

Teacher's Professional Role in the Finnish Education System

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This presentation

- Background of Finnish education system
- Main ideologies behind the educational policy
- Main ideas behind the new National Core Curriculum (implemented in August 2016)
- Finnish teachers' professional role
- Finnish education in international perspective



Michael Moore: Finnish School

A clip of a documentary film Where to Invade Next https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WVCTqgrFIPs



Finland in brief



- population 5.4 million (18 inhabitants / sq. km)
- two official languages: Finnish and Swedish
- foreigners: 4.8 % of the population
- education level of the working age population:
 - 13 % basic education
 - 45 % upper secondary education
 - 42 % tertiary education











Statistics Finland 2015, Education at a Glance 2015, City of Helsinki media bank



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)





Education developed in partnership

National authorities

Local authorities

Teachers' union

Social partners

Parents

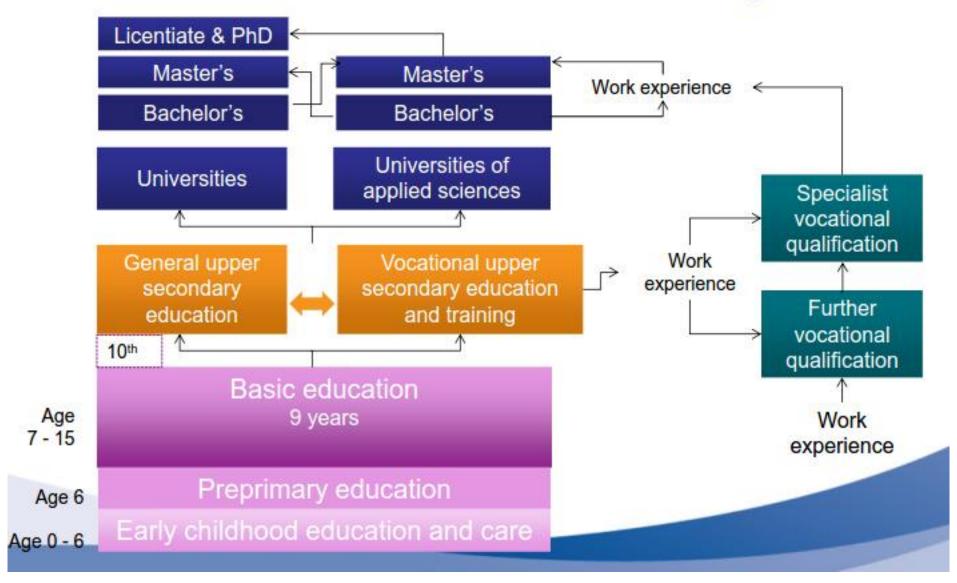
Pupils and students

Research institutions

Relevant stakeholders



No dead-ends in the education system





Specificities of the Finnish education system

Teachers highly trained

Teaching attractive profession

Annual instruction time low

Focus on learning rather than testing

Focus on support

Non-selective

Flexible grouping

Basic education starts at age 7

Evolution	Public funding	Free education
Central steering	Local decisions	Co-operation
Education a priority	Decentralised	Trust



Culture of Trust on School Level...

No school inspections

No superintendents

Hardly any national testing

No ranking systems





Basic Education is Free

- Books, pens, paper....
- Meals
- Transportation
- Health care (nurse, doctor)
- Social and psychological services
- Guidance and counselling



Focus on earliest possible support

Special support

Extensive assessment & individual plan

Intensified support

Pedagogical assessment & learning plan

General support



Pre-primary education at the age of six

- free and compulsory
- provided in day care centres or schools
- minimum 700 hours per year



- a continuous learning path from ECEC to school
- integrative education
- learning through play, joy of learning





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 2016 -> sample of subjects (annual weekly lessons1)

Forms	1–2	3–6	7–9	Total
Mother tongue & literature	14	18	10	42
Mathematics	6	15 9	11 7	32 16
A language (1st foreign language)	200 %			
B language (2nd national language)		2	4	6
Forms	1-	-6	7–9	Total
Environment and science	1	14	17	31
History & civics		5	7	12
Arts, crafts & sports				62
¹ Total annual no of lessons x 38		Total min		222



Basic education curriculum reform Core ideas

Active learner

Sustainable way of living

Integrative teaching

School as a learning community

Comprehensive education



Conception of learning

Learner's active role

- Sets targets
- Reflects & analyses
 - Solves problems

Learning to learn

- Recognises own way of learning
- Applies this to promote learning

Interaction

- Learns with others and in different environments
- Understands consequences

Self-conception and confidence

- Helps setting targets
- Receives feedback



Finnish schools and teachers

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ntdYxqRce_s&t=99s



Finnish teachers' professional role



FinnishTeacher...

- The profession is highly respected
 - Lots of applicants (especially for class teacher programs)
 - One of the most popular professions still
- Has to follow the law & the curriculum & local guidelines
- Has to be qualified

but

- Has pedagogical autonomy
- Is not inspected, monitored, etc.

Student admission (2016), University of Helsinki

Degree programme	Applicants	Participated in Entrance Exam	Places	%
Class teacher education	1770	1075	120	11
Crafts teacher education	193	97	32	33
Home economics teacher education	307	157	33	21
Kindergarten teacher education	1014	595	120	20
Special teacher education	790	467	20	4
Subject teacher education	789	525	444	85

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Finnish teachers are supportive

Finnish teachers believe in:

- -equity and encouragement
- -individual support
- -strengthening the pupils' thinking skills
- -developing the pupils' selfconfidence 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)

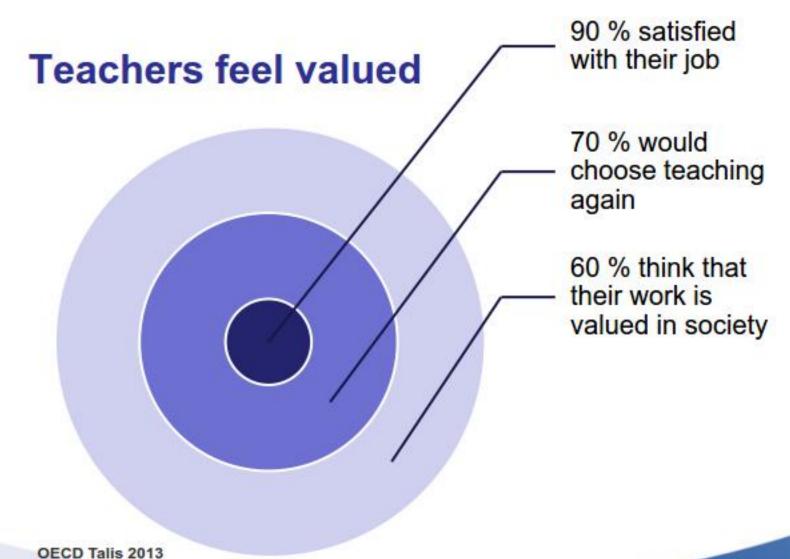
Subject teachers 300 ECTS (5–6 years) Teachers of vocational studies:

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

Principals:

teacher education + e.g. certificate in educational administration







Salary is not the reason to become a teacher Salaries in the municipal sector in 2014



¹ Lower secondary teachers Statistics Finland, Taloussanomat



Finnish Teachers' Autonomy

- Pedagogical decisions concerning
 - Methods
 - Weekly and yearly schedule
 - Books, materials, ICT
 - Differentiation & co-teaching
 - Projects
 - Field trips
 - Time used in different subjects (although there are national mandatory guidelines)
 - Home-school cooperation



However....

- Lots of paper work especially related to three-stage (special needs) support
- The framework of the school sets some boundaries:
 - PE classes, language classess, other classess taught by a subject teacher, special ed. classess....
 - The school building, how flexible the structure of the building or the rules among the community are
 - Assessment of learning outcomes
- School community:
 - Team work culture? Individual working culture?
 - "This is the way we have always done things...."
- Hidden rules:
 - Appearance
 - Behavior



However...

- Integration of special education students has caused lot's of new demands and challenges for teachers
- Increased immigration causes new, increased challenges
- Marginalization in the society has caused polarization, i.e. certain areas are poorer, (uneducated, unemployed, & immigrant backgound population)
- Tightening resources due to global financial recess has caused sever cut-backs also in the education sector.
- Differences have grown also in national achievement tests
- Differences between cities and the rural ares are growing



Finnish Education in International Perspective



Finnish education in international comparison

Instruction time low

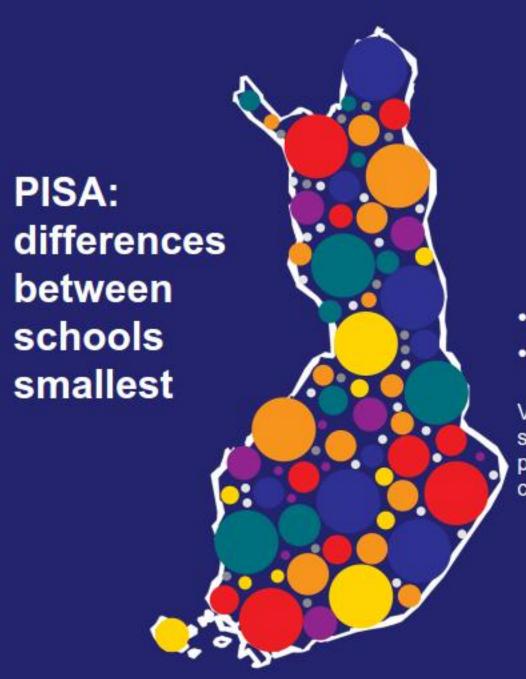
Differences between school small

Girls outperform boys

Moderate costs

Socioeconomic effect moderate

Teachers feel highly valued



- OECD average 37 %
- Finland 6 %

Variance of performance between schools as a proportion of total performance across OECD countries



What do the high-performing school systems have in common?

- They get the right people to become teachers.
- They develop these people into effective instructors.
- They put in place systems and targeted support to ensure that every child is able to benefit from excellent instruction.

McKinsey&Company 2007:

How the world's best-performing school systems come out on top, p.13



Finnish educational system and teaching in it

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ORoh03xc534



Questions? Comments?

Thank you!