



UNIVERSITÀ
DI PARMA

Italian School System



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The Italian school system



- The Italian school system is offered free to all children in Italy regardless of nationality.
- All children are required to attend school from age six through sixteen with the compulsory age limit being raised over the next couple years.
- Even the public nursery schools are free with reasonable sized classes and motivated teachers.



La scuola elementare – Primary School

- Scuola elementare, or primary school, begins at age six and continues for five years.
- Class sizes generally run about twenty five children per class with a minimum of ten students.
- Pluriclassi, or mixed-level classes, have between six and twelve students.
- Schooling and textbooks are free.
- Municipalities manage transportation and school meals, most often asking for contributions but making exceptions for needy families.
- The curriculum includes: Italian, English, Geography, History, Math, Science, Technology, Music, Art, Physical Education, Information Technology and Catholicism (not compulsory)



Article 33 of Italian Constitution

- The Republic guarantees the freedom of the arts and sciences, which may be freely taught.
- Article 33 of Italian Constitution lays down that the State is obliged to provide a State-school system accessible to all young people, providing opportunities commensurate with their aspirations, regardless of economic status and social situation, such as ethnic or linguistic background.
- The Freedom of teaching is a principle established by the Constitution of the Italian Republic.
- Teachers are free to choose textbooks and teaching methods

Art. 33

L'arte e la scienza sono libere e libero ne è l'insegnamento.

La Repubblica detta le norme generali sull'istruzione ed istituisce scuole statali per tutti gli ordini e gradi.

Enti e privati hanno il diritto di istituire scuole ed istituti di educazione, senza oneri per lo Stato.

La legge, nel fissare i diritti e gli obblighi delle scuole non statali che chiedono la parità, deve assicurare ad esse piena libertà e ai loro alunni un trattamento scolastico equipollente a quello degli alunni di scuole statali.

È sancito il diritto di scelta per la ammissione ai vari ordini e gradi di scuole o per la conclusione di essi e per l'abilitazione all'esercizio professionale.

Le istituzioni di alta cultura, università ed accademie, hanno il diritto di darsi ordinamenti autonomi nei limiti stabiliti dalle leggi dello Stato.



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La scuola è aperta a tutti.

L'istruzione inferiore, impartita per almeno otto anni, è obbligatoria e gratuita.

I capaci e meritevoli, anche se privi di mezzi, hanno diritto di raggiungere i gradi più alti degli studi.

La Repubblica rende effettivo questo diritto con borse di studio, assegni alle famiglie ed altre provvidenze, che devono essere attribuite per concorso.

Article 34 of Italian Constitution

- Capable and deserving pupils, including those lacking financial resources, have the right to attain the highest levels of education. The Republic renders this right effective through scholarships, allowances to families and other benefits, which shall be assigned through competitive examinations.
- Schools are open to everyone.
- Primary education, given for at least eight years, is compulsory and free of tuition.



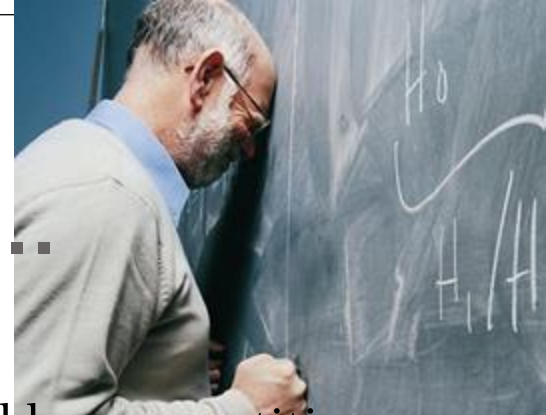


- The Ministry of Education, Universities and Research Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca is responsible for administration of state schools in Italy
- MIUR is responsible for the general administration at National level, appointing the decentralised school policy to Regional and Provincial Offices
- Each School prepares a Piano dell'Offerta Formativa (POF), a plan that includes the philosophy, the mission, and the goals of the school.
- The POF is devised by the Teacher Council and it is available to the public and given to students and their family on enrolment
- Knowledge and skills are indicated for each subject.
- The school will help pupils to transform them into personal competencies.



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As far as Teachers' Life.....



- In Italy teachers are mainly civil servants, recruited by competitive examination
- Access to permanent teaching staff is subject to specific teacher training offered by the universities.
- Teachers who want to specialise in support to disabled pupils receive a specific additional training
- Temporary teachers - Recruitment of teachers for temporary position, is done by the local education authority or by the headmaster on the basis of lists of candidates in possession of the qualifications
- Permanent and Temporary staff have the same rights and duties



As far as Teachers' Life.....Trial Period

- For newly hired teacher staff there is a school year trial period including an additional training course.
- The headmaster appoints a tutor for each teacher of his/her school.
- At the end of the year the teacher writes a report about the experience done and a committee for the evaluation confirms his/her admission in permanent staff
- The Collegio dei Docenti (Teacher Council) is made up of the permanent and temporary teachers of the school and is chaired by the Dirigente Scolastico (School Manager since 1998) It makes decisions regarding teaching and learning on the basis of general objectives defined by the Consiglio di Istituto



Organisation and Structure

- The school year is made up of at least 200 days of attendance
- It starts in September and ends in June
- Schools open five or six days a week, full day or half day, depending on the institution
- Compulsory annual teaching hours amounts to about 900 hours and is subdivided into 33 teaching weeks.

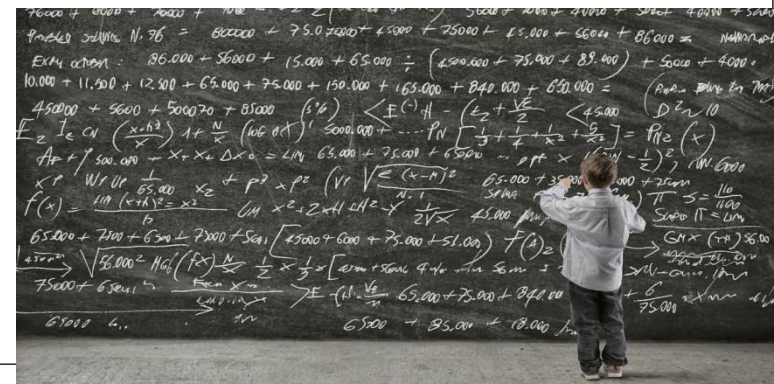


From Nursery School to University

- The basics of the education system in Italy for children in the Italian school system includes all the stages from creche to pre-primary, primary and secondary education and international schooling Education in Italy is compulsory from 6 to 16 years of age
- Nursery School (scuola dell'infanzia). Age 3-5
- Primary School (scuola primaria). Age 6-11
- Lower Secondary School (scuola media). Age 11-14
- Upper Secondary School (scuola secondaria di superiore) Age 14-19
- University(università)



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Key Stages and Exams

- Since 2004 pupils no longer take a leaving exam at the Primary School .
- At the age of eleven they begin their Secondary education (Scuola Media)
- At the end of the third year, students sit a written exam in the subjects of Italian, mathematics, science and a foreign language. There is an oral examination of the other subjects.
- Successful students are awarded the Licenza di Scuola Media.
- They then move onto the Upper Secondary School
- After completing Upper Secondary School, students must pass another exam in order to receive their Esame di Stato Diploma.
- Once they have their diplomas, students can either begin their careers in their professions or move have access to further education
- A typical Italian student is 19 when he or she enters university, while in the UK and other countries, 18 is the more common age.



Teenagers



The secondary school situation varies, since there are several types of schools differentiated by subjects and activities.

The main division is between the **Liceo**, the **Istituto Tecnico** and the **Istituto Professionale**

- ❖ **Liceo Classico** features Latin, Ancient Greek, Italian, history and philosophy
- ❖ **Liceo Linguistico** puts emphasis on modern foreign languages learning and the languages usually taught are English, French, Spanish and German – although recently Russian, Arabic and Chinese have been introduced as well
- ❖ **Liceo delle Scienze Umane** where the emphasis is more on relational, behavioural, educational and juridical topics, such as pedagogy, anthropology, psychology, sociology, law, political economy and social research
- ❖ **Liceo Scientifico** is more oriented towards mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, Earth science and computer science and is also focused on drawing and art history
- ❖ **Liceo Artistico** is oriented toward arts teaching
- ❖ **Liceo Musicale e Coreutico**, the former specialises in music and teaches students to play an instrument, the latter specialises in dance and choreography



the Istituto Tecnico and the Istituto Professionale

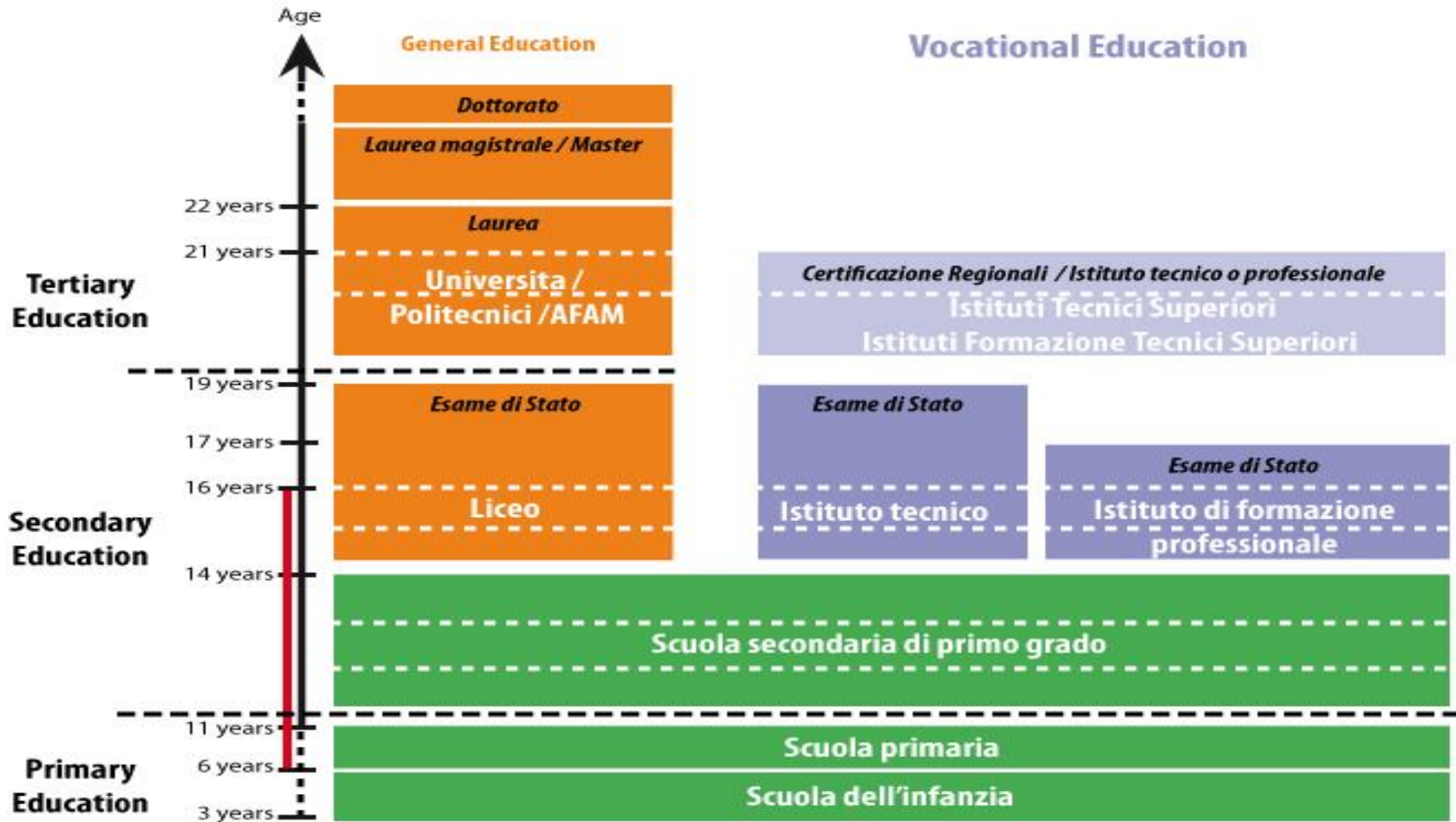
- ❖ The **Istituto Tecnico** is more oriented toward practical subjects, such as jurisdiction, accountancy, tourism, metal working, electronics, chemical industry, biotechnology, visual communication, fashion and food industry, construction management and geotechnics.
- ❖ The **Istituto Professionale** offers a form of secondary education oriented towards practical subjects and enables the students to start searching for a job as soon as they have completed their studies
- ❖ The Italian school system also features the **Scuola serale** (evening school), aimed at adults and working students



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Italian Education System



Key :

- | Compulsory Education
- Apprenticeship-based qualifications

- Basic Education
- General Education

- Vocational Education
- Vocational Education : Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary Education



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