PIONEER

PIONEERED is an EU-funded project aiming to determine research-based policy measures and identify pioneering practices that mitigate inequalities across different education stages, as well as within formal and informal learning settings.

Students with highly educated parents are

more likely

to attend research-intensive universities compared to students with non-academic parents.



Reversing inequalities through policies

Primary and Secondary Education

Kolmiportainen tuki varhaiskasvatuksessa ja perusopetuksessa [Threetiered support in early childhood and basic education] (2010):

Aims at providing individualized support to students (focus on special education needs) throughout their education path. In evaluations, primary teachers reported positive assessments of the support system, although some challenges linked to a lack of resources were identified.

87.8% vs 95.4%

Participation in ECEC is low compared to the EU average in 2017.



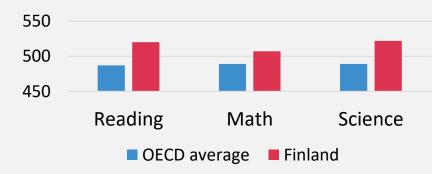
Tertiary Education and Transitions to work

The necessity of <u>private preparatory courses</u> for admission to <u>most competitive higher education</u> <u>fields</u> has been shown, thus favouring students from high socio-economic backgrounds.

Ammatillisen koulutuksen reformi [Reform of vocational upper secondary education] (2018):

Re-organizing the VET to be competence-based and work life oriented. Allowing flexible and individual study paths and increasing work-place learning. Evaluations state the objectives were met, allowing most students to graduate faster, however the detailed pedagogical practices are still to be smoothed.

Average PISA 2018 scores compared to the OECD average



The most vulnerable groups identified in Finland are characterized by **low socioeconomic status** and **place of residence**.



Early Childhood Education

<u>Kaksivuotinen esiopetus [Two-year preschool]</u> (2021):

Aims at developing pre-school education and increasing equality for vulnerable children. Some municipalities participate in the current pilot phase, offering two years of preschool for children (ages 5 and 6). The promising results of the compulsory one-year preschool has encouraged this reform.

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