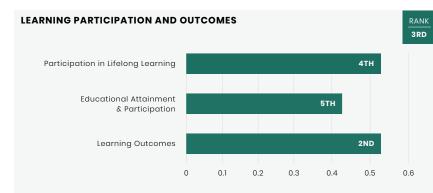
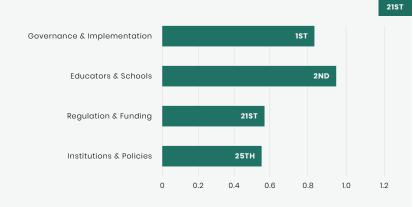


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## INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES FOR DIGITAL LEARNING





#### MAIN OBSERVATIONS

- Sweden is a European leader in education and digitalisation, which contribute to its high performance.
- Sweden's government is very active in driving research and innovation in digitalisation generally.
- While digitalisation is an explicit part of primary school curricula, schools and teachers have significant autonomy in funding and running courses. This means schools have uneven implementation of digital tools.

#### TAKEAWAYS:

RANK

WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THIS COUNTRY?

- Sweden's government is well aware of the importance of remaining a digital leader, which translates into proactive policy and a solid investment strategy.
- Sweden's schools are quite autonomous, so implementation of digital learning varies across the country and between classrooms. This means that some students benefit more than others.
- However, the high autonomy of teachers and schools
  means that experimentation is encouraged, and
  innovative practices have a chance to develop.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sweden should closely monitor the diverse strategies used for digital learning. This will help central authorities identify what is and isn't working.
- Educators should be encouraged to use digital tools for learning, not just administration and management. The plan to gradually introduce nationwide digital testing in 2022 is promising.
- Distance learning in adult education (Komvux) is
   promising, but has significant room to improve.

#### **KEY REFERENCES**

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