## Critical incidents in

 the development of academic talent among Finnish students gifted in scienceProfessor Kirsi Tirri
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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


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## 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



## Research methods

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


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## The interviews of Olympians ( $\mathrm{N}=28$ )

- 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



## 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 ( $\mathrm{N}=14$ ) 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 <br> School <br> 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

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

Males Females
( $\mathrm{N}=6$ )
18
6
6
3
1
3


## Critical events

Critical events
Events in school
Academic competitions
Teachers' encouragement
Peer support Hobbies

Males Females
( $\mathrm{N}=6$ ) $\quad(\mathrm{N}=6)$

18 15

5
2


## Critical events

Critical events

Events in college
Studies abroad
Choosing the right domain
Mentor's support

| Males | Females |
| :--- | :---: |
| $(\mathrm{N}=6)$ | $(\mathrm{N}=6)$ |62

2
2


## Critical events

| Critical events | Males <br> $(\mathrm{N}=6)$ | Females <br> $(\mathrm{N}=6)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Events in adulthood | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| 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.


## Kaisa: professor and expert <br> - a strong measure of resilience and selfefficacy. <br> - 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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