

# EDUCATION CULTURE 2008

ANNUAL REPORT

The State Art Collection acquires current contemporary art to the working spaces and everyday environments by arranging competitions and purchasing and commissioning art work from artists. These works of art comprise the State Art Collection that currently includes 12,800 works.

In 2008, the State Art Collection acquired a series of works by Anu Tuominen. The art works have been placed in somewhat surprising contexts in conference rooms, corridors and the entrance hall of the Ministry of Education. The collages are comprised of a diverse range of both new and recycled materials. Some of the art presented in the annual report are from this series, while the rest are Anu Tuominen's other works.

Visual artist Anu Tuominen was born in 1961 in Lemi and lives in Helsinki, Finland. She graduated from the Finnish Academy of Fine Arts in 1995 and has also completed a degree at the University of Art and Design in 1992.

Cover: Lumi (Snow)

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# LEADERSHIP'S REVIEW

4



Global finance is in a profound transition. The growing financial uncertainty left its stamp on the activities of the Finnish central government and the Ministry of Education sector in 2008. Special challenges arise from growing global mobility, changes in the age structure of the population and the impact of climate change.

Assuring competitiveness and safeguarding welfare services must continue to be the underpinning of measures to further develop Finnish society and ensure economic growth. The Ministry of Education has an important role in Finland's success and in efforts to safeguard welfare in Finland. The Ministry is responsible for providing the foundation on which knowledge, creativity and participation rest.

Overall, the year 2008 was productive in the Ministry of Education sector, although the school shooting incident at Kauhajoki cast a long shadow on the year. The after-care will continue for a long time and preventive action will be taken in a long run.

The priority in quality assurance in basic education was to develop guidance, to improve the position of pupils with special educational needs and to intensify school-home cooperation. A survey was conducted to find out the size of learning groups. Vocational education and training grew in popularity among young people, and the streamlining of the training provider network was carried on.

The university reform and the structural change in higher education progressed. The strategy for the internationalisation of higher education institutions was finalised.



The Ministers at the conference centre of the Ministry of Education in Meritullinkatu 10. In the background, Anu Tuominen's works *Aikainen aamu* ('early morning') and *Päivä taittuu* ('day break').

PIA MÄKINEN

Research funding grew and R&D was boosted. Progress was made in the overall reform of adult education.

Measures to step up study processes and reduce drop-out continued; the means to this end included development of the application system and the student financial aid scheme, as well as intensified monitoring of study progress. Transition from one level of education was facilitated.

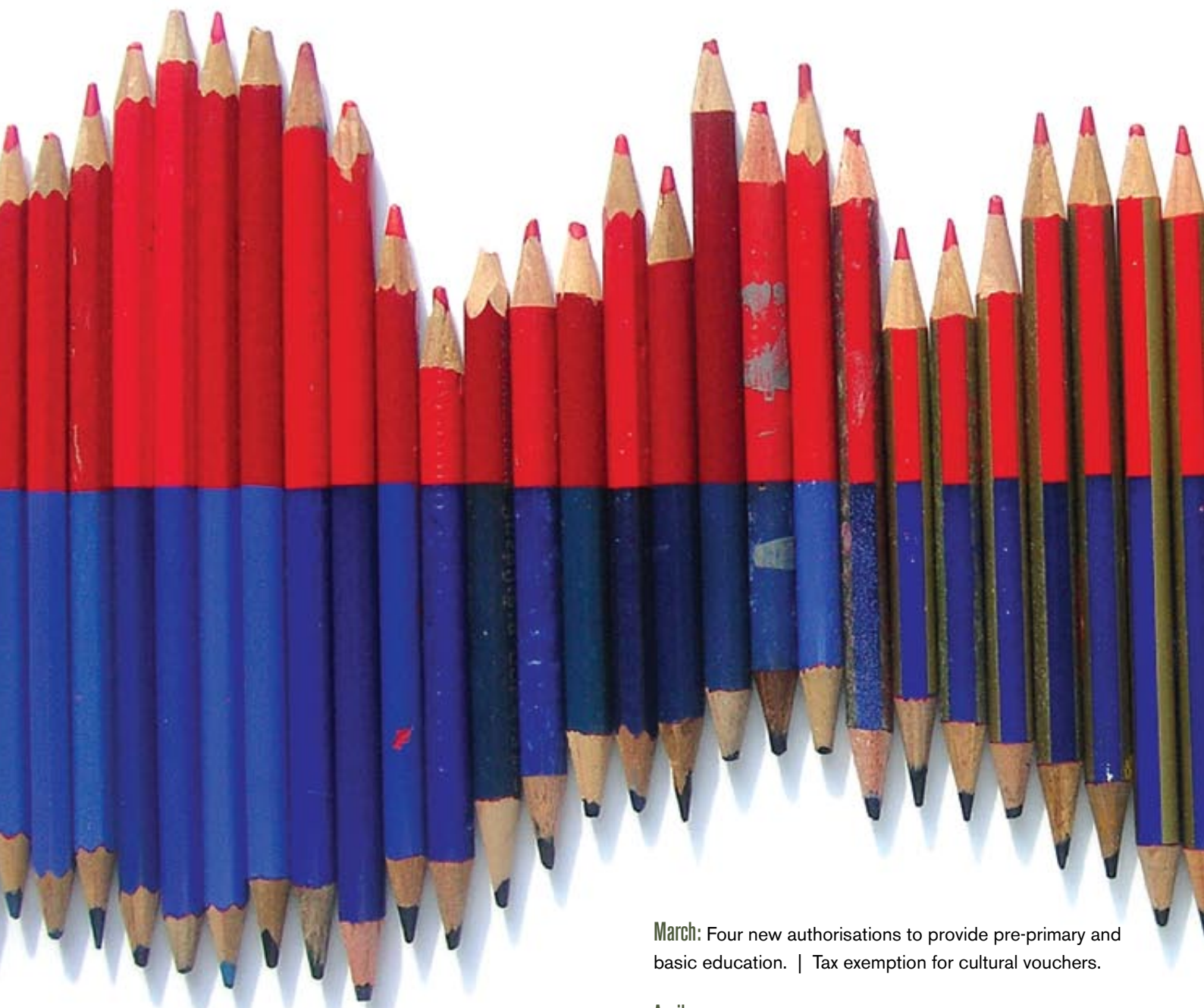
The reform of the administration of Regional Arts Councils contributed to the overall implementation of art and artist policy. The development of the National Board of Antiquities was explored. Cultural export was promoted as one of the prerequisites for competitiveness and internationalisation. The preparation of a cultural policy strategy progressed and a resolution on the promotion of sport and

physical activity was issued. These provide a firm foundation for the future of these sectors.

To a large extent, the aims set for this government term have been achieved. In the latter half of the government term, special attention will have to be paid to reducing study times, extending work careers and promoting children's and young people's well-being.

*Helsinki, June 2009*

**Henna Virkkunen**, Minister of Education and Science  
**Stefan Wallin**, Minister of Culture and Sport  
**Harri Skog**, Permanent Secretary



## EVENTS IN 2008

**January:** Copyright in employment relations and copyright administration will be looked into. | An appropriation of 15.5 million euros for youth employment and training.

**February:** Over 3.7 million euros in subsidies is granted to cultural events. | An appropriation of 11.8 million euros for quality enhancement in basic education. | The Government decides to contribute to the financing of the Turku European Cultural Capital 2011 project.

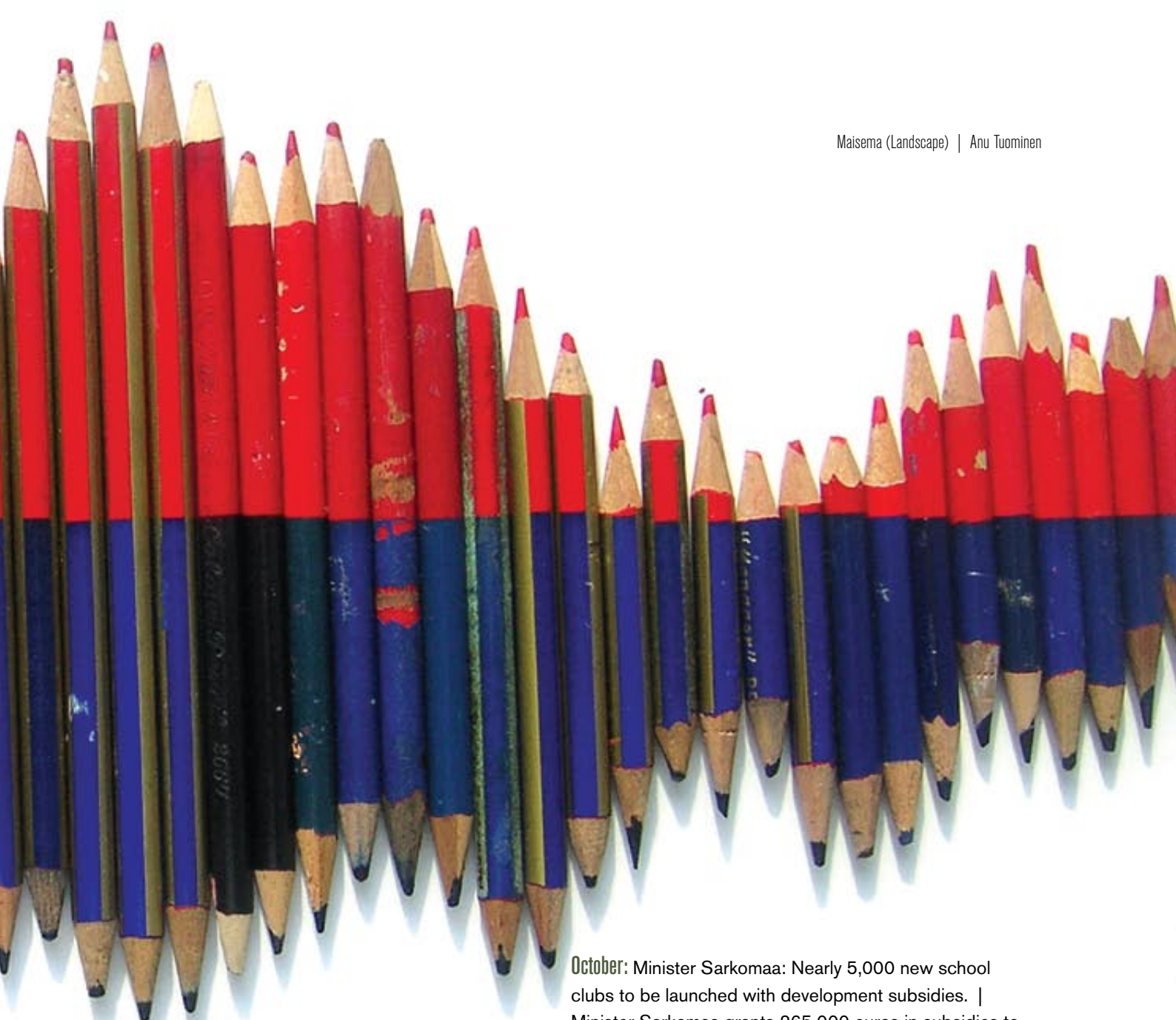
**March:** Four new authorisations to provide pre-primary and basic education. | Tax exemption for cultural vouchers.

**April:** Outreach youth work receives 2.5 million euros for hiring professionals. | Sports facilities construction receives 16.5 million euros.

**May:** Minister Sarkomaa: The university reform will create a regionally stronger and more effective network. | Wallin: The possibility of lowering polling age in local elections will be looked into.

**June:** Assessment of oral proficiency will be introduced to upper secondary schools in 2010. | The establishment of Aalto University is confirmed by signatures. | A national digital library project is launched.





**July:** Entrant places in vocational education and training will be increased by nearly 3,200.

**August:** A board is elected for the Aalto University Foundation. | The KiVa Koulu (Cool school) Programme will substantially reduce bullying at school.

**September:** Minister Wallin grants subsidies to Kauhajoki for intensified youth work. | The duration of education preparing immigrants for basic education is doubled. | Sarkomaa: Tax concessions will speed up the university reform.

**October:** Minister Sarkomaa: Nearly 5,000 new school clubs to be launched with development subsidies. | Minister Sarkomaa grants 265,000 euros in subsidies to Kauhajoki town.

**November:** Ministry of Education publishes a commissioned review of public film funding. | State Award for Children's Culture goes to artist Alexander Reichstein and Dance Theatre Hurjaruuth.

**December:** Henna Virkkunen becomes new Minister of Education and Science. | The 2008 Finland Prize is awarded to Professor Pirkko Anttila; the Faces Festival; Cassandra (a multicultural community of artists); Architects Ilmari Lahdelma and Rainer Mahlamäki; poetry association Nihil Interit; and musician Marko "Signmark" Vuoriheimo.











Children's and young people's well-being was to the fore in basic education. Vocational education and training grew in popularity. Universities awarded a record number of degrees. Significant reforms were prepared in higher education and adult education and training. The university reform and the structural development of higher education were the foremost development projects. The overall reform of adult education and training was launched, and a liberal adult education programme is under preparation.

#### Basic education: focus on pupils' well-being

There is a special quality enhancement programme in basic education, providing special subsidies for guidance counselling, for the education of pupils with special educational needs and for the development of school-home cooperation. The preparation of quality criteria for basic education preceded well.

A survey of learning group sizes produced information for future action. The situation is to be reviewed regularly.

Children's and young people's well-being was a focus in basic education in particular. The Ministry of Education contributed towards local development geared to help young people in risk of dropping out of basic education and thereby in danger of exclusion. Preparations began for amendments to legislation required for the development of special education.

The development of flexible education continued. There were altogether 72 flexible education groups with 700 pupils. In 2008 only 60 pupils failed to complete compulsory schooling, and 115 pupils left school without a school-leaving certificate. The KiVa school (Cool school) programme for reducing and preventing bullying at school was expanded.



European Schooling Helsinki started to operate. Although the comprehensive school network is not as dense as before, the situation is still good in the country as a whole. Around 93 per cent of 7-to-12-year-olds and 80 per cent of 13-to-15-year-olds live within five kilometres from their school.

Extracurricular activities for schoolchildren were arranged by nine in ten local authorities. Five new institutes were included in the system of basic education in the arts. The network currently covers 87 music institutes and 41 institutes of other art forms (architecture, pictorial arts, arts and crafts, theatre, literary arts and circus).

No major changes have taken place in upper secondary education. The number of students fell by two thousand. Dropout was rare, and study times were shorter than before. The new electronic joint application system in upper secondary education and training surpassed all expectations: 99 per cent of applications were submitted electronically.

Around one hundred delegations from nearly 60 countries visited the Ministry of Education to hear about the Finnish education system.

## Increased intakes in vocational education and training

Intakes in vocational education and training were increased according to the Government Programme. The new entrant places were targeted to growth centres according to labour needs. The development of vocational qualifications continued with a view to improving their matching with labour market demands and increasing flexibility. State-run special vocational institutes and their tasks were transferred to other special-needs training providers as from the beginning of 2009.

Vocational education and training (VET) was increasingly popular. The overall student number grew by 5,600 in VET and by 2,600 in apprenticeship training. The intakes were increased by 4200 as from the beginning of 2009.

Around 61 per cent of VET students complete the vocational qualification within three years of entry. The dropout rate has been decreasing over the past five years. Preparatory and guidance training was provided for one thousand students, half of whom enrolled immediately after basic education. The student number in special-needs training grew by five per cent from the previous year.

The adoption of vocational skills demonstrations was facilitated with supplementary funding and with training for teachers and on-the-job instructors. The number of training providers decreased by four.

A student feedback system was adopted in further training. Preparations were made for expanding the electronic application system to cover vocational training provided by folk high schools, voluntary additional basic education and adult vocational education and training.

## University reform and structural development of higher education

The preparation of the university reform progressed well. The draft Universities Bill consolidating the economic and administrative autonomy of universities was sent to a comprehensive consultation round in autumn 2008. The Government submitted its Universities Bill in February 2009. Alongside the legislative process, the Ministry prepared a reform of university funding and an amendment to the Polytechnics Act. The Aalto University Foundation was instituted and started the planning of the operation of the University. The Foundation of the Tampere University of Technology was instituted at the beginning of 2009.

The structural development of higher education institutions continued. Universities and polytechnics are revising their strategies for use in the 2010 performance negotiations. Financial support was granted for the establishment of the new Eastern Finland and Turku universities, which are based on mergers. Preparations were made for a merger of Tampere and Pirkanmaa Polytechnics.

Pupils, students and degrees <sup>1</sup>					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change 07-08
<b>Pre-primary education</b>					
Pupils	57 940	57 930	57 510	56 650	- 860
<b>Basic education</b>					
Entrants	57 550	58 010	57 650	57 030	- 620
School-leaving certificates	63 760	65 790	65 570	66 810	1 240
Pupils	578 110	568 720	560 610	551 710	- 8 900
<b>Upper secondary schools</b>					
Entrants	39 550	39 400	38 520	38 500	- 20
Matriculation examinations <sup>2</sup>	34 060	32 790	33 100	32 600	- 500
Students	116 350	114 140	112 390	110 180	- 2 210
<b>Initial vocational education and training <sup>3</sup></b>					
Entrants	61 860	64 710	67 700	68 600	900
Qualifications	37 220	38 280	38 860	39 700	840
Students <sup>4</sup>	146 050	149 680	155 510	161 140	5 630
<b>Further vocational education and training <sup>5</sup></b>					
Entrants	29 170	31 000	33 500	34 960	1 460
Qualifications	14 320	16 170	18 100	18 650	550
Students in institutional training <sup>6</sup>	28 400	33 840	35 000	35 000	-
Students in apprenticeship training	19 770	22 150	24 500	27 131	2 631
<b>Polytechnic degrees <sup>7</sup></b>					
Entrants	33 260	32 370	32 120	32 920	800
Qualifications	21 140	20 770	20 570	21 090	520
Students	116 700	115 760	114 730	113 390	- 1 340
– of whom foreign students	3 930	4 600	5 400	-	-
<b>Polytechnic Master's degrees</b>					
Entrants	630	1 220	1 770	1 990	220
Qualifications	180	150	360	680	320
Students	1 050	2 070	3 430	4 535	1 105
<b>University degrees <sup>8</sup></b>					
Entrants	20 790	20 150	19 650	19 640	- 10
Bachelor's degrees awarded	2 910	3 810	5 880	13 876	7 996
Master's degrees awarded	12 920	13 130	13 880	21 825	7 945
Students	151 030	152 160	152 200	140 560	- 11 642
Doctorates	1 420	1 410	1 520	1 526	3
<sup>1</sup> – Education subordinate to the National Board of Education. The figures for entrants in basic education, upper secondary schools and further vocational education and training (VET), for school leavers and initial and further vocational qualifications and for foreign students are estimates as regards 2007. The numbers of students in pre-primary, basic, upper secondary and initial VET and in apprenticeship training in initial and further VET and the numbers of students in polytechnic and polytechnic Master's programmes are according to the numbers specified in government transfers to education and training providers <sup>2</sup> – Excluding education for IB and Reifeprüfung <sup>3</sup> – Including institutional and apprenticeship training leading to vocational qualification both in the form of curriculum-based VET and training preparing for competence-based qualification. <sup>4</sup> – Including non-degree students. <sup>5</sup> – Entrants and qualifications include institutional and apprenticeship training leading to further and specialised vocational qualification <sup>6</sup> – Statistics Finland data. Part of the increase is due to a change in the statistical procedure in 2004. <sup>7</sup> – Source AMKOTA database, number of students means those enrolled on 20 September. <sup>8</sup> – Includes Bachelor's and Master's students, source KOTA database					



The strategy for the internationalisation of higher education institutions was finalised. The number of Finnish students going abroad has more than quadrupled over the past ten years.

### A record number of degrees

The total number of degrees awarded by universities grew by 60 per cent. This is mainly due to the end of the general transition period in the adoption of the new degree structure. Universities intensified the monitoring of study progress. There were no major changes in the mean study times or in the mean age at graduation.

An electronic application system was adopted in university admissions. Technology and natural sciences were the only fields to achieve the aim that at least half of new students are the same year's matriculation students; over-

all, fewer than 30 per cent of applicants had taken the matriculation examination the same year.

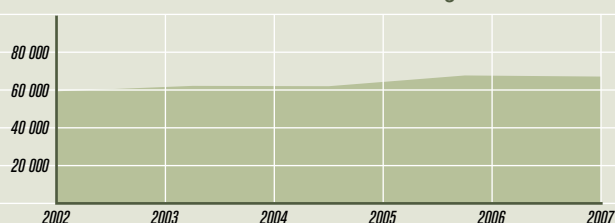
Polytechnics awarded a total of 680 Master's level degrees, which represented a growth of nearly 90 per cent from the previous year.

### Rationalisation of the polytechnics network

By the end of 2009 polytechnic degree education will discontinue in 16 places. The number of polytechnics was reduced by two.

The development of national polytechnic networks continued. These will concentrate on developing students' contacts with the world of work, polytechnic R&D, polytechnic Master's degrees, polytechnic teachership, international activities and the promotion of entrepreneurship in polytechnics. Preparations were made for the adoption of

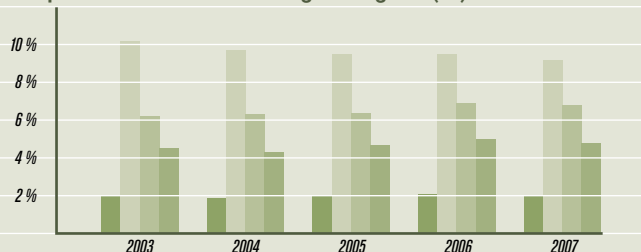
Education guarantee: immediate placement of school-leavers in further education or training



Education guarantee: immediate placement of school-leavers in further education or training 2007

Placement in VET leading to vocational qualification (%)	40,7
Placement in general upper secondary education (%)	50,8
Placement in voluntary additional basic education (%)	2,0
Combined placement in VET and additional basic education (%)	93,5
Total number of those placed	65 250

Dropout in education leading to degree (%)\*



Dropout in education leading to degree (%) 2007\*

Upper secondary schools	2,0 %
Initial VET**	9,2 %
Polytechnic education	6,8 %
University education	4,8 %

\* Education and training subordinate to the National Board of Education. Dropouts who are not placed anywhere else in the education system.

\*\* The statistics do not include training preparing for competence-based vocational qualifications, apprenticeship training or training given in special vocational institutions. VET: Vocational education and training.

the KOTA performance management portal in the steering of polytechnics.

### Adult education and training reform

An overall reform of adult education and training was launched. The aim is to develop an adult education policy for the 2010s. The trend is towards learning at and alongside work; recognition of prior learning; flexible possibilities to combine qualifications and qualification modules; and demand-driven provision. Vocational qualifications and training will be developed towards better working-life relevance. Flexibility will be increased and the competence-based qualification system will be strengthened. Measures are taken to enhance the provision of initial and further vocational education and higher education and to develop the funding system to give more incentive for recognising prior learning.

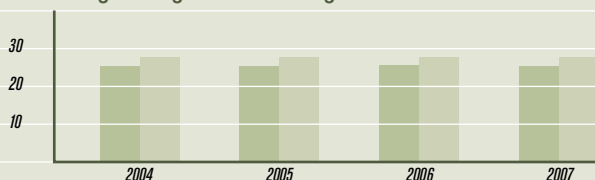
A plan was devised for the coordination of electronic services in order to coordinate information about study op-

portunities in adult education and training and to step up adult education guidance and steering.

Each year nearly one million Finns pursue studies relating to general knowledge, hobbies and citizenship skills in liberal adult education. These studies enhance knowledge, well-being, self-confidence, communality and social capital. The liberal adult education provision is especially targeted to widen the participation base and to encourage under-represented population groups to participate.

The proposal for a liberal adult education development programme was submitted in March 2009. The committee proposes that the relevant legislation be amended to better provide for internationalisation and multiculturalism, to define more clearly the status of liberal adult education and the tasks of its different institution types as adult education units and units providing education for children and young people in accordance with the lifelong learning principle. The legislation is also to provide for cooperation between adult education institutions.

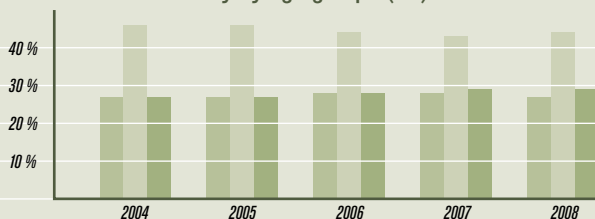
Median age of higher education graduates



Median age of higher education graduates 2007

● Polytechnic degree*	25,1
● Master's degree	27,5
* Youth education and training	

Enrolment in university by age groups (%)



Enrolment in university by age groups (%) 2008

● Aged 19 or younger	27 %
● Aged 20-24	44 %
● Aged 25 or older	29 %



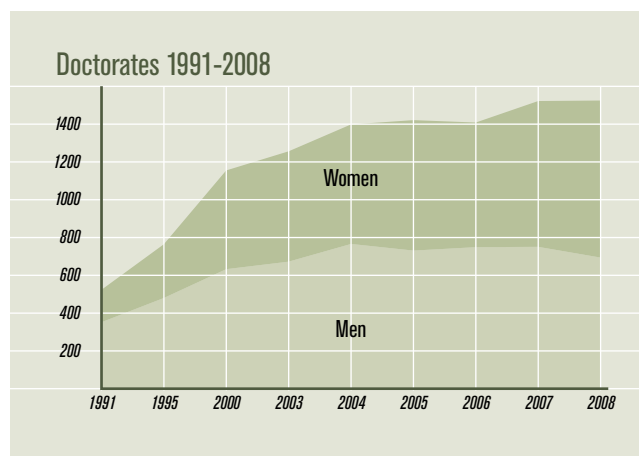
### Better resources for research and science

Supplementary research funds were targeted to competed research financing through the Academy of Finland and to university core funding. Long-term measures were taken to develop doctoral education.

In the 2008 state budget the Academy of Finland was authorised to commit 245.6 million euros to research; this was 20.3 million euros more than in 2007. The increase was allocated to centres of excellence in research and strategic centres of excellence based on quality, for internationalisation, for the improvement of research career paths in universities, and for new openings.

With a view to consolidating the international standard of Finnish research, a survey was conducted of the major national research infrastructures and participation in international research infrastructure projects. In addition, a proposal - road map - was devised for infrastructures to be built and upgraded.

The development of information management institutions and structures was carried on. The War Archive and the archive of the Prime Minister's Office were incorpo-



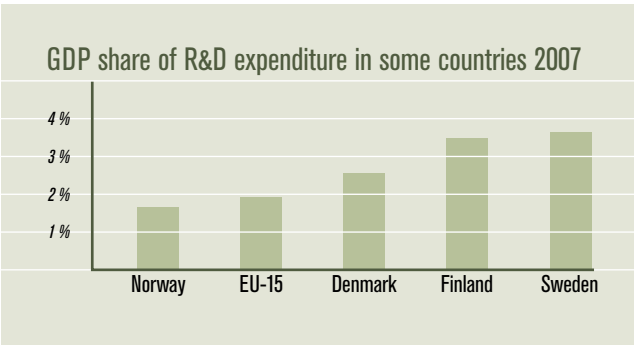
### Adult education\* Statistics on education and training leading to certificates/qualifications

	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Upper secondary schools</b>				
Entrants**	4 500	4 300	4 300	4 200
Students	12 100	11 700	11 500	11 200
<b>Institutional training leading to competence-based qualification</b>				
Entrants	12 693	7 120	7 400	8 000
Qualifications	3 650	3 760	3 900	4 000
Students	13 060	13 100	13 600	14 200
<b>Apprenticeship training in initial VET</b>				
Entrants	7 160	9 470	13 100	14 400
Qualifications	3 190	3 300	3 600	4 400
Students	12 720	14 270	19 700	21 900
<b>Institutional training leading to further and specialist vocational qualification</b>				
Entrants	12 693	14 445	13 219	13 200
Qualifications	7 378	8 377	8 833	8 900
Students	23 876	28 389	28 048	28 000
<b>Apprenticeship training in further and specialist VET</b>				
Entrants	12 645	12 050	15 701	16 900
Qualifications	6 899	7 786	7 517	7 800
Students	31 723	32 122	35 257	36 900
<b>Polytechnic degrees</b>				
Entrants	6 900	6 230	6 210	6 260
Degrees	4 500	4 100	3 865	3 900
Students	17 400	18 300	18 600	19 600
<b>Polytechnic Master's</b>				
Entrants	630	1 220	1 770	1 990
Degrees	180	150	360	680
Students	1 050	2 070	3 300	4 530

\*Education and training subordinate to the National Board of Education.

\*\*Data for 2008 are estimates.

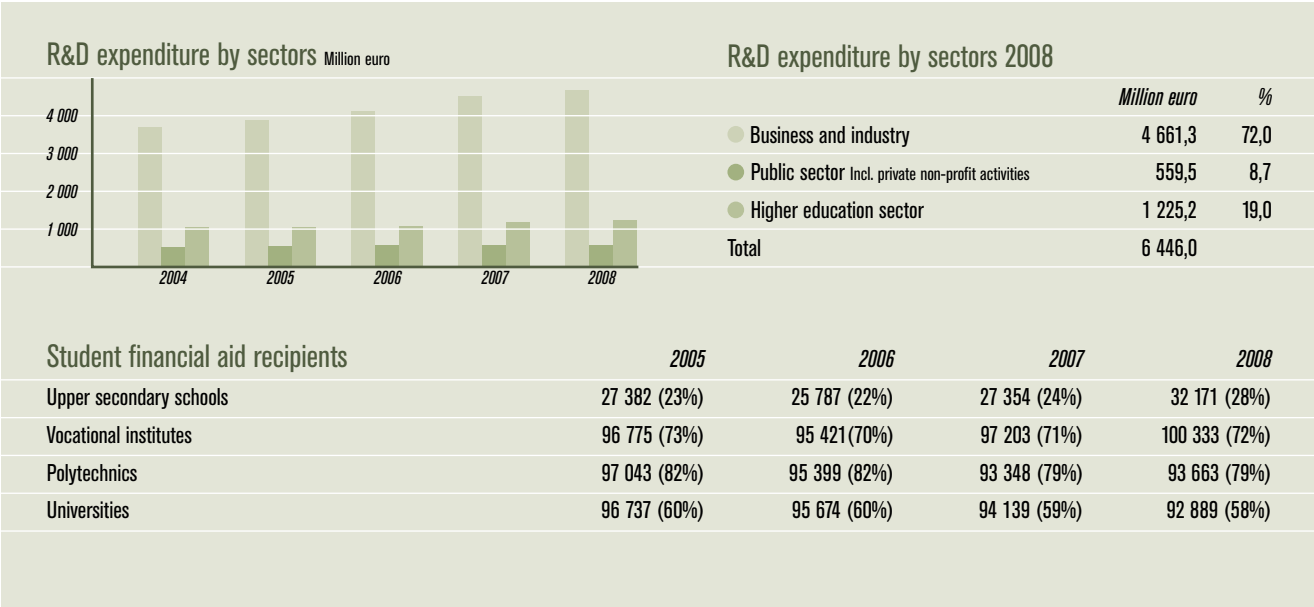
rated into the National Archives Service. The evaluation of the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland was completed and its follow-up was launched. The status of the National Repository Library is being looked into as part of the structural development of higher education libraries. A national digital library project was set up to promote the digitisation and accessibility of cultural materials.



**Rises in student financial aid**

Student financial aid was developed according to the Government Programme. The student income limit was raised by 30 per cent and the student grant was increased by at least 15 per cent at all educational levels. A total of 238,400 students received a rise in the basic student grant. Further, the spouse’s income is no longer means-tested in the granting of the housing supplement.

Asia and Russia priorities in international cooperation  
Asia cooperation in the Ministry of Education sector was developed according to the education export plan devised in 2007. One concrete measure was a collaborative project of the Ministry, the Centre for International Mobility CIMO and Finpro for stationing an expert in Shanghai to develop educational, research and cultural cooperation between Finland and China, starting in 2009. Asia was also one of the themes discussed at a seminar on the emerging economies held in early 2008.

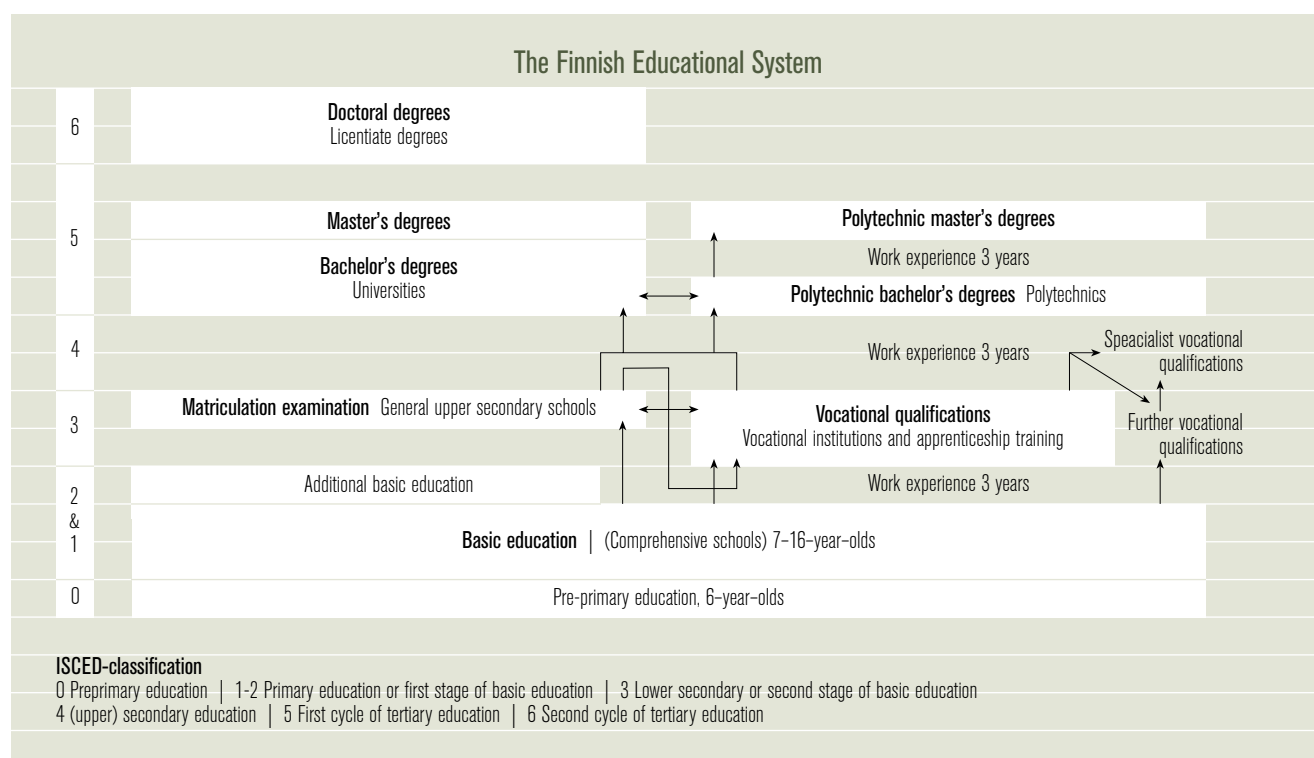


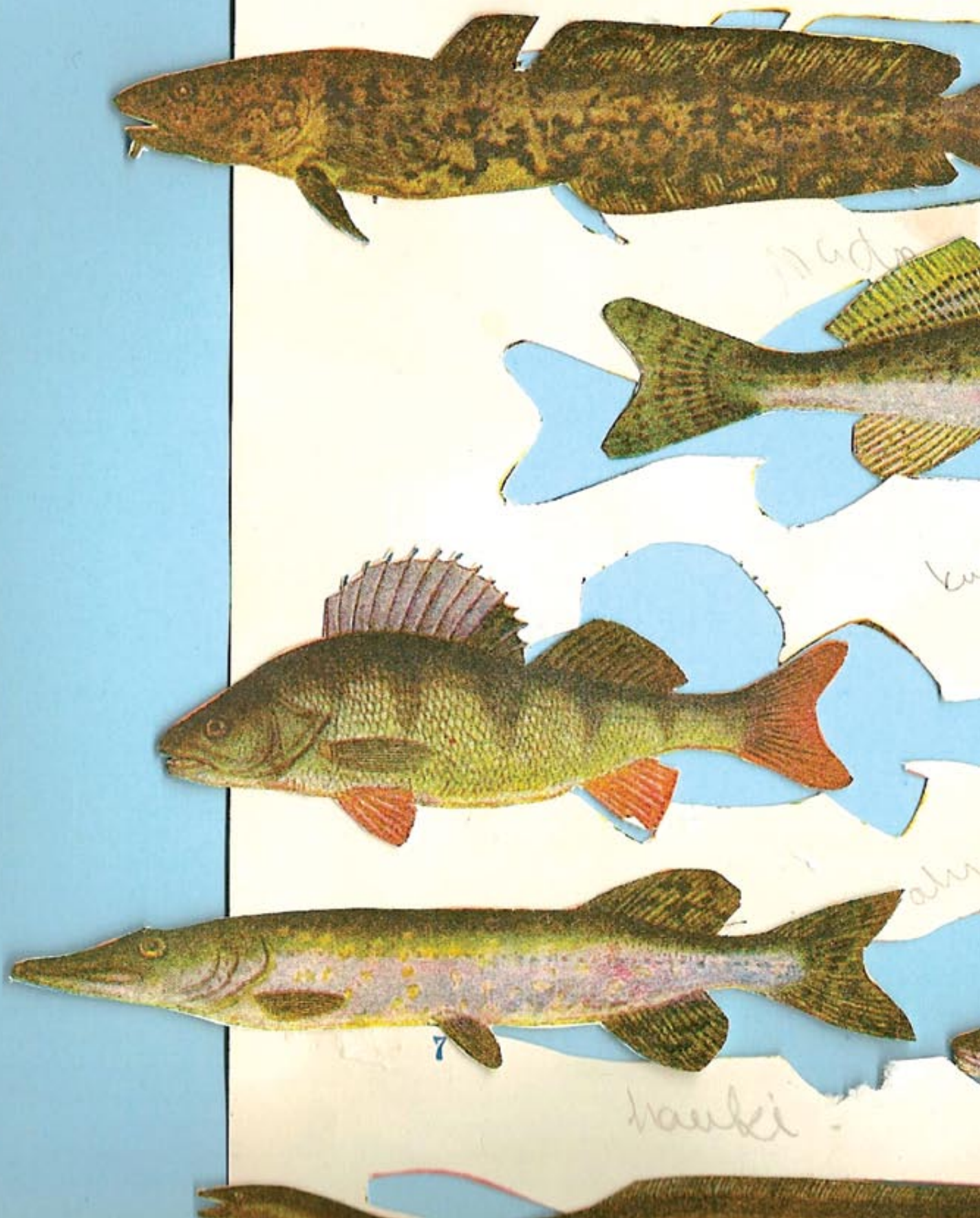


The content and implementation of the Ministry's Russia programme 2003–2007 was evaluated and follow-up action was agreed upon. The follow-up action sets out the measures in the Government Programme geared to promote knowledge about Russia, Russian language and culture which concern the Ministry of Education.

The Global Education 2010 Programme, which highlights media education and the quality and impact of global education, was carried out on a wide scale. The measures

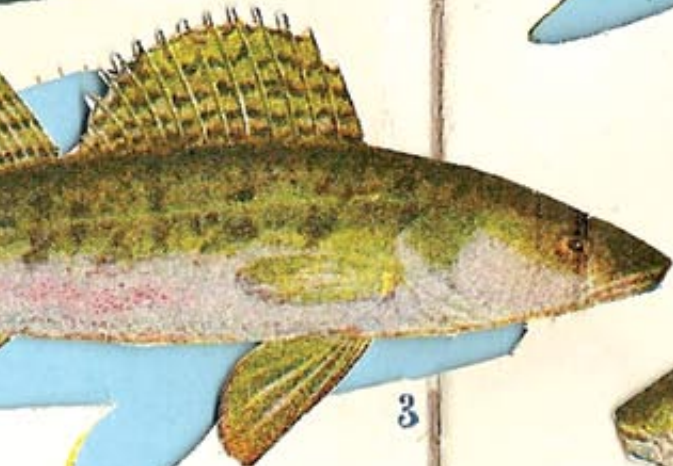
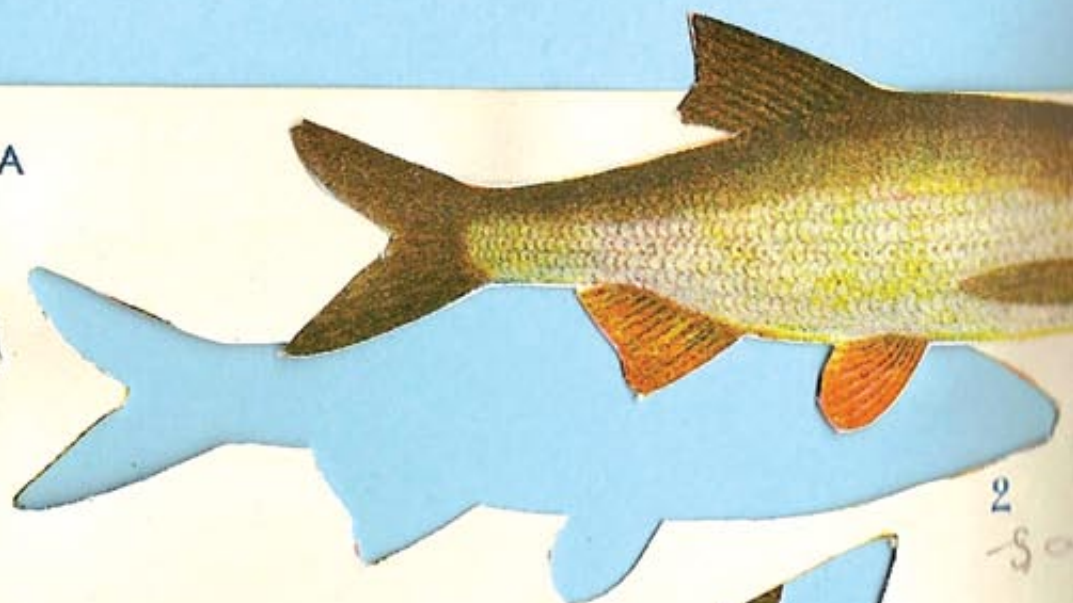
so far realised include a professorship in global education, which was established in the University of Oulu. The National Board of Education carried out a project called "The world citizen and the media" with the aim of developing good practices for global media education in schools. Thanks to the global responsibility project included in Global Education 2010, one of the aims in the Strategy for the Internationalisation of Higher Education Institutions 2009–2015 is to promote global responsibility.







KALOJA







# CULTURE, SPORTS AND YOUTH

A key objective in cultural policy was to create conditions conducive to artistic and other creativity. Subsidies for arts and the cultural sector were increased. A large project was undertaken to promote the accessibility and usability of the knowledge reserves of libraries, archives and museums on the internet. Special attention was paid to children's and young people's position, inclusion and well-being. Measures were taken to increase sporting opportunities for children and young people.

The Ministry prepared a strategy for the development of cultural policy up to 2020. A project for developing cultural policy indicators was put in place. The administration of the Regional Arts Councils was incorporated into the Arts Council of Finland. Parliament passed a reform of statutory social security relating to artist and other grants.

The value added of culture was slightly over 4.5 billion euros in 2006, which represents 3.2 per cent of the value added in the whole economy. The cultural sectors employed some 102,000 persons in different jobs, which is 4.19 per cent of all employed persons. Finnish households spent an average of 1,638 euros on culture and mass communications in a year, amounting to 5.4 per cent of

their overall spending. In total, the 2.5 million households in Finland spent a little over four billion euros on cultural and communications commodities and services.

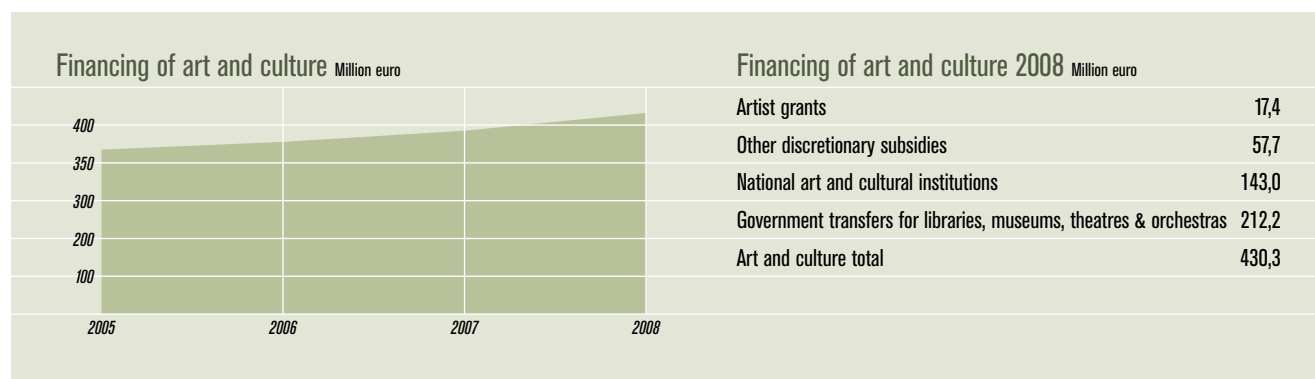
## Cultural voucher into use

An amendment was enacted in the Income Tax Act concerning the cultural voucher. Beginning in 2009, the cultural voucher is tax-free up to 400 euros per person. The voucher is intended for both culture and sport.

## Larger subsidies to arts and culture

Subsidies were granted to 27 professional theatre groups and four new circus operators. Operational subsidies were granted to 57 applicants. Measures were taken to promote the accessibility of culture and the cultural activities of special-needs groups. Support to Saami-language culture grew by 15 per cent. A cross-sectoral project for promoting the impact of arts and culture on people's well-being was initiated within the Health Promotion Policy Programme.

The number of people employed by the regional dance centres has grown by 22 per cent and the number of productions by 63 per cent since 2005. Performances have increased by nearly 123 per cent and the overall attendance rate grew 3.5 times.



Museum visits grew in all museum types. The number of theatre-goers fell almost to the 2006 level. The average ticket sales were 0.48 per capita. The audiences of Finnish orchestras grew both in Finland and abroad. At the National Opera the capacity use rose to 87 per cent. An amendment to the Theatres and Orchestras Act increased the 2009 statutory state aid for operations by 10.9 millions, or by 20 per cent.

### Use of library web services prevalent

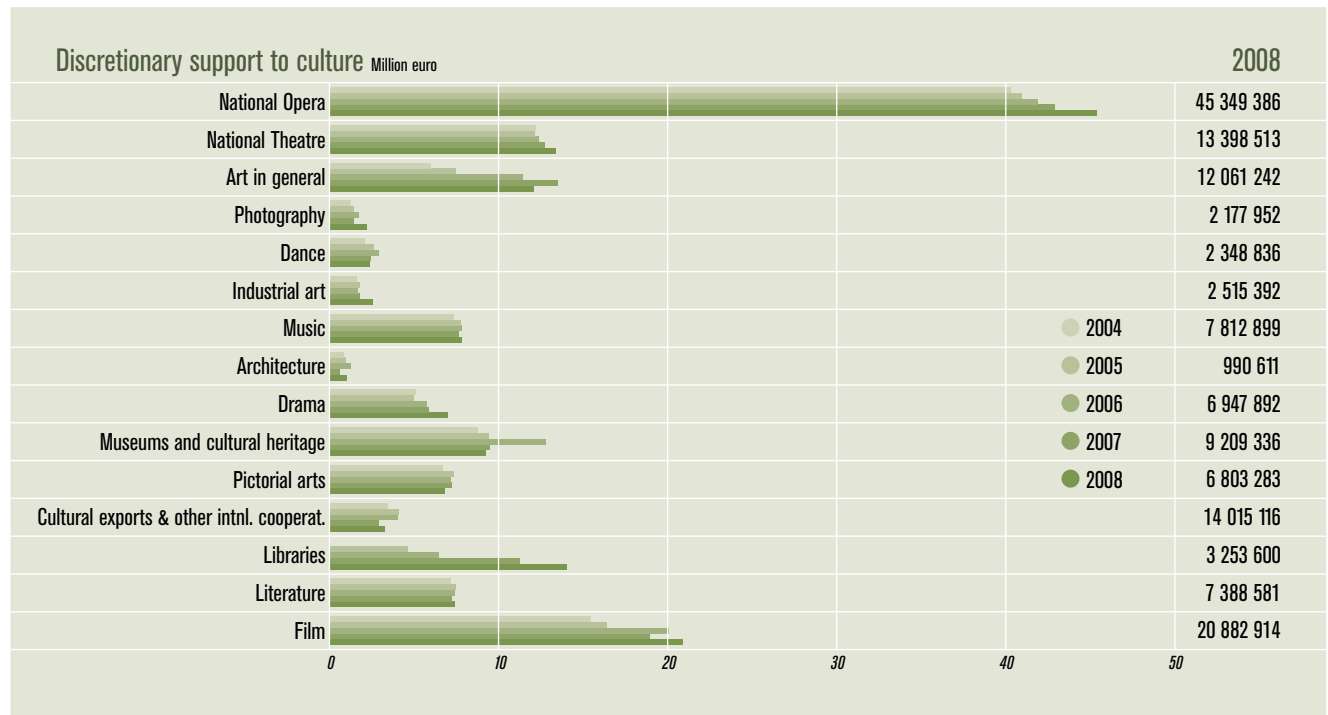
The Finnish library system is still faring well. Alongside traditional use and lending, web services are extensively used. Library services are widely available, but a fall in the number of mobile libraries has undermined accessibility of library service in sparsely populated areas. The Ministry of

Education, cooperating with provincial state offices, has activated local authorities to seek alternative solutions to the changing role of libraries.

In the Celia Library for the Visually Impaired both lending and despatch have grown with the adoption of the digital audiobook. The fact that a CD-ROM can be made of a book when ordered has expedited lending and done away with reservation queues.

### Reform of the structures and services in the cultural heritage field

A national digital library project (2008–2011) was launched. The aim is to promote the accessibility of the foremost national knowledge reserves in libraries, archives and museums and their usability in information networks and to explore long-term solutions to the preservation of





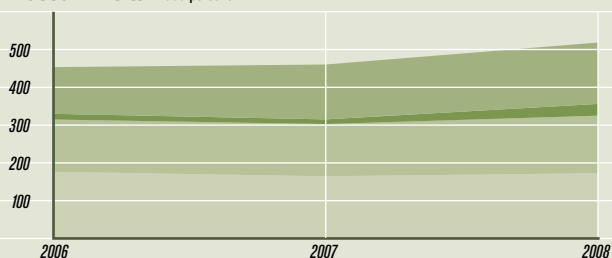
## Opera and symphony concert attendance 1 000 persons



## Opera and symphony concert attendance 2008

<b>Symphony orchestras</b>	778 000
● abroad	64 000
● in Finland	714 000
● <b>National Opera</b>	251 000

## Museum visits 1 000 persons



## Museum visits 2008 1 000 persons

● Specialised museums	1 621
● Natural history museums*	308
● Art museums	1 520
● Cultural history museums	1 729
<b>Total</b>	5 178

\* The Museum of Natural history was closed for the whole years

## Library

	2006	2007	2008	Change 07-08, %
Main libraries	409	386	384	- 0,5
Branch libraries	449	454	449	- 1,1
Mobile libraries	172	166	161	- 3,0
Physical visits, (1 000)	59 526	57 337	55 611	- 3,0
Virtual visits, (1 000)*	-	37 584	45 957	+ 22,3
Loan total, (1 000)	102 579	100 862	99 777	- 1,1
Borrowers / Inhabitants %	43	42	41	- 2,4
Acquisitions: Books (Inhabitants / 1 000)	307	315	340	+ 7,9
Acquisitions: Other than books (Inhabitants / 1 000)	57	59	63	+ 6,8
Person years hired by the library	4 202	4 188	4 218	0,7

\*Statistics compilation method changed, comparison with previous years

cultural heritage materials in the electronic format. The national digital library is one of the projects outlined in the Government Resolution on national information society policy.

The National Audiovisual Archive (KAVA) received support for participating in the digital library project and for preparing for the establishment of a radio and television archive. The digital storage of radio and television materials will provide a new possibility for researchers to analyse national media culture.

A proposal was issued for a reform of the activities and organisation of the National Board of Antiquities. The aim is more efficient and goal-oriented operations, with emphasis on the National Board's regional expert services, digital availability of materials and museum development. The reform will be carried out in 2009 and 2010.

### Increased film support

A substantial rise in the appropriations for the support of domestic film increased the share of public support to 30 per cent of production budgets on average.

A cooperation group is preparing the digitisation of film theatres with the aim of securing regionally comprehensive distribution of film culture. Without public support for the purpose, nearly 90 per cent of the theatres would be under threat of closure, which would have a multiplier effect on the distributors and domestic production companies.

### Art and cultural services for children and young people

Children's cultural activities have moved on from the traditional cultural sector to become an integral part of the promotion of children's education, health and well-being. The children's culture network Taikalamppu (Aladdin's Lamp) has expanded and diversified its activities.

"Children and the media" projects helped establish media education. National education events were arranged in cooperation with teacher training institutes. Work on the national portal mediakasvatus.fi continued and a Swedish-language section was put in place. A committee prepared a proposal for an amendment to the Act on the Classification of Audiovisual Programmes.

Domestic film				
	2006	2007	2008	Change 07-08, %
Production and distribution support (mill. euro)	11,28	13,28	15,23	15
Domestic premieres (number)	14	12	16	33
Visits per capita	1,3	1,3	1,4	–
Domestic film attendance as %	23,0	19,5	22,7	15,3
Visits (mill. viewers)	6,8	6,6	7,0	6
Domestic film attendance (mill. viewers)	1,6	1,3	1,6	23

### Creative business

Financing decisions amounting to some four million euros were made within the programme on the growth and internationalisation of creative business, which is partly financed by the ESF. The projects relate to production development and innovation in different forms of art and in the cultural sector, improved business know-how and enhancement of production and management skills.

The Digital Demos project has had a significant economic impact in the cultural and creative sectors. It has supported 80 business ventures between 2003 and 2006. One in three business owners whose projects were in the production phase estimated that their project and the business it brought would not have been realised without the subsidy.

### Cultural exportation

The imports in the cultural sectors are double the exports. The main responsibility for the implementation of the cultural exportation programme 2007-2011 rests with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The support network comprises 50 operators. Cooperation with Finnish cultural institutes and Finnish representation abroad has been stepped up. In 2008 the Ministry of Education supported 49 cultural export projects to the tune of 1.7 million euros.

One of the most visible projects in 2008 was the cultural event "100% Finlande" in France. It included around 250 events in Paris and elsewhere in France with the participation of some 700 artists and other cultural actors.

The programme for product development in cultural tourism 2009-2013 outlines action to be taken with Ministry of Education funding from 2009 onwards.

Finnish cultural exchanges and exports				
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Film - non-commercial screenings abroad	-	600	500	700
International film awards	-	-	70	55
Literature: translated Finnish works	186	217	191	185
Pictorial arts: projects abroad	139	149	176	170
Theatre: tickets sold	4 265	12 042	8 727	5 981
Circus: attendance abroad	-	10 109	14 375	40 577
Finnish music exports, market value (1 000)	21 693	28 893	26 227	19 817
Dance: performances/attendance	48 284/157	90 288/171	85 964/214	137 784/215
Museums: exhibitions abroad	-	-	31	27



Progress was made in the Northern Dimension Cultural Partnership project, which has been undertaken on the initiative of Finland. The Finnish Institute for Russian and East European Studies contributed to the project with a survey of cultural projects in the Northern Dimension Cultural Partnership area. The Nordic-Baltic mobility and residence programme to be launched in 2009 will be administered by Cultural Contact North on the Suomenlinna Island off Helsinki.

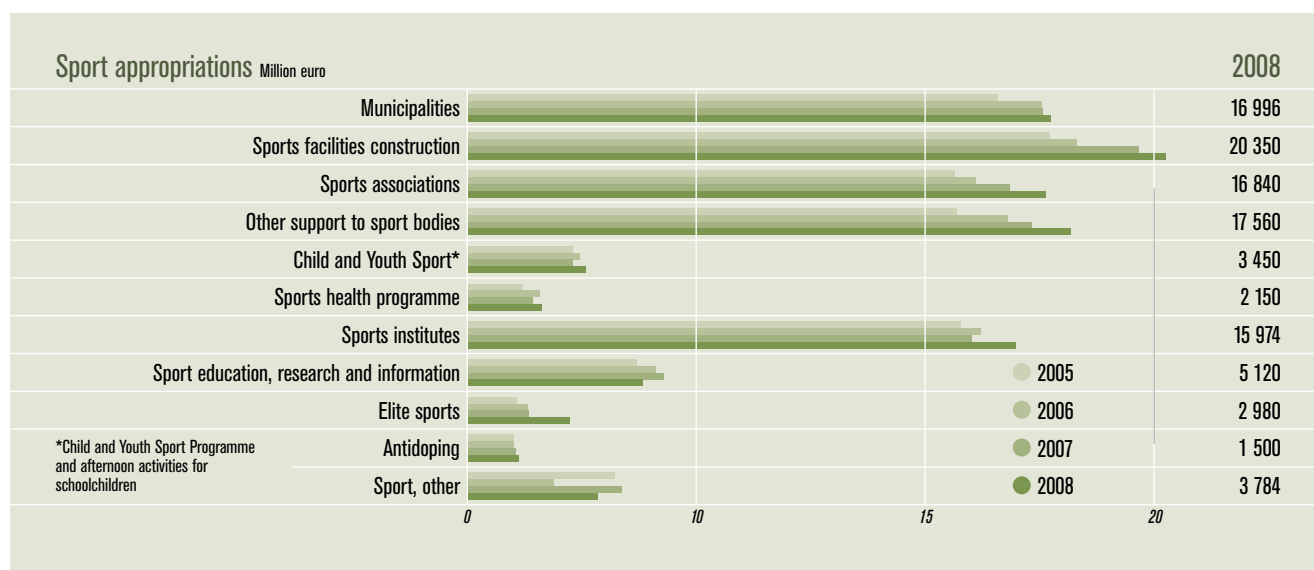
### Branch talks on the promotion of electronic commerce of copyrighted content

In the autumn branch talks were conducted with a view to promoting electronic commerce of copyrighted content and reducing the volume of illicit file sharing over the internet. The participants in the talks included representatives of the film, music and games industries, internet content providers, content business and authorities.

It was noted that the challenge was to induce the majority of consumers who do not purchase creative contents on the internet at all to become active users of legal net services. The response to the challenge is to develop, increase and diversify supply and to invest in user-friendliness. Another challenge is illicit file sharing, which undermines the creative workers' income formation, the prerequisites of production and the possibilities of commerce. Information directed at the public and media education must be developed in as many forums as possible.

### Copyright Council to amend the Copyright Act

A broadly based Copyright Council was appointed to develop copyright in Finland. The Council will address the need to amend legislation and policy lines in view of social, economic, technological and international developments bearing on copyright legislation.



### Support to sports clubs

There are both positive and negative trends in Finns' physical activity. The proportion of adults who go in for sports and physical activity has grown whereas children's everyday physical activity has decreased. Measures have been taken to increase utilitarian physical activity, including walking or cycling to work. The Ministry undertook a pilot project designed to develop local sports club activities and an ESF project for hiring full-time employees for the clubs.

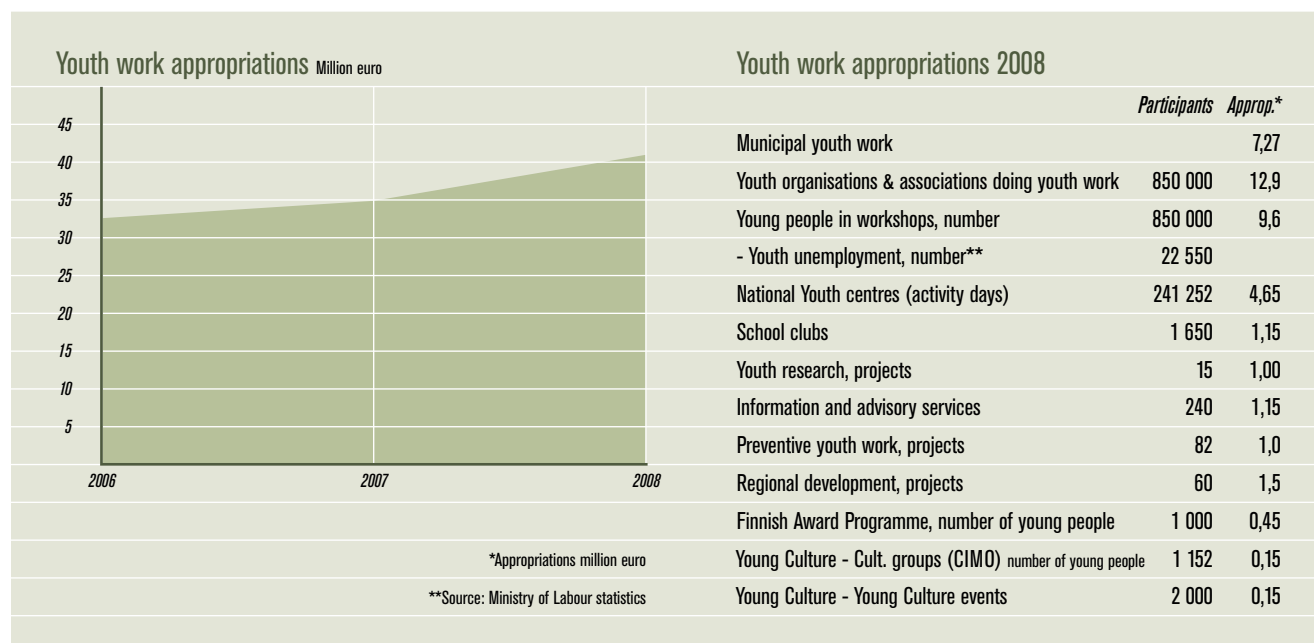
The Government issued a Resolution on health promoting physical activity (HEPA) and food. The Fit for Life programme focused on promoting sport and physical activity among middle-aged men in particular. Subsidies to HEPA and adapted and special needs physical activity were increased.

Within sports facilities construction, support was given to swimming and sports hall projects and to minor local

targets advancing daily utilitarian physical activity, including walking or cycling to work. Children and young people were offered diverse opportunities for sportive pursuits. This is expected to have a positive effect on both well-being and health.

Organised sports are important in Finland. There are 130 national and regional sports bodies, including 74 federations, and some 9,000 sports clubs. Annually some 400,000 children and young people and 400,000 adults participate in sports and physical activity arranged by them.

Organisational activities rely heavily on volunteer work, especially in the clubs. According to a survey (2005-2006), some 532,000 persons work on a volunteer basis in sports bodies and clubs, primarily among children and young people but also increasingly with HEPA. Measures were taken to develop training geared to club coaches, instructors and directors.



Local projects for advancing physically active life styles among children and young people were supported together with Young Finland association. Even though actual club projects decreased, the total number of development projects increased.

Finland fulfilled its aim at the Beijing Olympics, winning four medals. At the Paralympics, Finns won six medals, which ranked Finland the 40th among all the participating countries.

Despite the rise in the cost of doping tests the number remained at the average level of recent years.

### More funds for youth work

Youth work and policy are backed up by the implementation of the cross-sectoral Child and Youth Policy Programme 2007-2011, adopted by the Government on 13.12.2007. The preparation of measures under the programme has begun.

The increase in funds was used to support educational youth work and young people's own action. Annual subsidies were granted to 105 national youth organisations, youth service organisations and organisations doing youth work.

Funds allocated to basic local youth work, organisational activities and preventive intoxicant work have boosted young people's active citizenship and healthy lifestyles. Smoking among young people and experimentation with and use of drugs has decreased. However, psychosomatic symptoms especially among young women are still on the increase. Depending on the estimate, around 14,000-45,000 young people are marginalised from education and other social measures.

The youth workshop services cover half of Finnish municipalities, catering for some 70 per cent of young Finns. As a new form of action, funding was allocated to outreach youth work pairs, who reached as many as 2,000 young

people, 1,500 of whom were guided to different services and measures.

Youth information and advisory services continued to develop rapidly. In 2008 local services were available in 240 municipalities to some 80 per cent of young Finns aged 13-24.

Subsidies were granted for youth facilities construction, renovation and equipment in 57 municipalities and two projects carried out by national organisations. The activities of national youth centres have expanded and diversified. A youth centre service point was opened in Suomenlinna in cooperation with the Finnish camp school association.

### Policy programme for the well-being of children, youth and families

The Government's policy programme is designed to consolidate a child-friendly Finland, which supports children's, young people's and families' well-being in everyday life, prevents exclusion, empowers and hears children and young people and increases dissemination of information about children's rights. The implementation of the Government's Policy Programme and the Child and Youth Policy Programme progressed as planned.

The Government's Policy Programme is divided into three areas: a child-oriented society; well-being families with children; and prevention of social exclusion, with gender equality and multicultural aspects as highlighted cross-cutting themes in each area. It is underpinned by the Child and Youth Policy Programme.

The working groups set up for each of the themes started their work. One of the aims is to produce a child well-being indicator package comprised of some 40 indicators with background information. The Academy of Finland has prepared a research programme called SKIDI-KIDS (2009-2013), which opened for proposals in



January 2009. Information about children's rights was stepped up and the information campaign was launched to mark the 40th anniversary celebration of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 2009. The Government's Policy Programme prepared training for multiprofessional cooperation at the local level and for youth empowerment.

### Church affairs

The Ministry of Education sector includes matters relating to the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Finland, the Orthodox Church Assembly of Finland and other religious communities, as well as freedom of religion and interment. The guiding principle in interment is freedom of religion, equality, dignity and respect. The Ministry is also the authority responsible for matters relating to fallen war heroes.

The aim is to secure favourable conditions for the Evangelical-Lutheran Church, the Orthodox Church Assembly and other religious communities and for the profession and practice of religion and other ways promote the realisation of freedom of religion in Finland.

Another aim is to provide genuine, equal conditions for the operation religious communities. State subsidies were available to registered religious communities for the first time in 2008. Subsidies were granted to 19 communities, amounting to a total of 200,000 euros, which came to 4.87 euros per member.











The total expenditure in the Ministry of Education administrative sector was 7.2 billion euros. The foremost projects were the reforms of regional administration, municipal and service structures and the government transfer system and the implementation of the productivity programme. Progress was made in the development of the Ministry's operations.

The ongoing central government reform, notably the reforms of regional administration, municipal and service structures and government transfer system and the implementation of the productivity programme, had a major impact on the social field.

The bulk of the operational appropriations, 1.3 billion euros, was allocated to universities, which received around 13 million euros more than in the previous year. Project funding was targeted to national long-term development and for the structural development of higher education institutions.

The largest transfers in the Ministry of Education sector were those allocated for local educational and cultural provision, student financial aid; research funds allocated to the Academy of Finland; and subsidies granted from the proceeds of national pools and lottery.

The Ministry's strategy 2020 proceeded to the final stretch. The strategy will steer the Ministry's operations on a long term across government terms. The Ministry's aims and procedures were influenced by growing regional differentiation and divergence, the emergence of new kinds of communality, factors relating to immigration and multiculturalism, polarisation and inequality in society, the transforming industrial and vocational structures, and the changing role of work.

# ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCING

The Ministry stepped up its internal preparedness for sustainable development by means of a sustainable development programme in accordance with the Government Programme. An informal liaison group was set up to improve cooperation and the flow of information concerning education for sustainable development. The group includes representatives of other ministries and partners.

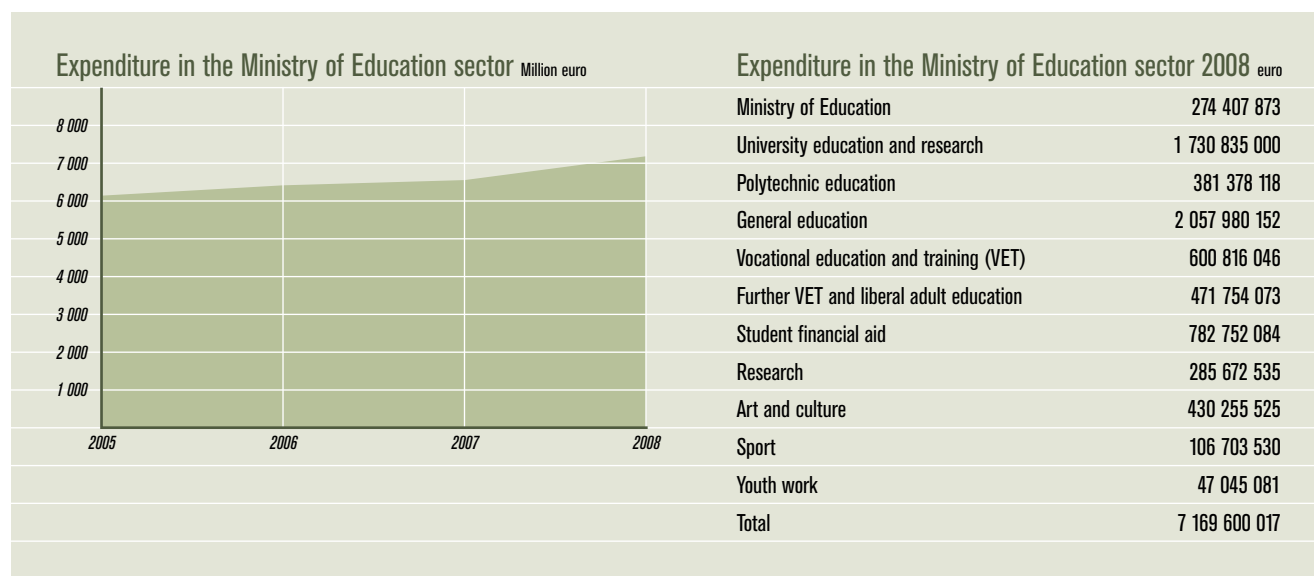
The implementation of the EU Structural Funds period 2007-2013 was launched following the reformed procedures. The closure of the 2000-2006 period was completed with the exception of projects which have been granted extension up to the end of June 2009, which will be closed in autumn 2009.

In the Ministry of Education sector there are two limited companies with state majority holding. In order to develop the ownership steering procedures, the steering of these was integrated and general steering guidelines were issued.

Veikkaus Oy is a totally state-owned company with a licence on lottery, football pools and betting. In 2008 its turnover was 1,474.8 million euros (1,391.4 in 2007) and its earnings were 449.1 million (427.4). EU action concerning gaming was followed with a view to guaranteeing the continued allocation of subsidies from the Veikkaus proceeds. Finland has lodged an objection in matters relating to court cases in which the solution might restrict the national legislature's latitude.

CSC, the Finnish IT Center for Science offers and develops centralised IT services in education, research and administration for higher education institutions, research institutes and, to a lesser extent, businesses. Its turnover was 19.6 million euros (16.7 in 2007) and the earnings in the accounting period were 0.2 million euros (0.1). The company is non-profit-seeking.

Two limited companies were prepared in the Ministry of Education sector. The Act converting the National Cen-



tre for Professional Development in Education (OPEKO) into a limited company was issued in early 2009 and the company will be formed in early 2010.

A service centre called Certia was established in the Ministry's sector in 2008. It offers financial and human resources services to universities. It has 11 universities as customers. Certia is projected to become a limited company in 2010.

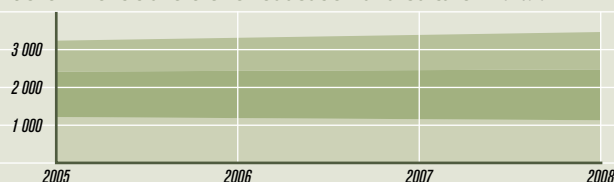
Amendments were made to legislation governing the National Board of Education and the Centre for International Mobility.

The operations and activities of the Ministry were also developed. The human resources strategy was finalised and the adoption of the electronic transaction system SALAMA proceeded with an aim of unified document

management procedures. The development of risk management was carried on. Measures were taken to step up analysis in support of evidence-based political decision making and steering by information. Communications and publication were developed.

The Ministry of Education organisation was reformed. The new Administration Department started operating in January and the Internal Inspection Unit in September. These structural changes proved useful already in their first year of operation. The organisation of the Department for Cultural, Sport and Youth Policy was streamlined in February 2009. Cultural policy matters were compiled into two units: the Division of Art Policy and the Division of Cultural Policy. At the end of 2008 the Ministry of Education had a staff of 349 whose mean age was 48.2.

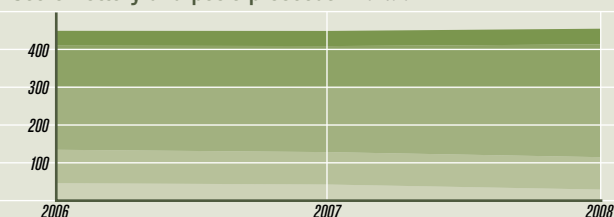
Government transfers for education and culture Million euro



Government transfers for education and culture Million euro

Private	987,0
Municipal consortia	1 346,9
Local authorities	1 130,0
Total	3 463,9

Use of lottery and pools proceeds Million euro



Use of lottery and pools proceeds 2008 Million euro

Youth work	38
Sport	104
Art	165
Research	77
Libraries	25
Total	407,9



Organisation		
<b>Minister of Education and Science Henna Virkkunen</b>	<b>Minister of Culture and Sport Stefan Wallin</b>	
State Secretary Heljä Misukka	<b>Permanent Secretary Harri Skog</b>	State Secretary Marcus Rantala
<b>Communications and Public Relations</b>	<b>Internal Audit</b>	<b>International Relations</b>
<b>Department for Education and Science Policy</b>	<b>Department for Cultural, Sport and Youth Policy</b>	<b>Administration Department</b>
<b>Director General Sakari Karjalainen</b>	<b>Director General Riitta Kaivosoja</b>	<b>Director General Håkan Mattlin</b>
Department's Office	Division for Cultural Legislation and Finance	General Administration Division
General Education Division	Division for Art Policy	Human Resources Division
Vocational Education Division	- Cultural Export and Exchange Unit	Financial Planning Division
Division for Higher Education and Science	Division for Cultural Policy	Financial Administration Division
- Higher Education	- Copyright Unit	Information Management Division
- Research	Sports Division	
Division for Adult Education and Training	Youth Policy Division	

Agencies and institutes subordinate to the Ministry of Education		
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>	<b>UNIVERSITIES</b>	<b>NATIONAL ARCHIVE</b>
Arts Council of Finland	Helsinki School of Economics	NATIONAL BOARD OF ANTIQUITIES
Centre for International Mobility (CIMO)	University of Helsinki	NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION
Research Institute for the Languages of Finland	University of Joensuu	ACADEMY OF FINLAND
Celia - Library for the Visually Impaired'	University of Jyväskylä	GOVERNING BODY OF SUOMENLINNA
Finnish Film Archive	University of Kuopio	NATIONAL GALLERY
Orthodox Church Synod	Academy of Fine Arts	
Finnish Board of Film Classification	University of Lapland	State-owned companies:
National Repository Library	Lappeenranta University of Technology	Veikkaus Oy
Finnish Institute for Russian & East European Studies	University of Oulu	CSC, Finnish IT center for science
Matriculation Examination Board	Sibelius Academy	Suomenlinnan Liikenne Oy*
Student Financial Aid Appeal Board	Swedish School of Economics	*co-owned by the state and the City of Helsinki
	University of Art and Design	
	Tampere University of Technology	
	University of Tampere	
	Theatre Academy	
	Helsinki University of Technology	
	Turku School of Economics	
	University of Turku	
	University of Vaasa	
	Åbo Akademi University	



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