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# THE FINNISH EDUCATION SYSTEM IN A NUTSHELL



## **Education for all**



- The development of the whole education system takes time. During the first years of the 20th century, only a third of rural children went to school.
- The 1921 act on compulsory education started the path towards a modern education system based on the **philosophy of education for all**.
- Today education from pre-primary to higher education is free of charge for Finns and citizens from EU/ETA countries. Early childhood education and care is subsidized.

# History

#### 1943

Law on free-of-charge school meals. All pupils have been served free school lunch during each school day since 1948.

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1973 Act on Children's Day Care. Local authorities are obliged to organize public day care, which allows both parents to participate in working life.

#### 1921 Compulsory School Attendance Act. Municipalities are obliged to provide six years of

compulsory education to all

children aged 7 to 13.

#### 1972

**School reform.** New comprehensive school system with 9 grades guarantees same opportunities for good quality education in a school nearest to you.

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School meals work as an equalizer between children from different backgrounds, strengthen equal opportunity and most importantly, promote learning. 



#### 1994, 2004, 2014

The national core curriculum and the education system have been reformed several times

#### 1994

Requirement of master's level education for all basic education teachers

**1985** Shift from a unified curriculum to a national core curriculum with local adaptations

#### **1990s**

Strong decentralization of education system. Abolishment of School inspectorate system, School books no longer centrally approved.

#### 1996

Introduction of the dual model in higher education: academic universities & universities of applied sciences. 

# History

**2010** Introduction of the principal of inclusion in Finnish schools

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2018

Reform of secondary vocational education to introduce competencebased qualifications and a close co-operation with workplaces

#### 1995

First 'e-Learning strategy': Education, Training and Research in the Information Society (1995-2000)

#### 2015

Pre-primary education compulsory for all 6year-olds

#### 2021

Extension in compulsory education. The minimum school leaving age raised from 16 to 18 years.

# The Finnish education system today

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**0-5-year-olds** Early childhood education and care

**6-year-olds** Compulsory pre-primary education

#### **Basic education**

**7–16-year-olds** Basic education in comprehensive schools **16-19-year-olds** Matriculation examination in

general upper

secondary

schools

Secondary education

#### Tertiary education

Appr. 3+2 years Bachelor's and Master's degrees at Universities

Doctoral degrees and licentiate degrees in Universities

**16-19-year-olds** Vocational qualifications in vocational institutions **Appr. 3+2 years** Bachelor's and Master's degrees at Universities of Applied Sciences

# Minimum number of teaching hours per week

The legislation defines the minimum number of hours a pupil is entitled to receive instruction per week. The minimum number of hours is:

- 1st and 2nd grade 20 hours a week
- 3rd grade 22 hours a week
- 4rd grade 24 hours a week
- 5st and 6nd grade 25 hours a week
- 7st and 8nd grade 29 hours a week
- In the 9th grade, 30 hours a week.

# **Teaching hours for teachers**

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• Primary 24h/week

Secondary 16-24 h/week

Vocational 1600hrs/year

More lessons= more pay

# Maximum length of the school day FINLAND

• The maximum number of lessons allowed for the length of the school day is fixed, which **may not exceed five lessons** in the **first and second grades**, and **no more than seven lessons in other classes.** 

**Upper secondary education** 

Flexible Personalised Individualisation Modular/course structure Combining general & vocational studies Eligibility for higher education

### Subjects in General Upper Secondary Schools (150 credits)



- Mother tongue and Literature (Finnish or Swedish)
- Second National Language (Finnish or Swedish)
- Foreign Languages (English, German, French, Spanish, Chinese, Italian, Latin)
- Maths and Natural Sciences (Biology, Geography, Physics, Chemistry))
- **Humanities and Social Studies** (Philosophy, History and Social Studies, Psychology)
- Religion and Worldview studies
- **Physical education, other arts and skills, and health education** (Visual arts, physical education, music, health education)
- Guidance counselling (not graded)
- **Diplomas** (home economics, visual arts, home crafts, media, music, dance, theatre)

## **Matriculation examination**



- Minimum 4 tests
- Mother tongue + 3 of the following:
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> national language
  - foreign language
  - mathematics
  - general studies
    (one subject in sciences and humanities)

- One or more optional tests possible
- Biannual

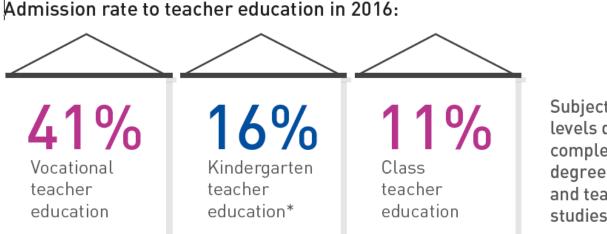
# **Creativity and problem-solving**



- At the end of the 20th Century Finland's economy started focusing on technology industries, R&D, information and knowledge.
- New partnerships developed between tertiary education and industry, while primary and secondary education also evolved to promote creativity, problem-solving, teamwork and other working life skills.
- The national core curricula of 2014 for basic education and 2021 for general upper secondary education emphasized transversal competences and phenomenon-based learning, while still holding on to traditional school subjects.

+	Field of education	Share of applicants admitted (%)	
	Art and design	9	
	Class teacher education programme	11	
	Medicine	11	
	Law	12	
	Engineering	41	

Examples of admission rates to some popular fields of study

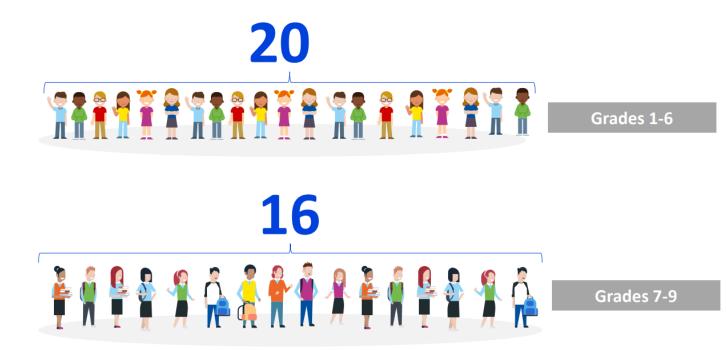


Subject teachers at all levels qualify by completing a master's degree in subject studies and teachers' pedagogical studies.

\* Kindergarten teacher education qualifies one to work in both ECEC and pre-primary education for 6-year-olds.

Less than a quarter of applicants admitted to teacher education

### Group size in Finland (2016)



Source: Teachers and Principals in Finland survey (2016)

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# Thank you!

Photo: Sakari Piippo

