

CHILE

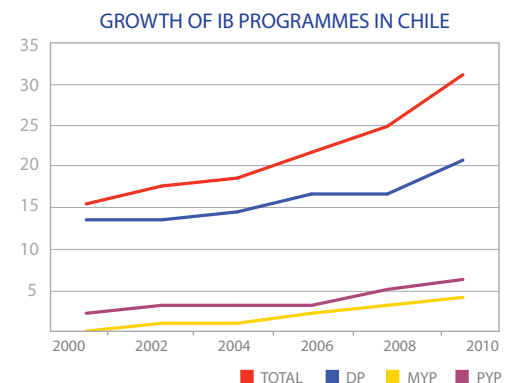
A DYNAMIC PRESENCE: GROWTH AND CHARACTERISTICS OF IB WORLD SCHOOLS

When was the first IB programme authorized in Chile, and how has the IB grown in the country?

The first IB Diploma Programmes (DP) were authorized in 1981 at Colegio La Maisonette and Santiago College, both private schools in Santiago.

The IB expanded its presence considerably in the decade between 1981 and 1991, with 8 more schools adopting the DP. IB programmes grew at a steady pace in the 1990s, and their number has doubled over the past decade.

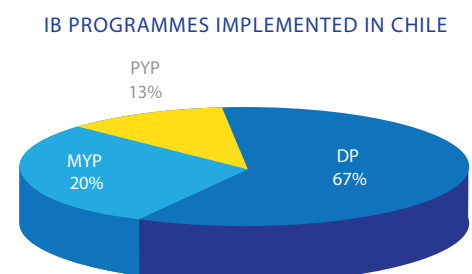
Santiago College was the first Chilean school to introduce the IB Middle Years Programme (MYP), in 1994, and the IB Primary Years Programme (PYP), in 2001.



How many IB World Schools are present in the country today, and which programmes do they implement?

There are currently 21 IB World Schools in Chile, all of which are private except for Liceo Siete in Santiago. These schools are implementing 30 IB programmes (given that some schools implement several at once).

All of the country's IB World Schools implement the Diploma Programme, except for the Colegio de los Sagrados Corazones in Viña del Mar. Six schools currently implement the MYP, and four have a PYP. Three IB World Schools in Chile implement the entire IB continuum of programmes: Santiago College, Craighouse, and the British School Punta Arenas.

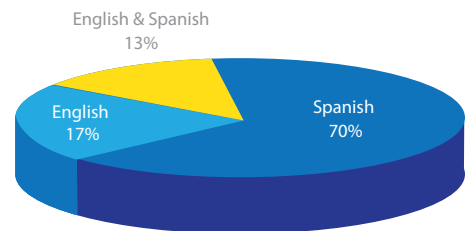


Where are IB World Schools located, and what is their main language of instruction?

More than half (12) of the IB World Schools in Chile are located in Santiago. The remaining nine IB World Schools are in Viña del Mar (4 schools), Concepción (2), San Felipe, Punta Arenas and Valdivia (1 school each).

The main language of instruction of Chilean IB programmes is Spanish. Nonetheless, five programmes are imparted solely in English (at Nido de Aguilas International School, Mackay School, Santiago College and St. John's School). In addition, three schools (Craighouse, the Colegio de los Sagrados Corazones and the British School Punta Arenas) use both English and Spanish in their MYP, and Craighouse in the PYP as well.

MAIN LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION OF IB PROGRAMMES

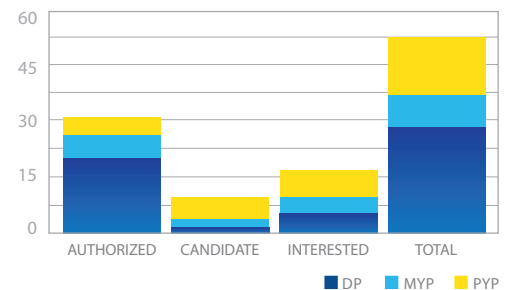


What are the prospects for future growth of IB programmes in the country?

The total number of IB programmes in Chile may reach 54 in the near future, given that 8 are currently candidates for authorization, and 16 have expressed interest in becoming candidates.

Although the DP currently has 2 candidate and 5 interested schools, it may grow at a slower rate than the MYP and PYP. Indeed, the presence of the PYP may grow exponentially, and the PYP and MYP together may represent half of all Chilean IB programmes.

NUMBER OF PROSPECTIVE IB PROGRAMMES

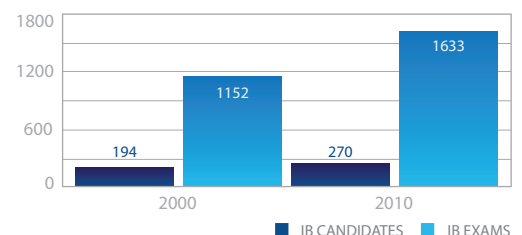


A RECORD OF SUCCESS IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

How has the number of IB candidates and IB exams taken grown over the past decade?

The total number of IB candidates in Chile has grown by 39% over the past decade, while the total number of IB exams taken has also grown by 42% over the same period.

GROWTH OF IB CANDIDATES AND IB EXAMS



How have IB World Schools and students been recognized as examples of academic excellence?

- Four IB World Schools are among the top 50 Chilean schools of 2008, according to the popular ranking published by the magazine “Qué Pasa:” Santiago College (#16), the Mayflower School (#32), Wenlock School (#44), and Colegio Dunalastair (#49). The ranking is largely based on average student scores on the national university entrance examination (the PSU).
- The only state-funded IB World School in Chile, Liceo Siete de Providencia, has ranked number 9 among all Chilean municipal schools for its’ students average scores on the 2008 Language and Mathematics National University Entrance Examination (PSU). The school is highly regarded for its innovative approaches and strong academic achievement, particularly in languages.



A FAR-REACHING EXAMPLE OF CAS: REDLAND SCHOOL CREATES “BETTERLAND” FOR LOW-INCOME STUDENTS

In 1995, Redland School IB students carrying out CAS activities in the Santiago shantytown of Lo Barnechea began asking for more sustainable, meaningful projects that would go beyond sporadic assistance. Led by the school’s founder, Richard Collingwod-Selby, the students carried out studies on the community’s needs and began a day-care center to address one of the most pressing of these. Since then, strong bonds have been created between the school and the members of this community.

In 1999, a Kindergarten for 2-6 year-old children was established with Redland School funds, and operated by a community corporation, with the collaboration of municipal authorities. In 2001, the project expanded and the Betterland Primary School was established with authorization from the Chilean Ministry of Education. Betterland is now jointly financed by the Redland School, the municipal government, a grant from the Ministry of Education, and private donations, in order to provide almost 700 low-income students with a free education. The school provides courses from Kindergarten to 8th grade, along with extra-curricular activities in English, philosophy, sports and arts. Redland School IB MYP and DP students and parents volunteer regularly at the Betterland School, helping classroom teachers and implementing extra-curricular activities.

According to the students, they have learned important lessons about breaking down class barriers, helping people to sustain themselves rather than providing handouts, and dealing frankly with problems such as drugs and child abuse. The school is still expanding, with the aim of offering all of the secondary grades over the next few years.

Sources: The Redland School, at: <http://redland.cl/betterland>. Ellen Wallace, “Hand in hand with the local community,” IB World, February 2004, at: www.ibo.org.

How have IB students and schools contributed to the community?

- Santiago College has provided teachers at Liceo Rosa Esper Alessandri, a local school in a low-income neighborhood, with PYP training. Santiago College teachers have worked with the Liceo's teachers on understanding the principles behind the PYP, and have also sponsored their participation in some PYP workshops.
- Chilean IB World Schools have worked together to provide aid to schools devastated by the earthquake that took place in spring 2010, through the website "démonos la mano" (give a helping hand) which gathers donations for rebuilding schools.

RECOGNITION OF THE IB ADVANTAGE: STATE AND UNIVERSITY POLICIES

How do government policies and legislation support IB programmes?

- According to Decree 220, Chilean schools are allowed to implement their own programmes if these are approved by the Ministry of Education. Thus, schools may submit the IB as their official programme leading to the Chilean Licencia Media, as long as Chilean history or the school-based IB syllabus Chile and the Pacific Basin are included.
- In the case of IB students coming from abroad, the IB Diploma must be legalized by authorities in Switzerland. A Spanish exam must be passed, and proof that the IB is recognized for university entrance in the country where the IB was completed must also be presented. If these requirements are fulfilled, IB Diploma holders are recognized through Chile's special university admission system, but this system provides very few entry quotas in most universities, and students must maintain high grades throughout their university studies. Thus, it is recommended that IB students from abroad fulfill the requirements for normal Chilean higher education admission.

How do universities and colleges in Chile recognize the rigor of IB courses?

According to the IBO's recognition policy database, the following 20 Chilean higher education institutions recognize that IB Diploma graduates fulfill the requirements for entry, often granting automatic admission. In many cases, there is a limit on the number of places available through direct admission, however. Exemption from university entrance exams or from the national higher education admission exam (PSU) may also depend on achieving a certain score on the full IB Diploma or having completed specific IB courses. Four of these universities also grant credit to IB courses. Three universities grant IB graduates tuition benefits, which increase in accordance with higher final IB scores.

University	IB Diploma accepted as basic credential for admission	Admission or exemption from entrance exams for IB Diploma holders	Course credits possible for some or all Higher Level IB courses	Course credits possible for some or all Standard Level IB courses
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not specified
Universidad Adolfo Ibañez	Yes	Yes	No	No
Universidad Andrés Bello	Yes	Yes	No	No
Universidad Católica de Valparaíso	Yes	No	No	No
Universidad Central de Chile	Yes	Yes	No	No
Universidad Finis Terrae	Yes	Yes	No	No
Universidad Gabriela Mistral	Yes	Yes	Yes (must pass univ. exam)	Yes (must pass univ. exam)
Universidad Internacional SEK Chile	Yes	Yes	No	No
Universidad La República	Yes	Yes	No	No
Universidad Mayor	Yes	Yes	No	No
Universidad Metropolitana de Ciencias de la Educación	Yes	No	No	No
Universidad San Sebastián	Yes	Yes (plus discounted fees)	No	No
Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María	Yes	No	No	No
Universidad de Artes, Ciencias y Comunicación	Yes	Yes (plus discounted fees)	No	No
Universidad de La Serena	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Universidad de Viña del Mar	Yes	No	Yes (must pass univ. exam)	Yes (must pass univ. exam)
Universidad de los Andes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Universidad del Bío-Bío	Yes	No	No	No
Universidad del Desarrollo	Yes	Yes (plus discounted fees)	No	No
Universidad del Pacífico	Yes	Yes	No	No