

The European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy

Key priorities for youth policies answers on
Information



Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth policy, youth research and youth work.

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1 Information services

1.1 Legal framework of the youth information service

There is no specific legislation on youth information. Sweden has a long tradition of openness and accessibility. Access to knowledge and quality information are vital to citizens' opportunities to exert influence over their own lives and in society as a whole. The objectives concerning information from the white paper are important in Swedish youth policy. It is important to emphasise that a great deal of the decision-making in youth policy is delegated to Sweden's municipalities. This means that gaining an overview of the initiatives carried out can be difficult. Municipal self-government means that each municipality decides for itself its priorities in youth policy and how information is to be provided to young people. Unlike many other countries in the European Union, Sweden has chosen not to set up separate information centres for young people.

1.2 Youth information points

1.2.1 Number of youth information points at national level

0 *information points (national level)*

1.2.2 Number of youth information points at regional level

0 *information points (regional level)*

1.3 Are information services free of charge?

	public	private
free of charge	yes	yes

1.4 Youth portals

1.4.1 Number of national youth portals

N/A *youth portals (national)*

1.4.2 Number of regional youth portals

N/A *youth portals (regional)*

1.5 What are the contents of the information delivered

The Swedish attitude is that the information which is available should be able to be accessed by all groups in society, young people as well as adults. This derives from an approach in Swedish youth policy in which young people are not seen as being substantially different from adults. Different

policy areas organise their information differently. The majority of municipalities and government agencies provide information on many different subjects directly targeted at young people. However, this type of information is found in the same place as equivalent information provided to the rest of the population.

2 Access for young people

2.1 Number of young people using the information services

N/A *persons*

2.1.1 Number of young people using the information services by age groups

	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30
number of persons	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2.1.2 Number of young people using the information services by gender

male	female
N/A <i>persons</i>	N/A <i>persons</i>

2.1.3 Number of young people using the information services by rural-urban

rural	urban
N/A <i>persons</i>	N/A <i>persons</i>

2.2 Number of young people visiting the national and regional youth portals

N/A *persons*

2.3 Is there any mobile information service?

yes no

Description

N/A

3 Ensuring quality of information

3.1 Number of universities that offer courses on the delivery of youth information

N/I *universities*

3.1.1 Names of universities

N/A

3.2 Number of training centres specialised in youth information

N/I

3.3 Number of information points that are following ISO quality standards

N/I

3.4 Number of information points that facilitate career guidance

N/I

3.5 Existing monitoring systems on the quality of information dissemination

There are no monitoring systems of this kind in Sweden.

4 Participation by young people in information

4.1 Number of publications by young people

N/A *publications*

4.1.1 Publications by young people by age groups

	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30
publications	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.1.2 Number of publications by young people by gender

male	female
N/A <i>publications</i>	N/A <i>publications</i>

4.2 List of the existing mechanisms to involve young people in information making

To provide an overview of the situation in Sweden when it comes to information, we have chosen to describe how some selected governmental authorities have been working on providing information to young people. The Swedish Consumer Agency produce #Konrad#, a web-based magazine for young people on consumption and lifestyle. Konrad is written by freelancers, young people and professional journalists and contains articles, a discussion forum, links, etc. and will be run by young people for young people. The Swedish Tax Agency has a website Skattungen, specially designed for young people. Working closely with young people to gather together ideas is

important for the Swedish Tax Agency. The Swedish National Institute of Public Health issues the youth magazine GLÖD (GLOW), which aims to reinforce young people's self-esteem, their sense of identity, and their health. GLÖD writes about existential questions such as love, sex, friendship and relationships. Articles in the magazine stem from conversations with young people. Young people are also highly involved in the entire process of producing and disseminating the magazine.

4.3 List the existing mechanisms to involve young people in dissemination of information

N/I

4.4 Recent developments that have been made to include young people in the creation and dissemination of information

N/A



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