



SHare, Improve, develop: today's excelleNce for tomorrow's HVET
Project n°. 2015-1-IT01-KA202-004792

Intellectual Output 1 – National surveys

Greece

Developed by:
EfVET (power by p-consulting)

February 2016

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Demographics

Greece gained independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1829. During the Second World War, Greece was invaded by Italy (1940) and one year later by Germany (1941), which ended in 1944 with the end of the war. In 1952 Greece entered NATO. In 1967 a dictatorship took place and ended after seven years (1974) when parliamentary democracy was restored. In 1981 Greece joined the European Union as a full member and in 2001 the monetary union. The GDP of the country gradually decreased in recent years. In 2014 GDP at current prices was 177 bln €, while in 2006 was 217 bln €. The country's exports in 2014 reached 58 bln € while imports were 62 bln €. Respectively in 2006 imports were 69 billion while exports were 46 bln €.

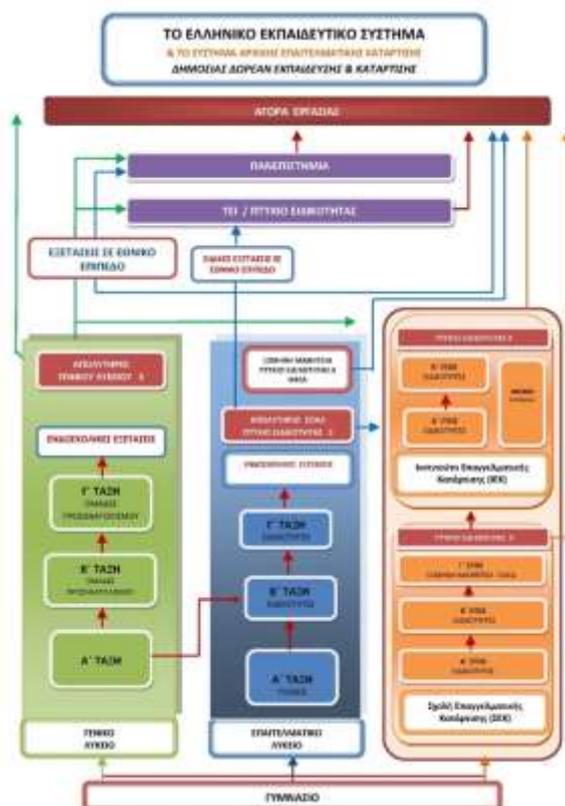
The Greek Educational System

Structure

The Greek Educational System is divided into three successive levels: Primary, Secondary and Higher Education. Education in Greece is compulsory for all children aged 6-15 years including Primary (Elementary) and Lower Secondary (Gymnasio) Education.

The school life of the students can may start from the age of 2.5 years (pre-school education) in institutions (private and public) called Nursery. Some Nursery are equipped with infants' departments operating alongside Kindergartens.

Attendance to Kindergartens (ISCED 0) lasts one to two years, from the age of four to six years and a preparatory stage which contributes to integrating the children in primary school. Kindergartens operate either independently or alongside with Primary Schools. Most kindergartens are public and attendance is free. In Greece it has also been institutionalized the All-Day Kindergarten with extended hours of program based on creativity (8 hours per day).



Primary Education

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Primary education (ISCED 1) is provided in primary schools, public and private. Public Primary Schools exist throughout Greece even in the most remote areas. The attendance and books are offered for free. The primary school belongs to compulsory education and aims at all-round, harmonious and balanced mental and physical development of students. Attendance at these schools lasts six years (corresponding to six classes), from age 6 to 12 years. Also there exist All Day Primary Schools with extended program based on creativity and enriched curriculum.



Alongside there are the Special Schools offering Inclusion Classes for children with special educational needs and Multicultural Education designed to meet the educational needs of groups with social, cultural or religious differences.

Attendance at Elementary Schools is completed by the end of sixth grade, when qualification is issued, and the student is allowed to attend the official Gymnasio School, to continue their studies there.

Secondary Education

Secondary Education in Greece is provided in two circles: compulsory (lower) secondary education and post-compulsory (upper) Secondary Education.

The Compulsory Secondary Education (ISCED 2) is provided at the Gymnasio. Attendance at the Gymnasio lasts three years and is aimed at students aged 12-15 years. The education aims to promote the all-round development of students by a number of opportunities available to that age and the requirements they have to face in life.

The Evaluation during Gymnasio is based on daily oral examination and student participation in the learning process, short written tests (15 minutes tests), the written tests (1 class hour) and finally the written review examinations at the end of the school year. At the end of the year students who fail to get a grade for promotion in some subjects are being referred for further examination in September. All the high school graduates receive a Certificate Title which enable them to follow the higher secondary education.

The post-compulsory (upper) Secondary Education (ISCED 3), following the 1997 reform, involves two types of schools: Lyceum and Technical Vocational Schools (TEE). The duration of studies in the Lyceum is three years and the Technical Vocational Schools Biennial (first study circle) or three years (second study circle), while there exists a possibility of transfer between one type of school to another. In addition to the daily lower secondary and TEE also there are operating Evening Schools as Second Chance School or Schools referring to people who already have a job.

The development and approval of the programs are being carried out by the Department of Lifelong Learning of the Ministry, which oversees most of them. Certain TEE are supervised by the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Rural Development, and provide professional training in specialties relevant of these Ministries. In Greece there also operate private TEE vocational schools.

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Along with the mainstream primary and secondary schools, there are Special kindergarten, primary schools, high schools TEE for specific groups of students with special needs. Specifically 26 intercultural schools operate for foreigners and repatriates, 232 minority schools for students of the Muslim minority in Thrace and around

250 independent special schools for children with special needs. Also in secondary schools there operate on equal terms with the other, 'Experimental' schools (cooperation with Universities), "Music" (with emphasis on music), "Church" (with emphasis on religious education) and "Sports" (with emphasis on sports).

In public schools of compulsory and post-compulsory secondary education, attendance is free and books are distributed free of charge by the state.

Post-compulsory Secondary Education include Vocational Training Institutes (IEK), which provide formal and non-formal education (ISCED 4). These institutions are characterized as formal and non-formal, because they accept both graduates of junior high and high school, depending on the specialties offered.

Compared with TEE, IEK courses are focused to the labor market and is designed with the cooperation of the state, employers and employees. Trainees receive training certificate that gives them the opportunity to participate in the final certification examinations for Vocational Training Diploma.

3rd Grade Education

3rd Grade Education (ISCED 5) is provided in two parallel sectors: the university sector and the highest technology. The duration of study in higher education is 8-12 semesters. Admission of students depends on their performance in tests being done nationally in the last class of the Schools. In Higher Education there are also carried Postgraduate programs \ (ISCED 6).



University Education: University Education has the task of high theoretical and comprehensive training for the future of the country's scientific potentiality. In Higher Education are Universities, Polytechnics and the Fine Arts.

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Higher Technological Education: Higher Technological Education is provided in the Technological Institutes (TEI) and their role is to contribute to national development and progress of science and applied research. The studies in TEI compared with those at the universities have a more applied nature, as education is geared to the assimilation and transfer of scientific data in the production process. Higher Technological Education also falls under the Higher Education Technological Education (ASPATE).

In Higher Education there is also included the Hellenic Open University and some non-university schools for which there is a special import system and their period is two to four years. Graduates of these schools can work as professionals in the subject of their specialty, or continue their studies via examinations in corresponding schools of higher education.

The Hellenic Open University: (EAP) is the basis of open and distance learning. Its main objective is to provide more educational opportunities to a wide range of stakeholders and age groups based on the idea that education is a right for all throughout life.



Higher education (non-university): The Higher Education stage includes various institutes which provide vocational training in specific areas related to religion, art, tourism, commercial navy, the army and public order. Specifically in this stage include the Higher Ecclesiastical Institutes, the Merchant Marine Academy, the Higher Schools of Dance and Drama, the Higher Schools of Tourism Education, the Higher Schools for Petty Officers of the Ministry of National Defense and Security Forces Schools.

Continuing Vocational Training

The CVT includes all the training and information activities carried out outside the established Initial Vocational Education and Training System. Continuing Vocational Training is aimed at maintenance, renewal, upgrading and modernization of the professional knowledge and skills

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of the unemployed who need specialties to look for a job and workers seeking career advancement. The continuing training in Greece is being implemented by a number of associations that appeal to different categories of people and supervised by different Ministries. The existing institutional framework focuses on four categories: training for the unemployed, training of private sector workers, training workers of the public sector and training socially vulnerable groups.

The Continuing Vocational Training programs are of short duration and hours of training are formed according to the subject of training, the content of the program and the group to which they are addressed. The programs include theoretical training and practical on the job training in the industry. The trainees, most of times are subsidized, during the programs.

In Greece the public and private bodies implement continuing vocational training programs are private specialized companies and Vocational Training Centers (KDVM), certified by the National Accreditation Centre for Continuing Vocational Training and Support Services (EOPPEP).

Good Practice

The tourism sector in Greece is the largest part of total GDP of the country. Upgrading the quality of the tourism product is a core priority of Greece and the Ministry of Tourism. In addition to modern economic situation is of particular importance that the expansion of education / training opportunities to enrich and develop the knowledge, skills and enhance employment opportunities for workers in tourism and especially for young people. That is why investment in human resources is a primary goal and a priority for the Ministry of Tourism.



Tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism in recent years has created a modern education and training framework in the tourism sector which will improve the competitiveness of the product. Within a relatively short time there has been an integrated operation of the schools of the Organization of Tourism Education and Training in the Ministry of

Tourism. In this context the contribution of Professional Guide in view of Greece and the Greek Culture is great. In this context the Ministry of Tourism has created the Tourist Guides School. In this University, graduates of specific schools who want to gain further expertise and to work as guides, study.

It requires a thorough knowledge of at least one foreign language in order to allow direct communication with the foreign visitor, whom the Guide undertakes to introduce the Greek culture, to answer all the questions, explain the history, art and connect the distant past of Greece with today

It also requires a wide and deep knowledge, not only of history, tradition and art, but also of social structures and the geopolitical context that created them. The knowledge gained by

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guides both during their studies in the School of Guides, and with a lot of personal study and monitoring of annual seminars organized by OTEK



It requires great tact and diplomacy in approach national issues, without patriotic surges but with respect for historical truth, promoting the interests of Greece and the contribution of Greek culture in world affairs.

For half or one day, but for four or five or ten days or 20 days the tour guide Sleeps visitors with the full sense of the word, creating friendship and confidence and making friends in Greece

During journeys coaches for the transition from one area to another, the guide talks about the climate, topography flora, fauna, and the natural resources and the country's economy. It promotes and presents Greek products, describes and other parts of the country, trying to attract the interest of foreign for a second or third trip to Greece. Presents the Greek language, revealing its guests countless Greek words they use in their language. He talks about the Greek music but also for the Greek cuisine

The subjects taught are the following:

- ✓ Tourism and sustainable development principles
- ✓ Tourist and Archaeological Legislation
- ✓ Geography - Natural and Human Environment
- ✓ Management of cultural heritage
- ✓ Interpretation and promotion material and intangible culture: guided tours through applications
- ✓ Tour and Museum Education
- ✓ technical tour
- ✓ Voice placement - Speaking Education -Orthophony
- ✓ Specific issues. - First aid

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Aim – Objective – Special Objectives

The aim of this shortened two-month duration of the project is the training of graduates

The objective is the acquisition by the students the necessary theoretical thinking tools that will help to bridge the scientific background who have obtained their undergraduate studies with the occupation of tourist guide.

In particular it is intended that students shall:

- a) Be able to present in organized groups of visitors or to individual tourists the attractions of the place, the ancient and historical monuments, natural beauty, monuments, buildings and any kind of artistic works, giving the necessary explanations regarding the relevance, history and contemporaneity of Greek civilization.
- b) Identify, select and organize information necessary to provide their audience with an intelligible and narrative.
- c) Be aware of the role of sustainable tourism development in the direction of development of the national economy and create new jobs.
- d) Know basic archaeological and tourism law concepts for the effective discharge of their duties.
- e) Ensure the safety of visitors taking proper precautions and reducing the risks to health and safety of visitors who may be lurking as well as being able to provide first aid in case of accidents



Participants who attended "successfully" this program, are administered by the General Secretary of Tourism, under the responsibility of the competent Directorate, Successful Monitoring Certificate. In the Certificate are included the individual data of the participant, time and program implementation site, the average score compiled and the language or languages in which it is entitled to guides and are on a special Database open to the Stakeho

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