



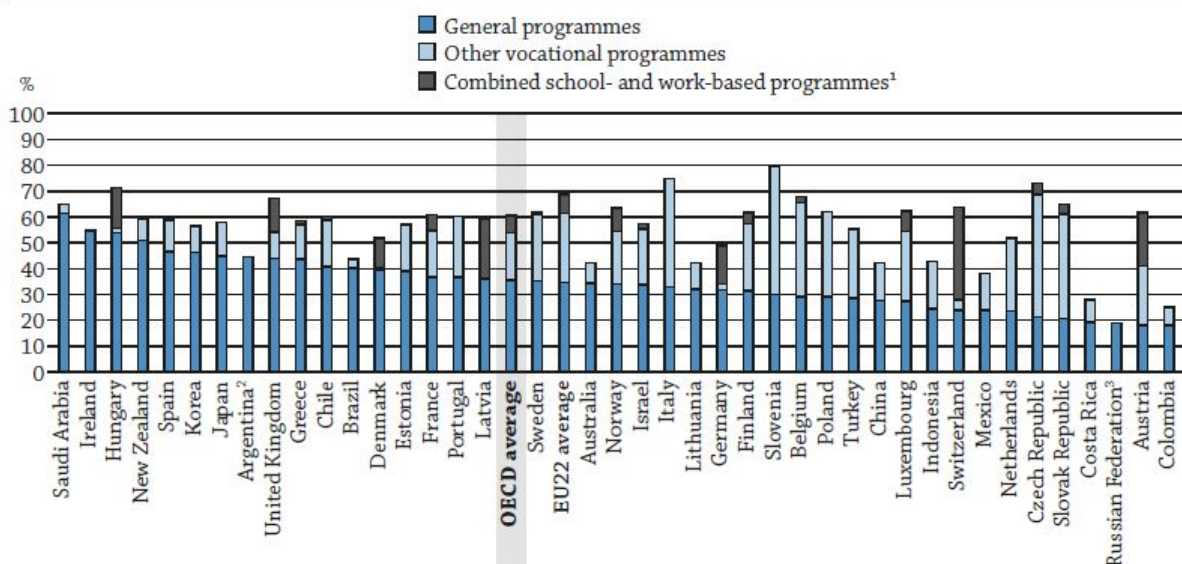
## EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2016

*Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators* is the authoritative source for information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of education systems in the 35 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

### Finland

- **Vocational education and training (VET) is more common in Finland** than on average across the OECD, **especially among individuals in their early 20s**. Graduates from upper secondary vocational programmes have significantly higher employment rates than their counterparts from general programmes.
- **Enrolment rates in pre-primary education remain below the OECD average for 3-5 year-olds**.
- Although **their average statutory salary is below the OECD average**, Finnish teachers fare better than their colleagues in other countries relative to the salaries of other tertiary-qualified workers.
- **A higher share of Finnish adults have attained tertiary education than is commonly found across EU member countries in the OECD**. Given current patterns, 46% of young adults are expected to graduate for the first time from a bachelor’s programme, 23% from a master’s programme, and 2.6% from a doctorate programme (OECD average 38%, 18% and 1.7% respectively).
- Currently, students in Finland pay no tuition fees. **The introduction of tuition fees for international students who do not come from EU and EEA countries taking effect in 2017 will affect about 80% of new foreign entrants**, based on 2014 enrolment patterns.

**Figure 1. Upper secondary enrolment rates of 15-19 year-olds, by programme orientation (2014)**



1. Estimate based on the enrolment rate to vocational programmes and the share of students in school- and work-based programmes over the total vocational enrolment for all ages. The enrolment rate of 15-19 year-olds to combined school- and work based programmes is likely to be over-estimated, as these programmes often target older students.

2. Year of reference 2013.

3. Enrolments in upper secondary vocational programmes (ISCED 3-Vocational) are partially included in indicators for post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the share of students enrolled in general programmes.

Source: OECD. Table C1.3a. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm)).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933398250>

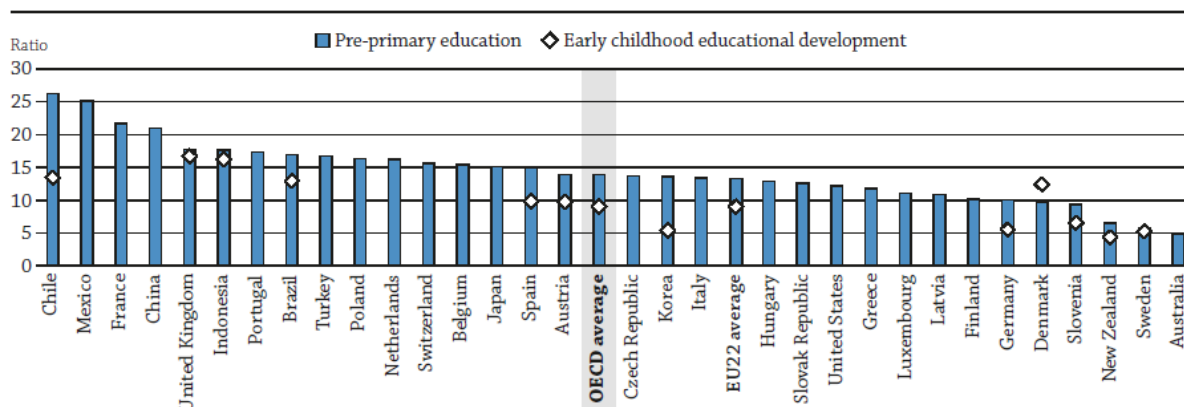
## Vocational education and training can provide more direct pathways into the labour market

- Nearly one-third (30%) of Finns between the ages of 15 and 19 were enrolled in an upper secondary vocational programme in 2014, 2 percentage points above the average of the 22 EU OECD members (Figure 2). Among 20-24 year-olds, this proportion stands at 15%, the highest of any country with available data, and 9 percentage points higher than the EU22\* average.
- In 2015, adults who had attained vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education had an employment rate of 77%, 10 percentage points higher than their counterparts from general courses and slightly below the average for vocational graduates across the EU22 (79%) and the OECD countries (80%).
- VET programmes are almost entirely publicly funded (99%) in Finland, a characteristic it shares with other Scandinavian countries. However, across the OECD countries, 14% of expenditure on upper secondary vocational programmes comes from private sources.
- At the upper secondary vocational level, courses in the field of engineering, manufacturing and construction attract the greatest share of graduates (30%), followed by services (22%), and health and welfare (20%).
- Engineering, manufacturing and construction tend to attract significantly more male than female students in vocational programmes at the upper secondary level. However, at 16%, Finland has the 5<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of women graduates in this field of education of the 30 OECD countries with available data.

## Access to high-quality early childhood education makes a difference later on

- Nearly nine out of ten Finnish children in early childhood educational development are enrolled in public institutions. In contrast, in 10 of the 18 countries with available data, more than half of pupils at that stage attend private institutions.
- At the age of two, 52% of Finnish children are enrolled in early childhood educational development programmes (ISCED 01), markedly above the average for the OECD countries (34%) but not as many as in Korea, Norway or Sweden which have enrolment rates of around 90% at this age.
- At the ages of three, four and five, enrolment rates are 68%, 74% and 79%, compared to 71%, 86% and 95% on average across OECD countries. At the age of six, most Finnish children attend a one year pre-primary programme, which brings enrolment rates up to the near-universal level common across the OECD for that age (2014 data).
- Finland spends 1.2 % of its gross domestic product (GDP) on early childhood education, which is more than the OECD average of 0.8%.
- Children in Finland benefit from a comparatively low student-teacher ratio. On average, there are 10 pupils per pre-primary teacher, compared to 14 on average across the OECD.

**Figure 2. Ratio of pupils to teaching staff in early childhood education (2014)**  
Public and private institutions, calculation based on full-time equivalents



**Note:** The figures should be interpreted with some caution because the indicator compares the teacher/pupil ratios in countries with "education-only" and "integrated education and day-care" programmes. In some countries, the staff requirements in these two types of provision are very different. Countries are ranked in descending order of pupils to teaching staff ratios in pre-primary education.

**Source:** OECD, Table C2.2. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm)).

**StatLink** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933398370>

## Salary, the school environment and workload all influence teachers' decisions to enter – and remain in – the profession

- The average statutory salaries of teachers in Finland remain below the OECD average. Although starting salaries are above average from primary level upwards, teachers' salaries do not increase as fast as their careers progress as they do on average across the OECD. As a consequence, a primary teacher with 15 years experience receives the equivalent of USD 39 500,<sup>1</sup> compared to the OECD average of USD 42 700. This gap widens to nearly USD 10 000 at the top of the salary scale for primary and secondary education. Nevertheless, actual teacher's salaries in Finland are above the OECD average from primary to upper secondary education.
- However, when their salaries are compared to the average tertiary-educated employee working full time, Finnish teachers at primary level and above fare better than most of their OECD counterparts. At upper secondary level, teachers receive the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest salary relative to the average tertiary-educated worker out of the 24 countries with available data, while their colleagues at lower secondary and primary level are 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, respectively.
- The average time Finnish teachers spend teaching is also among the lowest in the OECD: 673 hours per year at primary level, 589 hours at lower secondary school and 547 hours at upper secondary. This is around 100 hours per year below the OECD average for each level of education.

## Tertiary education has a strong impact in the labour market

- In 2015, 43% of 25-64 year-olds in Finland had completed tertiary education. This is more than 10 percentage points above the EU22 average. If current patterns are maintained, 46% of young adults in Finland are expected to graduate for the first time from a bachelor's or equivalent degree at some point in their lifetime, which is above the OECD average of 38%. The first-time graduation rates for master's programmes (23%) and doctorate programmes (2.6%) are also above the respective OECD and EU22 averages.
- The higher the degree, the higher the employment rate: in Finland employment rates rise from 81% for short-cycle tertiary graduates to 88% for doctoral graduates. However, this effect is not as strong as on average across the OECD, where adults with doctorates have an employment rate 11 percentage points higher than those with short-cycle tertiary education.
- Finnish students are as likely to study abroad as their counterparts across the EU: 2.9% of Finnish tertiary education students are enrolled in a foreign institution, compared to the EU22 average of 3.0%. In Finnish tertiary education institutions, 7% of students across all levels of tertiary education come from other countries, representing a 4% increase between 2013 and 2014, nearly matching the rise in student mobility across the OECD member states. As it is commonly found across the OECD, students become more mobile the higher their level of education: while 1 in 20 bachelor's students in Finland is international, this rises to 1 in 9 master's students and 1 in 5 doctoral students.
- Currently, students in Finland pay no tuition fees. The introduction of tuition fees in 2017 for international students who do not come from EU and EEA countries will affect about 80 % of new foreign entrants.

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<sup>1</sup> Values reported in equivalent US dollars (USD) have been converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs).

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#### Note regarding data from Israel


The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

\* EU22 countries are those that are members of both the European Union and the OECD. These 22 countries are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

#### References

OECD (2016), *Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2016-en>.

For more information on Education at a Glance 2016 and to access the full set of Indicators, visit [www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

Updated data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en> and by following the **StatLinks**  under the tables and charts in the publication.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using:



<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=FIN&treshold=10&topic=EO>.

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## Key Facts for Finland in Education at a Glance 2016

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Finland		OECD average		EU22 average	
<b>Gender</b>							
<b>Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment</b>							
<b>2015</b>							
		<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Chart A5.2.	Below upper secondary	58%	46%	66%	46%	62%	44%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	75%	70%	81%	67%	79%	68%
	Tertiary	84%	81%	88%	80%	88%	80%
<b>Full-year earnings of women as a percentage of men's earnings, by educational attainment (25-64 year-olds)</b>							
<b>2014</b>							
		<b>Ratio (women/men)</b>		<b>Ratio (women/men)</b>		<b>Ratio (women/men)</b>	
Table A6.2	Below upper secondary	79%		76%		77%	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	78%		77%		79%	
	Tertiary	76%		73%		74%	
<b>Percentage of people not in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)</b>							
<b>2015</b>							
		<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Table C5.2	15-29 year-olds	14%	15%	12%	17%	13%	16%
<b>Percentage of female graduates, by tertiary levels of education</b>							
<b>2014</b>							
		<b>% Women</b>		<b>% Women</b>		<b>% Women</b>	
Table A3.4	Short-cycle tertiary	**		56%		59%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	59%		58%		60%	
	Master's or equivalent	60%		57%		58%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	53%		47%		49%	
<b>Field of education studied among tertiary-educated adults (25-64 year-old non-students)</b>							
<b>2012</b>							
		<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Table A1.5.	Teacher training and education science	6%	11%	7%	18%	n.a.	n.a.
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	48%	6%	31%	7%	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Vocational Education and Training (VET)</b>							
<b>Distribution of enrolment, by programme orientation</b>							
<b>2014</b>							
		<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>
Table C1.3a	Upper secondary education	30%	70%	56%	44%	52%	48%
<b>Educational attainment, by programme orientation</b>							
<b>2015</b>							
		<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>
Table A1.4.	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education	12%	37%	17%	26%	13%	30%
<b>Unemployment rate, by programme orientation</b>							
<b>2015</b>							
		<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>
Table A5.5	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest educational attainment level	11.9%	8.4%	10%	9.2%	11.7%	10.8%
<b>Financial Investment in Education</b>							
<b>Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)</b>							
<b>2013</b>							
		USD		USD		USD	
Table B1.1	Primary education	8 519		8 477		8 545	
	Secondary education	10 237		9 811		10 053	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	17 868		15 772		15 664	
<b>Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions</b>							
<b>2013</b>							
		%		%		%	
Table B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	5.7%		5.2%		5%	
<b>Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education</b>							
<b>2013</b>							
		%		%		%	
Table B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	10.5%		11.2%		9.9%	
<b>Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)</b>							
<b>Enrolment rates in early childhood education at age 3</b>							
<b>2014</b>							
		%		%		%	
Table C2.1	ISCED 01 and 02	68%		71%		77%	
<b>Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions</b>							
<b>2013</b>							
		%		%		%	
Table C2.3	As a percentage of GDP	1.2%		0.8%		0.8%	
	Proportions of total expenditure from public sources	89%		81%		86%	
<b>Teachers</b>							
<b>Actual salaries of teachers in public institutions relative to wages of full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education</b>							
<b>2014</b>							
Table D3.2a	Pre-primary school teachers	0.65		0.74		0.74	
	Primary school teachers	0.89		0.81		0.81	
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	0.98		0.85		0.86	
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	1.10		0.89		0.92	
<b>Annual statutory salaries of teachers in public institutions, based on typical qualifications, at different points in teachers' careers (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)</b>							
<b>2014</b>							
		<b>Starting salary</b>	<b>Salary after 15 years of experience</b>	<b>Starting salary</b>	<b>Salary after 15 years of experience</b>	<b>Starting salary</b>	<b>Salary after 15 years of experience</b>
Table D3.1a	Pre-primary school teachers	USD 27 566	USD 29 771	USD 29 494	USD 39 245	USD 28 934	USD 38 992
	Primary school teachers	USD 32 157	USD 39 456	USD 31 028	USD 42 675	USD 30 745	USD 42 285
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	USD 34 730	USD 42 613	USD 32 485	USD 44 407	USD 32 274	USD 44 204
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	USD 36 828	USD 45 999	USD 34 186	USD 46 379	USD 33 420	USD 46 420

## Finland - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Finland		OECD average		EU22 average	
	<b>Mean monthly earnings of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-old, by selected field of education studied</b>	<b>2012</b>		<b>2012<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>2012</b>	
Table A6.4	Teacher training and education science	USD 3 300		USD 3 004		n.a.	
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	USD 4 300		USD 3 883		n.a.	
	<b>Ratio of students to teaching staff</b>			<b>2014</b>			
Table D2.2	Primary education	13 students per teacher		15 students per teacher		14 students per teacher	
	Secondary education	13 students per teacher		13 students per teacher		12 students per teacher	
	Tertiary education	14 students per teacher		17 students per teacher		17 students per teacher	
	<b>Tertiary Education</b>						
	<b>Percentage of adults who have attained tertiary education, by tertiary level of educational attainment and age group</b>	<b>2015</b>					
		<b>25-34 year-olds</b>	<b>25-64 year-olds</b>	<b>25-34 year-olds</b>	<b>25-64 year-olds</b>	<b>25-34 year-olds</b>	<b>25-64 year-olds</b>
Table A1.2	Short-cycle tertiary	0%	12%	8%	8%	5%	6%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	26%	15%	21%	16%	18%	13%
	Master's or equivalent	14%	14%	14%	11%	16%	13%
	Doctoral or equivalent	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	All tertiary levels of education	41%	43%	42%	35%	40%	32%
	<b>Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by tertiary educational attainment</b>	<b>2015</b>					
Tables A5.1 & A5.3	Short-cycle tertiary	81%		80%		80%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	82%		82%		81%	
	Master's or equivalent	85%		87%		86%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	88%		91%		91%	
	All tertiary levels of education	83%		84%		84%	
	<b>Relative earnings of full-time full-year 25-64 year-old workers, by tertiary educational attainment (upper secondary education = 100)</b>	<b>2014</b>					
Table A6.1	Short-cycle tertiary	118		120		120	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	121		148		139	
	Master's, doctoral or equivalent	163		191		175	
	All tertiary levels of education	135		155		152	
	<b>Share of international or foreign students, by level of tertiary education</b>	<b>2014</b>					
Table C4.1.	Bachelor's or equivalent	5%		5%		6%	
	Master's or equivalent	12%		12%		13%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	19%		27%		22%	
	All tertiary levels of education	7%		6%		8%	
	<b>First-time entry rates into tertiary education</b>	<b>2014</b>					
Table C3.1.	All tertiary levels (including international students)	53%		68%		63%	
	All tertiary levels (excluding international students)	47%		61%		57%	
	All tertiary levels (students younger than 25 years old and excluding international students)	40%		51%		50%	
	<b>Other: Immigration and intergenerational mobility in education</b>						
	<b>Proportion of adults with same educational attainment levels as their parents, by parents' immigrant status<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2012</b>		<b>2012<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>2012</b>	
		<b>Native-born parents</b>	<b>Foreign-born parents</b>	<b>Native-born parents</b>	<b>Foreign-born parents</b>	<b>Native-born parents</b>	<b>Foreign-born parents</b>
Table A4.3	25-44 year-old adults with below upper secondary education as their highest educational attainment level	8%	**	27%	37%	n.a.	n.a.
	<b>Other: Adult education and learning</b>						
	<b>Participation of 25-64 year-olds in formal and/or non-formal education, by level of education<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2012</b>		<b>2012<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>2012</b>	
Table C6.3	Below upper secondary	34%		26%		n.a.	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	62%		46%		n.a.	
	Tertiary	81%		70%		n.a.	
	<b>Other: Education and social outcomes</b>						
	<b>Percentage of 25-64 year-old adults reporting that they are in good health, by selected literacy proficiency level</b>	<b>2012</b>		<b>2012<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>2012</b>	
Table A8.1 (L)	Low literacy proficiency (Level 1 or below)	62%		67%		n.a.	
	High literacy proficiency (Level 4 or 5)	90%		90%		n.a.	
	<b>Life satisfaction today and life satisfaction expected in five years for 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2015</b>					
		<b>Life satisfaction today</b>	<b>Life satisfaction in 5 years</b>	<b>Life satisfaction today</b>	<b>Life satisfaction in 5 years</b>	<b>Life satisfaction today</b>	<b>Life satisfaction in 5 years</b>
Table A8.3a	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	96%	97%	83%	87%	83%	86%
	Tertiary	95%	99%	92%	94%	92%	93%

The reference year is the year cited or the latest year for which data are available.

Refer to Annex 3 for notes and for more information on data presented in this key facts table ([www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm)).

1. OECD average includes some countries with 2015 data.

2. Data refer to ISCED-97 instead of ISCED-A 2011.

3. Educational attainment categories collected by Gallup World Poll may differ from ISCED-A 2011.

\*\* Please refer to the source table for details on this data.