The structure of the European education systems
2022/2023

Schematic diagrams

Eurydice – Facts and Figures

Erasmus+
Enriching lives, opening minds.

School education


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The structure of the
European education systems
2022/2023

Schematic diagrams

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Please cite this publication as:

Text completed in September 2022.

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# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main organisational models of primary and lower secondary education</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide to reading the diagrams</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main elements of the diagrams (and their graphical display)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schematic diagrams</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This report focuses on the structure of education and training systems from pre-primary to tertiary level for the 2022/2023 school/academic year. It covers 39 education systems, which corresponds to 37 countries participating in the EU’s Erasmus+ programme (27 EU Member States, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia and Turkey).

This report has three main sections:

1. A brief presentation of the main organisational models of primary and lower secondary education (ISCED levels 1-2)
2. A guide to reading the diagrams
3. The schematic diagrams.
Three main organisational models of primary and lower secondary education (ISCED levels 1 and 2) can be identified. These education levels are part of compulsory education in all European education systems.

- **Single structure** education. From the beginning to the end of compulsory education, all students follow a common curriculum providing general education; in addition, there is no transition between primary and lower secondary education.

- **Common core curriculum** provision. After successfully completing primary education (ISCED level 1), all students progress to lower secondary level (ISCED level 2) where they follow the same general common core curriculum.

- **Differentiated** lower secondary education. After successfully completing primary education, students follow distinct educational pathways or specific types of education, which start either at the beginning or in the course of lower secondary education. At the end of their studies, they receive different certificates.

Main models of primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 1-2) in Europe, 2022/2023

*Source: Eurydice.*

Note: in Czechia, Latvia, Hungary and Slovakia, compulsory education is organised in a single structure up to the age of 14, 15, and 16 depending on the country. However, from the age of 10, 11 and 13 (depending on the country), students can enrol in separate educational institutions providing lower and upper secondary education.
GUIDE TO READING THE DIAGRAMS

This short guide provides the necessary information to understand the diagrams. More specifically, it defines the scope; it presents the main elements of the diagrams and how they are graphically displayed; it provides the definitions as well as the key. Finally, it includes a short description of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011).

Scope

The diagrams show the most representative mainstream education programmes in each education system. They encompass:

- Early childhood education and care provided in publicly subsidised and accredited centre-based settings for children from the youngest age of enrolment
- Primary and secondary education programmes
- Post-secondary non-tertiary programmes
- Main tertiary level programmes.

The diagrams do not show:

- Education provision intended exclusively to adults with low formal educational attainment and/or a low level of basic skills. The diagrams cover only the courses allowing adults to go back to school or to gain further qualifications that are part of mainstream education programmes. Usually, these courses are integrated in the programmes providing competence-based qualifications at secondary education level or allowing access to tertiary education (i.e., post-secondary non-tertiary education level) (1)
- Separate provision outside mainstream education for children and young people with special educational needs
- At tertiary level, doctoral studies as well as the specialised studies for regulated professions such as medicine and architecture.

Main elements of the diagrams (and their graphical display)

Age of students and programme duration: two different scales

The schematic diagrams have two distinct graphic areas:

- The left-side coloured bars show the main education programmes from pre-primary to post-secondary non-tertiary levels (ISCED levels 0 to 4) in relation to the age of students when they start a particular programme. The ages are notional, i.e. they indicate the theoretical age at which students are supposed to enter an education level or begin a study programme. Early or late entry, grade retention or other interruptions to schooling are not taken into account.
- The right-side coloured bars present the main education programmes at tertiary level in relation to the standard number of years necessary to complete these programmes on a full-time basis. The duration of part-time studies or individualised study patterns are not shown.

---

Education programmes
The thick coloured bars show education programmes (2); the colours refer to the levels and types of education. Within coloured bars, short vertical lines either show the division into cycles/key stages/education levels, or entry to or leaving ages for study programmes.

The thin bars with coloured stripes indicate the corresponding levels of education as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) (see description below).

In few cases, the diagrams also show transition points between ISCED levels or education programmes. Long vertical lines linking coloured bars (education programmes) show these transition points.

Educational institutions
The terms under the coloured bars refer to the names of the schools or educational institutions providing the education programmes shown. In some cases, however, they might refer to education programmes or types of teaching. In that case, the terms are put in brackets. All terms are provided in the national language(s) of the country.

Definitions
Full-time compulsory education/training refers to a period of full-time education/training that is compulsory for all students. This period is regulated by law and often determined by students' age. Usually, full-time compulsory education/training is provided in formal institutions/schools. However, in some education systems, certain compulsory education/training programmes can combine part-time school-based and part-time workplace courses. In such cases, students are assessed for the work they do in both places (workplace and school). In some countries, under certain conditions, compulsory education/training can be provided at home.

Part-time compulsory education/training may take two forms: before or after full-time compulsory education.

- **Before**: early childhood education and care programs of 250 or less hours per year
- **After**: until a certain age, students are required to participate in additional part-time school-based or workplace education/training.

Possible additional year: part of an education programme that is not necessary to complete in order to end an education cycle or level but may be necessary to access a higher education level or move to a different education pathway.

(2) ECEC services outside ISCED classification are also shown.
The structure of the European education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

### Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels and types of education</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Early childhood education and care (for which public education authorities are not responsible)" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Early childhood education and care (for which public education authorities are responsible)" /></td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Primary education" /></td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Single structure" /></td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Secondary general education" /></td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Secondary vocational education" /></td>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Post-secondary non-tertiary education" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Tertiary education (full-time)" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Allocation to the ISCED 2011 levels (see definitions below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISCED 0</th>
<th>ISCED 1</th>
<th>ISCED 2</th>
<th>ISCED 3</th>
<th>ISCED 4</th>
<th>ISCED 5</th>
<th>ISCED 6</th>
<th>ISCED 7</th>
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</thead>
</table>

### Other keys

- **Compulsory full-time education/training**
- **Compulsory part-time education/training**
- **Combined school based and workplace courses**
- **Possible additional year**
- **Study abroad**
- **Programme being phased out in (year)**
- **Compulsory work experience + its duration (in years)**

### Compulsory work experience and its duration

Compulsory work experience is shown when it is required to move to the next education level or to begin a particular education programme; when applicable, its minimum required duration is indicated \((-/n/-)\).

### Education programmes being phased out

When reforms change education programmes, new and old programmes are concurrently shown. The year during which the old education programmes are being phased out is indicated \(\rightarrow\) year.
International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is an instrument suitable for compiling statistics on education internationally. It covers two cross-classification variables: levels and fields of education with the complementary dimensions of general/vocational/pre-vocational orientation and education-labour market destination. The last version, ISCED 2011, distinguishes eight levels of education. Empirically, ISCED assumes that several criteria exist which can help allocate education programmes to levels of education. Depending on the level and type of education concerned, there is a need to establish a hierarchical ranking system between main and subsidiary criteria (typical entrance qualification, minimum entrance requirement, minimum age, staff qualification, etc.).

For the full details on each ISCED level, please consult:


**ISCED 0: Early childhood education**

Programmes at this level are typically designed with a holistic approach to support children’s early cognitive, physical, social and emotional development and introduce young children to organised instruction outside of the family context. ISCED level 0 refers to early childhood programmes that have an intentional education component.

**ISCED 1: Primary education**

Programmes at this level are typically designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics (i.e. literacy and numeracy) and establish a solid foundation for learning and understanding core areas of knowledge, personal and social development, in preparation for lower secondary education.

Age is typically the only entry requirement at this level. The customary or legal age of entry is usually not below 5 years old or above 7 years old. This level typically lasts six years, although its duration can range between four and seven years.

**ISCED 2: Lower secondary education**

Programmes at this level are typically designed to build on the learning outcomes from ISCED level 1. Students enter ISCED level 2 typically between ages 10 and 13 (age 12 being the most common).

**ISCED 3: Upper secondary education**

Programmes at this level are typically designed to complete secondary education in preparation for tertiary education or provide skills relevant to employment, or both. Students enter this level typically between ages 14 and 16.

**ISCED 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education**

Post-secondary non-tertiary education provides learning experiences building on secondary education, preparing for labour market entry as well as tertiary education. Programmes at ISCED level 4, or post-secondary non-tertiary education, are typically designed to provide individuals who completed ISCED level 3 with non-tertiary qualifications required for progression to tertiary education or for employment when their ISCED level 3 qualifications do not grant such access. The completion of an ISCED level 3 programme is required to enter ISCED level 4 programmes.
ISCED 5: Short-cycle tertiary education

Programmes at this level are often designed to provide participants with professional knowledge, skills and competencies. Typically, they are practically based, occupationally-specific and prepare students to enter the labour market. However, these programmes may also provide a pathway to other tertiary education programmes. Entry into ISCED level 5 programmes requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3 or 4 with access to tertiary education.

ISCED 6: Bachelors’ or equivalent level

Programmes at this level are often designed to provide participants with intermediate academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies, leading to a first degree or equivalent qualification. Entry into these programmes normally requires the successful completion of an ISCED level 3 or 4 programme with access to tertiary education. Entry may depend on subject choice and/or grades achieved at ISCED levels 3 and/or 4. Additionally, it may be required to take and succeed in entry examinations. Entry or transfer into ISCED level 6 is also sometimes possible after the successful completion of ISCED level 5.

ISCED 7: Master’s or equivalent level

Programmes at this level are often designed to provide participants with advanced academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies, leading to a second degree or equivalent qualification. Typically, programmes at this level are theoretically-based but may include practical components and are informed by state of the art research and/or best professional practice. They are traditionally offered by universities and other tertiary educational institutions.

Entry into ISCED level 7 programmes preparing for a second or further degree normally requires the successful completion of an ISCED level 6 or 7 programme. In the case of long programmes that prepare for a first degree equivalent to a Master’s degree, entry requires the successful completion of an ISCED level 3 or 4 programme with access to tertiary education. Entry into such programmes may depend on subject choice and/or grades achieved at ISCED levels 3 and/or 4. Additionally, it may be required to take and succeed in entry examinations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium – French Community</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>Belgium – German-speaking Community</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium – Flemish Community</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Belgium – French Community

Age of students

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

École maternelle École primaire Établissement d'enseignement secondaire

Milieu d’accueil collectif

Établissement d’enseignement secondaire

Établissement d’enseignement secondaire

Belgium – German-speaking Community

Age of students

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

Krippen Kindergarten Primarschule Sekundarschule (allgemeinbildender/technischer Übergangsunterricht)

Sekundarschule (technischer Befähigungsunterricht)

Sekundarschule (berufsbildender Unterricht)

Ergänzender Berufsbildender Sekundarunterricht

Note:  *Krippen* starts from 3 months.

Programme duration (years)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Université / Haute école / École supérieure des arts

Haute école / École supérieure des arts
The structure of the European education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

Belgium – Flemish Community

Age of students

Programme duration (years)

Belgium – Flemish Community

Bulgaria

Age of students

Programme duration (years)

Allocation to the ISCED levels:

- ISCED 0
- ISCED 1
- ISCED 2
- ISCED 3
- ISCED 4
- ISCED 5
- ISCED 6
- ISCED 7

- Early childhood education and care (for which public education authorities are not responsible)
- Early childhood education and care (for which public education authorities are responsible)
- Primary education
- Single structure
- Secondary general education

Compulsory full-time education/training
Possible additional year
Combined school and workplace courses
Study abroad
Compulsory work experience + its duration

- Years
- Programme being phased out in (year)
Germany

Age of students

Programme duration (years)

Estonia

Age of students

Programme duration (years)
The structure of the European education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

Spain

Age of students

Programme duration (years)

Note: Escuelas oficiales de idiomas offer language courses that may last for 11 years.
Some of the education provision of Conservatorios can be recognised/validated in full-time mainstream education programmes, such as Bachillerato artístico at upper secondary education.
France

**Age of students**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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(1) CPGE: Classes préparatoires aux Grandes Écoles

Note: ISCED 4 education covers less than 2% of the total number of students (all levels). Since September 2020, training has become compulsory for students aged between 16 and 18. Young people will be able to fulfill this compulsory training by several means: schooling, apprenticeship, training courses, civic service, and support system or social and professional integration measures.

Croatia

**Age of students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
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Note: start of primary education (ISCED 1) depends on child's birthday. Children born between January and April start primary school in calendar year in which they turn 6; those born from April to December when they are 7 years old.
### Italy

**Age of students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme duration (years)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nido d’infanzia</td>
<td>0-3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scuola dell’infanzia</td>
<td>3-6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scuola primaria</td>
<td>6-9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scuola secondaria di primo grado</td>
<td>9-12 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liceo</td>
<td>12-15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istituto tecnico / Istituto professionale</td>
<td>15-18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Istruzione e formazione professionale - IFP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Istruzione e formazione tecnica superiore - IFTS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Università</td>
<td>5-8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Alta formazione artistica / musicale / coreutica - AFAM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scuola superiore per mediori linguistici</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istituto tecnologico superiore (ITS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The law no. 99 has reformed the Istituto tecnico superiore (ITS). The name was changed to Istituto tecnologico superiore (ITS Academy). In addition to 2-year ISCED 5 courses, they now offer 3-year ISCED 6 programmes.

### Cyprus

**Age of students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme duration (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nipiagogeio</td>
<td>0-3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimotiko Scholeio</td>
<td>3-6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnasio</td>
<td>6-9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lykeio / Esperino Gymnasio</td>
<td>9-12 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperino Lykeio</td>
<td>12-15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Techniki Scholi</td>
<td>15-18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperini Techniki Scholi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panepistimia</td>
<td>5-8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimosies Scholes Tritovathmias Ekpaidefsis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metalykeiaka Instituta Epaggelmatikis Ekpaidefsis kai Katartisis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allocation to the ISCED levels:**

- ISCED 0
- ISCED 1
- ISCED 2
- ISCED 3
- ISCED 4
- ISCED 5
- ISCED 6
- ISCED 7

- Compulsory full-time education/training
- Compulsory part-time education/training
- Possible additional year
- Study abroad
- Combined school and workplace courses
- Compulsory work experience + its duration
- Years
- Programme being phased out (year)
 Latvia

Age of students

Programme duration (years)

- Pirmsskolas izglītības iestāde / Pirmsskolas izglītības grupas pie skolām
- Pamatskola
- Vidusskola
- Gimnāzija
- Profesionālās izglītības iestāde

Note: Gimnāzija might cover primary education programme (ISCED 1) and basic education programmes.

 Lithuania

Age of students

Programme duration (years)

- Ikimokykinio ugdymo mokykla
- Pradinė mokykla / Prigimnazija / Pagrindinė mokykla
- Gimnazija
- Pagrindinė mokykla
- Profesinė mokykla

Note: Luxembourg also has three international schools streams: Enseignement germano-luxembourgeois, Enseignement européen and Enseignement britannique.

 Luxembourg

Age of students

Programme duration (years)

- École fondamentale
- Lycée classique
- Lycée général
- (Formation professionnelle)

Note: Luxembourg also has three international schools streams: Enseignement germano-luxembourgeois, Enseignement européen and Enseignement britannique.
The structure of the European education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

**Note:** every student under 18 who has completed compulsory education, but dropped out afterwards without completing any other courses has to continue her/his education and training until the acquisition of at least one partial VET qualification.
Note: at 16, students who have not obtained a basic qualification (Startkwalificatie) have to continue their education/training until they turn 18 or get a senior general secondary (HAVO) or pre-university (VWO) or VET (at least MBO 2) diploma.
The structure of the education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

Austria

Age of students

Kindergarten / Alterserweiterte Bildungseinrichtung

Volksschule

Allgemeinbildende Höhere Schule

Oberstufenrealgymnasium

Mittelschule

Polytechnische Schule

Berufsschule und Lehre

Berufsbildende Mittlere Schule

Berufsbildende Höhere Schule

(Kinderkrippe)

Programme duration (years)

Note: Berufsbildende Höhere Schulen offer education programmes lasting 5 years: the first three years are classified as ISCED level 3 while the last two years belong to ISCED level 5.
The structure of the European education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

Poland

Age of students

Notes:
1. Major changes at different education levels gradually take place between 1 September 2017 and the school year 2022/23 (Act of 14 December 2016 ‘Law on School Education’ and an Act ‘Legislation introducing the Act – Law on School Education’).
2. A pre-reform programme for graduates of phased out gymnasia still operates in 4-year technikum up to the year 2022/23.
3. In 2022/23 the 2-year branżowa szkoła II stopnia (secondary school) offers a new programme to graduates of branżowa szkoła I stopnia.

Portugal

Age of students

Note: Agrupamentos de Escolas (School clusters) are organisational units that can encompass several schools and learning cycles, from kindergarten to upper secondary education. The institutions in the diagram are examples of some of the learning spaces where each type of education is offered; the diagram does not indicate all educational institutions existing in the Portuguese system.
The structure of the European education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

Romania
Age of students

Programme duration (years)

Slovenia
Age of students

Programme duration (years)
Slovakia

Age of students

Programme duration (years)

Finland

Age of students

Programme duration (years)

Note: students can join ISCED 3 and 4 programmes at different ages.
The structure of the European education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

Sweden

Age of students

Programme duration (years)

- Early childhood education and care (for which public education authorities are not responsible)
- Early childhood education and care (for which public education authorities are 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 5
- ISCED 6
- ISCED 7

- Compulsory full-time education/training
- Possible additional year
- Combined school and workplace courses
- Years
- Programme being phased out in (year)

- Compulsory part-time education/training
- Study abroad
- Compulsory work experience + its duration

Grundskola
Förskola
Förskole-Klass
Gymnasieskola
Kommunal vuxenutbildning / folkhögskola
Yrkeshögskola
Universitet / Högskola
**Albania**

**Age of students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme duration (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerdhe (Arsim parashkollor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kopashë (Arsimi parashkollor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shkollë 9 vjeçare (Arsimi bazë)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shkollë e mesme e përgjithshme (Arsimi I mesëm I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shkollë e mesme e Orientuar (Arsimi i mesëm i orientuar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shkollë e mesme profesionale (Arsimi i mesëm profesional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shkollë e mesme profesionale (Profesional bazë)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shkollë e mesme profesionale (Profesional I profilizuar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shkollë e mesme profesionale (Teknik/menaxher)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**Age of students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme duration (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predškolske institucije (Predškolsko obrazovanje i vaspitanje)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osnovna škola (jedinstveno osnovno obrazovanje)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gimnazija / Umjetnička škola / Vjerska škola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srednja stručna škola sa specijalizacijom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trogodišnje srednje stručne škole Škola za VKV radnike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** education between 5 and 6 is only compulsory on a part-time basis in the Federation of BiH and the Brčko District but it is implemented in the Republika Srpska on the same basis, although it is not mandatory.
The structure of the European education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

**Switzerland**

**Age of students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme duration (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Programme duration (years)" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **1** Kindertagesstätten
- **2** Kindergarten
- **3** Primarschule
- **4** (Sekundarstufe I)
- **5** (Brückenangebote)
- **6** Gymnasiastufe
- **7** Fachmittelschulen
- **8** (Fachmaturität)
- **9** (Berufliche Grundbildung)
- **10** (Berufsmaturität)
- **11** Universitäre Hochschulen
- **12** Fachhochschulen / Pädagogische Hochschulen
- **13** Höhere Fachschulen
- **14** (Berufsprüfungen)
- **15** (Höhere Fachprüfungen)

**Note:** in most cantons, compulsory education starts at age 4 (in a few at ages 5 or 6).

Early childhood education and care (for which public education authorities are not responsible)

Early childhood education and care (for which public education authorities are responsible)

Primary education

Secondary general education

Allocation to the ISCED levels:

- ISCED 0
- ISCED 1
- ISCED 2
- ISCED 3
- ISCED 4
- ISCED 5
- ISCED 6
- ISCED 7

Compulsory full-time education/training

Possible additional year

Combined school and workplace courses

Secondary vocational education

Post-secondary non-tertiary education

Tertiary education (full-time)

Compulsory part-time education/training

Study abroad

Compulsory work experience + its duration

Programme being phased out in (year)
The structure of the European education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

**Iceland**

**Age of students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Programme duration (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-12</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-20</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-22</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Liechtenstein**

**Age of students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Programme duration (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-8</td>
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<td>9-10</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-20</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-22</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Montenegro**

**Age of students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Programme duration (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-20</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-22</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: students in vocational education and the majority of students in higher education attend educational institutions in Switzerland.
North Macedonia

**Age of students**

| Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|    |
| Stage | Detska gradinka i jasli | Osnovno učilishte | Gimnazija | Sredno stručno učilishte | Post-sredno, netercijalno obrazovanje | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |

**Note:** The leaving age for compulsory education may vary from 17 to 19 years and 6 months depending on the type of programme. The lowest leaving age (17) applies to students attending the two years vocational programme (strucno osposobuvanje) while the ending age of 18 applies to those attending the three years vocational programme (strucno obrazovanje za zanimanja). The highest leaving age of 19 years and 6 months applies to students attending general secondary education (gimnazisko obrazovanie) or a four years programme of vocational education (chelíngodíshno struchno obrazovanie).

Norway

**Age of students**

| Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|    |
| Stage | Barnehage | Grunnskole | Ungdomstrinnet | Videregående opplæring |

**Programme duration (years)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>Universitet / Høgskole</td>
<td>Fagskole</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allocation to the ISCED levels:**

- ISCED 0: Early childhood education and care (for which public education authorities are not responsible)
- ISCED 1: Early childhood education and care (for which public education authorities are responsible)
- ISCED 2: Primary education
- ISCED 3: Single structure
- ISCED 4: Secondary general education
- ISCED 5: Tertiary education (full-time)
- ISCED 6: Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- ISCED 7: Secondary vocational education

**Allocation to the ISCED levels with additional information:**

- ISCED 0: Compulsory full-time education/training
- ISCED 1: Possible additional year
- ISCED 2: Combined school and workplace courses
- ISCED 3: Study abroad
- ISCED 4: Compulsory work experience + its duration
- ISCED 5: Years
- ISCED 6: Programme being phased out in (year)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The structure of the European education systems 2022/2023: schematic diagrams

This report provides information on the structure of mainstream European education systems, from pre-primary to tertiary level for the 2022/2023 school and academic year. It includes national schematic diagrams and a guide to reading the diagrams. It also contains a map visually showing the main organisational models of primary and lower secondary education in Europe: ‘single structured education’, ‘common core curriculum provision’ and ‘differentiated lower secondary education’. The information is available for 39 European education systems covering 37 countries participating in the EU’s Erasmus+ programme.

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