# **Dutch Education System**

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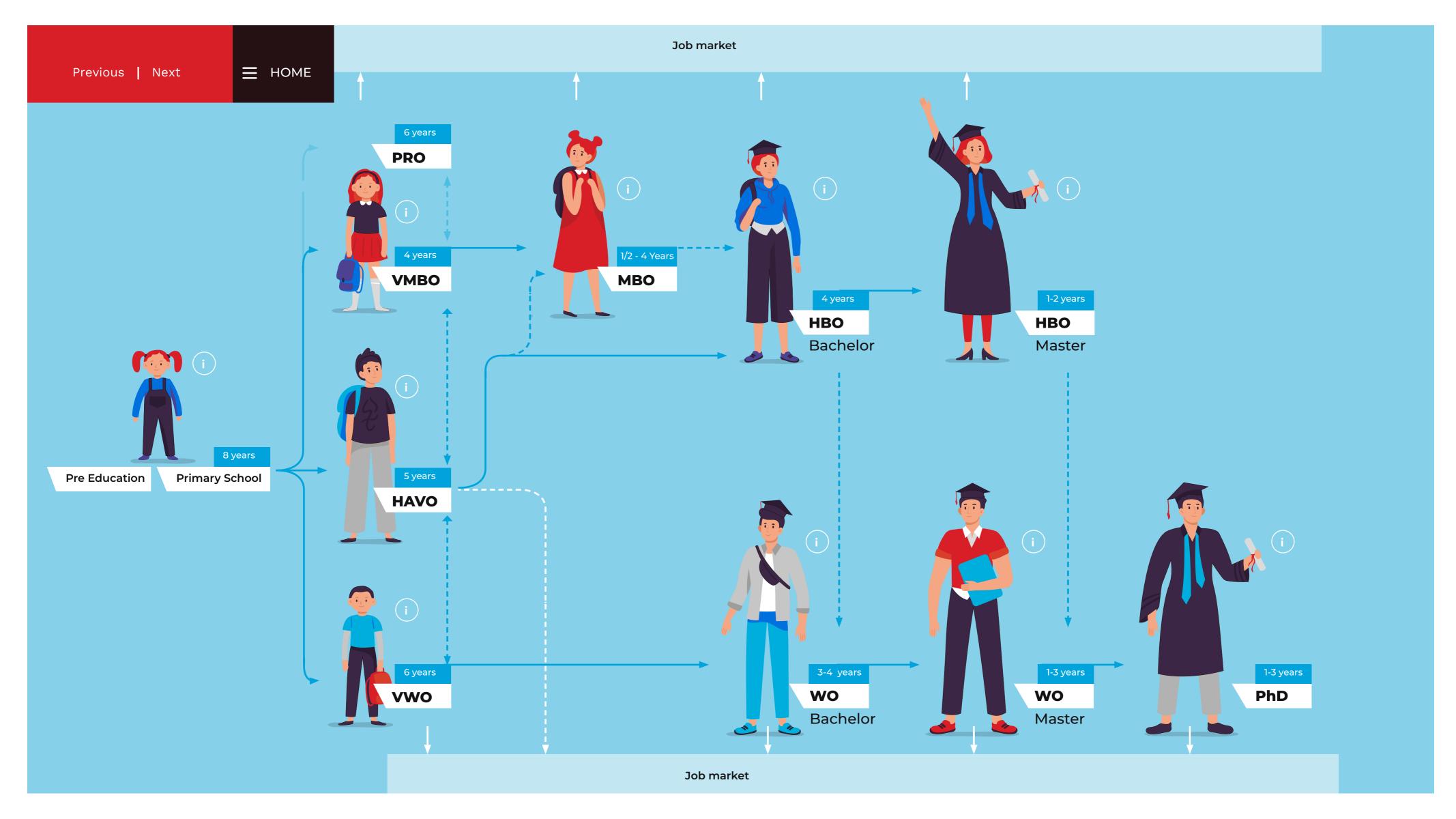


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Knowledge hub for migrants to the Brainport region





# Voorschoolse of vroegschoolse educatie Preschool education Basis school / Primair onderwijs Primary education



# VVE | Voorschoolse of vroegschoolse educatie

# **Preschool education**

Preschool education (or early childhood education) is for toddlers aged 2.5 to 4 years who benefit from extra support in their development. This contributes to a good start in primary school. In preschool education, your child attends childcare for 16 hours per week and follows a special program to stimulate their development.

Learning through play at childcare Childcare offers a program for preschool education. Pedagogical staff members implement this program with the toddlers. Preschool education stimulates the development of:

- language;
- preparatory mathematics;
- motor skills;
- social-emotional skills.

Primary education lasts 8 years, starting at age 4 in Group 1 and finishing in Group 8. Most children start when they turn 4. At the age of 5, according to Dutch law, children are obliged to attend school ("leerplicht").

The subjects include Dutch, Mathematics, World orientation (geography, history, and natural sciences), Physical education, Arts (drawing, painting, music, drama, etc.), and citizenship.

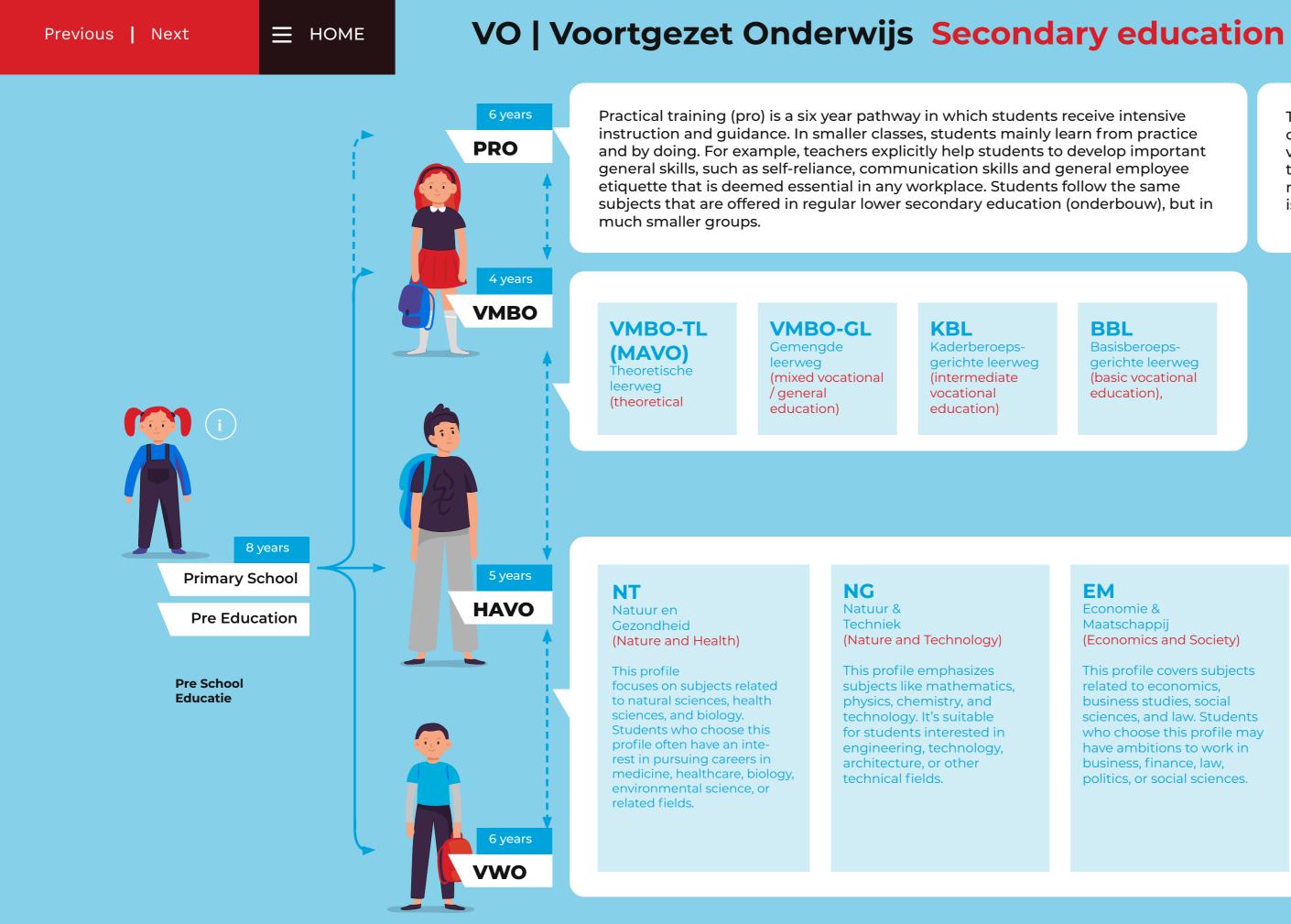
School usually runs from 8:30 to 15:00 with a break. During the mid-day break, children bring their own lunch. It's common for schools to have Wednesday afternoons off. This may differ per school. So to be sure it's wis to check this with the school of your choice. Traditionally, Dutch primary schools don't give a lot of homework to young kids. They focus more on in-class activities, group projects, and creating a positive learning environment. However, this can vary between schools and teachers.

In Group 8, students take a test, and based on this test and teacher recommendations, they get advice on which level of secondary education to choose.

# PO | Basis school / Primair onderwijs

# **Primary education**

In many schools, there is a special class known as "kleuterklas" (kindergarten), where children from Group 1 and Group 2 are brought together. In primary school, kids are in one class from Group 1 to Group 8, with a different teacher handling most subjects every year. Here, the focus is on imaginative themes, playful learning, social interaction, expanding vocabulary, developing fine and gross motor skills, expressing oneself, and gradually introducing the fundamentals of reading and writing. The more formal academic curriculum begins in Group 3, around the age of six.



To be admitted to practical education, a declaration of admissibility for practical education ("Toelatingsverklaring": TLV pro) is required. The TLV is issued by the appropriate education partnership. The following national admission criteria are used: The student's IQ is between 55 and 80.

BBL

Basisberoepsgerichte leerweg (basic vocational education),

# EM

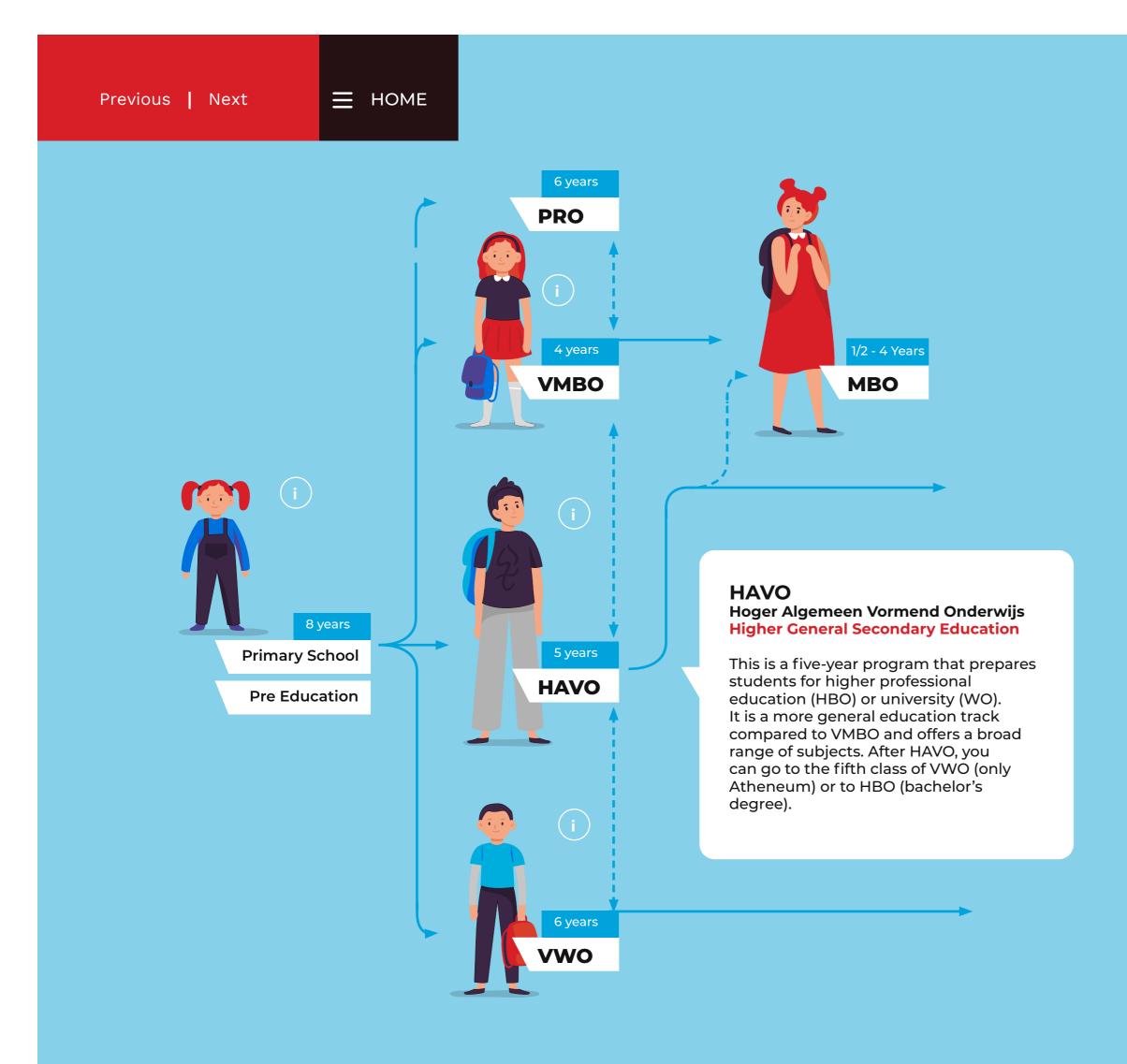
Economie & Maatschappij (Economics and Society)

This profile covers subjects related to economics, business studies, social sciences, and law. Students who choose this profile may have ambitions to work in business, finance, law, politics, or social sciences.

# CM

Cultuur & Maatschappij (Culture and Society)

This profile focuses on subjects like history, literature, arts, languages, and social sciences. It's suitable for students with interests in humanities, languages, arts, culture, journalism, or social work.



# MBO | Middelbaar Beroepsonderwijs Secondary vocational education

LEVEL 1 Entreeopleiding

Assistant training

for basic executive work basisberoepsopleiding Basic vocational

LEVEL 2

for executive practical work

training

**LEVEL 3** Vakopleiding

Professional training

to become an independent practitioner LEVEL 4 Middel kader opleiding

Middlemanagement and specialized training

After which a person can practice a profession fully independently, with a wide range of applications and/or specialization

Secondary vocational education takes up to four years, depending on the level of training. Those who complete their training can start work or go on to another form of education. More than 700 vocational courses are provided in the Netherlands.

## Levels of training

Secondary vocational education (MBO) prepares students for a wide range of occupations, from franchise manager to mechanic or nursing assistant. In the future, demand for skilled workers is expected to increase sharply in the Dutch job market.

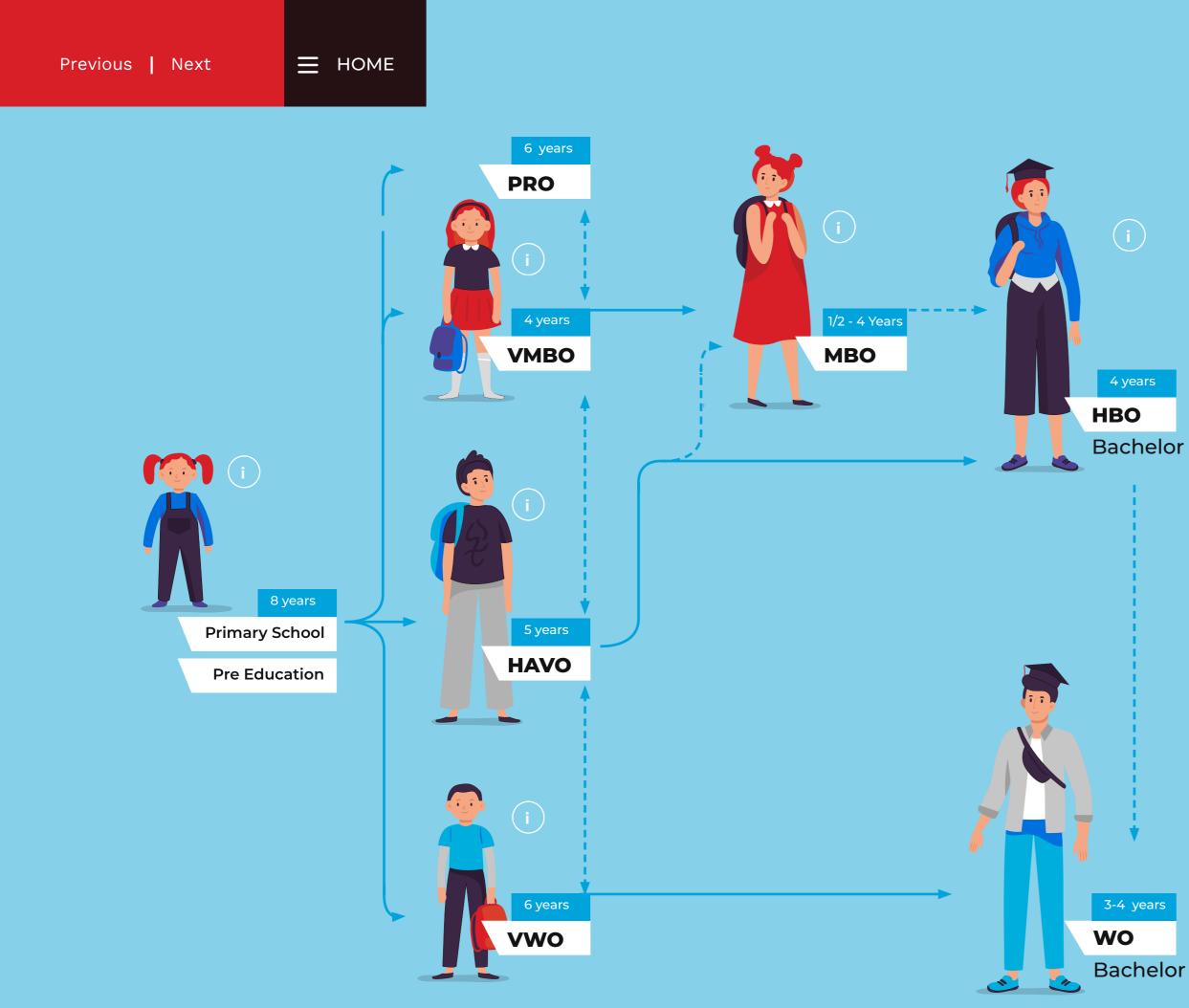
Pupils who have successfully completed the theoretical, combined, or middlemanagement vocational program at the VMBO level can enroll in professional and middle-management training (MBO levels 3 and 4). Holders of a level 4 MBO certificate may go on to higher professional education (HBO).

# Practical training and classroom learning.

There are two learning pathways for each MBO course: vocational training (BOL), where practical training takes up between 20% and 60% of the course, and block or day release (BBL), where practical training takes up more than 60% of the course.

# International accreditation

Secondary and pre-vocational education certificates are recognized abroad. The website of SBB, the Foundation for Cooperation on Vocational Education, Training and Labour Market, provides more information on accreditation and certificates.



Higher vocational education (Bachelor) Higher vocational education (HBO) generally leads to a bachelor's degree. There are also shorter programmes that lead to an associate degree. Higher vocational schools (universities of applied sciences) can also offer a master's programme.

BSc Bachelor of Science

4 years

BA Bachelor of Arts

4 Years

LLB Bachelor of Laws 4 Years

AD Associate Degree

2 Years

BSc BA LLB Bachelor Bachelor Bachelor of Science of Arts of Laws **3**years 3 Years 3 Years University education (Bachelor)

Universities (WO) offer programmes leading to a bachelor's or master's degree.

WO Bachelor

