Education in Finland: international and national perspectives

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Underlying educational understanding is based on equity

Everyone has the right to basic education free of charge. The public authorities shall guarantee for everyone equal opportunity to receive other educational services in accordance with their ability and special needs, as well as the opportunity to develop themselves without being prevented by economic hardship. (Constitution of Finland)



PISA 2018: differences between schools smallest



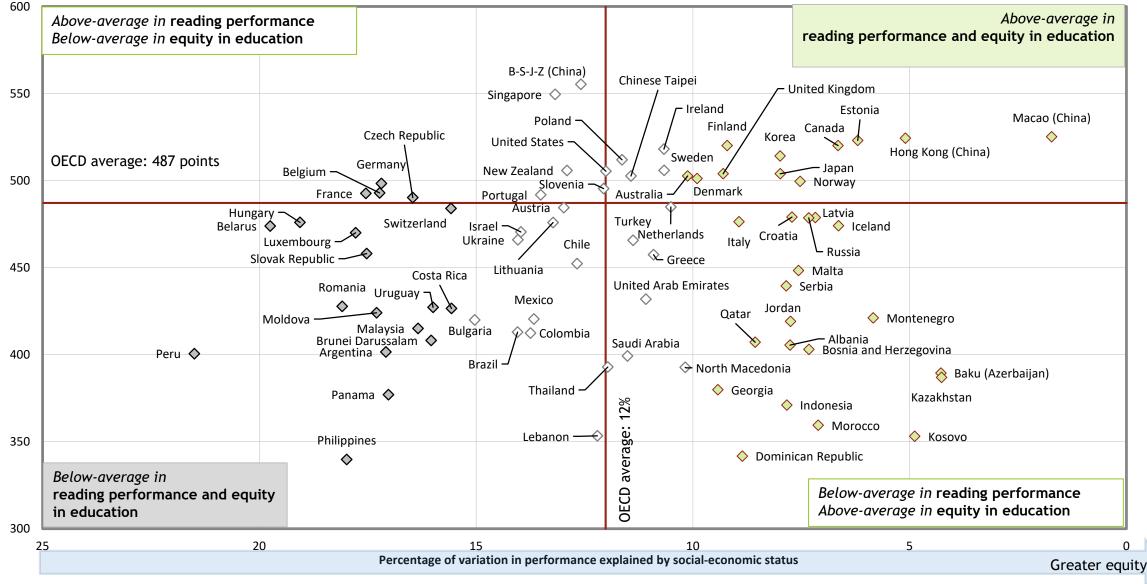


• Finland 7 %

Variance of performance between schools as a proportion of total performance across OECD countries Strength of the relationship between performance and socio-economic status is above the OECD average

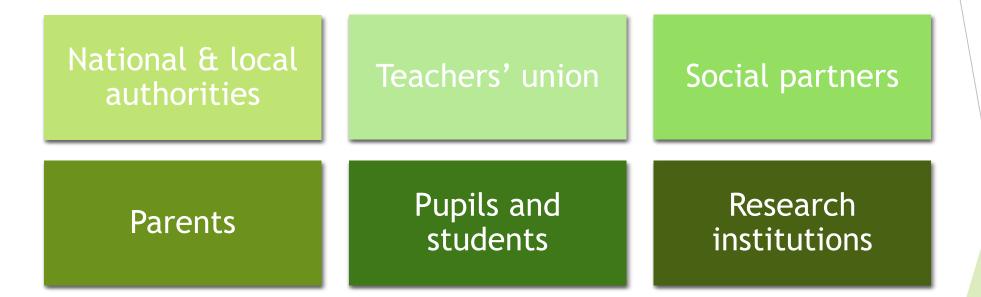
♦ Strength of the relationship between performance and socio-economic status is not statistically significantly different from the average

♦ Strength of the relationship between performance and socio-economic status is below the OECD average

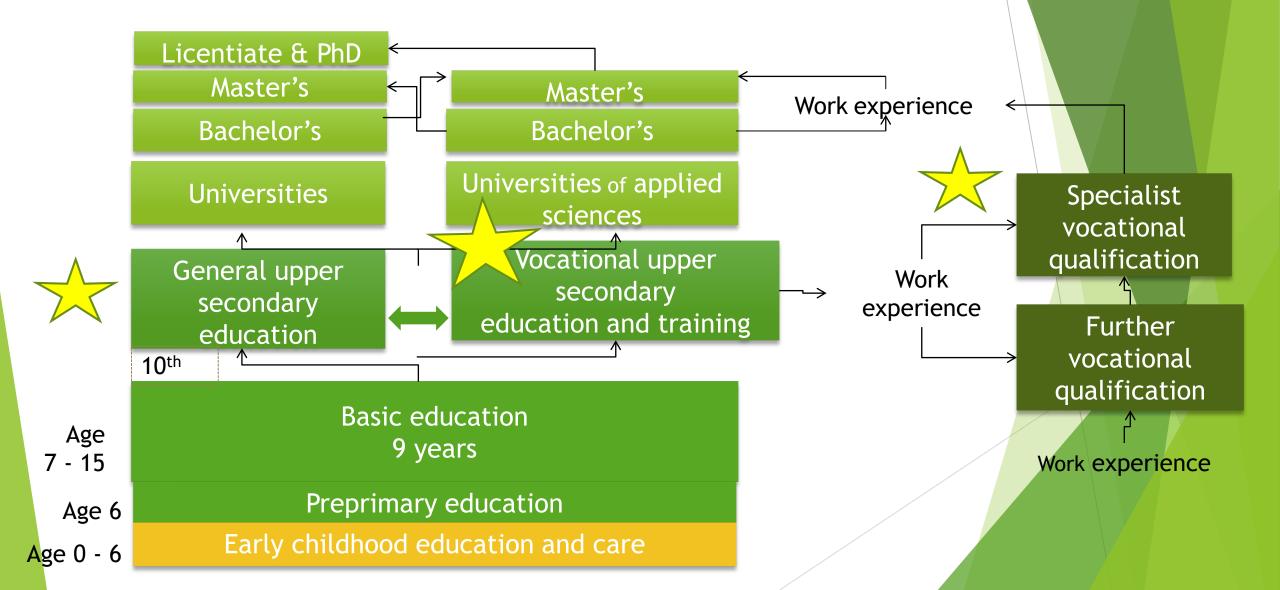


OECD PISA 2018

Education developed in partnership



No dead-ends in the education system



Where do pupils apply to immediately after compulsory education? 2001 / 2020

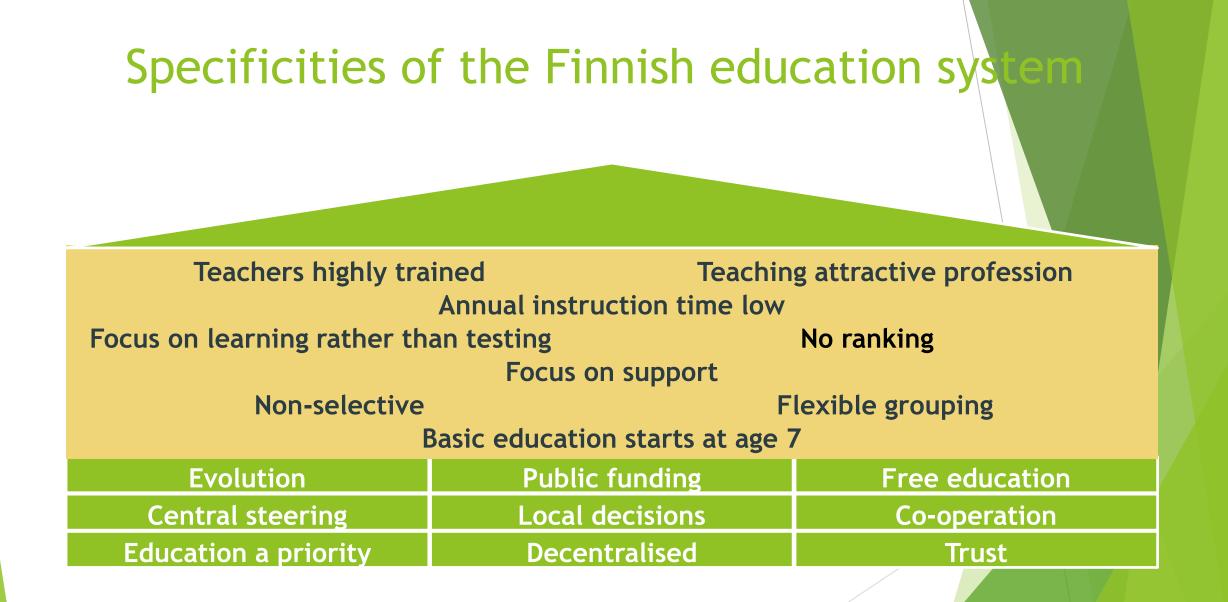
Students completing basic education 58 480 in 2020 General upper secondary 54 % / 55 %

Vocational upper secondary 36 % / 43 %

> Other studies 3 % / 2 %

Did not apply 0.5 %

Statistics Finland



Compulsory instruction time in general education 2021

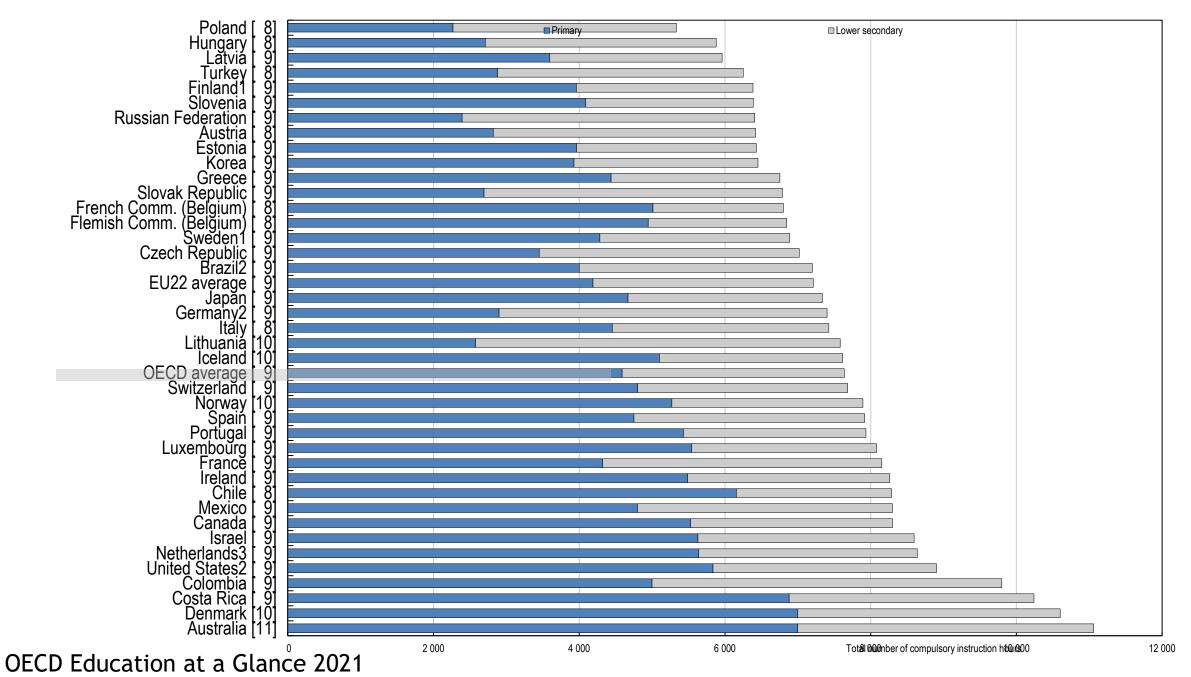
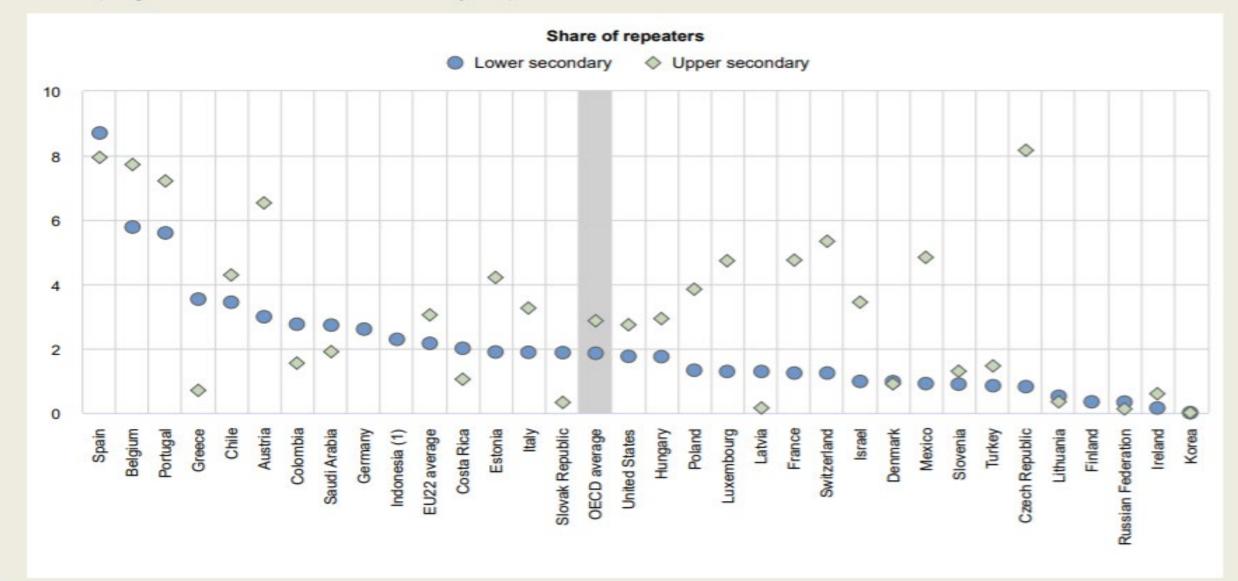


Figure B1.2. Share of repeaters and share of boys among repeaters in lower and upper secondary education (2019)

General programmes in initial education only, in per cent



Central steering



Central

- Educational priorities
- Minimum time allocation
- National core curricula
- Size of state subsidies

Local decisions



- Educational priorities
- Local curricula
- Allocation of subsidies
- Class size
- Recruitment
- Teacher "evaluation"
- Quality assurance

Basic education is free for

pupils and families

Education is mostly publicly funded

Mostly funded locally

State subsidies on average 25%

Compensation for local condiditions

Expenditure on education 2020

Operative costs per pupil/student

- ▶ pre-primary education
 6 341 €
- ▶ basic education

 9 597 €

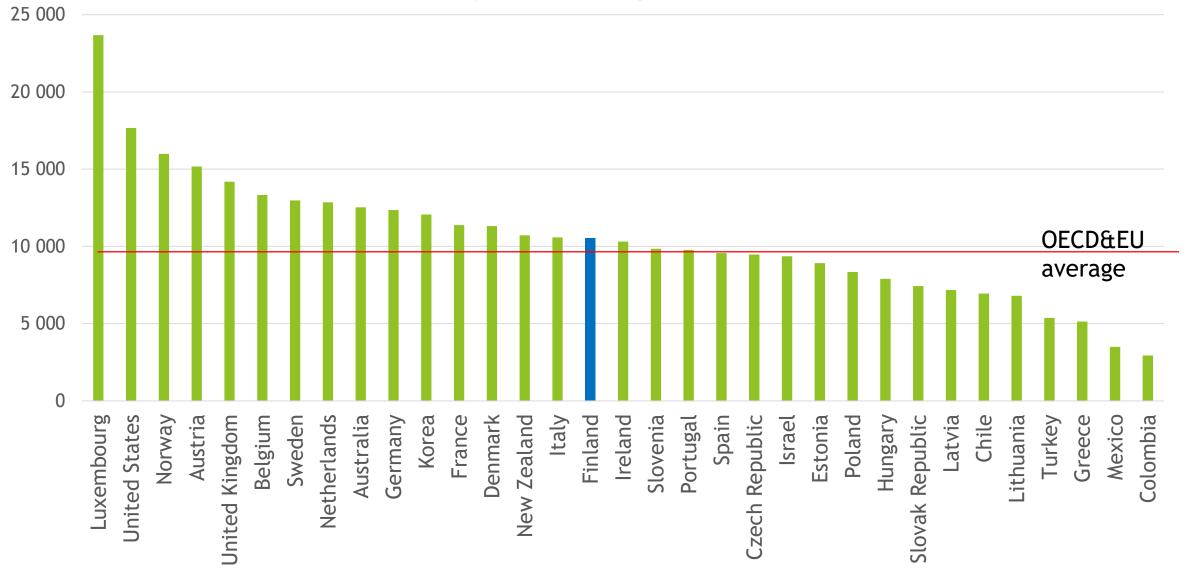
10 393 €

- ▶ general upper secondary
 7 961 €
- vocational upper secondary



Finnish National Agency for Education

Costs internationally average



Well-being promotes learning

Focus on earliest possible support



Extensive assessment & individual plan

Intensified support

Pedagogical assessment & learning plan

General support

Pupil and student welfare

Collective and individual approach

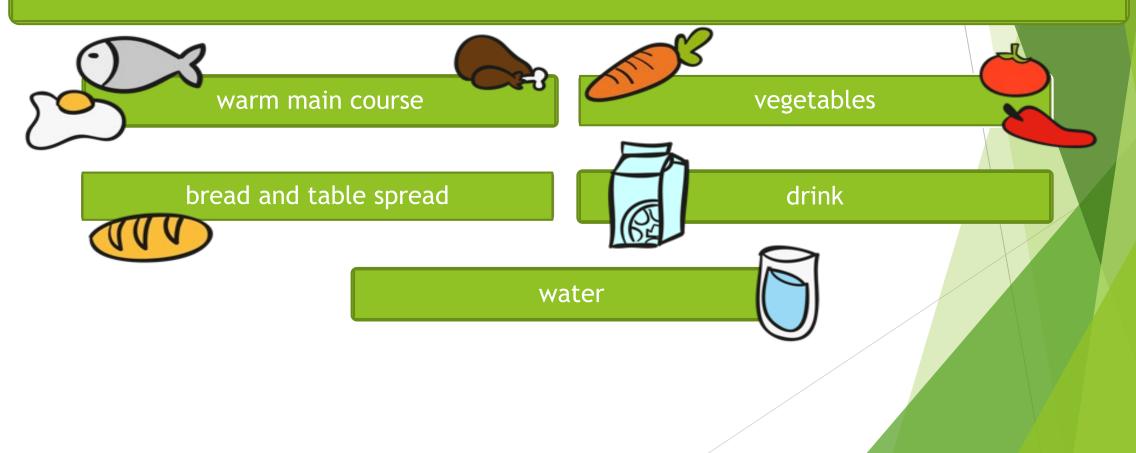
Health care

School meals

Safety

School meals

School meals generally consist of typical Finnish foods. A good school meal consists of:



Guidance and counselling



- Subjective right
- Part of the curriculum
- Collective and individual approach
- Develops learning skills
- Supports self-confidence, participation and personal growth
- Focus on transition points

Quality assurance is

a tool for development

Education providers have main responsibility for quality

Self-evaluation

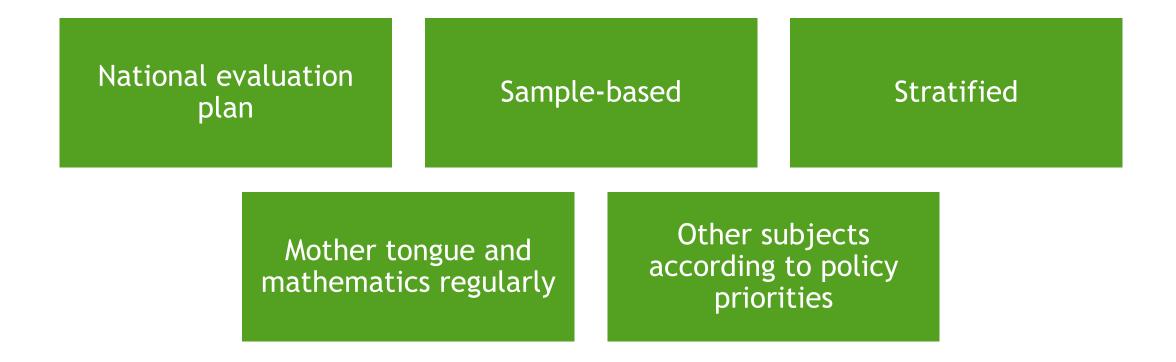
Skills demonstrations Competence-based qualifications

System & thematic evaluations

National evaluations of learning outcomes

International assessments

Evaluation of learning outcomes function as traffic lights



Child's overall development

and joy of learning

emphasised in Early Childhood

Education and Care

Pre-primary education at the age of six

- Free and compulsory
- provided in ECEC centres or schools
- minimum 700 hours per year
- promoting child's prerequisites for growth, development and learning
- a continuous learning path from ECEC to school
- integrative education
- learning through play, joy of learning

ECEC plans and curriculum

National core curriculum for ECEC National core curriculum for preprimary education

Local curricula & plans

Child's overall well-being in focus

Integrative education

Individual ECEC plan, no learning standards

Learning through play essential

Language, physical activity, exploration, artistic experiences and self-expression

ECEC partnership

Basic education:

Every pupil is unique and

has the right to

high-quality education

Maximising potential:

every child is unique



Rethinking competences

National Goals for Basic Education and transversal competences

- knowledge
- skills
- values
- attitudes
- will



National minimum time allocation sample of subjects (annual weekly lessons¹)

Forms	1-2	3-6	7-9	Total
Mother tongue & literature	14	18	10	42
Mathematics	6	15	11	32
A language (1st foreign language)	2	9	7	18
B language (2nd national language)	_	2	4	6

Forms	1-6	7-9	Total
Environment and science	14	17	31
History & civics	5	7	12
Arts, crafts & sports			62
¹ Total annual no of lessons x 38	Total		224
	min		

Conception of learning

Learner's active role	Interaction
• Sets targets	• Learns with others and in
• Reflects & analyses	different environments
• Solves problems	• Understands consequences
Learning to learn • Recognises own way of learning • Applies this to promote learning	Self-conception and confidence • Helps setting targets • Receives feedback

General Upper secondary education

aims at

broad-based knowledge

Upper secondary education

Flexible

Personalised

Modular/course structure Combining general & vocational studies Eligibility for higher education Distribution of lesson hours in general upper secondary education

150 points

20 points

Compulsory studies

Optional studies

1 study point= 19 x 45 minutes

Distribution of study points sample of subjects

Subject	Compulsory	Optional
Mother tongue & literature	12	6
A-language	14	4
B-language	10	4
Other languages		16+16
Mathematics	12/20	4/6
Science	10	32
Humanities & social sciences	24	32
Arts, crafts & PE	10	14

Matriculation examination



- Minimum 5 tests
- Mother tongue + 4 of the following:
 - 2nd national language
 - foreign language
 - Mathematics
 - one subject in sciences and humanities

- One or more optional tests possible
- Biannual

Vocational education and training:

focus on competences and índívídual learner

Vocational education and training (VET)

Close cooperation with the labour market Work-based learning Flexible learning pathways Open pathways from VET to higher and further education

Key competences for lifelong learning

Entrepreneurial competence

Digital competence

Societal competence and citizenship

Competence of sustainable development

Cultural competence

Mathematical, natural scientific and technical competence

Development of competences

Communication and interaction competence

Developing VET

Improving effectiveness

Drop-out & exclusion

Quality improvement

Flexibility & individualisation, Recognition of prior learning,

Learning environments Youth guarantee, funding reform, work-based learning

Local development plans, quality strategies, competence-based

Funding of vocational education and training (2022)

Strategy funding Maximum 4 % of total funding

50% Core funding Student years

35% Performance-based funding Qualifications and qualification units

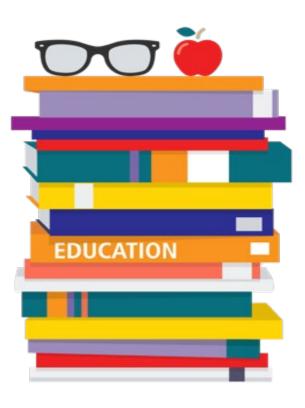
15 % Effectiveness-based funding Employment and further studies

Finnish National Agency for Education

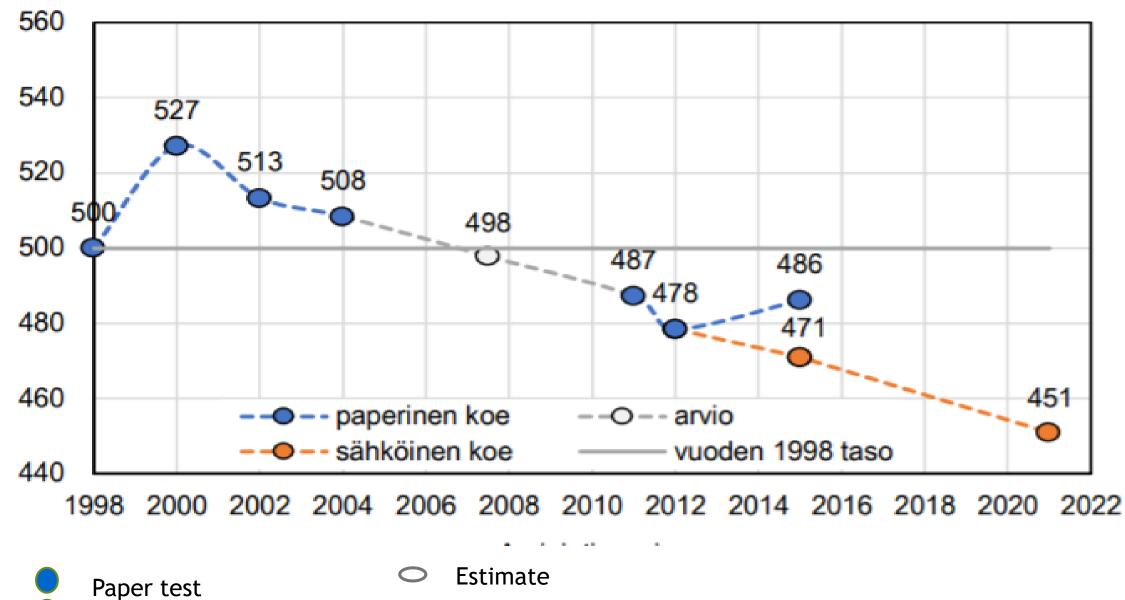
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Current issues

learners with migrant background
 extending compulsory education
 maths results show a downward trend



Trend in mathematics' national assessments 1998-2021



Computer-based test

Finnish Education Evaluation Centre

Some good news as well

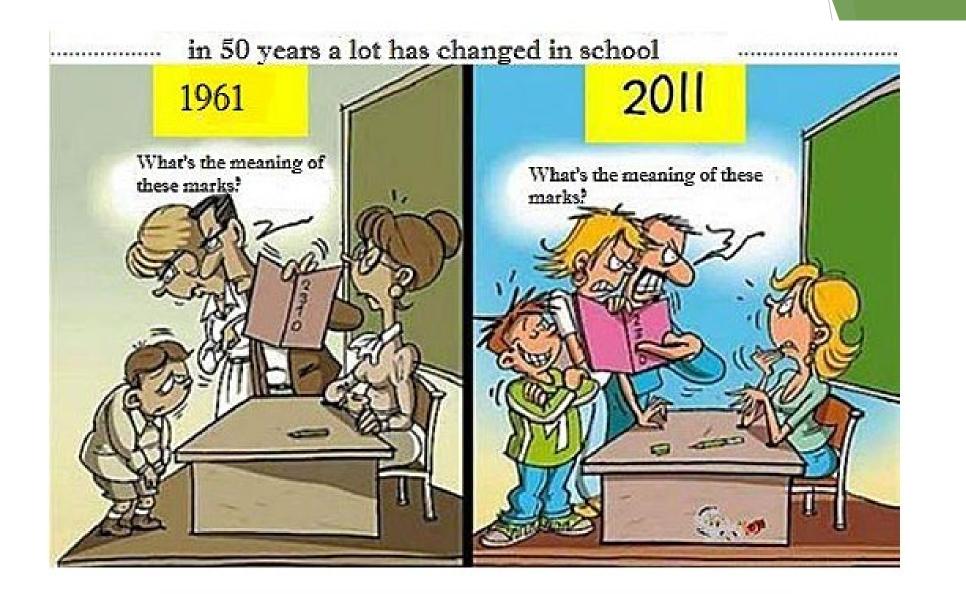
Differences between schools have not grown in the last 11 years

No notable diferences in learning outcomes between boys and girls, Finnish- and Swedishspeakers

Pupils think maths is useful

Finnish teachers are

trusted professionals



Finnish teachers are supportive

Finnish teachers believe in:
equity and encouragement
individual support
strengthening the pupils' thinking skills
developing the pupils' self-confidence and tolerance

Source: From goals to interaction. Evaluation of pedagogy in Finnish basic education 2008 (National Council for Evaluation in Education in Finland)

Most teachers are required a master's degree

Kindergarten teachers 180 ECTS (3 years)

Class teachers 300 ECTS (5 years)

Subject teachers 300 ECTS (5-6 years) Teachers of vocational studies:

Master's , Bachelor's + work experience+ pedagogical studies of 60 ECTS

(1 year)

Principals: teacher education + e.g. certificate in educational administration

Teacher training institutions can select heavily

Intake into teacher education 2020 (% of those who applied)

Class teacher education16 %Subject teacher education10 % - 53

Vocational teacher education

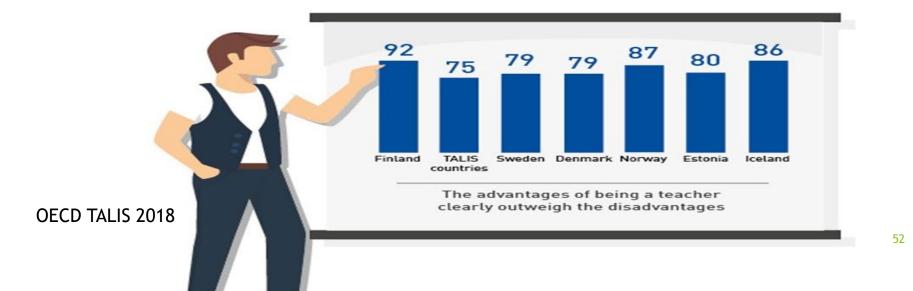
38 %

Finnish National Agency of Education, Vipunen.fi, universities

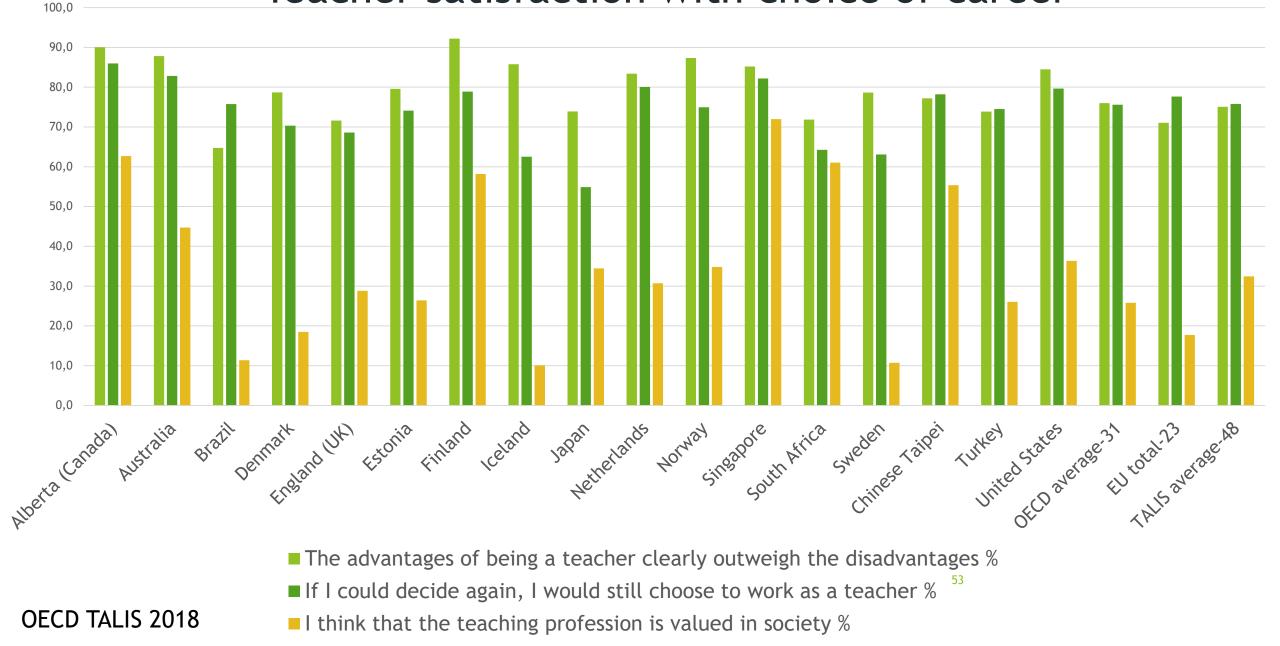
Finnish lower secondary (ISCED2) teachers are satisfied with their career choice

Percentage of teachers (%) who "agree" or "strongly agree" with the statements





Teacher satisfaction with choice of career



Teacher and principal salaries in Finland (permanent contract, average actual gross salaries per month 2020)		
Preprimary teacher	2 800 €	
class teacher, primary education	3 700 €	
subject teacher, lower secondary	4 100 €	
subject teacher, general upper secondary	4 600 €	
vocational studies teacher (VET)	4 300 €	
principal, basic education	5 700 €	
principal, general upper secondary	6 200 €	

Median salary in the municipal sector in Finland 2020: 3 200 \in

Teachers' actual salaries relative to earnings of similarly educated workers 2020

	Pre-pri	Primary	Lower sec	Upper sec*
Australia		0,87	0,89	0,87
Chile	0,64	0,63	0,65	0,68
Czech Repub	0,79	0,72	0,72	0,73
Estonia	0,78	0,93	0,91	0,90
Finland	0,74	0,76	0,85	0,95
France	0,80	0,78	0,84	0,95
Germany		0,85	0,94	0,99
Greece	0,75	0,75	0,78	0,78
Hungary	0,62	0,61	0,61	0,57
Israel	0,81	0,80	0,81	0,89
Latvia	1,14	1,46	1,44	1,57
Netherlands	0,80	0,80	0,89	0,89
New Zealand		0,87	0,88	0,92
Norway	0,76	0,82	0,82	0,82
Slovenia	0,79	0,82	0,84	0,84
Sweden	0,77	0,82	0,76	0,76
United States	0,52	0,52	0,54	0,56
Flemish Com	0,92	0,90	0,89	0,92
French Comn	0,89	0,86	0,81	0,87
England (UK)	0,79	0,79	0,86	0,86

OECD Education at a Glance 2021

What are the main differences to your education systems?

Finnish education in international comparison

Instruction time low	Differences between schools small	Education issues not politicised
Moderate costs	Socio-economic effect moderate	Teachers feel highly valued

