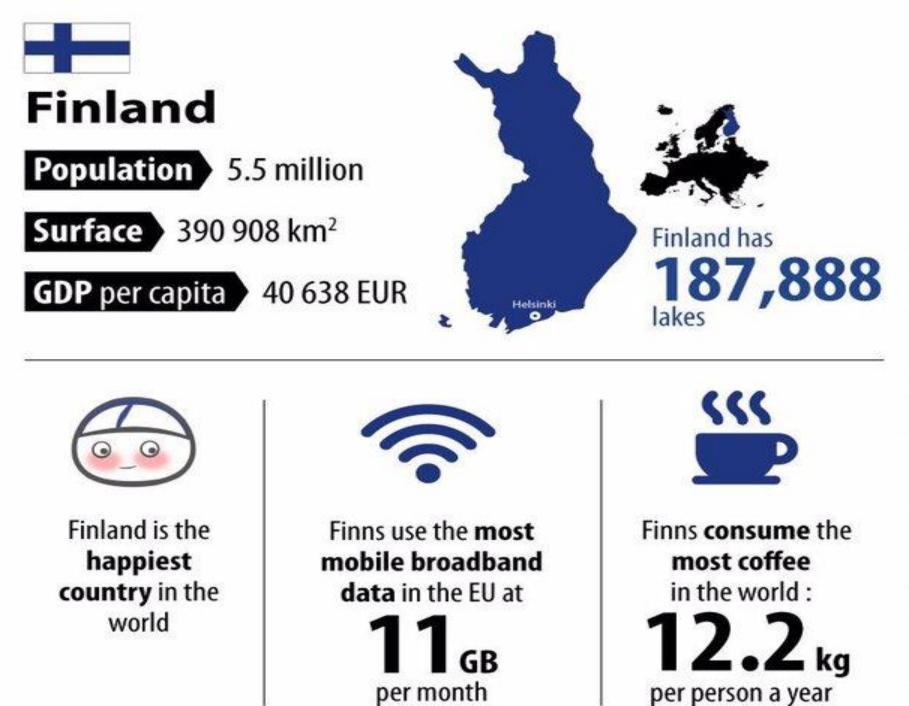
The Finnish Education System

Less is more





High performing Finland



History of the Finnish education system

1970

Until 1970 – a strongly centralized & inequitable education system with highly variable teachers

1980–2000

Decentralization of the comprehensive school system with large autonomy for the local authorities (end of inspection!)

Redevelopment from the bottom up & centralized reform with highly educated teachers (entrance exams for teachers!)



History of the Finnish education system

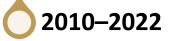


Reform with more emphasis on development goals, pupils' rights and responsibility

Costs

Equal and qualitative comprehensive education at relatively moderate costs (5.3% GDP in 2020)

A student-oriented and flexible system based on empowerment (student counselling, tutoring and special needs education).



Central Steering vs Local decisions

Central steering

Ministry of Education and Culture

- Education policy
- Preparation of legislation
- State funding

Finnish National Agency for Education

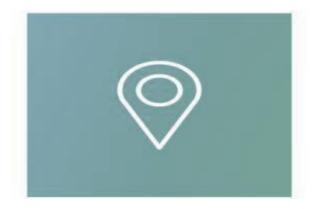
- National development agency
- National core curricula & qualification requirements
- Support for evidence-based policy-making
- Support for reform and development
- Services for learners

Central steering and local decisions



Central / national

- Educational priorities
- Minimum time allocation
- National core curricula
- State subsidies



Local / municipalities

- Educational priorities
- Local curricula
- Allocation of subsidies
- Class size
- Recruitment

Education is publicly funded



Pre-primary education	6285 EURO
Basic education	9607 EURO
General upper secondary	7939 EURO
Vocational upper secondary	10443 EURO

Education develope	d in partnerships

National authorities	Local authorities	Teachers' union	Social partners
Parents	Pupils and students	Research institutions	Relevant stakeholders

The basic principles of the Finnish Education System

No national testing & No ranking Free education at all levels

> High Educational Autonomy

Trust and <u>Res</u>ponsibility

Highly educated teachers

Flexibility

Equality & Support

Basic principles of the Finnish education system

Everybody is needed & everyone is taken care of

Early childhood education and care	One-year pre-primary education (compulsory)	Basic education (compulsory)	Upper secondary education (compulsory as of August 2021)
Age 0-5	Age 6	Age 7-16	Age 16-

ECEC (Early Childhood Education & Care)

- Child's wellbeing & learning through play is the most important
- Individual ECEC plan (individualized in order to define the needs of the child), but no learning standards, the plan is based on an integrative approach (interact with their environment both social and physical)
- The main is goal is raising happy, healthy & responsible children in an inclusive way.



- Free & compulsory and provided in ECEC centers or schools for 4 hours a day
- A continuous learning path from ECEC to school based on the same integrative approach to improve the child's learning abilities (with an own learning plan)
- The joy of learning and learning through playing, exploring and doing stays the most important aspect
- The main is goal is raising happy, healthy & responsive children





- a nine-year comprehensive curriculum for the whole age group (school year is the same everywhere: 5 periods of 7 weeks)
- teaching is provided by schools near the home (no competition and non-selective)
- there are no national tests, no degrees and no ranking; a final certificate will be given for completing the nine years.
- teaching, textbooks, teaching materials, school transport and school meals are all free = equal access to high quality education
- Educational support and student wellbeing is extremely important. Low drop-out rate (0,3 %).

No child left behind

IS THIS THE TEST TO TEST VG FOR THE TEST TO SEE IF WE ARE READY FOR THE TEST?



- Less instruction hours (3-5 lessons of 45min) and more breaks -> Means more time for reflection
- Less testing (assessment is part of the daily work) -> Means more time for learning
- Less topics in the curriculum -> Means more in-depth learning
- Less homework -> Means more free time to explore
- Less students in a classroom -> Means more care and individual attention

Comprehensive School Education

Lessons per week at different grades

grade	lessons per week
1 - 2	19
3	22
4	24
5-6	25
7-8	29
9	30

their 9-year basic education. It is more than 1100 hours less than the OECD

average.

Comprehensive School Education

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

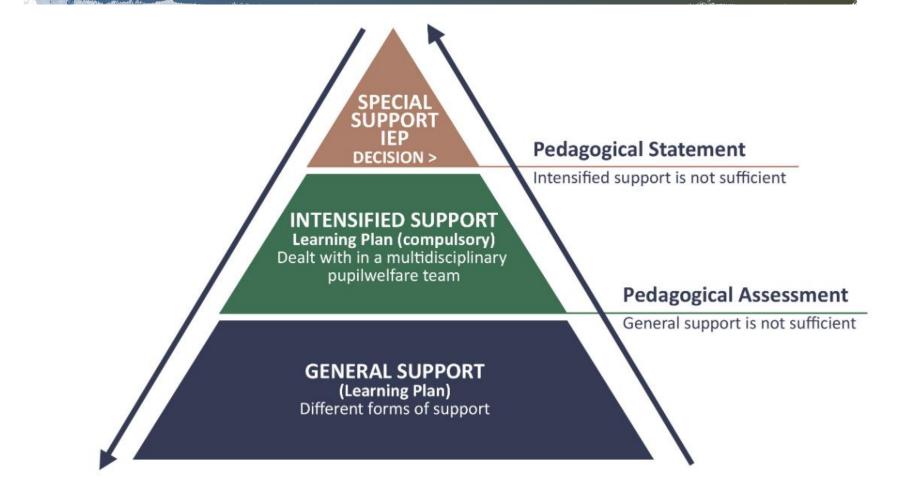
Forms	1–2	3–6	7–9	Total
Mother tongue & literature	14	18	10	42
Mathematics	6	15	11	32
A language (1st foreign language)	2	9	7	18
B language (2nd national language)	_	2	4	6

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 min		224

Special needs & Inclusion



Three-tiered Support Model "individual care"



Three-tiered Support Model "Intensified Support"

Intensified support :

. more intense and persistent than general support

. support systematically the pupil's learning and school attendance (without medical assessment)

. Early interventions designed to prevent problems from escalating, diversifying and accumulating.

-> How is it done: part-time special needs education, individual guidance counselling, and flexible teaching groups (transition is always possible)

Three-tiered Support Model "Special Support"

Special support (Individualized Education Program):

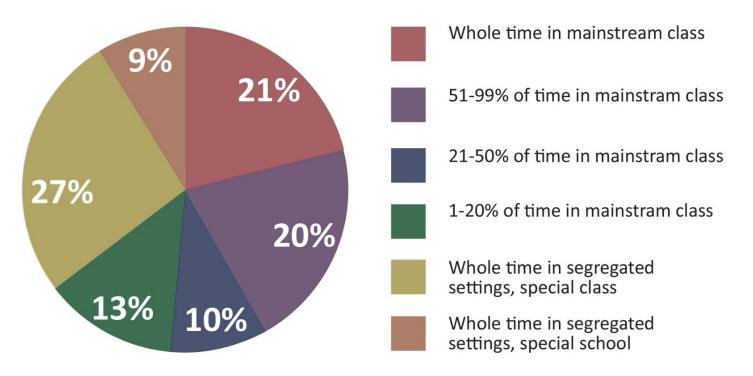
. for pupils who cannot achieve their growth, development or learning objectives

. A pedagogical appraisal must be made as well as other necessary statements (for instance psychological, social or medical)

-> How is it done: could be anything from factors relating to teaching and counselling, pupil welfare services, assistants and other necessary services, teaching methods and working approaches, learning methods, as materials and equipment.

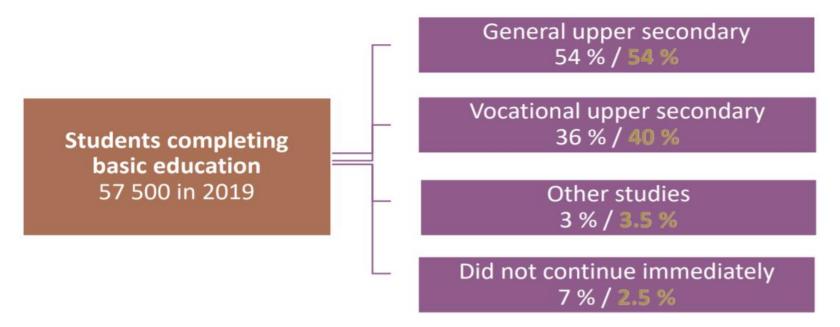
Special needs "Students with Special Support"

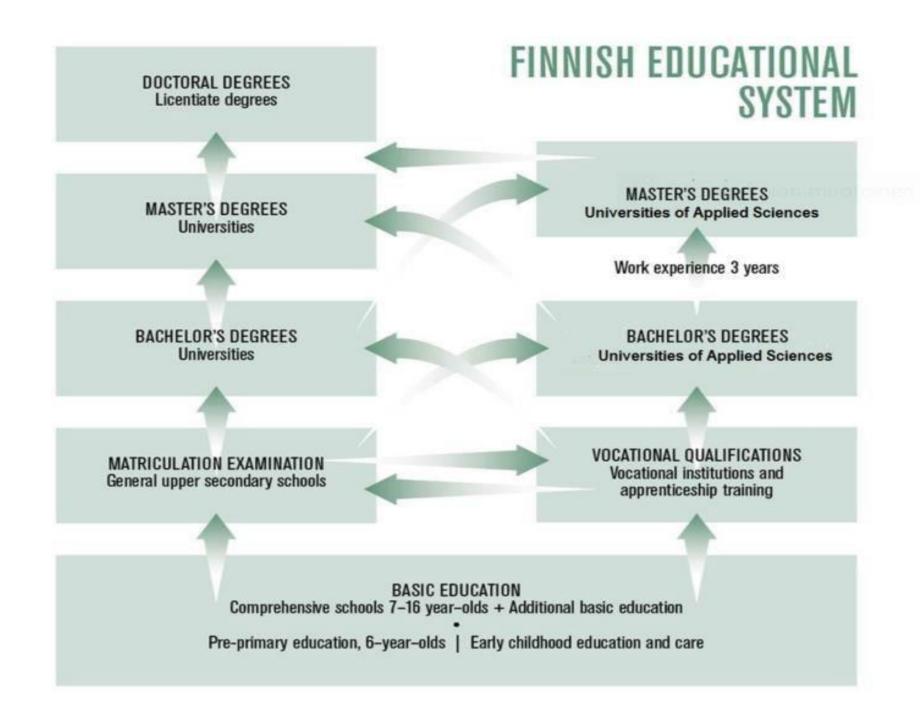
2018 : Pupils with special support : Place of provision





What happens immediately after compulsory education? 2001 / 2019





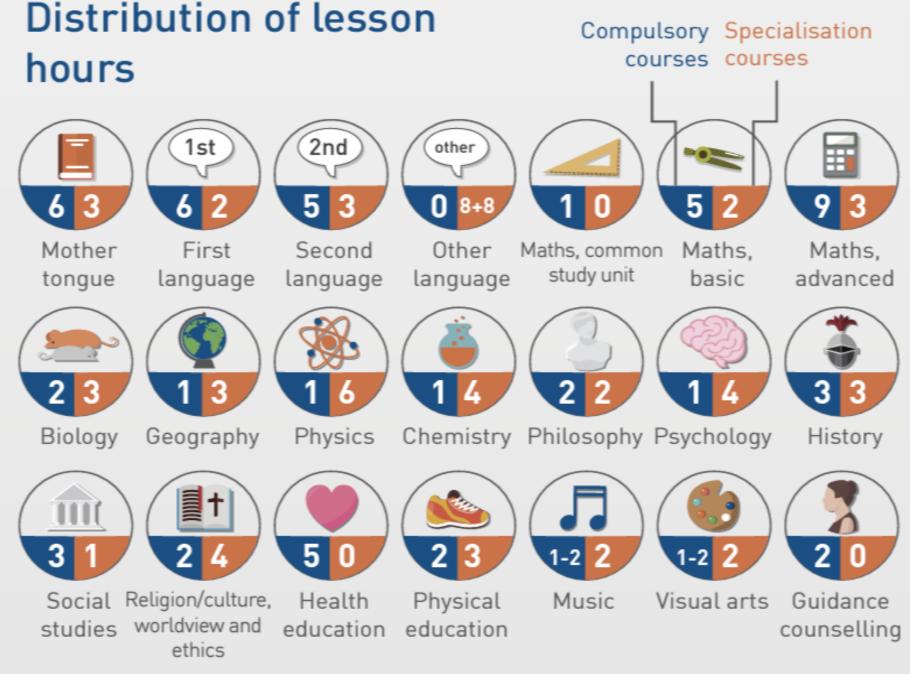
Upper Secondary School Education



About 54% of students go to upper secondary school (grade marks-based admission criteria – high competetion especially in the cities)

3-years personalized and flexible program leading to Matriculation Examination (individual curriculum for all students, everyone studies according to his/her own study plan)

Compulsory courses	47–51
Minimum total of specialisation courses	10
Minimum total number of courses	75



Duration of a single course is on average 38 lessons.

Upper Secondary School Education Matriculation Exam

Minimum 4 tests

Mother tongue (Finnish or Swedish) Foreign Language Mathematics General studies (humanities)

One or more tests possible (biannual)

-> Important to get to university

Vocational School Education



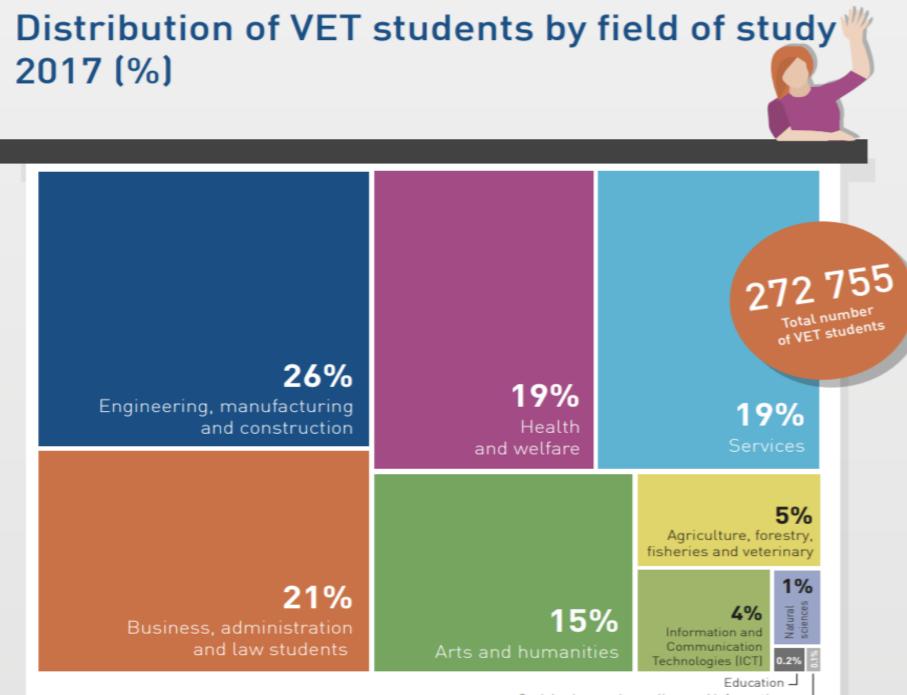
About 40% of students go to vocational school education

✓ A 3-years flexible and personalized work-based program leading to a vocational qualification (NO matriculation exam) in close cooperation with the labor market.

Individual curriculum for all students, everyone studies according to his/her own study plan (total 180 units):

- ✓ 35 units general or common studies
- \checkmark 145 units for specific studies and internships

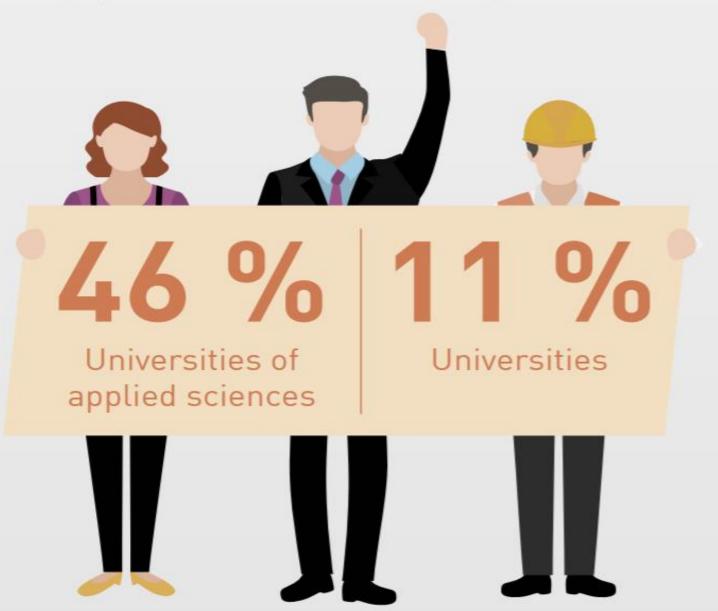
Free for all students, except books and materials



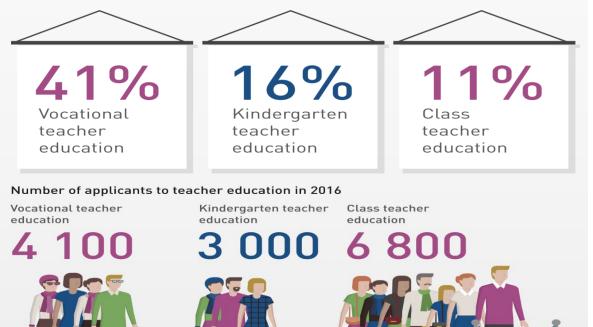
Social sciences, journalism and information -

Open pathways from VET to higher education

The proportion of new student with a VET background in 2017



Admission rate to teacher education in 2016:



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)

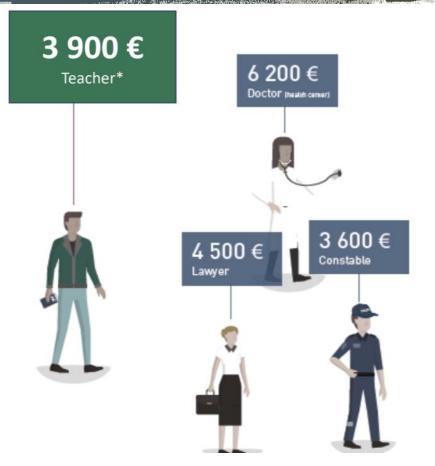
Principals: teacher education + e.g. certificate in educational administration



- Highly qualified and competent teachers & principals -> Everyone has a masters' degree in basic and upper secondary school education.
- Teachers and principals are highly respected as practitioners and researchers
- Teachers and principals enjoy a high amount of educational autonomy and freedom in the classroom (own teaching methods, teaching materials, student assessment and NO inspection)

Salary is not the reason to become a teacher

Average actual monthly salary in the municipal sector 3 200 €



* lower secondary subject teacher Source: Statistics Finland

Teacher and principal salaries in Finland

(permanent contract, average actual gross salaries per month 2018)

 kindergarten teacher 	2 700 €
 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 	5 800 €
 principal, general upper secondary 	6 000 €

Average salary in the municipal sector in Finland 2018: 3 200 €

Finnish Education in international comparison

Instruction time low	Differences between schools small	Girls outperform boys
Moderate	Socio-economic	Teachers feel highly
costs	effect moderate	valued

Teachers' statutory teaching hours (45-minute lessons)

Class (primary) teachers	24
Lower secondary subject teachers	18-24
Upper secondary subject teachers	16-23



Check out more via the official website of the Finnish agency for education

https://www.oph.fi/en/statistics-andpublications/publications

Thank You!