

We believe education creates wellbeing, builds democracy and reduces inequalities between regions and social groups.

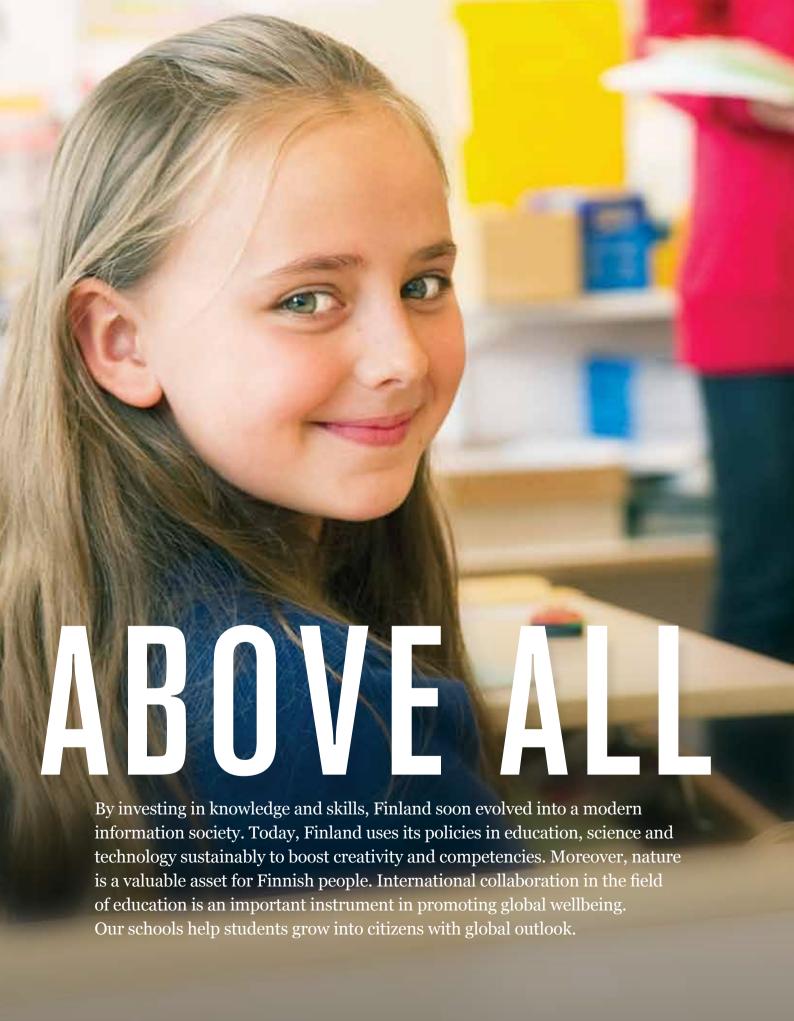
Education in Finland focuses on fostering equal educational opportunities and ensuring highquality education so that we can safeguard a competent labour force both in good times and bad times.

Better competencies and education and research that are more international help revamp society. The main school reforms between 2016 and 2018 involve new pedagogy, new learning environments and the digitalisation of education. A creative school is in tune with the real world.

We aim to reduce the number of young people who are neither studying nor working.

EDUCATION

One of the most notable events in the history of Finland is the introduction of the Finnish comprehensive school system. It is also one of the mainstays of our wellbeing. In the wake of industrialisation in Finland, new types of education were needed, and a consensus agreement was reached in the 1960s to provide high-quality comprehensive school education for the whole population regardless of social background or geographical location.



PISA 2000 READING

Finnish students ranked 1st among OECD countries and 1st among all 39 participants

PISA 2003 MATHEMATICS

Finnish students ranked 1st among OECD countries and 2nd among all 40 participants

PISA 2006 SCIENCE

Finnish students ranked 1st among OECD countries and 1st among all 57 participants

PISA 2009 READING

Finnish students ranked 2st among OECD countries and 3th among all 65 participants

PISA 2012 MATHEMATICS

Finnish students ranked 6th among OECD countries and 12th among all 65 participants

LIFELONG LEARNING

High-quality and accessible early child-hood education is guaranteed to all children. They have the right to pre-primary education, which serves as a continuum from early childhood education to primary education.

Primary and lower secondary education (a.k.a. basic education) is completely free of charge, comprising instruction, school materials, school meals, health care, dental care, commuting, special needs education and remedial teaching.

More than 90 % of each age group moves on to general or vocational upper secondary studies immediately after basic education. Vocational education and training (VET) has been steadily becoming more appealing. At present, half of all comprehensive school leavers apply to VET and half to general upper secondary education. All those who complete upper secondary education, both general and vocational, become eligible for higher education.

10. Canada 51%

Vocational education and training is planned, implemented and evaluated in collaboration with working life. The basic principles comprise work-life orientation, focus on learning outcomes, modularity as well as individuality and flexibility.

14 universities and 24 universities of applied sciences offer attractive Bachelor's and Master's degree programmes, and universities also confer doctoral degrees. Furthermore, higher education institutions produce applied research of high quality that promotes innovation for the benefit of society.

Around half of the adult population in Finland participates in adult education. Study opportunities are available at all educational levels. Educational institutions catering for liberal adult education offer a wide range of both subject studies and recreational activities.

PIAAC LITERACY		PIAAC NUMERACY		PIAAC PROBLEM	SOLVINGS	
. Japan 71%		1. Japan 63%		1. Sweden 44%		
. Finland 63%		2. Finland 58%		2. Finland 42%		Adult
8. Netherlands 60%		3. Sweden 57%		3. Netherlands 42%		(PIA
. Sweden 58%		4. Netherlands 56%		4. Norway 41%		literacy
i. Australia 56%		5. Norway 55%		5. Denmark 39%		skills a
i. Norway 55%	%	6. Denmark 55%	8	6. Australia 38%	%	solve p
'. Estonia 52%		7. Slovakia 54%		7. Canada 37%		nology
8. Slovakia 52%	erag	8. Belgium (Flander) 54%	erag	8. Germany 36%	erag	among
l. Belgium (Flander) 51%	D av	9. Czech Rep. 52%	D av	9. United Kingdom 3	5% 	in 24 c
	. Japan 71% . Finland 63% . Netherlands 60% . Sweden 58% . Australia 56% . Norway 55% . Estonia 52%	Japan 71% Finland 63% Netherlands 60% Sweden 58% Australia 56% Norway 55% Estonia 52% Slovakia 52%	. Japan 71% 2. Finland 63% 3. Sweden 57% 4. Netherlands 56% 5. Norway 55% 6. Denmark 55% 7. Slovakia 54% 8. Slovakia 52% 8. Belgium (Flander) 54% 9. Czech Pen 56%	1. Japan 63% 2. Finland 63% 3. Sweden 55% 4. Netherlands 66% 5. Norway 55% 6. Norway 55% 6. Denmark 55% 7. Slovakia 52% 8. Belgium (Flander) 54% 8. Belgium (Flander) 54%	1. Japan 63% 1. Sweden 44% 2. Finland 63% 2. Finland 58% 2. Finland 42% 3. Netherlands 60% 3. Netherlands 42% 4. Netherlands 56% 4. Norway 41% 5. Norway 55% 5. Norway 55% 5. Denmark 39% 6. Denmark 55% 6. Australia 38% 7. Canada 37% 8. Slovakia 52% 8. Belgium (Flander) 54% 8. Germany 36% 9. Capab Rap 58% 9. Capab Rap 58% 9. United Kingdom at the finadom at the finad	1. Japan 63% 2. Finland 63% 2. Finland 58% 3. Netherlands 60% 3. Sweden 57% 3. Netherlands 42% 4. Netherlands 56% 4. Norway 41% 5. Norway 55% 5. Denmark 39% 6. Denmark 55% 6. Australia 38% 7. Slovakia 54% 7. Canada 37% 8. Belgium (Flander) 54% 8. Germany 36% 9. Carach Page 56% 9. United Kingdom 88%

10. Japan 35%

10. Austria 51%

Adult skills survey (PIAAC 2012) assesses literacy and numeracy skills and the ability to

solve problems in technology-rich environments among 16 to 65-year-olds in 24 countries.

% of persons in the highest performance levels

EQUALOPPOR

The Finnish education system offers everybody equal opportunities for learning, irrespective of domicile, gender, socio-economic status or linguistic and

PROFESSIONAL

cultural background.

Teachers from pre-primary classes all the way to university level are highly qualified and committed. Teachers are required to have a Master's degree, including pedagogical studies and teaching practice. Since the teaching profession is very popular in Finland, universities can select the most motivated and talented applicants. Teachers are highly respected professionals, work independently and enjoy professional autonomy.

EMPOWERMENT

The education system's administration is strongly based on school autonomy and support. Centralised steering takes place by means of objectives specified in legislation and based on the national core curriculum. Local authorities are responsible for organising education and implementing the national objectives. Beyond that, schools and teachers have wide autonomy in how they provide instruction and what its contents are.

SUPPORTING

Each student's learning curve and welfare is extensively supported and tailored to individual needs, and guidelines for this purpose are specified in the national core curriculum. Students in the upper grades are offered educational guidance in choosing their post-comprehensive school paths in education.

DOCTORAL **DEGREES** degrees MASTER'S Universities of pplied sciences MASTER'S LIBERAL ADULT DEGREES **EDUCATION** Universities Work experience 3 years - Adult education centres - Folk high schools - Summer universities - Study centres - Sports institutes BACHELOR'S BACHELOR'S DEGREES **DEGREES** Universities of applied Universities MATRICULATION VOCATIONAL **EXAMINATION** General upper secondary school Institutions & appren-ticeship training BASIC EDUCATION Comprehensive schools 7-16 year-olds PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION 6 year-olds EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION

Good learning outcomes are achieved at just average expense. The average class size in comprehensive school is 20 pupils, and pupils and students are given fewer hours of instruction than in other countries.

Administrative organs at different organisational levels collaborate actively between schools and between social actors, parents and schools to further enhance the school system.

FLEXIBLE

The education system gives each student great flexibility. Binding decisions are not expected to be made at an early stage. Instead, the road all the way to tertiary education is untracked, with none of the paths leading to a dead end.

ALL

Education is free at all levels from pre-primary to higher education.

Finland has two official languages, Finnish and Swedish. Both language groups have their own educational institutions.

Foresight and development based on research data and benchmarking are key strengths in Finland's educational system.

ENCOURAGING

Evaluation of learning outcomes is based on national surveys. The aim is to produce information that helps both schools and students to develop. Learning, learners and schools are at the core of our activities.

SCIENCE

Numerous international comparisons show that Finland is one of the most innovative countries in the world. Both the public and private sector have invested strongly in research and development. The ratio of researchers to overall employment is exceptionally high and there is a considerable number of scientific publications and patents in Finland in relation to the size of the population.

The research system and system of higher education in Finland are currently being overhauled.

Universities enjoy full autonomy. Researcher education, research funding, learning environments and research infrastructures are being enhanced. Universities, universities of applied sciences and government research institutes are being profiled based on their core competences. Smoothly functioning public and private institutions foster efficiency in society and build up social capital. Being able to exploit and apply knowledge and technology in public and private administration remains the best way to secure sustainable economic growth. Both open data and good use of open science boost knowledge-intensive growth.

HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEMS

HIGHER EDUCATION STOTEMS	
1. United States	
2. Switzerland	
3. Denmark	
4. Finland	
5. Sweden	
6. Canada	5
7. Netherlands	g 20
8. U. Kingdom	i
9. Singapore	J21 ranking 2015
10. Australia	UZ

INNOVATION COOPERATION BETWEEN COMPANIES AND

RE	SEARCH ORGANISATIONS	
1.	Finland	
2.	Austria	
3.	Great-Britain	
4.	Belgium	
5.	Sweden	
6.	Denmark	012
7.	Germany	10-2
8.	Norway	t 20
9.	EU-26	Eurostat 2010-2012
10.	France	- E

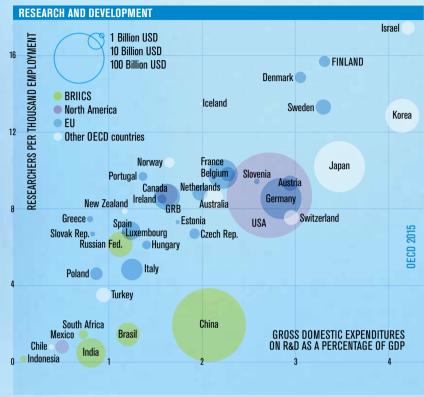
SUCCESS BY INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

In recent years, thanks to a first-rate system of education, Finland has performed well in international comparisons in various economic and social sectors. Success factors also include a high-quality health care system, well-functioning and highly transparent public institutions, an environmentally friendly approach in decision-making processes and smoothly functioning business environments.



HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX	
1. Finland	
2. Norway	
3. Switzerland	
4. Canada	2015
5. Japan	E
6. Sweden	- F
7. Denmark	omic
8. Netherlands	Morld Economic Forum
9. New Zealand	문
10. Belgium	Š

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS	
1. Switzerland	
2. Singapore	9
3. United States	-201
4. Germany	2015
5. Netherlands	Ę
6. Japan	- F
7. Hong Kong	Ë
8. Finland	Econ
9. Sweden	World Economic Forum 2015-2016
10. U. Kingdom	Š



GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS	
1. Finland	
2. Singapore	
3. Denmark	
4. Sweden	2015
5. Norway	dex 2
6. Switzerland	교
7. Canada	IPO, vatio
8. Netherlands	M/C
9. New Zealand	SEAD/WIPO, obal Innovation Index 2015
10. Hong Kong	25

GLOBAL GENDER GAP	
1. Iceland	
2. Norway	
3. Finland	
4. Sweden	2015
5. Ireland	E
6. Rwanda	Ē
7. Philippines	i <u>E</u>
8. Switzerland	
9. Slovenia	World Economic Forum 2015
10. New Zealand	Š



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