

# Well-being of children and young people – School Health Promotion study 2021

## Large share of children and young people satisfied with their lives – a sense of loneliness has become more common

### MAIN FINDINGS

- The majority of children and young people are satisfied with their lives and like going to school. However, satisfaction with life had slightly decreased in 2021 compared to 2019.
- About one third of girls and eight per cent of boys at all education levels reported that they had moderate to severe anxiety.
- Many young people felt their state of health was average or poor, 32-40% of girls and 17-19% of boys.
- In 2021, young people’s experiences of loneliness had increased compared to 2019. Of girls 22-26% felt lonely as did around 10% of boys.
- Young people’s experiences of being bullied on a weekly basis decreased when going on to secondary education. In the upper grades of basic education, six per cent of the pupils reported on being bullied, whereas the corresponding share of secondary level students was 1-3 per cent. Eight per cent of pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education reported that they had experienced bullying weekly.

The majority of children and young people who responded to the School Health Promotion study said they were satisfied with their lives. Even so, compared to the results in 2019, satisfaction with life had decreased in 2021. More than half of pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and around three quarters of the children in grades 4 and 5 of basic education reported that they enjoyed going to school. 66-77% of young people in secondary education said that this was the case.

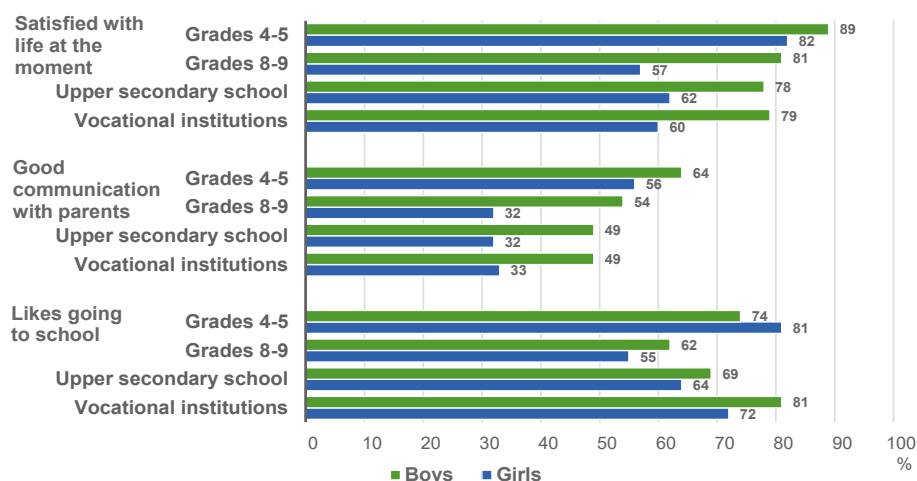
In 2021, 30% of girls in their teens reported moderate or severe anxiety. Between 2013 and 2019, 13-20% of girls had experienced anxiety. About eight per cent of the boys reported anxiety in 2021. In 2013-2019, the corresponding share was 5-7 per cent.

In 2021, 34% of girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 32% of girls in upper secondary school and 40% of girls in vocational institutions assessed their health as average or poor. The corresponding share for boys were 17-19 percent. In 2021, 13% of girls in grades 4 and 5 of basic education and 9% of boys felt their state of health was average or poor.

22% of girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and 23% of girls in upper secondary school felt lonely quite often or continuously in 2021. The corresponding share for girls in vocational institutions was 26%. The experience of loneliness was less common for boys than girls at all education levels (9-11%).

The results of the statistical report for 2021 are based on the responses of 264,878 children and young people. Data collection for the School Health Promotion study was carried out in spring 2021.

**Figure 1. Indicators describing the well-being experienced by children and young people by gender and education level in 2021, %.**



**Satu Helakorpi**  
 firstname.lastname@thl.fi

**Hanne Kivimäki**  
 firstname.lastname@thl.fi

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### To be considered in this year's statistic:

Data was collected between 1 March and 28 May 2021. Throughout the data collection, there was a state of emergency in the country due to the coronavirus epidemic.

The data collection dates at different education levels were:

- pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education 1 March–9 April 2021
- pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education 15 March–28 May 2021
- 1st and 2nd year students in upper secondary school and vocational institutions 1 March–28 May 2021.

The aim was that pupils/students would respond to the online form during contact teaching, but it was also possible to respond in distance learning.

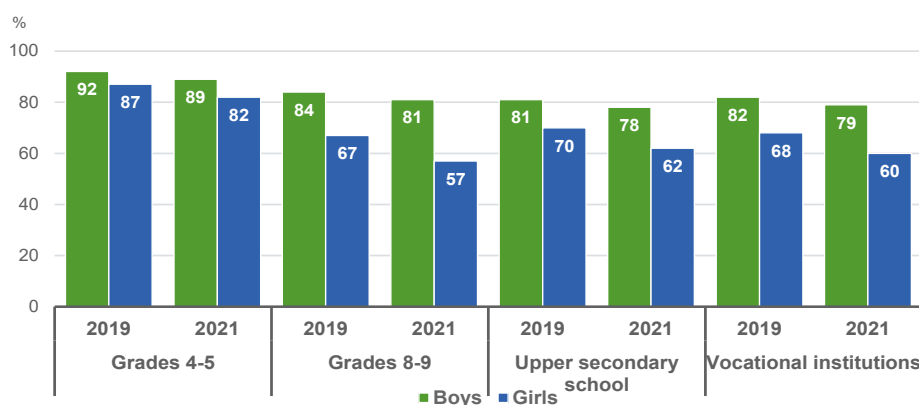
Number of respondents (n) and coverage (%) by education level:

- grades 4 and 5 of basic education, n=104,082 (83%)
- grades 8 and 9 of basic education, n=91,560 (75%)
- 1st and 2nd year students in upper secondary school n= 47,383 (71%)
- 1st and 2nd year students in vocational institutions n= 21,853 (32%)

### Experiences of health and well-being

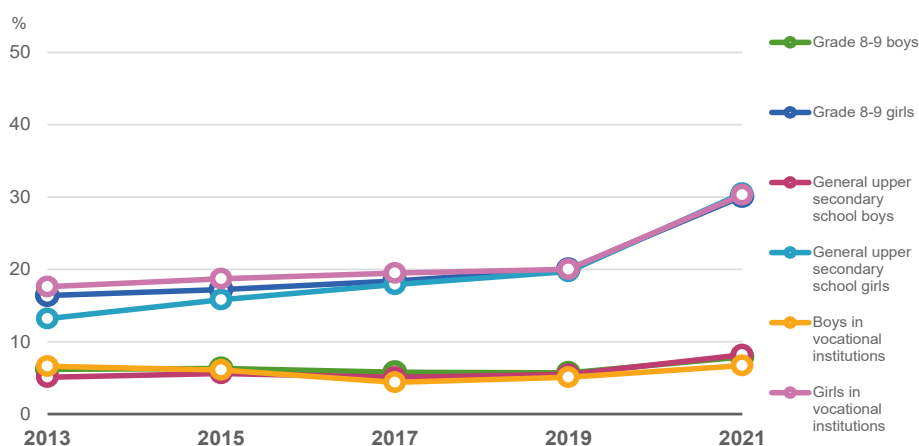
In 2021, 89% of boys and 82% of girls in grades 4 and 5 of basic education said they were satisfied with their lives. 57% of girls and 81% of boys in grades 8 and 9 of basic education were satisfied with their lives. About 60% of girls in upper secondary school and vocational institutions were satisfied with their lives at the moment, while around 79% of boys were satisfied with their lives. (Figure 2.) The shares of those satisfied with their lives were smaller in 2021 than in 2019.

**Figure 2. The share of children and young people satisfied with their lives by gender and education level in 2019 and 2021, %.**



In 2021, approximately 30 per cent of girls experienced moderate or severe anxiety at all education levels. The corresponding share was 20% in 2019. Boys have expressed less anxiety than girls throughout the research period. In 2021, eight per cent of the boys experienced anxiety, compared to about five per cent in 2019.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 3. The share of young people who had experienced moderate or severe anxiety in the last two weeks by gender and education level in 2013–2021, %**



<sup>1</sup> The indicator is based on the GAD7 meter (Generalised anxiety disorder).

## Results of the 2021 data collection

The general results, indicator descriptions, accurate question formats and calculation descriptions of the School Health Promotion study, are contained in the THL's User Interface for Database Cubes and Reports (TIKU): [thl.fi/kouluterveyskysely/tulokset](http://thl.fi/kouluterveyskysely/tulokset)

Results can be viewed by region in the interactive TIKU user interface:

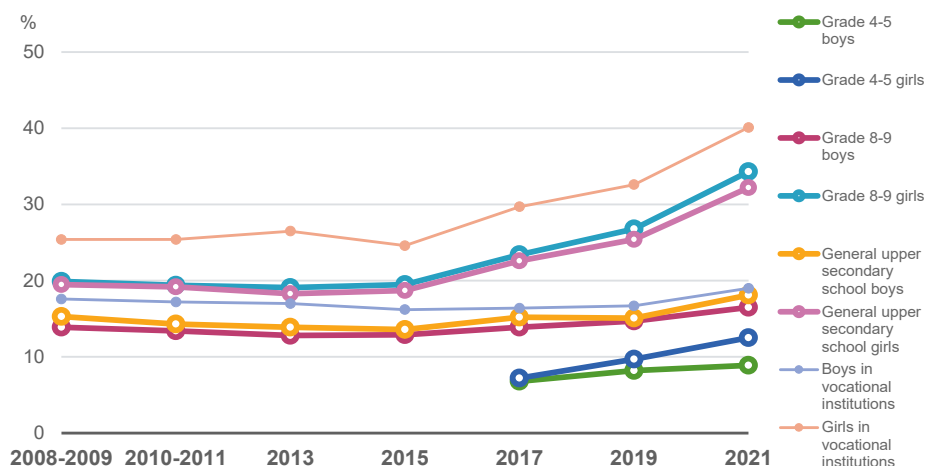
- Regional State Administrative Agency area
- County
- Wellbeing services county
- Municipality

When comparing the 2021 results to those from previous years, the following must be taken into account:

- Longer than before data collection period
- Emergency conditions caused by the coronavirus epidemic
- Some respondents responded while in distance learning

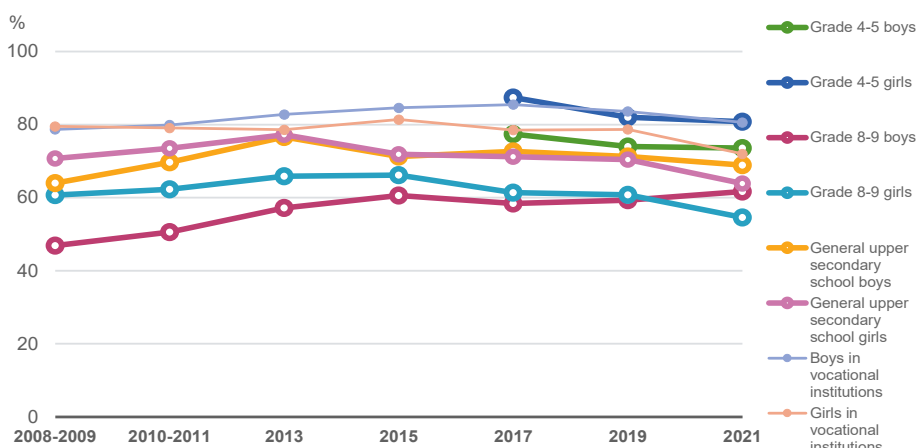
In 2021, 13% of girls in grades 4 and 5 of basic education and 9% of boys felt their state of health was average or poor. 34% of girls in grades 8 and 9 in basic education felt that their state of health was average or poor in 2021, compared to 19–27% in 2008–2019. Similarly, 17% of boys in grades 8 and 9 felt that their state of health was average or poor in 2021 while 14–15% felt this way in 2008–2019. In 2021, 32% of girls studying in general upper secondary schools and 40% of girls studying in vocational institutions reported average or poor health. The corresponding shares for boys were 18 and 19 percent. (Figure 4.)

**Figure 4. The share of children and young people considering their health condition as average or poor by gender and education level in 2008–2021, %**



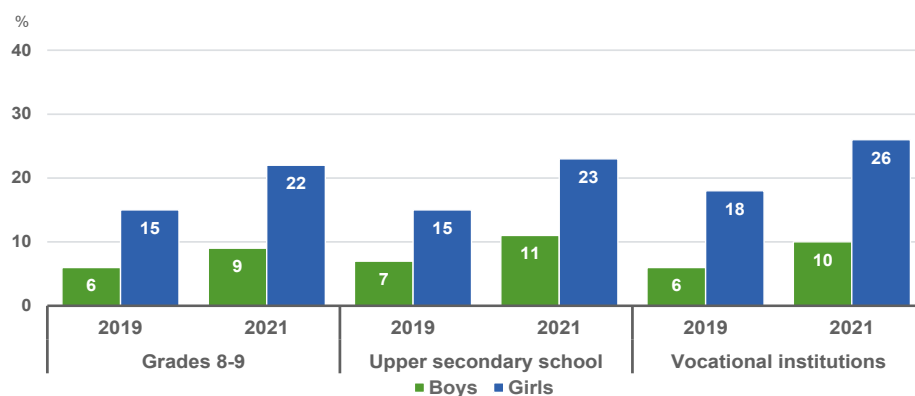
Over half of the children and young people enjoyed attending school at all of the observed education levels. In 2021, enjoying school attendance was most common among boys in vocational education (81%) as well as among girls and boys in grades 4 and 5 of basic education (81% and 74 %). The share of girls and boys who enjoyed attending school was lowest in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (55% and 62 %). (Figure 5.)

**Figure 5. The share of children and young people who enjoyed going to school by gender and education level in 2008–2021, %**



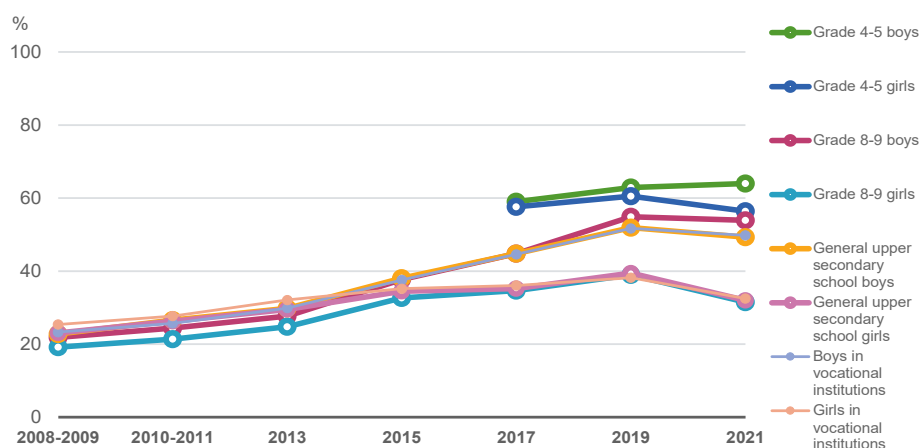
In 2021, five per cent of girls and three per cent of boys in grades 4 and 5 of basic education reported that they often felt lonely. 22% of girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and 23% of girls in upper secondary school and 26% of girls in vocational institutions felt lonely fairly often or all the time in 2021. The experience of loneliness was more common for girls than boys (9-11%). (Figure 6.) In 2021, the share of children and young people who felt lonely had increased at all education levels except for among pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education.

**Figure 6. The share of children and young people who felt lonely by gender and education level in 2019 and 2021, %**



Compared to 2019, in 2021 fewer young people said that they were able to engage in good communication with their parents. The children in grades 4 and 5 of basic education (60%) were more likely to experience good communication with their parents compared to adolescent respondents (39–42%). The share of pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and secondary students who reported that they experienced good communication with their parents increased during the research period until 2019. (Figure 7.)

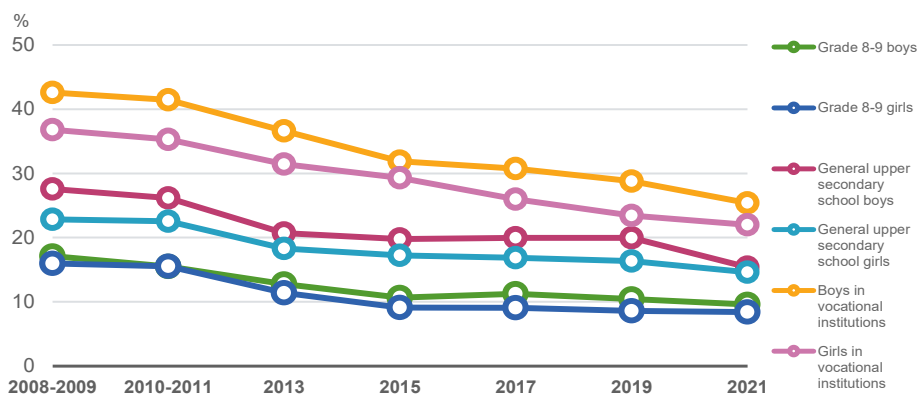
**Figure 7. The share of children and young people experiencing good communications with their parents by gender and education level in 2008–2021, %.**



### Binge drinking and cannabis use

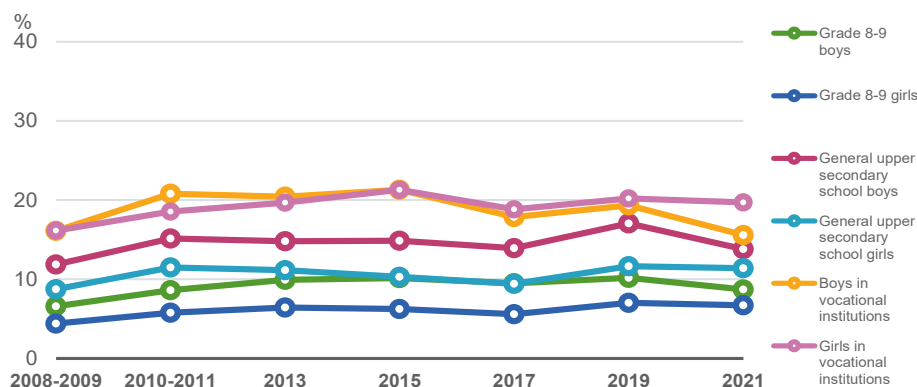
During the research period, binge drinking decreased at all education levels until 2015, when this downturn stabilised. Binge drinking among young people studying in secondary education decreased in 2021 compared to 2019. In 2021, nine per cent of pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 15 per cent of students in upper secondary education, and around 24 per cent of students in vocational education were heavily drunk at least once a month. (Figure 8.)

**Figure 8. The share of young people who was heavily drunk at least once a month by gender and education level in 2008–2021, %.**



In 2021, eight per cent of the young people in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 12 per cent of students in upper secondary school, and 17 per cent of students in vocational institutions had experimented with cannabis at least once. The share of boys who has tried cannabis at least once decreased at all education levels in 2021 compared to 2019, while there was no change for girls. (Figure 9.)

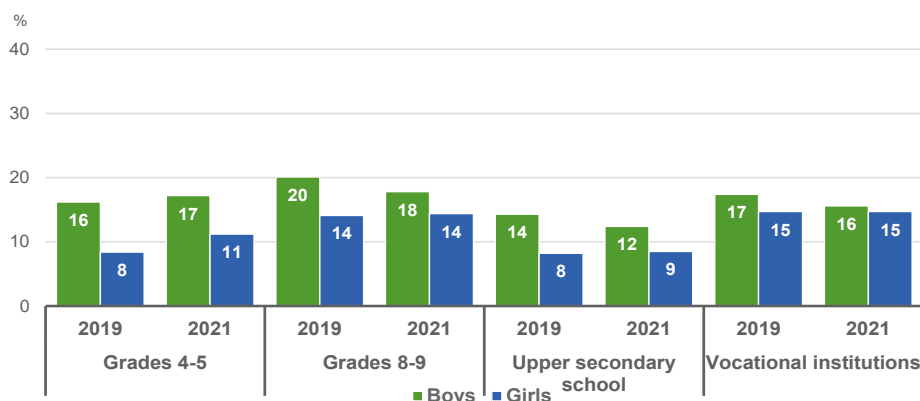
**Figure 9. The share of young people who had experimented with cannabis at least once by gender and education level in 2008–2021, %**



## Experiences of physical threats and bullying

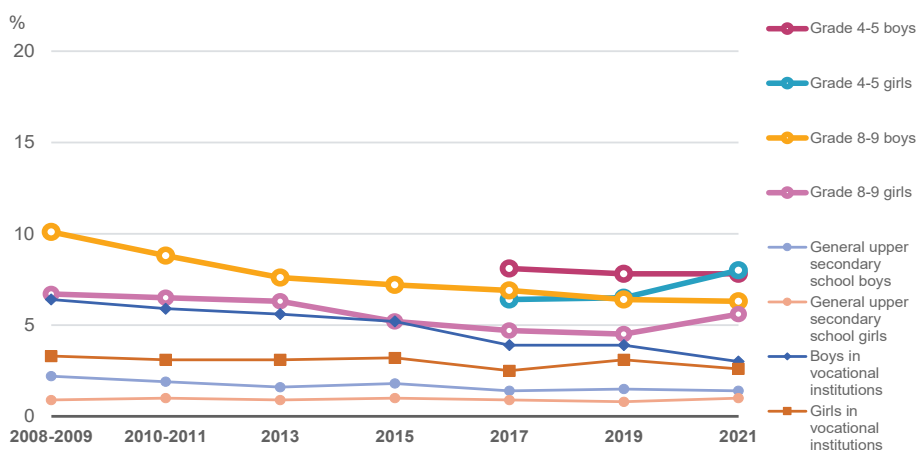
In 2021, 17% of boys and 11% of girls in grades 4 and 5, reported having experienced a physical threat at least once during the previous year. Experiences of physical threats were the most common among the young people in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (boys 18%, girls 14%) and the young people in vocational institutions (boys 16%, girls 15%). Boys experienced physical threats slightly more often than girls at all education levels.<sup>2</sup> (Figure 10.)

**Figure 10. The share of children and young people who had experienced a physical threat by gender and education level in 2019 and 2021, %**



Around one in twenty (1–8%) children and young people had experienced weekly bullying at school. Students in upper secondary education were reported to have been bullied less frequently than the pupils in basic education. At the beginning of the research period (2008-2009), 10% of boys in grades 8 and 9 of basic education had experienced bullying at school at least once a week. In 2021 the corresponding share was six percent. (Figure 11.)

**Figure 11. The share of children and young people who had been bullied at least once a week by gender and education level in 2008–2021, %**



<sup>2</sup> Physical threats included stealing or attempted stealing using violence or a threat thereof, a threat of causing physical harm, or physically attacking someone.

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## Terms and definitions

**Definitions of indicators:** The questions that form the basis for the indicators used in the statistical report and the definitions of the indicators are available online in the THL's User Interface for Database Cubes and Reports (TIKU): [thl.fi/kouluterveyskysely/tulokset](https://thl.fi/kouluterveyskysely/tulokset).

In the text, the word "child" refers to pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education. The word "young person" refers to those in grades 8 and 9 of basic education as well as the students in the 1st and 2nd years of general upper secondary education and vocational education. In upper secondary schools, the study is intended for those studying based on the curriculum for young people, and in vocational institutions, for those students under the age of 21 completing a vocational upper secondary qualification.

Starting from 2019, the School Health Promotion study has taken into account gender diversity, with two questions concerning gender. The first question was "What is your official gender?" Where the alternatives were: 1) boy and 2) girl. The second question was "Do you feel you are a", where the answer options are: 1) boy, 2) girl, 3) both, 4) neither and 5) it varies. The second question has been included in surveys for 8th and 9th graders in basic education, general upper secondary school students and vocational institution students. In the results, the information on sex is based on the first question. If the respondent has failed to answer the question of official gender, their answer is included in the results in total.

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## Symbols used in the tables

.. Data not available

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[thl.fi/statistics/shpstudy](https://thl.fi/statistics/shpstudy)





## **Appendix tables**

### **Appendix table 1:**

The number of respondents and data coverage in grades 4–5 and 8–9 of basic education, and the 1st and 2nd year of upper secondary schools and vocational institutions in the data from the 2021 School Health Promotion study 2006–2021.

### **Appendix table 2:**

The number and share (%) of respondents by gender, and origin as well as the coverage of data for the pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education by wellbeing services county from the data for the 2021 School Health Promotion study.

### **Appendix table 3:**

The number and share (%) of respondents by gender, and origin as well as the coverage of data for the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education by wellbeing services county from the data for the 2021 School Health Promotion study.

### **Appendix table 4:**

The number and share (%) of respondents by gender, and origin as well as the coverage of data for the 1st and 2nd students in upper secondary school by wellbeing services county from the data for the 2021 School Health Promotion study.

### **Appendix table 5:**

The number and share (%) of respondents by gender and origin for the 1st and 2nd year students in vocational institutions by wellbeing service county from the data for the 2021 School Health Promotion study.

# Quality description

## Well-being of children and young people – School Health Promotion study

### Relevance of statistical data

The statistics published by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) provide information on the well-being and health of children and young people, their experiences of school attendance and studies, their participation, access to help and how well services respond to their needs by region. The statistics are based on an overall sample produced from the School Health Promotion study covering all of Finland. The first data collection for the School Health Promotion study conducted by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare every two years was in 1996. The results of the Well-being of children and young people – School Health Promotion study 2021 statistical report are based on data collection carried out in the School Health Promotion study in the period 2006–2021.

The role of the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare is to follow the health and welfare of the population. The School Health Promotion study implements this task among children and young people. The data are utilised at the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare in developing school and student health care, for instance. Educational institutions utilise the data produced by the School Health Promotion study in the evaluation and development of the promotion of welfare at the school community and pupil and student welfare, and in the instruction of health education. Municipalities utilise the results in welfare management, for instance, in the context of preparing a welfare strategy, a child and youth policy programme or a child welfare plan. At the national level, the results of the School Health Promotion study are used for purposes such as the monitoring and assessment of the implementation of policy programmes, strategies and different laws (such as the Tobacco Act).

### Methodology

The statistics are based on a biennial School Health Promotion study. The School Health Promotion study is implemented as a census survey whose target group comprises pupils in grades 4 and 5 (since 2017), and pupils in grades 8 and 9 (since 2006), and 1st and 2nd year students in general upper secondary schools (since 2006) and 1st and 2nd year students in vocational institutions (since 2008). At general upper secondary schools, the survey is intended for students completing a curriculum for young people and in vocational education for those young people under the age of 21 completing a basic qualification and who have started their studies in 2019–2021.

In 2021, the School Health Promotion study was carried out in educational institutions as an anonymous, independently completed online survey. Pupils and students filled out the survey in classes or groups during the school day. The teacher handed out the answer IDs to the pupils or students and supervised as they answered the survey. One lesson period had been scheduled for responding. Responding to the survey was voluntary for pupils and students. The study included separate survey forms for four different education levels, which could be answered in Finnish, Swedish, English, Russian or Northern Sámi. Shorter forms in plain language were also available in Finnish and Swedish and these were used separately for grades 4 and 5 in basic education and other education levels. The educational institution decided who would respond to the form in plain language. The educational institutions informed the guardians in advance of the survey, and they were given the opportunity to prohibit the participation of their child if they were under the age of 15.

In 2021, the data for the School Health Promotion study were collected from grades 4 and 5 of basic education during the period 1 March–9 April, from grades 8 and 9 of basic education during the period 15 March–28 May and from upper secondary schools and vocational institutions during the period 1 March–28 May. The data collection periods were longer than normal due to the coronavirus epidemic, so that as many children and young people as possible could respond to the survey in contact teaching.

In 2021, there were 104,082 respondents from grades 4 and 5 of basic education, 91,560 from grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 47,383 from upper secondary schools and 21,853 from vocational institutions (attached table 1). Respondents to the form in plain language (n = 9,293) are not included in the material presented in this statistical report, as the form was shortened, and the format of the questions was slightly different from the other forms in several questions. The data for 2021 covered 83% of all pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education and 75% of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education in Finland. In upper secondary schools, the data covered 71% of all students who started their studies in 2019 and 2020 completing the syllabus for young people or a foreign qualification in general upper secondary education. In vocational institutions, the data covered 32 per cent of all students under the age of 21 who started their vocational upper secondary qualifications in 2019–2021. (Appended tables 1–5.)

In the data for 2021, 48.9% of the respondents in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, were aged 15, 32.6 per cent were 14, and 17.4 per cent were 16 years old. Of the upper secondary school students, 17-year-olds formed the largest group (48.4%) and were followed by 16-year-olds (33.5%) and 18-year-olds (17.1%). Of the students in vocational education, 42.8% were aged 17, 33% were 16, and 16.8% were 18. The age is based on the year and month of birth reported by the respondents. The students in grades 4 and 5 of basic education were not asked about their year of birth.

In 2021, 5.8 per cent of respondents in grades 4 and 5 of basic education, 6.4 per cent of respondents in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 5.0 per cent in general upper secondary school and 4.9 per cent in vocational institutions were of foreign background. The survey included questions on the respondent's country of birth and their mother's and father's country of birth. The respondents reporting that both their parents, or their only parent, were born abroad, were perceived as respondents with a foreign background.

According to their own reports, 1.1% of pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education, 5.4% of pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 7.3 per cent of students in general upper secondary schools and 19.2 per cent of students in vocational institutions responded to the survey while distance learning.

Responses to online forms were collected through the THL form service. Only those who clicked the “Submit answers”-button at the end of the questionnaire will be included in the data compiled. The survey data is enriched with sample data that provides information about the respondent's educational institution and the municipality where the educational institution is located.

Respondents to the School Health Promotion study had the opportunity to give feedback on the survey. The end of the form included the following section: "You may give feedback on the survey here if you want to:" (Open field with no character limit). 50,243 children and young people answered left feedback.

Feedback responses were viewed using natural language software. The review noted that the top ten words mentioned most often were: kysely, pitkä, kysymys, tehdä, vastata, pitää, kysyä, turha, mieli, outo (translated: survey, long, question, do, answer, should/must/like/keep, ask, unnecessary, mind, strange). The most commonly used adjectives were pitkä, turha, outo, mukava, huono, tärkeä, tylsä, lyhyt, hauska, henkilökohtainen (translated: long, unnecessary, strange, nice, bad, important, boring, short, fun, personal). The more detailed analysis of feedback responses will continue, and the results will be utilised in the development of forms.

The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare undertakes as a statistical authority to store and process the data complying with its secrecy obligation and data protection legislation. All persons involved in collecting and processing the data have a duty of non-disclosure. Before data collection for the School Health Promotion study, the research plan is evaluated by the ethical committee of the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare.

During the period 2006–2011, data collections for the survey were conducted in even-numbered years in Southern Finland, Eastern Finland and Lapland and in odd-numbered years elsewhere in mainland Finland and in Åland. Since 2013, the School Health Promotion study has been implemented once every two years simultaneously across the entire

country. Due to the data collection method, the examination of the results from the period 2006–2011 combines the research years 2006–2007, 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 to ensure that the results are as comparable as possible with research years 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021.

### **Correctness and accuracy of data**

The statistics are based on the data reported by the respondents themselves. Some of the answers may have been embellished, concealed or, on the other hand, exaggerated, for example, the case of sensitive questions. In a time series or a regional comparison, the significance of such error sources can be assumed to remain approximately similar.

The material also involves the possibility of very unlikely responses. Their amount in the 2021 data was assessed by identifying impossible response combinations, for example, those who reported an extensive range of functional limitations in all activities that were asked about could not have completed the survey unassisted, if they actually had these limitations. However, these sort of answer types are not systematically repeated throughout the questionnaire and amounts to at most two per cent of the respondents. The responses from respondents who gave unlikely answers have not been removed from the overall material as their impact on the results was assessed to be minor.

The quality of the material can also be assessed by examining the share of all respondents who did not respond to individual questions. In 2021, pupils in grade 4 and 5 of basic education tended to leave 1–3% of the questions intended for everyone unanswered. The share of missing answers among pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education until halfway down the form was 1–3% but the share increases after this to 4–6% and at the end of the form to 6–8%. The share of missing answers on the forms completed by upper secondary school students was 1–2% all the way to the last quarter of the survey and then it increases to 2–4%. The share of missing answers on the forms completed by students in vocational education was 1–4% to the last quarter of the form and then it rose to 4–6%. The number of missing answers in forms filled out by grades 4 and 5 of basic education and upper secondary school is relatively small on the form in its entirety, so these do not affect the quality of the material. On the other hand, respondents to the rest of the form in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and vocational institutions may be selected.

Groups that did not participate in the study include students who were absent from school on the day of the survey due to such issues as illness, travel or unpermitted absence, or home-schooled children and young people, and those excluded from upper secondary education.

Municipalities which sent no responses in 2021 included one for grades 4 and 5 of basic education, none for grades 8 and 9 of basic education, and one for upper secondary schools. Of the municipalities that had been sent survey materials intended for vocational institutions, six provided no responses at all.

### **Coverage of the data**

The data for the School Health Promotion study 2021 covered 83% of all pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education, and 75% of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education in Finland. In general, upper secondary schools, the data covered 71% of all students who started their studies in general upper secondary education syllabus for young people or a foreign qualification in 2019 and 2020. In vocational institutions, the data covered 32 per cent of all students under the age of 21 who started their vocational upper secondary qualifications in 2019 and 2020. (Appended tables 1–5.)

When examined by the wellbeing services counties, the coverage varied between 75–89% for pupils in grades 4 and 5, between 64–83% for pupils in grades 8 and 9, between 62–80% for general upper secondary school students, with the wellbeing services county of Kymenlaakso being the exception as the response rate was only 35 per cent for general upper secondary school students. (Appended tables 1–5.)

In Åland, coverage varied between 71–85% in basic education and upper secondary schools (Attached tables 1–5).

### **Timeliness and promptness of published data**

The School Health Promotion study is carried out every two years. Total sampling enables information production at the county and municipal level.

The data will be published within approximately four months of the end of data collection. The results are available to be used as support for decision-making immediately at the start of the school year.

### **Availability, transparency and clarity of the data**

The regional and municipality-specific results of the School Health Promotion study will be published as indicators in the THL statistical cubes ([thl.fi/kouluterveyskysely/tulokset](http://thl.fi/kouluterveyskysely/tulokset)). Also the distribution of responses for questions used in calculating indicators are published in the data cubes. Some of the indicators are also published in the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare 's statistics and indicator bank Sotkanet ([sotkanet.fi](http://sotkanet.fi)). Sotkanet provides information directly to welfare reports through an open interface. The results of an indicator will not be published in data cubes or Sotkanet, if the number of respondents is less than 30; for rare phenomena (less than five cases), there must be at least 60 respondents.

Results of School Health Promotion study are also reported in the Statistical yearbook on social welfare and health care, Tobacco statistics, and the Yearbook of Alcohol and Drug Statistics.

### **Comparability of statistical data**

The preparation of the School Health Promotion study takes into account comparability with national and international studies focused on children and young people as well as THL's other questionnaire surveys concerning population.

The results of the School Health Promotion study are reported as indicators. Some of the indicators are based on one and other on several questions. The development history of the questions is taken into account in forming time series of the indicators. The core questions included on the questionnaires remain unchanged. If there is cause to suspect that a change in the results has resulted from changes in the manner of measurement (such as the reformulation of a question or the place of a question on the form), the time series will be interrupted, or this will be reported as a new indicator.

Starting from 2013, data collection for the School Health Promotion study has progressed from paper forms to online forms so that only online forms were used in 2021. This change has primarily not been observed to have a significant impact on the results of the indicators.

Data collection for the School Health Promotion study was carried out during the coronavirus epidemic and the resulting emergency conditions. For this reason, the data collection period was longer than usual, and some respondents have responded during distance learning instead of in the classroom. This and the impact of emergency conditions on respondents' experiences should be taken into account when comparing 2021 results to those of previous years.

Due to the large number of respondents and good coverage, the 2021 results can be considered comparable by the wellbeing services counties excluding the wellbeing services county of Kymenlaakso, where the response rate was only 35% in general upper secondary school. In 2015, the data collection conducted with the online questionnaires was plagued by technical problems, which resulted in an uncommonly small response rate. Therefore, the results per county, wellbeing services counties and municipality for 2015 have been hidden in the electronic reporting system.

### **Clarity, integrity and cohesion**

The School Health Promotion study survey data collection forms contain permanent and changing sections. Questions on the welfare and health of pupils and students and on the availability of services are permanent parts of the survey. Annually changing modules or additional sections can be used to further explore a certain topic from topical phenomena.

Most of the questions in the permanent sections remained unchanged in the 2021 survey. In 2021, questions related to mental well-being and nutrition and the coronavirus epidemic were added to the forms.

**Appendix table 1. The number of respondents and data coverage in grades 4–5 and 8–9 of basic education, and the 1st and 2nd year of upper secondary schools and vocational institutions in the data from the School Health Promotion study 2006–2021.**

		2006-2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021
Grades 4 and 5 of basic education	Boys	..	..	..	..	..	47 576	49 695	51 393
	Girls	..	..	..	..	..	47 815	49 650	51 834
	Did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	334	341	855
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	95 725	99 686	104 082
	Data coverage <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	80 %	82 %	83 %
Grades 8 and 9 of basic education	Boys	54 841	54 433	51 329	50 223	25 147	36 276	42 965	44 624
	Girls	54 286	54 216	51 216	49 255	25 257	36 883	44 061	46 638
	Did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	521	257	298
	Total	109 127	108 649	102 545	99 478	50 404	73 680	87 283	91 560
	Data coverage <sup>1</sup>	82 %	82 %	80 %	84 %	43 %	63 %	73 %	75 %
Upper secondary school, 1st and 2nd year	Boys	22 553	21 181	20 588	20 839	15 976	14 323	18 257	19 130
	Girls	30 209	29 286	27 795	27 771	22 784	20 062	26 241	28 172
	Did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	218	99	81
	Total	52 762	50 467	48 383	48 610	38 760	34 602	44 597	47 383
	Data coverage <sup>2</sup>	76 %	74 %	73 %	77 %	62 %	54 %	70 %	71 %
Vocational institutions, 1st and 2nd year	Boys	..	22 964	23 537	19 336	17 255	15 801	14 002	12 660
	Girls	..	17 677	17 949	15 440	13 981	10 648	9 364	9 133
	Did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	218	53	60
	Total	..	40 641	41 486	34 776	31 236	26 625	23 419	21 853
	Data coverage <sup>3</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 %
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>		<b>161 889</b>	<b>199 757</b>	<b>192 414</b>	<b>182 864</b>	<b>120 400</b>	<b>230 632</b>	<b>254 985</b>	<b>264 878</b>

<sup>1</sup> The coverage rates are based on the data on the numbers of pupils from Statistics Finland, 20 September 2020. Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Students and qualifications [online publication]. ISSN=2737-0399. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred on 06 April 2021]. Accessed at: <http://www.stat.fi/til/opiskt/index.html>

<sup>2</sup> The coverage calculations are based on annual student numbers in general upper secondary schools intended for young people in 2006-2011. Source: Statistics Finland. In 2013-2019, the coverage has been estimated on the basis of the number of new students studying in the general upper secondary education curriculum for young people. Source: Vipunen - Education Statistics Finland: New students in general upper secondary education. Curriculum for young people. [Referenced on 10 September 2019]. In 2021, the coverage has been calculated on the basis of the number of young people who started their general upper secondary education syllabus for young people or a foreign qualification in 2019 and 2020. Statistical date 20 September 2020. Source: Vipunen - Education Statistics Finland [Viewed on 30 June 2021]. The coverage of Åland in 2021 has been calculated from new students in general upper secondary education in 2019 and 2020. Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Students and qualifications [online publication]. ISSN=2737-0399. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred on 30 June 2021]. Accessed at: <http://www.stat.fi/til/opiskt/tau.html>.

<sup>3</sup> The coverage calculation is based on the number of new students under the age of 21 who started their studies in 2019 and 2020. Source: Vipunen - Education Statistics Finland. The coverage calculation for Åland is based on the number of new students aged 15-19 who started their studies in 2019 and 2020. Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Students and qualifications [online publication]. ISSN=2737-0399. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred on 01 July 2021]. Accessed at: <http://www.stat.fi/til/opiskt/tau.html>.

**Appendix table 2. The number and share (%) of respondents by gender, and origin as well as the coverage of data for the pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education by wellbeing services county from the data for the 2021 School Health Promotion study.**

	Respondents									Data coverage <sup>2</sup>
	Total, N	Boys, N	Girls, N	Did not report gender, N	Boys, %	Girls, %	Did not report gender, %	Foreign background, N <sup>1</sup>	Foreign background, % <sup>1</sup>	
Wellbeing services county of South-west Finland	8 460	4 178	4 226	56	49,4 %	50,0 %	0,7 %	524	6,3 %	82 %
Wellbeing services county of Satakunta	4 035	2 028	1 975	32	50,3 %	48,9 %	0,8 %	129	3,3 %	87 %
Wellbeing services county of Kanta-Häme	3 406	1 750	1 634	22	51,4 %	48,0 %	0,6 %	119	3,6 %	88 %
Wellbeing services county of Pirkanmaa	9 966	4 930	4 970	66	49,5 %	49,9 %	0,7 %	382	3,9 %	85 %
Wellbeing services county of Päijät-Häme	3 711	1 842	1 843	26	49,6 %	49,7 %	0,7 %	168	4,6 %	87 %
Wellbeing services county of Kymenlaakso	2 732	1 370	1 340	22	50,1 %	49,0 %	0,8 %	158	5,9 %	80 %
Wellbeing services county of South Karelia	2 083	986	1 076	21	47,3 %	51,7 %	1,0 %	98	4,8 %	83 %
Wellbeing services county of South Savo	2 031	1 019	1 000	12	50,2 %	49,2 %	0,6 %	55	2,8 %	79 %
Wellbeing services county of North Savo	4 500	2 235	2 235	30	49,7 %	49,7 %	0,7 %	107	2,4 %	87 %
Wellbeing services county of North Karelia	2 773	1 347	1 412	14	48,6 %	50,9 %	0,5 %	84	3,1 %	88 %
Wellbeing services county of Central Finland	5 465	2 738	2 687	40	50,1 %	49,2 %	0,7 %	129	2,4 %	84 %
Wellbeing services county of South Ostrobothnia	4 012	1 963	2 029	20	48,9 %	50,6 %	0,5 %	90	2,3 %	88 %
Wellbeing services county of Ostrobothnia	3 524	1 692	1 793	39	48,0 %	50,9 %	1,1 %	201	5,8 %	77 %
Wellbeing services county of Central Ostrobothnia	1 546	797	739	10	51,6 %	47,8 %	0,6 %	25	1,7 %	84 %
Wellbeing services county of North Ostrobothnia	10 231	4 992	5 152	87	48,8 %	50,4 %	0,9 %	187	1,9 %	88 %
Wellbeing services county of Kainuu	1 352	687	651	14	50,8 %	48,2 %	1,0 %	38	2,9 %	89 %
Wellbeing services county of Lapland	3 320	1 647	1 636	37	49,6 %	49,3 %	1,1 %	57	1,8 %	84 %
Wellbeing services county of East Uusimaa	1 854	929	912	13	50,1 %	49,2 %	0,7 %	83	4,6 %	75 %
Wellbeing services county of Central Uusimaa	4 567	2 277	2 256	34	49,9 %	49,4 %	0,7 %	190	4,2 %	85 %
Wellbeing services county of West Uusimaa	9 591	4 709	4 799	83	49,1 %	50,0 %	0,9 %	889	9,5 %	79 %
Wellbeing services county of Vantaa and Kerava	5 018	2 493	2 472	53	49,7 %	49,3 %	1,1 %	776	16,0 %	79 %
City of Helsinki	9 382	4 531	4 733	118	48,3 %	50,4 %	1,3 %	1 304	14,3 %	75 %
Province of Åland	523	253	264	6	48,4 %	50,5 %	1,1 %	68	13,2 %	81 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104 082</b>	<b>51 393</b>	<b>51 834</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>49,4 %</b>	<b>49,8 %</b>	<b>0,8 %</b>	<b>5 861</b>	<b>5,8 %</b>	<b>83 %</b>

<sup>1</sup> The respondents reporting that both their parents, or their only parent, were born abroad, were perceived as respondents of foreign origin.

<sup>2</sup> The coverage calculations are based on the data on the numbers of pupils by Statistics Finland on 20 September 2020. Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Students and qualifications [online publication]. ISSN=2737-0399. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred on 06 April 2021]. Accessed at: <http://www.stat.fi/til/opiskt/index.html>



**Appendix table 3. The number and share (%) of respondents by gender, and origin as well as the coverage of data for the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education by wellbeing services county from the data for the 2021 School Health Promotion study.**

	Respondents									Data coverage <sup>2</sup>
	Total, N	Boys, N	Girls, N	Did not report gender, N	Boys, %	Girls, %	Did not report gender, %	Foreign background, N <sup>1</sup>	Foreign background, % <sup>1</sup>	
Wellbeing services county of South-west Finland	7 478	3 618	3 830	30	48,4 %	51,2 %	0,4 %	503	7,1 %	76 %
Wellbeing services county of Satakunta	3 756	1 825	1 920	11	48,6 %	51,1 %	0,3 %	118	3,3 %	79 %
Wellbeing services county of Kanta-Häme	3 173	1 555	1 605	13	49,0 %	50,6 %	0,4 %	135	4,4 %	79 %
Wellbeing services county of Pirkanmaa	8 494	4 101	4 374	19	48,3 %	51,5 %	0,2 %	425	5,3 %	75 %
Wellbeing services county of Päijät-Häme	3 312	1 625	1 676	11	49,1 %	50,6 %	0,3 %	170	5,4 %	75 %
Wellbeing services county of Kymenlaakso	2 509	1 252	1 248	9	49,9 %	49,7 %	0,4 %	137	5,7 %	71 %
Wellbeing services county of South Karelia	2 008	971	1 031	6	48,4 %	51,3 %	0,3 %	118	6,2 %	76 %
Wellbeing services county of South Savo	2 067	1 055	1 005	7	51,0 %	48,6 %	0,3 %	87	4,4 %	72 %
Wellbeing services county of North Savo	4 181	2 097	2 067	17	50,2 %	49,4 %	0,4 %	154	3,8 %	81 %
Wellbeing services county of North Karelia	2 678	1 305	1 368	5	48,7 %	51,1 %	0,2 %	127	4,9 %	83 %
Wellbeing services county of Central Finland	4 892	2 432	2 448	12	49,7 %	50,0 %	0,2 %	163	3,5 %	78 %
Wellbeing services county of South Ostrobothnia	3 606	1 751	1 850	5	48,6 %	51,3 %	0,1 %	109	3,1 %	82 %
Wellbeing services county of Ostrobothnia	3 088	1 550	1 533	5	50,2 %	49,6 %	0,2 %	188	6,5 %	75 %
Wellbeing services county of Central Ostrobothnia	1 419	683	735	1	48,1 %	51,8 %	0,1 %	49	3,6 %	80 %
Wellbeing services county of North Ostrobothnia	9 210	4 491	4 679	40	48,8 %	50,8 %	0,4 %	215	2,4 %	80 %
Wellbeing services county of Kainuu	1 160	580	576	4	50,0 %	49,7 %	0,3 %	29	2,6 %	76 %
Wellbeing services county of Lapland	2 762	1 344	1 411	7	48,7 %	51,1 %	0,3 %	80	3,0 %	75 %
Wellbeing services county of East Uusimaa	1 696	827	862	7	48,8 %	50,8 %	0,4 %	103	6,5 %	71 %
Wellbeing services county of Central Uusimaa	3 999	1 949	2 044	6	48,7 %	51,1 %	0,2 %	205	5,4 %	75 %
Wellbeing services county of West Uusimaa	8 317	4 042	4 252	23	48,6 %	51,1 %	0,3 %	688	8,7 %	70 %
Wellbeing services county of Vantaa and Kerava	3 783	1 770	1 995	18	46,8 %	52,7 %	0,5 %	611	17,3 %	64 %
City of Helsinki	7 452	3 546	3 864	42	47,6 %	51,9 %	0,6 %	1 124	16,1 %	64 %
Province of Åland	520	255	265	0	49,0 %	51,0 %	0,0 %	58	11,9 %	78 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91 560</b>	<b>44 624</b>	<b>46 638</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>48,7 %</b>	<b>50,9 %</b>	<b>0,3 %</b>	<b>5 596</b>	<b>6,4 %</b>	<b>75 %</b>

<sup>1</sup> The respondents reporting that both their parents, or their only parent, were born abroad, were perceived as respondents of foreign origin.<sup>2</sup> The coverage calculations are based on the data on the numbers of pupils by Statistics Finland on 20 September 2020. Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Students and qualifications [online publication]. ISSN=2737-0399. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred on 06 April 2021]. Accessed at: <http://www.stat.fi/til/opiskt/index.html>

**Appendix table 4. The number and share (%) of respondents by gender, and origin as well as the coverage of data for the 1st and 2nd students in upper secondary school by wellbeing services county from the data for the 2021 School Health Promotion study.**

	Respondents									Data coverage <sup>2</sup>
	Total, N	Boys, N	Girls, N	Did not report gender, N	Boys, %	Girls, %	Did not report gender, %	Foreign background, N <sup>1</sup>	Foreign background, % <sup>1</sup>	
Wellbeing services county of South-west Finland	4 137	1 631	2 500	6	39,4 %	60,4 %	0,1 %	180	4,4 %	78 %
Wellbeing services county of Satakunta	1 783	716	1 064	3	40,2 %	59,7 %	0,2 %	42	2,4 %	73 %
Wellbeing services county of Kanta-Häme	1 461	596	859	6	40,8 %	58,8 %	0,4 %	33	2,3 %	80 %
Wellbeing services county of Pirkanmaa	4 694	1 852	2 836	6	39,5 %	60,4 %	0,1 %	170	3,7 %	75 %
Wellbeing services county of Päijät-Häme	1 740	679	1 058	3	39,0 %	60,8 %	0,2 %	86	5,0 %	71 %
Wellbeing services county of Kymenlaakso	545	200	343	2	36,7 %	62,9 %	0,4 %	38	7,1 %	35 %
Wellbeing services county of South Karelia	916	342	572	2	37,3 %	62,4 %	0,2 %	47	5,2 %	74 %
Wellbeing services county of South Savo	904	356	547	1	39,4 %	60,5 %	0,1 %	22	2,4 %	69 %
Wellbeing services county of North Savo	2 032	834	1 195	3	41,0 %	58,8 %	0,1 %	62	3,1 %	76 %
Wellbeing services county of North Karelia	1 136	435	696	5	38,3 %	61,3 %	0,4 %	69	6,1 %	71 %
Wellbeing services county of Central Finland	2 345	903	1 437	5	38,5 %	61,3 %	0,2 %	53	2,3 %	76 %
Wellbeing services county of South Ostrobothnia	1 836	722	1 114	0	39,3 %	60,7 %	0,0 %	28	1,5 %	80 %
Wellbeing services county of Ostrobothnia	1 681	723	955	3	43,0 %	56,8 %	0,2 %	93	5,6 %	79 %
Wellbeing services county of Central Ostrobothnia	593	219	374	0	36,9 %	63,1 %	0,0 %	12	2,0 %	65 %
Wellbeing services county of North Ostrobothnia	4 213	1 757	2 452	4	41,7 %	58,2 %	0,1 %	73	1,7 %	75 %
Wellbeing services county of Kainuu	524	212	311	1	40,5 %	59,4 %	0,2 %	8	1,6 %	77 %
Wellbeing services county of Lapland	1 293	499	791	3	38,6 %	61,2 %	0,2 %	41	3,2 %	69 %
Wellbeing services county of East Uusimaa	786	318	466	2	40,5 %	59,3 %	0,3 %	27	3,5 %	62 %
Wellbeing services county of Central Uusimaa	1 821	775	1 044	2	42,6 %	57,3 %	0,1 %	54	3,0 %	75 %
Wellbeing services county of West Uusimaa	4 549	2 024	2 516	9	44,5 %	55,3 %	0,2 %	260	5,8 %	69 %
Wellbeing services county of Vantaa and Kerava	2 080	821	1 253	6	39,5 %	60,2 %	0,3 %	195	9,7 %	71 %
City of Helsinki	6 058	2 410	3 639	9	39,8 %	60,1 %	0,1 %	746	12,6 %	62 %
Province of Åland	256	106	150	0	41,4 %	58,6 %	0,0 %	18	7,1 %	85 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47 383</b>	<b>19 130</b>	<b>28 172</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>40,4 %</b>	<b>59,5 %</b>	<b>0,2 %</b>	<b>2357</b>	<b>5,0 %</b>	<b>71 %</b>

<sup>1</sup> The respondents reporting that both their parents, or their only parent, were born abroad, were perceived as respondents of foreign origin.<sup>2</sup> Coverage calculations are based on the number of young people starting their general upper secondary education syllabus for young people or a foreign qualification in 2019 and 2020. Statistical date 20 September 2020. Source: Vipunen - Education Statistics Finland [Viewed on 30 June 2021]. The coverage of Åland has been calculated from new students in general upper secondary education in 2019 and 2020. Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Students and qualifications [online publication]. ISSN=2737-0399. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred on 30 June 2021]. Accessed at: <http://www.stat.fi/ti/opiskt/tau.html>

**Appendix table 5. The number and share (%) of respondents by gender and origin for the 1st and 2nd year students in vocational institutions by wellbeing service county from the data for the 2021 School Health Promotion study.**

	Respondents									Data coverage <sup>2</sup>
	Total, N	Boys, N	Girls, N	Did not report gender, N	Boys, %	Girls, %	Did not report gender, %	Foreign background, N <sup>1</sup>	Foreign background, % <sup>1</sup>	
Wellbeing services county of Southwest Finland	1 725	1 068	651	6	61,9 %	37,7 %	0,3 %	108	6,6 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Satakunta	985	546	437	2	55,4 %	44,4 %	0,2 %	28	2,9 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Kanta-Häme	872	508	364	0	58,3 %	41,7 %	0,0 %	33	3,9 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Pirkanmaa	2 050	1 232	812	6	60,1 %	39,6 %	0,3 %	83	4,3 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Päijät-Häme	762	360	398	4	47,2 %	52,2 %	0,5 %	41	5,5 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Kymenlaakso	743	462	277	4	62,2 %	37,3 %	0,5 %	17	2,3 %	..
Wellbeing services county of South Karelia	516	281	235	0	54,5 %	45,5 %	0,0 %	22	4,4 %	..
Wellbeing services county of South Savo	779	481	297	1	61,7 %	38,1 %	0,1 %	29	3,8 %	..
Wellbeing services county of North Savo	1 237	708	528	1	57,2 %	42,7 %	0,1 %	30	2,5 %	..
Wellbeing services county of North Karelia	585	331	253	1	56,6 %	43,2 %	0,2 %	53	9,5 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Central Finland	887	511	375	1	57,6 %	42,3 %	0,1 %	14	1,6 %	..
Wellbeing services county of South Ostrobothnia	1 471	937	531	3	63,7 %	36,1 %	0,2 %	42	2,9 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Ostrobothnia	903	535	364	4	59,2 %	40,3 %	0,4 %	50	5,8 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Central Ostrobothnia	639	410	228	1	64,2 %	35,7 %	0,2 %	14	2,2 %	..
Wellbeing services county of North Ostrobothnia	2 436	1 426	1 006	4	58,5 %	41,3 %	0,2 %	49	2,1 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Kainuu	546	297	246	3	54,4 %	45,1 %	0,5 %	31	5,8 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Lapland	1 015	571	440	4	56,3 %	43,3 %	0,4 %	24	2,4 %	..
Wellbeing services county of East Uusimaa	373	261	110	2	70,0 %	29,5 %	0,5 %	25	7,2 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Central Uusimaa	770	328	440	2	42,6 %	57,1 %	0,3 %	35	4,7 %	..
Wellbeing services county of West Uusimaa	1 012	578	431	3	57,1 %	42,6 %	0,3 %	80	8,1 %	..
Wellbeing services county of Vantaa and Kerava	382	235	144	3	61,5 %	37,7 %	0,8 %	44	12,5 %	..
City of Helsinki	924	455	467	2	49,2 %	50,5 %	0,2 %	155	17,5 %	..
Province of Åland	241	139	99	3	57,7 %	41,1 %	1,2 %	31	13,7 %	66 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21 853</b>	<b>12 660</b>	<b>9 133</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57,9 %</b>	<b>41,8 %</b>	<b>0,3 %</b>	<b>1 038</b>	<b>4,9 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>

<sup>1</sup> The respondents reporting that both their parents, or their only parent, were born abroad, were perceived as respondents of foreign origin.

<sup>2</sup> The coverage calculation is based on the number of new students under the age of 21 who started their studies in 2019 and 2020. No quantities are available based on the municipality in which the site is located. Source: Vipunen - Education Statistics Finland. The coverage calculation for Åland is based on the number of new students aged 15-19 who started their studies in 2019 and 2020. Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Students and qualifications [online publication]. ISSN=2737-0399. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred on 01 July 2021]. Accessed at: <http://www.stat.fi/til/opiskt/tau.html>.