



KRISTINESTAD
KRISTIINANKAUPUNKI

FULFILLMENT OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN HOME SCHOOLING

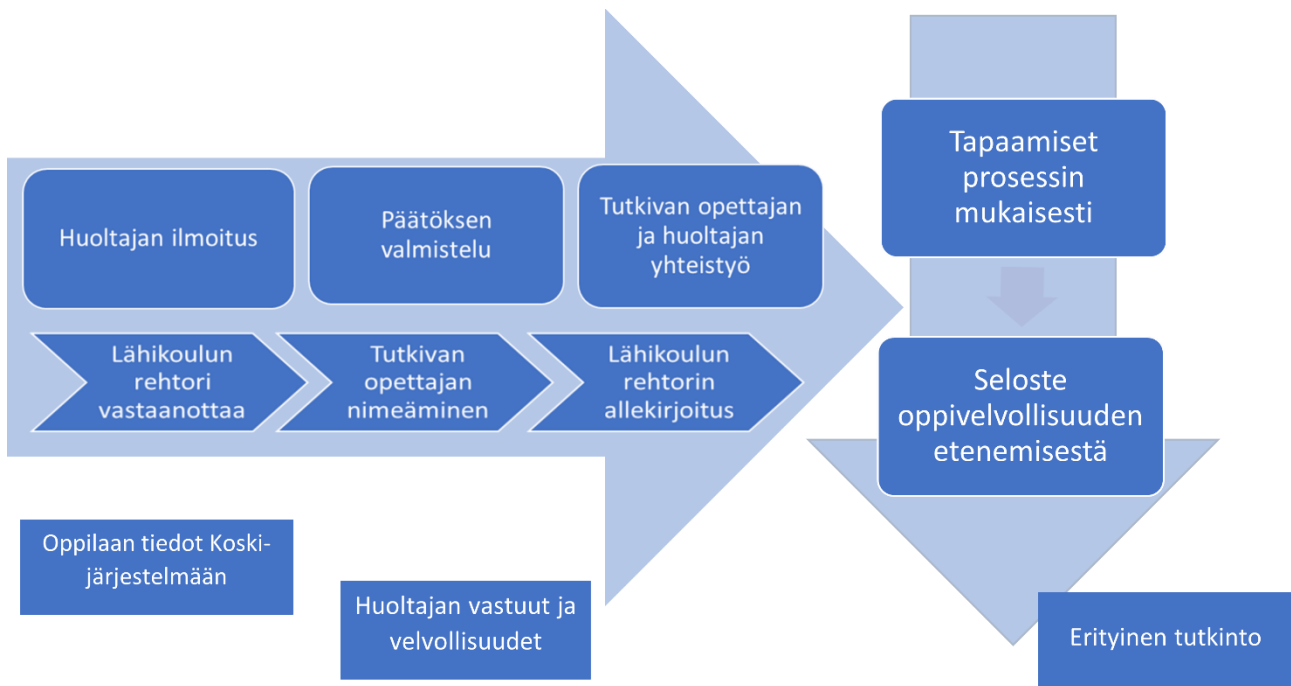
KRISTINESTAD'S OPERATING MODEL

1.8.2022

Approved in local Finnish education committee 28.11.2022

Approved in local Swedish education committee 21.2.2023

Home schooling process in Kristinestad



When a guardian has decided that his/her child of compulsory education age does not attend teaching according to Basic Education Act, he/she shall fill in a form *Notification of moving to home schooling* and send it to pupil's local school (enc. 1).

A document describing the duties and responsibilities of the guardian and the education provider is enclosed to the decision on home schooling sent to the guardian.

A pupil who moves to home schooling shall be given a certificate of termination of studies from the school in which he/she has received education. If the pupil has not attended school education in his/her local school, the pupil card will be registered to the pupil's local school. The local school shall register information about the child in Koski that the child does not participate in teaching organized according to Basic Education Act.

Duties and responsibilities

Guardian's responsibilities

According to Basic education act (section 26) a child of compulsory education age must attend basic education organized by the home municipality or otherwise obtain knowledge corresponding to the basic education syllabus. When a guardian takes the responsibility for that the child will pass the compulsory education, the guardian gets a holistic responsibility for the child's education and for supporting the child's learning. **The organisation of studies** for curriculum in homeschooling is defined in the general objectives of the **Basic Education Act and the Basic Education Regulation**, as well as the provisions on the goals and content of various curriculum subjects, as well as the assessment of the pupil and grades included in the Basic Education Curriculum (2014).

- ✓ **National core curriculum for basic education** (in Finnish: Perusopetuksen opetussuunnitelman perusteet, 2014)
- ✓ **National core curriculum for A1 language in classes 1–2** (in Finnish: Vuosiluokkien 1–2 A1-kielen opetussuunnitelman perusteet, 2019, entered into force on 1.1.2020)
- ✓ **Assessment of pupil's learning and competence in basic education** (in Finnish: Oppilaan oppimisen ja osaamisen arviointi perusopetuksessa). **Finnish National Agency for education 10.2.2020** (Approved in local Finnish education committee in Kristinestad 15.6.2021)

Organisation of teaching under the Constitutions is flexible only for those who attend school education. Therefore, a child of compulsory education age who studies at home can't for example be exempt from a core subject including to basic education syllabus. Syllabuses can't neither be individualised because the **decision for special needs support can be done only for pupils who study in school**. The guardian is responsible for that the child in home schooling studies according to contents and aims in curriculum for basic education in all subjects. The subjects studied in basic education are:

- mother tongue and literature
- second national language, Finnish or Swedish
- foreign languages
- environmental studies
- health education
- religious education or ethics
- history
- social studies
- mathematics
- physics
- chemistry
- biology
- geography
- physical education
- music
- visual arts
- crafts
- home economics.

A child of compulsory education age studying in home schooling does not need to study optional subjects or arts and skills subjects within the scope of optional hours. Nor does guidance counselling need to be included in the home schooling which, on the responsibility of the guardian, is to be given to a child of compulsory education age.

The guardian is responsible for organization of the studies, e.g. teaching and acquisition of necessary learning and study tools. When the guardian is notified that a supervisory teacher has been appointed and performance of the compulsory education in home schooling **he/she shall immediately contact the supervisory teacher** to agree an initial appointment.

The guardian shall ensure that the pupil after having completed the basic education syllabus applies for further studies according to the law for compulsory education. **The obligation to apply to further studies** applies to all pupils under 18 years. Compulsory education ends when the child reaches 18 years of age.

If the guardian later enrolls the pupil to school and he/she starts to attend school education or if the pupil moves from Kristinestad, this must be notified in writing by post or email to school office in Kristinestad. The date for ending of the home schooling will then be registered in Koski. The guardian shall provide the report given by the supervisory teacher concerning the advancement of the child of compulsory school age in basic education.

Duties of education provider

According to the Basic Education Act (sec. 26), the education provider shall supervise the pupil's progress in learning if he/she does not participate in school education. The supervisory teacher supervises and evaluates the pupil's progress in learning. The supervisory teacher is chosen from among the teachers in the pupil's local school at the discretion of the principal. The principal agrees on this with the teacher in question. After this the teacher will be selected to supervisory teacher by the head of local education in accordance with the proposal of the principal. The principal must every school year see to that a child in compulsory education has a supervisory teacher and that the teacher gets information about that in the beginning of the school year.

Appointments to review the progress in learning of children of compulsory education age in year-classes 1–8 are arranged approximately 1–2 times/school year. At the end of the school year the supervisory teacher makes a written report if the child has achieved the goals set for the year-class in question. The report will be sent both to the guardian and the education provider.

If the guardian wants that the child receives a grade corresponding to the grade of basic education (including completed studies and a verbal assessment or numerical grade for the level of knowledge) the child shall attend a **separate examination** in accordance with section 38 of the Basic Education Act. In examination situation the supervisor teacher, in collaboration with other professionals in the education sector, assesses the level of knowledge of the curriculum in relation to the goals set in the curriculum. A child of compulsory school age who has completed a separate examination is given a grade of fully or partially completed curriculum in basic education.

- ✓ **Assessment of pupil's learning and competence in basic education (2019)** (entered into force 1.8.2020)
- ✓ **Criteria for end-of school assessment in basic education (2020)** (in Finnish: Oppilaan oppimisen ja osaamisen arviointi ja päättöarvioinnin kriteerit (entered into force 1.8.2021).

A separate examination in accordance with the Basic Education Act (sec. 38) may be arranged by an organization authorised to organise basic education. The education provider decides on arranging of separate examination ⁽¹⁾. The city of Kristinestad does not arrange any opportunities for the graduation of separate examination.

⁽¹⁾ Local Finnish education committee. Assessment of pupil's learning and competence in basic education. 15.6.2021

According to the Compulsory Education Act (sec. 10), a child of compulsory education age shall apply through nationwide application procedures or otherwise apply to the education referred to section 4 before the end of the last grade of basic education. The guardian is responsible for fulfilling the obligation to apply for education. The supervisory teacher shall supervise and monitor that the child of compulsory education age who is in home schooling fulfils his/her obligation to apply to further studies.

If a child's guardian neglects his/her duty to ensure the completion of compulsory schooling during homeschooling, a request for investigation shall be submitted to the police (Basic Education Act, Section 45).

Follow-up and assessment of progress in learning

The supervisory teacher is tasked to investigate and evaluate the progress of the pupil in his/her studies. The supervisory teacher informs the home about the principles of supervision and the practical arrangements.

What does the supervisory teacher assess?

- How the child's studies have progressed in accordance with objectives and content for respective year-class and content recorded in the curriculum.
- Common core subjects, no optional subjects or guidance counselling (Basic Education Act, sec. 11).
- The assessment can be based on many different attainments. In inspection situations the pupil's progress is assessed for example by discussions, written and oral examinations and performance, and other types of additional performance. Additional attainments are particularly important when assessing the pupil's progress in learning in arts and skills subjects.
- The assessment is done at general level, no grades are given.
- A pupil in home schooling receives no grade, but the supervisory teacher compiles a **written report** of the assessment. The supervisory teacher prints and signs the report, and it will be sent to the guardian and education provider.
- If the guardian wants the pupil to receive a grade corresponding to the grade of completed studies in basic education (including an assessment or numerical grade for knowledge) the pupil shall attend a separate examination organised in accordance with the Basic Education Act (section 38).

Follow-up on progress in year-classes 1–2

- Topics of the first discussion are the guardian's and municipality's duties and responsibilities.
- The guardian presents the pupil's learning plan to the supervisory teacher in the autumn.
- Follow-up and assessment shall be arranged as necessary and according to the supervisory teacher's consideration at the end of the autumn semester.
- Follow-up and assessment in the spring, written report of progress in the studies.
- Evaluation and discussion on progress after second year-class if necessary and according to the supervisory teacher's consideration (MO, MA).

Follow-up on progress in year-classes 3–5

- The guardian presents the pupil's learning plan to the supervisory teacher in the autumn.
- Follow-up and assessment shall be arranged as necessary and according to the supervisory teacher's consideration at the end of the autumn semester.
- Follow-up and assessment in the spring, written report of progress in the studies.

Follow-up on progress in year-classes 6–7

- The guardian presents the pupil's learning plan to the supervisory teacher in the autumn.
- If needed, follow-up and assessment are organized according to the supervisory teacher's consideration at the end of the autumn semester.
- Follow-up and assessment in the spring, written report of progress in the studies.
- Topics of the autumn or spring follow-up are matters to be considered at the transition phase, e.g. which syllabus are completed and commenced
 - the plan takes into account the possibilities for the final assessment.
- Evaluation and discussion on progress before seventh year-class according to the supervisory teacher's consideration (mother tongue, mathematics).

When a child of compulsory education age who is in home schooling moves from primary to middle school, the primary school shall transfer information about the pupil in homeschooling to the receiving school.

Follow-up on progress in year-class 8

- The guardian presents the pupil's learning plan to the supervisory teacher in the autumn.
- The plan takes into account the possibilities for final assessment.
- If necessary, follow-up and assessment at the end of the autumn semester or before the winter holidays.
- Follow-up, assessment and preliminary planning of year-class 9 in the spring. Written report on the pupil's progress in learning.
- In addition, any achievements in the final stage as a separate examination.

Follow-up of progress and compulsory education in year-class 9

In August, a discussion will be organised in which

- The supervisory teacher presents the assessment methods and principles at the final stage of studies
- The supervisory teacher presents the obligation to apply to education at the second stage. The supervisory teacher may request the guardian to draw up a plan and send it within the agreed time. The supervisory teacher leads and supervises the process.
- The basic education syllabus or part of it may be completed through a separate examination referred to the Basic Education Act and the Basic Education Regulation. (The city of Kristinestad does not organize any opportunities for a separate examination).
- The pupil can complete a separate examination in another municipality.
- A pupil attending a separate examination has to prove that his/her skills and competence correspond to the skills and competence described in the basic education syllabus for different subjects.
- Separate examination shall be completed at least in all core subjects described in section 11 of the Basic Education Act.
- Separate examination can also be completed at the request of the guardian in some subject or in all subjects in a year-class.

Separate examination

- Is organized in core subjects which according to the Basic Education Act (Section 11) are mother tongue and literature, second national language, foreign languages, environmental studies, health education, religious education or ethics, history, social studies, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, physical education, music, visual arts, crafts and home economics. The basic education can be completed in a separate examination without studying optional hours arts and skills subjects and optional subjects.
- Separate examination is organized mainly once a year at the end of the spring semester. Conducted in accordance with agreements in entirety of approximately 2–3 subjects.
- The preliminary dates for the entirety are agreed, when possible, by the person who completes the examination and with his/her guardian
- The education provider determines the time and place of graduation.
- Arts and skills subjects
 - a part of the performance can be accomplished by participating, by separate agreement, in a teaching group (a diverse review opportunity must be taken into account)
 - according to a separate agreement, you can organize an opportunity to test knowledge (especially if you have several participants!) • leisure-time activity can be taken into account if the coach/manager establishes the content of the trainings with his signature
- Optional subjects are not assessed
- The pupil has an opportunity to raise the grade at the last assessment occasion.
- The certificate shall be named *Separate examination in basic education*

Compensation paid to supervisory teacher and for the organisation of separate examination

The supervisory teacher will get an allowance according to the basis of overtime fee for the curriculum review, curriculum follow-up and supervision occasions based on the quantity of work.

The teacher can use at the most 8 hours per school year for the follow-up and assessment of the progress of the pupil in his/her studies.

The quantity of work of the supervisory teacher at different year-classes should be as follows:

-2-4 hours per school year for a pupil in year-classes 1-6

-3-8 hours per school year for a pupil in year-classes 7-9.

The arrangement is agreed with the teacher's own foreman after the guardian is given notice of homeschooling.

A compensation on grounds at overtime is paid to the supervisory teacher and possibility to the assessing teachers for organisation of separate examinations. The teachers' quantity of work should be reasonable, about one hour per pupil in homeschooling and teaching subject.