



POLISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

Erasmus+ KA104

**Multiculturalidad y Diversidad en la Educación de
Adultos**

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Cáceres 2016-2017**



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Management of Polish Education System

National Education Ministry

- **Coordinate and develop** national politics on education from central government.
- **Monitors** the work of education inspectorate (kuratoria).
- **Cooperate** with other levels in education matters.

Regional Education Administration

- **Competencies** on the 16 regions of the country .
- **Regional Education Delegate (kurator).** responsible of developing, in his area, education politics.
- **Nominated by** the National Regional Delegate (wojewoda).

POWIAT (Administrative Districts)

- **Administrative Unit with an intermediate** position between region and town .
- **379 education districts.** each district manages and administrate Secondary High Education and Vocational training and other special national schools .

Compulsion

Non-university education system includes :

- **Early Education**
- **Elementary Education**
- **Secondary Education**
- **Especials Education**

Full time compulsory education

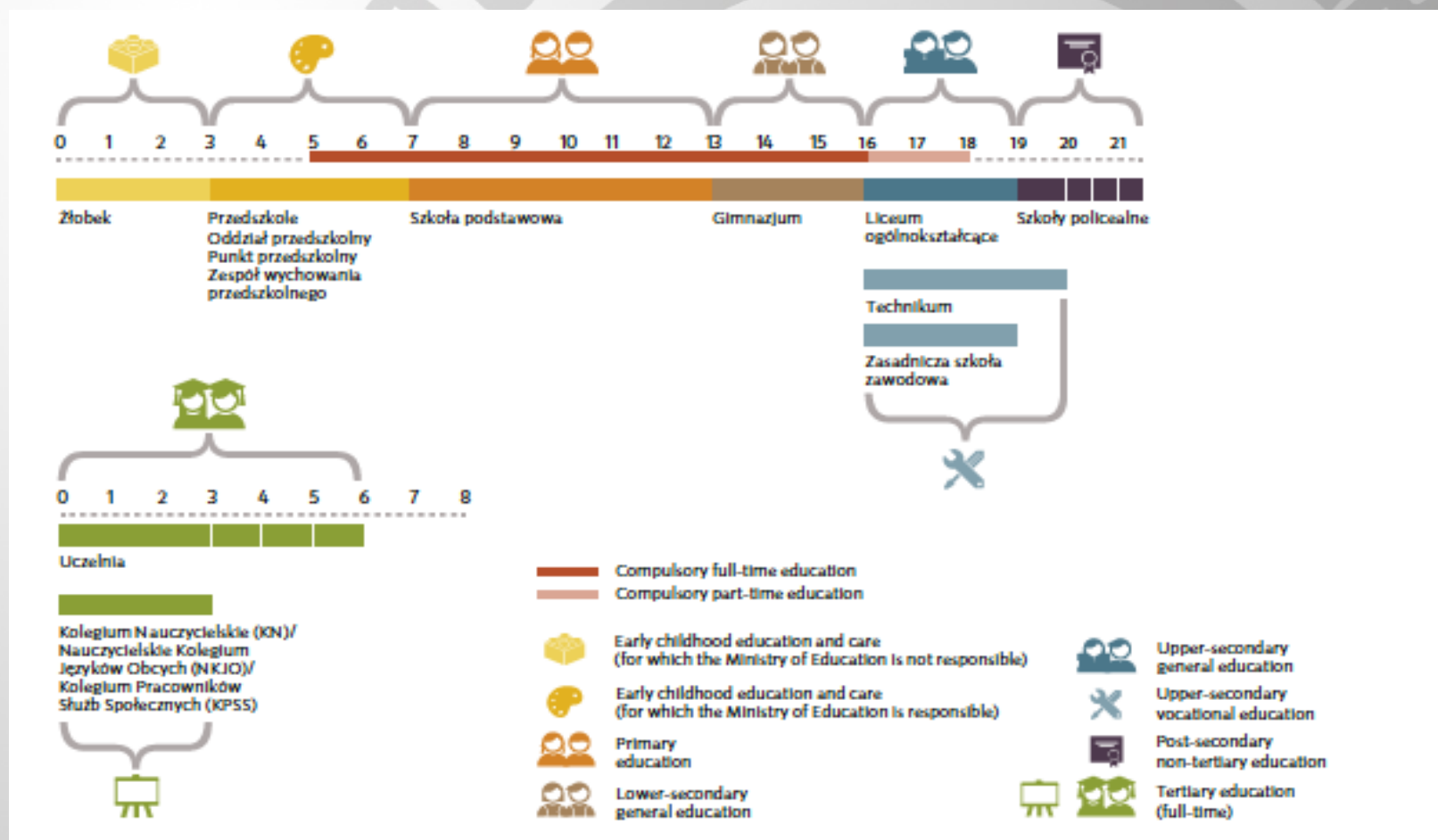
Starts at the **age of 6** and finishes at the **age of 16**.

Full time compulsory education

Full time compulsory education

- **1** preparatory school year or 0 year .
- **6** Elementary School year.
- **3** school years of basic secondary education in the gymnasium .

Stages of Polish Education System



Stages of Polish Education System

Early Childhood Education

The main objective is to facilitate and stimulate childhood development until the 6 years of age when **first literacy and calculation activities** are introduced along year that, according to its compulsory character, shouldn't be included in this section.

Teachers are required to have a certification of at least three years in specific training.

Elementary Education

It is divided in two cycles with the same duration. During the first one elementary general contents are taught in an integrated way. (7-10 years of age).

In the second cycle (11-13 years of age) elementary teachings are organized into compulsory subjects (polish language, history, mathematics foreign language, science, music, arts, technology, computing, physic education and religion/ethics) with a workload that goes from 23 to 28 hours per week depending on the cycle.

Stages of Polish Education System

Lower Secondary General Education

Once the certificate of Elementary Education is acquired students get to the gymnasium (Lower Secondary Basic Education school). During three school years, they are introduced to formal and scientific teaching through a specific methodology in different subjects.

The subjects mentioned previously for elementary education are completed with citizenship education, physics and astronomy, chemistry and geography, with a workload of 31 hours per week.

At the end of the stage, students will take an external final test whose marks, together with the academic record, predetermine their access to a Upper Secondary Education School.

Teachers are required to have a **Degree or Licencjat**.

Stages of Polish Education System

Upper Secondary General Education

It offers a preparatory training to access to upper education once maturity exam or baccalaureates test .

These teachings can be taken in different schools :

- Secondary General Education schools (**liceum ogólnokształcące**).
- Secondary Specialized Education schools (**liceum profilowane**).
- Secondary technical schools (**technikum**).

Teachings are taught in subjects and, independently of the type chosen, all secondary schools follow the basic curriculum that contains traditional subjects.

Workload is 32-33 hours per week. In a general way and independently of the education stage taken by the students, it is necessary to pass all the subjects to access next course.

Teachers are required to be in possession of **Magister** Degree.

Stages of Polish Education System

Vocational Training

At the end of Secondary General Education, the education offer is completed with a broad range of centers where any vocational training referred to any of the existing professions can be taken.

Basic Vocational Training (**zasadnicza szkoła zawodowa**) lasts at least two school years and maximum three school years.

The final certificate reflects the technical qualification necessary to work. It also allows students to access Upper Secondary General Education in complementary secondary schools (**uzupełniające liceum ogólnokształcące**) or complementary technical schools (**technikum uzupełniające**) and, at the end of these studies, have Access to maturity test .

Finally, we have to emphasize the role of studies offered by post secondary schools (**szkoły policealne**). They last more than six months and less than two years and a half. Its final goal is to develop technical training of all those who have obtained the Matura certificate and are not taking upper training.

Stages of Polish Education System

University Education

Depending on the education offer of each center, the profile and its duration. Students can obtain:

- a three or four years degree **licencjat**.
- a five-six years degree **magister**.

The third cycle is composed by PhD studies and other post degree studies.

Types of Centres and Funding

- **Early childhood education** is taken in the kindergarten (**przedszkole**). Preparatory 0 year can be taken in this same center or in special sections in elementary schools (**oddziały przedszkolne**).
- **Lower Secondary General Education** tage is taken exclusively in the **gimnasium**, while upper general secondary education is taken in high schools (**licei**) that offer general or specialized training and in technical and complementary schools.
- **University teaching** is taken in **Universities, technical schools and academies**.

Independently of the level of management, funding of education system is a part of national budget .

- **In national schools, compulsory education and secondary education are free to all students, as well as well as day class in university.**
- Elementary and Secondary education, including baccalaureate, are almost public.
- Upper teaching, together with early childhood education and post secondary education are the only stages where non-public teaching is important.
- About one third of university students take their courses in 300 non-public centers.

Additional Interesting Data

Poland is a country where there are **no illiterate people** and with a **low rate of academic failure** in all education stages, especially in non-university ones.

Its education system, almost completely public, is well organized and it is characterized by elaborated guidelines.

The annual budget per student as a percentage of GDP is above the average of the OECD.

In the **2003 Pisa Report**, Polish students **scored slightly below average**, except for reading, and somewhat better than the results of Spanish students.

The **improvement** of Polish students' scores in relation to the **Pisa 2000 Report** was striking in all competences assessed.

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission.
This publication [communication] reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.