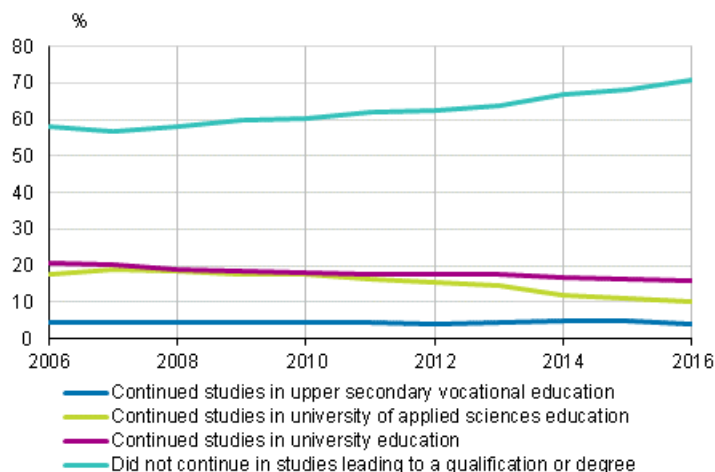


Entrance to education 2016

Only one-third of new passers of the matriculation examination immediately started further studies, nearly all completers of comprehensive school continued studies

According to Statistics Finland's education statistics, immediate entrance into further studies for new passers of the matriculation examination was more difficult in 2016 than before, as under one third immediately continued studies leading to a qualification or degree. In ten years, the share of those left outside further studies among new passers of the matriculation examination has grown from 57 to 71 per cent. Seventy-five per cent of passers of the matriculation examination applied for further studies. Nearly all who completed comprehensive school in 2016 immediately continued to further studies, only 2.5 per cent were left outside education.

Immediate transition to further studies of new passers of the matriculation examination 2006–2016, %



In 2016, nearly 16 per cent of new passers of the matriculation examination immediately continued in university education, 10 per cent in university of applied sciences education and four per cent in vocational education. In particular, the share of women left outside further studies grew from the previous year, by four percentage points. Seventy-four per cent of new female passers of the matriculation examination remained outside education. Male passers of the matriculation examination continued more often than women in university and university of applied sciences education, 32 per cent of men and 21 per cent of

women started tertiary level studies. Two per cent of men and five per cent of women started vocational education in the year of passing the matriculation examination.

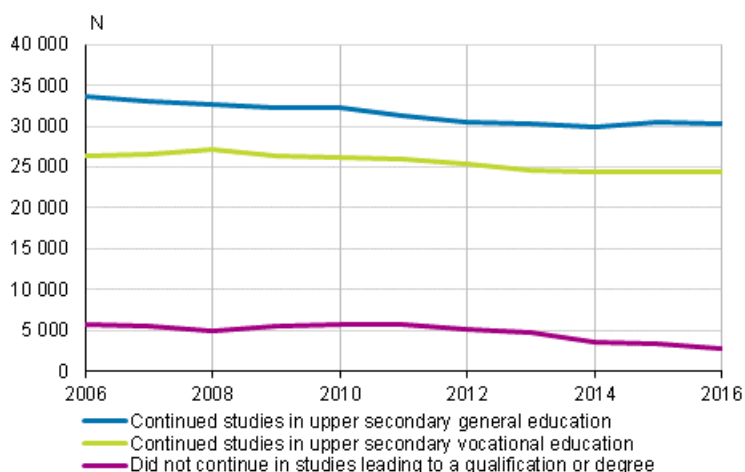
The share of passers of the matriculation examination left outside further studies was highest in Uusimaa, 75 per cent, and lowest in Ostrobothnia, 58 per cent. Twenty per cent of those having passed the matriculation examination in Ostrobothnia went on to study both in university education and university of applied sciences education, most in the whole country. The share of those continuing studies in vocational education was the highest in the country, seven per cent, for new passers of the matriculation examination in the region of North Karelia. The statistics do not include data on continuation of education abroad. For example, those having completed education in Åland often go on to study in Sweden.

Seventy-three per cent of new passers of the matriculation examination in 2016 applied to tertiary education, 75 per cent of women and 72 per cent of men. The share of those having applied only to university education grew from the previous year by four percentage points, now 41 per cent of passers of the matriculation examination applied only to university education. Eighteen per cent applied only to university of applied sciences education and 15 per cent applied simultaneously to both university of applied sciences and university education. In total, the share of new passers of the matriculation examination having applied to tertiary education was slightly lower than in the year before, when it was 75 per cent. Two per cent of new passers of the matriculation examination applied to upper secondary vocational education.

Almost all completers of the 9th grade of comprehensive school continued in education

There were around 57,600 completers of the 9th grade of comprehensive school in 2016. Nearly all completers of the 9th grade of comprehensive school applied immediately for further studies, just 0.1 per cent did not do so. Sixty-three per cent of girls applied primarily to upper secondary general school. Of boys, 57 per cent applied primarily to upper secondary vocational education.

Direct continuation to further studies for completers of comprehensive school 2006–2016

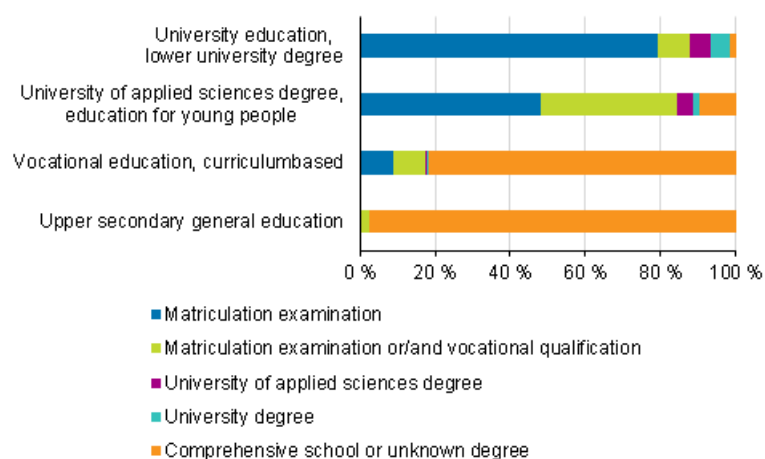


The share of completers of comprehensive school among those starting education leading to a qualification grew from the previous year, to 95 per cent. In ten years, the share has grown by four percentage points. Fifty-three per cent of completers continued in upper secondary general school and 42 per cent in upper secondary vocational education. Those left outside education moved to guidance or preparatory education or additional education of comprehensive school (10th grade). In all, 1,400 young people were left outside education.

Every tenth of those having started lower tertiary degree studies had completed a tertiary degree

Eighty-seven per cent of those having started lower tertiary degree studies in 2016 had an upper secondary level qualification as their basic education; 79 per cent the matriculation examination, two per cent an upper secondary vocational qualification and six per cent both. Twelve per cent of new students had a previously completed a tertiary level degree.

New students by education and prior qualification in 2016, %



Eighty-four per cent of those having started university of applied sciences education had an upper secondary level qualification as their basic education; 48 per cent the matriculation examination, 23 per cent an upper secondary vocational qualification and 13 per cent both.

Eighty-one per cent of those having started curriculum-based basic vocational education for young people had completed the comprehensive school, one in ten had completed the matriculation examination and the rest some other qualification. Nearly one-half of those having started studies for preparatory initial vocational education for a skills examination had completed vocational education before. More detailed information about the basic education of applicants to education leading to a qualification and new students by level of education, field of education (National Classification of Education 2016) and sex can be found in the [database tables](#).

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Appendix table 1. Direct transition to further studies of completers of the 9th grade of comprehensive school 2000 - 2016

Year of graduation	Completers of 9th grade of comprehensive school		Continued studies in upper secondary general education		Continued studies in upper secondary vocational education		Did not continue studies leading to a qualification or degree	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
2000	66 278	100,0	35 603	53,7	24 054	36,3	6 621	10,0
2001	63 986	100,0	34 729	54,3	23 070	36,1	6 187	9,7
2002	61 477	100,0	33 688	54,8	22 581	36,7	5 208	8,5
2003	60 834	100,0	33 512	55,1	22 483	37,0	4 839	8,0
2004	63 523	100,0	34 380	54,1	24 374	38,4	4 769	7,5
2005	63 297	100,0	33 706	53,3	24 925	39,4	4 666	7,4
2006	65 838	100,0	33 666	51,1	26 374	40,1	5 798	8,8
2007	65 235	100,0	33 152	50,8	26 548	40,7	5 535	8,5
2008	64 740	100,0	32 743	50,6	27 100	41,9	4 897	7,6
2009	64 137	100,0	32 200	50,2	26 427	41,2	5 510	8,6
2010	64 215	100,0	32 352	50,4	26 153	40,7	5 710	8,9
2011	63 194	100,0	31 368	49,6	26 064	41,2	5 762	9,1
2012	61 059	100,0	30 539	50,0	25 360	41,5	5 160	8,5
2013	59 581	100,0	30 267	50,8	24 516	41,1	4 798	8,1
2014	57 853	100,0	29 857	51,6	24 357	42,1	3 639	6,3
2015	58 224	100,0	30 558	52,5	24 332	41,8	3 334	5,7
2016	57 615	100,0	30 364	52,7	24 459	42,5	2 792	4,8

Appendix table 2. Immediate transition for further studies by new passers of the matriculation examination 2005 - 2016

Year of graduation	Completers of the matriculation examination		Continued studies in upper secondary vocational education		Continued studies in university of applied sciences education		Continued studies in university education		Did not continue studies leading to a qualification or degree	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
2005	34 337	100,0	1 490	4,3	6 262	18,2	6 702	19,5	19 883	57,9
2006	33 091	100,0	1 398	4,2	5 766	17,4	6 774	20,5	19 153	57,9
2007	33 420	100,0	1 412	4,2	6 366	19,0	6 725	20,1	18 917	56,6
2008	32 936	100,0	1 396	4,2	6 087	18,5	6 287	19,1	19 166	58,2
2009	33 011	100,0	1 476	4,5	5 842	17,7	6 025	18,3	19 668	59,6
2010	32 681	100,0	1 365	4,2	5 676	17,4	5 923	18,1	19 717	60,3
2011	32 801	100,0	1 374	4,2	5 300	16,2	5 850	17,8	20 277	61,8
2012	31 996	100,0	1 324	4,1	5 005	15,6	5 680	17,8	19 987	62,5
2013	32 119	100,0	1 409	4,4	4 595	14,3	5 647	17,6	20 468	63,7
2014	32 060	100,0	1 585	4,9	3 778	11,8	5 302	16,5	21 395	66,7
2015	31 077	100,0	1 474	4,7	3 347	10,8	5 090	16,4	21 166	68,1
2016	30 980	100,0	1 191	3,8	3 078	9,9	4 807	15,5	21 904	70,7

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Source: Education. Statistics Finland