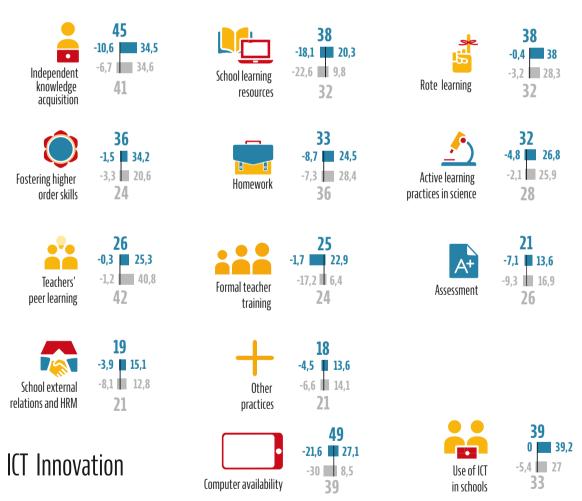
| Education Sweden 33 Innovation OECD average 30 Index

Innovation in education by category



Innovation in education by type of practice



The indices indicate innovation intensity from small (below 20) to large (over 40). When displayed, positive and negative values show how much of the index corresponds to a expansion and contraction of the covered practices between 2006 and 2016. Authors' calculations based on the PIRLS, PISA and TIMSS databases.



Sweden

Between 2006 and 2016, Sweden experienced a relatively high level of innovation, slightly more than in the average OECD system. Practices in primary education changed more than average, and more than in secondary education. Innovation was much larger in maths than in science, as was the case in other OECD systems. Unlike most other OECD systems, practices in reading instruction changed significantly – and more than in science. Innovation related to technology took the form of a spread of the use of ICT in schools, but changes related to the access to computers took a different pattern than in other systems, with both a drop in some forms of access and an increase in others. Innovation mostly lay in the spread of practices related to independent knowledge acquisition in class, rote learning, and fostering of students' higher order skills.

Practices that changed the most

Primary

- 49 more students in 100 frequently made predictions about what will happen next in read text, reaching a 68% coverage
- 42 more students in 100 frequently drew inferences and generalisations from text, reaching a **71%** coverage
- 37 more students in 100 frequently practised maths skills and procedures on computers, reaching a 43% coverage

Secondary

- **43** more students in 100 had portable laptops or notebooks available for use at school, reaching an **85%** coverage
- 33 less students in 100 had desktop computers available for use at school. reaching a 63% coverage
- 31 more students in 100 frequently used computers to look up for ideas and information in science, reaching a 42% coverage

Some trends in educational outcomes



Academic outcome in primary and secondary science

Academic outcome in primary and secondary maths

Student satisfaction in primary and secondary education

Student enjoyment in primary science lessons

Teachers' collective ambition for their students in primary and secondary education



Academic outcome in primary reading Student enjoyment in secondary science lessons

Teachers' collective self-efficacy in primary and secondary education

Equity of academic outcomes in primary reading

Equity of academic outcomes in primary science



Equity of academic outcomes in secondary science

Equity of academic outcomes in primary and secondary maths





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