

Finnish Training Guarantee Model



European Union
European Social Fund



What?

How?

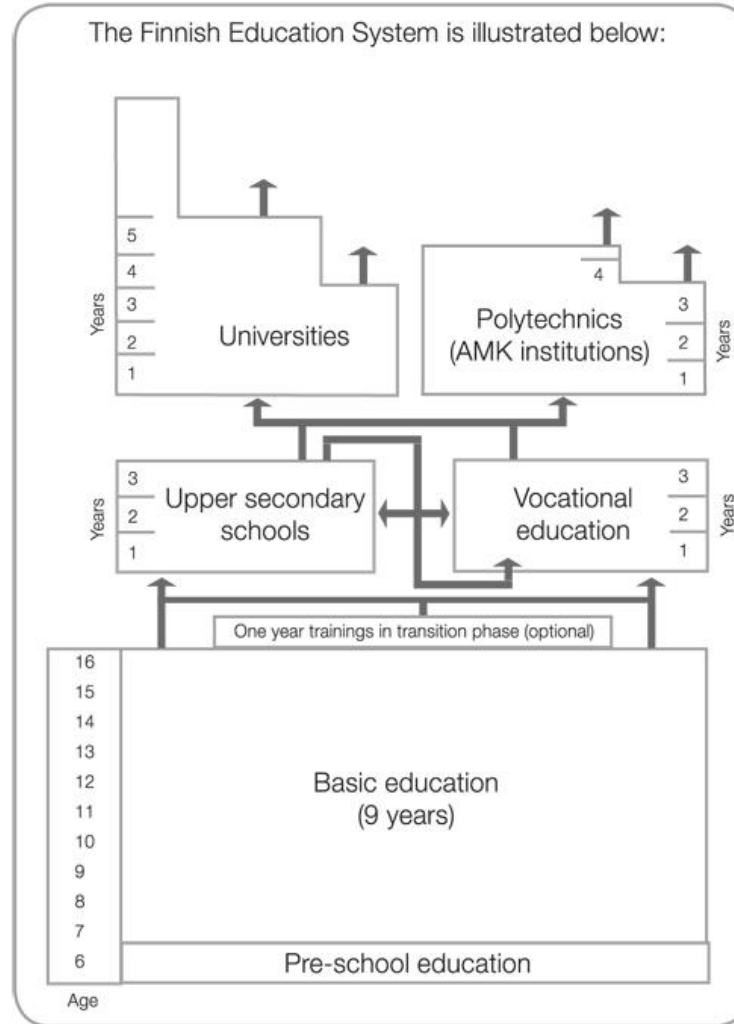
Why?



Three Million Years Before PISA The Dawn of Finland



Finnish education system

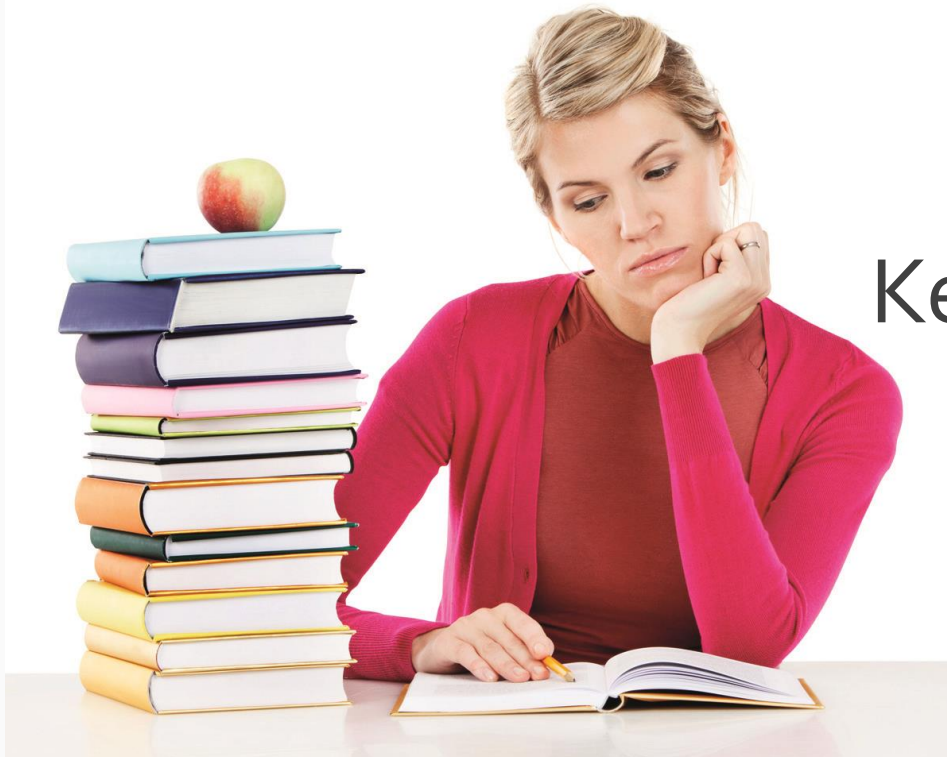


What are we talking about when we are talking about training guarantee?



- **The training guarantee means** a) that at least 96% of young people who completes comprehensive school is offered a place of further education (2003) b) each young person who completes comprehensive school is offered a place in secondary level, apprenticeship training, youth working center or other place serving his/hers needs (2011)
- **The training guarantee in a wider context means** that extra attention is paid reducing drop outs in secondary level and transition phase from school to work or further education
- **The youth guarantee (starting January 1st 2013):** each unemployed young person under 25 years , with no vocational qualification and each young person under 30 years graduated from secondary level is offered work, training place, study place or other place serving his/hers needs within three months from the start of unemployment

How to reach the goals of training guarantee?



Key issues are...

...face the facts

"Our task is to teach those children we have. Not those we used to have, not those we'd like to have nor those who are only in our dreams. That means we have to offer learning environment which is as wide range as humanhood is".

Chris Pense, Head of Education Department, Toronto

...good practices and models before entering secondary level education

- three-level support program of special education (based on individual need)
- flexible learning paths in basic education
- cooperation with families
- adequate information about further education
- cooperation between different authorities
- clear responsibilities between authorities
- transfer of information

...focus on transition phases

- multi-vocational co-operation
- clear responsibilities between actors
- most important transition phases are between basic and secondary education and between school and working life

...and in secondary level

- support and guidance
- flexibility
- team work
- guiding is everybody's responsibility -principle
- cooperation between different authorities
- empowerment/inclusion
- challenges are there to be solved
- customer first -thinking

...remember the most vulnerable groups

Students with need of special education

- challenge/problem: amount of students with need of special education increased 59,7% in vocational education at the same time that amount of the students in special vocational schools increased only 22,0%

Young immigrants

- a risk of dropping out in transition phase or secondary level is twice as high as it is for average student

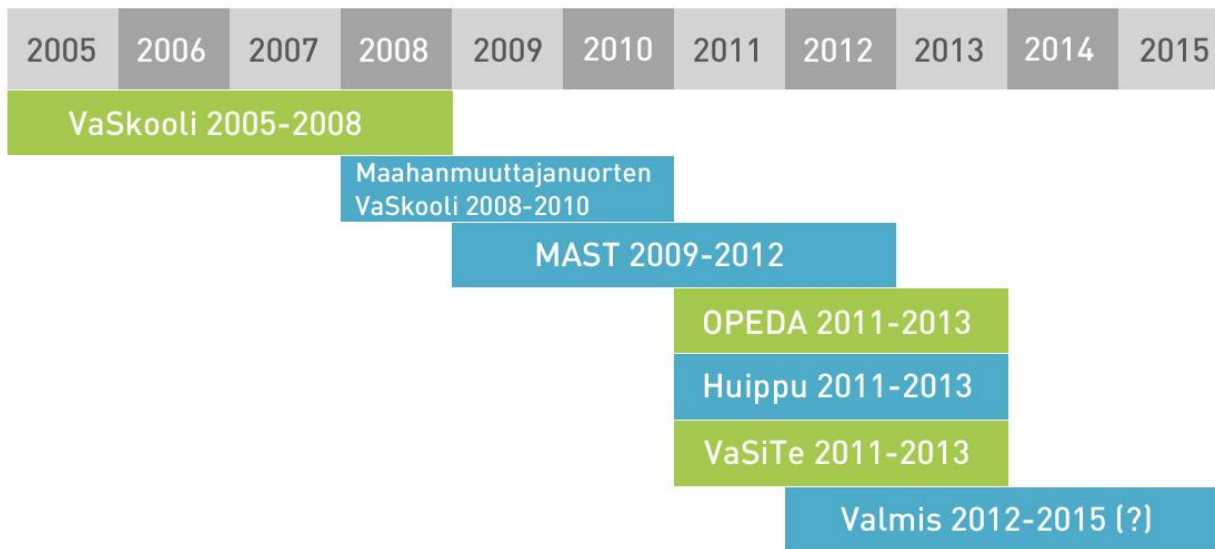
...and commitment

- adequate resources
- management level support
- cooperation, openness, development spirit, courage to try new things etc.
- setting goals
- keeping promises

Developing Training Guarantee for the Turku Region and South-West Finland



Timeline of the Main Training Guarantee Projects



Finnish Training Guarantee

| Basic Education | Secondary Education | Working Life / Further Education |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| | MAST | |
| Development Projects funded by Finnish National Board of Education <small>(for example: development projects, V&D)</small> | Valmis | VaSiTe |
| | | OPEDA |
| | Development Projects funded by Finnish National Board of Education <small>(for example: projects of educational institutions)</small> | |
| Dissemination and Productisation Projects | | |

Results

An increased share of young people has received a study place in secondary education

Training guarantee rate in Turku raised from 93,9% in 2004 to 98,1% in 2012.

By increasing support, guidance and co-operation together with new pedagogical solutions, Turku Vocational Institute was able to raise its' graduation percentage from 63,0 (2004) to 75,0 (2010).

Good practices for education and guidance

- new guidance, support and education models
- low-threshold counselling and follow-up guidance
- new models for communication, co-operation and transfer of information

Impact

- less social exclusion among young people
- reduced social costs
- increased share of competent and motivated labour force in Finland

Why bother?



CASE 1: Turku Vocational Institute

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Drop out % | 4,7 | 4,6 | 2,8 | 3,7 |
| Graduation % (in three years) | 65,2 | 63,0 | 72,0 | 71,0 |

These results show that organizations offering educational and/or guidance services can actually save money by spending more. Positive economical consequences of measures described can be counted by the following formula:

$$(A - B) \times C - D = E$$

A = Number of drop-outs in a chosen year (here: 2009) counted by the drop-out % of 2003

B = Actual number of drop-outs in a chosen year (2009)

C = Average funding per student from the state to the educational organization

D = Wage and other extra costs for support and guidance (year 2009 compared to 2003 with a 2009 wage level)

E = Savings

Savings 2009:

$$(177 - 139) \times 8\,880,98 \text{ €} - 150\,651 \text{ €} = \mathbf{186\,826,24 \text{ €}}$$

Using our prime year's (2008) – so far – figures amount of money saved would be even higher:

$$(172 - 102) \times 8\,880,98 \text{ €} - 150\,651 \text{ €} = \mathbf{471\,017,60 \text{ €}}$$

Moreover, Turku Vocational Institute has due to its' low drop-out percentage and high number of graduated students received so called efficiency funding from the state (surveys made by the National Board of Education show that Turku Vocational Institute has been in that sense most successful among the big, over 1 000 students, vocational schools and training centers) as follows:

2008: 1 488 750 €

2009: 1 091 858 €

In conclusion: by giving enough resources for guidance, support, teaching and development of new tools, methods and good practices Turku Vocational Institute profited over two million euros in 2008 and almost 1,25 million in 2009.

Non-direct savings

Education is one of the most effective means to prevent exclusion of the young people. In Finland it has been estimated that every youngster dropping permanently out of the education and working life will cost society at least one million euros before reaching the retirement age. On one-year basis, every drop-out costs society at least 28 000 euros.

More reasons:

1. Education is one of the most effective means to prevent exclusion of the young people.
2. As a result of the development the age structure of the working age population is changing everywhere in Europe.
3. Ministry of the Interior in Finland: "Social exclusion is the biggest threat to internal security".

You can't measure everything in money:

"The training guarantee provides equal opportunities for all individuals to realise their desired career path. It is an individual's basic right in a democratic society."

*Pasi Kankare, Director of Vocational Education,
National Board of Education*

"True success cannot be measured in money. It's about life and unique opportunities."

Rauno Saari, Governor of the Province of Western Finland

Project Manager Matti Mäkelä

+ 358 44 907 3166

matti.makela@turku.fi

http://www.koulutustakuu.fi/?page_id=120