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Commission

Compulsory Education in Europe

2020/21

Eurydice – Facts and Figures



Education,
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COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN EUROPE – 2020/21

This publication provides concise information on the duration of compulsory education/training in 43 European education systems covering 38 countries participating in the EU's Erasmus+ programme (27 EU Member States, the United Kingdom, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia and Turkey). Detailed information on the structure of education systems is available in *The Structure of the European Education Systems 2020/21: Schematic Diagrams* ⁽¹⁾.

In most European education systems, compulsory education starts at the beginning of primary education (ISCED level 1), often at the age of 6. However, attending at least the last year of pre-primary education (ISCED level 0) is compulsory in 19 education systems. France and Hungary report the earliest starting age for compulsory education (3 years old). By contrast, in Estonia and Croatia, compulsory education starts at the age of 7.

Full-time compulsory education/training, as defined in this publication, 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 educational institutions/schools. However, in some education systems, certain compulsory education/training programmes can combine part-time school-based and part-time workplace courses (dual system). 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.

In slightly more than half of European education systems, full-time compulsory education/training lasts 10-11 years and ends at the age of 15-16, except in Romania where the leaving age is 17. In the Netherlands, students aged 16 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. In eight education systems (Estonia, Poland, Slovenia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liechtenstein, Montenegro and Serbia), the duration of full-time compulsory education/training is 9 years.

Education/training is compulsory for more than 11 years in 11 education systems. In Luxembourg, Portugal, the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) and Turkey, the duration of full-time compulsory education/training is 12 years, while in Belgium (the three Communities), France and Hungary 13 years' attendance is mandatory for all students. In France, since September 2020, two more years of training have become compulsory between 16 and 18 years old, but different forms of training are eligible. In Germany, the duration of compulsory education varies between the *Länder*. It is 12 years and 13 years in 12 and 4 *Länder* respectively. In North Macedonia, the duration varies between 11 and 13 years depending on the programme followed during upper secondary education (see Country-specific notes).

In all countries, the full-time compulsory education/training period includes at least primary and lower secondary education levels (ISCED levels 1 and 2). In some countries, it also contains one or more grades of upper secondary education (ISCED level 3). In four education systems (the Netherlands, Austria, Poland and the United Kingdom – England), full-time compulsory education/training is followed by additional compulsory part-time education/training. In the United Kingdom (England), for instance, after the end of full-time compulsory education (age 16), young people still have to remain in education or training until their 18th birthday. However, full-time attendance at school or college is not mandatory. Young people can also fulfil this obligation by participating in part-time education or training combined with full-time work or volunteering, or in work-based learning.

⁽¹⁾ European Commission/EACEA/Eurydice, 2020. *The Structure of the European Education Systems 2020/21: Schematic Diagrams*. Eurydice Facts and Figures. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Duration of compulsory education/training and student's age-groups, 2020/21

	Full-time education/training											Additional compulsory part-time	
	Starting age					Leaving age						Duration (in years)	Ending age
	3	4	5	6	7	14	15	16	17	18	19		
BE fr			5							18		13	na
BE de			5							18		13	na
BE nl			5							18		13	na
BG			5					16				11	na
CZ			5				15					10	na
DK				6				16				10	na
DE (12 Länder)				6						18		12	na
DE (4 Länder)				6							19	13	na
EE					7			16				9	na
IE				6				16				10	na
EL		4					15					11	na
ES				6				16				10	na
FR	3									(18)		(15)	na
HR					7		15					8	na
IT				6				16				10	na
CY			5				15					10	na
LV			5					16				11	na
LT				6				16				10	na
LU		4						16				12	na
HU	3							16				13	na
MT			5					16				11	na
NL			5					16				11	18
AT			5				15					10	18
PL				6			15					9	18
PT				6						18		12	na
RO				6					17			11	na
SI				6			15					9	na
SK				6				16				10	na
FI				6				16				10	na
SE				6				16				10	na
UK-ENG			5					16				11	18
UK-WLS			5					16				11	na
UK-NIR		4						16				12	na
UK-SCT			5					16				11	na
AL				6			15					9	na
BA				6			15					9	na
CH		4					15					11	na
IS				6				16				10	na
LI				6			15					9	na
ME				6			15					9	na
MK			5y7m						17		19y6m	11-13	na
NO				6				16				10	na
RS			5y6m			14y6m						9	na
TR			5y9m						17y6m			12	na

Starting age	in ISCED level 0	Starting age	in ISCED level 1	na	Not applicable
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Explanatory note

Additional compulsory part-time education/training after completing full-time compulsory education/training means that until a certain age, students are required to participate in part-time school or workplace education/training.

Starting age refers to the official age at which students start compulsory education/training.

Leaving age refers to the age at which students are expected to complete compulsory education/training.

The starting and leaving ages presented in this report are notional; early or late entry, grade retention or other interruptions to schooling are not taken into account.

For more information on the ISCED classification, see <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf> [accessed September 2020].

Country-specific notes

Belgium (All communities): In March 2019, the Belgian federal parliament passed a law to lower the starting age of compulsory education from 6 to 5 years, including one year of ECEC. The law came into force in September 2020.

Germany: 12 Länder: Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bayern, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringen; 4 Länder: Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen and Nordrhein-Westfalen. In Nordrhein-Westfalen, the duration of full-time compulsory education is nine years for the Gymnasium, and ten years for other general education schools.

Greece: Since school year 2018/19 and according to law 4521/2018, the starting age of compulsory education has been lowered from age 5 to 4. Hence, *nipiagogeio* (pre-primary school) has become compulsory for all 4-year-old children and lasts two years. School year 2020/21 foresees the implementation of the measure in the few remaining municipalities.

France: Since September 2020, training has become compulsory for students aged between 16 and 18. Young people will be able to fulfil this compulsory training by several means: schooling, apprenticeship, training courses, civic service, and support system or social and professional integration measures.

Croatia: The pre-primary programme (program *predškole*) is compulsory part-time education for all children one year before primary education, which starts at the age of 7.

Switzerland: In most Cantons, compulsory education starts at age 4 (in a few of them at the ages 5 or 6).

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Education between 5 and 6 is only compulsory on a part-time basis in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Brčko District. In Republika Srpska, it is implemented on the same basis, although it is not mandatory.

North Macedonia: 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-year vocational programme *strucno osposobuvanje*, while the ending age of 18 applies to those attending the three-year vocational programme *strucno obrazovanie za zanimanja*. The highest leaving age of 19 years and 6 months applies to students attending general secondary education (*gimnazisko obrazovanie*) or a four-year programme of vocational education (*chetirigodishno strucno obrazovanie*).

COUNTRY CODES

BE	Belgium	CY	Cyprus	UK	United Kingdom
BE fr	Belgium – French Community	LV	Latvia	UK-ENG	England
BE de	Belgium – German-speaking Community	LT	Lithuania	UK-WLS	Wales
BE nl	Belgium – Flemish Community	LU	Luxembourg	UK-NIR	Northern Ireland
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	UK-SCT	Scotland
CZ	Czechia	MT	Malta	AL	Albania
DK	Denmark	NL	Nederland	BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
DE	Germany	AT	Austria	CH	Switzerland
EE	Estonia	PL	Poland	IS	Iceland
IE	Ireland	PT	Portugal	LI	Liechtenstein
EL	Greece	RO	Romania	ME	Montenegro
ES	Spain	SI	Slovenia	MK	North Macedonia
FR	France	SK	Slovakia	NO	Norway
HR	Croatia	FI	Finland	RS	Serbia
IT	Italy	SE	Sweden	TR	Turkey

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Compulsory Education in Europe – 2020/21

This publication focuses on the duration of compulsory education/training in Europe. It highlights the starting and leaving ages and distinguishes the notions of full-time and part-time compulsory education/training. The information is available for 43 European education systems covering 38 countries participating in the EU's Erasmus+ programme.

The Eurydice network's task is to understand and explain how Europe's different education systems are organised and how they work. The network provides descriptions of national education systems, comparative studies devoted to specific topics, indicators and statistics. All Eurydice publications are available free of charge on the Eurydice website or in print upon request. Through its work, Eurydice aims to promote understanding, cooperation, trust and mobility at European and international levels. The network consists of national units located in European countries and is coordinated by the EU Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency. For more information about Eurydice, see <http://ec.europa.eu/eurydice>.

