

Progress of studies 2013

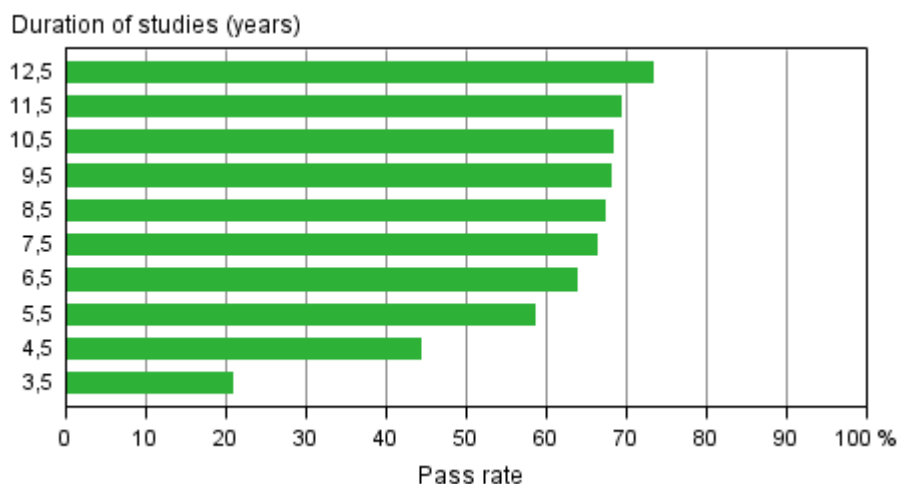
Polytechnic education was completed faster

According to Statistics Finland's Education Statistics for the year 2013, 80 per cent of upper secondary general school students completed a qualification in at most three-and-a-half years. Sixty-five per cent of students attending vocational education aimed at young people passed their qualifications within the same time. Forty-four per cent of students attending polytechnic education aimed at young people completed education in four-and-a-half years. A lower or higher university degree in university education was completed by 51 per cent of students in five-and-a-half years.

Pass rates by sector of education in 2013 and 2012

Sector of education	Duration of studies (years)	Pass rate 2013 (%)	Pass rate 2012 (%)	Difference between pass rates in 2013–2012
Upper secondary general education aimed at young people	3,5	79,6	79,5	0,1
Vocational education aimed at young people	3,5	65,1	64,3	0,8
Polytechnic education (youth education)	4,5	44,3	43,3	1,0
University education (lower and higher university degrees)	5,5	51,0	49,4	1,6

Pass rates for polytechnic education in different reference periods by the end of 2013



The share of passers of the polytechnic degree in those having started polytechnic education aimed at young people, that is, the pass rate of education, grows the longer time has passed from the start of education. Forty-four per cent of students completed their education in four-and-a-half years or faster. Education was completed in at most seven-and-a-half years by 66 per cent and in twelve-and-a-half years by 73 per cent of polytechnic students.

Pass rates of polytechnic education for young people in 2013 and 2012 by gender for those having studied for 4.5 to 5.5 years

Sector of education	Duration of studies (years)	Gender	Pass rate 2013 (%)	Pass rate 2012 (%)	Difference between pass rates in 2013–2012
Polytechnic education (youth education)	4,5	Men	29,4	28,0	1,4
		Women	57,1	55,8	1,3
	5,5	Men	46,6	43,1	3,5
		Women	68,4	67,0	1,4

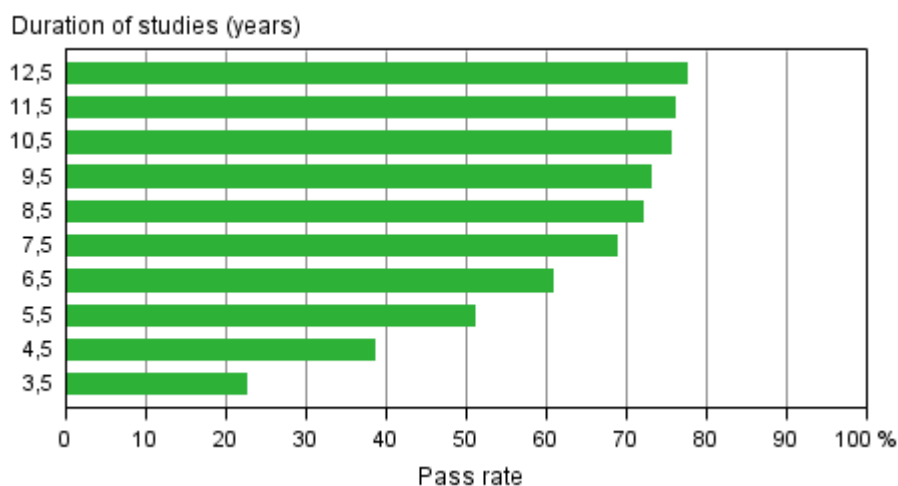
Female students in polytechnic education completed their polytechnic degrees more often than men did. Twenty-nine per cent of men and 57 per cent of women passed their polytechnic degree in at most four-and-a-half years, and the difference between the pass rates was 28 percentage points. Fifty-four per cent of men and 72 per cent of women completed education in seven-and-a-half years, that is, the difference between the pass rates was 18 percentage points.

Compared to the situation in 2012, polytechnic degrees were completed in 2013 more often in four-and-a-half years or in five-and-a-half years. The share of those completing their qualification in four-and-a-half years grew for men by 1.4 percentage points and for women by 1.3 percentage points.

One-half of new students in university education completed their degrees in at most five-and-a-half years

Fifty-one per cent of university students completed a higher or lower university degree in at most five-and-a-half years. The older the cohort of new students is examined, the higher the pass rate became: 69 per cent of students completed a higher or lower university degree in at most seven-and-a-half years and as many as 78 per cent of those having studied for 12.5 years had passed a higher or lower university degree.

Pass rates for university education in different reference periods by the end of 2013 (lower and higher university degrees)



As in polytechnic education, there were large differences between sexes in completing university education. Forty per cent of male students and 59 per cent of female students had completed a higher or lower university degree in five-and-a-half years. The difference between men's and women's pass rates was 19 percentage points.

A higher or lower university degree had been completed in at most seven-and-a-half years by 60 per cent of male students and by 76 per cent of female students, and the difference between the pass rates was thus 16 percentage points. Sixty-nine per cent of male students had completed a higher or lower degree in 12.5 years. For women, the corresponding proportion was 84 per cent, while the difference between the pass rates of sexes was 15 percentage points.

Pass rates of university education in 2013 and 2012 by gender for those having studied for 5.5 to 6.5 years (lower and higher university degrees)

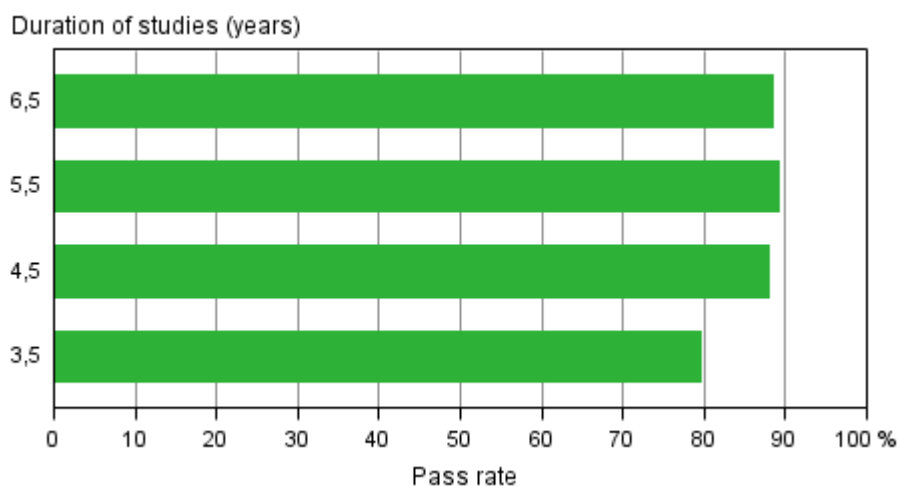
Sector of education	Duration of studies (years)	Gender	Pass rate 2013 (%)	Pass rate 2012 (%)	Difference between pass rates in 2013–2012
University education (lower and higher university degrees)	5,5	Men	40,2	36,9	3,3
		Women	59,3	58,6	0,7
	6,5	Men	49,4	49,6	-0,2
		Women	69,0	68,8	0,2

Changes in the pass rates for university education were small between the data for 2012 and for 2013. Only the pass percentage for male students having completed education in at most five-and-a-half years changed by over one percentage point, having grown by around three percentage points.

Women completed upper secondary general school more often than men in four years

According to the data for 2013, upper secondary general education was completed typically in 3.5 to 4.5 years: Eighty per cent of new students in upper secondary general schools completed the upper secondary general school syllabus in at most three-and-a-half years and 88 per cent in at most four-and-a-half years. When the duration of studies was more than four-and-a-half years, the number of completers of upper secondary general education in relation to the number of those starting education settled between 88 and 89 per cent.

Pass rates for upper secondary general education aimed at young people in different reference periods by the end of 2013



Men studying in upper secondary general school passed their qualifications slower than women studying there did. Seventy-nine per cent of men completed their upper secondary general school qualification in three-and-a-half years, while for women, the corresponding figure was 80 per cent.

Pass rates of upper secondary general education aimed at young people in 2013 and 2012 by gender for those having studied for 3.5 to 4.5 years

Sector of education	Duration of studies (years)	Gender	Pass rate 2013 (%)	Pass rate 2012 (%)	Difference between pass rates in 2013–2012
Upper secondary general education aimed at young people	3,5	Men	78,7	78,7	0,0
		Women	80,2	80,1	0,1
	4,5	Men	86,8	88,0	-1,2
		Women	88,9	88,8	0,1

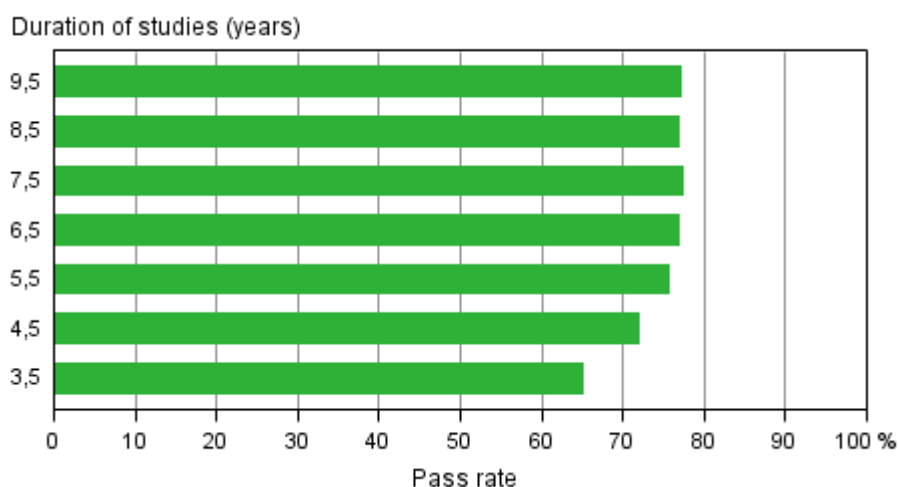
Changes in the pass rates for upper secondary general school were small between the data for 2012 and for 2013. Only the pass percentage for male students having completed education in at most four-and-a-half years changed by over one percentage point, having reduced by around one percentage point.

Men completed vocational qualifications more often than women in three-and-a-half or four-and-a-half years

The duration of qualifications completed in vocational education for young people varies more than that of upper secondary general qualifications. Sixty-five per cent of vocational education students passed their vocational qualifications in three-and-a-half years or faster. Seventy-two per cent of students completed their education in at most four-and-a-half years.

The pass rate for vocational education grew yearly slightly even for those having studied the longest time: 76 per cent of those having started studies five-and-a-half years earlier and 77 per cent of those having started nine-and-a-half year earlier had completed their qualifications by the end of 2013.

Pass rates for vocational education aimed at young people in different reference periods by the end of 2013



The completion time for vocational education varied between men and women. Sixty-five per cent of male students passed a vocational qualification in three-and-a-half years and 72 per cent in four-and-a-half

years. Of female students, 65 per cent completed a vocational qualification in three-and-a-half years and 72 per cent in four-and-a-half years.

Seventy-six per cent of male students passed a vocational qualification in five-and-a-half years. Of female students, 75 per cent completed a vocational qualification in five-and-a-half years.

Pass rates of vocational education aimed at young people in 2013 and 2012 by gender for those having studied for 3.5 to 4.5 years

Sector of education	Duration of studies (years)	Gender	Pass rate 2013 (%)	Pass rate 2012 (%)	Difference between pass rates in 2013–2012
Vocational education aimed at young people	3,5	Men	65,3	65,0	0,3
		Women	64,8	63,5	1,3
	4,5	Men	72,4	73,4	-1,0
		Women	71,5	72,0	-0,5

In particular women completed a qualification in vocational education more often than before in three-and-a-half years instead of four-and-a-half years.

The database tables of these statistics contain information on the differences between the pass rates for different fields of sectors of education (see [Tables in databases](#)). The database tables also include information on those students who did not attain their qualification in the target time.

More information related to the progress of studies is available from statistics describing ([Discontinuation of education](#), [Employment of students](#)).

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Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Progress of new upper secondary school students (aimed at young people) studies by end 2013

Year of starting	New upper secondary school students, total	Completers of matriculation examination		New male students	Male completers of matriculation examination		New female students	Female completers of matriculation examination	
			%			%			%
2000	37 709	33 488	88,8	15 883	13 719	86,4	21 826	19 769	90,6
2001	36 957	32 822	88,8	15 580	13 519	86,8	21 377	19 303	90,3
2002	35 695	31 715	88,8	15 307	13 392	87,5	20 388	18 323	89,9
2003	36 714	32 543	88,6	15 764	13 706	86,9	20 950	18 837	89,9
2004	36 020	31 997	88,8	15 497	13 492	87,1	20 523	18 505	90,2
2005	35 065	31 175	88,9	15 243	13 352	87,6	19 822	17 823	89,9
2006	35 007	31 048	88,7	14 872	13 024	87,6	20 135	18 024	89,5
2007	34 510	30 555	88,5	14 436	12 656	87,7	20 074	17 899	89,2
2008	34 793	31 001	89,1	14 770	13 089	88,6	20 023	17 912	89,5
2009	34 064	29 985	88,0	14 509	12 601	86,8	19 555	17 384	88,9
2010	33 705	26 815	79,6	14 472	11 394	78,7	19 233	15 421	80,2

Appendix table 2. Progress of new students studies in vocational education (aimed at young people) by end 2013

Year of starting	New students in vocational education, total	Attainers of vocational qualifications		New male students	Male attainers of vocational qualifications		New female students	Female attainers of vocational qualifications	
			%			%			%
2000	50 552	39 628	78,4	25 941	19 518	75,2	24 611	20 110	81,7
2001	48 330	37 969	78,6	24 938	18 954	76,0	23 392	19 015	81,3
2002	46 815	36 476	77,9	24 216	18 298	75,6	22 599	18 178	80,4
2003	46 000	35 426	77,0	24 084	17 994	74,7	21 916	17 432	79,5
2004	48 482	37 413	77,2	25 174	18 956	75,3	23 308	18 457	79,2
2005	48 041	36 948	76,9	24 792	18 727	75,5	23 249	18 221	78,4
2006	48 705	37 717	77,4	25 399	19 457	76,6	23 306	18 260	78,3
2007	48 247	37 034	76,8	24 925	19 044	76,4	23 322	17 990	77,1
2008	48 336	36 579	75,7	24 965	19 024	76,2	23 371	17 555	75,1
2009	50 671	36 466	72,0	26 131	18 908	72,4	24 540	17 558	71,5
2010	50 533	32 886	65,1	26 047	17 014	65,3	24 486	15 872	64,8

Appendix table 3. Progress of new polytechnic students studies by end 2013, youth education

Year of starting	New polytechnic students, total	Attainers of polytechnic degrees		New male students	Male attainers of polytechnic degrees		New female students	Female attainers of polytechnic degrees	
			%			%			%
1995	8 361	6 122	73,2	4 139	2 733	66,0	4 222	3 389	80,3
1999	25 888	19 056	73,6	11 555	7 436	64,4	14 333	11 620	81,1
2000	26 091	19 146	73,4	11 595	7 517	64,8	14 496	11 629	80,2
2001	26 223	19 184	73,2	11 546	7 351	63,7	14 677	11 833	80,6
2002	28 526	19 769	69,3	13 412	8 014	59,8	15 114	11 755	77,8
2003	28 776	19 631	68,2	13 347	7 836	58,7	15 429	11 795	76,4
2004	29 332	19 910	67,9	13 190	7 642	57,9	16 142	12 268	76,0
2005	29 053	19 525	67,2	13 141	7 549	57,4	15 912	11 976	75,3
2006	28 531	18 933	66,4	13 045	7 392	56,7	15 486	11 541	74,5
2007	28 329	18 092	63,9	13 037	6 997	53,7	15 292	11 095	72,6
2008	28 302	16 588	58,6	12 711	5 922	46,6	15 591	10 666	68,4
2009	28 400	12 578	44,3	13 127	3 862	29,4	15 273	8 716	57,1
2010	29 030	6 037	20,8	13 558	1 338	9,9	15 472	4 699	30,4

Appendix table 4. Progress of new university students studies by end 2013, lower or higher university degrees

Year of starting	New university students, total	Attainers of lower or higher university degrees		New male students	Male attainers of lower or higher university degrees		New female students	Female attainers of lower or higher university degrees	
			%			%			%
1995	16 582	13 635	82,2	7 526	5 687	75,6	9 056	7 948	87,8
1999	19 054	15 160	79,6	8 501	6 077	71,5	10 553	9 083	86,1
2000	19 783	15 454	78,1	8 590	5 922	68,9	11 193	9 532	85,2
2001	21 018	16 299	77,5	9 201	6 334	68,8	11 817	9 965	84,3
2002	21 245	16 145	76,0	9 456	6 315	66,8	11 789	9 830	83,4
2003	20 763	15 663	75,4	9 092	6 063	66,7	11 671	9 600	82,3
2004	20 827	15 181	72,9	8 977	5 759	64,2	11 850	9 422	79,5
2005	20 744	14 920	71,9	8 979	5 610	62,5	11 765	9 310	79,1
2006	19 988	13 735	68,7	8 687	5 194	59,8	11 301	8 541	75,6
2007	19 461	11 811	60,7	8 274	4 089	49,4	11 187	7 722	69,0
2008	19 396	9 885	51,0	8 483	3 411	40,2	10 913	6 474	59,3
2009	19 940	7 681	38,5	8 820	2 401	27,2	11 120	5 280	47,5
2010	19 766	4 442	22,5	8 780	1 383	15,8	10 986	3 059	27,8

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Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Finland