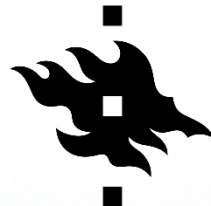


EDUCATION SYSTEM IN FINLAND



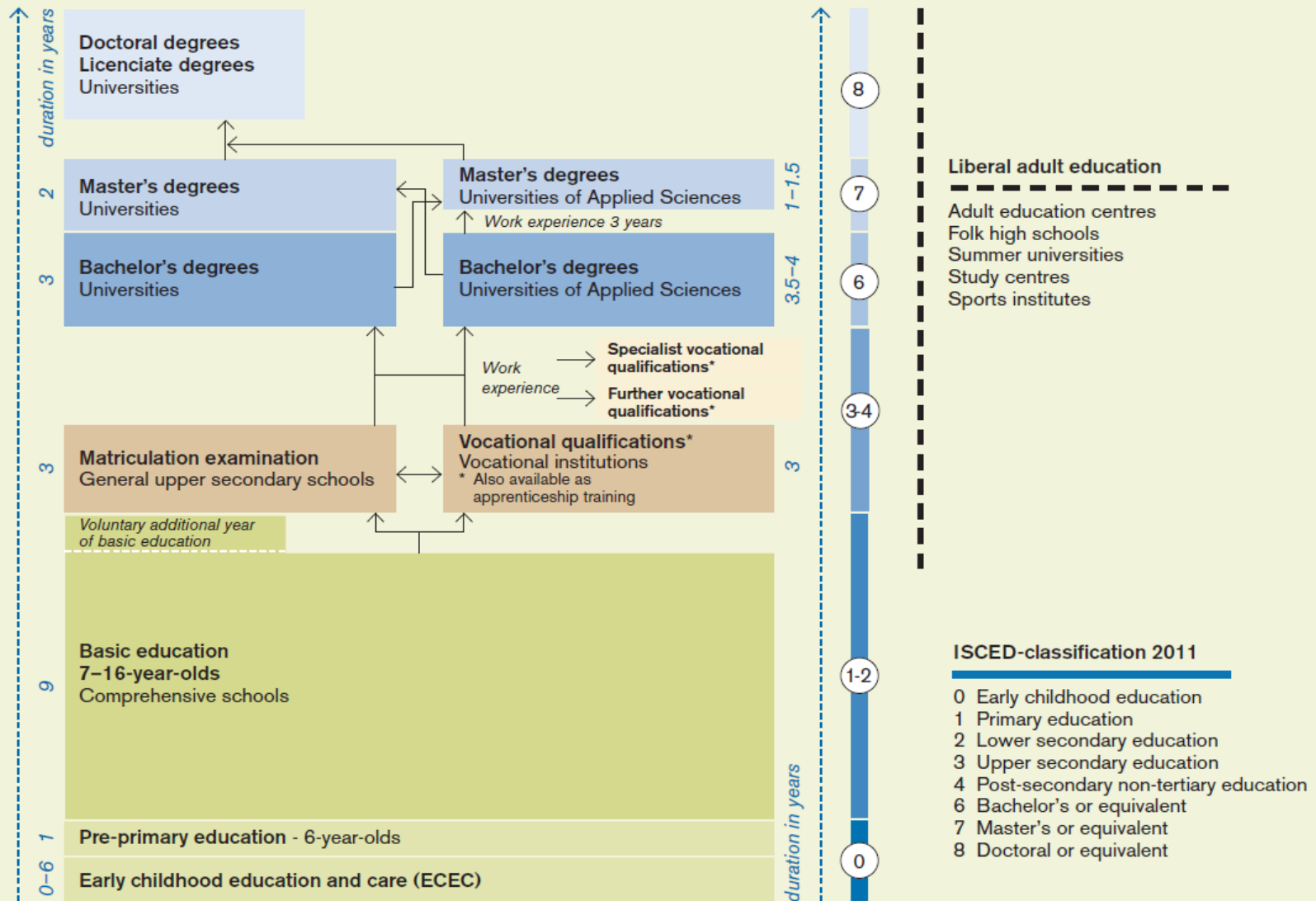
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Education system in Finland

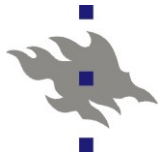
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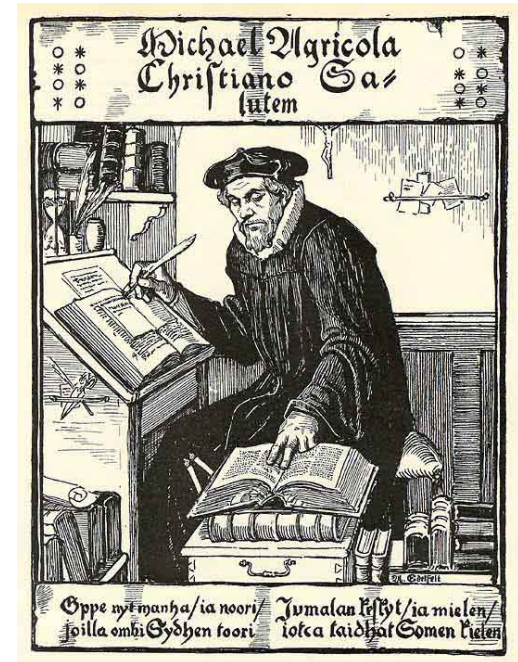
More to learn

- <https://www.european-agency.org/country-information/finland/national-overview/special-needs-education-within-the-education-system>
- <http://oecdinsights.org/2014/12/05/every-child-has-special-needs-secrets-of-finnish-education/>
- <http://www.minedu.fi/opencms/export/video/finEDUsmall.mp4>



Mikael Agricola (1510-1557)

- Founder of written Finnish
- Created a transparent language with an almost complete correspondence between graphemes and phonemes
- Wrote the first ABC book in Finnish
- Translated the New Testament in Finnish





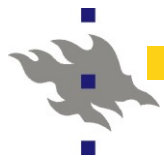
Bishop Johannes Gezelius (1615-90)

- Bishop in Åbo, Turku, 1664 through 1690
- In 1660 Johanes Gezelius the Elder was appointed Bishop of Åbo. His priority when he arrived in Åbo was to upgrade the clergy of Finland.
- While Bishop Gezelius travelled around Finland (about 300 000 inhabitants), he noticed that few cities had any schools. And the few schools were not adequate.



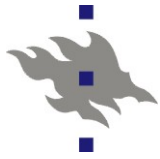


- He required every parish to find one talented boy in each village and teach him to read and write. These young boys were to grow up, teaching their neighbors to read and write. Any cantor who failed to teach lost his wages and position with the parish.
- In 1665, every parish was required to begin keeping parish records. Each time a person in the parish received Holy Communion, it was recorded along with various personal data, including their reading and comprehension skills. Any pastor who did not abide by the wishes of Gezelius knew that he would be replaced.



- The reading examination was a day of great stress for many people. But most people looked forward to it with anticipation
- That was a day when neighbours and friends came together. The examinations began in the morning and lasted into the afternoon. A short sermon concluded the official activities of the day. Afterward everyone joined in the hymn sing.





Church law 1648

- "Ja ei pidä ketän kihlattaman, joka ei taida Lutheruxen Catechismusta eikä ole ollut Herran ehtoollisella".
- People were not allowed to get engaged unless they were able to read some Catechismus





- 1866 the first act on primary education, start of the grammar schools, the "volks school"
- 1921 act on compulsory education

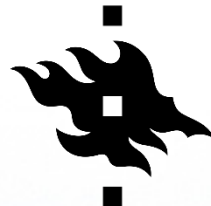




A very short history of special education

- Before the school reform (1970), special education services were mainly delivered to the hearing and visual impaired and mentally retarded, often in medical institutes
- There were schools and classes for two special groups, learning disabled and behaviorally disturbed
- Niilo Mäki (1902-1968), the first professor in "Protective and remediative pedagogy" (special education)

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In the early 1970's, comprehensive school

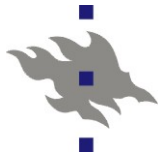
- In 1960-1970 great structural change in the Finnish society, a heavy and rapid migration from the country to the cities: suburbs were born
- school reform, no early division on the academic or vocational track, start of the (part-time) special education



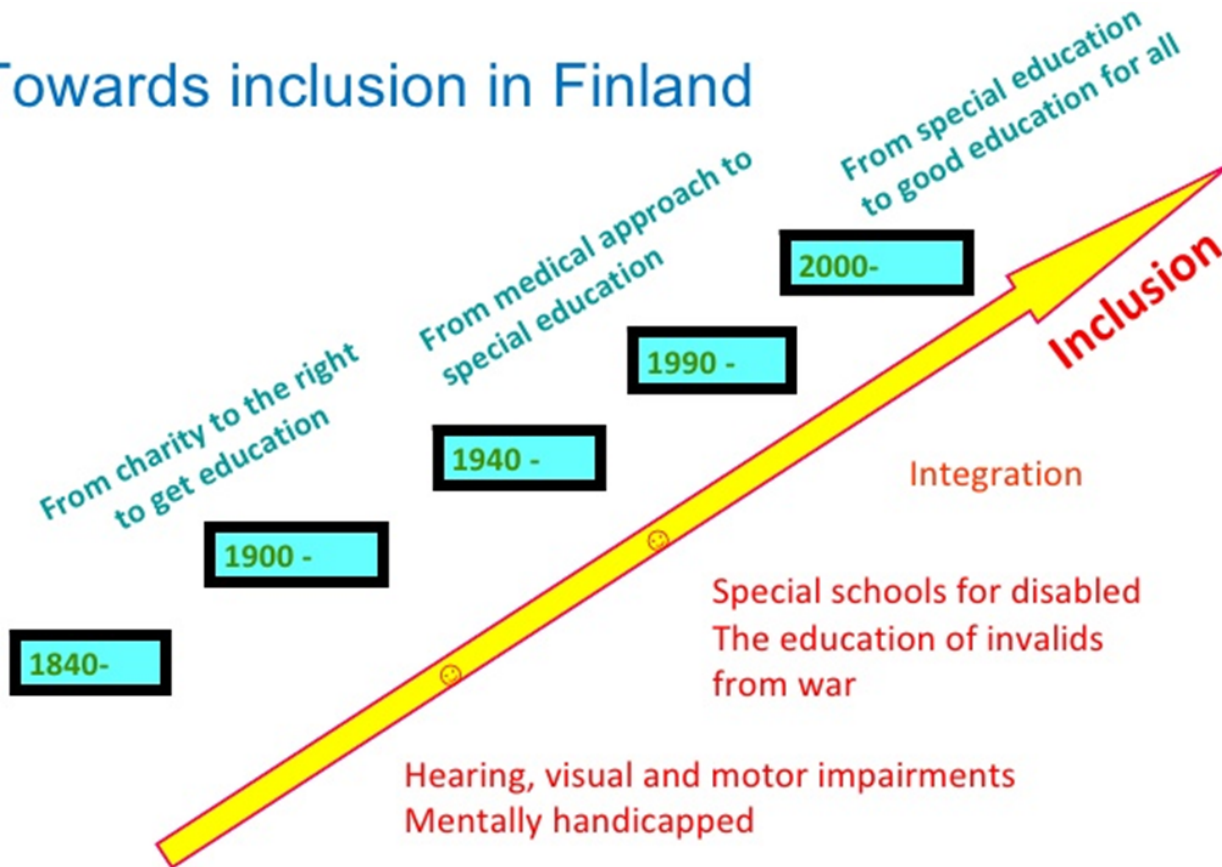


Old system, Before the new strategy of special education 2011

- Mainstream classes, special classes (special schools)
- Sometimes, the special education students were integrated in mainstream classes
- About 22 % received part-time education
- About 8 % were in full-time special education settings (in segregated classes or part-time or totally integrated in mainstream classes with SEN status)



Towards inclusion in Finland





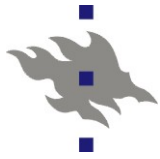
New legislation in 2011

■ Education is special for all

- The aim is to diminish segregative special educational services by increasing services delivered for all
- A new 3-tiered model replaces the old segregative system:

- General support
- Intensified support
- Special support

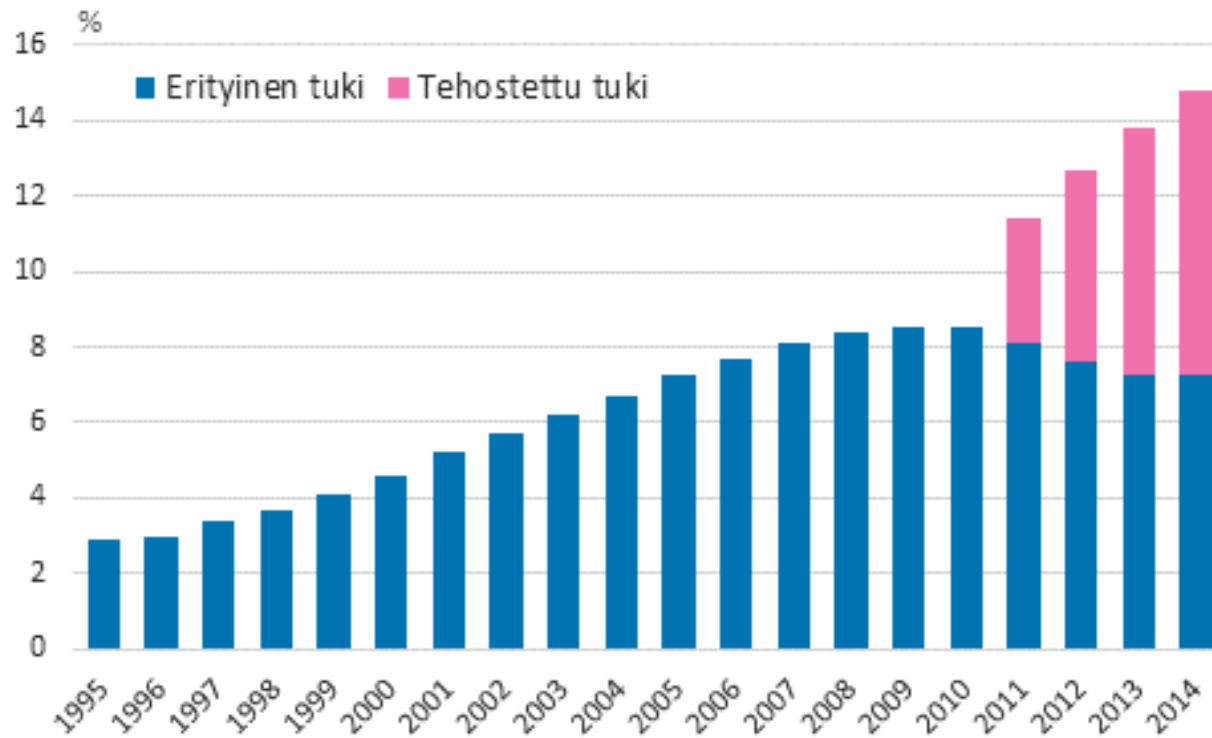




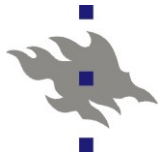
Special and intensified support

Erityinen tuki = special support,

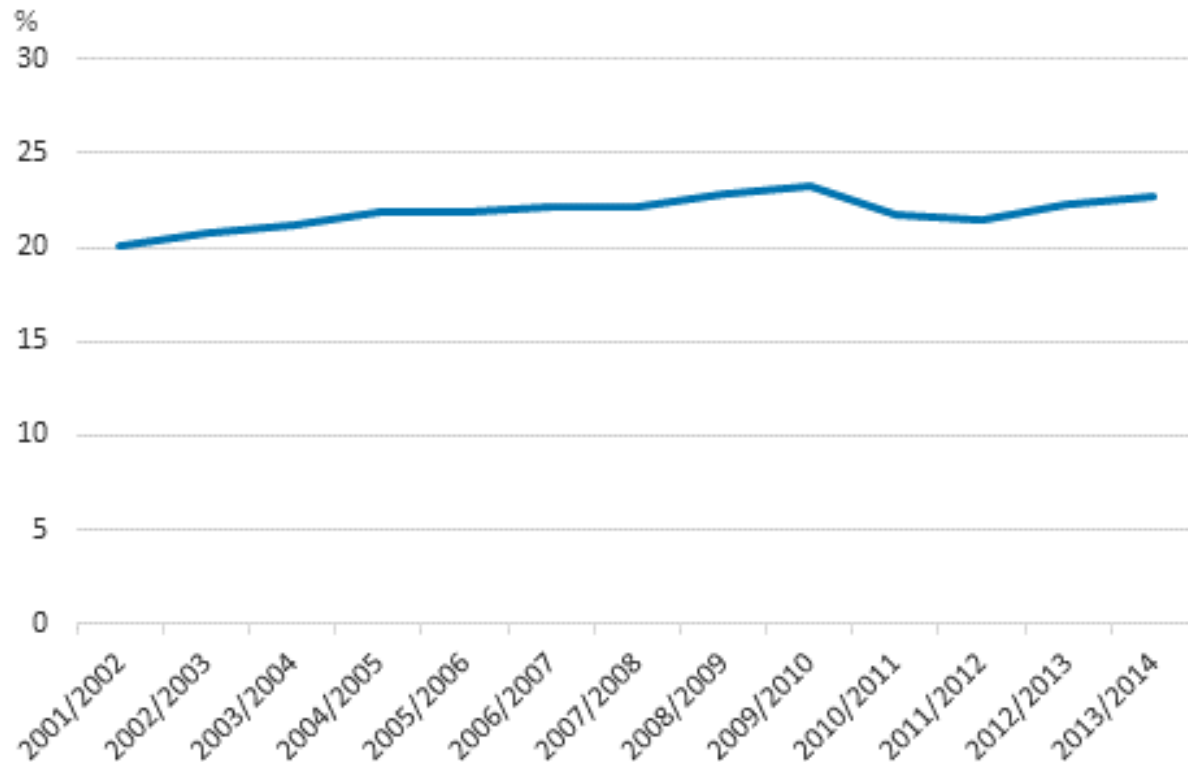
Tehostettu tuki = intensified support



Statistics Finland, 2015



Part-time special education



67% of these students are students receiving general support. Totally, about 30% of all Finnish students are supported, or given personalized instruction, of varying intensity.



Personalized instruction

- http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Verkkouutiset/2012/09/special_education.html?lang=en
- <http://www.edutopia.org/video/finlands-formula-school-success-education-everywhere-series>



Thank you!

谢谢