

## PRESENTATION OF THE TRAINING SYSTEMS FROM GREECE AND ITALY

### GREECE

Education in Greece mainly divided into **three levels**, named **primary, secondary and higher education**, with an additional post-secondary level that provide vocational training.

**Primary** education is divided in kindergarten, which lasts one to two years, and in elementary school, which extends over six years (ages 6 to 12 years).

**Secondary** education consists of two steps. First is the High School, a compulsory school for three years, after which students may attend either high school or vocational training.

**Higher education** is provided by universities and polytechnics, the Technological Educational Institutes (**TEI**, 1983 to present) and the Academies, which mainly cover the military and the clergy. The undergraduate programs typically keep for four years (five in polytechnics and in some technical or artistic schools, six in medical schools), while the graduate last from one to two years, and doctorates from three to six years.

All schools, all levels, supervised by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry exercises centralized control over state schools, with the formation of the curriculum, the appointment of staff and control of funding. Private schools are also under the control of the Ministry, which shall exercise supervisory control over them. Locally, the supervisory role of the Ministry is exercised through the Regional Directorates of Primary and Secondary Education, which operate in each county. The tertiary institutions are nominally autonomous, but the Ministry is responsible for funding, and the distribution of students in undergraduate curricula.

All levels of education are covered by private and public schools. State colleges and universities do not charge tuition and book provided free to all pupils and students.

There are also a number of private schools that operate alongside the state and provide additional training courses. These **schools** provide language courses, supplementary classes for weak students and courses that are preparatory for

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competitive entrance exams. Most students typically attend such classes (and exams) to schools in the afternoon and evening, in addition to regular school subjects

## ITALY

Today, there are two stages of education in Italy: **primary and secondary education**. Secondary education (**Scuole Medie**) is further divided into two: "**Medie Inferiori**", corresponding to secondary education, and "**Medie Superiori**", corresponding to the **Secondary School**.

Shaw primary school may be preceded by three years of kindergarten, although not mandatory. The primary school lasts **five** years, and there's no contest. The "Scuole Medie" corresponding to secondary education lasts **three** years and has an exam at the end of the third year, and the "Scuole Superiori" lasts **five** years, with an exam at the end of last year. Thus, a typical Italian student when **19** can be moved to the university, while in other countries when they are **18**.

Education up to secondary education is pretty much the same whether someone can go to a private or state-funded school, except the special school (eg blind, deaf, etc .....). In Secondary School, the situation is different: there are many different schools, differentiated on the topics and activities. There are: "**Liceo**", "**Istituto tecnico**" and "**Istituto Professionale**".

The "**Liceo**" originally created by the national law, and in 1923 showed a particular type of school secondary, which is oriented towards humanitarian issues: the "**Liceo Classico**" taught Latin and Greek as the main courses, the "**Liceo Scientifico**" Latin is taught, but there are also some scientific subjects, such as chemistry or physics. The "**Liceo Linguistico**" is oriented towards modern languages, and thus the most important issues is usually chosen between English, French, Spanish and German. The last important Liceo is the "**Liceo Artistico**", up to the study of art and creating art as well.

The "**Istituto Tecnico**", called **ITIS**, associated with technical issues, such as chemistry, aeronautics, the Business Administration, Computer Science, etc..... The "**Istituto Professionale**" is a form of secondary education oriented friction with some work, and is even more specific than "**Tecnico Istituto**", while the "**Liceo**", is a very general school covers a wide range of topics.

### **Expenditure**

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The state schools have an income-based tuition, but financed in large part by the State. The fee for a typical year of high school is about 300 euro, and for the university can reach 1400 euro, if the student still lives with his family, although all levels of education are free, if the family does not earn a certain income. There are private schools and schools that operate under the administration of the Church.

### **School years**

#### **Primary education**

- Year 1, age 6-7
- Year 2, age 7-8
- Year 3, age 8-9
- Year 4, age 9-10
- Year 5, age 10-11

#### **Secondary education**

- Year 1, age 11-12
- Year 2, age 12-13
- Year 3, age 13-14

#### **Scuola superiore**

- Year 1, age 14-15
- Year 2, age 15-16
- Year 3, age 16-17
- Year 4, age 17-18
- Year 5, age 18-19

## **Comparison of Educational Systems**

### **Greece - Italy**

#### **PRIMARY EDUCATION**

- Children enter the school system at the age of 6 years.
- Primary divided uniform.
- Duration Primary: 5 years in Italy, 6 years in Greece.

#### **SECONDARY EDUCATION**

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### **A. (lower) Secondary Education**

- The age at which students begin secondary education in ynithos is age 11 or 12.
- The first stage of secondary education (lower secondary) in most cases has a 3-year or 4-year period.

### **Compulsory Education**

- Greece, 9 years, of which 6 years to primary 3 years to lower secondary education.
- Italy, 8 years, including 5 years in primary and three years of lower secondary education.

### **B. (Upper) Secondary Education**

In upper secondary education, diversified courses apply to all the above countries. Ignoring the differences of names, we can distinguish two main categories: general education giving access to higher education (tertiary education) and professional, which provides qualifications both in preparation for work and for further study.

More generally the case that students completing their studies in upper secondary or vocational education at the age of 18 or 19 years.

### **HIGHER EDUCATION**

- The organization of university studies varies.
- In Greece there are at least 4eteis studies for a first university degree.

### **DIKTYOGRAFIA**

- [http://wikipedia.qwika.com/en2el/Education\\_in\\_Italy](http://wikipedia.qwika.com/en2el/Education_in_Italy)
- [http://toxazopouli.blogspot.gr/2009/09/blog-post\\_17.html](http://toxazopouli.blogspot.gr/2009/09/blog-post_17.html)
- <http://goo.gl/gxo6fS>

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