



Daily life of young people – School Health Promotion study 2023

Many young people do not eat breakfast or school lunch on school days

MAIN FINDINGS

- An increasing number of young people (34–56%) did not eat breakfast every school day morning.
- About one third of young people reported that they do not eat school lunch every day.
- The proportion of young people sleeping less than eight hours on weeknights (31–51%) declined in almost all the age groups.
- The proportion of those engaging in physical activity for at least an hour a day increased slightly in all the age groups.
- 20–36 per cent of boys and 30–46 per cent of girls engaged in very little, i.e. less than one hour of physical activity a week in their free time.
- More than one in ten young people reported that they had often failed to eat or sleep because of being online.

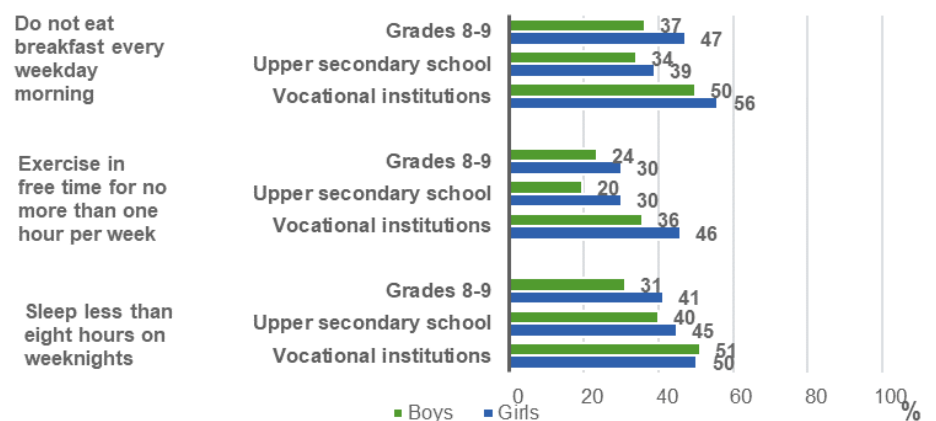
In their responses to the School Health Promotion study, 37 per cent of boys and 47 per cent of girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education reported that they do not eat breakfast every school day morning. About one third of 1st and 2nd-year students in general upper secondary schools and about one half of 1st and 2nd-year students in vocational institutions did not eat breakfast every school day morning. (Figure 1.) Skipping breakfast has become slightly more common among girls after 2021.

In 2023, one quarter of boys in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, one fifth of boys in the 1st and 2nd year of general upper secondary education and one third of girls in the same age groups reported that they engaged in vigorous exercise for no more than one hour per week. About one third of boys and almost one half of girls studying at vocational institutions reported the same. (Figure 1.) Engaging in free-time physical activity has become more common among boys since 2019, while the situation with girls has remained almost unchanged.

The proportion of those sleeping less than eight hours has decreased slightly since 2021 in almost all the age groups. Thirty-one per cent of boys and 41 per cent of girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education slept less than eight hours on weeknights. Forty per cent of boys and 45 per cent of girls studying in general upper secondary schools and about one half of students in vocational institutions reported that they slept less than eight hours on weeknights. (Figure 1.)

The School Health Promotion study produces monitoring data on the health and welfare of children and young people and the services provided for them. This statistical report discusses the key results of the year 2023 with regard to daily life of pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and 1st and 2nd-year students in general upper secondary schools and vocational institutions. This statistical report discusses the main results of the 2023 School Health Promotion study with regard to daily life of pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and 1st and 2nd-year students in upper secondary schools and vocational institutions. The results are based on the responses of 151,224 young people. The results are examined in relation to the previous data collection year (2021), during which the COVID-19 pandemic was still ongoing. Longer-term changes are reported when at least three measurement points show a direction in the development of the phenomenon. More results will be presented on page thl.fi/kouluterveyskysely/tulokset (in Finnish and Swedish).

Figure 1. Indicators describing the daily life of young people by gender and school level in 2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



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To be considered in the 2023 statistic:

Data was collected between 1 March and 12 May 2023.

The data collection dates for the different school levels included in the statistics were:

- pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education 3 April–12 May 2023
- 1st and 2nd-year students in general upper secondary schools 3 April–12 May 2023
- 1st and 2nd-year students in vocational institutions 1 March–12 May 2023

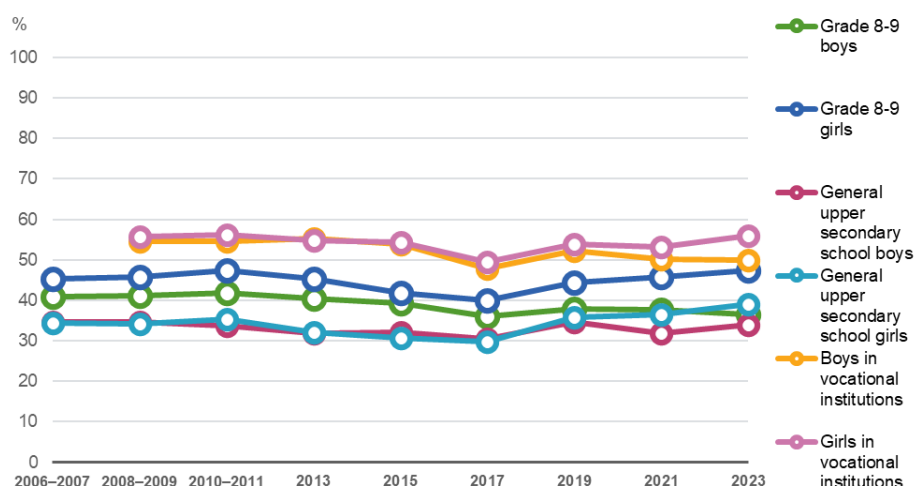
The number of respondents (n) and coverage (%) at the school levels examined in the statistics:

- grades 8 and 9 of basic education n=87,147 (70%)
- 1st and 2nd-year students in general upper secondary schools n=44,862 (68%)
- 1st and 2nd-year students in vocational institutions n=19,215 (28%).

Meals

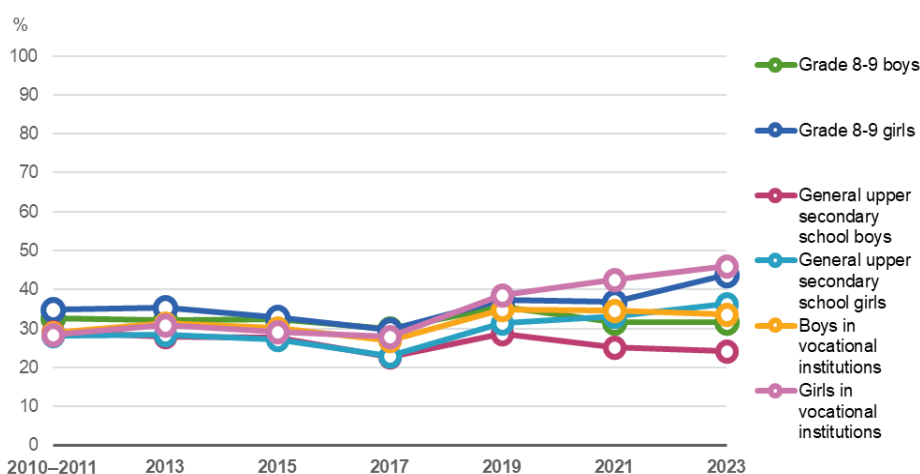
In 2023, a large proportion of young people had breakfast less often than on five school days per week. About one half of students in vocational institutions (boys 50%, girls 56%) and of girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (47%) reported that they did not eat breakfast on all the five school day mornings. About one in three students in general upper secondary schools (boys 34%, girls 39%) and of boys in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (37%) reported the same. In 2023, skipping breakfast on school days was slightly more common among girls than in 2021. (Figure 2.)

Figure 2. The proportion of young people not eating breakfast every school day morning by gender and school level 2006–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



More than one third of young people reported that they did not have school lunch every day in 2023. It was more common for girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (44%), in general upper secondary schools (36%) and in vocational institutions (46%) to skip the daily school lunch than for boys (32, 24, 34%). The proportion of girls who skip the school lunch daily has increased in the past few years especially in grades 8 and 9 of basic education. (Figure 3.)

Figure 3. The proportion of young people who do not eat school lunch every day by gender and school level 2010–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



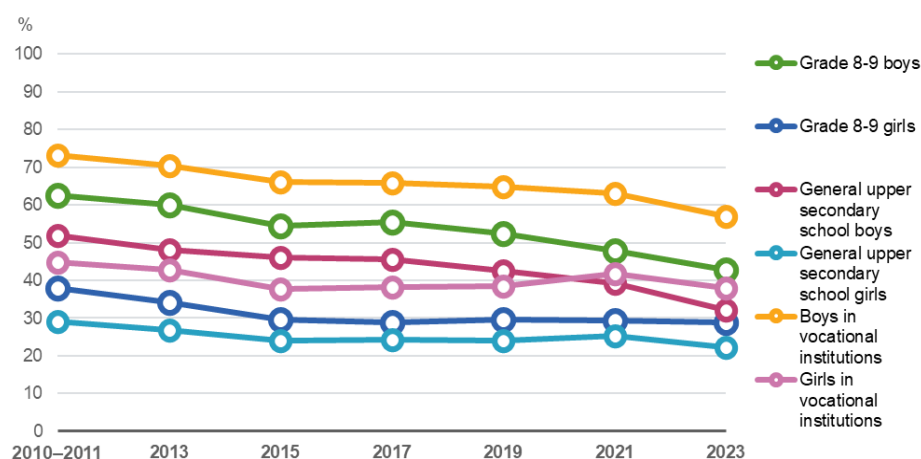
Results of the 2023 data collection

The regional and municipality-specific results of the School Health Promotion Study are published as indicators in the interactive the Health and well-being of children and adolescents environment (Tableau) and in the THL statistical cubes (thl.fi/kou-luterveyskysely/tulokset in Finnish and Swedish).

Also the distribution of responses for questions used in calculating indicators are published in the data cubes. The results can also be examined by background factors, i.e. the educational institution's official language (Swedish, Finnish or other) or the pupil's or student's origin.

Brushing one's teeth at least twice a day has become more common since 2010 in all groups, i.e. the proportion of those who brushed their teeth less than twice a day has decreased (Figure 4.). According to the 2023 School Health Promotion study, it was more common for girls to brush their teeth twice a day than for boys. Forty-three per cent of boys in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 32 per cent of boys in general upper secondary schools and 57 per cent of boys in vocational institutions brushed their teeth less than twice a day. The corresponding figures for girls were 29, 22 and 38 per cent.

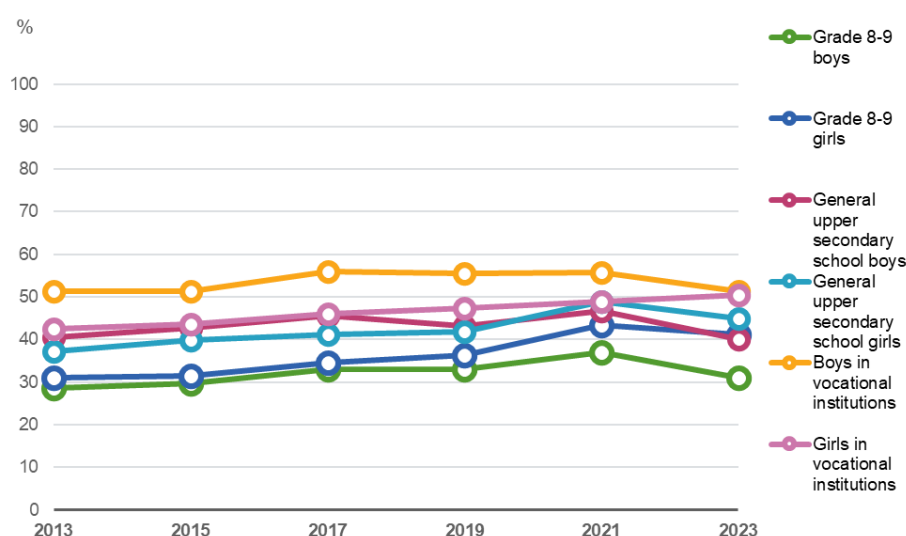
Figure 4. The proportion of young people brushing their teeth less than twice a day by gender and school level 2010–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



Sleeping

The proportion of those sleeping less than eight hours has decreased – i.e. the proportion of those sleeping at least eight hours has increased – slightly since 2021 in almost all the age groups. About one half of students in vocational institutions (boys 51%, girls 50%) and almost one half of students in general upper secondary schools (boys 40%, girls 45%) reported in 2023 that they slept less than eight hours on school days. Of pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 31 per cent of boys and 41 per cent of girls reported the same. (Figure 5.)

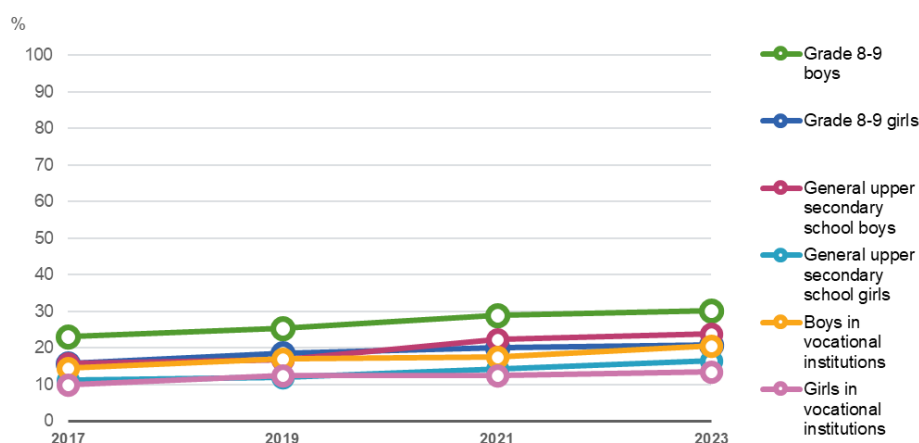
Figure 5. The proportion of young people who sleep less than eight hours on week-nights by gender and school level 2013–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



Physical exercise

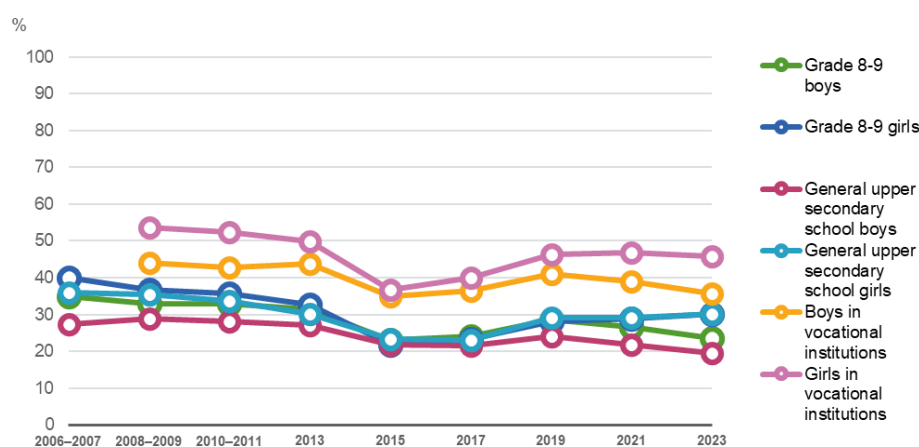
According to the 2023 results, the proportion of those engaging in physical activity¹ for at least an hour a day has increased slightly in the monitoring period that began in 2017. It was more common for boys than for girls to be physically active for at least an hour a day in all the age groups. Thirty per cent of boys and 21 per cent of girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education reported that they had been physically active for at least an hour per day in the past seven days. The corresponding figures for general upper secondary students were 24 per cent for boys and 17 per cent for girls. Among vocational students, 20 per cent of boys and 13 per cent of girls were physically active for at least one hour per day. (Figure 6.)

Figure 6. The proportion of young people engaging in at least one hour of physical activity a day by gender and school level 2017–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



In 2023, about one third of girls (30%) in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and in general upper secondary education and about one half (46%) of girls studying at vocational institutions reported that they had engaged in very little, i.e. no more than one hour of vigorous exercise per week in their free time². The corresponding proportions for boys were 24, 20 and 36 percent. There has been a positive development in boys' engagement in exercise in their free time during the monitoring period since 2019: the proportion of those engaging in no more than one hour of vigorous exercise has declined at all school levels. The proportion of girls has remained almost unchanged. (Figure 7.)

Figure 7. The proportion of young people engaging in vigorous exercise in their free time for no more than one hour per week by gender and school level 2006–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



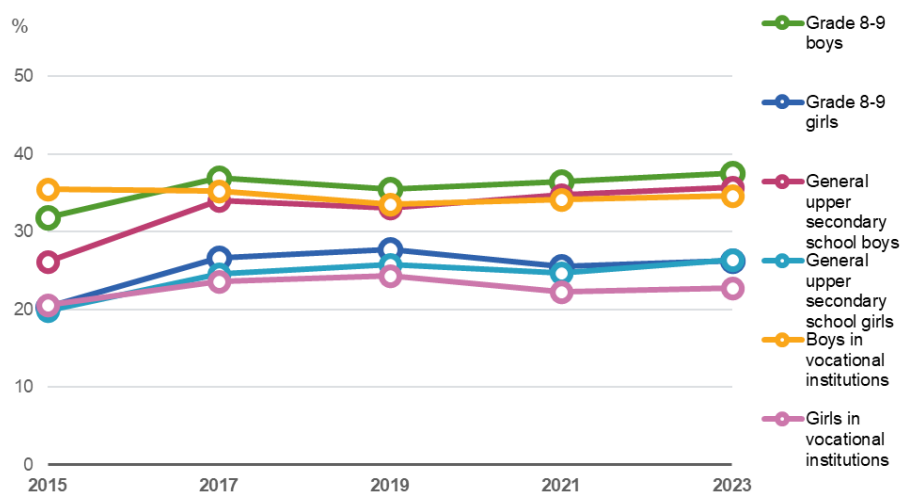
¹ In the question, physical exercise had been defined as any activity that increases the heart rate and causes shortness of breath for a while, for example in sports activities, playing games with friends, on the way to or from school, at recess or in PE class. Examples of physical activity include brisk walking, running and cycling.

² This means engaging in physical activity that causes shortness of breath and sweating.

Leisure time

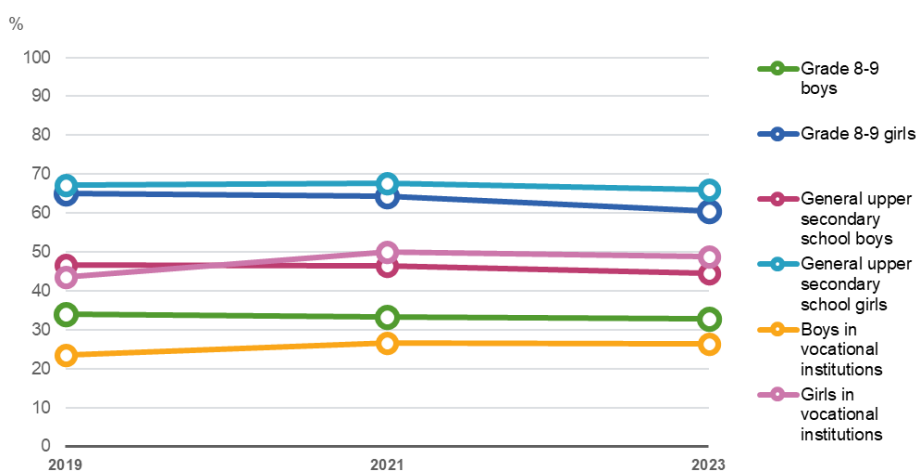
In 2023, approximately one third of boys in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (38%), in general upper secondary schools (36%) and in vocational institutions (35%) reported that interesting leisure activities for young people were organised in their home district³. About one in four girls felt this way (26, 26 and 23%). The proportions have remained at almost the same level since 2017. (Figure 8.)

Figure 8. The proportion of young people who have felt that interesting leisure activities for young people have been organised in their home district, by gender and school level 2015–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



It was considerably more common for girls at all the school levels to engage in artistic and cultural activities⁴ than for boys in 2023. About two thirds of girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (61%) and in general upper secondary schools (66%) and about one half of girls in vocational institutions (49%) reported that they had engaged in artistic and cultural activities at least one day per week. This was less common among boys (33, 45 and 26%). Compared with 2021, engaging in artistic and cultural activities declined slightly, mainly among girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education. (Figure 9.)

Figure 9. The proportion of young people who had engaged in artistic and cultural activities at least once by gender and school level 2019–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.

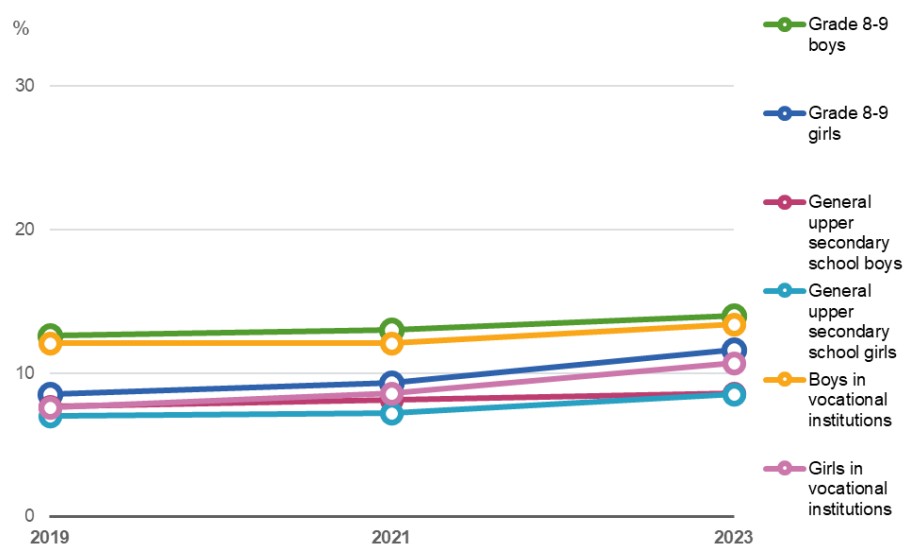


³ The home district means the city district or, in smaller localities, for example the municipality or an urban centre.

⁴ Engaging in artistic and cultural activities includes drawing, writing and coding or going to the theatre, festivals or a circus or visiting a museum. Listening to music, reading books, taking photographs and making videos are also engaging in arts and culture.

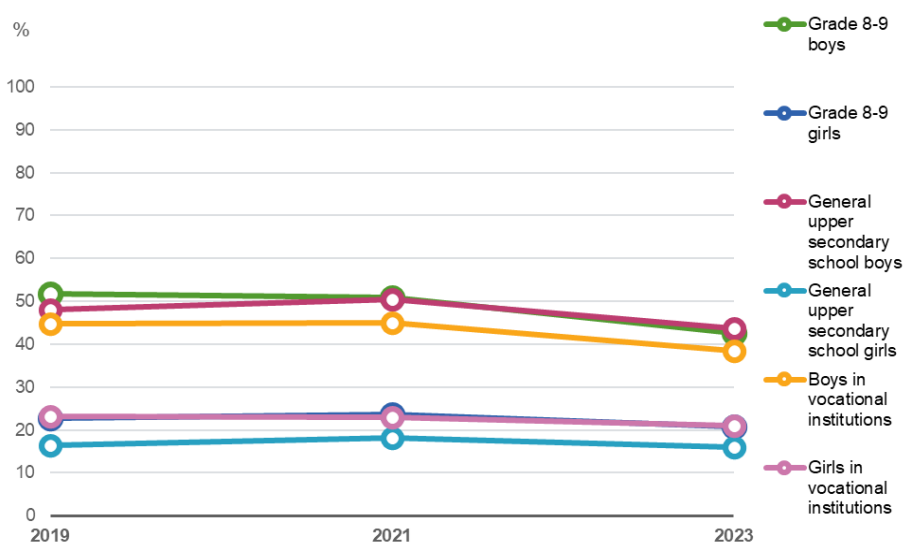
In 2023, 12 per cent of girls and 14 per cent of boys in grades 8 and 9 of basic education said that they published media contents by, for example, blogging, vlogging or YouTubing at least once a month outside school hours. The corresponding figures for general upper secondary students were nine per cent for boys and girls and among vocational students, 13 per cent for boys and 11 per cent for girls. The proportions have remained at almost the same level since 2019. (Figure 10.)

Figure 10. The proportion of young people who publish media content at least monthly by gender and school level 2019–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



According to the 2023 results, it is more common for boys to play games with a mobile device or computer than for girls. Just under one half of boys in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (43%), in general upper secondary schools (44%) and in vocational institutions (39%) reported that they had played almost every day. About one fifth of girls (21, 16 and 21%) reported the same. The proportions of those playing games almost daily decreased after 2021 especially among boys. (Figure 11.)

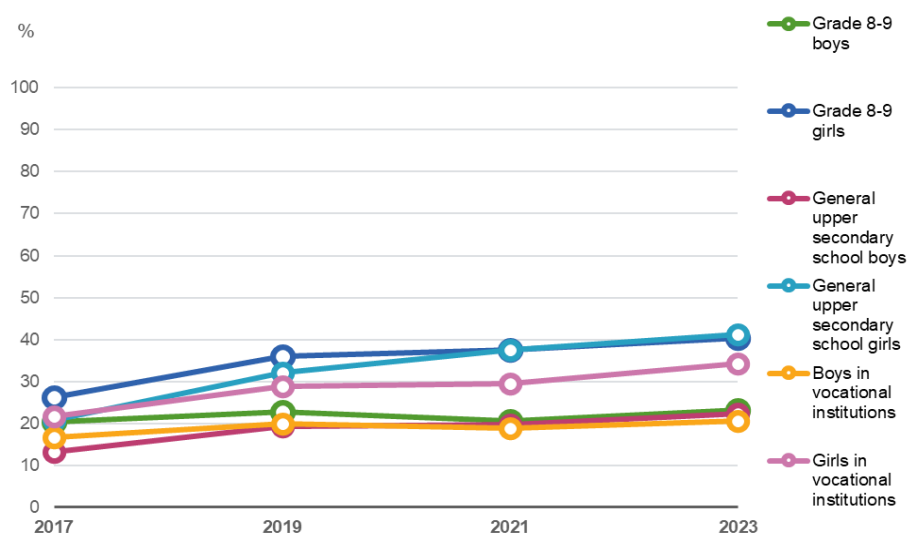
Figure 11. The proportion of young people playing games with a mobile device or computer almost daily by gender and school level 2019–2023, % THL, School Health Promotion study.



Internet use

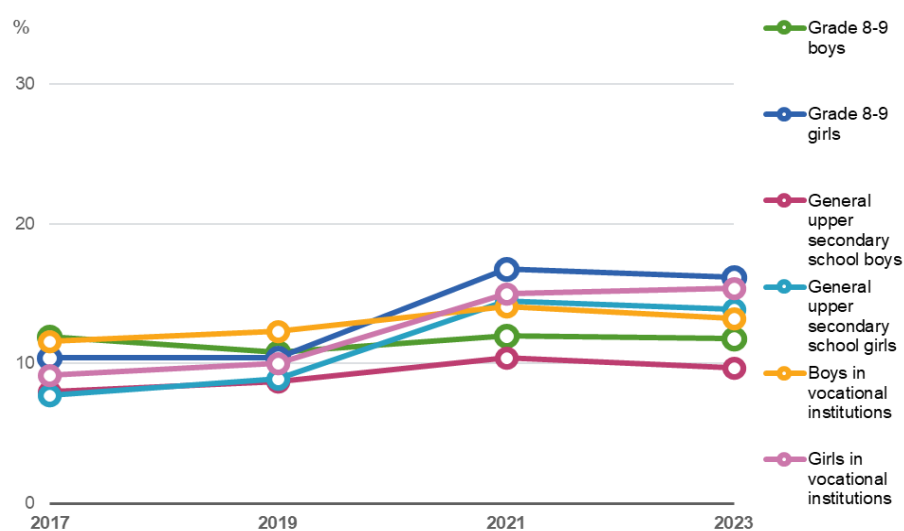
In 2023, more than one third of girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (40%), in general upper secondary school (41%) and in vocational institutions (34%) reported they had often tried spending less time online but had failed. About one fifth of boys felt the same (23, 22 and 21%). The proportions of those who had tried spending less time online and failed increased slightly from 2021 in all the groups. (Figure 12.)⁵

Figure 12. The proportion of young people who have often tried spending less time online but have failed, by gender and school level 2017–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



In 2023, approximately one tenth (10–13 %) of boys and 14–16 per cent of girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, in general upper secondary schools and in vocational institutions said that they have often failed to eat or sleep because of being online. The proportions have not changed substantially compared with 2021. (Figure 13.)

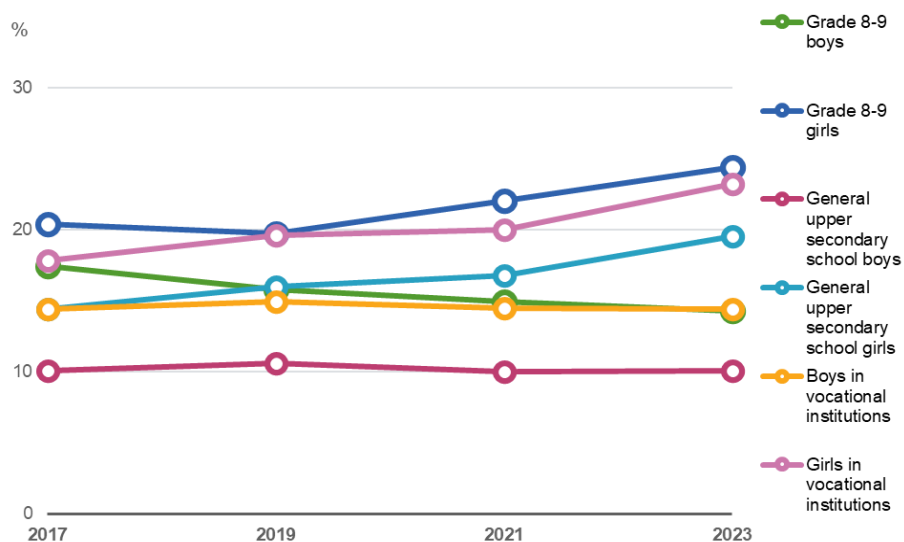
Figure 13. The proportion of young people who have often failed to eat or sleep because of being online, by gender and school level 2017–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



⁵ Figures 12, 13 and 14 examine excessive use of the internet, which was surveyed with the EIU indicator (Excessive Internet Use). In the question, ‘online’ is used to refer to the use of applications, games, films or programmes available on various devices (phone, tablet, computer, TV). Social media and online services also come under ‘online’.

In 2023, at least one in five girls in grades 8 and 9 of basic education (24%), in general upper secondary schools (20%) and in vocational institutions (23%) reported that they had often felt anxious when they had not been able to get online. The corresponding figures for boys were 14, 10 and 14 percent. Compared with 2021, the proportions of girls who felt this way had increased slightly. (Figure 14.)

Figure 14. The proportion of young people who have often felt anxious when they have not been able to get online by gender and school level 2017–2023, %. THL, School Health Promotion study.



Terms and definitions

Descriptions of indicators: The questions formulated as a basis for the indicators used in the statistical report and the definitions and calculation methods of the indicators are available in the Health and well-being of children and adolescents environment (Tableau) and in the THL User Interface for Database Cubes and Reports (TIKU): thl.fi/kouluterveyskysely/tulokset (in Finnish and Swedish).

Young person: In the text, the word “young person” refers to children in grades 8 and 9 of basic education as well as to 1st and 2nd-year students in general upper secondary schools and vocational institutions. At the general upper secondary level, the study is intended for students completing a curriculum for young people, and in vocational education, for those students under the age of 21 who are completing a vocational upper secondary qualification.

Gender: 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) a boy, 2) a girl, 3) both, 4) neither and 5) it varies. The second question has been included in the surveys for 8th and 9th graders in basic education, general upper secondary students and vocational students since 2019. In the results, the information on gender 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.

Symbols used in the tables

.. Data not available

thl.fi/statistics/dailylifeyoungpeople



Finnish institute for health and welfare

ISSN 1798-0887

Quality description

Daily life of young people – School Health Promotion study

Relevance of statistical data

The statistical report is published by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL). The daily life of young people is described in the form of indicators used to monitor the young people's eating habits, sleeping, exercise, leisure time physical activity, engaging in artistic and cultural activities, and internet use. 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 Daily life of young people – School Health Promotion study 2023 statistical report are based on data collected for the School Health Promotion study in the period 2006–2023. The examination includes the data on grades 8 and 9 of basic education and on the 1st and 2nd year of general upper secondary schools and vocational institutions.

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.

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) of basic education, 1st and 2nd-year students in general upper secondary schools (since 2006) and 1st and 2nd-year students in vocational institutions (since 2008). At the general upper secondary level, the survey is intended for students completing a curriculum for young people and in vocational upper secondary education, for those young people under the age of 21 completing an upper secondary vocational qualification who have started their studies between 2021 and 2023.

In 2023, 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 school levels, which could be answered in Finnish, Swedish, English, Russian or Northern Sámi. 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 2023, the data for the School Health Promotion study were collected from grades 4 and 5 of basic education during the period 1 March–14 April, from grades 8 and 9 of basic education and from general upper secondary schools during the period 3 April–12 May and from vocational institutions during the period 1 March–12 May.

This statistical report contains the responses of pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education and 1st and 2nd-year students in general upper secondary schools and vocational institutions.

In 2023, there were 87,147 respondents from grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 44,862 from upper secondary schools and 19,215 from vocational institutions (Table 1). In 2023, the data of this statistical report covered 75 per cent of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 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 28 per cent of all students under the age of 21 who had started their vocational upper secondary qualifications in 2021–2023. (Table 1).

In the data for 2023, 48.9 per cent of the respondents in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, were aged 15, 32.2 per cent were 14, and 17.7 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 (34.5 %) and 18-year-olds (16.0 %). Of students in vocational education and training, 42.7 per cent were aged 17, 36.0 per cent 16, and 15.3 per cent 18 years. The age is based on the year and month of birth reported by the respondents.

In the 2023 data, 6.7 per cent of respondents in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, 6.4 per cent in general upper secondary school and 6.1 per cent in vocational institutions were of foreign background.

Responses to online forms were collected through the THL form service. Only those who clicked the Submit 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.

The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare undertakes as a public 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 Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare's Ethics Committee.

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, 2021 and 2023.

Correctness and accuracy of data

The statistics are based on the data reported by the respondents themselves. Some of the answers may have embellished, concealed or, on the other hand, exaggerated information, for example, in 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.

There is also the possibility of answers that are not credible in the data collected from young people. In the 2023 data, attempts were also made to identify respondents who select impossible extreme alternatives as answers to certain questions. Young people who reported that they cannot see, hear, walk, learn, remember, or concentrate at all would not have been able to respond to the survey independently because of these limitations. Not having any breakfast, school lunch, supper, evening snack and snacks during school week was also not considered to be credible. Young people whose responses to both of the above-mentioned questions were not credible (n=419) were removed from the 2023 data used for grades 8 and 9 of basic education, general upper secondary schools and vocational institutions.

The quality of the data can also be assessed by examining the share of respondents who did not respond to individual questions. The share of missing answers among pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education until halfway down the form, excluding individual questions, was 1–3% but increases to 4–6% after this and to 6–8% at the end of the form. The share of missing answers on the forms completed by general upper secondary school students is 1–2% all the way to the last quarter of the survey and then increases to 2–3%. As a rule, the share of missing answers among students in vocational institutions until halfway down the form is 1–3% but increases to 4–5% after this and to 6–7% at the end of the form. The number of missing answers in forms filled out by students of upper secondary schools is relatively small on the form in its entirety, so these do not affect the quality of the data. 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 children and young people who were absent from school on the day of the survey due to such issues as illness, travel, or unpermitted absence, who have severe functional disabilities or who are home-schooled, as well as young people in preparatory education for programmes leading to an upper secondary qualification.

Coverage of the data

In 2023, the data of the School Health Promotion study covered 70 per cent of the pupils in grades 8 and 9 of basic education in Mainland Finland and Åland. In general upper secondary schools, the data covered 68% of all students who started their studies in the general upper secondary education syllabus for young people or a foreign qualification in 2021 and 2022. In vocational institutions, the data covered 28 per cent of all students under the age of 21 who had started their vocational upper secondary qualifications in 2021 and 2022 (Table 1). A more accurate description of the coverage of the data is contained in the statistical report Well-being of children and young people – School Health Promotion study 2023.

Timeliness and promptness of published data

The School Health Promotion study is carried out every two years. Total sampling enables information production at the level of wellbeing services counties and municipalities.

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 are published as indicators in the interactive the Health and well-being of children and adolescents environment (Tableau) and in the THL statistical cubes (thl.fi/kouluterveyskysely/tulokset in Finnish and Swedish). 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). Sotkanet provides information directly to welfare reports through an open interface. The results of an indicator will not be published in the Health and well-being of children and adolescents environment (Tableau), 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.

The 2023 results from the different wellbeing services counties can be considered comparable thanks to the high number of respondents. 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 wellbeing services county 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 questions can be used to further explore a certain topic from topical phenomena.

Most of the questions in the permanent sections remained unchanged in the 2023 survey. In 2023, questions surveying symptoms and pains and questions related to social competence and free-of-charge contraception were added to the forms.

Table 1. The number of respondents and data coverage in grades 8 and 9 of basic education, and in the 1st and 2nd year of general upper secondary and vocational upper secondary education in the data from the School Health Promotion study 2006–2023.

Respondents	2006– 2007	2008– 2009	2010– 2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
Grades 8 and 9, boys	54 841	54 433	51 329	50 223	25 147	36 276	42 965	44 624	42 844
Grades 8 and 9, girls	54 286	54 216	51 216	49 255	25 257	36 883	44 061	46 638	44 068
Grades 8 and 9, did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	521	257	298	235
Grades 8 and 9, total	109 127	108 649	102 545	99 478	50 404	73 680	87 283	91 560	87 147
Grades 8 and 9, data coverage ¹	82 %	82 %	80 %	84 %	43 %	63 %	73 %	75 %	70 %
General upper secondary school, boys	22 553	21 181	20 588	20 839	15 976	14 323	18 257	19 130	18 576
General upper secondary school, girls	30 209	29 286	27 795	27 771	22 784	20 062	26 241	28 172	26 214
General upper secondary school, did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	218	99	81	72
General upper secondary school, total	52 762	50 467	48 383	48 610	38 760	34 602	44 597	47 383	44 862
General upper secondary school, data coverage ²	76 %	74 %	73 %	77 %	62 %	54 %	70 %	71 %	68 %
Vocational institutions, boys	..	22 964	23 537	19 336	17 255	15 801	14 002	12 660	11 022
Vocational institutions, girls	..	17 677	17 949	15 440	13 981	10 648	9 364	9 133	8 129
Vocational institutions, did not report gender	..	..	..	..	..	218	53	60	64
Vocational institutions, total	..	40 641	41 486	34 776	31 236	26 625	23 419	21 853	19 215
Vocational institutions, data coverage ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 %	28 %
DATA IN TOTAL	161 889	199 757	192 414	182 864	120 400	134 907	155 299	160 796	151 224

¹ The coverage rates are based on the data on the numbers of pupils from Statistics Finland, 20 September. Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Students and qualifications [online publication]. ISSN=1798-7644. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred on: 28 June 2023]. Accessed at: <https://stat.fi/tilasto/opiskt>.

² The coverage calculations are based on annual student numbers in general upper secondary education intended for young people in the period 2006–2011. Source: Statistics Finland. Between 2013 and 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 [referred on: 10 September 2019]. Between 2021–2023 the coverage has been calculated on the basis of the number of young people who started the general upper secondary education syllabus for young people or a foreign qualification in the two preceding years. Statistical date 20 September. Source: Vipunen - Education Statistics Finland [referred on: 30 June 2021 and 28 June 2023]. The coverage of Åland between 2021 and 2023 has been calculated on the basis of new students aged 15–19 in general upper secondary education in the preceding two years. Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Students and qualifications [online publication]. ISSN=1798-7644. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred on: 30 June 2021 and 28 June 2023]. Accessed at: <https://stat.fi/tilasto/opiskt>.

³ The coverage calculations are based on the number of new students under the age of 21 completing a vocational upper secondary qualification, who started their studies in the two preceding years. Source: Vipunen - Education Statistics Finland [referred on: 28 June 2023]. The coverage calculation for Åland is based on the number of new students aged 15–19 who started their studies in the two preceding years. Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Students and qualifications [online publication]. ISSN=1798-7644. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred on: 1 July 2021 and 28 June 2023]. Accessed at: <https://stat.fi/tilasto/opiskt>.