

# WELCOME TO HELSINKI! Helsinki visit 15 – 19.11.2021, day 1



# #Helsinkilearns



#### PROJECTS IN FINLAND

#### PROJECTS INTERNATIONAL EDU-EXPORT N ROMANIA PROJECTS PROJECTS



















# Programme of the week 15.11.2021 - 19.11.2021





# Programme of the week in Helsinki

Monday Valo 15.11 9.00 - 10.00 Welcome event, Valo 10.00-10.50 Training session Myths and Realities in Finnish education 11.00-11.50 Training session

Finnish curriculum and new pedagogy **12.00 - 13.00** Lunch Valo **14.30-19.00** Opinmäki school visit Tuesday Oodi 16.11 9.00 - 10.00 Workshop session Guide for Modern Pedagogy review 10.00 - 11.00 Oodi Library visit 11.00 - 12.00 Workshop session

Learning by doing 12.00 - 13.00 Lunch Oodi 14.00-15.00

Romanian Embassy visit **15.30-17.00** 

Rock Church visit

Wednesday Valo 17.11 9.00 - 10.20 Workshop session part 1 **Digital literacy tests** creation 10.30 - 11.50 Workshop session part 2 **Digital literacy tests** creation 12:00 - 13:00 Lunch Valo 13.30-16.00 Helsinki City Center and **City Museum** One small group: kindergarten visit





# Programme of the week in Helsinki

Thursday Oodi 18.11 10.00 - 11.00Christmas is coming... 11.00 - 12.00Workshop session **Digital literacy tests** 12.00 - 13.00 Lunch City Hall 14.00 - 16.00 Digital material publisher Otava visit **Digital authoring** publisher Cloubi visit

#### 19.00 – 21.00 Dinner

Friday Oodi 19.11 9.00 - 11.30 Workshop session **Digital literacy tests** Visit wrap-up **12.00 - 13.00** Lunch Factory 13.30-15.00 ELLI Early Learning shop, educational materials 15.00-17.00 Kalasatama and Korkeasaari visit

#### Saturday 20.11

Free time Check suggestions sent by Alexandra





# Today's agenda, Monday 15.11.2021

9.00 - 10.00
10.00-10.50
11.00-11.50
11.00-11.50
12.00 - 13.00
14.00-15.00
16.00-19.00
Welcome event in Valo
Myths and Realities in Finnish education
Myths and Realities in Finnish education
Finnish curriculum and new pedagogy
Lunch in Valo
Small walk to center
Opinmäki school visit





# Let's get to know each other...

# Switch your place next to someone you do not know very well.

At your table, your group needs to find 3 things you all have in common. Write them down on your paper and present them to the others. (5 minutes)







# Warm-up exercise...

What do you know about Finland?
 What do you know about Finnish education?
 What do you want to learn this week?

### (5 minutes, write or draw...)





# **Myths and realities** in Finnish education









### "Each pupil is unique and valuable just as he or she is. Each pupil has the right to grow into his or her full potential as a human being and a member of the society." (Finnish National Core Curriculum for Basic Education, 2014, 15)







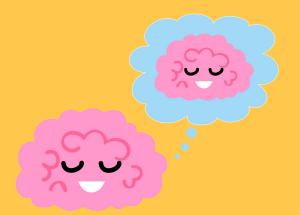
# In Finland students do not have homework.



In Finland students do have homework.

> 10 minutes in 1st grade 20 minutes in 2nd grade 60 minutes in 6th grade

### **International studies** show that there is no connection between the volume of homework and the learning outcomes. Finnish education emphasizes the development of the competence to learn how to learn.



Myth #2

# In Finland students no longer learn to write by hand.



The latest curriculum was launched in August 2016. In Finland, students continue to write by hand, but learning to type and the use of technology learning objectives starting with 1st grade.



### Digital skills are important in themselves, but also as a part of the multiple literacy competence. In Finland, digital skills are a goal and a learning tool.





# In Finland there are no school subjects.

Reality #3 In Finland, students continue to study by subjects, but the new curriculum requires each school to introduce at least one week of transdisciplinary study per school year.

A study by the Finnish Confederation of Industries, shows that in the future, the work will resemble a jazz improvisation, in which each member completes the group with his own strengths; each member has an own voice but retains an individual note.



# In Finland there are no private schools.

**Reality #4** The collection of fees in elementary education in Finland is prohibited. Only a small percentage of schools are private, they are funded by the state. Equity in education is essential.

Education in Finland is based on equal opportunities, regardless of the social environment from which the children come. The nearest school from home is always the best school. 42% of students live less than a kilometer away from school, and 90% of students live less than 5 km away.

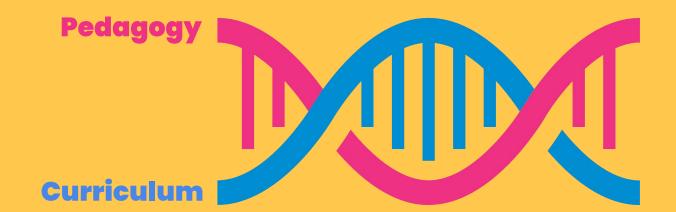




# In Finland textbooks are no longer used.

**Reality #5** Finnish teachers have the highest level of training in the world (master's degree is mandatory). They have total autonomy in choosing the teaching material, the way they teach and evaluate their students.

## The double role of the teacher is to pass on the knowledge and skills defined by the curriculum and at the same time to be an agent of change through innovative methods of pedagogy, leadership and co-creation.





# In Finland there are no tests.

**Reality #6** There are no standardized tests that are of major importance except at the end of the upper secondary cycle (Baccalaureate) and at the entrance to the faculty. Instead, each teacher chooses how to evaluate their students.

### Assessment in Finland is summative and formative through classroom tests, projects, portfolios, digital projects, discussions with parents, self-assessments. It is a tool for developing the student's knowledge and skills.





## PISA results are declining due to major changes in education.

Reality #7 Finland's ranking in PISA 2018 is not necessarily statistically relevant, but it indicates what educational policies need to be corrected: the major difference between girls and boys in literacy. The boys don't read!

### In the PISA 2018 tests, Finland was the only country in the world that had a high score both in terms of literacy and students' satisfaction with school life.





# Finnish curriculum and modern pedagogy





**Finland implements educational** reform every ten years through its national curriculum. Education reforms since 1990 focused mainly on promoting teacher autonomy and student-centred approach at all education levels.





Jari started school when the nine-year compulsory comprehensive school was introduced (1970).

Jarmo is part of the school generation that received a free warm meal in school (1948).

> Taito attended school for only 4 years (1921).

Sursa: This is Finland Magazine

Tatu learns 3 foreign languages, has digital textbooks and learns study skills (2016).

# Finnish curriculum in basic education

#### NATIONAL CORE CURRICULUM

- Distribution of lesson hours (by The Government)
- Objectives and core contents of each subject, learning environment
- Principles for guidance, support, special-needs education, pupil welfare, educational guidance, differentiation and assessment

#### LOCAL (CITY) CURRICULUM

• What is emphasized locally? How is it done?

#### SCHOOL CURRICULUM

- How do WE get there? Annual plan for the upcoming school year **TEACHERS** 
  - Autonomy to choose how they teach and the material they use





### Finnish curriculum reform 2016

- **Student-centered pedagogy**: connecting learning to the personal experiences of learners and their prior knowledge
- Phenomenal and project-based methods, connecting learning to the current realities of the world and its history, adapting teaching to the group and the personal needs of the group and the learners.
- **Extending learning outside the classroom**: learning and solving problems in authentic contexts, collaboration with experts in specific fields and the surrounding community
- Use of new technologies in teaching and learning: using different devices, programs, apps and social media.
- **Cooperative ways of working of teachers**: use of pedagogical teams, peer coaching, mentoring, teacher-training.







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### www.edustudio.fi EdustudioHelsinki



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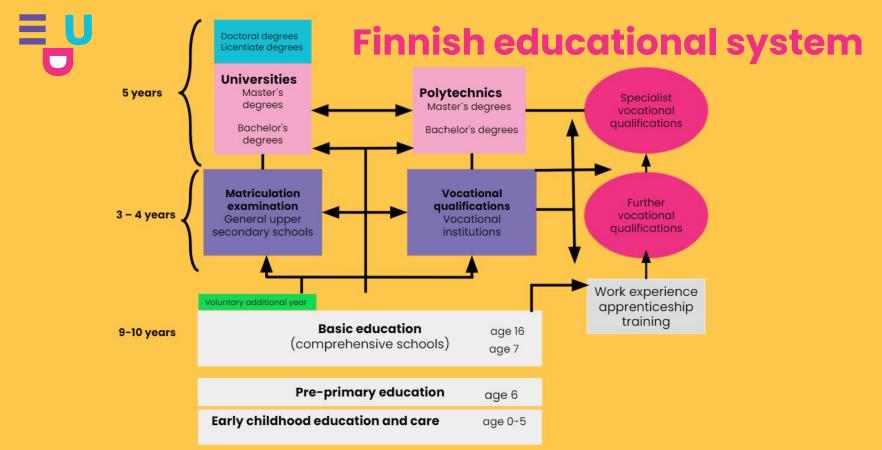


# **Finnish education and Pisa**



Finland meeting for project 2020-1-RO01-KA201-080061 Erasmus+ O-Ed!

Equalizing the chances of success in life of pre-university students through a Quality digital education







### What is PISA measuring?

**PISA** - The Programme for International Student Assessment, developed by the Organization for Economic and Co-operation and Development (OECD) Is an international comparative assessment. PISA measures the development of basic competences of 15 year olds, in three areas: reading, mathematics and science. Since 2018, 2 new optional areas have been added: financial literacy and global competence The assessment is not only focused on content, but also competences.





# What is Finland using the results for?

- The results are analyzed by Finnish researchers at a deeper level to identify statistical links among the variables to draw more relevant conclusions
- The results are used by policy makers to make decisions regarding the future of education
- Looking at the big picture Finland meeting 15.11.2021, for project 2020-1-RO01-KA201-080061 Erasmus+ O-Ed!







### PISA results FINLAND (trends)

	Reading	Mathematics	Science	Financial literacy
2000	I	IV	III	-
2003	I	I.	I.	-
2006	Ш	I.	I.	-
2009	Ш	Ш	I	-
2012	Ш	VI	Ш	-
2015	Ш	VII	III	-
2018	I - V	VII - XIII	III - V	11-111

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#### **Reading proficiency 2018 results**

- Finland still at the the top, despite drop in the results
- OECD mean has dropped as well
- The difference between Finland and above ranked countries was not statistically significant
- Wider disparities among students of the same school in 2018, low disparity among schools (7%)
- Difference in scoring among boys and girls

	AVERAGES AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF READING PROFICIENCY SCORE POINTS	2	15110	R
BSJZ (CHINA)			+ 8	
SINGAPORE		549	+ 10	
MACAO (CHINA)			+ 5	
HONG KONG (CHINA)			+ 5	
ESTONIA		523		
CANADA			+ 10	
FINLAND			+ 10	
IRELAND			+ 5	
KOREA	Contraction Contra		+ 10	
POLAND			+ 9	
NEW ZEALAND			+ 10	
UNITED STATES			+ 10	
UNITED KINGDOM			+ 10	
JAPAN			+ (	
AUSTRALIA			+ 10	
TAIWAN			+ 10	
DENMARK			+ 5	
NORWAY			+ 10	
GERMANY			+ 10	
SLOVENIA		495		
BELGIUM			+ 10	
FRANCE			+ 10	
PORTUGAL			+ 5	
CZECH REPUBLIC		490	9	17
OECD COUNTRIES		487	g	19
NETHERLANDS		485	10	15
AUSTRIA		484		9
SWITZERLAND		484	10	
CROATIA		479		19
LATVIA		479		0
RUSSIA		479		13
ITALY		476		17
HUNGARY		476		8
LITHUANIA		476		14
ICELAND		474	- 10	
BELARUS		474	- 8	
ISRAEL		470	- 12	
LUXEMBOURG		470	- 10	18
TURKEY		400		8
SLOVAKIA		400	- 10	
GREECE		458		17
CHILE		452		2
MALTA		432	- 11	
SERBIA		439		6
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		432	- 11	
ROMANIA		428		8
URUGUAY		427		6
COOTA DICA		400		11

Finland meeting 15.11.2021, for project 2020-1-RO01-KA201-080061 Erasmus+ O-Ed!

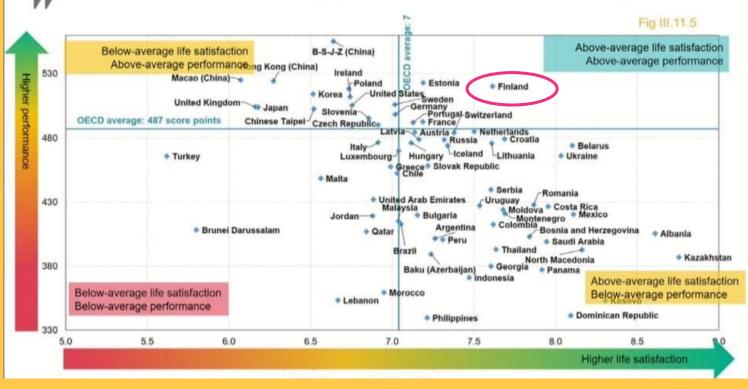
Equalizing the chances of success in life of pre-university students through a Quality digital education Authors: Bianca Biro, Mihaela Nyyssönen, Alexandra Vorobjeff



### In PISA tests 2018, Finland was the only country who scored high at the level of reading literacy and life satisfaction



#### Life satisfaction and reading performance across education systems





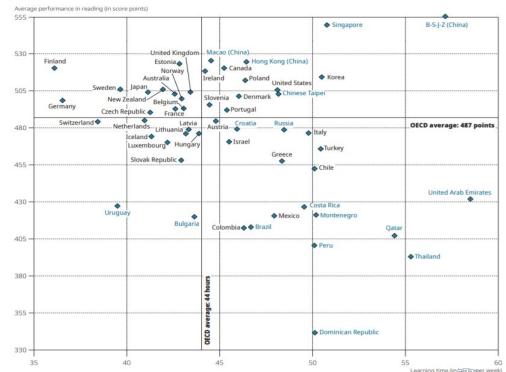


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#### Reading performance and total learning time per week

### Total learning time per week refers to:

- Time spent in school
- Time spent outside school (homework)
- Finland scores lowest at both
- Homework time increases with age in Finland (max 10 min in the first grade )





Finland meeting 15.11.2021, for project 2020-1-RO01-KA201-080061 Erasmus+ O-Ed! Equalizing the chances of success in life of pre-university students through a Quality digital education Authors: Bianca Biro, Mihaela Nyyssönen, Alexandra Vorobjeff



PISA 2018: Insights and Interpretations

Figure 10 • Reading performance and total learning time per week

Reading performance and spending on education

#### Spending refers to:

- Material resources
- Staff resources
- Aligning the resources according to the needs of the students and schools-> equity
- Ratio between highly qualified/highly experienced teachers and the school in disadvantaged areas (Singapore is a leader)

#### Figure 9 • Reading performance and spending on education

Average performance in reading (in score points)

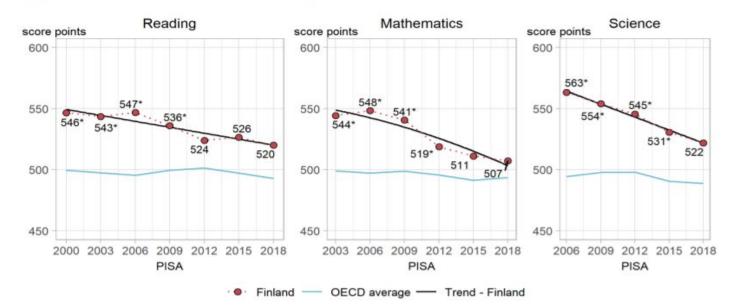
 Singapore  $R^2 = 0.49$ long Kong (China) 530 Estonia anada Macao (China) Finland Irelar New Zealand. Korea - United Kingdom Poland Chinese Taipe 505 United State lovenia Portugal Czech Republic Netherlands 
Austria Croatia Latvia OECD average: 487 points. 480 Belarus Hungary ♦ Iceland Luxemboura Ukraine 🔶 🔶 Lithuania Israel Slovak Republic 455 Greece Serbia 430 - Moldova Monte Malaysia Colombia 📣 Oatar Brunei Darussalam nd Herzegovina 405 North Macedonia -Thailand Kazakhstan USD 89 092 380 Panama Indonesia age: 355 aver Dominican Republic OEO Philippines 50 000 100 000 150 000 200 000 250 000 300 000 Cumulative expenditure per student over the theoretical duration of studies (in US dollars)





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#### Figure 2. Trends in performance in reading, mathematics and science



Notes:\*indicates mean-performance estimates that are statistically significantly above or below PISA 2018 estimates for Finland. The blue line indicates the average mean performance across OECD countries with valid data in all PISA assessments. The red dotted line indicates mean performance in Finland. The black line represents a trend line for Finland (line of best fit). Source: OECD, PISA 2018 Database, Tables I. B1.10, I. B1.11 and I. B1.12.







### **PISA overview**

- While decline in ranking had been trending, Finland keeps its place among the top of PISA
- No major measures have been taken in Finland due to these results
- The gender gap in scores as well as differences among Finnish students and students with immigrant background are the results that sparked most discussions in Finland
- The correlation between reading proficiency and life satisfaction is the highest in the world
- Financial literacy ranking 2-3 in the world





## **National Evaluation in Finland**

- In Finland there are
- no national tests in compulsory education
- no school ranking
- no inspection systems
- no teacher evaluation
- Matriculation examination is done at the end of Upper secondary school (high school) and consists of 4 tests
- Assessment of education is focused on quality enhancement (QE)
- Sample based assessment done by the Finnish National Evaluation Center
- International measurements (PISA, PIRLS, TIMSS, PIAAC)





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### **Presentation sources**

- \*The OECD: Teaching and Learning: International Survey TALIS 2018.
- \*\*Teachers and Principals in Finland 2019 -survey.
- \*\*\*Vipunen Education Statistics Finland.
- Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture, Results from PISA 2018, available at: <u>https://minedu.fi/en/pisa-20181</u>
- OECD, Results from PISA 2018, Finland, available at: <u>https://www.oecd.org/pisa/publications/PISA2018\_CN\_FIN.pdf</u>
- Schleicher, A., PISA 2018 Insights and Interpretations, OECD, available at: <u>https://www.oecd.org/pisa/PISA%202018%20Insights%20and%20Interpretations%</u> <u>20FINAL%20PDF.pdf</u>
- <u>https://www.ylioppilastutkinto.fi/en/matriculation-examination/the-examination</u> /structure-of-the-examination



