

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM IN ITALY



THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ITALY

The education system in Italy is divided into three stages:

1. **pre-primary education**, i.e. nursery schools (**not compulsory**), from 3 up to 6 years of age
2. **compulsory education**, from 6 up to 16 years of age (divided into: primary school, lower secondary school, first two years of upper secondary school)
3. **post-compulsory education**, from 16 years of age onwards (last three years of upper secondary school and post-secondary level)

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ITALY

**The following schools
are part of the education system:**

STATE SCHOOLS

**NON-STATE SCHOOLS WITH SPECIFIC
CHARACTERISTICS**

THE TRAINING SYSTEM IN ITALY

The training system in Italy is under the jurisdiction of the Regions, which can organise courses directly or in collaboration with other institutions.

Regional courses can be attended by students, as an alternative to enrolment in a school/institute of the national education system:

- after lower secondary school**
- after upper secondary school**

Age	National Education System	Regional Training System
	Master II level or Special Schools (University)	
22-24	Specialist Degree (2 years) or Master I level (university)	
19-22	First Level Degree (3 years) (University)	IFTTS or ITS
14-19 (compulsory up to 16)	Upper Secondary School (5 years)	Vocational Education and Training (3 or 4 years)
11-14	Lower Secondary School (3 years)	
6-11	Primary School (5 years)	
3-6	Pre-primary School (3 years)	

UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Upper secondary schools are divided into:

GENERAL UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS (LYCEÉS)

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

STATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

INSTITUTE “GIULIO VERNE” ROME



**Our school is a State vocational school.
It has two branches: trade and tourism.
It has two premises.
The main premises, where I work, are situated
on the outskirts of Rome, not far from the sea
and from the archaeological site of Ostia Antica.**



The school is supplied with modern facilities. It has several laboratories for teaching ICT or other subjects through the use of personal computers. The laboratories have Internet connection. One of them is reserved for pupils with special needs. We also have language laboratories.



**Our school is attended by more than 500 pupils.
They come from different surrounding areas
and different social classes.
About one third of them are of foreign origin.
There is also a high percentage of students
with special needs.**



- Our objectives are:**
- to enable pupils to achieve satisfying results concerning both general and professional competences;**
 - to encourage them to develop personal and social skills (emotional competences).**





PROMOTING CREATIVITY IN OUR SCHOOL

**Before coming to Bratislava
I spoke with my colleagues about examples of
students' creativity in our school.**

**Many of us immediately thought of
extra-curricular activities:**

- creation of a new logo for the school**
- creation of a video about a journey to Auschwitz**
- discussions after film shows**



We are used to thinking of creativity as something that can be developed outside the curriculum.

I think there are, however, various examples of curricular activities that encourage creativity in students:

- personal research about a specific topic**
 - creation of tourist itineraries**
- creation of a simulation of a business plan**



Sources of images:
slide 8 – Ostia Antica (photo by Giuseppe De Crescenzo)
slide 10 – class 5th A (photo by Carla Sabatini)
slide 13 – New logo of institute Verne (by Alice De Biase)
slide 14 – Colosseum, the Tiber with St. Peter's Basilica
(photos by Giuseppe De Crescenzo)
Other slides – Presentation of Institute "Giulio Verne"