The EU's strategic framework for education and training

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The strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (“ET 2020”) allows Member States to exchange best practices and learn from each other. It provides opportunities to gather and disseminate knowledge, and seeks to advance educational policy reforms at the national level.
ET2020 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

LIFELONG LEARNING AND MOBILITY

QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY

EQUITY, SOCIAL COHESION & ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

ENTREPRENEURSHIP
ET2020 BENCHMARKS – WHAT IS TO BE ACHIEVED

• at least 95% of children should participate in early childhood education;

• fewer than 15% of 15-year-olds should be under-skilled in reading, mathematics and science;

• the rate of early leavers from education and training aged 18-24 should be below 10%;

• at least 40% of people aged 30-34 should have completed some form of higher education;
ET2020 BENCHMARKS – WHAT IS TO BE ACHIEVED

• at least 15% of adults should participate in learning;
• at least 20% of higher education graduates and 6% of 18-34-year-olds with an initial vocational qualification should have spent some time studying or training abroad; and
• the share of employed graduates (aged 20-34 with at least upper secondary education attainment and having left education 1-3 years ago) should be at least 82%.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tertiary education attainment (age 30-34)</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
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<td>Early childhood education and care (age 4+)</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
<td>94.8%</td>
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<td>Proportion of 15 year-olds with underachievement in Reading</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment rate of recent graduates by education attainment (age 20-34)</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult participation in learning (age 25-64)</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
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</table>

Source: Education and Training Monitor 2018
HOW COOPERATION IS ORGANISED UNDER ET2020

WORKING GROUPS

PEER LEARNING ACTIVITIES

EDUCATION & TRAINING MONITOR

COMMON REFERENCE TOOLS AND APPROACHES

HIGH-LEVEL GROUP ON EDUCATION & TRAINING
WHAT'S NEXT AFTER 2020?

With the ET2020 framework coming to an end in less than two years, a future strategic cooperation framework needs to be developed and will address the goal set by the Council of making the vision of a European Education Area a reality.
6 CHALLENGES ON THE FUTURE OF LEARNING

- DEMOGRAPHICS
- INCLUSION AND CITIZENSHIP
- TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND THE FUTURE OF WORK
- DIGITALISATION OF SOCIETY
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
- INVESTMENTS, REFORMS AND GOVERNANCE
1) **The earlier the better** - Education received in early childhood often shapes life prospects.

2) **Graduation is not the end of learning** - Learning how to learn is the most important skill of all.

3) **Digital is the new literacy** - Digital skills are becoming a core literacy.

4) **Humans are not the only ones learning** - Humans will increasingly compete with machines to gain novel insights.

5) **From standardisation to customisation** - From industrial era mass education to individualised, digitally-enabled learning paths.

6) **From silos to mash-ups** - Towards interdisciplinary, technology-powered learning.

7) **Many fish in the education pond** - Formal education provision is complemented by new entrepreneurial ventures.

8) **Transition, interrupted** - The link between formal school education and work is increasingly broken.

9) **Media literacy wanted** - Critical thinking is needed to make democracies more resilient.

10) **Growing global competition for universities** - Europe may have invented universities, but now it is time to reinvent them.
The VET policy priorities are an integral part of the current ET2020 Framework, and the on-going reflection on the future of VET, will be fully integrated in the comprehensive post 2020 Strategic Framework for Education and Training.
PREPARING THE POST 2020 VET POLICY AGENDA

2016-2018
CEDEFOP study on ‘the changing nature and role of VET in Europe – future challenges and opportunities’

2018
ETF/CEDEFOP Riga Monitoring 2017 interim progress report

2017-2018
Study on instruments supporting VET quality and flexibility

2018-2020
EU MFF and funding instruments 2021-27
ET2020 working group on VET and AE
ACVT opinion on a strategic vision for VET
Proposals for E&T post-2020
A NEW SKILLS AGENDA FOR EUROPE

1. (New) Council Recommendation on Upskilling pathways
2. Revision of the key competences framework
3. VET as a pathway to excellence
4. (New) digital skills for Europe
5. Revision of the European Qualifications Framework (EQF)
6. (New) skills tool kit for third country nationals
7. Revision of Europass
8. Sharing best practices on addressing brain drain
9. (New) Blueprint for Sectorial Cooperation on Skills
10. (New) Initiative on graduate tracking
THE VET IMPERATIVES

• The dual objectives of VET for fostering social inclusion and excellence
• The role of VET in supporting acquisition of job specific and transversal skills
• Balancing investment and funding between initial and continuing VET
ACVT OPINION FOR THE FUTURE OF VET

The opinion calls for the set-up of excellent, inclusive and lifelong VET and defines

• the building blocks of future fit vocational education and training

• three key objectives to achieve this vision related to the
  i. content of VET,
  ii. provision of VET and
  iii. governance of VET systems.

• stakeholders views on the main features of the future European cooperation in VET and possible actions to be carried out at European level.
ACVT OPINION FOR THE FUTURE OF VET

Linking with the strategic framework for E&T

The opinion represents an input for the future Commission proposals for a renewed VET policy framework, as successors of the current VET reform agenda defined in the 2010 Bruges Communiqué and the 2015 Riga Conclusions.
ET2020 AND LINKS TO ETF PARTNER COUNTRIES

EU COPENHAGEN PROCESS

RIGA MID-TERM DELIVERABLES

ETF TORINO PROCESS
COPENHAGEN PROCESS (LAUNCHED IN 2002)

• to improve lifelong learning and mobility and help create a single labour market through common objectives and principles for VET

• to support meeting the EU Education and Training 2020 strategic objectives

• to engage candidate countries in EU VET policy cooperation (Turkey has been actively participating in it)
RIGA CONCLUSIONS (2015) AND MID-TERM DELIVERABLES

• to reinforce EU VET cooperation and boost the reform agenda at national level

• to provide a framework focused on key elements of VET modernisation and effective monitoring and evaluation instruments (e.g. focus on MTDs)
TURKEY AND RIGA MID-TERM DELIVERABLES

• New work-based learning framework
• Quality monitoring and evaluation system
• Improved access to VET and broad stakeholder and social partner engagement
• Turkey’s 2023 Education Vision - emphasis on:
  ✓ key competences
  ✓ pre-service and in-service teacher professional development
TORINO PROCESS

WHAT?
A participatory process leading to an analysis of HCD issues and VET policies responses

WHERE?
all ETF Partner Countries

WHEN?
since 2010, every two/three years

TURKEY
participated actively to all 5 rounds

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TORINO PROCESS

COUNTRY AND VET OVERVIEW

INTERNAL EFFICIENCY OF THE VET SYSTEM

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR MARKET ENVIRONMENT

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND INDIVIDUAL DEMAND FOR VET

GOVERNANCE AND FINANCING

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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FROM EVIDENCE TO POLICY ANALYSIS

INDICATORS
- Levels/Trends
- Descriptive report

FINDINGS
- Patterns/Contexts
- Analytical report

POLICY ANALYSIS
- Levers/Options
- Policy recommendation document
BENCHMARKING: A USEFUL TOOL FOR TURKEY

POLICY SUPPORT TOOL

SELECTED INDICATORS and EU2020 TARGETS

REFERENCING TOOL
BENCHMARKING: EXAMPLES (1)

Not in employment/education/training (2017)
(% of 15-24-year-olds)

Source: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat
BENCHMARKING: EXAMPLES (2)

Tertiary education attainment (2017)
(% of 30-34-year-olds)

Source: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat
BENCHMARKING: EXAMPLES (3)

Adult participation in lifelong learning (2017)
(% of 25-64-year-olds)

- Total
- Men
- Women

Source: National Statistical Offices, Eurostat
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