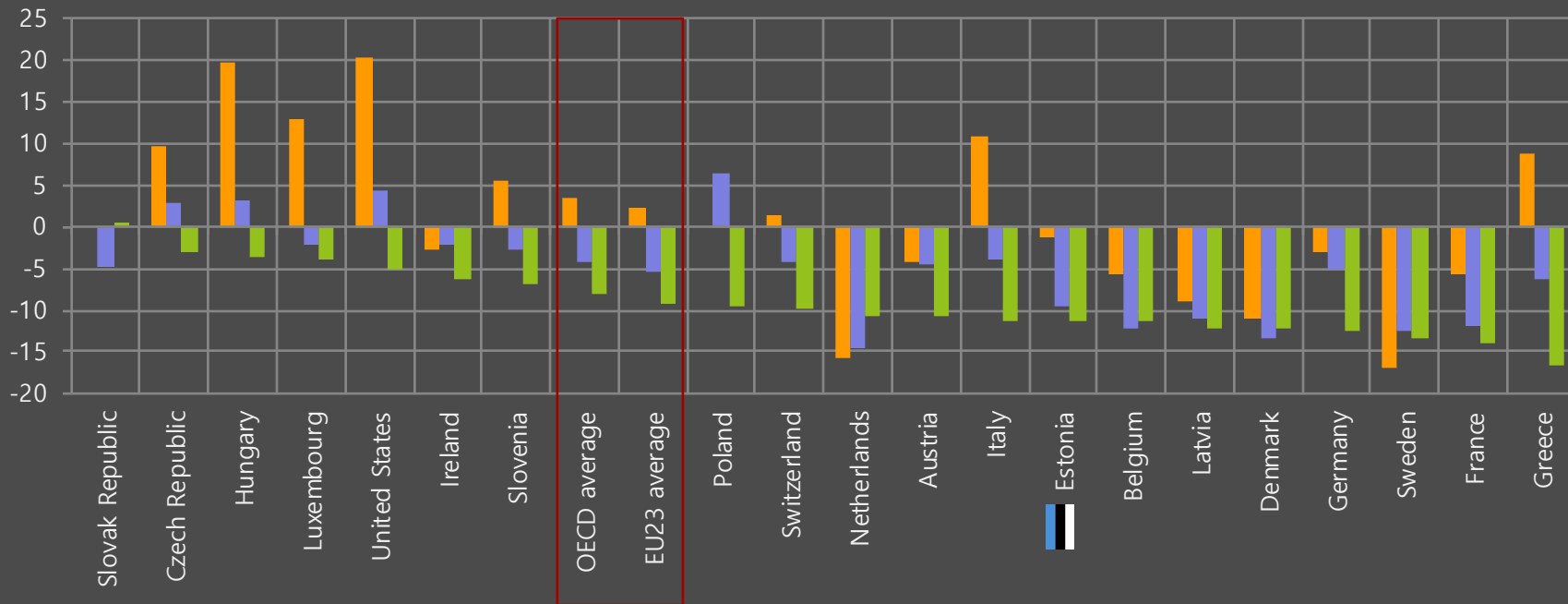
However, foreign-born adults are less likely to work than their native-born counterparts...

Table A3.4

Difference between employment rates of foreign-born and native-born 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment (2017)

Percentage point difference between foreign- and native-born adults employment rates

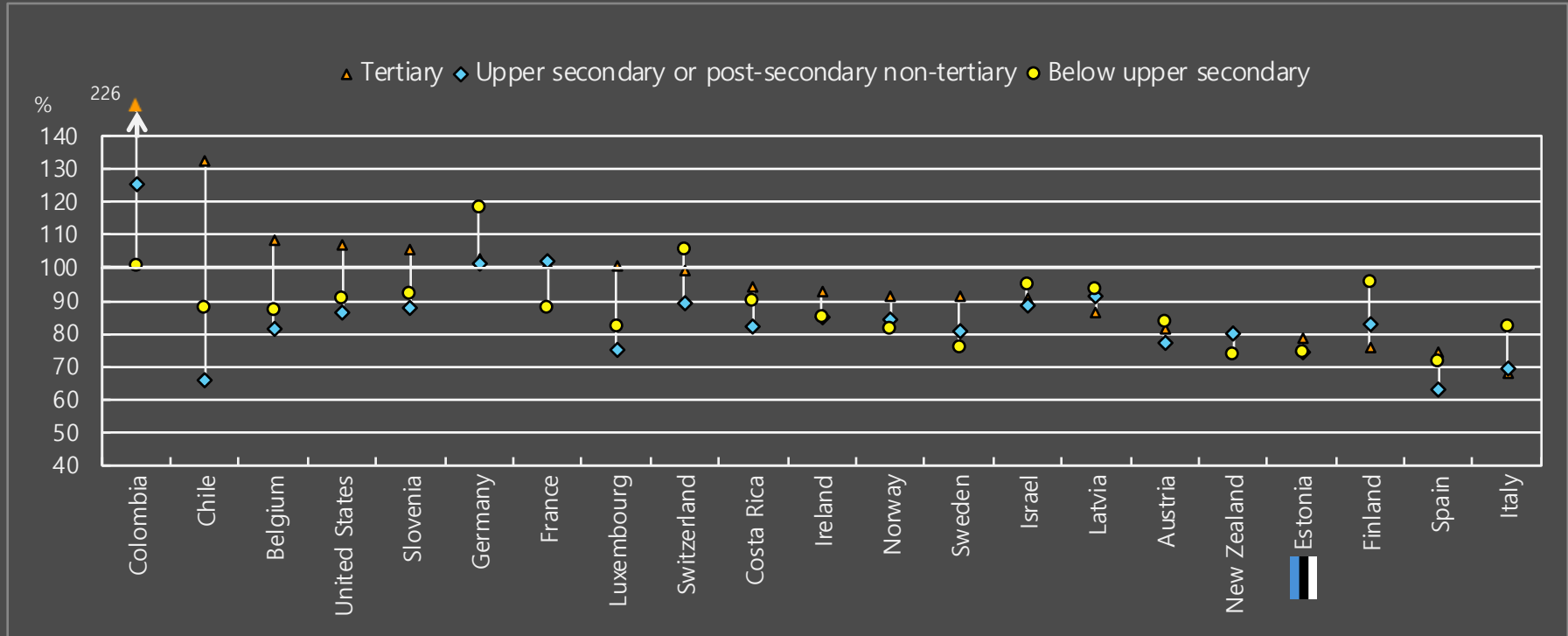
Below upper secondary Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary Tertiary



... and earn significantly less than native-born workers with the same educational attainment

Figure A4.4

Earnings of foreign-born workers as a percentage of earnings of native-born full-time workers, by educational attainment (2016)



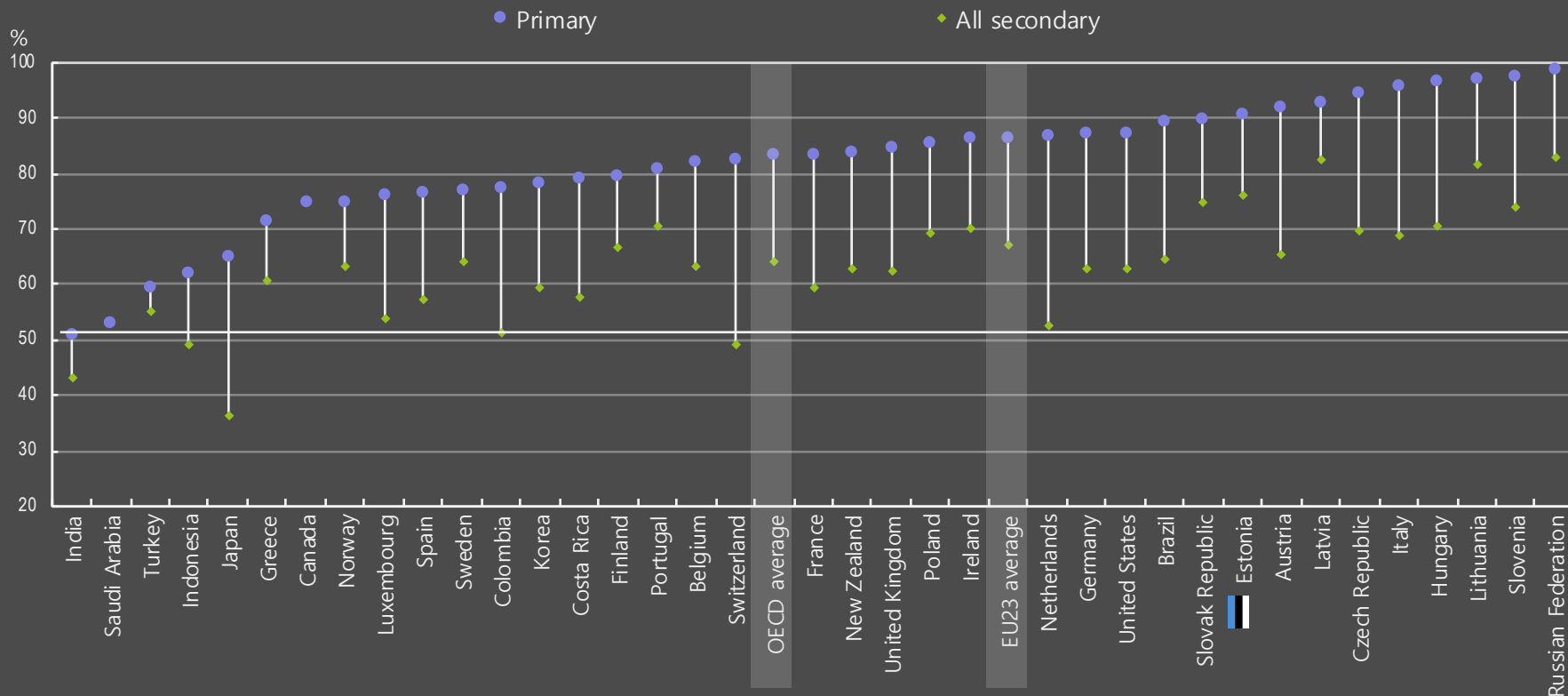
Teachers in Estonia

Who are the teachers in Estonia?

The overwhelming majority of teachers are women

Figure D5.1

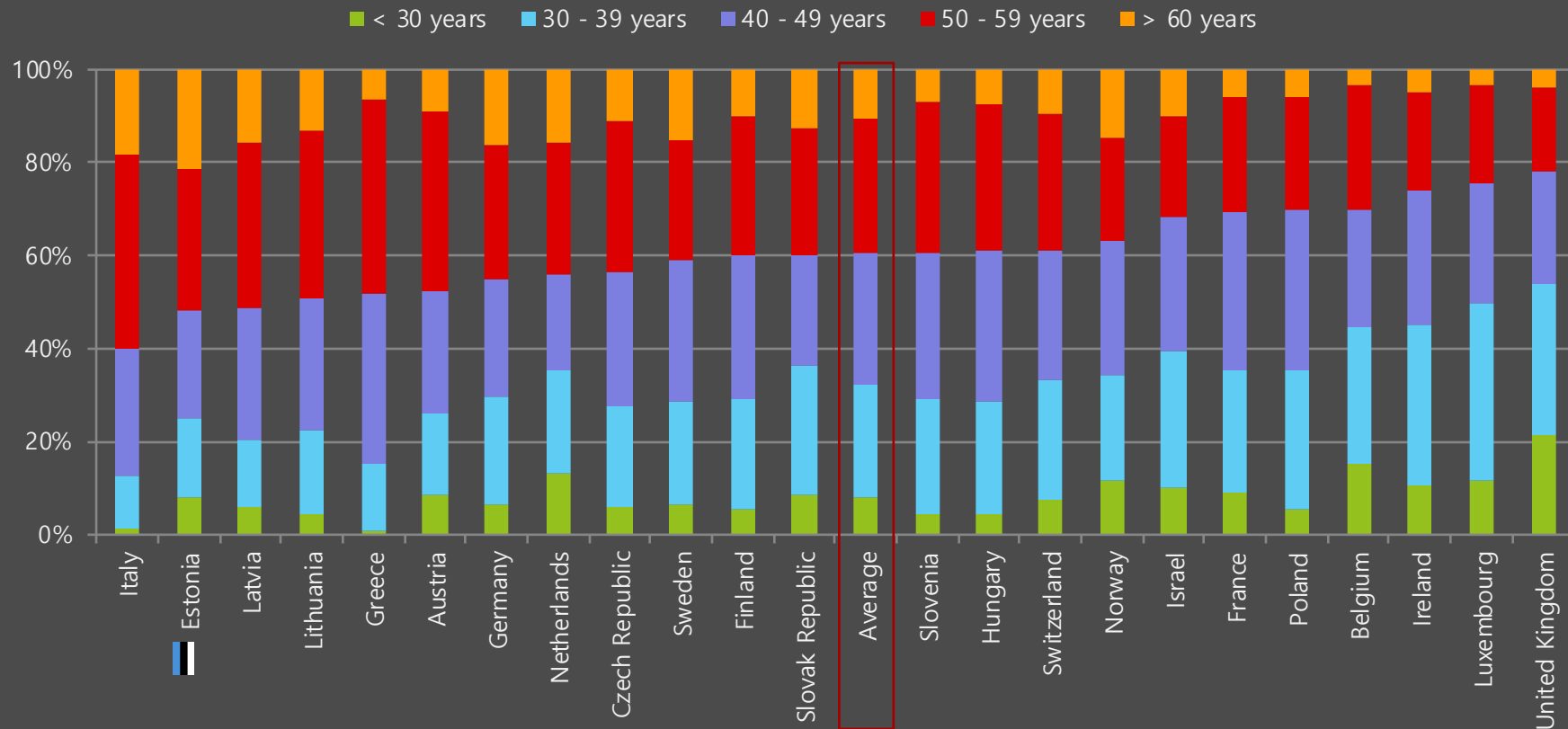
Distribution of female teachers (2016)



More than half of teachers at secondary level are over the age of 50

EAG database

Age distribution of teachers in secondary education (2016)

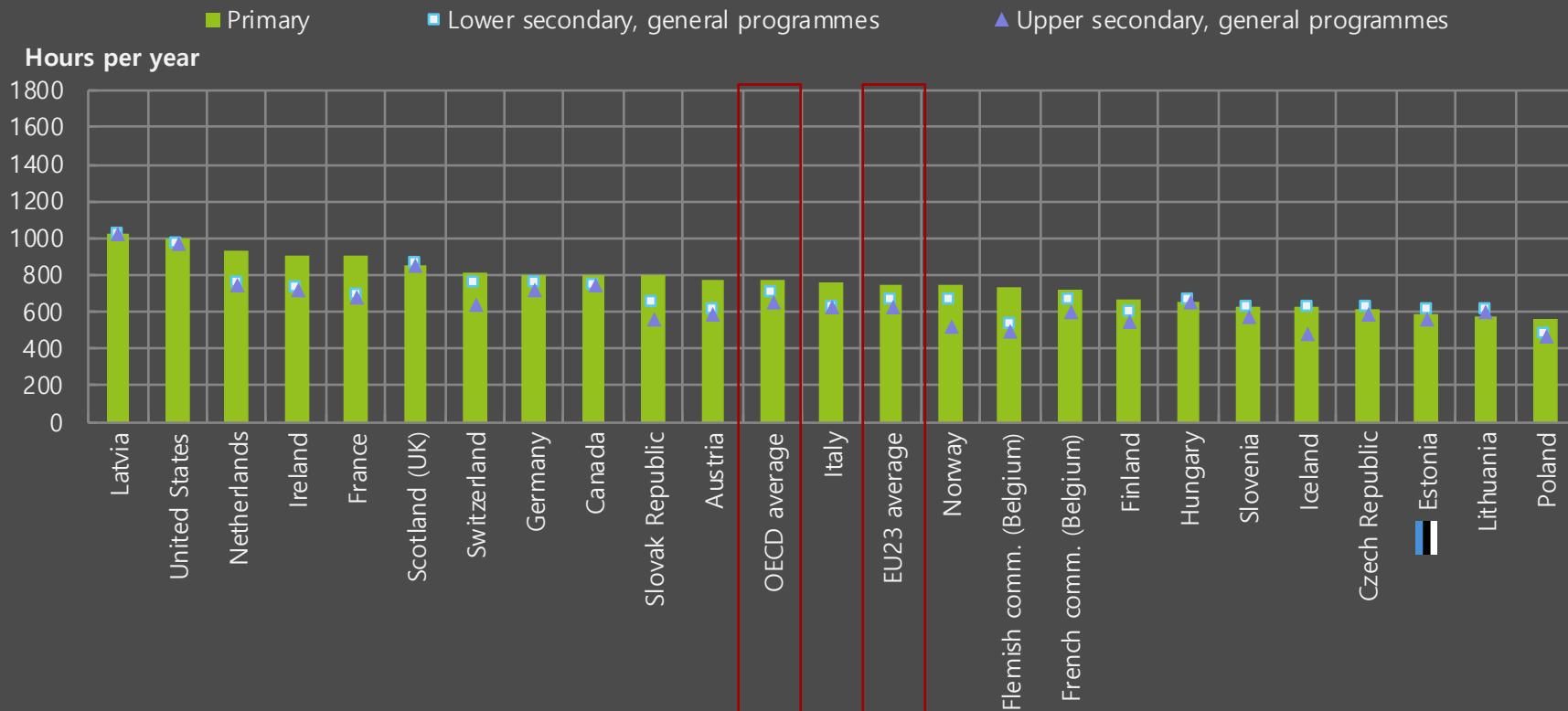


How much time do teachers work?

Estonian teachers have lower teaching hours per year than most OECD and partner countries

Figure D4.2

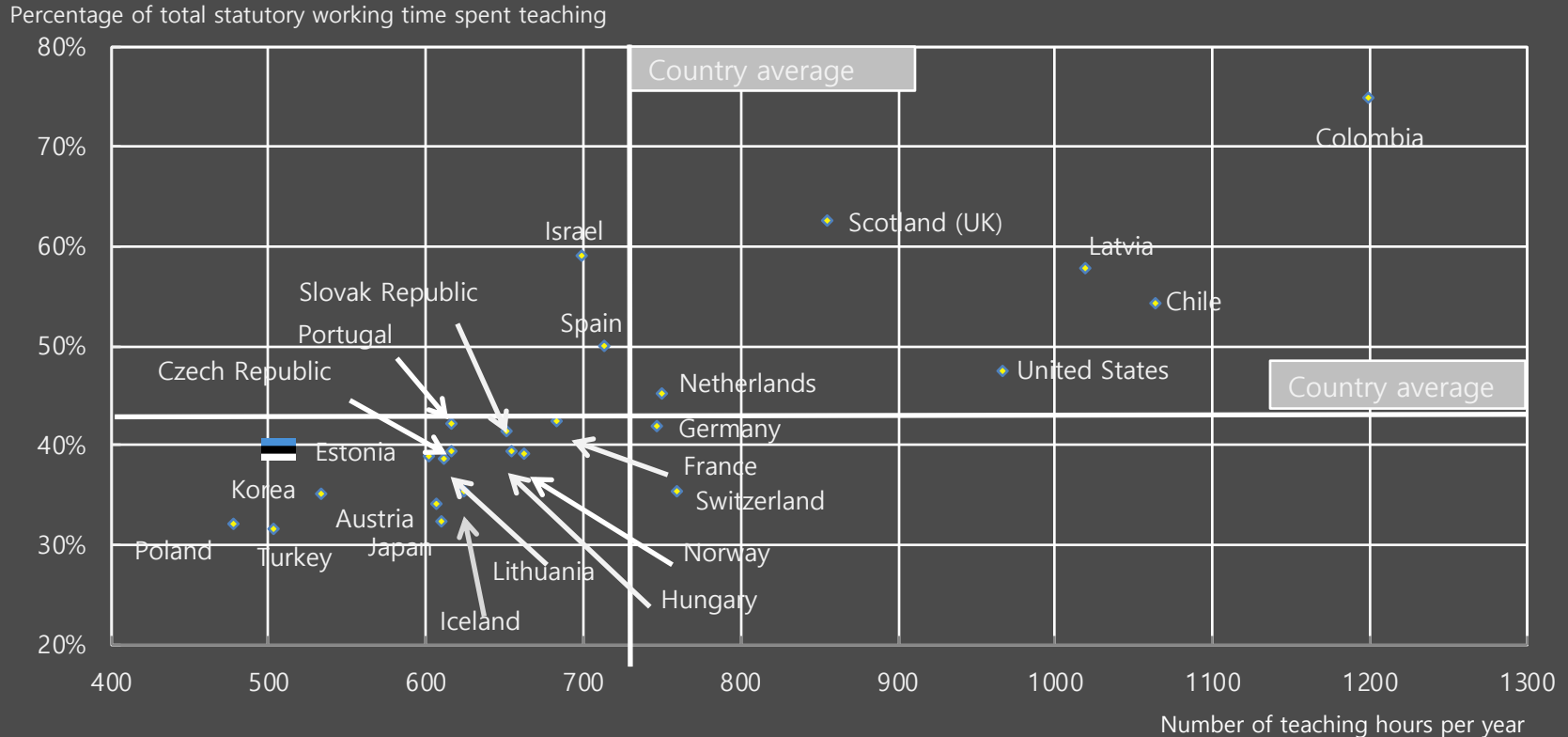
Number of teaching hours per year, by level of education (2017)



A large share of teachers' working time is spent on activities other than teaching

Figure D4.4

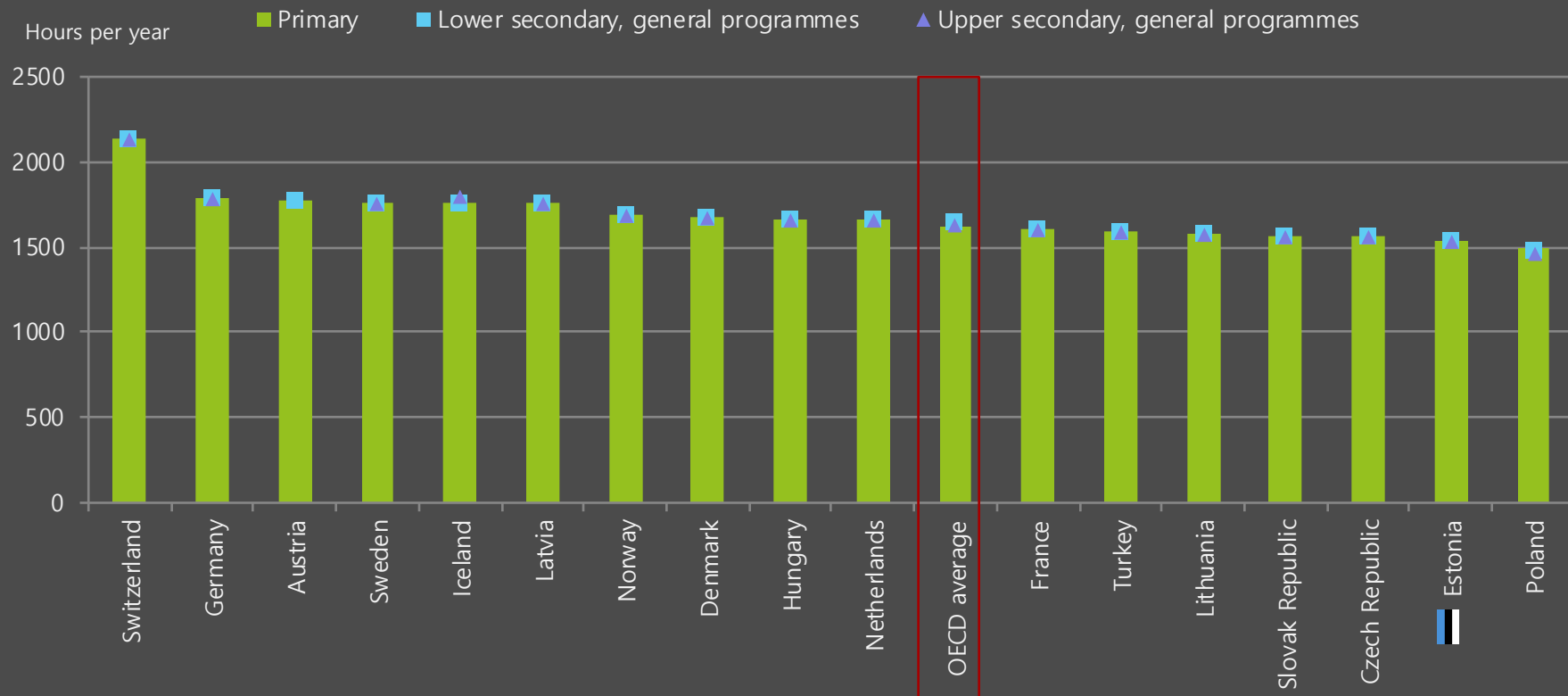
Percentage of lower secondary teachers' working time spent teaching (2017)



But statutory working time remains among the lowest across OECD countries

Table D4.1

Total statutory working time by level of education (2017)



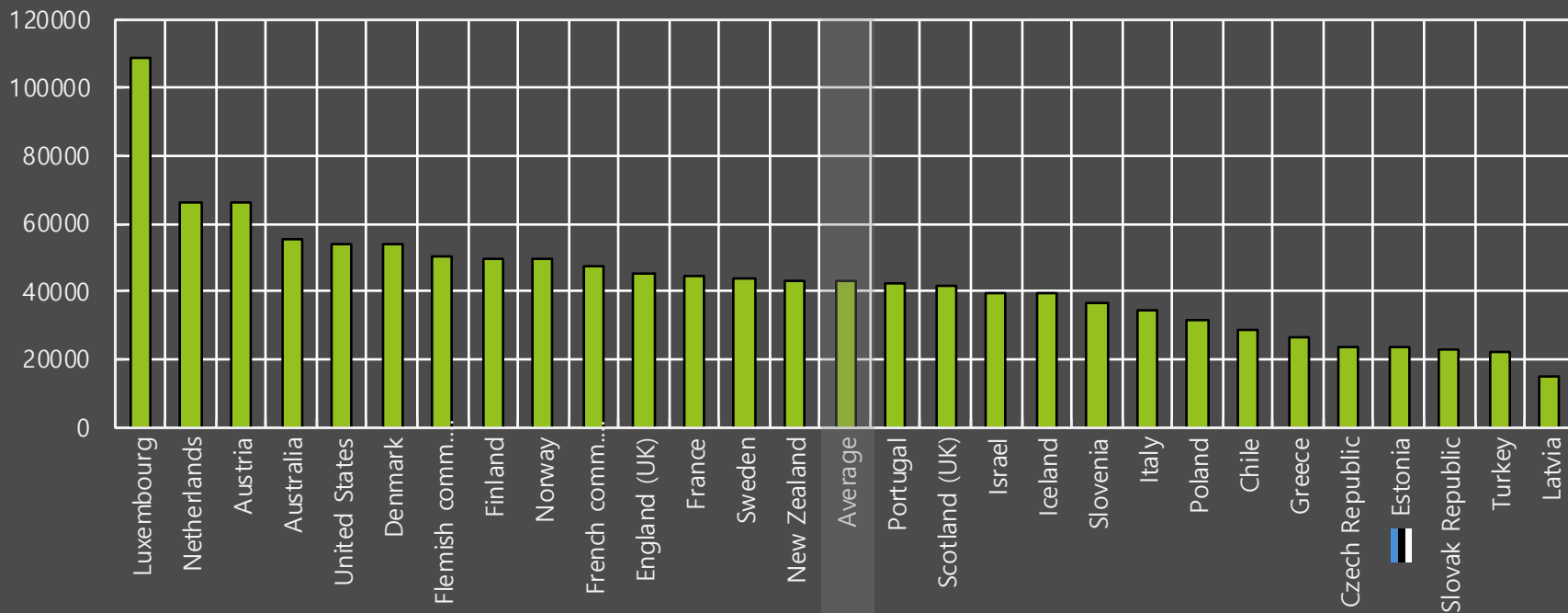
How much are teachers paid?

Despite a recent large increase, teachers' salaries remain among the lowest across OECD countries

Figure D3.5

Actual salaries of lower secondary teachers (2016)

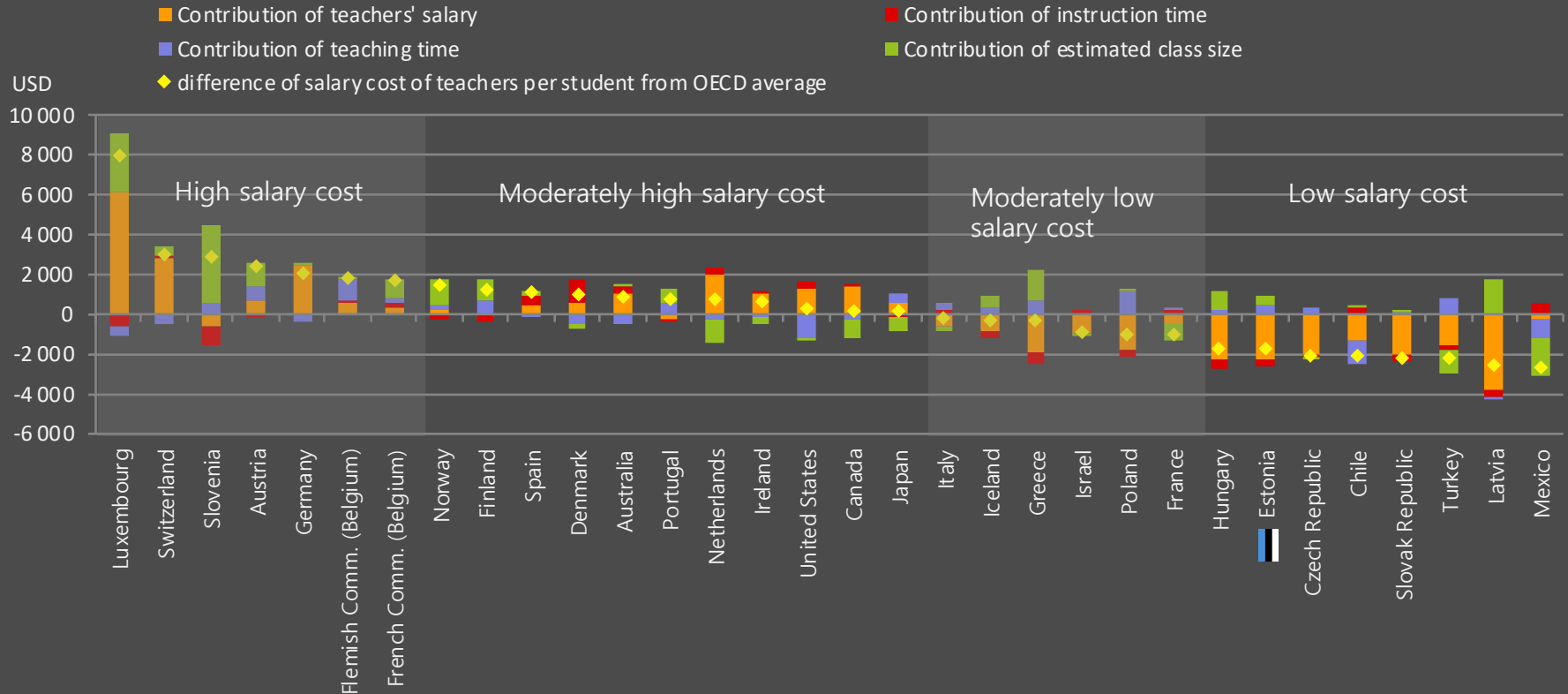
Equivalent USD converted
using PPPs



And the total salary cost of teachers per student is also low

Figure C7.2

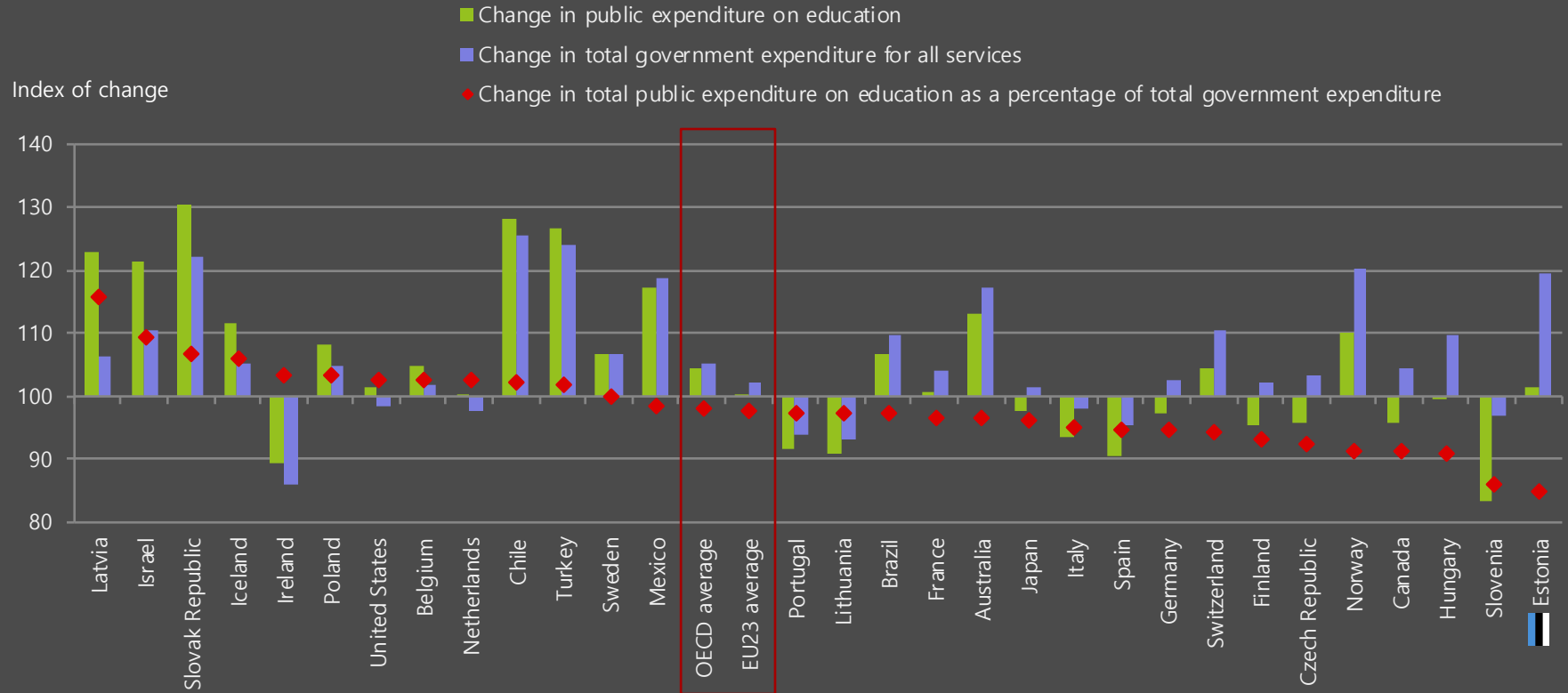
Contribution of various factors to salary cost of teachers per student in public institutions, lower secondary education (2016)



While the share of public expenditure devoted to education has fallen between 2011 and 2015

Figure C4.1

Index of change in total public expenditure on education as a share of total government expenditure between 2011 and 2015 (2011=100)

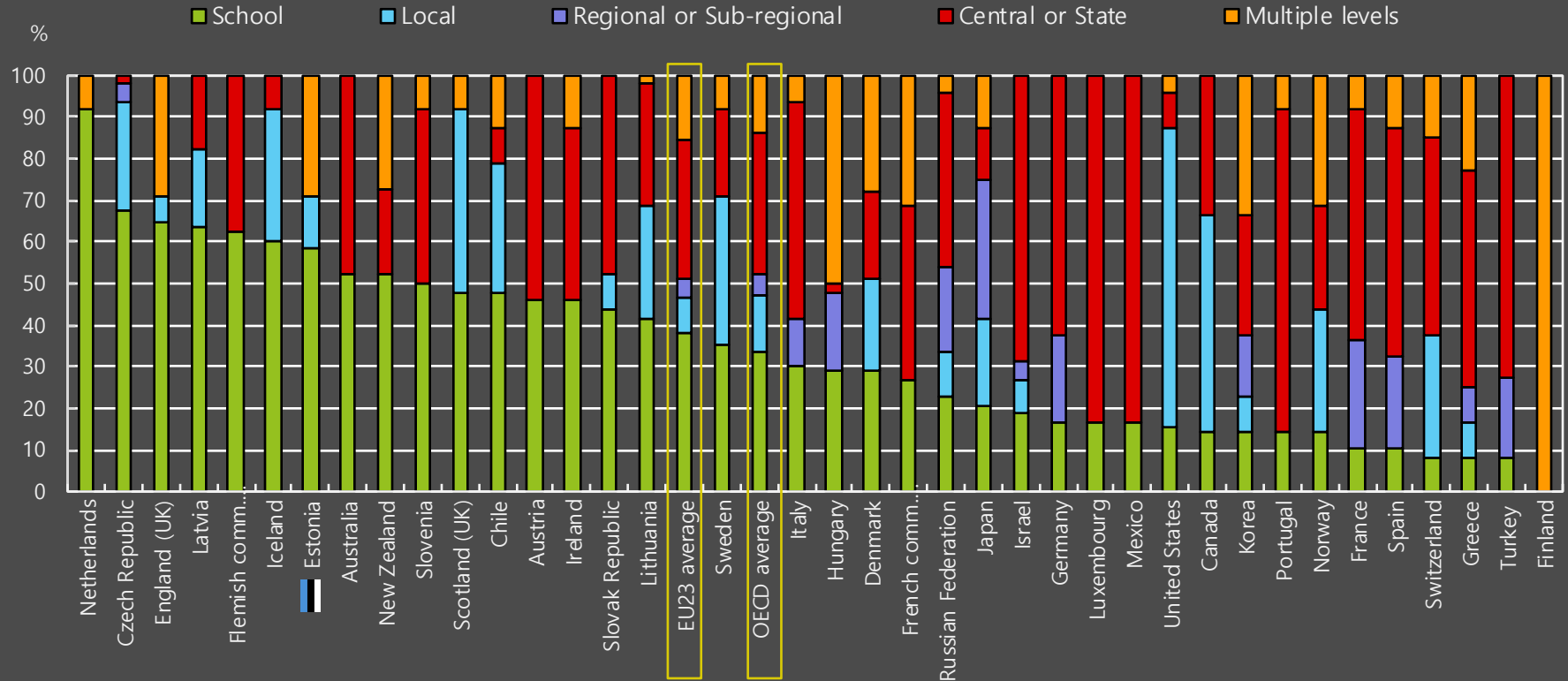


How much freedom and decision-making powers
do schools and teachers have?

The majority of decisions are taken at the school level...

Table D6.1

Percentage of decisions taken at each level of government in public lower secondary education (2017)

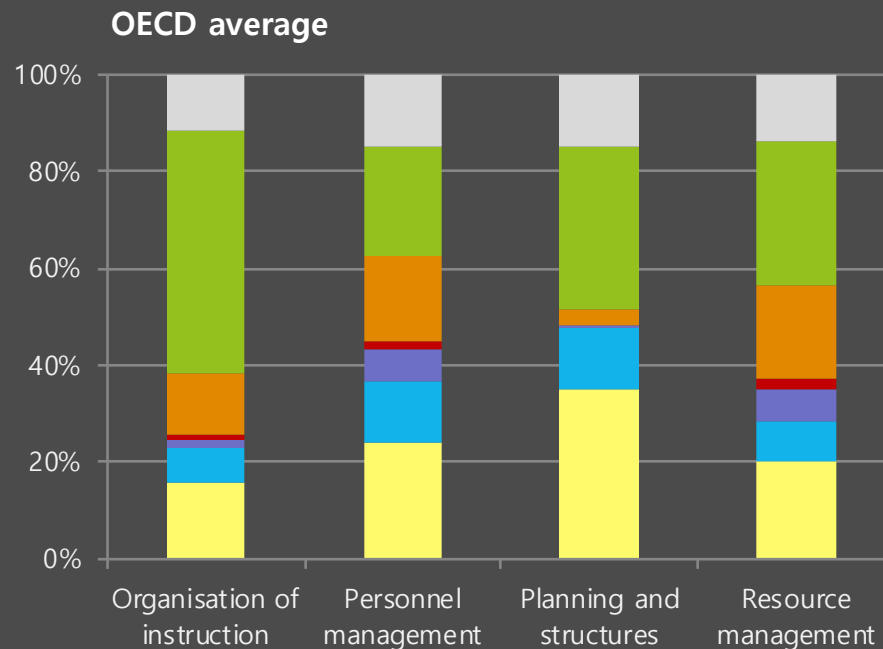
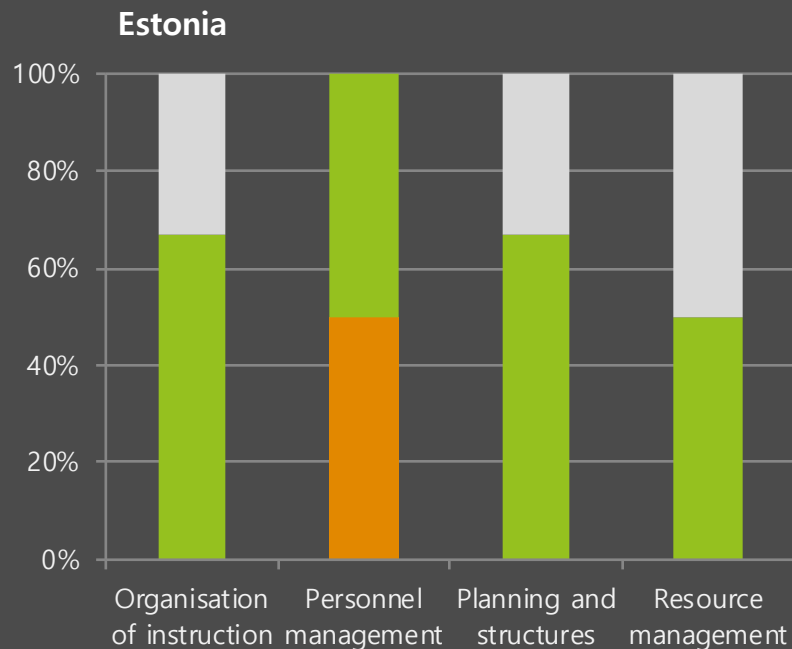


... regardless of the type of decision

Table D6.2

Percentage of decisions taken at each level of government in public lower secondary education, by domain (2017)

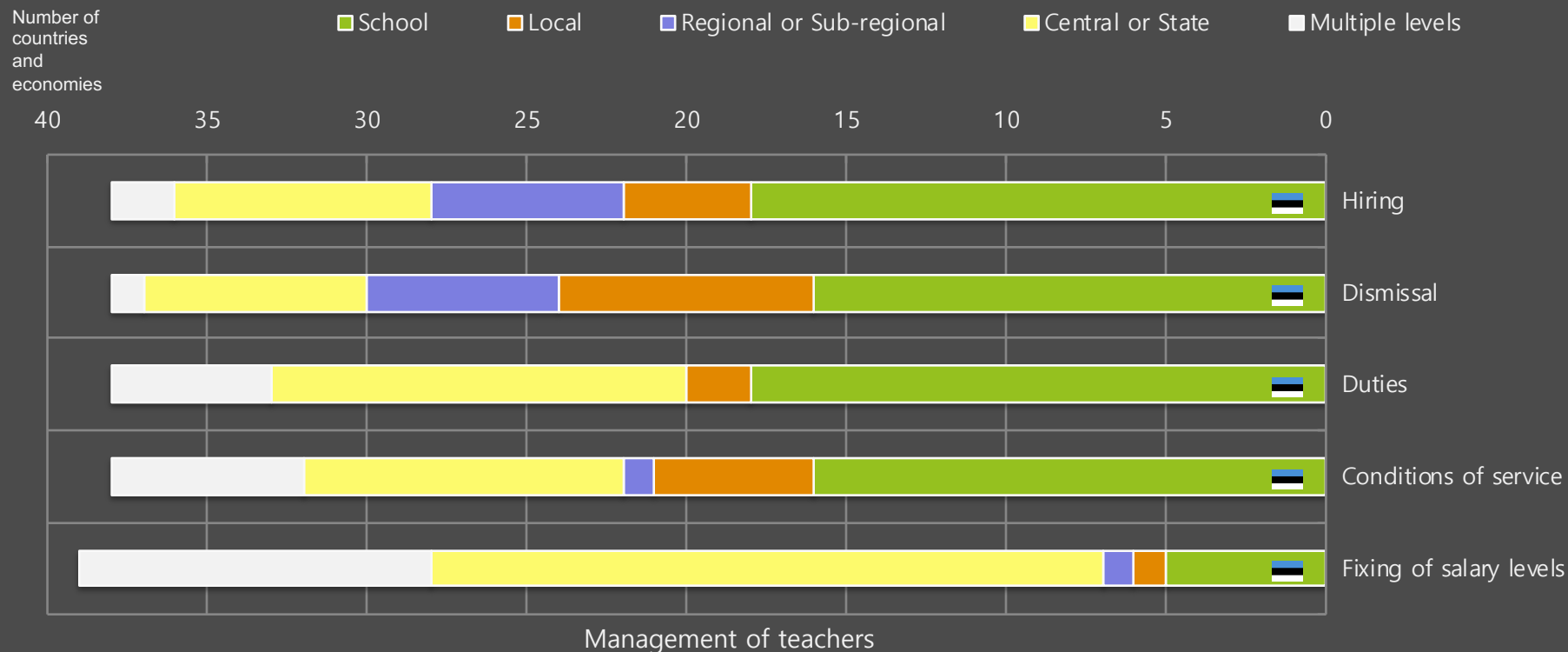
Central State Provincial/ regional Sub-regional Local School Multiple levels



Decisions on management of teachers are more decentralised in Estonia than in most countries

Figure D6.3

Percentage of decisions taken at each level of government in public lower secondary education, planning and structure (2017)



Key points

- Estonia's education system is more equitable than most countries at least up to age 15
- Many more young women than men hold a tertiary degree but they are less likely to work and earn less than men when they do
- Migrants are also disadvantaged in the labour market, even if they have a tertiary degree and arrived as children
- Around half of Estonia's teachers are over 50 years old and the vast majority are women
- Teachers salaries are low compared to other countries despite recent increases - and the share of public spending devoted to education fell between 2011 and 2015
- Decision-making is more decentralised than in most countries and schools have a high degree of autonomy

Thank you !

Find more information on Education at a Glance 2018 and access the full set of Indicators at www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm

Follow us on:



@OECDeduSkills



@EduSkills OECD



@EduSkills OECD