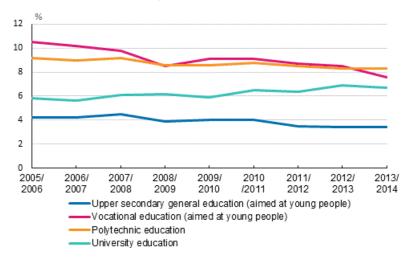


Discontinuation of education 2014

Discontinuation of education decreased

In all, 5.4 per cent of students attending education leading to a qualification or degree discontinued their studies and did not resume them in any education leading to a qualification or degree during the 2013/2014 academic year. Compared to the year before, discontinuation decreased in vocational education and university education and remained unchanged in upper secondary general education and polytechnic education. These data derive from Statistics Finland's Education Statistics.

Discontinuation of education in upper secondary general, vocational, polytechnic and university education in academic years from 2005/2006 to 2013/2014, %



The percentages of discontinuation were 3.4 per cent in upper secondary general education aimed at young people, 7.6 per cent in vocational education aimed at young people, 8.3 per cent in polytechnic education (polytechnic degrees), and 6.7 per cent in university education (lower and upper university degrees) in the academic year 2013/2014.

If students who have changed their sectors of education, e.g. students who have switched from upper secondary general school to vocational education, are not calculated as discontinued students, the percentages of discontinuation are lower. Students in polytechnic education and in upper secondary general education changed their sector of education most frequently. Women changed their sector of education slightly more eagerly than men.

Men discontinued their education leading to a qualification or degree completely more often than women in all sectors of education. Men discontinued most often their polytechnic education and women their vocational education. Men discontinued their studies in their own sectors of education more often than women except for vocational education.

Education was discontinued most often in the field of natural sciences, in the field of natural resources and the environment, and in the field of tourism, catering and domestic services. The relative share of discontinuation was lowest in the fields of other education, which includes e.g. military, border guard, and fire and rescue training, and in the field of social services, health and sports.

Discontinuation of education leading to a qualification or degree by sex and sector of education in academic year 2013/2014¹⁾

		Number of students used in the statistics on discontinuation of education 20 Sept. 2013	own sector of education	Changed sector of education	Discontinued completely education leading to a qualification or degree %
			%		
Total		491 057	6,7	1,3	5,4
Men and women	Upper secondary general education (aimed at young people)	96 270	3,4	1,8	1,6
	Vocational education (aimed at young people)	125 541	7,6	0,8	6,9
	Polytechnic education (Bachelor's degrees)	128 539	8,3	1,9	6,4
	University education (Bachelor's and Master's degrees)	140 707	6,7	0,9	5,8
Men	Total	234 229	7,5	1,2	6,3
	Upper secondary general education (aimed at young people)	41 388	3,6	1,7	1,9
	Vocational education (aimed at young people)	67 096	7,5	0,5	7,0
	Polytechnic education (Bachelor's degrees)	60 100	10,2	1,9	8,2
	University education (Bachelor's and Master's degrees)	65 645	7,5	1,0	6,5
Women	Total	256 828	6,0	1,4	4,6
	Upper secondary general education (aimed at young people)	54 882	3,2	1,8	1,4
	Vocational education (aimed at young people)	58 445	7,8	1,1	6,7
	Polytechnic education (Bachelor's degrees)	68 439	6,7	1,9	4,8
	University education (Bachelor's and Master's degrees)	75 062	6,0	0,9	5,1

The number of students used to calculate discontinuation of education differs from the total number of students because some
of the students had to be excluded from the data. The data do not include the Jyväskylä Institute of Adult Education, Pohjois-Savo
Institute and Police University College, because discontinuation of studies could not be calculated due to insufficient monitoring
data

Of students aged 18 or over who discontinued upper secondary general school education, 42 per cent continued studies leading to a qualification or degree in some other sector of education, and 16 per cent started working. The corresponding figures were 9 and 23 per cent in vocational education, 23 and 52 per cent in polytechnic education, and 14 and 58 per cent in university education. The employment data are based on Statistics Finland's employment statistics.

More information related to the progress of studies is available from statistics describing <u>Progress of studies</u> and <u>Employment of students</u>.

In 2014, 844 students discontinued apprenticeship training during the four-month probationary period, which is 1.7 per cent of all students in apprenticeship training. In all, 3,385 students discontinued apprenticeship training after the probationary period, which is 6.8 per cent of all students in apprenticeship training. The total number of students in apprenticeship training was 49,856 in 2014.

A total of 372 students had discontinued studies in one way or another in comprehensive school during the 2014/2015 academic year. The number of those who had completely dropped out from compulsory education in the spring term was 71 and those over the age of compulsory education having left school without a leaving certificate from comprehensive school was 301. More than one-half of school drop-outs were boys. The number of boys among those who had completely dropped out from compulsory education was 42, and 179 among those having left comprehensive school without a leaving certificate.

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Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Discontinuation of education in upper secondary general, vocational, polytechnic and university education in academic years 2000/2001 to 2013/2014, %

Academic year	Sector of education				
	Upper secondary general education (aimed at young people)		Polytechnic education (Bachelor's degrees)	University education (Bachelor's and Master's degrees)	
2000/2001	4,2	13,1	9,5	4,2	
2001/2002	4,1	12,3	7,6	5,3	
2002/2003	3,7	11,3	8,2	5,0	
2003/2004	3,8	10,7	8,4	4,8	
2004/2005	3,9	10,5	8,7	5,4	
2005/2006	4,2	10,5	9,2	5,8	
2006/2007	4,2	10,2	9,0	5,6	
2007/2008	4,5	9,8	9,2	6,1	
2008/2009	3,9	8,5	8,6	6,2	
2009/2010	4,0	9,1	8,6	5,9	
2010/2011	4,0	9,1	8,8	6,5	
2011/2012	3,5	8,7	8,5	6,4	
2012/2013	3,4	8,5	8,3	6,9	
2013/2014	3,4	7,6	8,3	6,7	

Appendix table 2. Comprehensive school drop-outs in academic years 1999/2000 to 2014/2015

Academic year	Those having dropped out completely from	Those having left comprehensive school without a leaving certificate ²⁾		Number of 9th graders in spring term	
	compulsory education ¹⁾	Total	In comparison with the number of 9th graders at the end of spring term, %		
1999/2000	90	193	0,29	66 821	
2000/2001	69	210	0,33	64 512	
2001/2002	63	191	0,31	62 095	
2002/2003	79	161	0,26	61 419	
2003/2004	67	178	0,28	64 456	
2004/2005	70	218	0,34	64 350	
2005/2006	60	178	0,27	66 473	
2006/2007	55	152	0,23	66 230	
2007/2008	47	115	0,17	67 388	
2008/2009	39	150	0,23	65 687	
2009/2010	41	152	0,23	65 560	
2010/2011	95	180	0,28	64 125	
2011/2012	86	212	0,34	61 778	
2012/2013	85	202	0,33	60 323	
2013/2014	78	269	0,46	58 554	
2014/2015	71	301	0,51	58 919	

¹⁾ Such persons of compulsory education age who did not take part at all in comprehensive school education during the academic year and starting from the academic year 2010/2011 during the spring term are regarded as having dropped out completely from compulsory education. Data starting from the academic year 2010/2011 are not fully comparable with earlier years. There may be such persons in each grade of school.

²⁾ Those having left comprehensive school without a leaving certificate are those past the age of compulsory education who did not complete the whole comprehensive school syllabus during their compulsory education.



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