



INCLUSION AND TECHNOLOGY - EXPERIENCES FROM FINLAND

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Vamlas today

- Promoting equal opportunities, participation and human rights of children and youth with disabilities
- Today Vamlas provides expert services, training and projects (employment, education, hobbies)
- Inclusive housing services for students in Helsinki, Lauttasaari (Hoas)
- Staff total of 30 people
- Our goal:
 - Accessible services and right for participation
 - Education and paid work for all
 - 'The way I want' living and assistance
- www.vamlas.fi



Inclusion = Article 24

- a) Persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability, and that children with disabilities are not excluded from free and compulsory primary education, or from secondary education, on the basis of disability;
- b) Persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live;
- c) Reasonable accommodation of the individual's requirements is provided;
- d) Persons with disabilities receive the support required, within the general education system, to facilitate their effective education;
- e) Effective individualized support measures are provided in environments that maximize academic and social development, consistent with the goal of full inclusion.

Finnish School System

- Pre-school at the age of 6
- Compulsory education at age 7-16
 - Free, public and responsibility of the municipalities
 - No national exams, right for support
 - Teacher's have a master's degree from University
 - Special education teachers have master's degree + qualification for special education
 - [Compulsory education in Finland](#) (link for detailed info)
- Secondary Education; General or Vocational
- Higher Education; Universities or Uni. of Applied Sciences -> Bachelor's Degree
- Higher Education, Universities Master's Degree and Doctoral Thesis

Technology as a tool for inclusion?

- Presentation based on research, interviews (4) of special teachers, school principal, student and presentations from a national forum for special education
- Common understanding:
 - YES, technology and digitalisation is common, every day practise and used in all schools
 - YES, technology evidentially offers vast possibilities to implement inclusion in all education
 - BUT technology has not been implemented in education in order to promote inclusion
 - Very little if any research on how technology is used as a tool for inclusion
 - Lot of research on how technology can help learning, writing, hearing, seeing, sharing and how it is used by teachers.

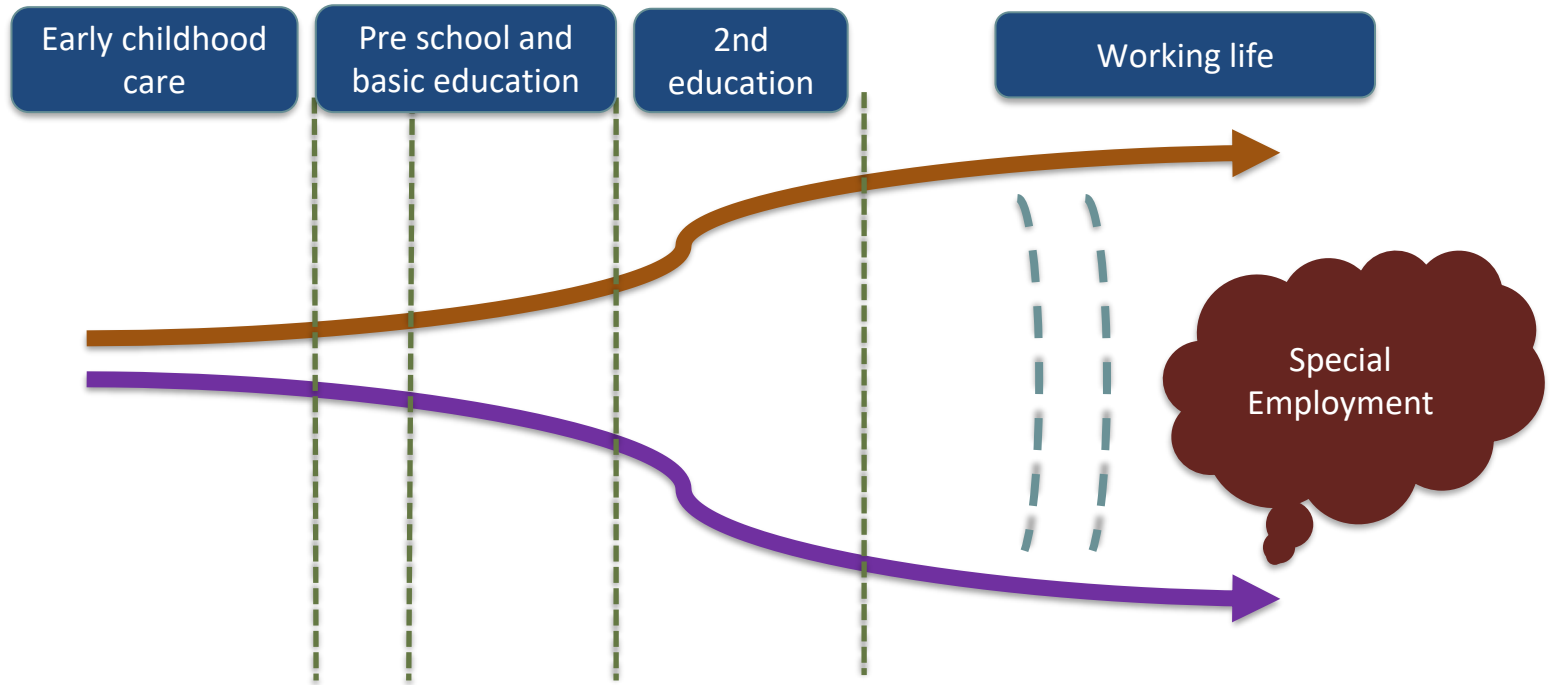
Technology definitely helps in accessing information

- All interviewed felt technology helps accessibility
- Different tools help to plan learning and follow personal curriculum
 - Pupils can choose together with teachers tasks and exercises that are suitable for their goals
 - Children with writing or other language difficulties can make their learning visible for others in many other ways (spelling help, no problems with handwriting, pictures, links etc.)
 - Teachers felt planning and differentiation of teaching is easier with the help of new tools and programmes
 - Students felt they were able to participate in teaching and classwork, when they could use assistive technology

Technology does not work on its own

- Not everybody has good self-management skills, which are very often required when using technology
- Guidance and support from teachers is still necessary, even more so now, when technology is in constant change
- Smaller children ask for books, paper and pens. Working with devices and screens is tiring. Also older students complain about this.
- Quality of applications and programmes is sometimes poor
- Skills of teachers on how to use and implement technology based learning vary a lot
- Even though the learning of children with special needs becomes easier with technology, the practises to move to and from special classroom seem to change slowly if at all

Why inclusion is important?



Experiences of students

- Technology and accessibility still a big problem
 - Different applications and programmes don't communicate with each other (visual assistive technology and common learning/planning tools)
 - More costs and constant learning required to keep up with technology's rapid change
- More innovation needed
 - Especially in sports education, music and arts (not only in reading and writing)
- Distant learning opportunities and on-line learning
 - Students with disability also like to leave home, go to campus and see other young people in person.
Digitalisations should not mean exclusion

What promotes inclusion?

- Both research and interviews press the importance of other organisational factors than pupils support needs or use of technology
 - School culture, diversity management practises, teacher co-operation
 - Skills, professionalism and well-being of teachers
 - Sharing information in multi-professional teams, working with social sector, special health services and other stake holders
 - Accessibility