

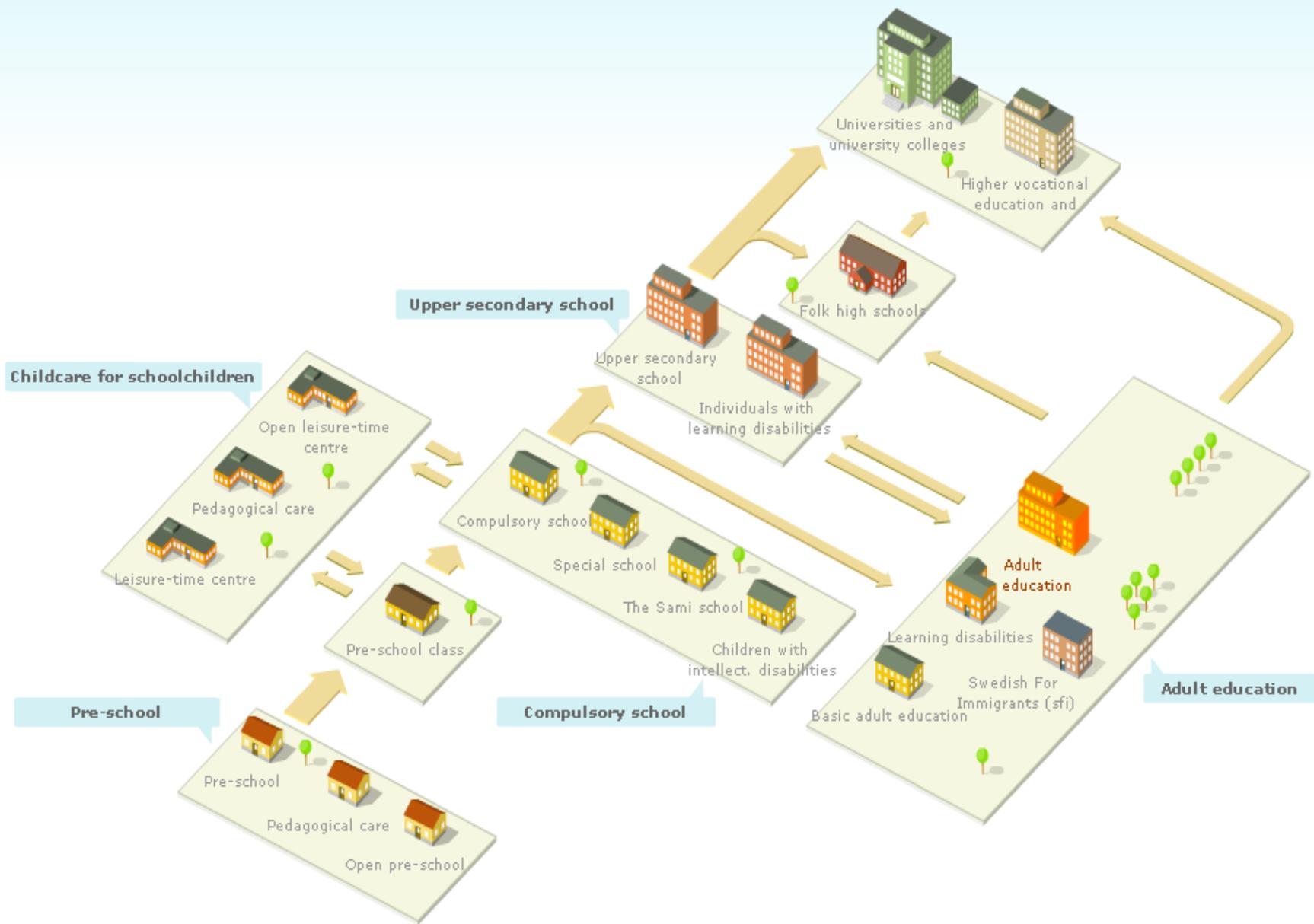
The Swedish Education System

Fundamental values and tasks of the school

- The national school system is based on democratic foundations.
- Education should impart and establish respect for human rights and the fundamental democratic values on which Swedish society is based.
- Each and everyone working in the school should also encourage respect for the intrinsic value of each person and the environment we all share.

An overview of the Swedish education system

- The Swedish education system comprises a number of types of schooling and education, designed for individuals of different ages and with differing needs and abilities.



- Preschool
- Preschool class
- Leisure-time centers
- Other pedagogical activities
- Compulsory school
- Upper secondary school
- Adult education
- Supplementary school
- Folk high schools (independent adult education colleges)
- Higher vocational education
- Universities and university colleges

Who attends preschool?

- Municipalities should provide preschooling for children from the age of one:
 - When parents are working or studying.
 - When parents are unemployed or on leave of absence.
 - Children of parents who are unemployed or on leave of absence should be offered a place for at least 3 hours a day or 15 hours a week. Some municipalities provide more hours.
- In addition, municipalities should provide preschooling to:
 - All children should receive at least 525 hours per year free of charge from the autumn term when the child reaches the age of 3 (general preschool).
 - Pupils in need of special support.

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- There are both municipal and independent preschools. Independent preschools can be run as e.g. parent- or staff co-operatives, by a foundation or a company.
 - It is the responsibility of the municipalities to ensure that there are preschools and that children are offered a place. Independent preschools are an alternative to municipal preschooling.

Fees

- It is the municipality or the organiser that decides what the cost of a place in the preschool should be. The Education Act states that the fee should be reasonable. From the autumn term when the child reaches the age of 3 and up to the time when school starts, there is a right to 525 hours free of charge per year.

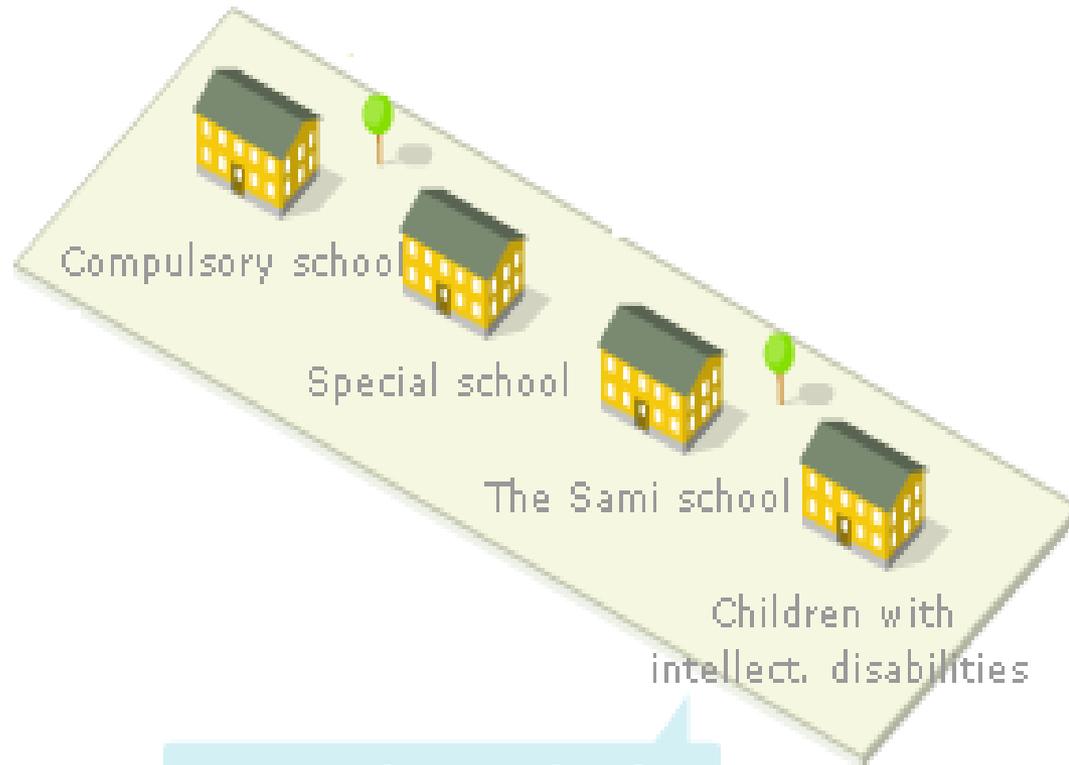
What is a preschool class?

- From the age of 6 children have the right to start in the preschool class. The preschool class is a school form in its own right with a large element of creative work and play.
- The preschool class is a voluntary school form, which the majority of six-year-olds in Sweden attend. The municipalities are obliged to offer and arrange the preschool class.
- It is possible to begin in the preschool class before reaching the age of 6. Another alternative is to begin compulsory school at the age of 6 instead. Or the choice may be to remain in the preschool or in pedagogical care as a 6 year-old.
- The preschool class is part of a goal steered system with a high degree of local responsibility. It is the principal organiser who has ultimate responsibility for the education.

Curriculum

- Activities in the preschool class have the same curriculum as the compulsory school and the leisure-time centre. The first two parts, “Fundamental values and tasks of the school” and “Overall goals and guidelines” – apply to the preschool class and the leisure-time centre.
- The third part of the curriculum – “Syllabuses for school subjects” – does not apply to the preschool class and the leisure-time centre since the education does not consist of lessons or subject teaching.
- The curriculum is laid down by the Government.

Compulsory school



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- The compulsory school and the compulsory school for learning disabilities consists of nine years of schooling.
 - The Sami school consists of 6 years of schooling.
 - The Special school consists of 10 years of schooling. Each school year is divided into two terms, one in the autumn and one in the spring.

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- School attendance is compulsory for all children resident in Sweden. Children are required to attend school from the autumn term in the year they reach the age of 7, and the main rule is that compulsory school attendance ceases at the end of the spring term in the 9th year (10th year in the special school).
 - Children with learning disabilities can attend the compulsory school for pupils with learning disabilities as an alternative to the compulsory school.

How is the school organized?

- Compulsory schools may be either municipal or independent.
- Each municipal school can develop its own profile, have different orientations, such as Montessori, English classes or cultural and sports profiles.

Independent compulsory schools

- Independent compulsory schools are open to all and the education should correspond to that provided in municipal compulsory schools.
- Independent compulsory schools have a different organiser/owner compared to municipal schools. The organiser may be a company, a foundation or an association.
- Independent compulsory schools are approved and inspected by the Swedish Schools Inspectorate.

How does assessment take place?

- Grades were given in years 6, 7, 8 and 9.
- A new grading scale A-F is being introduced starting in school year 2011/2012. In the 6th year, a term grade is given at the end of the autumn and spring terms.
- The final grade is the basis for applying to upper secondary school.

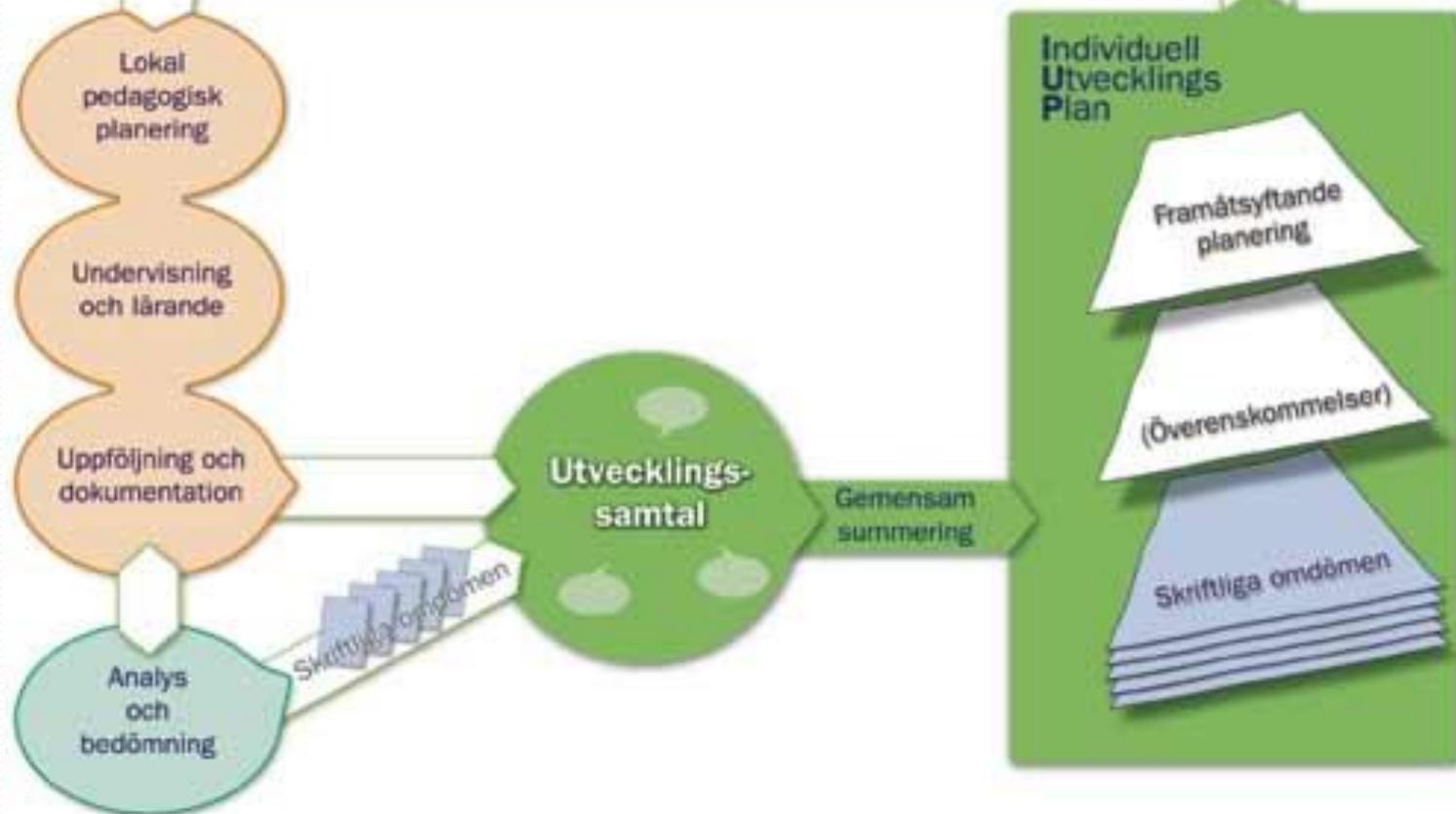
Grading Scale

- The grading scale has six levels A, B, C, D, E and F. A-E covers pass results, and F is the non-pass result. If the pupil has often been absent and a grade can not be awarded as it is not possible to assess the pupil's knowledge, then the symbol (-) is inserted in the grade records.
- However, grade F and (-) should not be used in the compulsory school for learning disabilities, nor in its equivalent upper secondary school.

Development dialogue/progress talk

- At least once a term, the pupil, teacher and the pupil's guardian meet to discuss progress in school and how the pupil is feeling.
- This is called a development dialogue. The dialogue should give an all-round view of the pupil's learning and social development.

Mål i läroplan och kursplaner

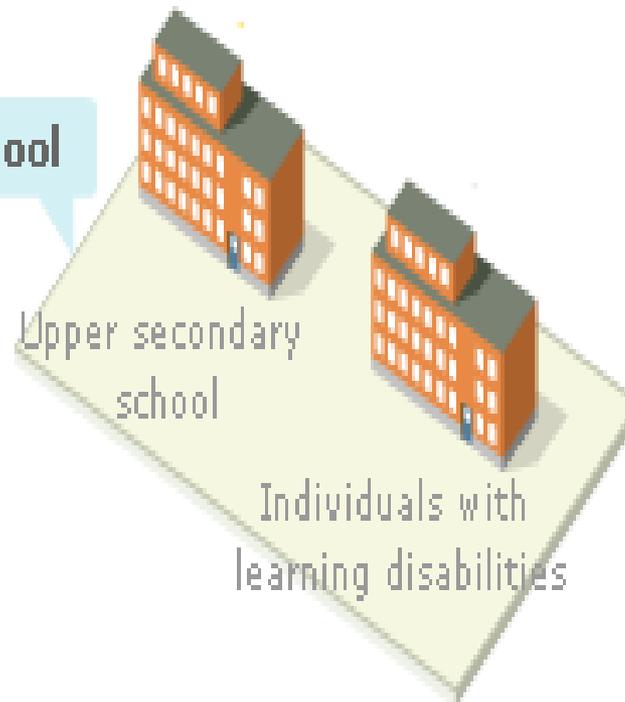


Individual development plan

- During the dialogue, discussion can cover how the school can support and stimulate the pupil's development.
- The dialogue gives the pupil and guardian the opportunity to influence and take responsibility for the pupil's schooling.
- In the development dialogue, an individual development plan is drawn up and documented in writing. The individual development plan should contain written assessments.

Upper secondary education

Upper secondary school



Upper secondary
school

Individuals with
learning disabilities



- All youth in Sweden who have completed compulsory school are entitled to a three-year upper secondary school education.
- Upper secondary education covers the upper secondary school, and the upper secondary school for learning disabilities. The latter is intended for young people with learning disabilities.

- The upper secondary school consists of different types of programs: 18 national programs each lasting three years. They are divided into upper secondary foundation subjects, subjects common to a programme, orientations, programme specialisations and a diploma project.
- Five introductory programmes for pupils who are not eligible for a national programme.
- Education that deviates from the national programme structures; special variants, programmes based on national recruitment and nationally approved sports programmes (NIU).

National upper secondary

- Each national upper secondary program covers: **Nine upper secondary foundation subjects** – English, history, physical education and health, mathematics, science studies, social studies, Swedish or Swedish as a second language and religion. In the Natural science program, science studies are replaced by the program specific subjects, i.e. biology, physics, and chemistry. In the Technology program, science studies are replaced by the program specific subjects i.e. physics and chemistry.
- A number of subjects specific to a given program are chosen.
- Diploma project.
- Workplace-based learning (APL), in vocational programs.
- The different upper secondary programs may be either vocational programs, or programs preparatory for higher education.

Child Care and Recreation Programme

- The Child Care and Recreation Program is aimed at everyone wishing to work with children, young people or adults. Students learn about people of different ages in different situations and circumstances.
- It is possible to take a job directly on graduation; another option is to continue studying at a vocational university college. It is also possible to study extra courses that enable you to continue your studies at university level.

Construction and Installation Programme

- This programme is aimed at everyone wishing to work with construction, maintenance and remodeling of houses and factories.
- **Five different specializations**
 - Heavy plant vehicles
 - Building construction
 - Groundwork and civil engineering works
 - Painting
 - Sheet metal

<http://www.utbildningsinfo.se/sb/d/209/a/1341>

- Electrical and Energy Programme
- Technology Programme
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- Technology Programme
- Vehicle and Transport Programme
- Art, Music and Drama Programme
- Business Studies Programme
- Business and Administration Programme
- Handicraft Programme
- Hotel and Tourism Programme
- Industry Engineering Programme
- Restaurant and Food Programme
- Sanitary, Heating and Property Maintenance Programme

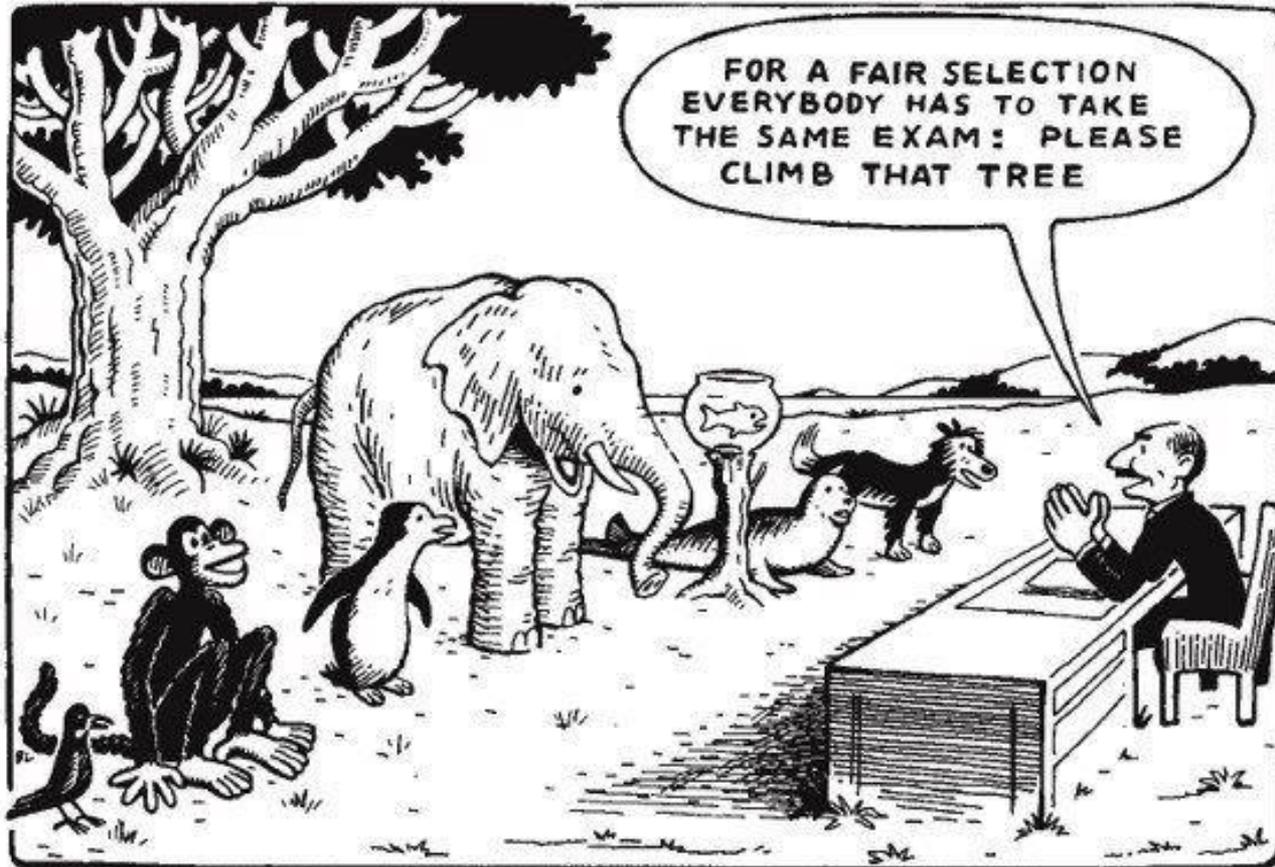
What is upper secondary for individuals with learning disabilities?

- The upper secondary school for individuals with learning disabilities is contribution-free and a voluntary form of schooling that young people with intellectual disabilities can choose after completion of the Compulsory school for children with intellectual disabilities or the School for children with profound intellectual disabilities.
- The upper secondary school for individuals with learning disabilities offers national, specially designed and individual programs.

How is the upper secondary school organised?

- All programs last for 4 years and comprise at least 3600 hours distributed over the core subjects, programme-specific subjects and eligible courses.

Individualization





- Can you find the balance between individual learning and learning in groups ?
- It is spoken today much about individual development, individualization, individual study and development plans and personalization.

What is individualisation?

- Schoolwork adapted the individual student's abilities, the current status and opportunities. Individualization can in principle be carried out in three different ways.



- First Level Individualization: Students work at various skill levels.
- 2nd Speed Individualization: Students work through one common to all of them courses at different rates and therefore reach at school different stages.
- 3rd Advancement Individualization: Students operating under the same section of the course, but the work is varied in the case of the extent and severity of the individual by pupils' ability.

Thank You!

