



Oppivelvollisuus Euroopan maissa 2021ⁱ

Maa ⁱⁱ	Aloituskä: varhaiskasvatus ja esiopetus (ISCED 0) ⁱⁱⁱ	Aloituskä: perusaste (ISCED 1)	Lopetuskä	Kesto vuosina	Ulottuu toiselle astelle (ISCED 3)
Alankomaat	5		16	11	riippuu opintolinjasta
Albania		6	15	9	
Belgia	5		18	13	x
Bosnia-Hertsegovina		6	15	9	
Bulgaria	5		16	11	x
Espanja		6	16	10	x
Irlanti		6	16	10	x
Islanti		6	16	10	
Italia		6	16	10	x
Itävalta	5		15	10	
Kreikka	4		15	11	
Kroatia		7	15	8	
Kypros	5		15	10	
Latvia	5		16	11	
Liettua	6		16	10	
Liechtenstein		6	15	9	
Luxemburg	4		16	12	x
Malta		5	16	11	x
Montenegro		6	15	9	
Norja		6	16	10	
Pohjois-Makedonia		5 v 7 kk	17–19 v 6 kk	11–13	x
Portugal		6	18	12	x
Puola	6		15	9	
Ranska	3		18	15	x
Romania	5		17	12	x
Ruotsi	6		16	10	
Saksa	6		18	12	x
Saksa		6	19	13	
Serbia	5 v 6 kk		14 v 6 kk	9	
Slovakia	5		16	11	x
Slovenia		6	15	9	
Suomi	6		18	12	x
Sveitsi	4		15	11	
Tanska		6	16	10	
Tšekki	5		15	10	
Turkki		5 v 9 kk	17 v 6 kk	12	x
Unkari	3		16	13	x
Viro		7	16	9	



ⁱ Lähde: Eurydice [Compulsory Education in Europe - 2021/22](#)

ⁱⁱ Country-specific notes:

Germany: 12 Länder: Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bayern, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thüringen; 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.

France: Since September 2020, training has become compulsory for students aged between 16 and 18. Young people can fulfil this obligation in different ways: 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.

Hungary: From 2021/22, every student under 18 who has completed compulsory education, but dropped out afterwards without completing any other courses has to continue her/his education and training until the acquisition of at least one partial VET qualification.

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.

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).

ⁱⁱⁱ Kansainvälinen koulutusluokitus ISCED (Unesco International Standard Classification of Education) on tilastollisia tarkoituksia varten kehitetty koulutusluokitus, jota käytetään mm. Unescon, OECD:n ja Eurostatin kansainvälisissä tilastoissa ja indikaattoreissa verrattaessa koulutusta eri maissa. Luokituksen avulla voidaan luokitaa tutkintoon johtava ja tutkintoon johtamaton koulutus.