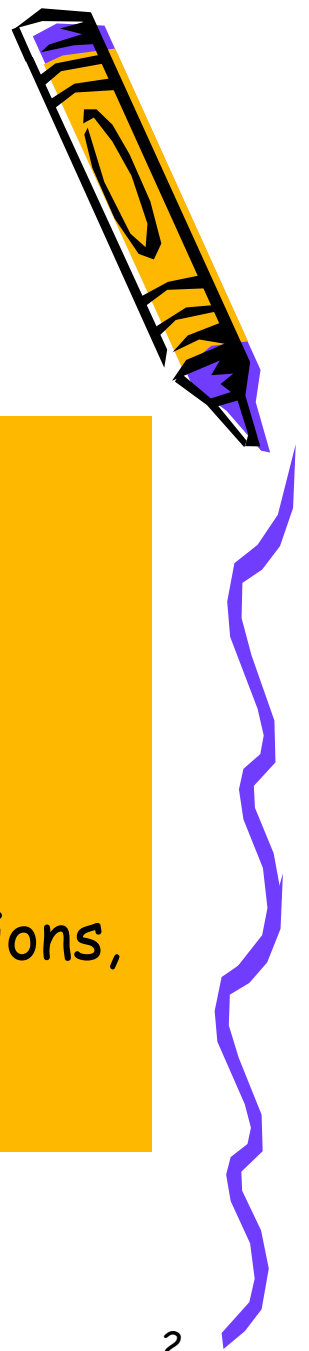


THE SPANISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN DE LA JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA
DELEGACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE EDUCACIÓN DE CÓRDOBA
OCTUBRE - 2011

ADMINISTRATIVE COMPETENCES



- Since the Spanish Constitution of 1978, the Spanish education system has undergone a process of transformation, with the central authorities gradually transferring functions, services and resources to the various regional authorities (the autonomous communities).
- All the regions have now taken over the functions, services and resources of university and non-university education.



A DECENTRALISED MODEL

- Under this decentralised model, the administration of the Spanish education system is divided into:
 - the state authority (Ministerio de Educación, Política Social y Deporte)
 - the regional authority (Consejería de Educación de la Junta de Andalucía)
 - the local authorities (Ayuntamientos) and
 - the teaching centres (C.E.I.P., I.E.S., E.O.I., etc.)



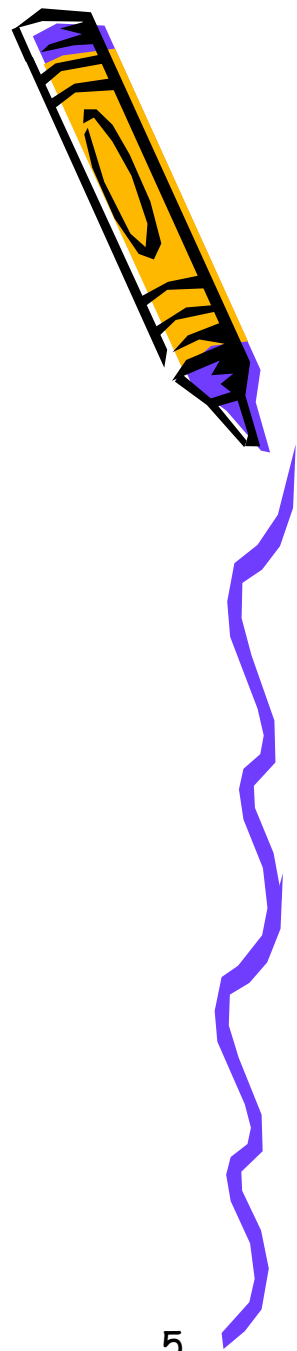
MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN. MADRID



- The state keeps exclusive powers
 - to safeguard the standardisation and unity of the education system
 - and
 - to guarantee the basic equality of all the Spaniards with regards to their fundamental education rights.



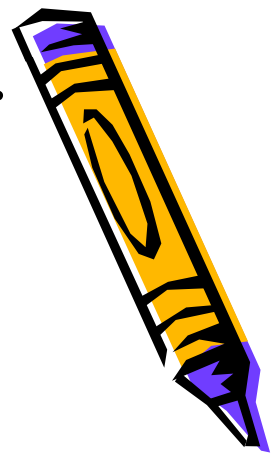
THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES IN SPAIN



JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN. SEVILLA



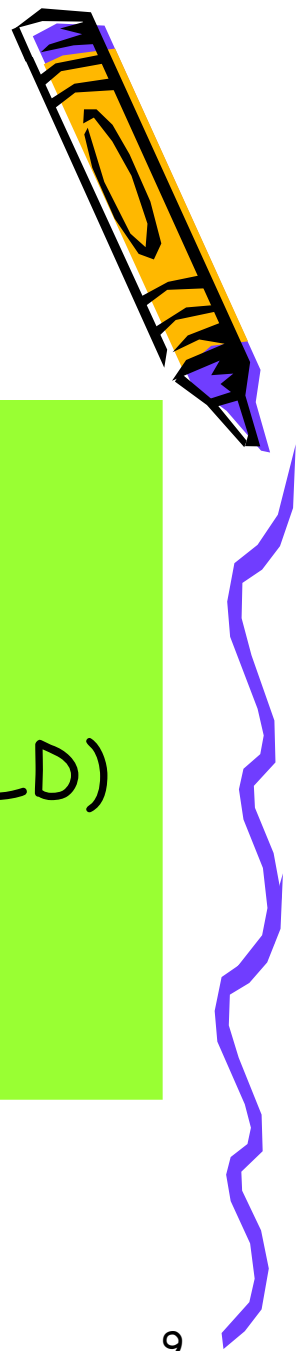
DELEGACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE EDUCACIÓN. CÓRDOBA



THE MAIN ACTS

- 1990 'THE ORGANIC ACT FOR THE GENERAL ORGANISATION OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM' (LOGSE)
 - regulates and structures the whole system.
 - states Compulsary Education up to the age of 16 .
 - introduces a new role for teachers
 - focuses on curricular documents in an autonomous context.
- 2006 'THE ORGANIC EDUCATION ACT' (LOE)
 - brings the previous acts together and updates them.

THE SPANISH EDUCATION SYSTEM



- INFANT EDUCATION (0-6 YRS OLD)
- PRIMARY EDUCATION (6-12 YRS OLD)
- SECONDARY EDUCATION (12-18 YRS OLD)
- UPPER VOCATIONAL TRAINING
- UNIVERSITY EDUCATION



INFANT EDUCATION

0-3 YEARS OLD.

IT HAS AN EDUCATIONAL AND ASSISTANCE NATURE.

3-6 YEARS OLD. IT IS THE FIRST STAGE IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

IT'S NOT COMPULSORY BUT 100% OF CHILDREN ARE SCHOOLED



PRIMARY EDUCATION



- 6-12 YEARS OLD.
- THE FIRST COMPULSORY STAGE IN THE SYSTEM.
- DIVIDED INTO 3 PERIODS OF TWO YEARS EACH.



SECONDARY EDUCATION

COMPULSORY SECONDARY
EDUCATION.

UPPER
SECONDARY

INTERMEDIATE
VOCATIONAL
TRAINING

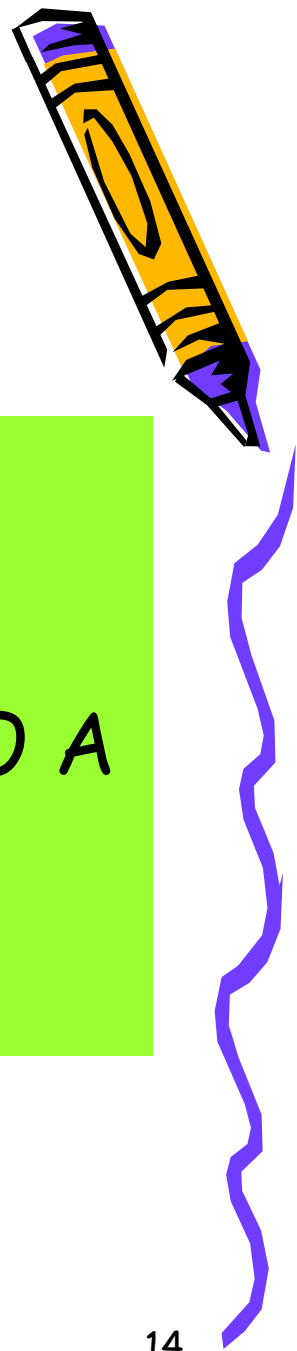
COMPULSORY SECONDARY EDUCATION



- 12-16 YEARS OLD.
- FOUR SCHOOL YEARS DIVIDED INTO TWO TWO YEAR PERIODS.
- THE PUPILS WHO REACH THE STANDARDS GET A CERTIFICATE.
- PUPILS WHO DO NOT REACH THE BASIC OBJECTIVES GET ANOTHER CHANCE WITH A BASIC VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME (PCPI).



INTERMEDIATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING



- STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED COMPULSORY SECONDARY EDUCATION AND WANT TO DO A SPECIFIC JOB
- TWO-YEAR COURSES.



UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION

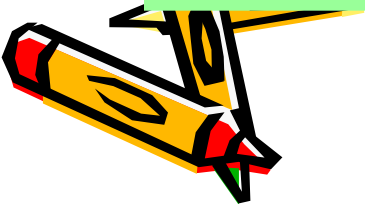
- 16-18 YEARS OLD.
- TWO-YEAR COURSE
- THREE OPTIONS: ARTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.
- STUDENTS GET A 'BACHILLER DIPLOMA'
- THIS ENABLES THEM TO CONTINUE THEIR STUDIES, EITHER AT UNIVERSITY (AFTER PASSING A GENERAL EXAM - SELECTIVIDAD-) OR IN ADVANCED VOCATIONAL TRAINING.



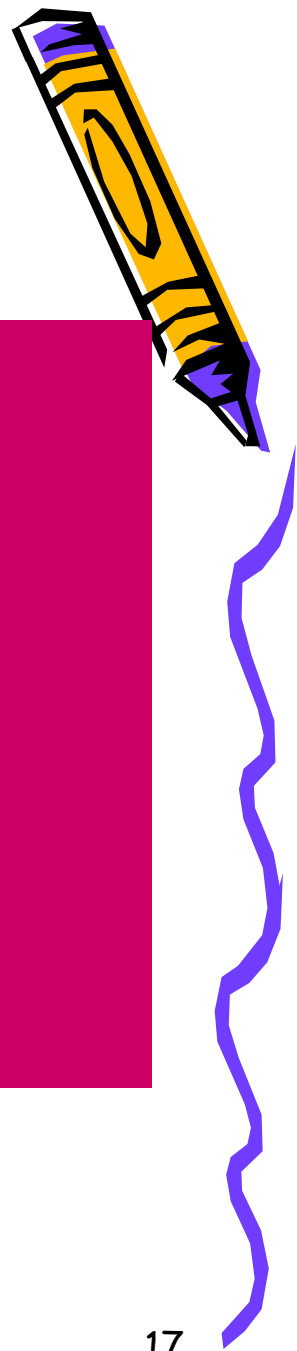
UPPER VOCATIONAL TRAINING



- STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION.
- WHEN THEY FINISH, THEY CAN ALSO GO TO UNIVERSITY AND STUDY IN FIELDS RELATED TO THEIR STUDIES.



UNIVERSITY EDUCATION



- STUDENTS NEED TO PASS A GENERAL EXAM
- THREE LEVELS:
 - 4 YEARS DEGREE
 - 5/6 YEARS DEGREE
 - POST-DEGREE / DOCTORATE

