

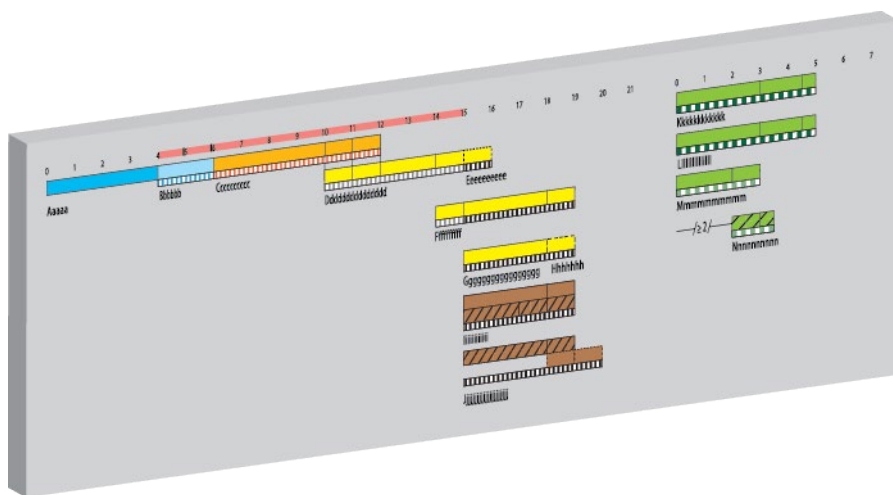


European
Commission

What is Eurydice

The Eurydice Network provides information on and analyses of European education systems and policies. It consists of 40 national units based in all 36 countries participating in the EU's Lifelong Learning programme and is coordinated and managed by the EU Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency in Brussels, which drafts its publications and databases.

The structure of the European education systems 2013/14: schematic diagrams



These diagrams represent the structure of mainstream education from pre-primary to tertiary level for the 2013/14 academic year.

Thirty-nine education systems are included covering 33 countries of the Eurydice Network: the 28 EU Member States, the EFTA countries (Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) as well as the candidate countries (Iceland and Turkey).

The online version of the leaflet

The structure of the European education systems 2013/14: schematic diagrams can be found at:

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/facts_and_figures_en.php#diagrams

Contact

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Guide to reading the diagrams

These explanatory notes are intended to help readers explore the full potential of the information provided in the diagrams. The key explains the meaning of the symbols and colours used, and these notes provide

the additional information necessary to allow readers to understand and correctly interpret the content of the diagrams.

Structure of the national educational programmes and ISCED levels























The diagrams show the mainstream educational programmes considered to be the most representative in each country. This encompasses early childhood education provided in publicly subsidised and accredited centre-based settings for children from the youngest age. Primary and secondary education programmes follow and these largely comprise the period of compulsory education in all countries. Finally, the diagrams show post-secondary non-tertiary programmes as well as the main programmes offered at tertiary level.

The main bar of the diagrams shows each national educational system; different colours represent the different levels and types of education. The small vertical lines within the levels represent the division into cycles or key stages for primary and secondary education, as well as the duration of qualifying programmes in post-secondary and tertiary education.

Separate provision outside mainstream education for children and young people with special educational needs is not included. At tertiary level, doctoral studies as well as the specialised studies for the regulated professions such as medicine and architecture are excluded.

A second thin bar with coloured stripes indicates the corresponding levels of education as defined by the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). This classification is used for collecting statistical data for international comparisons.

The diagram also shows current and/or forthcoming changes in the structure of the education and training systems. In a few countries (the Czech republic, Greece, Austria, Poland and Portugal), programmes are being phased out in 2013/14. This is shown in the main bar of the countries concerned.

	Early childhood education and care (for which the Ministry of Education is not responsible)		
	Early childhood education and care (for which the Ministry of Education is responsible)		
	Primary education		
	Single structure		
	Secondary general education		
	Secondary vocational education		
	Post-secondary non-tertiary education		
	Tertiary education (full-time)		
Allocation to the ISCED levels			
 ISCED 0	 ISCED 2	 ISCED 4	 ISCED 5A
 ISCED 1	 ISCED 3	 ISCED 5B	
	Compulsory full-time education		
	Compulsory part-time education		
	Combined school and workplace courses		
	Additional year		Study abroad
	Programme being phased out during (year)		
	Compulsory work experience + its duration		
Please see definitions of the ISCED levels at the end of this document			

Terms

For the vast majority of countries, the term relating to the type of institution is shown on the diagram. However, the type of education or programme is considered to be more important in some countries, and so these terms are given where appropriate. All terms are provided in the official national language(s) of the country.

Age of students and programme duration

The 'age of students' scale starts on the left side of the diagram and shows the age of pupils and students when they start each level of education from pre-primary onwards (ISCED levels 1 to 4). These ages are notional and give an indication of the official age at which children might begin early childhood education and care or compulsory education.

However, situations such as early or late entry, year repetition or other interruptions to schooling are not taken into account.

Lifelong learning programmes are gaining more and more importance across Europe and adults are given opportunities to retake courses they have previously left or to undertake further educational qualifications. These courses are covered in the diagrams by educational programmes such as those providing

competence-based qualifications or bridging courses that allow access to tertiary education. Usually these are classified as ISCED level 4, i.e. post-secondary non-tertiary education.

As students might enrol in tertiary education programmes or in post-secondary education at different ages in some countries, a 'programme duration' scale for these levels of education is provided on the right side of the diagram. Moreover, as students can also take different amounts of time to complete the programmes, for instance, where students undertake part-time studies whilst also working, the scale refers to the standard number of years allowed for completing studies at different stages on a full-time basis. The duration of part-time studies or individualised study patterns are not shown.

Connections between programmes

The diagrams also show the points at which students may transfer to a different type of school or education, either within a level or on completion of a level or programme. These transition points are shown by the vertical lines linking to the programmes. However, as the number of possible transition routes increases

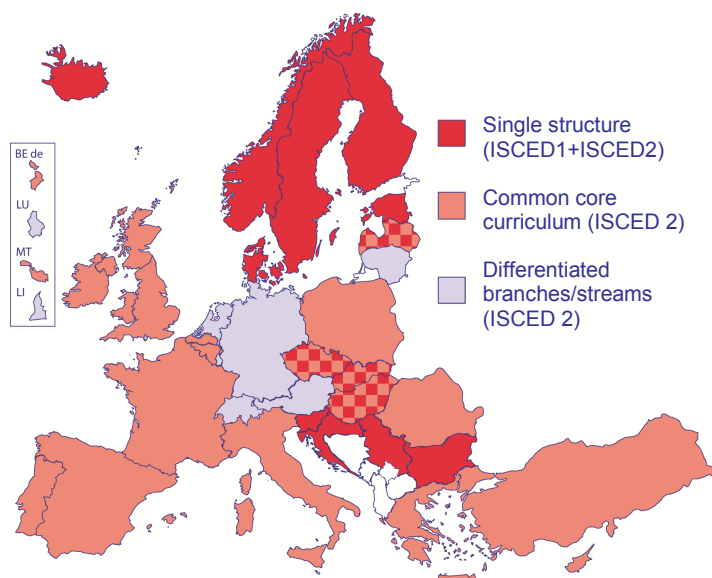
in some countries as students progress through the system, the pathways from secondary/post-secondary education to tertiary education programmes are not represented on the diagram. Therefore, the conditions of entry to tertiary education, even in the case of automatic progression, are not shown.

Compulsory education: organisational models

The diagrams reveal three main models of organisation within compulsory education in European countries:

- Single structure education. Education is provided in a continuous way from the beginning to the end of compulsory schooling, with no transition between primary and lower secondary education, and with general education provided in common for all pupils.
- Common core curriculum provision. After successful completion of primary education (ISCED 1), all students progress to the lower secondary level (ISCED 2) where they follow the same general common core curriculum.
- Differentiated lower secondary education. After successful completion of primary education, either at the beginning or during lower secondary education, students are required to follow distinct educational pathways or specific types of schooling.

Main models of primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 1-2) in Europe, 2013/14



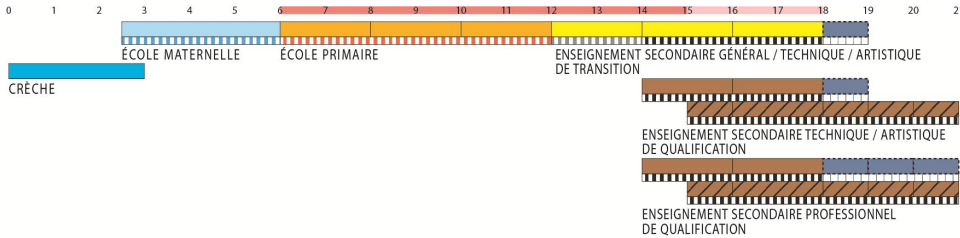
Source: Eurydice.

In the Czech Republic, Latvia, Hungary and Slovakia, compulsory education is organised in a single structure up to ages 14 to 16. However, from ages 10 to 13, students in these countries can, at certain stages in their school career, enrol in separate establishments providing both lower and upper secondary education.

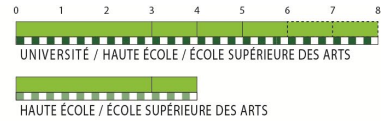
Schematic diagrams: Structure of the European education systems 2013/14

Belgium – French Community

Age of students

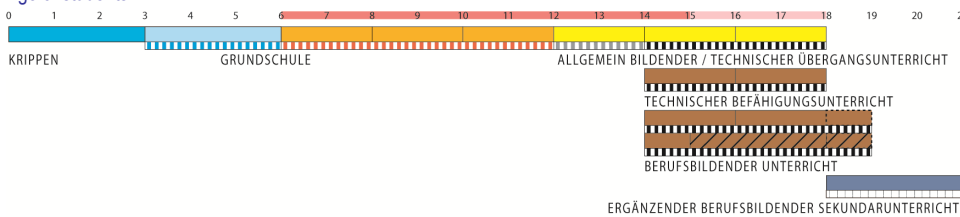


Programme duration (years)



Belgium – German-speaking Community

Age of students

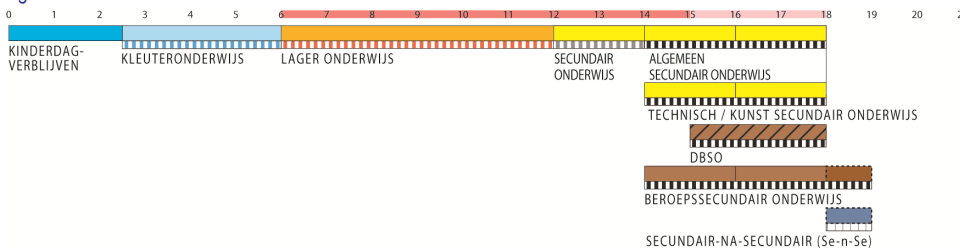


Programme duration (years)

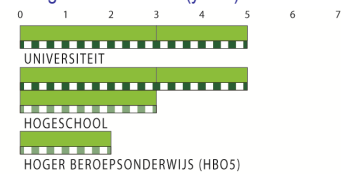


Belgium – Flemish Community

Age of students

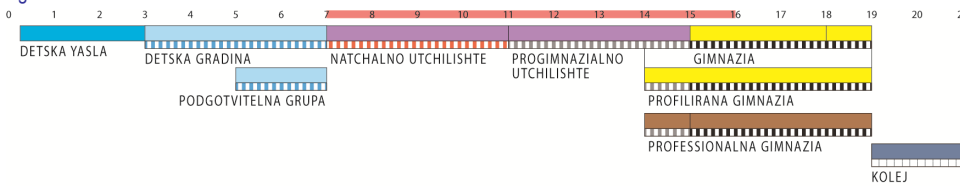


Programme duration (years)

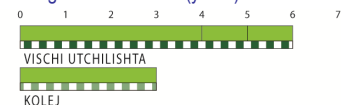


Bulgaria

Age of students

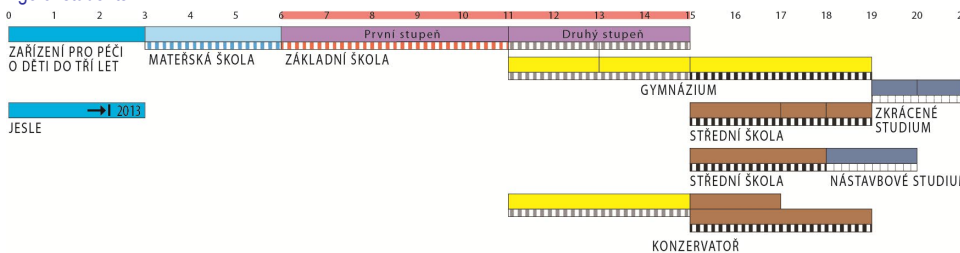


Programme duration (years)

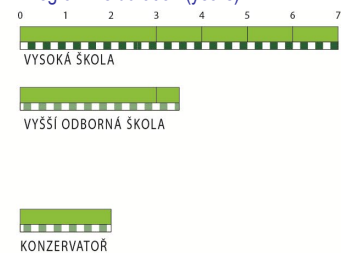


Czech Republic

Age of students

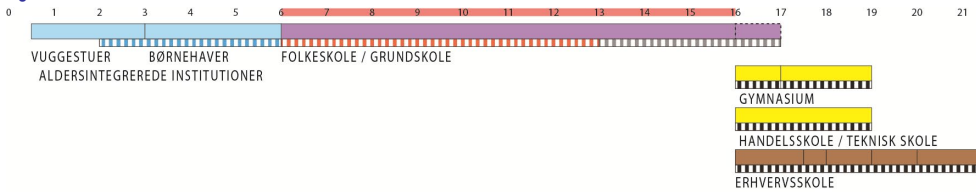


Programme duration (years)

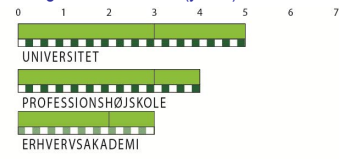


Denmark

Age of students

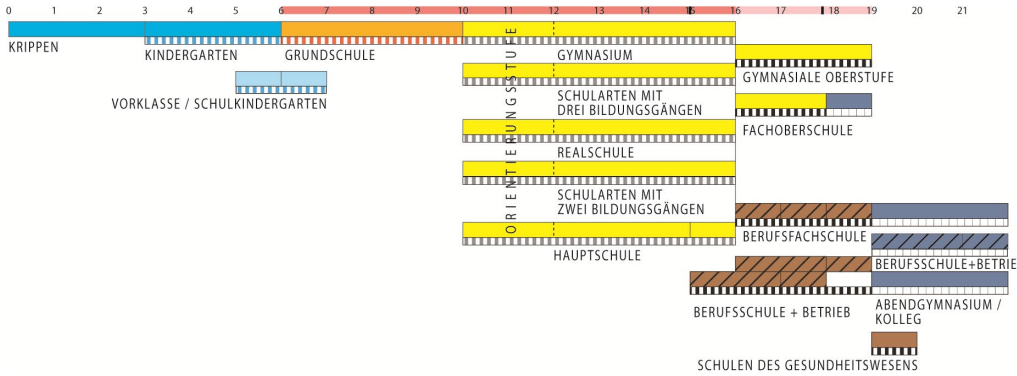


Programme duration (years)



Germany

Age of students

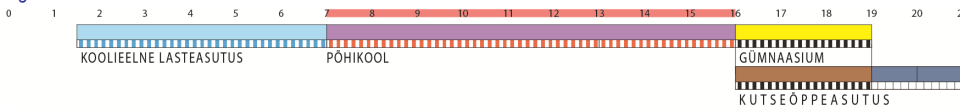


Programme duration (years)

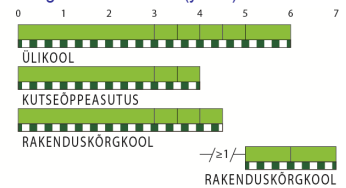


Estonia

Age of students

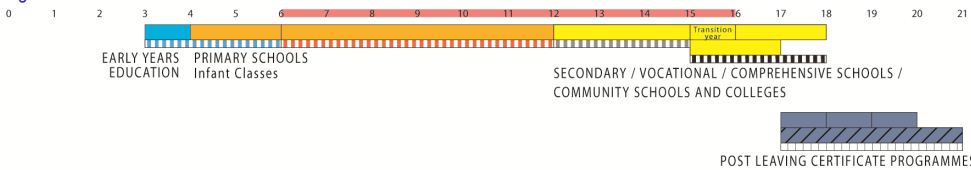


Programme duration (years)

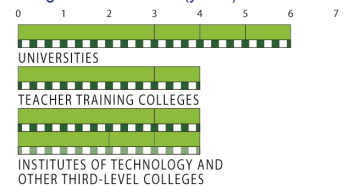


Ireland

Age of students



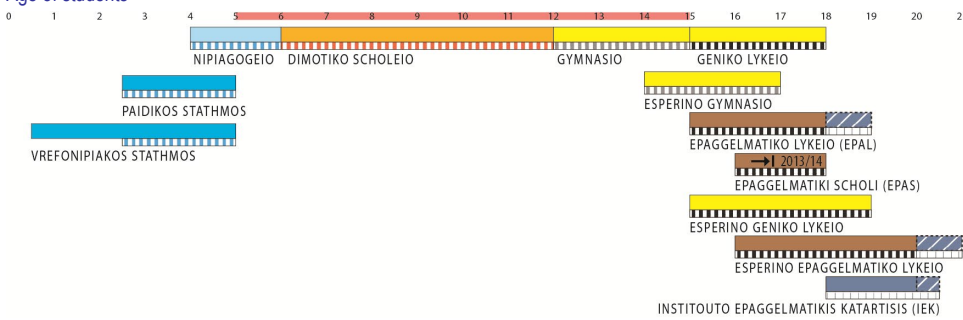
Programme duration (years)



- Early childhood education and care (for which the Ministry of Education is not responsible)
 - Early childhood education and care (for which the Ministry of Education is responsible)
 - Primary education
 - Single structure
 - Secondary general education
 - Secondary vocational education
 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education
 - Tertiary education (full-time)
- Allocation to the ISCED levels: ▨ ISCED 0 ▨ ISCED 1 ▨ ISCED 2 ▨ ISCED 3 ▨ ISCED 4 ▨ ISCED 5A ▨ ISCED 5B
- ▨ Compulsory full-time education
 - ▨ Compulsory part-time education
 - Additional year
 - > Study abroad
 - /n/- Compulsory work experience + its duration
 - Year Programme being phased out during (year)

Greece

Age of students



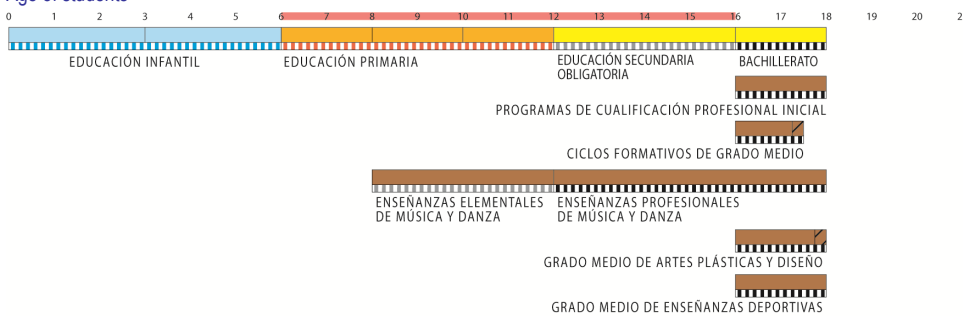
Programme duration (years)



NB: The law 4186/2013 'Restructuring Secondary Education and other provisions' has introduced changes in the provision of educational programmes in the *Epaggelmatiko Lykeio* (EPAL), the *Epaggelmatiki Scholi* (EPAS) and the *Institouto Epaggelmatikis Katartisis* (IEK). In EPAL and IEK the duration of studies has been extended. In EPAS, the first grade is no longer provided, while students can still enrol in the second grade for the 2013/14 school year.

Spain

Age of students

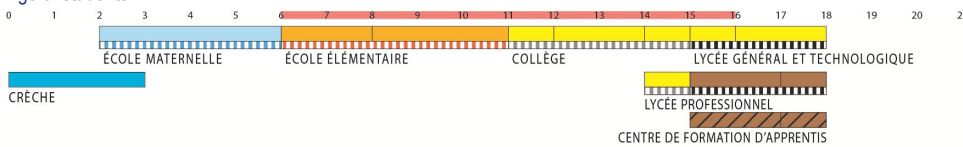


Programme duration (years)

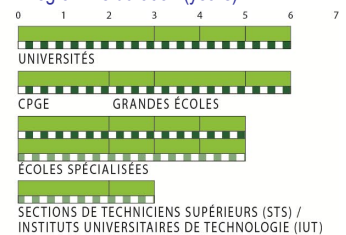


France

Age of students

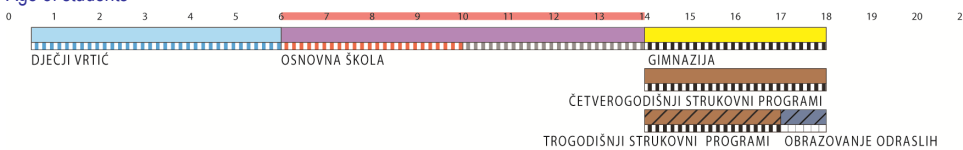


Programme duration (years)

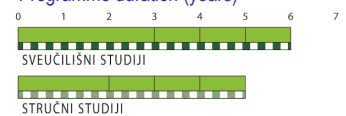


Croatia

Age of students

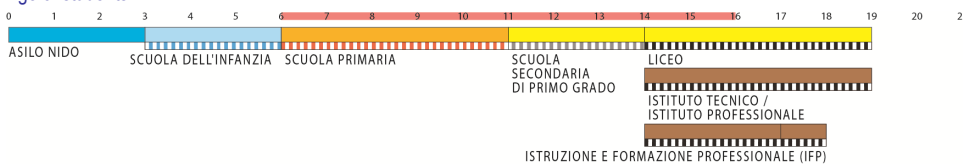


Programme duration (years)



Italy

Age of students

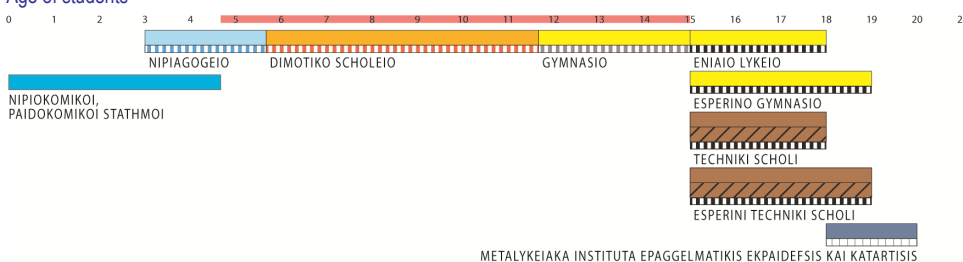


Programme duration (years)

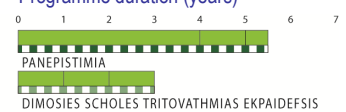


Cyprus

Age of students

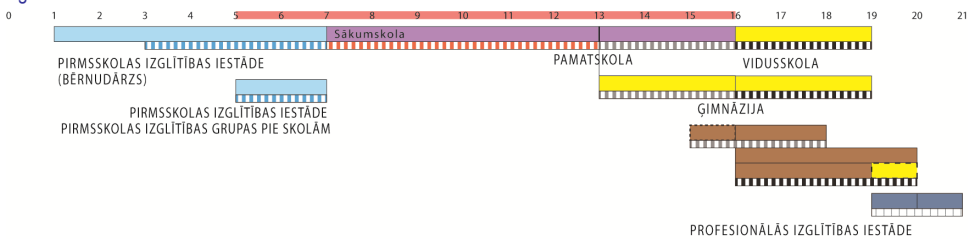


Programme duration (years)

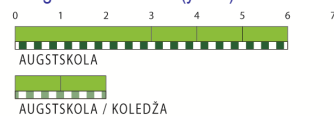


Latvia

Age of students

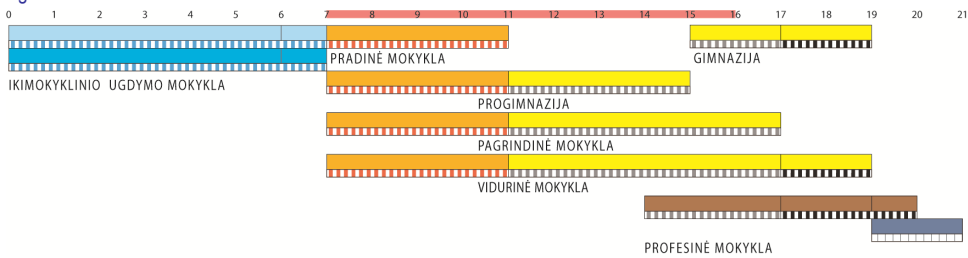


Programme duration (years)

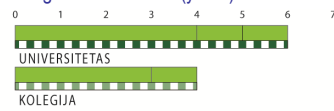


Lithuania

Age of students

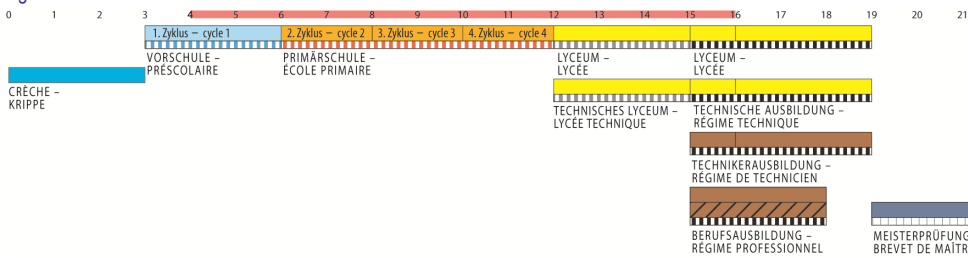


Programme duration (years)

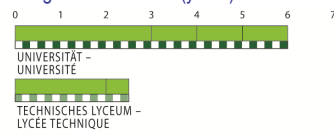


Luxembourg

Age of students

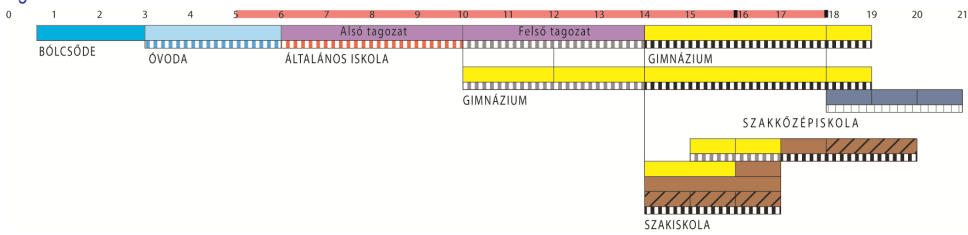


Programme duration (years)

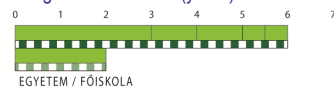


Hungary

Age of students



Programme duration (years)



Note: Compulsory education can end at the age of 16 or 18. The lower age limit (16) applies to students in grade 10 and below; the higher school leaving age (18) continues to apply to students in the grades above.

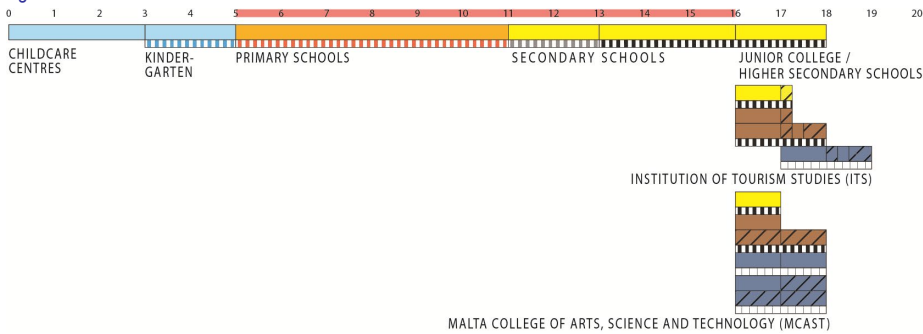
Early childhood education and care (for which the Ministry of Education is not responsible)	Secondary vocational education
Early childhood education and care (for which the Ministry of Education is responsible)	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
Primary education	Single structure
Secondary general education	Tertiary education (full-time)

Allocation to the ISCED levels: ISCED 0 ISCED 1 ISCED 2 ISCED 3 ISCED 4 ISCED 5A ISCED 5B

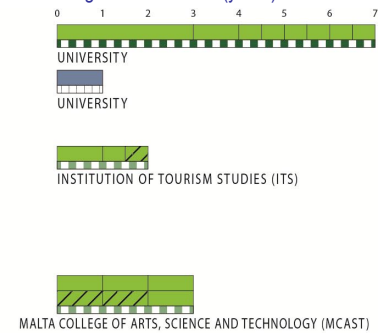
Compulsory full-time education	Additional year	Combined school and workplace courses	Year Programme being phased out during (year)
Compulsory part-time education	Study abroad	-/n/- Compulsory work experience + its duration	

Malta

Age of students

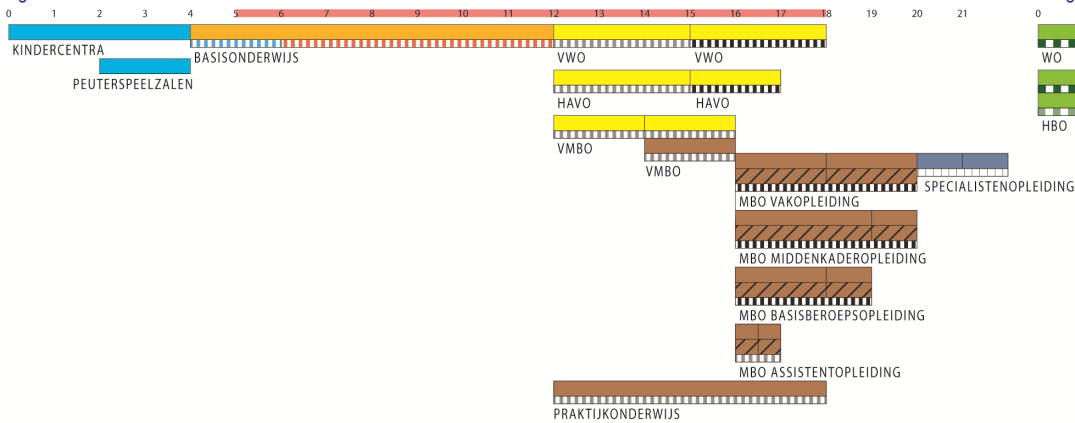


Programme duration (years)

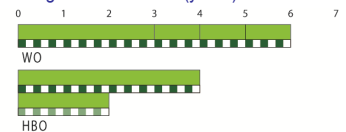


The Netherlands

Age of students

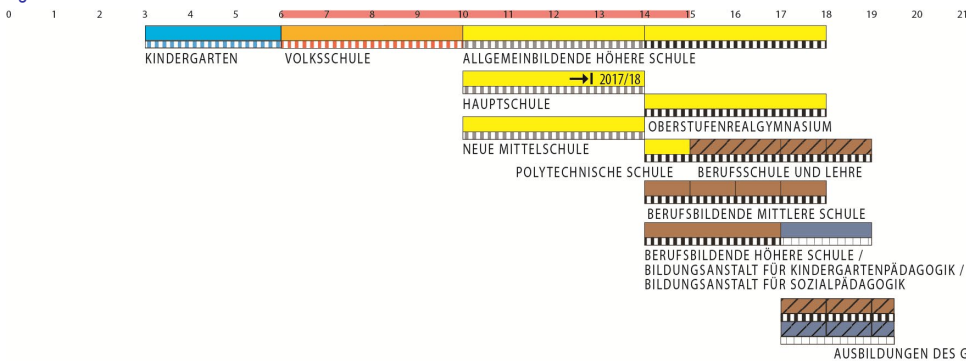


Programme duration (years)

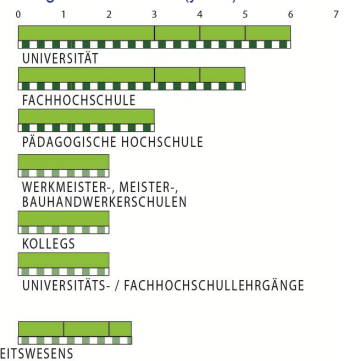


Austria

Age of students



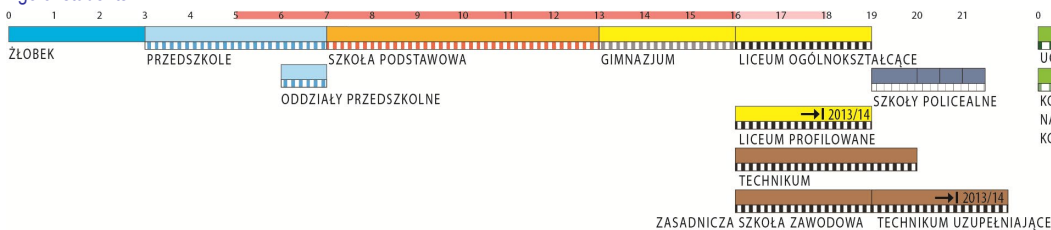
Programme duration (years)



Note: *Hauptschule* is to be phased-out as from the 2014/15 school year. By 2018/19 all *Hauptschulen* will be transformed into *Neue Mittelschulen*.

Poland

Age of students

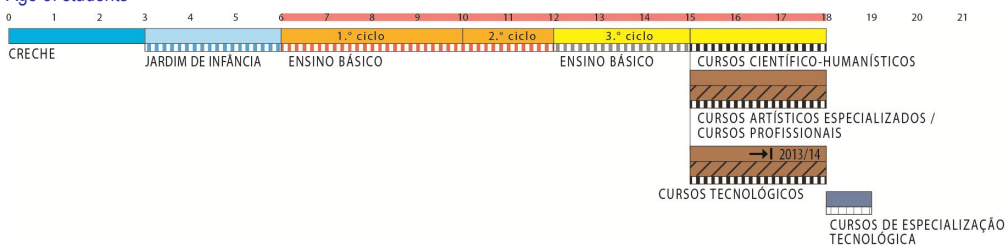


Programme duration (years)

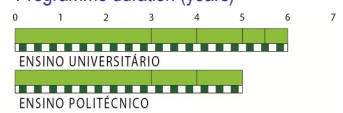


Portugal

Age of students



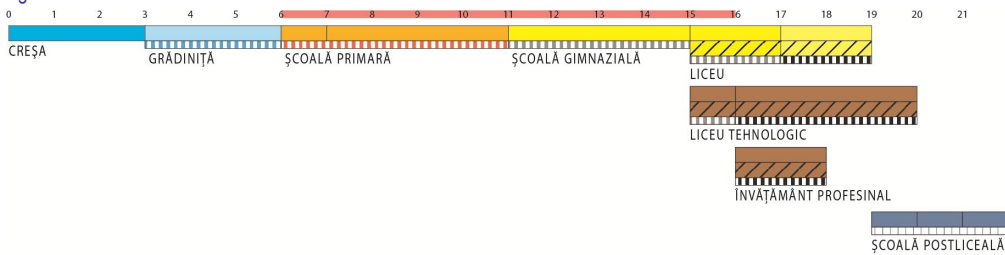
Programme duration (years)



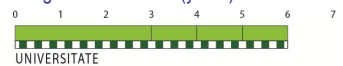
Note: Cursos tecnológicos are no longer provided to new students. However, students enrolled in the 12th grade are still able to complete the courses

Romania

Age of students

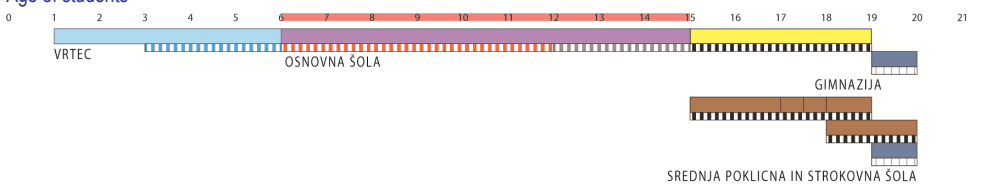


Programme duration (years)



Slovenia

Age of students

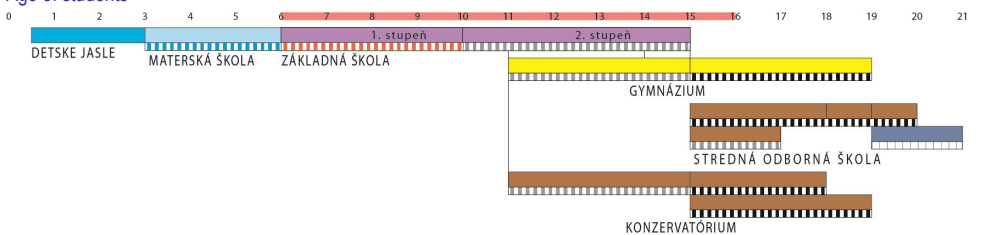


Programme duration (years)



Slovakia

Age of students



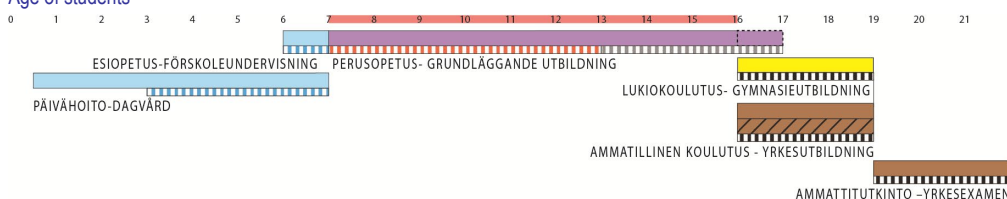
Programme duration (years)



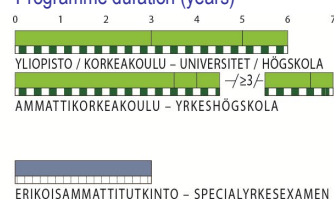
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- Compulsory full-time education
 - Additional year
 - Combined school and workplace courses
 - Compulsory part-time education
 - >> Study abroad
 - /- Compulsory work experience + its duration
 - | Year Programme being phased out during (year)

Finland

Age of students

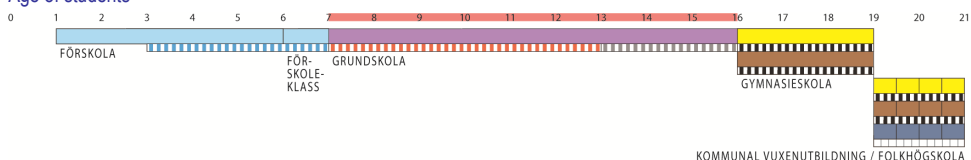


Programme duration (years)

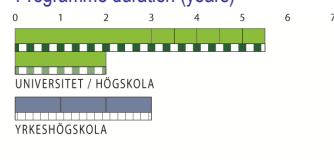


Sweden

Age of students

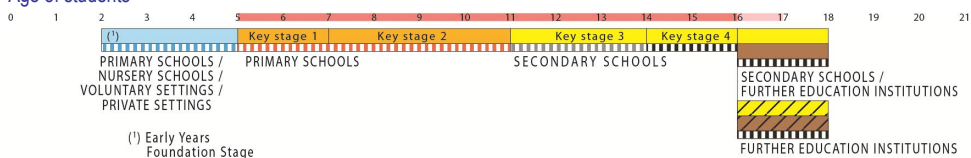


Programme duration (years)

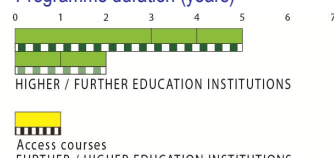


United Kingdom – England

Age of students

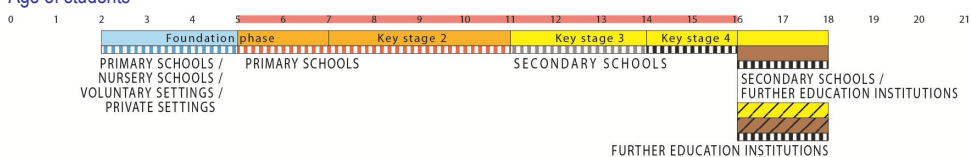


Programme duration (years)

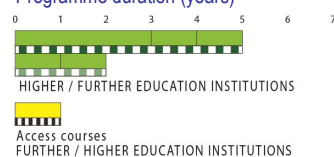


United Kingdom – Wales

Age of students

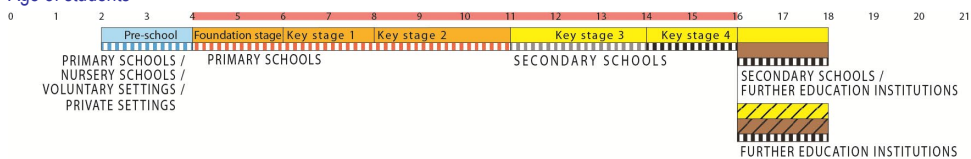


Programme duration (years)

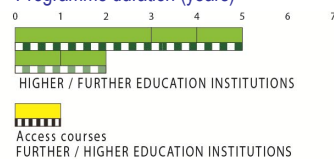


United Kingdom – Northern Ireland

Age of students

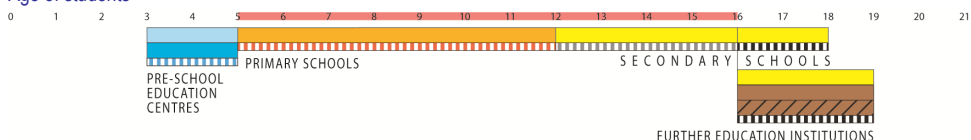


Programme duration (years)

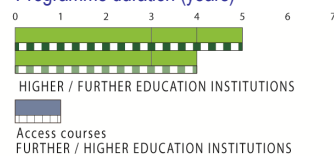


United Kingdom – Scotland

Age of students

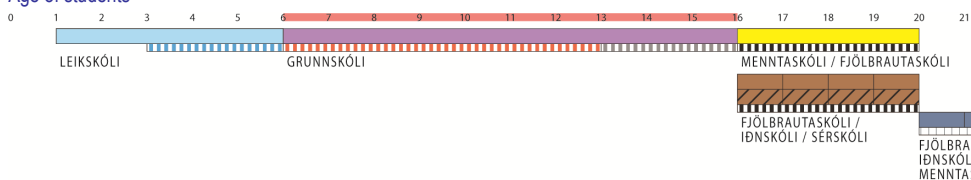


Programme duration (years)

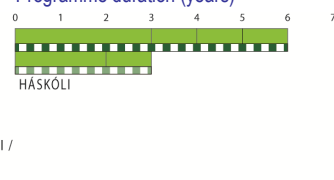


Iceland

Age of students

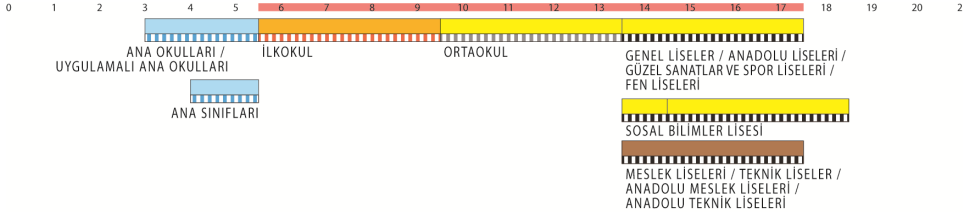


Programme duration (years)



Turkey

Age of students

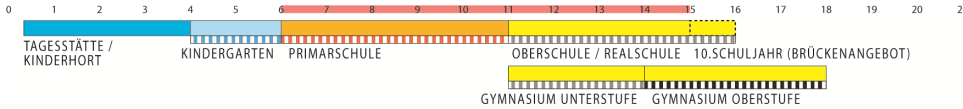


Programme duration (years)

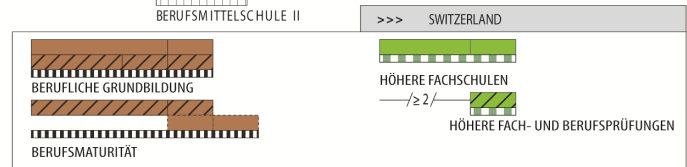
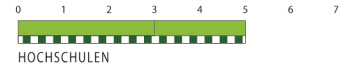


Liechtenstein

Age of students



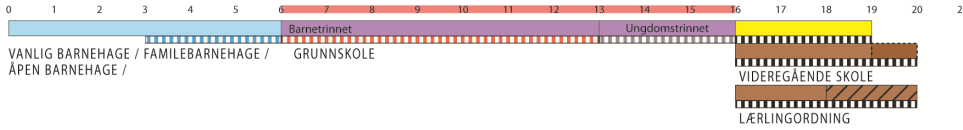
Programme duration (years)



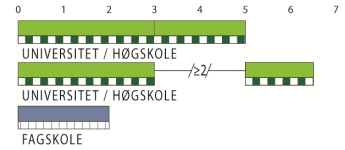
Most students follow their studies in Switzerland.

Norway

Age of students

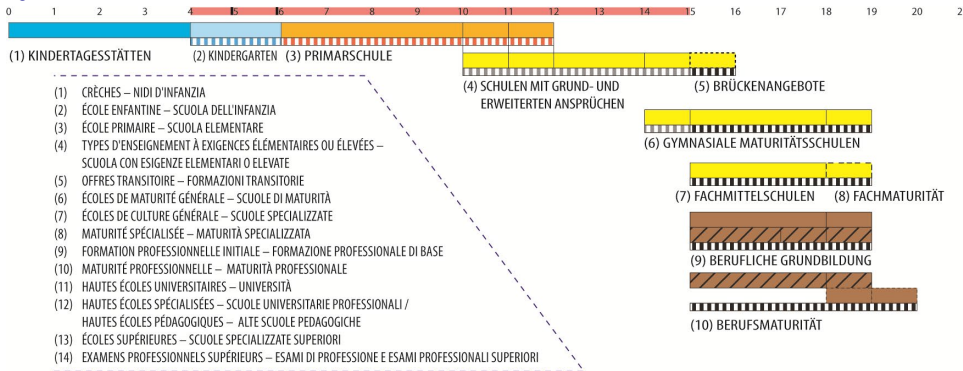


Programme duration (years)

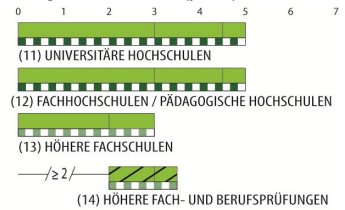


Switzerland

Age of students



Programme duration (years)



- Early childhood education and care (for which the Ministry of Education is not responsible)
 - Early childhood education and care (for which the Ministry of Education is responsible)
 - Primary education
 - Single structure
 - Secondary general education
 - Secondary vocational education
 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education
 - Tertiary education (full-time)
- Allocation to the ISCED levels: ISCED 0 ISCED 1 ISCED 2 ISCED 3 ISCED 4 ISCED 5A ISCED 5B
- Compulsory full-time education
 - Additional year
 - Combined school and workplace courses
 - Compulsory part-time education
 - Study abroad
 - /n/- Compulsory work experience + its duration
 - Year Programme being phased out during (year)

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 1997)

ISCED 0: Pre-primary education

Pre-primary education is defined as the initial stage of organised instruction. It is school-based or centre-based and is designed for children aged at least 3 years.

ISCED 1: Primary education

This level begins between 5 and 7 years of age, is compulsory in all countries, and generally lasts from four to six years.

ISCED 2: Lower secondary education

Lower secondary education continues the basic programmes started at primary level although teaching is typically more subject focused. Usually, the end of this level coincides with the end of compulsory education.

ISCED 3: Upper secondary education

This level generally begins at the end of compulsory education. The entry age is typically 15 or 16 years. Entrance qualifications such as completion of compulsory education or other minimum entry requirements are usually needed. Instruction is often more subject-oriented than at ISCED level 2. The typical duration of ISCED level 3 varies from two to five years.

ISCED 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education

These programmes straddle the boundary between upper secondary and tertiary education. They serve to broaden the knowledge of ISCED level 3 graduates. Typical examples are programmes designed to prepare students for studies at level 5, or those designed to prepare students for direct entry to the labour market.

ISCED 5: Tertiary education (first stage)

Entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3 or 4. This level includes tertiary programmes with academic orientation (type A), which are largely theory-based; and tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (type B), which are typically shorter than type A programmes and geared for entry into the labour market.

Further information on national education systems and related policies

EURYPEDIA, the **European Encyclopedia on National Education Systems** provides up-to-date and comprehensive information by country and level of education. <http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurypedia>

The **Eurydice website** offers comparative reports and indicators on a wide range of topics on education. To see the latest reports, please consult <http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice>