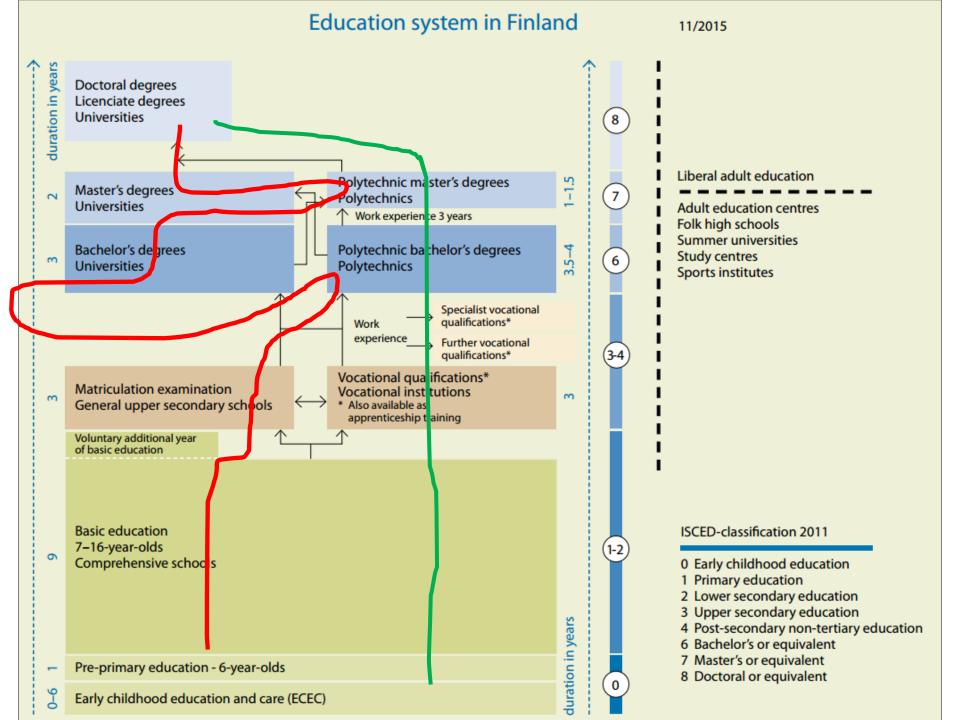
Finnish Education System

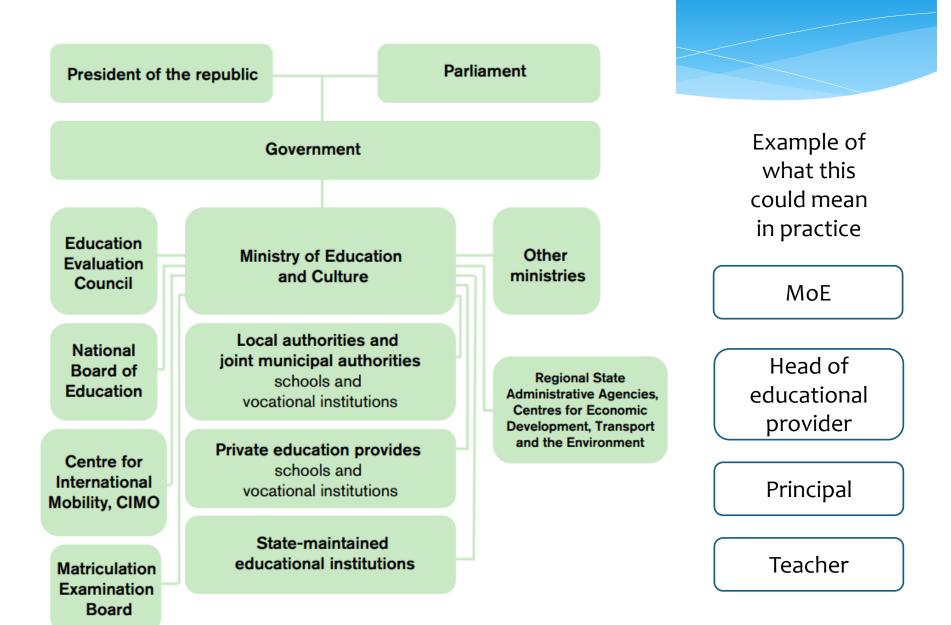
Jerker Polso



Finnish Education system - MoE



Administration of basic and upper secondary education



Distribution of lesson hours in basic education

The minimum number of lessons in annual weekly lessons

Subject	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	
Mother tongue and literature	14		14			14			42		
A-language			8				8			16	
B-language							6			6	
Mathematics	6		12			1	4		32		
Environmental Studies	Environmental and natural studies										
Biology and Geography	9 3					3	7			31	
Physics and Chemistry		2						7		31	
Health Education								3			
Religion/Ethics			6				;	5		11	
History and Social Studies	3							7		10	
Music	Arts and	l practica	l	4-			3-				
Visual arts	subjects	s 26		4-		30	4-			56	
Craft, Technical work, Textile work				4-			7-			30	
Physical Education				8-			10-				
Home Economics							;	3		3	
Educational and vocational guidance								2		2	
Optional subjects								(13)		13	
Minimum number of hours	19	19	23	23	24	24	30	30	30	222	
Voluntary A-language					(6	6)		(6)		(12)	

Jyväskylän kaupungin tuntijako 1.8.2014

Vuosiluokat

Matematiikka

Terveystieto

Uskonto/ET

Musiikki

Käsityö

Liikunta

A2 -kieli

Kotitalous Oppilaanohjaus

Valinnaiset aineet

Oppilaan viikkotuntimäärä

Oppilaan vähimmäistuntimäärä

Kuvataide

A-kieli

B-kieli

Äidinkieli ja kirjallisuus

Ympäristö- ja luonnontieto

Historia ja yhteiskuntaoppi

Taito- ja taideaineet yht.

Biologia ja maantieto

Fysiikka ja kemia

6 yht. 1-6 9 Yht. 1-9 minimi 2-> 4-> 6-> 2-> 6-> 4-> 8-> 4-> 4-> 8-> 4-> 12->

(2)

(2)

Valtakunnallinen

Features:

- * Early intervention
- * All students entitled to special education (guaranteed by legislation)
- * No closed doors
- High level of trust and freedom(c. teacher education)
- * High professionalism (c. teacher education)
- * Traditionally valued in society (c. weak signals)
- * Very little standardised testing and comparison

Some common misconceptios:

- * Yes, kids do have homework, although not as much as in many other countries
- * Yes, we do have national tests, but they are used for guiding and follow up. Tests are not regular and they are done with sample schools. The information is not public.
- * Yes, learning is measured, but mostly to plan teaching.
- * Yes, there is variation between the weakest and the stongest students, but the aim is to have small regional variation and bigger variation in schools to avoid polarisation in the society

Some common misconceptions corrected:

- * The school days are usually longer than 4 hours, but smaller kids have shorter days.
- * There are private schools in Finland (although not as many as in many other countries, they follow the same national curriculum as public schools)
- * National curriculum is quite detailed, although maybe not as detailed as in many other countries.
- * The system is not decentralised as such. It is guided from the top and supported by the sides....

Strong points of Finnish education (my personal opinion)

- Early intervention and special education
- Highly qualified and motivated teachers
- * Trust and responsibility
- Equity and equality (both among students and among staff)
- * Evaluation and assessment
- * Early childhood education (c. reality in classrooms)
- * Still fairly free curriculum (c. weak signals)
- * Still fairly thin administration (c. weak signals)

Where are we going? (my own thoughts...)

- * New National Curriculum should be operational August 1, 2016 in grades 1 to 6 and the upper grades in the following years more cross-subject and cross-grade teaching required
- * Society less homogenemous than in the past new kind of challenges
- * IT vs. traditional approaches in teaching
- * Continuous teacher education?