Critical incidents in the development of academic talent among Finnish students gifted in science

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### Actualizing Finnish Giftedness

- Research Project funded by the Academy of Finland
- Funded for the years 1999-2007
- 166 Finnish Olympians in mathematics, physics and chemistry from the years 1965-2000
- 169 parents
- majority of the Olympians were 21-40 years old



# Olympiad Studies

- International research project: USA, Germany, Finland, Taiwan, Korea
- Directed by Dr. James Reed Cambell, St. John's University, New York
- http://www.OLYMPIADPROJECTS.com/
- What factors help or hinder the Olympians to actualize their talents?



# Data

- 166 Finnish Olympians in math, physics and chemistry
- International competitions during the years 1965-2000
- 65-70% response rate
- Only 16 females



#### KIM BECKMANN-MOE

# Research methods

- Questionnaires to Olympians and their parents (70% answering rate)
- Open questions
- Personal interviews with the Olympians
- Telephone interviews with their parents



# The interviews of Olympians (N=28)

- Childhood, youth, current life, future plans
- Professional and personal life
- Critical events in talent development
- Interviews lasted 1-3 hours (Spring 2001)
- Interviews were recorded and transcriped



# Analysis methods

- critical events in the life histories of the Olympians
- experiences that helped the Olympians to identify their talent or to succeed in their career
- a content analysis was used to analyze the themes of critical events
- reliability of coding categories (interrater reliability.90)



#### The career choices of the Olympians

Profession	All (N=158)	Males (N=150)	Females (N=8)
Researcher	53 (35.5%)	49 (31%)	4 (50%)
Engineer	16 (10.1%)	15 (9.4%)	1 (12.5%)
Teacher	7 (4.4%)	6 (3.8%)	1 (12.5%)
Physician	5 (3.2%)	4 (2.5%)	1 (12.5%)
Computer	16 (10.1%)	16 (10.1%)	0 (0%)
Specialist			
Professor	6 (3.8%)	6 (3.8%)	0 (0%)
CEO or manager	22 (13.9%)	21 (13.3%)	1 (12.5%)
Student	30 (19.0%)	30 (19%)	0 (0%)
Retired	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.6%)	0 (0%)
Unemployed	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	0 (0%)



#### Academic productivity

Academic Productivity	All	Male	Female
Articles published	1006	930	76
	(6.4)	(6.2)	(9.5)
Books published	53	53	
	(0.3)	(0.3)	
Research papers	1143	1096	47
presented	(7.2)	(7.3)	(5.9)
Patens	38	36	2
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)



# Contributing factors

- The parents rated all the contributing items (N=14) more important to the development of academic talent than the Olympians
- "home atmosphere was very conducive to learning" the most important factor in talent development
- "good teacher(s)" the second important factor
- "my active use of library", "selfdiscipline", "my early learning in maths and reading", "my own inner drive", "desire to compete", "hate to lose"



## Hindrances

- Very few hindrances
- "Not enough challenge", "Courses were taught at too low a level for me".
- "Envy of other children", "bullying", "harassment", "ignorance"
- The Finnish educational system with its emphases on equality

# Qualitative data



- 6 female Olympians
- every female was chosen to have a male Olympian from the data that represented the same age group and professional orientation than the female
- one to two hour indepth interviews
- childhood experiences, school experiences, the choice of career, job, spouse, life-style, friends and hobbies
- curriculum vitae

#### Females

Name	Age	Marital status	Field	Highest degree	Current position	Publications (1998)	Patents
Sirpa	26	Single	Medicine	M.D.	Medical doctor	0	0
Vuokko	29	Single	Physics	M.S.	Research Engineer	0	0
Riitta	53	Married, 4 children	Mathematics	M.S.	Secondary School Teacher	5	0
Hanna	36	Married, 2 children	Physics	Ph.D.	Researcher	28	0
Kaisa	52	Married, 3 children	Mathematics	Ph.D.	Researcher	33	2
Elina	32	Single	Physics	M.S.	Researcher	22	0

#### Males

Name	Age	Marital status	Field	Highest degree	Current position	Publications (1998)	Patents
Matti	54	Divorced, 2 children	Mathematics	Ph.D.	Lecturer	57	0
Timo	53	Married, 3 children	Mathematics	Ph.D.	Professor	20	0
Jyrki	36	Single	Computer science	Ph.D.	Researcher	21	0
Patric	36	Engaged, 1 child	Computer science	Ph.D.	Professor	58	2
Jari	29	Married, 1 child	Mathematics	M.S.	Analyst	0	0
Heikki	36	Single	Mathematics	Ph.D	CEO	7	4

Critical events
Events in childhood
Reading experiences
Mathematics experiences
Science experiments
Discussions with parents

Males	Females
(N=6)	(N=6)
18	6
6	2
6	2
3	1
3	1



	Males	Females
Critical events	(N=6)	(N=6)
Events in school	18	15
Academic competitions	6	6
Teachers' encouragement	3	5
Peer support	4	2
Hobbies	5	2



Males	Females
(N=6)	(N=6)
7	6
3	2
3	2
1	2
	Males (N=6) 7 3 3 1



	Males	Females
Critical events	(N=6)	(N=6)
Events in adulthood	8	4
International co-operation	3	2
Mentoring the youth	2	0
Partner choice	3	2



- one of 8 students who participated in the 1965 Mathematical Olympiad
- the questionnaire in 1999, interviews in 2000 and 2014
- Finnish Defence Forces and in Nokia, the biggest information technology company in Finland
- in 1997 Kaisa was appointed Adjunct Professor and in 2005 Full Professor at the Helsinki University of Technology, today the Aalto University School of Science.
- she has 72 scientific publications, twelve patents (9 pending), 8 doctoral or licentiate thesis supervised
- During the past ten years, Kaisa has received funding from the prestigious Academy of Finland and Matine and has supervised eight doctoral dissertations or licentiate theses in her field of cryptography

- has held many important scientific positions of trust in Finland and abroad.
- The scientific honors and prizes in her CV are also important acknowledgements of her eminence in her field.
- All her accomplishments show that she has established a reputation in academia as judged by international standards, and her case can be used as a model for younger gifted females in mathematics and science.

- gender-specific and gender-invariant factors in the development of mathematical talent.
- goal and task orientation, gaining international experience and networking.
- the need to focus on their careers in order to achieve success.
- expectations that were neither too low nor too high, but realistic and related to their academic success.

- a strong measure of resilience and selfefficacy.
- understanding defeat as providing an opportunity for learning.

### Pedagogical implications

- Teachers' and mentors' role in encouraging girls to science.
- The right field, studies abroad.
- International co-operation.
- The right choice of a partner.
- A Growth Mindset in Learning.



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In search of a growth mindset pedagogy: A case study of one teacher's classroom practices in a Finnish elementary school

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