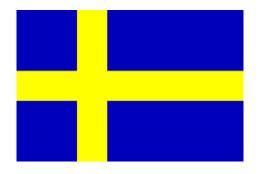


QUESTIONNAIRE "INFORMATION" SWEDEN



YouthPartnership Council of Europe European Commission





Table of contents

1	Information services	3
	1.1 Legal framework of the youth information service	3
	1.2 Youth information points	3
	1.3 Areas covered by youth information in your country	3
	1.4 Number of information points that facilitate individual career guidance	4
	1.5 Free of charge information services for young people	4
	1.6 Youth portals	4
	1.7 Contents of the information delivered	4
2	Access for young people	5
	2.1 Number of young people using the information services (i.e. number of contacts	5
	2.2 Number of young people visiting the national and regional youth portals	5
	2.3 Mobile information service?	5
3	Ensuring quality of information	5
	3.1 Universities that offer courses on the delivery of youth information	5
	3.2 Number of training centres specialised in youth information	5
	3.3 Number of information points that are following quality standards (e.g. ISO,	5
	3.4 Existing monitoring systems on quality of information dissemination	5
4	Participating by young people in information	6
	4.1 Number of publications by young people provided by the information services	6
	4.2 Existing mechanisms to involve young people in information making	6
	4.3 Existing mechanisms to involve young people in dissemination of information	6

1 Information services

1.1 Legal framework of the youth information service

There is no specific legislation on youth information services. Local authorities have a considerable degree of autonomy and might establish general information services at municipal level without informing or consulting the national authorities. General youth information services are not common, however. Specialised information services, e.g. on health questions, operate under the legal framework specific to the concerned area.

1.2 Youth information points

1.2.1 Number of youth information points at national level0 information points

1.2.2. Number of youth information points at regional level0 information points

1.3 Areas covered by youth information in your country

In Sweden there are only a few local information points with a more holistic approach to youth information. Most information services are specialised in one field only, such as health information for young people.

The general policy on youth information is that each ministry, governmental agency, regional or municipal authority is responsible for providing information in its field of work according to the needs and abilities of young people (and for every other target group). This means that information relevant for young people should be produced and presented in such ways that it is easily accessible. This also implies that information should be available in all relevant areas, such as education, employment, housing, health, culture, etc.

One example of specific information targeted at young people is the Government's adapted web pages on government, the ministries and their work. Please see http://www.regeringen.se (pages in Swedish).

Another example is young people's clinics (*Ungdomsmottagningar*), local offices where young people seek advice on questions related to physical, mental and sexual health. Many of these are even accessible via the Internet. Please see http://www.skane.se for an example of how Internet based information can be organised (pages in Swedish).

Furthermore, the Government has charged the National Board for Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen) with the task of supporting the development of a virtual youth health care service. The Swedish Consumer Agency (Konsumentverket) produces 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. It is run by young people for young people.

Webpage: http://www.konrad.konsumentverket.se

1.4 Number of information points that facilitate individual career guidance

N/A

1.5 Free of charge information services for young people

Yes, all public information services are free of charge.

1.6 Youth portals

There is no system for recognition of youth information systems on the Internet at national level, neither does a national overview of youth information portals exist.

Websites with information relevant for young people are however available in a number of areas, normally as a part of the general information strategy of governmental agencies and local and regional authorities.

One example of an ongoing project are the youth webpages of Region Skåne where young people can learn more about the region, learn about and discuss democracy, receive information on health related questions, social planning and regional trade and industry, etc. Webpage: http://www.skane.se (pages in Swedish).

1.6.1. Number of national youth portals

N/I

1.6.2. Number of regional youth portals

N/I

1.7 Contents of the information delivered

Information relevant for young people should, as stated in 1.3 above, be available in all relevant areas, such as education, employment, housing, health, culture, etc. Furthermore, this information should be

Questionnaire on Information – Sweden

produced and presented in such ways that it is easily accessible. It is however the responsibility of the provider of the information,

ministries, governmental agencies, regional or municipal authorities, to choose the most effective information channels.

2 Access for young people

2.1 Number of young people using the information services (i.e. number of contacts with young people)

N/I

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

N/I

2.3 Mobile information service?

Sweden does not have permanent mobile information services. Mobile information units have however been used in information projects. For example did the National Council of Swedish Youth organisations – LSU (*Landsrådet för Sveriges ungdomsorganisationer*) during autumn 2007 organise a school information tour as part of the campaign "All different – all equal" (*Alla olika – alla lika*).

3 Ensuring quality of information

3.1 Universities that offer courses on the delivery of youth information

N/I

3.2 Number of training centres specialised in youth information

N/I

3.3 Number of information points that are following quality standards (e.g. ISO, EIRYCA Charter, national standards)

N/I

3.4 Existing monitoring systems on quality of information dissemination

N/A

4 Participating by young people in information

4.1 Number of publications by young people provided by the information services $\ensuremath{\text{N/I}}$

4.2 Existing mechanisms to involve young people in information making

Young people are involved in information making in different ways. How they are involved is entirely up to the authority responsible for providing information to young people. The following examples can illustrate how some governmental agencies are working:

The Swedish Consumer Agency (*Konsumentverket*) produces *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. It is run by young people for young people.

Webpage: http://www.konrad.konsumentverket.se

The Swedish Tax Agency (*Skatteverket*) has a website *Skattungen*, specially designed for young people. Webpage: http://www.skattungen.se.

The Swedish National Institute of Public Health (*Socialstyrelsen*) issues the youth magazine *GLÖD* which aims are to reinforce young people's self-esteem, their sense of identity, and their health. 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.

Webpage: http://www.glod.com.

4.3 Existing mechanisms to involve young people in dissemination of information N/I