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September 29, St. Petersburg*

Education in Estonia

На встрече Сулев расскажет о:

- ▶ **Estonian National Curriculum.**
Школьном образовательном стандарте в Эстонии.
- ▶ **Everyday of school life.**
Ежедневной жизни в школе.
- ▶ **Study materials and teaching methods in History and Civics.**
Учебных материалах и методах для уроков истории и граждановедения.
- ▶ **Russian students in Estonian schools.**
Русских учениках в эстонских школах.
- ▶ **Estonian education in international comparision.**
Образовании в Эстонии в сравнении с другим международным образованием.
- ▶ **Possibilities for foreign students to study in Estonia.**
Возможностях обучения в Эстонии для иностранцев.

Сулев расскажет о:

** Estonian National Curriculum.
Школьном образовательном стандарте в Эстонии.**



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National curricula 2014



National curricula for basic schools

General provisions of national curriculum for basic schools

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National curricula for upper secondary schools

General provisions of national curriculum for upper secondary schools

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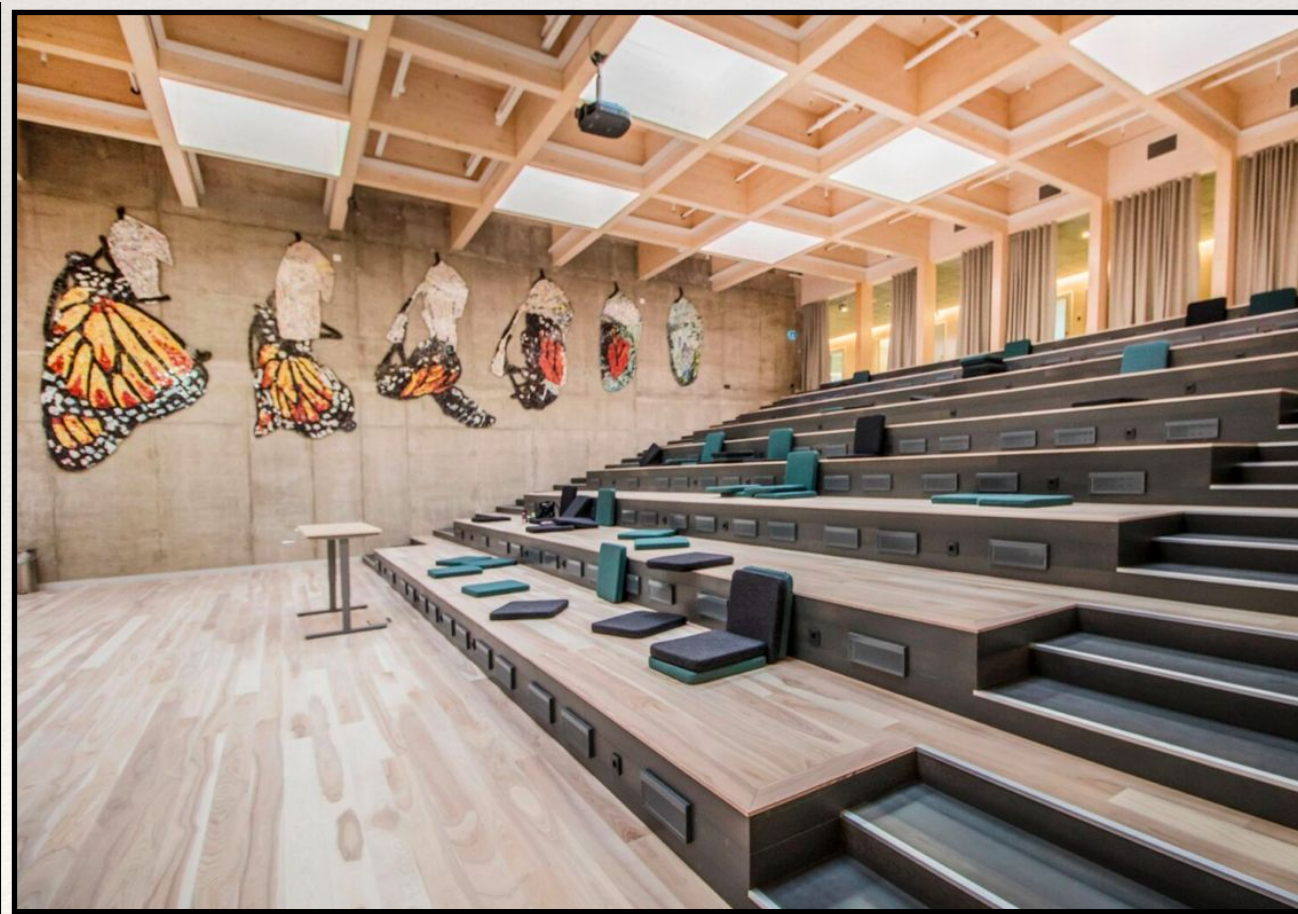
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Сулев расскажет о:

 **Everyday of school life.**
Ежедневной жизни в школе.

Some features:


- attending school is obligatory to everybody until age of 17
- instruction is in students' mother tongue until the end of basic school (9 classes)
- free of charge gymnasium school education for everybody
- in Russian gymnasiums 60% of subjects are taught in Estonian
- every school has to compile School Curriculum on the basis of National Curriculum
- schools belong to local communities, some State gymnasiums have been established
- schools use largely Erasmus+ international student exchange projects
- broad possibilities for students to join out-of-school activities
- different e-School opportunities are used in the educational system of Estonia






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Number of compulsory schools in Estonia by school type and language of instruction

TOTAL

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kindergartens + primary schools	82	79	72	68	64	..	..	..	..	..
Basic schools	261	260	260	253	257	318	338	344	347	351
Upper secondary schools	230	227	226	224	219	214	202	184	171	168
Daytime-schools total	573	566	558	545	540	532	540	528	518	519

Estonian language of instruction

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kindergartens + primary schools	79	76	69	66	63	..	..	..	..	..
Basic schools	240	238	233	230	233	289	307	308	306	312
Upper secondary schools	161	159	158	158	151	150	143	133	128	125
Daytime-schools total	480	473	460	454	447	439	447	441	434	437

Other language of instruction

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kindergartens + primary schools	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Basic schools	11	10	10	9	8	10	11	11	20	25
Upper secondary schools	56	52	51	50	1	1	2	2	2	2
Daytime-schools total	69	64	63	60	10	11	13	13	22	27

Estonian/other language of instruction

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kindergartens + primary schools	1	1	1	1	0	..	..	..	..	..
Basic schools	10	12	17	14	16	19	20	25	21	14
Upper secondary schools	13	16	17	16	67	63	57	49	41	41
Daytime-schools total	24	29	35	31	83	82	80	74	62	55

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1980	67.5	56.1	53.1	100	23.1	95.8	80
1990	63	50.4	45.8	100	14.5	94.5	76.8
1995	67.7	55	49.7	100	15.3	99.3	82.6
2000	72.8	61.7	56.8	100	18.9	100	86.8
2005	78.3	69.7	64.9	100	24.9	100	90.2
2010	80.5	73.3	67.6	100	28.4	100	94.7
2015	83.8	77.7	71.8	100	43	100	98.7
2018	84.6	78.3	71.8	100	47.5	100	98.6

Percentage of Estonian-speaking students in Estonia (and in some regions) during the period 1980 - 2018.

Сулев расскажет о:

**▶ Estonian education in international comparision.
Образовании в Эстонии в сравнении с другим международным образованием.**

PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) is an

international survey conducted on the **OECD**'s (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) initiative which aims to evaluate education systems worldwide by testing the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students.

Students from randomly selected schools take tests in functional reading, mathematics and science.

PISA tests are held once every three years. Each year of assessment focuses on one of these subjects, with the other two assessed but to a lesser extent.

There have been five (?) PISA surveys:

PISA 2000 – reading

PISA 2003 – mathematics

PISA 2006 – natural sciences (Estonia participated)

PISA 2009 – reading (Estonia participated)

PISA 2012 – mathematics (Estonia participated)

PISA 2015 - natural sciences (Estonia participated)

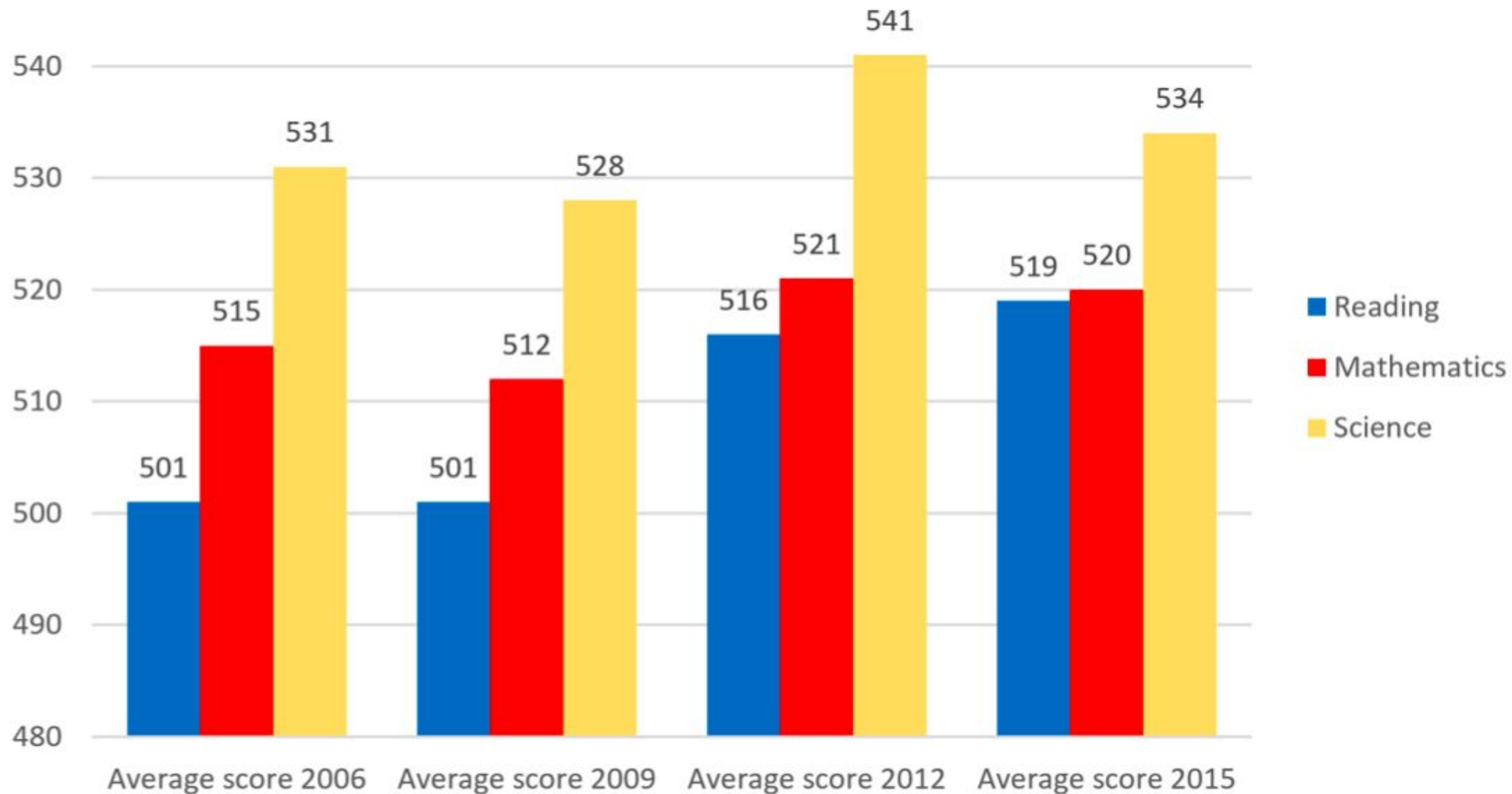
A regularly conducted survey provides an opportunity to identify education trends worldwide.

- Half of all the 15-year-old students in Estonia, that is 5,587 students (2,788 girls and 2,799 boys) from 206 schools, took the PISA test.
- 78% of the students took the test in Estonian and 22% in Russian.
- In Estonia the test was completely in electronic form. The main focus of the survey was on sciences.

Estonian results in 2015

- The results are stable and very good in all subjects. Basic education provided in Estonia is one of the best in Europe and in the world.
- Very good results are achieved with lesser financial resources and shorter learning period than in other OECD countries.

Comparison of the results of the PISA tests in Estonia



The graph shows the changes in all literacies in Estonian students average PISA test results of 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015. According to the test results the knowledge and skills of Estonian students have improved significantly.

IEA

IEA (International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement) is an international cooperative of national research institutions, governmental research agencies, scholars, and analysts working to research, understand, and improve education worldwide.

IEA Studies

We conduct high-quality, large-scale comparative studies of education across the globe in order to provide educators, policymakers, and parents with insights into how students perform.

Civic knowledge and classroom practices

1. Estonian students were significantly above the international average on the civic knowledge scale (IEA 2009).

Estonia ranked 12th among 38 participating countries and was 2th among the post communist countries.

Students in only 5 countries were significantly better than Estonian pupils and 11 countries had a similar level of achievement as Estonia. The latter group included, for example, England, Poland, Italy, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

In addition to the high rank in 2009, Estonia was one of the very few countries where civic knowledge did not decrease during the previous ten years.

This finding is especially prominent compared to most of the participating post communist countries, which experienced a sharp drop in civic knowledge (except Slovenia). Only 8% of the students in Estonia were below the lowest proficiency level, which is half the ICCS average; the share of students at the highest proficiency level was 36% in Estonia compared to the 28% ICCS average.

Similarly to the CIVED 1999, TIMSS 2003, PISA 2006 and PISA 2009, students in Russian-speaking schools demonstrated a lower achievement level than Estonian speaking students. The difference was largest in the highest achieving group.

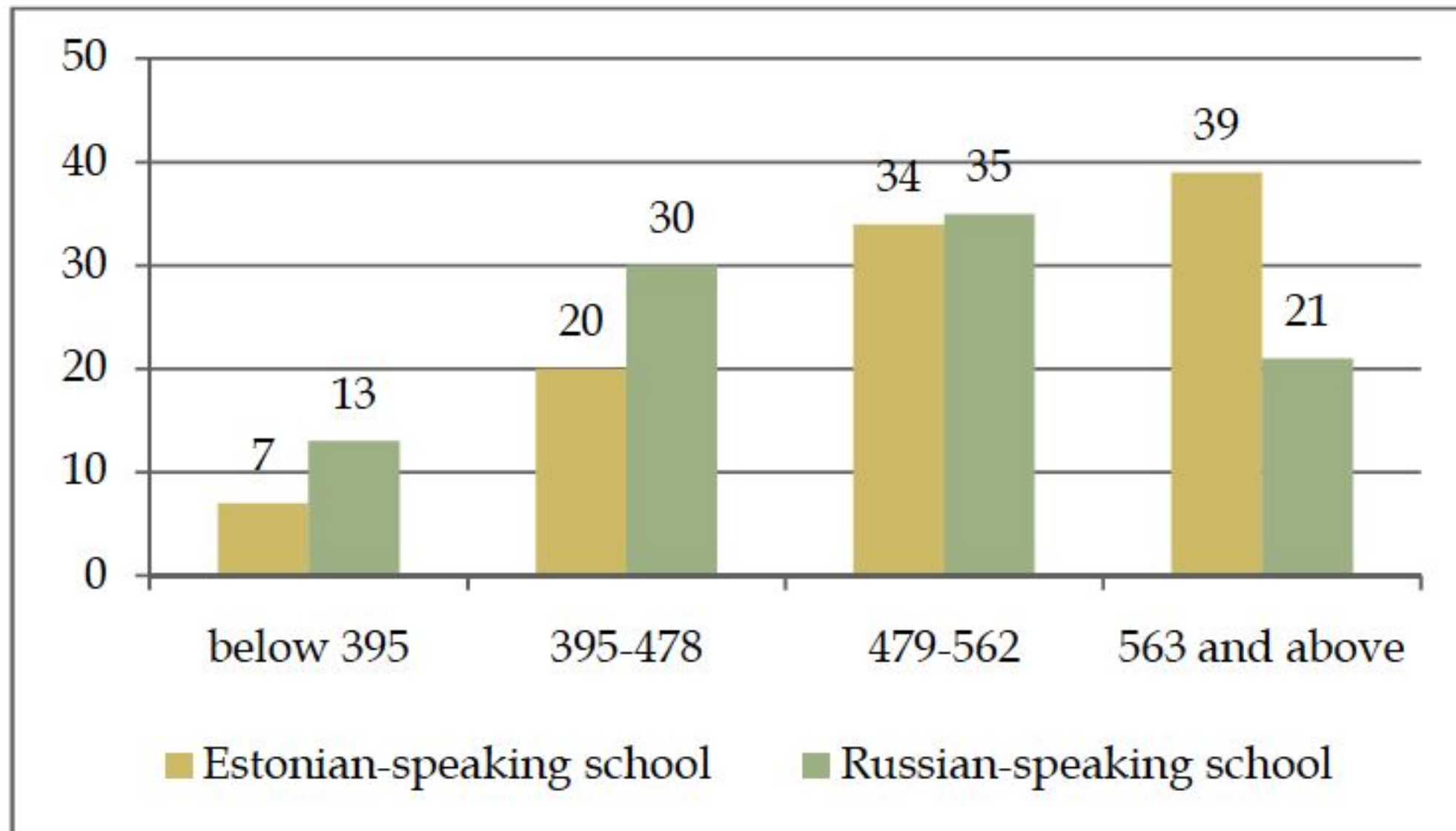



Figure 1. Percentages of students at each proficiency level across school types. Proficiency levels are shown in score points

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** Possibilities for foreign students to study in Estonia.
Возможностях обучения в Эстонии для иностранцев.**

<http://www.studyinestonia.ee/en>

Спасибо!