



**Youth**Partnership

# FACTSHEET ON EMPLOYMENT IN SWEDEN



**Youth**Partnership  
Council of Europe  
European Commission



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# 1) Employment/ Unemployment

## 1.1 Employment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 15-24 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	40,30
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 25-29 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	78,30
Total rate of employment for men 15-24 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	40,20
Total rate of employment for men 25-29 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	81,70
Total rate of employment for women 15-24 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	40,40
Total rate of employment for women 25-29 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	74,60
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	42,20
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	44,20
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	42,80
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2003	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	43,00
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2004	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	39,00
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2005	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	38,00
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2006	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	40,00
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2007	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2006	42,00
Activity rate, age range 15-24 <small>(Activity rate = The economically active proportion of the working age population (aged 15-64) – i.e. that part of the population in employment or actively looking for a job.)</small>	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	51,30
Activity rates by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	Eurostat (Data-Education & Training-Education-Youth transitions from education to working life in Europe)	2000	85,80

## 1.2 Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24

	Sources	Year	%
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Legislators, senior officials and managers	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	236,30 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Professionals	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	879,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Technicians and associate professionals	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	900,70 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Clerks	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	401,00 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Service workers and shop or market sale workers	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	855,10 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	92,30 (1000 of persons)

Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Craft and related trades workers	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	439,30 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Plant and machines	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	446,30 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Elementary occupations	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	272,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Armed forces	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	10,00 (1000 of persons)

### 1.3 Unemployment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 15-24	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	21,50
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 25-29	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	8,70
Total rate of unemployment, for men 15-24 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	21,00
Total rate of unemployment, for men 25-29 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	8,60
Total rate of unemployment, for women 15-24 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	22,00
Total rate of unemployment, for women 25-29 years old	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	8,90
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	10,50
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	10,90
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	11,90
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2003	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	13,40
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2004	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	16,30
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2005	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	21,00
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2006	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	21,50
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2007	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	19,10
Long-term unemployment of young people, age range 15-24	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	7,00
Long term unemployment of young people, age range 25-29	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	12,20
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, total (1)	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	31,70
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, men	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	31,10
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, women	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	32,70
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, total	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	13,10
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, men	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	12,90
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, women	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	13,40
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, total	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	7,20

Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, men	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	-
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, women	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	7,40

(1) : (“Around 43% of 15–29 year olds who are inactive and not in education do not participate in the labour market because of taking care of children or other family members or because of other family responsibilities, the vast majority of them women. Another 43% of those inactive and not in education

- most of them young males - are either discouraged by the labour market or name other reasons, with the rest being ill or suffering from a disability.”) p. 37

## 2) Types and Quality of Employment

### 2.1 Type of Employment

	Sources	Year	%
Temporary Work, age range 15-24	<a href="#">Employment in Europe 2007</a>	2006	59,00
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Could not find permanent job	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	42,90 of those who could not find permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Did not want permanent job	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	45,00 of those who did not want permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	1,50 of those who are in education or training
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: probationary period	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	10,60 of those who are in probationary period
Full-time work, age range 15-24	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	258,40 (1000 of persons)
Part-Time Work, age range 15-24	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007 (1.quarter)	171,50 (1000 of persons)
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other reasons	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007	6,80 of those who could have other reasons
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Could not find a full-time work	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007	39,90 of those who could not find a full-time work
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Own disability or illness	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other personal or family responsibilities	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007	6,30 of those whose reason is other personal or family responsibilities
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Looking for children or incapacitated adults	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007	45,40 of those who are in education or training
Proportion of self-employed by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007	3,40

Self-employment by men, age groups 15 -24 and highest level of education attained	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007	4,70 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (Levels 3-4)
Self-employment by women, age groups 15-24 and highest level of education attained	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2007	-
Apprenticeship	-		<b>Annex 1</b>

### 3) Education

#### 3.1 Educational Level

	Sources	Year	%
Percentages of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least secondary education	<a href="#">(Eurostat)</a>	2007	87,20

#### 3.2 Early School-Leavers

	Sources	Year	%
Percentages of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education	<a href="#">Gender inequalities in the risks of poverty and social exclusion for disadvantaged groups in thirty European countries, 2006 (Eurostat)</a>	2004	8,60

#### 3.3 Formal and non-formal learning

	Sources	Year	%
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of formal education	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2005	27,20
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of non formal education	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2005	46,00

#### 3.4 Support structures

Guidance and counselling for learning, career and employment	<b>Annex 2</b>
Support for entrepreneurship	<b>Annex 3</b>

### ANNEX 1 : APPRENTICESHIP IN SWEDEN

The Swedish government launched a plan to implement apprenticeship as an optional pathway through national programmes for craft subjects, in upper secondary school. This was part of its development plan for the Swedish school system published in March 1997: "*Development plan for pre-school, school and adult education - Quality and equal opportunities 1996/97:112.*". The implementation began by starting up pilot projects in upper secondary schools throughout the country. A new modern apprenticeship model" (*Ordinance on experimentation with apprenticeship within the upper secondary school, SFS 1997:762*) was designed and approved by the government.

Access is open to any student who on finishing lower secondary education wishes to pursue a national vocational programme in craft subjects. *The Adult Education Initiative*, part of the government's action to halve the unemployment figures, introduces the possibility of apprenticeship as an alternative for adults. In the 1999, 31

upper secondary schools have had their applications to start pilot projects approved by the government, and 15 have started their pilot projects. Approximately 150 students have started an apprenticeship. The reason for the rather few pilot projects and relatively low numbers of students is probably the lack of tradition of apprenticeship in the Swedish upper secondary school system. Apprenticeship is traditionally used for older craft trades, but some pilot projects are based on other technical and service-sector occupations i.e. the modern graphic sector, process industry, child and health care.

Source : <http://www2.trainingvillage.gr/etv/library/apprenticeship/country.asp>

## **ANNEX 2 : GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING FOR LEARNING, CAREER AND EMPLOYMENT IN SWEDEN**

There are no formal special institutions for guidance and all education and vocational guidance is given in schools. In all types of schools, it is the responsibility of the principal/head master to ensure that all students receive educational and vocational guidance before choosing from the range of options that the school has to offer and before deciding how best to continue an educational route. Most schools have specially trained officers to deal with such questions. At local level, schools cooperate with industry, social partners and industrial organisations, as well as with universities and colleges to provide students with educational guidance. This is not regulated at central level. Educational and careers guidance are also provided by other actors such as the national employment agency, trade unions and private employment service.

([http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/](http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/) )

The website [www.studera.nu](http://www.studera.nu) has information about higher education including a searchable database containing descriptions of courses and education programmes available. The government supports a number of measures to strengthen access to independent guidance and counselling. *The National Agency for Education* recently developed a national web-based portal for information and guidance: [www.utbildningsinfo.se](http://www.utbildningsinfo.se). This is a web site for students, parents and professionals in the field of education. Euroguidance Sweden: *the National Resource Centre for Vocational Guidance* is a resource for vocational and career guidance counsellors. *The Public Employment Service* provides services such as the Job Bank, Job Seeker Bank, Temporary Worker Bank, Image and Artist Bank, information on occupations and training programmes as well as general information on the labour market. ([http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/](http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/) .)

*The Education Act* requires that all students in compulsory and upper secondary school be offered vocational and career guidance to support students' subsequent studies and career and personal development. Vocational guidance is concerned both with the labour market as a whole and with individual sectors. There are a number of specific measures, designed to provide vocational and labour market guidance and assistance to young people, people with disabilities, the long-term unemployed and immigrants.

([http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/](http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/))

Although the services and tools used by counsellors include tests that help assess interests and competences, the main services range from finding labour market intelligence and forecasts, information on specific careers and qualification requirements, information on education and training providers and opportunities for international mobility, both within Europe and beyond. At local level, guidance is mainly accessed either through in-person career and vocational guidance sessions in schools and public employment offices, via the telephone or, increasingly common, via the internet from the home, school or other access point. Careers fairs have become

more common in recent years and these can be organised by a range of actors such as schools, sectoral associations or trade unions. There is one main training course for counsellors: a three-year course leading to a Bachelors degree.

([http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/](http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/))

**Sources :**

[http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information\\_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/](http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/)

<https://www.studera.nu/studera/241.html>

<http://www.utbildningsinfo.se/>

### **ANNEX 3 : SUPPORT FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Nutek is the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, which supports entrepreneurship in Sweden. Nutek strengthens business throughout Sweden. Nutek contributes to the creation of new enterprises, more growing enterprises and stronger regions - and consequently to promoting sustainable economic growth and prosperity throughout the country. For more information, please see the website [www.nutek.se](http://www.nutek.se).