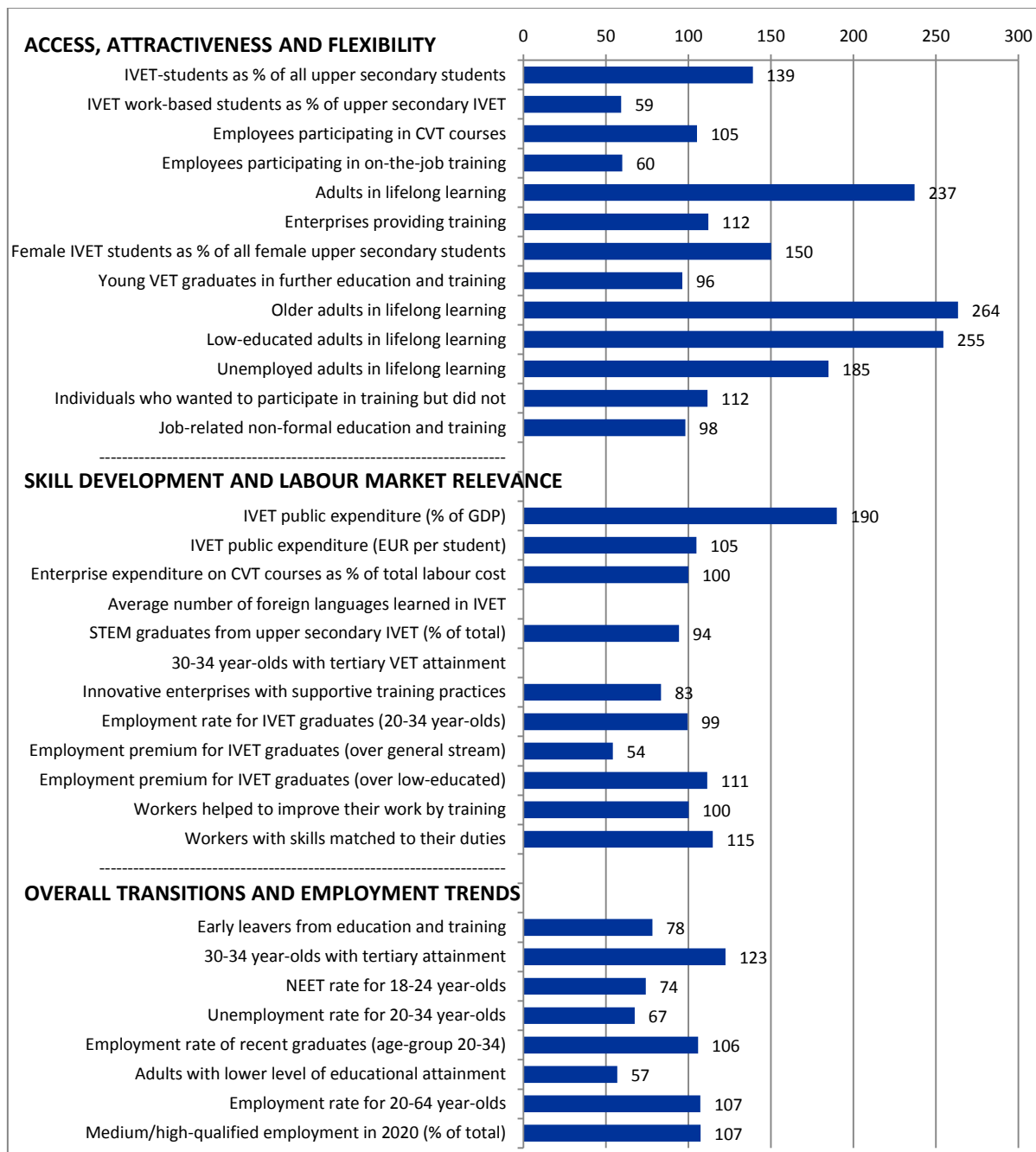


26. Finland

VET indicators for Finland for the most recent year available Index numbers (EU=100)



NB: The index numbers are derived from data summarised in the table but which have not been rounded.
All data in the table have been rounded.

Finland's performance on a range of indicators selected to monitor progress in VET and lifelong learning across the European Union (EU) is summarised below. The chart compares the situation in Finland with that of the EU, based on the most recent data available (this differs by indicator). Data in the chart are presented as an index where the EU average equals 100. If the index for a selected indicator for Finland is 100, then its performance equals the EU average. If the index is 90, its performance is 90% of (or 10% below) the EU average. If the index is 200, Finland's performance is twice (or 200%) the EU average. For some indicators, such as early leavers from education and training, a country is performing better if its score is below that of the EU average.

Data on which the index is calculated are presented in the table, which also shows changes over time. A technical definition of each indicator is provided in the annex, which also includes the years used to calculate each indicator.

Key points

Access, attractiveness and flexibility

The share of all upper secondary school students enrolled in IVET (70.1%) is much higher than the EU average (50.4% in 2012). Enrolment among women is also higher (67.6% versus 45.0%). The share of students in upper secondary VET enrolled in combined work- and school-based programmes (15.7%) is lower than the EU average (26.5% in 2012). Adult participation in lifelong learning (24.9%) is much higher than the EU average (10.5% in 2013) and well above the average target (15%) set by the strategic framework education and training 2020. Older adults (17.3%), adults with low-level education (11.2%) and the unemployed (18.5%) are all more likely to participate in lifelong learning in Finland than across the EU, and their participation rates have been rising since 2010.

Data for 2010 indicate that enterprises are more likely to engage in training than in the EU (74% versus 66%), but employees are less likely to participate in on-the-job training (12% versus 20%). Participation in employer-sponsored CVT, however, is slightly above the EU average (40% versus 38% in 2010).

Skill development and labour market relevance

Data from 2011 and related to ISCED 3-4 show that public expenditure on IVET as a percentage of GDP is noticeably higher in Finland (1.30%) than in the EU (0.68%), even though expenditure per student (EUR 9 014) is close to the EU average (EUR 8 586). The percentage of graduates in STEM subjects (27.6%) is slightly lower than the EU average (29.2% in 2012). The percentage of enterprises providing training to support innovation is also lower than in the EU (34.7% versus 41.6% in the EU, based on data for 2010). While 63.4% of workers in Finland report that their skills match their duties, only 55.2% do so across the EU.

Based on 2009 data, the employment rate of IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED 3-4 (78.6%) is about the same as that in the EU (79.1%). IVET graduates in Finland enjoy a positive premium on their employment rate compared to graduates from general education at the same ISCED level, as well as to graduates at a lower ISCED level. Their employment rate is 3.0 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education (even though this premium is lower than the EU average of 5.6 percentage points); their employment rate is also 19.4 percentage points higher than that of graduates with lower-level qualifications (this is higher than the EU average employment premium of 17.4 percentage points). These employment figures relate to 2009 and exclude young people in further education.

Overall transitions and employment trends

In this section all data refer to 2013 unless otherwise stated.

The share of early leavers from education and training (9.3%) is lower than across the EU on average (11.9%): Finland is below the Europe 2020 average target (10%) but still exceeds its national target (8%). Educational attainment is relatively high: 45.1% of the 30 to 34 year-olds have tertiary-level education. This is above the EU average (36.8%). The percentage of people with low-level education (14.1%) is lower than the EU average (24.8%). The employment rate for 20 to 64 year-olds (73.3% for Finland; 68.3% for the EU) and for recent graduates (79.8% for Finland, 75.4% for the EU) are both higher, and the NEET rate and the 20 to 34 year-olds unemployment rate are both lower than for the EU.

Score on VET indicators in Finland and in the EU, 2006, 2010 and 2011/12/13 updates (where available)

Indicator label	2006		2010		Last available year			Change 2010-last available year	
	FI	EU	FI	EU	FI	EU		FI	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	65.4	51.9	69.7	50.1	70.1	50.4	(2)	0.4	0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET	16.6	27.2	19.2	27.4	15.7	26.5	(2)	-3.5	-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	39	33	40	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	16	16	12	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)	23.1		23.0		24.9	10.5 ^(b)	(3)	1.9	
Enterprises providing training (%)	77	60	74	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	62.5	46.5	66.7	44.4	67.6	45.0	(2)	0.9	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			29.6	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)	15.8		15.3		17.3	6.6 ^(b)	(3)	2.0	
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)	10.6		9.8		11.2	4.4 ^(b)	(3)	1.4	
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)	17.9		16.8		18.5	10.0 ^(b)	(3)	1.7	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	11.5	14.2	10.6	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			78.7	80.2					
Skill development and labour market relevance									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)	1.09	0.67	1.32	0.71	1.30	0.68	(1)	-0.02	-0.03
IVET public expenditure (EUR per student)	7 537	7 033	8 750	8 558	9 014	8 586	(1)	264	28
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET				1.2 ^(d)		1.2	(2)		0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	29.0	32.0	28.8	28.7	27.6	29.2	(2)	-1.2	0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)	15.3	7.3	4.9	7.4	0.8 ^(u)	8.7	(3)	-4.1	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	39.4	43.1	34.7	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			78.6	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			3.0	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			19.4	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			89.9	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			63.4	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)		15.4	^(d)	13.9	9.3	11.9	(3)	-1.0	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	46.2	28.8	45.7	33.4	45.1	36.8	(3)	-0.6	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)		15.1	^(d)	16.6	12.6	17.0	(3)	0.1	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	9.3	10.6	10.3	13.1	10.2	15.1	(3)	-0.1	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	79.7	79.0	79.7	77.4	79.8	75.4	(3)	0.1	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	20.4	30.0	17.0	27.3	14.1	24.8	(3)	-2.9	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	73.9	68.9	73.0	68.5	73.3	68.3	(3)	0.3	-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					88.3	82.3			

NB: b = break in series. When break in series occurs data cannot be compared. Consequently, when break in series occurs from 2011 onwards, data in the column 'Last available year' are not comparable with previous years. Also, when the break is before 2011 (i.e. any year between 2006 and 2010 included), the 2006 figure is not shown; d = change in definition. Data are treated in a similar way to breaks in series. When the change in definition is in 2006 or 2010, these data are also not presented because comparability over time is affected; u = unreliable; p = provisional; (1) = year of reference: 2011; (2) = year of reference: 2012; (3) = year of reference: 2013. A few indicators use other years to approximate the 2006 and 2010 baselines (see annex).