



Czech Republic 10,5 million

Slovakia 5.4 million

Hungary 9.7 million

Poland 38 million - the fifth-most populous member state of EU

Developments in Physical Education in the Czech Republic

Czech elementary education is being revised - creation of new (physical education) curriculum

Main concept – strategy 2030+, Main directions of educational programmes, concepts for each educational area – also PE

Discussion about Physical literacy as a new concept direction of PE – competence oriented teaching in PE

New methods and forms of teaching PE

IT such as mobile apps into (PE) education

Developments in Physical Education in Hungary

1.The Hungarian Swimming Federation and the government started to implement the „all kids learn swimming – swimming nation” programme in the country. The programme started initially in 87 cities, 376 schools. At the end of the teaching programme all kids should be able to swim at least 100 m in differentiated levels. The programme applied on elementary schools - 36 lessons/year, 3 years (108 lesson altogether).

2.There is a new development in compulsory fitness monitoring system. A new mobile phone application has been developed and started. This new applications made the data upload process easier for the teachers, so more than 30.000 downloads happened already.

3.Hungarian School Sport Federation implements a national pilot programme, based on the Active School Concept. Initially 80 Schools joined the pilot.

Developments in Physical Education in Slovakia

The National Institute for Education in Slovakia applied for a national project aimed at systematic model of curriculum development including the process of periodical innovation, which could be the first step to revise curriculum according to research outcomes – new standard on pilot schools. This approach would be implemented in Slovakia for the first time, as its focus is on revision related to practical needs.

Two years ago the Minister of Education in Slovakia has announced that the Ministry of Education, Research and Sports will try to support delivery of primary PE in schools by PE professionals to avoid low quality of PE in schools. This can be understood as the first step to promote quality PE in schools, however, at that moment there were no further steps presented as for example changes in the initial teacher training or professional development of PE teachers.

Last physical condition tests of children in all the Slovak primary schools (more than 34 000 children participated). The aim was to get information about the physical dispositions of 6 years old children with the purpose to issue certificates with recommendations for particular sports. This has been the first attempt to test children's motorics in all Slovakia during the last decades. The testing was coordinated by the Ministry of Education, Research and Sports.

Developments in Physical Education in the Poland

National recommendations on physical activity targeting the general population (based on WHO and European Union (EU) recommendations) will shortly be introduced with the implementation of the Sports development programme 2020, SDP 2020

A particularly low percentage of children and youth meet the recommendations relating to intense physical activity. Approximately 20% of children and youth do not take part regularly in physical education classes (the share of those non-attending increases with age, and is higher among girls). A large number of pupils and students consider PE classes boring and unattractive.

A dramatic decrease in the level of physical activity is observed among girls in lower secondary schools. That age group is characterized by paying particular attention to the acceptance of the peer group. However, sport and physical activity are not perceived as indicators of attractiveness. There is also a negative tendency among peers to critically evaluate the appearance and the fitness condition of adolescent girls

All central European countries recognise the importance of physical education at school - testing.

The subject is part of all curriculum frameworks, and is compulsory in primary and lower secondary education throughout all 4 countries 2 – 5 lessons a week

Countries have also stressed the significance of physical activity and sport as a beneficial way of using free time - national strategies to promote the development of physical education

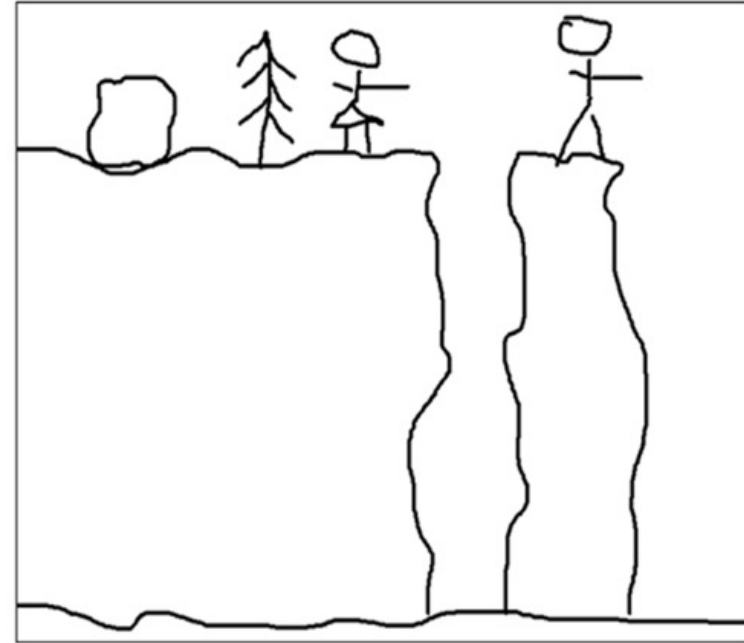
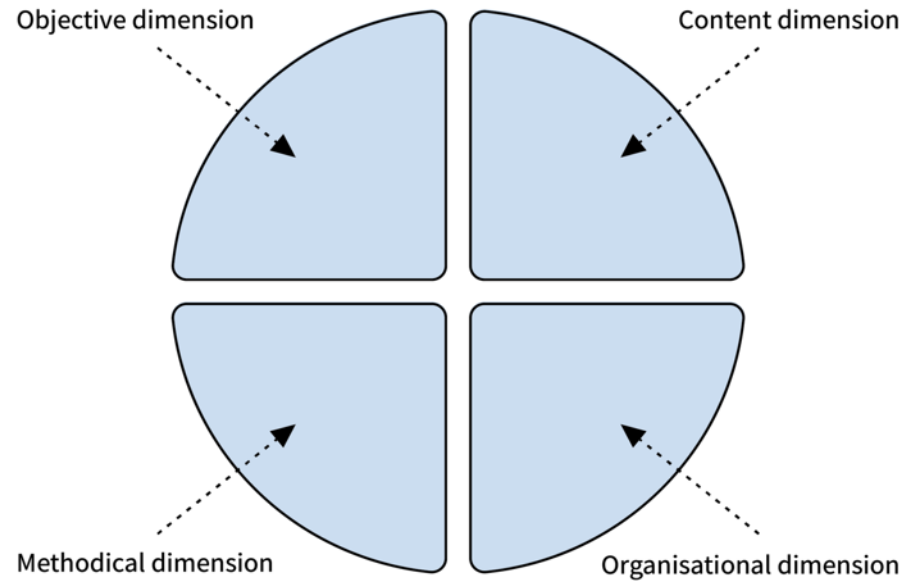
Both formative and summative assessment are used in primary and lower secondary education, with summative assessment being more common. The grading system is usually the same as in other compulsory subjects.

As regards teachers of physical education, the subject is taught at primary level mostly by generalist or specialist teachers. At lower secondary level, specialist teachers of physical education are the norm.

Hungary: 5 lessons/week (daily PE) Hungary: 5 lessons/week (daily PE), because it's curricular (not extra-curricular) HU: can be both: classroom teacher or PE teacher

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What is curriculum? (not just the content!)



(2030+)...more responsibility & active involvement of pupils on teaching/learning & evaluation, more organisation student/student, groups (team work), less mass teaching, more individual & formative evaluation, more active learning methods



Centre East region
Thank you for your attention