



Youth Wiki national description

Youth policies in Sweden

2018

The Youth Wiki is Europe's online encyclopaedia in the area of national youth policies. The platform is a comprehensive database of national structures, policies and actions supporting young people. For the updated version of this national description, please visit

<https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/en/youthwiki>

SWEDEN

1. Youth Policy Governance	8
1.1 Target population of youth policy.....	8
1.2 National youth law.....	9
1.3 National youth strategy	9
1.4 Youth policy decision-making	15
1.5 Cross-sectoral approach with other ministries	18
1.6 Evidence-based youth policy.....	18
1.7 Funding youth policy.....	21
1.8 Cross-border cooperation	22
1.9 Current debates and reforms	23
2. Voluntary Activities	24
2.1 General context.....	24
2.2 Administration and governance of youth volunteering	25
2.3 National strategy on youth volunteering	26
2.4 Youth volunteering at national level.....	26
2.5 Cross-border mobility programmes.....	28
2.6 Raising awareness about youth volunteering opportunities	29
2.7 Skills recognition.....	29
2.8 Current debates and reforms	30
3. Employment & Entrepreneurship	31
3.1 General context.....	31
3.2 Administration and governance	34
3.3 Skills forecasting	37
3.4 Career guidance and counselling	39
3.5 Traineeships and apprenticeships	43
3.6 Integration of young people in the labour market	48
3.7 Cross-border mobility in employment, entrepreneurship and vocational opportunities	51
3.8 Development of entrepreneurship competence.....	52
3.9 Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs.....	56
3.10 Promotion of entrepreneurship culture.....	57
3.11 Current debates and reforms	58
4. Social Inclusion	59
4.1 General context.....	59
4.2 Administration and governance	60
4.3 Strategy for the social inclusion of young people	63
4.4 Inclusive programmes for young people	66
4.5 Initiatives promoting social inclusion and raising awareness.....	68
4.6 Access to quality services	75

4.7 Youth work to foster social inclusion	78
4.8 Current debates and reforms	84
5. Participation	86
5.1 General context	86
5.2 Youth participation in representative democracy	87
5.3 Youth representation bodies	88
5.4 Young people's participation in policy-making	91
5.5 National strategy to increase youth participation	93
5.6 Supporting youth organisations	96
5.7 "Learning to participate" through formal, non-formal and informal learning	97
5.8 Raising political awareness among young people	100
5.9 E-participation	102
5.10 Current debates and reforms	102
6. Education and Training	104
6.1 General context	104
6.2 Administration and governance	107
6.3 Preventing early leaving from education and training (ELET)	109
6.4 Validation of non-formal and informal learning	113
6.5 Cross-border learning mobility	115
6.6 Social inclusion through education and training	119
6.7 Skills for innovation	122
6.8 Media literacy and safe use of new media	122
6.9 Awareness-raising about non-formal and informal learning and quality youth work	124
6.10 Current debates and reforms	125
7. Health and Well-Being	127
7.1 General context	127
7.2 Administration and governance	130
7.3 Sport, youth fitness and physical activity	131
7.4 Healthy lifestyles and healthy nutrition	136
7.5 Mental health	140
7.6 Mechanisms of early detection and signposting of young people facing health risks	142
7.7 Making health facilities more youth friendly	143
7.8 Current debates and reforms	144
8. Creativity and Culture	146
8.1 General context	146
8.2 Administration and governance	148
8.3 National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	150
8.4 Promoting culture and cultural participation	151
8.5 Developing cultural and creative competences	152

8.6 Developing entrepreneurial skills through culture	154
8.7 Fostering the creative use of new technologies.....	155
8.8 Synergies and partnerships	157
8.9 Enhancing social inclusion through culture.....	157
8.10 Current debates and reforms	158
9. Youth and the World.....	159
9.1 General context.....	159
9.2 Administration and governance	159
9.3 Exchanges between young people and policy-makers on global issues	161
9.4 Raising awareness about global issues	162
9.5 Green volunteering, production and consumption	164
9.6 Intercontinental youth work and development cooperation	164
9.7 Current debates and reforms	165
Glossary	167
References	171



Overview

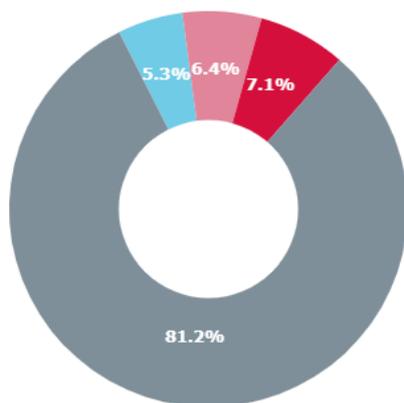
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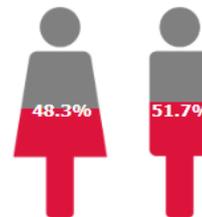
1. Young People in Sweden
2. Youth Policy in Sweden

Young People in Sweden

Ratio of young people in the total population on 1st January

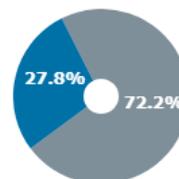


- Age group 15-19
- Age group 20-24
- Age group 25-29
- Other age groups



Ratio of men and women in the youth population

Ratio of young immigrants in all immigrants from non-EU countries



- Age group 15-29
- Other age groups

Total number of young people:

References:

Ratio (%) of young people in the total population (2017): Eurostat, yth_demo_020 [data extracted on 4/09/2018].

Absolute number of young people on 1 January for the age group 15-29 (2017): Eurostat, yth_demo_010 [data extracted on 4/09/2018].

Ratio (%) of men and women in the youth population (2017): Eurostat, yth_demo_020 [data extracted on 4/09/2018].

Young immigrants from non-EU countries (2016): Eurostat, yth_demo_070 [data extracted on 4/09/2018].

Sweden

Youth Policy in Sweden

In Sweden, national youth policy has existed since 1994 (see Revisions/Updates in section [1.3](#)). The main focus since 2015 has been on improving opportunities for young people to get established in work and society.

The government guidelines for youth policy are not limited to government decisions and actions, but should be taken into account in all public activities involving young people. They are though not mandatory for municipalities and regions/county councils, due to the extensive municipal autonomy in Sweden.

1. YOUTH POLICY GOVERNANCE

Scope of Swedish youth policy

The national youth policy objective concerns all government decisions and actions concerning youth:

'All young people should have access to good living conditions, power to shape their own lives and influence over the development of the society.'

The Parliament approved in 2014 the objective and the scope – that youth policy should be cross-sectorial and address issues such as education, employment, private economy, housing, health, power, culture and leisure.

What more, all government decisions and actions that affect young people between 13 and 25 years of age ought to have a youth perspective. A youth perspective is based on the human rights and states that young people are to be seen and treated as a diverse group of individuals with different backgrounds and different conditions. It also states that young people's independency is to be supported and that all youth should have the possibility of influence and participation.

It is important to note that in Sweden, municipalities have considerable autonomy on how youth policy is implemented. The national youth policy is compulsory for ministries and central government agencies, but only advisory at the local level.

Main themes

The main themes for the Swedish youth policy according to the Government's priorities in the budget proposal for 2017 are:

- transition from school to work and society, mainly relating to employment, education and housing
- young people's power and participation
- young people's leisure time, organising and well-being.

Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) are a priority group within the Government's youth policy initiatives. Among the initiatives, efforts to prevent early school leaving and the introduction of the 90-day guarantee for young people (which limits the period of unemployment to 90 days before efforts that lead to a job or an education are to be introduced) can be mentioned.

Other groups that are specifically targeted are young newly arrived, young people with immigrant background or who belong to ethnic minorities, young LGBT people and young people with disabilities. Initiatives focusing on better knowledge and addressing mental health, discrimination, violence prevention and better access to leisure activities often target the above mentioned groups.

1.1 Target population of youth policy

The target group for Swedish youth policy is young people between 13 and 25 years of age, according to the Government's youth policy bill 'With youth in focus – a policy for good living conditions, power and influence' (*Med fokus på unga - en politik för goda levnadsvillkor*).

In relation to youth unemployment, there are two different target groups, regarding to age.

- 15–25 years of age, for national, regional and local collaboration on efforts for young people who neither work or study, according to Committee Directive 'Coordinator for young people who neither work or study' ([Samordnare för unga som varken arbetar eller studerar](#)).

- 16–24 years of age, for local agreements and training contracts, according to Ordinance 'On cooperation to reduce youth unemployment' ([Om samverkan för att minska ungdomsarbetslösheten](#)).

In relation to government's subsidies to childrens and youth organisations, the general rule is that a grant may be provided to organisations that have at least 1 000 members between the ages of 6–25.

In other legislation, the definition of the youth population varies depending on the subject area.

1.2 National youth law

Existence of a National Youth Law

Currently there is no national youth law in Sweden. There are though pieces of legislation which address the needs and rights of young. Relevant legislation includes:

- Act concerning support and service for persons with certain functional impairments (Lagen om stöd och service till vissa funktionshindrade, LSS)
- Aliens act (Utlänningslagen)
- Care of young persons act (Lag med särskilda bestämmelser om vård av unga)
- Education act (Skollagen)
- Higher education act (Högskolelag)
- Parents code (Föräldrabalken)
- Social services act (Socialtjänstlagen)

Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Parliament decided in 2010 that all legislation concerning children and youth up to 18 years of age is to be formulated in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 2017, the Swedish Government decided to submit a proposal to the Council on Legislation to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) into Swedish law. The law is proposed to enter into force on January 1, 2020.

Scope and contents

Not applicable, as Sweden currently does not have a specific youth law.

Revisions/updates

Not applicable.

1.3 National youth strategy

Existence of a National Youth Strategy

The current governing document for Swedish youth policy is the [government's bill](#) 'With youth in focus – a policy for good living conditions, power and influence' (Med fokus på unga – en politik för goda levnadsvillkor, makt och inflytande). Key parts of the bill were decided by the Parliament in 2014.

In addition to that, the Government presented a [strategy](#) for young people who neither work nor study, 'Ways forward – a strategy for young people who neither work nor study' (Vägar framåt – strategi för unga som varken arbetar eller studerar) in November 2015.

Scope and contents

Main elements

The youth policy bill from 2014, 'With youth in focus – a policy for good living conditions, power and influence' consists of following main elements:

- an overview of the current needs of young people between 13 and 25 years of age
- new objective for all government decisions and actions concerning young people
- descriptions on the scope, implementation and monitoring of youth policy
- an action programme for the years 2014–2017
- a chapter on young people who lack secondary education. It includes a proposal for reforming the law on municipalities' responsibility to stay informed and provide appropriate interventions for young people under 20 who have not completed secondary education and who are not in education
- an impact analysis of the proposals.

The policy consists of a long term orientation as well as an action programme for the period 2014–2017, containing 40 different actions. The action programme is based on three main areas: transition from school to work, influence and mental well-being.

Key political objectives

The national youth policy objective in Sweden is:

'All young people should have access to good living conditions, power to shape their own lives and influence over the development of the society'.

This goal concerns all government decisions and actions concerning youth. The Parliament approved in 2014 the objective and the scope – that youth policy should be cross-sectorial and address issues such as education, employment, private economy, housing, health, power, culture and leisure.

What more, according to the bill, all government decisions and actions that affect young people between 13 and 25 years of age ought to have a youth perspective. A youth perspective is based on the human rights and states that young people are to be seen and treated as a diverse group of individuals with different backgrounds and different conditions. It also states that young people's independency is to be supported and that all youth should have the possibility of influence and participation.

It is important to note that in Sweden municipalities have considerable autonomy on how youth policy is implemented. The national youth policy is compulsory for ministries and central government agencies, but only advisory at the local level.

Consultations with young people

While preparing the 2014 year youth policy bill, the Ministry of Education arranged meetings with young people in five cities, Stockholm, Göteborg, Jönköping, Malmö and Luleå, in autumn 2012. During these meetings, challenges for the coming five to ten years were identified and discussed.

The Youth Minister did also discuss the goals, priorities and challenges for youth policy in the Youth Policy Council.

Specific target groups

Early leavers from education and training

A specific target group in the youth policy bill is young people between 16 and 20 years of age, who are not in education and have not completed secondary or equivalent education. Their situation is discussed and the Government gives an proposal for amendments in the [Education Act](#).

According to the proposal, the responsibility that municipalities already have – to stay informed about the situation of early leavers from education and training, between 16 and 20 years of age – should even include appropriate individual measures.

The measures should primarily aim to motivate individuals to begin or complete upper secondary education. The municipality must also document their efforts appropriately and maintain a register of young people, according to the proposal.

The Parliament approved the proposal in 2014 and the amendment in the Education Act came into force in January 2015.

Young people not in education, employment or training

In November 2015, the Government presented a [strategy](#) for young people who are not in education, employment or training, 'Ways forward – a strategy for young people who neither work nor study' (Vägar framåt – strategi för unga som varken arbetar eller studerar).

The strategy presents measures the Government has taken or will take in the years 2015–2018, for young people who are not in education, employment or training. The actions aim to improve opportunities for these young people to get integrated into society and working life. The focus is on increased collaboration between stakeholders, increased knowledge of young people who neither work nor study and efforts targeted directly to young people.

Responsible authority for the implementation of the Youth Strategy

The Government and the Ministry of Education and Research

The Government has the overall responsibility for the youth policy to be implemented and evaluated.

The [Ministry of Education and Research](#) is in charge of youth policy. The Ministry of Education and Research is responsible for preparing the parts of the central government budget concerning youth policy.

The Division for youth policy is placed under the Ministry of Education and Research. The main task for the Division for youth policy is to coordinate and develop youth policy issues, including the cross-sectoral youth policy objectives and follow-up of youth policy. The division is also responsible for the Swedish agency for youth and civil Society MUCF).

The Swedish Agency for youth and civil society

The Swedish Agency for youth and civil society (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor, [MUCF](#)) shall ensure that the objectives of youth policy are achieved by:

- presenting, gathering and disseminating knowledge,
- contributing to the coordination of government efforts concerning youth policy,
- cooperating with government authorities, municipalities, county councils and civil society organisations, and
- distributing state grants to civil society organisations.

The Government has given the agency specific tasks concerning the implementation of youth policy:

- to contribute to the establishment of young people in working life and society, and
- to ensure that young people have meaningful and developing leisure activities.

Specific [tasks](#) for the agency that related to the Government strategy for young people who neither work nor study have been to:

- during 2015–2018, conducting an analysis on young people's transition from school to work
- during 2016–2018, distributing government grants to start new or develop existing cooperation models, aiming for strengthening the transition to work for young people who neither work nor study. The cooperation models should include outreach activities.

The Government has also assigned the agency to [disseminate](#) information on public actors' support for young people who neither work nor study, and who suffer from mental health issues. The aim is finding ways of developing and better organising the support that local level actors give. The actions took place during 2016–2018.

Other government agencies

Various government agencies share the responsibility over the actions in the Youth policy action plan and for the Strategy for young people who neither work nor study, each within their sectorial responsibilities.

In order to increase collaboration between stakeholders, the Government has appointed a special [Coordinator for young people who neither work or study](#) for the period 2015–2018. The coordinator mandate was to develop forms for coordinated support to young people who neither work nor study, at the national, regional and local levels. The coordinator submitted its final report to the Government in February 2018. The main proposals are presented in chapter [4.8 Current debates and reforms](#).

The coordinator conducts a dialogue with both young people and organisations representing young people, and conveys young people's voices and perspectives on the need for support from the public sector. Furthermore, the coordinator is to work closely with the Delegation for the employment of young people and newly arrived migrants ([Delegationen för unga & nyanlända till arbete](#)) so that the coordinator and the delegation shall complement and reinforce each other's work.

The Schools Inspectorate ([Skolinspektionen](#)) has been tasked to review the work of the municipalities concerning the responsibility for young people aged under 20 who are not in education. The responsibility means that the municipality must both stay informed about the situation and offer appropriate individual measures to young persons who are not in education. The measures should primarily aim to motivate individuals to begin or complete upper secondary education. The municipality must also document their efforts appropriately and maintain a register of young people. The [final report](#) was presented to the Government in 2016.

Statistics Sweden ([Statistiska centralbyrån](#)) has been tasked to conduct an analysis of missing responses in the Labour Force Survey, focusing on young people who neither work nor study.

The Swedish National Agency for Education ([Skolverket](#)) has been tasked to during 2016–2018 implement measures to prevent early school leaving/dropouts from upper secondary schools.

The Swedish National Council of Adult Education ([Folkbildningsrådet](#)) has been designated funds to be used for adult education in pilot regions, to find methods to better match individuals' needs for training with employers' needs for skills.

Revisions/updates

The Swedish youth policy has since 1950s evolved from mainly supporting youth organisations to take a holistic approach to young people's living conditions, power and influence.

- The first youth policy bill, 'Youth policy' ([Ungdomspolitik](#)) was submitted to the Parliament in 1994.

- The [second](#) youth policy bill, 'On youth issues – Youth Policy for democracy, justice, and confidence in the future' (På ungdomars villkor – Ungdomspolitik för demokrati, rättvisa och framtidstro) was submitted to the Parliament in 1999.
- The [third](#) youth policy bill 'Power to Decide – the Right to Welfare' (Makt att bestämma – rätt till välfärd) was presented to the Parliament in 2004.
- In addition to the third youth policy bill, the Government presented a [strategy](#) for youth policy in 2009.

The [fourth](#) and current youth policy bill, 'Focus on young people – a policy for good living conditions, power and influence' (Med fokus på unga – en politik för goda levnadsvillkor, makt och inflytande) was presented to the Parliament in 2014.

Changes in the youth policy content will be summarised below, starting with a description of the 2004 youth policy bill, continuing with comments on changes in the 2009 youth policy strategy and ending with comments on changes in the 2014 youth policy bill.

2004 'Power to decide - the Right to Welfare'

The most prominent feature of the year 2004 youth policy bill is that it stated that youth policies shall be integrated into the activities of all policy sectors relevant to young people's living conditions. According to the bill, the national youth policy should also aim at highlighting and reducing existing differences in young people's living conditions. The bill proposed two new overall objectives for the national youth policy:

- young people should have real access to welfare
- young people should have real access to power.

These two overarching objectives formed the basis for the actions and for the monitoring of young people's living conditions. The bill aimed at strengthening the coordination between policy areas so that the actions of those would better contribute to the objectives of the national youth policy.

The Government proposed five main areas for the coordination and for a more effective cross-sectoral monitoring of youth policy:

- learning and personal development
- health and vulnerability
- influence and representation
- self-support
- culture and leisure.

The policies within these areas were building on each policy sector's own objectives, in order to integrate youth policy in other relevant policy areas. The bill thereby clarified the responsibility of each policy sector for the implementation and for the follow-up of the youth policy objectives, in the context of the sector's regular activities.

The bill also provided that the Government would annually in the budget prioritise one or more issues where the need for action is particularly important in order to improve young people's living conditions.

The bill even included the Government's ambitions for the development of youth policy in the municipalities and in international cooperation. Furthermore, the bill contained a government's proposal for an addition in the [Education Act](#) by introducing an explicit municipal responsibility to stay informed about the situation of young people aged 16–20 years who are not in education and have not completed secondary school or equivalent education.

The bill entered into force in 2005, by a parliament's decision.

2009 'A Strategy for Youth Policy'

According to the Government, the [strategy](#) should be seen as a part of the follow-up of the year 2004 youth policy bill. The strategy included slightly revised starting points for the youth policy. Besides that, strategic challenges identified as keys for achieving the

youth policy overall objectives and a new action program for youth policy were presented.

The overall objectives of the national youth policy remained almost intact. The word 'power' in the second objective (young people should have real access to power) was though substituted by 'influence':

- all young people should have real access to welfare
- all young people should have real access to influence.

The explanation for substituting 'power' with 'influence' was that power brings with it responsibilities, and that minors under 18 years may not have formal responsibilities in relation to power.

The five main areas in order to facilitate monitoring and analysis of young people's living conditions were also slightly revised into:

- education and learning
- work and livelihood
- health and vulnerability
- influence and representation
- culture and leisure

Strategic challenges

The 2009 strategy identified general challenges within three areas; the demographic trend, the on-going economic crisis and changing attitudes and values among youth.

The demographic trend challenge was that of the baby boomers, born around 1990s and their transition from school to work. At the time, Sweden was in the worst economic crisis since the early 1990s.

Value differences between younger and elder citizens was identified as a risk that might lead to a decrease in respect for representative democracy.

Besides these general challenges, the Government also identified the following:

- The Swedish school system. The key challenge was that students' results needed to be improved in both primary and secondary schools.
- A need for facilitating young people's transition from school to work.
- A need for promoting mental well-being, as especially girls and young women were suffering of mental health issues in higher grade than before.
- A need for increasing youth participation, so that young people will gain equal opportunities with citizens of age for active participation in democratic processes.
- A need for creating better conditions for cultural and leisure activities by, with and for young people.

The Government presented subsequently a number of actions to meet the challenges described.

2014 'With youth in focus – a policy for good living conditions, power and influence'

The starting point for the 2014 youth policy bill was that the system for control and monitoring of the youth policy had in many ways worked well. But, according to a [review](#) by the Swedish Agency for Public Management ([Statskontoret](#)), the system had been criticized for failing to supply enough knowledge, and not adequately reaching out to local governments.

What more, studies had shown that young people's living conditions in many respects still remained problematic and, in some cases, had worsened since the previous bill was presented in 2004. For example, the proportion of young people suffering of mental health issues had not decreased during the period. School results still showed great challenges as pupils' results had continued to fall. Unemployment rates among young

people still remained high. Young people were underrepresented in decision making bodies and were not granted the opportunity to influence locally in any significant way.

Therefore, according to the 2014 youth policy bill, there was a need for revisions. The monitoring system needed to be simplified and strengthened, in order to bring about a more long-term and strategic work. The revisions should also aim for raising the quality and efficiency of government actions, directed both at young people and at local authorities.

Against this background, the bill presented a proposal for a new overall youth policy objective and a revised system of governance, implementation and monitoring of youth policy. The bill also presented a youth policy action plan for the years 2014–2017. Finally, the bill presented proposals for actions in order to develop work with young people who neither work nor study.

1.4 Youth policy decision-making

Structure of Decision-making

Sweden is a parliamentary democracy, which means that all public power proceeds from the people. At the national level, the people are represented by the [Riksdag](#) (Swedish parliament) which has legislative power. The Government implements the Riksdag's decisions and draws up proposals for new laws or law amendments.

All government decisions are made jointly by the [Government](#). The Prime Minister has the ultimate responsibility for Government policy coordination.

Since January 2019, the [Ministry of Culture](#) is in charge of youth policy. The responsible minister is Ms. [Amanda Lind](#), Minister for Culture and Democracy. The duration of the mandate is January 2019–September 2022.

Youth Department in the Ministry of Culture

The Division for [youth policy](#) is placed under the Ministry of Culture. The Ministry of Culture is responsible for preparing the parts of the central government budget concerning such areas as fis responsible for issues relating to culture, media, democracy, human rights at national level, the national minorities, sports and youth policy.

The main task for the Division for youth policy is to coordinate and develop youth policy issues, including the cross-sectoral youth policy objectives and follow-up of youth policy. The division is also responsible for the conditions and development of youth organisations, as well as youth research and statistics on young people's living conditions. In addition, it is responsible for international cooperation on youth policy issues. The division is also responsible for the Swedish Agency for youth and civil society, [MUCF](#).

Main Themes

The Swedish youth policy is multidisciplinary and deals with issues in areas such as education, employment, private economy, housing, health, participation, culture and leisure. The scope of the Swedish youth policy is more or less unchanged since 2004.

The main themes for the Swedish youth policy according to the Government's priorities in the [budget proposal](#) for 2018 are:

- transition from school to work and society, mainly relating to employment, education and housing
- young people's power and participation
- young people's leisure time, organising and well-being.

In addition to these efforts where a multisectoral approach is necessary, there are issues that the youth policy follow-up system has identified to deserve a particular attention.

These issues are often linked to human rights, including gender equality, the rights of national and ethnic minorities, the rights of young LGBT-people and young people's sexual and reproductive rights. Here the Government has identified a need for sector-specific actions that even need to be directed to both young people themselves and to civil society organisations.

The government guidelines for youth policy are not limited to government decisions and actions, but should be taken into account in all public activities involving young people. They are though not mandatory for municipalities and regions/county councils, due to the extensive municipal autonomy in Sweden.

According to the [2014](#) year youth policy bill, all public activities involving or addressing young people should:

- have a youth perspective
- be based on knowledge of young people's conditions and needs
- have access to knowledge of such initiatives and methods that can improve young people's living conditions
- be coordinated between relevant sectors.

Specific target groups

Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) are a priority group within the Government's youth policy initiatives. Among the initiatives, efforts to prevent early school leaving and the introduction of the 90-day guarantee for young people (which limits the period of unemployment to 90 days before efforts that lead to a job or an education are to be introduced) can be mentioned. Even the opportunities for young unemployed for participating in EU mobility programmes should be facilitated, according to the budget proposal for 2016.

Other groups that are specifically targeted are young newly arrived, young people with immigrant background or who belong to ethnic minorities, young LGBT people and young people with disabilities. Initiatives focusing on better knowledge and addressing mental health, discrimination, violence prevention and better access to leisure activities often target the above mentioned groups.

The National Agency for Youth

A brief history

- 1959: The National Youth Council (Statens ungdomsråd) was established, with the main task of distributing government grants to youth organisations.
- 1976: The National Youth Council was transformed into a government agency, with a new mission of developing and disseminating knowledge on young people's leisure time added to the previous task.
- 1994: The council's name was changed to Swedish National Youth Board (Ungdomsstyrelsen). A new responsibility of implementing government's youth policy, together with developing and disseminating knowledge of young people's living conditions was added to the previous tasks.
- 2014: The board's name was changed to Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor, MUCF), due to new responsibilities concerning civil society policies.

Role and responsibilities for the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society

The [Swedish Agency for youth and civil society](#) is a government agency for matters relating to youth policy and civil society. The agency has approximately 70 employees.

The Government decides on the preconditions for the agency's operations. This is implemented by annual appropriation directives and an ordinance. The appropriation

directives set out, among other things, how much money the agency has at its disposal and how the money is to be distributed between the different activities. The ordinance contains general administrative provisions concerning how the agency is to carry out its work.

The agency shall, according to its [ordinance](#), work to ensure that the objectives of youth policy and of civil society policy will be achieved by:

- presenting, gathering and disseminating knowledge,
- contributing to the coordination of government efforts concerning youth policy,
- cooperating with government authorities, municipalities, county councils and civil society organisations, and
- distributing state grants to civil society organisations.

The more specific duties of the agency are:

- contributing to young people's transition from school to work and their integration into society
- ensuring that young people have meaningful and developing leisure activities
- promoting the integration of the youth perspective into government agencies
- supporting knowledge-based youth policy in municipalities and county councils
- following up and analyzing young people's living conditions, attitudes and values
- being national agency for EU programmes in the field of youth and national correspondent for the EU Youth Wiki tool.

In its activities, the agency shall promote equal rights and opportunities for young people irrespective of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. The agency shall promote gender mainstreaming and counteract discrimination on the grounds of gender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or belief, disability, sexual orientation or age.

In addition to the ordinance, annual appropriations directives contain special missions to the agency.

Budget for the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society

In 2016, the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society) [received](#) 7,9 million euros (76,7 million Swedish kronor). The year before, 2015, the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society received 7,4 million euros (72,2 million Swedish kronor). Of the year 2016 total budget for the agency, 6,2 million euros (60,4 million Swedish kronor) was ear-marked for youth policy and 1,7 million euros (16,3 million Swedish kronor) for civil society policy. See section [1.7](#)Funding youth policy for more information.

Policy monitoring and evaluation

The current youth policy monitoring system is mainly based on the model presented in the 2004 Youth Policy Bill, with only minor changes in the 2014 Youth Policy Bill. The system is based on indicators of young people's living conditions, on annual thematic in-depth analyzes on young people's living conditions and on periodic studies on young people's attitudes and values. The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) is responsible for conducting the studies that are included in the youth policy follow-up.

The 2014 Youth Policy Bill also pointed out that young people and youth organisations shall be empowered in the process of monitoring youth policies. The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society has presented a [plan](#) for 2015–2017, where different forms for consultations with young people and youth organisations are planned for the annual reports that are a part of the monitoring system.

When monitoring young people's living conditions, statistics should be presented, commented and analysed by sex and age unless there are special reasons for this. Moreover, policy proposals targeting young people should include a consequence analysis, where young people's age and sex are taken into account.

Evaluations

The national youth policy monitoring system is evaluated regularly, before a revision takes place. The latest evaluation is from 2010, when the Swedish Agency for Public Management ([Statskontoret](#)) got the government task to evaluate the monitoring system of the national youth policy.

According to [the final report](#) 'A more effective monitoring system for the national youth policy' (Ett effektivare uppföljningssystem för den nationella ungdomspolitiken), the monitoring system did not supply enough relevant knowledge and analysis, and did not reach out to local governments in an adequate manner. The 2014 revised youth policy bill proposed changes aimed for addressing these problems.

1.5 Cross-sectoral approach with other ministries

Mechanisms and actors

The Swedish youth policy has a cross-sectorial approach. The [Ministry of Culture](#) is responsible for preparing the parts of the central government budget concerning youth policy.

Within the Ministry of Culture, the Division for Youth Policy has the task of coordinating and developing youth policy issues, including cross-sectorial youth policy objectives and follow-up of youth policy.

All government decisions are taken jointly. Besides that, an institutionalised mechanism, *Gemensam beredning* (the joint preparation procedure) is a common process for all ministries.

The joint preparation procedure implies that government affairs that fall within the activity of several ministries should be prepared in consultation with other ministers concerned. This also applies within a ministry, when a case involves more than one minister.

The joint preparation procedure takes place relatively often with youth policy, because of its cross-sectorial character.

1.6 Evidence-based youth policy

Political Commitment to Evidence-Based Youth Policy

Collecting, analysing and disseminating knowledge of young people's living conditions is fundamental to Swedish youth policy. Today's system started with the [2004](#) Youth Policy Bill. The bill stated that young people's living conditions should be followed up regularly, using indicators within all relevant policy areas.

The current monitoring system is based on youth policy indicators, an annual report on young people's living conditions and periodic attitude and value studies. These elements form the main sources for Swedish evidence-based youth policy.

This model was presented in 2004, with only minor changes in the 2014 Youth Policy Bill.

Cooperation between policy-making and research

The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) is responsible for conducting the studies included in the monitoring system. The studies are to be based on official statistics, youth surveys, qualitative studies and current research.

Policy themes informed by research

The research community is active within all relevant policy themes, such as education about market entry, health, culture, youth work, leisure, participation and so forth. One example of recent developments is that the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences ([Kungliga Vetenskapsakademin](#)) presented in 2010 [a review](#) of the current state of knowledge concerning children's and young people's mental health. The results showed that there were basically no studies describing preschool children's psychological well-being and no explanations as to why girls in their teens more often report that they suffer of mental health issues compared to boys. Therefore, the government decided to allocate, during the period 2012–2017, about 33 million euros (300 million Swedish kronor) for research on [children's and young people's mental health](#).

Youth research 2008-2017, main findings

The Swedish Research Council for Health, Working life and Welfare ([Forte](#)), responsible for coordinating research on children and young people, had during 2016–2017 a government task of mapping Swedish youth research conducted since 2008. The [final report](#) concludes that the majority of adolescents and young adults in Sweden have good living conditions when growing up. Prosperity and economic conditions have improved over the past two decades. However, during this period the poorest in society have increased in numbers and have not been able to benefit from the general improvements. It is evident that a low economic standard has a negative impact on the general living conditions for adolescents and young adults, representing an increased risk of physical and mental illness, inadequate relationships with friends and family, criminality, vulnerability to crime and insecurity, overcrowded housing, poor grades, unemployment, reliance on allowances and the intervention of social child welfare. Those adolescents who suffer most from the consequences are those who live with single parents (usually the mother), have foreign-born parents and/or live in households with a low socioeconomic status.

Schooling is of major importance for adolescents' health, welfare and future opportunities for education and employment. Irrespective of family life, passing grades and good relationships with classmates and teachers are important in terms of minimising the risk of illness. Girls perform better than boys at school but demonstrate a higher degree of stress-related psychosomatic problems and take longer to establish themselves on the labour market. Boys with a foreign background struggle most at school, and around 50 per cent have no qualifications for upper secondary education after finishing compulsory education.

Adolescents and young adults growing up in families depending on social security support, who have had a contact person in the social services and/or who have been placed in housing outside their homes are particularly vulnerable. They run a major risk of failing at school, physical and mental illness, criminality and premature death.

The report also highlights areas in need of more research. More knowledge is needed of the living conditions of young people with different types of disabilities. The same applies to honour-related violence and oppression, suffered by many girls and women. In general, more knowledge is required on how adolescents and young adults themselves understand and perceive their situation. Of special interest is how they act and the strategies they adopt to influence their lives and their futures. Research relating to adolescents in their early teens (13–14) and young adults (20–25) is not as common as research relating to older teens (15–19). Among those areas to receive special focus in the report, more knowledge is required on leisure activities, participation and influence and criminality and vulnerability to crime, all according to the [report](#).

Evidence-based evaluation of youth policies

The government commissioned in 2010 the Swedish Agency for Public Management ([Statskontoret](#)) to evaluate the national youth policy monitoring system. According to the [final report](#), the Swedish Agency for Public Management found certain needs to develop

the system, as it was not supplying enough relevant knowledge and analysis, especially not to meet the needs of local governments.

The 2014 Youth Policy Bill therefore presented a proposal for developing the monitoring system, addressing the parts where the evaluation had identified shortcomings. A concrete action was to more systematically include municipal level statistics in the presentation of youth policy indicators.

Sweden was one of the countries included in [the study](#) that [Ecorys](#) was commissioned to conduct in 2012, on how member states at the time were applying indicators in areas related to youth.

National Statistics and available data sources

Collecting and disseminating national statistical data on youth is a part of the Swedish youth policy.

Youth policy indicators 2006-2013

During 2006–2013, youth policy indicators were annually compiled by a number of government agencies. Generally, most of the about 80 indicators were based on existing data sources and hence not tailored to fit the overarching objectives.

The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs (Ungdomsstyrelsen) was coordinating the presentations and submitted an annual analysis – the report 'Young today' (Ung idag) – to the Government. The indicators were used as a basis for a follow-up of the overall objectives of youth policy.

In 2014, the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (formerly National Board for Youth Affairs) was commissioned by the Government to develop a web portal for showing statistics on young people's living conditions, on both national and local level. The web portal should, according to the government task, build on and develop the indicator system of that time.

Youth policy indicators 2015 -

In 2015, the web portal for youth policy indicators, ungidag.se was developed and made public. Its purpose is to make youth statistics more accessible and frequently updated, through a simple and user-friendly tool designed for computers, tablets and mobile phones.

The web portal ungidag.se presents up-to-date official statistics on young people's conditions. Today, 12 government agencies and the Swedish Sports Confederation (Riksidrottsförbundet) are responsible for providing statistics. The indicators (around 60) are grouped under six themes:

1. Education and Learning
2. Physical and mental health
3. Economic and social vulnerability
4. Influence and representation
5. Work and housing
6. Culture and leisure.

Still, most of the indicators are based on existing data sources and therefore not tailored to fit the overarching objective. The indicators show trends over time and users can compare groups of youth by:

- gender
- Swedish/foreign background
- age group
- place of residence (municipality/region), in case local level statistics are available (at the moment 23 indicators provide local level data).

The results can be displayed by line charts, bar charts, tables, rankings and maps, and contain a short analysis.

Given the government's ambition to mainstream youth interventions across the policy areas of relevance to youth, the indicators are, wherever possible, directly linked to the objectives of relevant government agencies. Still, there is no clear direct link between the indicators and the overall objectives of the national youth policy. In the evaluation of the national youth monitoring system in Sweden by the Swedish Agency for Public Management (Statskontoret), it was suggested that this is a result of the fact that most of the indicators are based on existing data sources and hence cannot be tailored to fit the overarching objectives.

Nonetheless, according to the evaluation made by Ecorys in 2012, the indicators can still be seen to be highly relevant to the overall objectives of the national youth policy. For example, indicators related to education, employment and health highlight young people's access to good living conditions, and indicators on political efficacy and representation to power and influence.

National youth reports

Besides the youth policy indicators, thematic studies are regularly undertaken, together with periodic attitude and value surveys.

- Young Today ([Ung idag](#)). Based on the 60 youth policy indicators that are presented at the web portal [ungidag.se](#), the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society delivers a yearly report to the government, where development over time and significant changes for the youth group as a whole, as well as for specific categories of young people are described.
- Thematic in-depth studies (Fokus). The government annually gives the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society a task of analysing young people's conditions within a priority area such as health, employment, participation, disadvantaged youth, etc. [Fokus 16](#) describes the situation of young newly arrived in Sweden. Fokus 17 describes young people's integration into society and working life, with special attention given to young disabled people and young LGBT people.
- Attitude and values studies (Young people with attitudes). The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society carries out comprehensive attitude and value studies on regular basis. The study focuses on youth and young adults aged 16–29, but includes even the age group 30–64. The [latest study](#) was published 2013 (previous studies were undertaken in 1997, 2002 and 2007).

Budgetary Allocations supporting research in the youth field

The main principle is that research on young people is conducted by using general research funds. The Swedish Research Council for Health, Working life and Welfare ([Forte](#)), has annually been [allocated](#) 55 000 euros (500 000 Swedish kronor) from the government to coordinate research on young people.

1.7 Funding youth policy

How Youth policy is funded

National youth policy is funded within the central government budget.

Local youth policy is funded by respective municipality. Sweden has 290 municipalities with local governments. The municipalities have a considerable degree of autonomy and finance largely their own activities, due to independent powers of taxation. The municipalities are responsible (partly in some policy areas) for youth policy issues such as schools, employment and training, health care, social care and services, culture and leisure.

It is important to note that in Sweden municipalities have considerable autonomy on how different policies, including youth policy, is implemented. The national youth policy is compulsory for ministries and central government agencies, but only advisory at the local level.

What is funded

Of the year 2019 central [government budget](#) for the youth policy area, 23,5 million euros (243 million Swedish kronor) were deposited as a state grant to youth organisations and 7,4 million euros (77 million Swedish kronor, of which 35 million Swedish kronor are for special contributions within the youth policy field and 42 million Swedish kronor are for administrative expenditures and duties according to the ordinance) for the disposal of the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society.

Besides that, the situation of young people is affected by a wide range of policy areas in the government's budget, such as education, employment, culture, health, social care and services etc.

Financial accountability

The activities and results of all government agencies are annually followed up and evaluated. Each agency submits an annual report to the Government containing information about, inter alia, expenses, revenue and results. On the basis of the reports the Government can follow up and evaluate agencies' operations, for instance in the youth policy field. The annual reports together with budget data submitted by agencies are also the basis for work on next year's national budget and appropriation directives.

Use of EU Funds

Funds from the European Social Fund have been used since 2009, by the Agency for Youth and Civil Society in cooperation with other national agencies and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions. The project funded by ESF, Theme Group Youth ([Temagruppen unga i arbetslivet](#)), gathered and disseminated knowledge and experiences from labour market projects (ESF projects) directed at young people that have been conducted using funds from the European Social Fund, during 2009-2017.

1.8 Cross-border cooperation

Cooperation with European countries

The main part of the Swedish Government's cooperation in the youth field is within the framework of the Education, Youth, Culture and Sport ([EYCS](#)) Council and the Youth Working Party.

Sweden has recently been represented in some of the Commission's expert groups, the Expert group on youth work for active citizenship, preventing marginalisation and violent radicalisation and the Expert group on quality of youth work. Earlier, Sweden was represented in the Expert group on youth policy indicators.

Bilateral and ad hoc cooperation

The Division for Youth Policy within the [Ministry for Education and Research](#) takes part in bilateral/ad hoc activities with other European actors, such as multilateral peer-learning activities, policy conferences, youth policy networks, etc. Currently several initiatives regarding youth policy and migration/refugees/unaccompanied minors are under way or have special attention within bilateral or other ad hoc frameworks. Structured cooperation with Germany notably is taking place in this area of policy action and exchange of best practices.

Nordic cooperation

Within the [Nordic council of Ministers](#), the Committee on Children and Youth ([NORDBUK](#)) is the main player in the youth policy field. NORDBUK runs on a co-management principle with representatives from the Nordic ministries and from the national youth councils.

Among other things, NORDBUK monitors the implementation of the [children and youth strategy](#) (Strategi for børn og unge i Norden) adopted in April 2016 by the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Three main priority areas have been identified in the strategy:

- increased support and inclusion of children and young people at risk
- continuous cooperation and support to civil society
- increased sharing of knowledge and capacity building activities within different sectors that affect living conditions of children and youth.

NORDBUK also gives support/grants to youth organisations/civil society working in the Nordic countries with different projects. Practically this is carried out by KKN, [Kulturkontakt Nord](#) which is the agency dealing with the funding scheme.

International cooperation

Sweden is currently participating in youth cooperation within the [Council of Europe](#) and within the [Barents Euro-Arctic Council](#).

Within the framework agreement between the European Union and Council of Europe, Sweden takes part of [EKCYP](#) (European Knowledge Center for Young People), by providing updated information in the EKCYP portal.

Youth policy cooperation within Barents Euro-Arctic Council is mainly taking place through [Joint working group on Youth](#) with national representatives from Sweden, Norway, Finland and Russia, as well as regional representatives from the Barents area. Activities include sharing of experiences, support to youth work and youth initiatives, as well as providing information to facilitate people-to-people contacts in the Barents region in the youth field, especially promoting dialogue and contacts between Russia and the Nordic countries.

1.9 Current debates and reforms

Forthcoming policy developments

Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Parliament has decided on making the Convention on the Rights of the Child part of Swedish law in June 2018. Sweden already approved the Convention in 1990 and was obliged to follow it as a result, but it has not yet had an impact overall. The existing Swedish legislation is well in line with the provisions of the Convention and in many cases it goes farther. However, surveys and reports from various inquiries, including the [final report](#) of the Inquiry on the rights of the child (Barnrättighetsutredningen) have indicated that it has not had sufficiently great impact in activities carried out at state and municipal level or in the way it has been applied in the law. Making the Convention law will help a point of view based on the legal rights of the child to gain more acceptance in practice.

The Riksdag voted in favour of the Government's proposal in June 2018. The amendments will come into force on 1 January 2020. At the same time, the Committee proposes that the Riksdag calls on the Government by way of an announcement to follow up compliance with the Convention and to ensure that it is used in accordance with Swedish law.

2. VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES

In Sweden, volunteering generally takes place in a civil society organisation. Volunteering is thus not necessarily associated with voluntary social work. Voluntary activities have traditionally been – and still are – to a great deal directed at the internal, democratic and political life of the civil society, or have at least been performed within the framework of an organisation. Sports associations collect by far the largest share of youth voluntary workers within the Swedish civil society.

2.1 General context

Historical developments

Sweden has a long tradition of [volunteering](#) and active citizenship among its population. In the 19th century, popular mass movements began to appear, inspired by those in other countries.

The general pattern of volunteering is characterised by a focus on membership in a civil society organisation. Volunteering is thus not necessarily associated with voluntary social work. Voluntary activities have traditionally been – and still are – to a great deal directed at the internal, democratic and political life of the civil society, or have at least been performed within the framework of an organisation.

During the last 20 years, a targeted volunteering infrastructure with volunteer agencies and centres has emerged. Today, there are both public volunteer centres and centres managed by civil society organisations. Their aim is to match individuals interested in volunteering with volunteering opportunities, without the need of becoming a member of any organisation. This means that young people today can choose between different options for getting involved in voluntary activities.

It has been suggested that the Nordic welfare model, that offers a comprehensive provision of social services funded by the state, could imply that volunteering has less of a role to play in Swedish society. However, [studies](#) have affirmed that this is not the case. Voluntary activities are considered to be an important driver in active citizenship and integration.

Main concepts

There is no official definition of the [concept 'volunteer'](#) in Sweden. Traditionally, the concept has often been associated with non-profit development aid work. Nowadays however, different actors may use the term in different ways.

In pace with the establishment of the European voluntary Service and contemporary societal changes, the meaning of the concept has broadened. This means 'volunteer' may be used to [refer](#) to those working on a voluntary basis covering periods ranging from one or more occasions per month to full-time involvement over several months. Most common is that voluntary work is unpaid. At some occasions though, there may be a symbolic compensation for the voluntary effort.

Furthermore, there is no official definition of the voluntary sector as a whole. In Sweden, it is generally accepted to divide the society into four different sectors; the public sector, business sector, the third/non-profit sector and the household sector. The third/non-profit is nowadays usually called civil society, which is considered to be the context where most voluntary activities are carried out.

There is a clear [distinction](#) between informal work and voluntary work. Informal work is closely linked with the household sector and characterized by being unorganised, unpaid

help or support that is performed on a regular basis. Voluntary work on the other hand is characterized by being performed under the auspices of an organisation or otherwise structured.

2.2 Administration and governance of youth volunteering

Governance

The Swedish Government encourages and supports youth volunteering mainly through providing financial support to the civil society. Promoting [voluntary activities](#) of young people is considered important in order to support young people's democratic commitment and active citizenship.

The most important income source for organisations in general is [membership fees](#). Besides that, grants from the national or the local governments are important sources for funding. The Government or the Parliament agrees on directives for government grants. The directives identify those goals and results organisations should work towards if they are to apply for and receive funding. Local governments have the right of creating local regulatory tools for supporting local organisations.

Governance approach

Autonomy and independence are important principles in the government's policy for civil society. This means that civil society organisations should be able to carry out their activities according to their own values based on independent decisions. The principle states that organisations should be able to act without compromising their relationships with the public sector or its public financial support. Unwarranted interference or control from the government or agencies should not occur.

Most volunteering activities that engage young people in Sweden are provided by civil society organisations, mostly in connection with member activities. The government provides extensive support, in form of government grants, to civil society organisations, and especially to national youth organisations. All youth organisations on a national level, irrespective of the focus of their activities, are eligible for government grants, if the organisation is built on democratic principles, independent from a mother organisation and if at least 60 per cent of the members are young people. The size of the grant is based on the number of members and the scope of its activities.

Main actors

The Division for Youth Policy within the [Ministry for Education and Research](#) (Utbildningsdepartementet) is responsible for the coordination of the Government's youth policy and issues affecting youth organisations and youth volunteering.

The [Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society](#) (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor, MUCF) is the government agency for matters relating to youth policy and civil society.

The agency is responsible for the European Voluntary Service programme (EVS) and has since the start built up a broad competence concerning volunteer exchanges. The agency is also responsible for distributing government grants to youth organisations. All organisations receiving funds are carrying out different kinds of voluntary work. A number of these youth organisations are also providing some form of exchange activity with other countries.

Main non-public actors

The National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations, [LSU](#), is a coordinating body for about 100 Swedish youth organisations. The members consist of all kinds of organisations, from political youth leagues, student movements and faith organisations to leisure and hobby oriented organisations. LSU operates as a platform on issues

concerning youth, both international and national, and provides a network for national as well as international organisations dealing with youth issues.

[Forum](#) (the National Forum for Voluntary Organisations) is an umbrella organisation for voluntary social work in Sweden and has about 30 member organisations. Forum provides a platform for exchange of experiences and competence development among their members, and also works with EU-coordination for Swedish civil society organisations. Forum is also running an EU-network as well as [Volontärbyrån](#) (Volunteer agency). Volontärbyrån coordinates and matches voluntary tasks with volunteers.

Riksidrottsförbundet (the [Swedish Sports Confederation](#)) is the umbrella organisation of the Swedish sports movement. The main task for the Confederation is to provide support for their member organisations and to represent the sports movement. The Swedish Sports Confederation is also distributing government's grants to the sports and athletics associations. The sport movement is by far the largest domain for young people and in the Swedish civil society, and young people stand for a large share of voluntary work that take place during training, matches, competitions and other member activities.

[Forum Syd](#) consists of about 200 civil society organisations in the field of international development cooperation. The organisation provides training, information and exchange of experiences to their members, of which many also operate at the national level with voluntary activities in the field of social work. Forum Syd has been commissioned by [Sida](#) (the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) to distribute financial support for Swedish organisations working with development cooperation.

Cross-sectoral cooperation

In Sweden, there are at the moment no specific mechanisms of cross-sectorial cooperation between ministries, departments or agencies involved in defining policies and measures on youth volunteering.

2.3 National strategy on youth volunteering

Existence of a National Strategy

In Sweden, there is no national strategy for youth volunteering.

Scope and contents

Not applicable.

Responsible authority

Not applicable.

Revisions

Not applicable.

2.4 Youth volunteering at national level

National Programme for Youth Volunteering

There is no national programme for youth volunteering in Sweden.

Funding

As there is not a national programme for youth volunteering in Sweden, no funding exist.

Characteristics of youth volunteering

Voluntary work has a long tradition in Sweden, especially within leisure and sports associations. [Sports associations](#) collect by far the largest share of youth voluntary workers within the Swedish civil society.

Official statistics

Official statistics on youth volunteering does not exist in Sweden, but a national representative survey is conducted by [Ersta Sköndal University College](#) (Ersta Sköndal högskola) on a regular basis. The general picture is that the total extent of engagement in voluntary activities in Sweden is stable, and that the main part of activities take place within civil society organisations. According to the latest [survey](#) (2014) carried out by Ersta Sköndal University College, 50 per cent of girls and 57 per cent of boys between 16 and 29 years of age have been involved in some form of voluntary activity. The most common voluntary activity carried out by young people is by far leading activities for others. That can be explained by the fact that many leaders of sports clubs are young people engaged on a [voluntary basis](#).

When it comes to the extent of participation in voluntary activities, there are no differences between men and women. However, there are differences in terms of age; the youngest between 16 and 29 years of age are overrepresented among those who only have one voluntary [commitment](#). The relationship between age and the extent of participation in voluntary activities is closely associated with the assumption that voluntary work is included in the cumulative citizenship. The better one is integrated in society through education, work and family, the more engaged will one be in civil society.

Support to young volunteers

There are no support schemes or incentives to support young volunteers. However, as described in section 5.6 Supporting Youth Organisations, the government provides significant financial support to youth organisations. By supporting youth organisations with general grants, young volunteers are indirectly promoted.

In addition, the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society has an on-going dialogue with youth organisations about the design and the effects of the government's grants, in order to keep the system up-to-date with the developments in the civil society.

Quality Assurance (QA)

There is no national quality assurance system available for evaluation of the activities for young people. When it comes to collecting young volunteers' feedback on their [experiences](#) in the framework of QA, organisations describe that they use different practices. Some do not require any feedback at all, and some ask the volunteer to report more or less extensively.

Target groups

Not applicable, as there are no youth volunteering initiatives at national level.

2.5 Cross-border mobility programmes

EU programmes

Sweden participates in the European Solidarity Corps and the European Voluntary Service programme (EVS). The main authority in charge of organizing and monitoring both programmes at the national level is [the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society \(MUCF\)](#). The agency monitors young people's participation in the European Solidarity Corps and EVS in accordance with the Commission's guidelines.

There were approximately 88 organisations accredited to send and receive volunteers within the framework of the European Voluntary Service in 2016. The main destinations for outgoing participants have in the last years been France and Spain. The same pattern applies to incoming participants.

During the last three years there have been changes in the EVS budget. In 2014, the EVS budget was 860 000 euros (8,2 million Swedish kronor), 690 000 euros (6,6 million Swedish kronor) in 2015 and 1 million euros (9,5 million Swedish kronor) in 2016.

Regarding youth participating in international volunteer programmes, it is primarily young people with good socio economic conditions that are able to participate. The vast majority of international volunteer programmes receive many applications from highly motivated young people. As a consequence of this, the agency is actively working to encourage more organisations to use EVS as a tool for recruiting young people with special needs.

Other Programmes

There are no other cross-border mobility programmes that are funded by the government.

Legal framework applying to foreign volunteers

Volunteers coming to Sweden on a full-time basis are subject to the general [Aliens Act](#). A distinction is made between volunteers coming from Scandinavian countries, EU countries and third countries.

Being an EU citizen allows the volunteers to stay three months in Sweden without residence permit. After that period a volunteer must apply for right of residence at the Swedish Tax Agency (Skatteverket) or a residence permit at the [Swedish Migration Agency](#) (Migrationsverket). If the volunteer is a national of any of the other Nordic countries (Finland, Denmark, Norway or Iceland) residence permits are not necessary for any period of time.

Volunteer nationals of a third country may settle three months with no permit. If they want to remain longer, it is necessary to submit either an application for a visa extension or an application for a visitors' [residence permit](#).

The Swedish Government demands nationals of several countries to obtain a visa in order to enter Sweden. There is no specific visa for volunteers. This means that every case is treated according to the circumstances of the volunteer and the volunteer in which he or she is involved. In effect, volunteers often receive a tourist or a student visa.

2.6 Raising awareness about youth volunteering opportunities

Information providers

There are no specific contact points or a national website providing information on volunteering for young people. There are no state-funded or regional volunteer centres either, having the responsibility to assist with young volunteers' placement and to promote volunteering opportunities in Sweden.

Instead, several government agencies within different sectors are responsible for the distribution of grants, information and advice, and for the implementation of policies concerning voluntary organisations. For example [the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society](#) (MUCF), [the National Board for Health and Welfare](#) (Socialstyrelsen), and [the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth](#) (Tillväxtverket).

Even local authorities give support to different types of voluntary organisations. The municipalities have the major responsibility for providing information to young people at the local level. Information regarding voluntary activities may be spread through many actors, for example employment offices, schools and study counsellors.

Autonomy for the municipalities in Sweden is a fundamental principal that is regulated in the [Local Government Act](#). The local authorities develop their own policies and programmes within the general frameworks set up by the Parliament and the Government. As a result, different approaches to promote volunteering can be found across the country.

Independent umbrella organisations in various fields of the civil society also promote volunteering. In fact, the civil society organisations carry out most of the [promotion](#) activities in Sweden. They rely on volunteers and therefore strive to engage more people in their work. The National Forum for Voluntary Organisations ([Forum](#)) is an umbrella organisation for civil society organisations working within the social sphere in Sweden. Their aim is to improve the opportunities for voluntary social work within Sweden through influencing public opinion, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and introducing new methods of work.

Key initiatives

One of Forum's activities is to intermediate for volunteer engagement through [Volontärbyrån](#) (the volunteer agency), an on-line matching tool for volunteering opportunities. Volontärbyrån works actively to inspire more young people to engage in voluntary work. Although many non-profit organisations are continually seeking more volunteers, and many young people want to make a difference, it is not always easy to find each other. Among other activities, a [campaign film](#) was produced in 2018.

2.7 Skills recognition

Policy Framework

At the moment, no national regulation exists with respect to validation of non-formal and informal learning in Sweden. No national system to recognize volunteer's skills and competences is in place either. As volunteering largely takes place within civil society organisations, the role of volunteering is not specifically recognized in national education and training policies.

However, work is proceeding on finding methods for recognising non-formal and informal learning in a number of areas; skills and competences acquired through voluntary

activities included. In 2015, the government established a special authority, the Swedish Commission on Validation ([Valideringsdelegationen](#)) to carry out development and dissemination measures aiming for better quality, cooperation between partners in the area and increasing equivalence concerning validation of skills and competences acquired outside the formal education system. The commission's mandate extends to 2019.

Existing arrangements

[Youthpass](#), the European Commission's instrument for validation of non-formal learning within the European Youth in Action Programme, is used by the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society as an integrated part of the EVS programme in Sweden. Every organisation receiving support from the agency gets information about the Youthpass and its purpose.

The Swedish Centre for International Youth Exchange (does not exist anymore) has developed a method for recognition of informal learning. The method developed is entitled [ELD \(Experience, Learning, Description\)](#) and recognizes learning acquired by young people through international experience. ELD is a dialogue and documentation process for identifying valuable skills, talents and character traits shown through real experiences. The process results in a 'Letter of Skills' – a summary of specific experiences accompanied by key words that describe areas of competence.

There are no possibilities at the moment in Sweden to gain European Credit Transfer and accumulation System (ECTS) or European Credit system for Vocational Education and Training (ECVET) for young people who have carried out voluntary work. Neither are there any quality assurance mechanisms in place to monitor the system of skills recognition.

2.8 Current debates and reforms

Forthcoming policy developments

Legal framework applying to foreign volunteers

Sweden is currently amending the regulations in the Aliens law, in accordance with the [Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council](#). The aim is to offer a coherent legal framework for different categories of third-country nationals coming to the Union. Third-country nationals who have entered into an agreement with an organisation in Sweden to participate in a volunteer programme within the framework of European Voluntary Service, are now proposed to be granted a residence permit for volunteering for stays of up to one year. The constitutional amendments are proposed to enter into force on 1 July 2019.

Research

The Government has initiated a [research programme on civil society](#) which will run until 2020. The research programme, run by the Swedish Research Council (Vetenskapsrådet) focuses on the role of civil society and its conditions. The effort includes multi-disciplinary research, applied research and dissemination of research-based knowledge and [efforts to develop statistics in the area](#).

3. EMPLOYMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The overall goal for Swedish labour market policy is to reach the lowest level of unemployment in the EU by 2020. An important part of the government's work agenda is active labour market policy. Prioritised areas are thus to achieve better labour market matching and reduce time spent in unemployment among young people.

A number of measures have been undertaken in recent years to increase youth employment. Reforms have been made in the areas of education, labour market and tax policy (for more information see Section 3.6 Integration of Young People in the labour market). The overall aim of the measures for youth is to support their entry into the labour market or to find a way for them to pursue and complete education.

Sweden has one of the lowest NEET rates in the EU. The government's approach to labour market policy is however that measures should target those whose need is the greatest. Young people in NEET situations are therefore a specific target group.

3.1 General context

Labour market situation in the country

Sweden is one of the most comprehensive welfare states in the world, characterised by universal coverage, high levels of social protection and a large public sector. The labour market is mainly regulated through collective agreements between social partners without any interference from the government.

The main agreement regulating the relationship between social partners was set up in 1938 and is called Saltsjöbadsavtalet. The agreement gives trade unions and employers the right to negotiate working conditions and wages in collective agreements.

The relationship between employers and workers and their organisations is governed by several laws, granting basic protection for employees. However, the social partners can deviate from legislation by collective agreements.

According to a [report](#) (2014) from the Swedish National Mediation office (Medlingsinstitutet), about 70% of workers in Sweden are organised into unions, and nearly 90% of all employees are affiliated to an employers' organisation. The high percentage of members gives legitimacy to collective agreements. Also worth mentioning is that a collective agreement bound employer must apply the agreement equally to employees who are not members of the contracting employees.

Acts and ordinances relating to working life in Sweden

The employment protection Act ([Lagen om anställningsskydd](#)) regulates the relationship between employees and employers in the public and private sector.

The Codetermination Act ([Lagen om medbestämmande i arbetslivet](#)) regulates collective agreements, employees' right of trade union representation and the right to join a trade union or employers' organisation.

The Work Time Act ([Arbetstidslagen](#)) regulates working hours.

The Work Environment Act ([Arbetsmiljölagen](#)) regulates obligations of employers on the prevention of illness and accidents at work.

Discrimination Act ([Diskrimineringslagen](#)) is intended to combat discrimination and promote equal rights and opportunities regardless of sex, gender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation or age.

The Annual Leave Act ([Semesterlagen](#)) regulates benefits with regard to annual leave, holiday pay and vacation pay.

The Parental Leave Act ([Föräldraledighetslagen](#)) regulates the right of a parent to be on leave from their employment.

The Rental Workers Act ([Lag om uthyrning av arbetstagare](#)) regulates the conditions for workers who are employed by temporary work agencies. A fundamental rule of the law is the principle of equality – that wages and working conditions should be the same regardless of whether a person is directly employed by the company or working for a temporary work agency. The law can in some parts be replaced by collective agreements.

Ordinance on the Job guarantee for young people ([Förordning om jobbgaranti för ungdomar](#)) contains provisions on the labour market policy programme Job guarantee for young people.

Labour market trends from the 1990s until today

During the early years in the 1990s an economic crisis occurred in Sweden, which led to greatly increased unemployment. To curb youth unemployment, upper secondary level vocational programmes were extended from two to three years. The intention was to broaden the general theoretical elements in vocational education in order to give all pupils the possibility to continue with post-secondary studies. Accordingly, the number of student places in higher education also increased, which meant more people went on to secondary and higher education levels ([Olofsson & Wadensjö, 2015](#)).

Since the 1990s crisis, the development of the labour market has undergone dramatic changes. Both the social functioning and its composition in respect to different expertise and training requirements have changed drastically. The Swedish workforce has today a considerably higher formal education level of attainment compared to the early 1990s. Within industry, the demand for workers with specialized skills is higher compared to a few decades ago.

Harder labour market requirements

Conditions in working life are crucially different compared to a few decades previously, when the transition phase to the labour market was more well-defined and time-delimited. A [study](#) (Eklund, Karlsson & Pettersson, 2015) indicated that the labour market functions less effectively. An issue that has attracted much attention recently concerns matching the labour market's development with the demand of skills in various companies and different employees.

Previously, professional skills development was largely ruled by a company's needs. The opportunities for young people (including those with relatively weak levels of basic education) to get a permanent job with extensive skill and wage development, were then quite common. This has however changed; today the labour market is characterised by much greater flexibility in employment conditions and higher demands on constant individual development. Companies are also less likely to invest in young people's career and skill development ([Olofsson, 2014](#)).

Therefore, today young people have a much more protracted and tortuous path towards finding a job. This is illustrated by the fact that the age at which young people become established on the labour market is higher. It is therefore not unusual for young people to be engaged in short-term and temporary employments, and to commute between working and studying.

Many young people are also referred into entry-levels jobs or work conditions similar to internships. Young people therefore tend to be caught in unsafe or relatively unskilled jobs for longer periods of time compared to the population in general (Olofsson, 2014).

In the light of the labour market development described above, and in the context of obstacles when entering the labour market, a study by Olofsson and Wadensjö ([2012](#)) showed that:

- An incomplete upper secondary school education today creates major problems in the transition from school to work

- Swedish work legislation favours those with permanent jobs. Young people are therefore in a weaker position as they more commonly have temporary jobs. Usually they are last in and therefore the first to go
- Young people are, compared to middle-age workers, at a disadvantage because they have less experience and are therefore expected to have lower productivity levels.

Labour market development since the economic crisis

The financial crisis of 2008 had a clear impact on the Swedish labour market, with the risk of being unemployed increasing. During 2008, it became more difficult for those without jobs to get a job. Employment chances were lowest during 2008–2009 for the population in general. Yet, the reduced employment chances and the increased risk of being unemployed did not last long. At the beginning of 2010, the risk of being unemployed among the general population between 15 and 74 years of age started to return to pre-crisis [levels](#).

For young people in general however, their labour market situation remained difficult. In 2014, the unemployment risk and the employment chances had not returned to the levels before the economic crisis.

Labour market situation today

The [national reform programme](#) from 2018 states that Swedish economy has shown strong growth in recent years. Since 2014, Sweden has had higher growth than most other comparable countries. Economic growth has clearly benefited young people in general by raising employment levels and lowering unemployment. According to statistics from the [Statistics Sweden's labour force survey](#) (LFS), youth unemployment in 2017 was at its lowest level since 2003.

Important to acknowledge is however that young people are a homogenous group and it is primarily young unemployed with training and skills that have benefited from the economic upswing. For young people who lack such qualifications, the improvement has been far less evident.

In addition, there are also a number of groups of young people who have particular difficulties entering the labour market, and who are at high risk of getting stuck in long periods of unemployment. These include individuals who:

- have not completed secondary education
- are born outside of Europe
- have disabilities that impair their capacity to work.

Main concepts

Unemployment measures

The official unemployment rate is measured by Statistics Sweden's labour force survey (LFS). LFS describes the current employment conditions for the population aged between 15 and 74 years of age and gives information on the development of the labour market. The survey is conducted regularly every month during the whole year. The results are presented as monthly, quarterly and annually statistics, with focus on both the number and the percentage of employed and unemployed persons.

The definition of unemployment and employment is in accordance with the guidelines given by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and follows the ordinances available in the EU.

In regard to young people, the labour market measurement alone does not tell the whole picture for the youth population in general. In order to be able to discuss young people's integration into the labour market, several measurements are needed simultaneously.

This is because young people are a group of individuals who switch between studying and part-time jobs. They are on the path from full-time education to a permanent job, or

between their studies and facing exclusion. They is also a group wherein a large proportion of the unemployed are short-term unemployed. This means that young people within the labour force survey is a very changable group, and that they can be more or less employed at different times of the year.

Statistical Sweden has therefore worked to present additional statistics on youth unemployment, presenting quarterly LFS reports which include a section reporting on the unemployment rate taking into account, among other things, the number of unemployed young people who are full-time students and the number of occupying a NEET status.

3.2 Administration and governance

Governance

The overall goal for Swedish labour market policy is to reach the lowest level of unemployment in the EU by 2020. An important part of the government's work agenda is an active labour market policy. Prioritized areas are thus to achieve better labour market matching, and to reduce time spent in unemployment among young people.

The importance of collaboration across a range of sectors at all societal levels – national, regional and local – is stressed both by labour market actors and the entrepreneurship policies.

General distribution between central and local authorities

Sweden has local self-government. This means that municipalities run local and regional affairs, acting on their own responsibility and in a local population's interest. The basic division of responsibilities between central and local labour market policy has been established for many years. Labour market policy is a government responsibility, but local authorities have since the financial crisis years of the early 1990s become increasingly important players in terms of labour market policy initiatives at [local level](#).

The Ordinance on Cooperation to reduce Youth Unemployment ([Förordningen om samverkan för att minska ungdomsarbetslösheten](#)) from 2015 regulates cooperation between local Public Employment Service offices and municipalities. It is stated in the ordinance that cooperation can take the form of local agreements and training contracts and shall apply to unemployed young people between 16 and 24 years of age. Furthermore, government support may be provided to a municipality for both the promotion of local agreements and the organisation of work or training under a training contract.

The Government has appointed the Delegation for the Employment of Young People and Newly Arrived Migrants ([Dua](#)) to promote cooperation between municipalities the Swedish Public Employment Service. Dua's mandate includes conducting dialogue with and encouraging dialogue between individual municipalities, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR), the labour market partners in the local government sphere (municipality and county council level), other central labour market partners, agencies, regional actors and others on how labour market policy initiatives to benefit young people and newly arrived migrants can be developed and made more effective at local level.

Main actors

Main public actors

The [Ministry of Education and Research](#) (Utbildningsdepartementet) is in charge of youth policy. The ministry is responsible for preparing the elements of central government budget concerning youth.

The Division for Youth Policy is placed under the Ministry of Education and Research. The main task for the Division for Youth Policy is to coordinate and develop youth policy issues, including cross-sectoral youth policy objectives and the follow-up of youth policy. The Division for Youth Policy is also responsible for the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF).

The [Ministry of Employment](#) (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) is in charge of issues that concern the well-functioning of the labour market. This includes measures to get young people into work, matching, labour-market policy programmes and unemployment insurance, as well as issues on labour law and work environment so that everyone has the opportunity to take part in working life with good working conditions.

The Division for Labour Market Policy is responsible for issues and matters concerning employment services, labour market policy programmes, the entry of new immigrants into the labour market, unemployment insurance, activity support and development allowance.

The Division is also responsible for vocational rehabilitation and other labour market policy issues concerning people with impairments who have a diminished work capacity. Included in the Division's areas of responsibility are administrative and development issues concerning the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) and the Council for the European Social Fund in Sweden (Swedish ESF Council).

The [Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation](#) (Näringsdepartementet) is responsible for matters relating to housing and urban development, state-owned enterprises, information technology, enterprise and industrial policy, rural affairs, regional growth, postal service issues and infrastructure. Included in the Ministry's areas of responsibility are administrative and development issues concerning the Swedish Innovation Agency (Vinnova) and the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth.

The [Public Employment Service](#) (Arbetsförmedlingen) is in charge of managing youth employment measures in Sweden. The Public Employment Service is a single authority which means that all PES offices in Sweden are governed by the same rules and regulations. This ensures that the service offered is the same all over the country. However, factors such as local differences in labour demand can affect the range of education/training opportunities available, but in general all measures are offered on a national level.

The [Delegation for the Employment of Young People and Newly Arrived Migrants](#) (Dua) is to promote cooperation between municipalities and the Swedish Public Employment Service and the development of new forms of collaboration. The aim is to help to reduce youth unemployment and enable newly arrived migrants to become more effectively established in work. Within its overarching mandate, Dua's tasks include encouraging municipalities and Arbetsförmedlingen to enter into collaborative agreements at local level and put them into practice. Dua is also to allocate government grants to municipalities linked to these local agreements.

The [Swedish National Agency for Education](#) (Skolverket) is the central administrative authority for the public school system, publicly organised pre-schooling, school-age childcare and for adult education. The Agency has the specific task of supporting initiatives and actors working to promote entrepreneurial learning and entrepreneurial skills in schools. The Agency has also been instructed to identify, analyse and disseminate experiences on entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial learning in primary and upper secondary schools.

The [Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth](#) (Tillväxtverket) has a government mandate to promote sustainable industrial development, regional growth and administering structural funds and work to strengthen the competitiveness by facilitating entrepreneurship and creating attractive environments for companies in the regions.

A specific task is to allocate funds to be used for services or organisations that promote entrepreneurship in higher education.

The [Swedish Innovation Agency](#) (Vinnova) has the government task of promoting sustainable growth by improving the conditions for innovation, as well as funding needs-driven research.

In 2016, Vinnova was, together with The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, tasked to develop a three-year programme for young innovators aged between 18 and 30 years old. The programme consists of three sub-programmes which include stimulation of ideas, development of ideas and commercialization of ideas.

The [Swedish ESF Council](#) (Svenska ESF-rådet) has the government task of managing the Social Fund (Socialfonden) and Fead (Fonden för de som har det sämst ställt) in Sweden.

The overall goal for the Social fund is to contribute to a well-functioning labour market and a durably higher level of employment in the long term. Young people are a prioritized group, especially young people who have not completed secondary education.

Main non public actors

The [Swedish Trade Union Confederation](#) (Landsorganisationen i Sverige, LO) is the central organisation for 14 affiliates which organise workers within both the private and the public sectors. LO is primarily an organisation for co-ordination, research, signing labour market insurance schemes and creating public opinion at central and regional levels.

[LO Ung](#) is a sub-division catering to members that are under the age of 30. LO Ung arranges conferences and campaigns, and provides information and support of particular interest to young employees.

The [Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees](#) (TCO) is comprised of 14 affiliated trade unions. TCO promotes its members by trying to influence politics and society for the good conditions of work.

TCO have, in order to support young people making the transition from school to work, developed educational materials for labour market issues, primarily for upper secondary schools.

The [Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations](#) (Sveriges akademiker, Saco) is a politically independent central organisation for 23 different unions. Altogether, they have 670 000 members. Saco promotes its members' interests and supports its unions through analyses, debates and shaping opinion. The confederation conducts studies and publishes reports, arranges seminars and activities, and participates in many different contexts in order to influence political decision-making.

Saco Student Council is Sweden's largest trade union student organisation. They represent over 100 000 students, which in turn are grouped into 19 different unions. The council work to influence education and facilitate the step between education and working life.

The [Confederation of Swedish Enterprise](#) (Svenskt Näringsliv) is the largest business federation in Sweden. Their mission is to increase the understanding of business realities and ensure that all companies in Sweden have the best conditions in which to operate and grow. The Confederation of Swedish Enterprise represents almost 60 000 small, medium and large businesses. These are organised into 50 trade and employer associations. The unions represent the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise's members. They work with advocacy and dissemination of knowledge, developing new ideas and concrete proposals to create a better climate for entrepreneurs.

The [Swedish Agency for Government Employers](#), SAGE, (Arbetsgivarverket) is a membership organisation for Government agencies. The Employers' Council determines employer policy and sets membership fees. It also appoints 15 members to the Board.

The SAGE Board, which plays a central part in pay negotiations with the trade unions, is the supreme sovereign body between Council meetings.

The [Employer Alliance](#) (Arbestgivaralliansen) is an independent employers' organisation for civil society organisations. They provide professional employer expertise in all matters concerning the relationship between employers and workers, such as labour law, working, leadership and wages. The basis for the Employers' Alliance is to promote both employment law specialist knowledge with unique skills, and knowledge of the terms and conditions in civil society.

The [Swedish Federation of Business Owners](#) (Företagarna) is the largest business organisation in Sweden, representing the interests of around 70 000 business owners. It is an independent, non-partisan organisation owned by its members. Its aim is to promote entrepreneurship, improve conditions for business owners and to influence policy makers to simplify regulation and red tape to make it easier to start and run a business and create growth.

Business Owners provides a discounted membership for young entrepreneurs under the age of 30.

[Young Enterprise Sweden](#) (Ung företagsamhet) is a politically independent, non-profit educational organisation and is part of the worldwide organisation [Junior Achievement](#). Young Enterprise gives children and young people the opportunity to practice and develop their creativity and entrepreneurship ability. Among other things, Young Enterprise provides teachers and school leaders with training opportunities, assessment support and seminars.

[Future-Seeds](#) (Framtidsfrön) is a non-profit organisation aimed at promoting attitudes towards entrepreneurship and to develop the entrepreneurial approach in schools. Since 2002, they are working to support schools in its mission to recognize and develop young people's intrinsic motivation, curiosity and creativity, while at the same time helping schools to a close interaction with the outside world.

[Finnup](#) is a non-profit organisation with the purpose of encouraging young people's innovation interest and increase entrepreneurial learning, with the aim of contributing to a new generation of innovators and entrepreneurs for the future labour market. Finnupp also works to strengthen young people's confidence and ability to think about their own ideas.

Cross-sectorial cooperation

All Government decisions are taken jointly. Besides this, an institutionalised mechanism, *Gemensam beredning* ('the *Joint preparation procedure*') is a common process for all ministries in Government Offices. The Joint preparation procedure implies that government affairs that fall within the activity of several ministries should be prepared in consultation with the other ministers concerned. This also applies within a ministry when a case involves more than one minister. Related to youth policy, the joint preparation procedure takes place relatively often because of the cross-sectoral character of youth policy.

3.3 Skills forecasting

Forecasting system(s)

[Statistics Sweden](#) (Statistiska centralbyrån) has the government task to make long-term forecasts and analysis. The agency is also tasked to make analysis of trends in the interaction between education and labour.

The Forecasting Institute (Prognosinstitutet) within SCB makes analyses and forecasts in the long term with regard to labour market and in education. The forecast analyses are financed by the [Ministry of Education and Research](#).

The long-term forecasts for education and labour are done every three years. The next report is to be published by the end of 2020.

- Statistics Sweden ([Report 2017](#))
- Statistics Sweden ([Report 2014](#))
- Statistics Sweden ([Report 2011](#))

The [Ministry of Finance](#) (Finansdepartementet) is responsible for issues concerning central government finances, including coordination of the central government budget, forecasts and analyses, tax issues and the management and administration of central government activities.

About every four years, the Ministry produces the report *Long-Term Survey of the Swedish economy* (Långtidsutredningen). The purpose of the report is to provide a basis for economic policy and to generate policy discussions. An other purpose is to provide a coherent picture of long-term economic development in Sweden. The most recent [Long-Term Survey](#) was conducted in 2015.

The [Public Employment Service](#) conducts twice annual forecasts on the development of the Swedish labour market in the near future. The forecasts are based on interviews with private and public employers and the results are presented in reports for both the whole country and by county.

The forecast work forms the basis for the development of the future labour market policy, including the web site the Occupation compass ([Yrkeskompassen](#)). The web application Yrkeskompassen is conducted annually and presents job opportunities in the coming year for nearly 200 occupations. Together, these cover up to around 80% of the labour market.

The regionally composed reports '[Var finns jobben](#)' are also published every year, presenting the Public Employment Service's professional forecasts per profession.

Skills development

Mechanisms to determine publically funded study places

Higher education

The Swedish Higher Education Authority got in 2017 a government task to map how universities collaborate with external parties on issues of dimensioning education. The purpose of the assignment was to find ways for increasing cooperation between higher education institutions, working life and other relevant parties. In the [report from 2018](#), the higher Education Authority concludes that all universities cooperate with external parties when it comes to dimensioning of education. The higher education institutions also cooperate with each other in matters relating to the dimensioning of education. The prerequisites for collaboration are better for institutions that have a strong professional profiling, such as schools of applied sciences, technical universities and business schools.

Vocational Education and training (VET)

The number of study places in vocational programmes is decided by the industry's demand. Above all, it is the region's economic structure and the jobs available in a particular region that is considered when planning and deciding the number of study places and vocational training needed.

[The Swedish National Agency for Higher Vocational Education](#) (Myndigheten för yrkeshögskolan) has the government task to evaluate and monitor the quality of the VET programs.

Initiatives of raising awareness

Utbildningsinfo.se is a website maintained by the [Swedish National Agency for Education](#), with extensive information on higher and vocational education and labour market applicability in Sweden. The website caters for upper secondary level educated young people and provides an overview of both occupational profiles and forecasts of how the labour market for professions will look like in the future. The forecasts used are from the Public Employment Service.

Studera.nu is a website hosted by The Swedish Council for Higher Education, with extensive information about university studies in Sweden and forecasts of the labour market situation for different programmes and occupations. The website caters for people living in Sweden who are interested in higher education and Ph.D. studies.

3.4 Career guidance and counselling

Career guidance and counselling services

In Sweden, career guidance is a part of a broader education and employment initiative and not treated as a political issue of its own. The two ministries involved are the [Ministry for Education and Research](#) and the [Ministry of Employment](#).

Public sector education and employment authorities and education providers, normally municipalities, are the main actors responsible for guidance and counselling services. Education and training institutions have the main responsibility for guidance and counselling of learners and students.

Vocational guidance and career planning and educational and vocational information services, available at employment offices, are primarily intended for those outside education and training. All guidance and counselling services of employment offices, however, are also available to students.

Access to guidance

Individual access to career and counselling guidance is offered in different ways.

For pupils and students in the education system:

- Guidance and counselling is offered in primary schools, secondary schools, adult education, colleges and universities.

For adults and young adults outside the education system:

- Guidance and counselling is offered at career centres and/or counselling centres.

For job seekers outside the education system:

- Guidance is offered at Public Employment offices, career centres and/or counselling centres.

Additional access to guidance and the link to the national Youth Guarantee

Sweden has since 2006 had a strategic policy for youth unemployment in line with the Councils Recommendation on establishing a Youth Guarantee. The main reform of the strategy was the establishing of the Job Guarantee for Youth ([Jobbgaranti för ungdomar](#)) in 2007.

The Job Guarantee for Youth is directed towards young people (aged 16–24) who have been unemployed and registered at the Public Employment Service for at least three months over a four-month period.

During the first three months in the programme, the focus is generally on additional access to guidance and career counselling activities, which is comprised of:

- an individual in-depth survey

- career guidance and counselling
- jobseeker activities with coaching.

Guidance in non-formal adult education

There are around 150 folk high schools in Sweden and each of them is independent, which means they are free to decide how to organise career and counselling guidance for students. The schools have given the Information service of the Swedish Folk High Schools (Folkhögskolornas informationstjänst, FIN) the task of handling central counselling and to inform the public about the folk high schools and their courses. The counsellors at the schools have their own network with an annual conference.

Guidance and information services offered through public web services

Guidance services through public web services play an important role, and work as a complement to the more general guidance services in Sweden.

Some examples of web services are:

- Utbildningsinfo.se is a website for students, parents and professionals in the field of education
- Studera.nu is a website where people can read and learn more about higher education
- StudyinSweden.se is a website with comprehensive information on higher education for prospective and current international students
- [The Public Employment Service](http://ThePublicEmploymentService.se) provides about 450 descriptions of different professions including interviews, films, etc., on their web site.

Example of Guidance offered by a union

[Saco](http://Saco.se) provides annually a number of publications on the subject of study choices and studies. The main target audience is students who soon will complete their secondary education. The factbook about university occupations, '*Choose a profession*' ([Välja Yrke](http://ValjaYrke.se)), with information about job content, training paths and salary levels, is published each autumn.

The web site and report '*Future outlook*' ([Framtidsutsikter](http://Framtidsutsikter.se)) provides employment forecasts for a selection of university occupations in the next five years, and is also updated annually. '*The art of choosing education*' ([Konsten att välja utbildning](http://KonstenAttValjaUtbildning.se)) provides tips and study and inspiration.

Specific target groups

The right to counselling without cost is an individual right in Sweden. This comprehensive approach is normally combined with a more targeted approach. This means that specific investments are made on different groups with special needs, such as:

- Neet, young people not in education, employment or training
- Long-term unemployed young people
- newly arrived in Sweden
- young people with special needs.

Acts, regulations and general guidelines for career and counselling services

The Education Act ([Skollagen](http://Skollagen.se)) regulates the right to career and counselling guidance for pupils in:

- elementary school
- elementary school for students with special needs
- sami school
- upper secondary school
- upper secondary school for students with special needs
- municipal adult education
- special education for adults.

As support, the National Agency for Education has developed a guide for career guidance ([Arbete med studie- och yrkesvägledning](#)) with general guidelines and comments on career and counselling guidance. The guide is intended to provide a basis for school providers when planning, organizing and implementing career and counselling services for students in different schools.

The Higher Education Ordinance ([Högskoleförordningen](#)) regulates the right to career and counselling guidance for students in universities and colleges.

The Ordinance with instructions for the Public Employment Service ([Förordningen med instruktion för Arbetsförmedlingen](#)), regulates the activities for the Public Employment Service.

Example of cooperation between government agencies

The National Agency for Education has, since 2014, in cooperation with the Public Employment Service offered a process-education on the topic 'from school to working life' ([utbildningspaketet skola-arbetsliv](#)) and how career and guidance counselling may be integrated into the regular curriculum – and thus become a responsibility for the whole school.

The education primarily targets professionals in upper secondary and adult education. The education takes place in close cooperation with regions, counties or municipalities, with universities responsible for the process support.

The education process last from three to six months, depending on the pace desired. Participants are given process support from a university or college on three occasions. Based on the curricula and the work already done at the school, the aim is to develop an educational approach with the theme, school–working life, or to develop a long-term strategy for the schools' systematic work with career and counselling guidance.

Since its inception in 2014, the education package has been held throughout the country for more than 40 training sessions. Interest has been high and both new and follow-up actions are offered and tailored to different regions' specific needs.

Some of the participants' presentations are also posted at the National Education Agency's web portal syv.lararspindel.n.se

Example of cooperation's between private and public actors

[Skolsamverkan](#) (School-collaboration) is a private operator who offers help to regions, municipalities and schools to develop the quality of their career and counselling guidance, and to increase their interaction with the working life. School-collaboration helps operators on the labour market to gain understanding, knowledge and interaction with schools. School-collaboration works on assignments, and initiates and operates projects.

School-collaboration is also responsible for the website Syv.nu, which gathers industries, organisations, official and corporate materials and initiatives aimed at the school's educational and vocational guidance. Syv.nu provides information, inspiration and ideas aimed at guidance counsellors, teachers, other school staff and students.

Funding

The funding of career guidance activities within the education system is part of the municipality's remit. School funding is shared between state and municipalities, but a municipality's main source of income is municipal tax revenues.

A municipality usually has its own local board of education, or similar, which decides on the allocation of funds between different schools in the municipality. This local body also decides on funds to be allocated to grant-aided independent schools in the municipality. There are no national regulations on how resources should be allocated between schools; each municipality develops its own allocation system, although the systems are quite

similar. Often a basic amount is determined for each pupil and on top of that additional resources are added for pupils with special needs, etc.

The government agencies and universities in Sweden are mainly financed through appropriation of the state budget on an annually basis. The funding of guidance activities is part of the total funding.

Universities receive allocations from the [Ministry of Education and Research](#).

The Public Employment Service receives allocations from the [Ministry of Employment](#).

In addition, the Public Employment Service also has the right to distribute financial support to municipalities offering coaching, career and guiding activities according to the [ordinance](#) on job guarantee for youths.

Quality assurance

Quality assurance of career guidance in Sweden mainly takes place within the educational system. Private actors and municipalities offering career and counselling guidance are free to decide how to evaluate their services.

Upper secondary and adult education

In Sweden, the school providers have the main responsibility for the quality assurance of the education – including career and counselling services. This includes continuously planning, monitoring and developing its educational services.

The state has the overall responsibility for supervision, follow-up and evaluation of the education system.

[The Swedish Schools Inspectorates](#) (Skolinspektionen) conducts regular quality assurance of all municipal and independent schools, from pre-school to adult education.

The starting point and the criteria for evaluations is based on the requirements contained in the [Education Act](#). One of the Act's criterion is that all students should be able to be aware and make informed choices when deciding about continued education and vocational orientation.

In recent years, the career and counselling services provided in schools has been subject to criticism. In 2013, the Swedish Schools Inspectorate [reviewed](#) the career and counselling services in a total of 34 primary schools throughout the country. The main results showed that:

- there were significant weaknesses in the school providers' work with the planning and evaluation of their services
- students did not receive career and counselling services on a continuously basis, and it was not seen as a responsibility of the school
- schools did not work actively in order to dissuade students from choosing professions by gender, social or cultural background.

[In an interpellation](#) from 2015, it was made clear that many study and career advisers felt that they did not have enough time with their students, especially when preparing the students for their future study choices. Also, the interpellation revealed that the average study and career adviser is responsible for almost 550 students, meaning the time allocated per pupil per school year only is two and a half hours.

Higher Education

The [Swedish Council for Higher Education](#) (Universitetskanslerämbetet) has the government task of evaluating higher education in Sweden. The council evaluates programmes offered by higher education institutions and monitors their quality. Furthermore, the council monitors and reviews how higher education institutions apply the laws and statutes in order to ensure that student's rights are respected.

Even though it is mandated in the Higher Education Ordinance that students have the right to career counselling and guidance, there is no system in place to monitor and quality assure the services.

The Public Employment Service

The Public Employment Service lacks an effective system to monitor the quality and the results of their guidance and career counselling activities. There are hence, in all probability, local and regional differences within the authority. The differences may relate to resources, priorities, skills and collaboration with the municipality.

At the moment there is no clear basic package that all offices have the ability to offer. Within the authority it has been expressed that guiding efforts are insufficient throughout the country, especially regarding young people and newly arrived in Sweden.

Due to these deficiencies, there is now an on-going mapping process, wherein career and counselling services are reviewed in order to improve parts of guidance services. There is increased focus on identifying soft skills, improving guidance towards studies and the use of digital tools.

3.5 Traineeships and apprenticeships

Official guidelines on traineeships and apprenticeships

Sweden has historically chosen to organize apprenticeship training within the framework of secondary schools, unlike many other European countries, such as Germany and Austria, where apprenticeship has been a main track. This means that most apprenticeships take place within the Swedish education system.

According to the upper secondary school ordinance ([Gymnasieförordningen](#)), all pupils in Sweden in upper secondary schools vocational programmes and within special needs upper secondary schools national programmes shall accomplish part of their training at a workplace. This is called workplace-based learning (arbetsplatsförlagt lärande, APL) and can also occur within adult education and in college preparatory programmes.

Education providers are responsible for obtaining APL-places, and ensuring that the requirements stated in the curriculum are met. In apprenticeship education, the principal decides over the APL, and if students shall accomplish all or part of their course as workplace-based learning.

Before a student begins an APL placement, an education contract must be drawn up between the student and the workplace. This must be signed by the student, the school principal and the legal or actual person providing the APL-place. The education provider is responsible for establishing the training contract.

Guaranteed APL-time

Upper secondary school

At all upper secondary school national vocational programmes, APL shall occupy at least 15 weeks. In upper secondary apprenticeship education, at least half of the training shall be at a workplace. Each week with APL is equivalent to 23 hours of guaranteed teaching in a secondary school.

Special needs upper secondary school

Pupils at secondary special school national programmes are entitled to at least 22 weeks workplace-based learning. Each APL week is equivalent to 25 hours of guaranteed teaching in upper secondary school.

Adult education

APL can occur within adult education, but the time of APL is not regulated. Courses or parts of courses may be attributed to one or more workstations.

Higher education

In vocational programmes such as nursing, medicine and teaching, APL is an integrated and mandatory part of the education. The structure of the APL and the regulated time at a workplace may however differ between universities and colleges.

In more general programmes, such as social sciences, humanities and science, internships often happen as optional courses.

Traineeship within Public Employment programmes

Young people aged between 16 and 24 years of age, who are participating in the job guarantee for youth, can be offered a traineeship for up to three months. There are no obligations to have a formal agreement between Public Employment and the traineeship provider. Neither is there an obligation to have a job description before an individual enters a workplace, but it is encouraged from the agency. However, the provider always engages in some form of planning, although the participants do not always get a job description. In general, it is up to the provider and the participant to jointly agree on appropriate tasks.

Social security coverage applying to participants to traineeships and apprenticeships

Sweden has a universal welfare and health provision system. Participants in labour market programmes, traineeship included, count as workers and are therefore covered by the same social security arrangements as regular workers.

Apprentices during APL-periods are defined as workers, and as pupils when in training at school. This means social security coverage is equally applicable as to students and regular workers.

The link with the Youth Guarantee scheme

Sweden has, in line with the European employment strategy Youth Guarantee, worked on facilitating the transition from school to work. This includes widening the use of apprenticeships and work-based learning. Since 2014, the government has, for example:

- allocated extra funds to strengthen cooperation between authorities and industry associations in order to develop the quality of work-based learning
- made it possible for apprentices to seek apprenticeship allowance for meals and traveling costs in order to ensure that no student has to opt out apprenticeship education for economic reasons.

Furthermore, an apprenticeship reform has been implemented since 2015. The reform means that pupils within upper secondary vocational programmes can now be employed in a new form of employment called secondary apprenticeship employment (Gymnasial lärlingsanställning).

The secondary apprenticeship employment is temporary and means, in brief:

- the employment may relate to all or part of the workplace practice
- the employment ceases as a rule when the work-based learning under the education-contract terminates
- the Employment Protection Act does not apply to this form of employment.

Promoting traineeships and apprenticeships

The Government internship programme

The Government has a special traineeship programme aimed at newly arrived job seekers and people with disabilities that impair their capacity to work. The aim is to give those people experience in a government agency and thereby improve their job prospects. It is however unclear to what degree newly arrived young people and young people with disabilities that impair their capacity to work are participating in the internship programme.

European Alliance of apprenticeship

Sweden is a member of the European Alliance of Apprenticeship and has taken a number of measures and initiatives to increase quality, supply and attractiveness of apprenticeship education. [For example:](#)

- financial support to municipalities to further engage in apprenticeship training
- National information campaigns on VET
- Incentive scheme with financial support to providers of apprenticeship training (school and workplace).

Technology-Leap (Tekniksprånget)

Since 2012, the internship programme [Tekniksprånget](#) is run by the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA) at the request of the Swedish Government. Through Tekniksprånget, Swedish employers and the Government are together investing in preserving Sweden's engineering tradition. Tekniksprånget allows upper secondary school graduates to get practical experience. The goal is to demonstrate the possibilities of an engineering degree for a young target group.

Today, more than 200 employers offer internship positions through Tekniksprånget.

Raising awareness

Representatives from the Government offices continuously participate in different career days, fairs and other occasions in order to meet students and inform them about traineeship possibilities within government offices. In addition, the government also provides information on its website about traineeships possibilities in different offices.

Information about Vocational Education and Training (VET)

The last decade or so, it has generally been difficult to attract young people into vocational education and training in Sweden. The Government therefore declared 2016 to be a VET year. Extra resources were allocated in order to lift attractiveness and to meet the labour demand. The Swedish Education Agency has among other things:

- directed information campaigns towards students in upper secondary education and their parents
- on the occasion of the VET year, organized a number of conferences on VET
- in addition, the event '*Swedish occupational skills*' (yrkesutbildningsmässan) is held every two years. It is the largest effort in Sweden aimed at increasing interest in recruitment into VET in several areas such as construction, design, industry, IT, health care and technology. Schools and general public are invited to visit the event.

Recognition of learning outcomes

Support of learning outcomes in upper secondary education

The Swedish National Agency for Education has developed different forms of valuation support in order to recognize learning outcomes for the national vocational programmes.

For instance, they have made an introductory film, a brochure about the valuation of learning outcomes and a film with valuation examples and discussion questions.

The subject syllabus forms the basis for the evaluation of the learning outcomes. Its starting point is the knowledge requirement stated in the syllabus. From the subject syllabus it is shown, for example:

- which objectives the pupil shall achieve
- what should be assessed
- how the quality of the performed work should be valued.

After the completion of an apprenticeship or a traineeship period, the student receives a grade or a certificate, which is based on an overall assessment from both the school-based and workplace parts.

Higher education

Every university that offers internship courses and/or vocational programmes has its own way of validating the knowledge, skills and competences acquired. It is commonly stated in the curriculum what kind of skills and competences a student shall receive after completion of an internship course. It is also common for the internship provider to write a certificate which states the completed work tasks and gives a general description of how the student has been perceived.

All internship courses offered at Swedish universities give ECTS credits (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System), that in most of cases can be included as part of progress towards a bachelor's or a master's degree.

The same rules apply to students who have undergone a traineeship within a higher vocational education programme. The difference is that they gain ECVET credits (European Accumulation and Transfer Credit System for Vocational Education and Training) instead of ECTS.

The Public Employment Service

In general, there is a lack of formal valuation mechanisms to recognise the skills and competences achieved by participants who have undergone a traineeship within a labour market programme.

It is only when a professional assessment (yrkeskompetensbedömning) is made that there is a formal valuation of the participant's skills and competences. A professional assessment is a form of traineeship which gives an employer the possibility to try a new worker while assessing whether the job applicant's education and skills are usable in the labour market. A professional work assessment usually takes between one and three weeks. After the assessment is done, the employer writes a certificate, and will hopefully also act as reference person when the participant continues to look for a job.

Internships and apprenticeships outside formal education and labour market programmes

It is harder to validate the knowledge, skills and competences acquired for those who have participated in traineeships or in apprenticeships outside the Swedish labour market or outside of formal education programmes. This means that it is harder for these young people to obtain a partial or full qualification within the system of formal education.

A [government report](#) has shown that Sweden in general has lacked a clear structure at national level to effectively validate different skills and competences regardless of whether or not it has applied internships/apprenticeships, or foreign education.

In order to make the validation system more effective, long-term and transparent, the government [appointed](#) in 2015 a National Validation Delegation ([Valideringsdelegationen](#)). The Delegation is tasked with accompanying, supporting and driving the coordinated development within the validation area at the national and regional level.

Funding

Each apprenticeship position is funded by a government grant from the state budget. Government subsidies can be given for apprenticeship education at upper secondary school, municipal adult education and special education for adults. The grant is divided into three parts:

- implementation of apprenticeship
- compensation to the workplace
- training of supervisors at the workplace.

The maximum amount of support is 50 000 Swedish kronor (4 800 euro) per apprentice per year. The grant is distributed by the Swedish National Agency for Education.

Information on the general amount of funding as a percentage of the overall budget is not available.

Quality assurance

School providers have the main responsibility in monitoring and ensuring the quality of traineeships and apprenticeships. It is also a school's responsibility to make sure the workplace is a good working environment and fulfils the current working requirements. The same working requirements also apply to students on APL. Before an APL starts, the school providers and the employer shall, according to the regulations from the Swedish Work Environment Authority (Arbetsmiljöverket), make a risk assessment of the workplace.

The National Agency for Education has also developed general [guidelines](#), as support for schools when ensuring if an APL-place is of good quality.

Important factors for an APL-place of good quality are that the:

- activities at the workplace have sufficient width and depth within the current education area
- workplace appoints a supervisor who is prepared and suitable for the task
- workplace is a good working environment.

According to the [Education Act](#), systematic quality work is aimed at attaining the national goals for education. This requirement means that principals for pre-school units and school units systematically are to continually monitor their activities and analyse results in relation to the national goals. Based on this analysis, education is to be planned, developed and adjusted.

The Public Employment Service

Extensive inspection of an employer has to take place before an individual is sent to a traineeship. At first, there is a consultation with the local union division. After the first contact, the union has five days for leaving recommendations as to whether the workplace is suitable or not. Thereafter, it is up to the Public Employment Service to decide if the recommendations should be followed or not. In addition to the consultation, the agency must also ensure that the employer does not have:

- a trading prohibition
- tax debt passed to the Swedish Enforcement Authority (Kronofogden) or significant payment notes.

3.6 Integration of young people in the labour market

Youth employment measures

Sweden has introduced major reforms in several areas to improve the resilience of its economy, addressing both structural and cyclical challenges.

A number of measures have been undertaken in recent years to increase youth employment: reforms have been made in the areas of education, the labour market and tax policy (for more information see previous National Reform Programmes ([2014](#), [2015](#), [2016](#))). The overall aim of the measures for youth is to support their entry into the labour market or to find a way for them to pursue and complete education.

In the [Swedish response](#) (2014) to the Council's Recommendation on establishing a Youth Guarantee, it is stated that Sweden has had a strategic policy for promoting youth employment in line with the Council's Recommendation since 2006. The main reform of the new strategy was the establishing of a Job Guarantee for Youth.

Below is a list of examples from the Swedish response document of implemented and improved employment measures in line with the Youth Guarantee:

- 2007 launch of the Job Guarantee for Youth
- 2008 launch of New Start Jobs (NSJ)
- 2009 individualised coaching for the unemployed aimed at supporting a high level of job search activity
- 2010 launch of study motivation courses within the Job Guarantee for Youth
- 2011 launch of the higher study grant for unemployed youth
- 2011 study motivation courses available from day one of unemployment
- 2012 launch of profiling tool
- 2012 launch of activation measures from day one of unemployment
- 2013 strengthening of PES possibilities to support youth from day one of unemployment
- 2013 strengthening of NSJ for long-term unemployed youth
- 2013 launch of the activity report
- 2014 clarifications in the legislation to ensure that young people receive the support and assistance they need to return to education
- 2014 launch of the support for vocational introduction jobs.

In the [Budget bill for 2015](#), the then newly elected government explained that addressing high youth unemployment was one of its top priority labour market policy challenges. The government therefore formulated a target of a 90-day guarantee. The guarantee aims to limit the time for how long a young person can be unemployed before he or she is offered a job, or an effort that leads to a job or an education.

In order to enable the 90-day guarantee, the government has undertaken a series of measures: among other things, introducing training-contracts and trainee-jobs. Both of these labour policies are based on close collaboration between the Public Employment Service and municipalities. Furthermore, the availability of higher contributions within the student financial aid programme for young people between 20 and 24 years of age who resume upper secondary education have been expanded, and the option to take study-motivating courses at folk high schools has been extended.

The objective of the 90-day guarantee has been reached

Ever since the 90-day guarantee was introduced in 2015, the number of young people who have been openly unemployed without having been offered a job, education or training has gradually decreased, according to a [study](#) of the Public Employment Service. At the end of November 2017, the number of young people who did not receive such an offer was just around 400. What more, by the beginning of 2015, it took in average 80

days until a young person was in work, study or training. In October 2017, the period had decreased to 53 days.

Therefore, the Public Employment Service assesses the objective of the 90-day guarantee to be reached. However, there is still space for improvements. The most common reason why a young person did not get an offer within 90 days was that the person did not show up to a planned visit, or that efforts to contact the person had failed. Other common reasons of not getting an offer was that the the person had planned (or ongoing) studies, alternatively was about to start working.

Youth Employment Delegation and the European Social Fund

An important step in the 90-day guarantee was that the Government established the Delegation for the Employment of Young People and Newly Arrived Migrants ([Delegationen för unga och nyanlända till arbete](#)). The remit the delegation is to ensure that labour market policy initiatives for youth unemployment have greater impact at the local level, facilitate central and local government cooperation and develop new forms of partnership. Since February 2017, enabling newly arrived migrants to become more effectively established in work is also a part of the delegation's task.

Local agreements between municipalities and the Public Employment Service on initiatives to reduce unemployment among young people and newly arrived migrants is a central part of the task. As of October 2017, [287 out of the 290 municipalities](#) in Sweden have drafted agreements with the local public employment service office. The agreements contain measurable goals, action plans for attaining the goals and identifying young people in NEET situations in the municipality.

In addition to national youth employment measures, the European Social Fund (ESF) has an important role in promoting employment for youth through the financing of ESF projects with a special focus on early intervention and activation measures for those in NEET situations.

Specific target groups

There are groups of young people who have it harder than others to get a job. Young people with disabilities generally have a more vulnerable position in the labour market than those without disabilities. The same goes for those lacking upper secondary education or being born outside of Europe. Therefore, the Public Employment Service emphasises the importance of targeted efforts that are adapted to the individual's needs. The key is to prioritize cooperation and early individual and qualitative support. Here, the 90-day guarantee for young people is an important tool for keeping unemployed young people active ([Arbetsförmedlingen 2017](#)).

Sweden has one of the lowest NEET rates in the EU. In the age group 15 to 24, the share was 6.5 % in 2016, compared to the average for all EU countries of 11.6 %. The government's approach to labour market policy is however that measures should target those whose need is the greatest. Young people in NEET situations are therefore a specific target group, and in November 2015, the government presented a strategy for young people who neither work nor study: Ways Forward – A Strategy for Young People who neither Work nor Study ([Vägar framåt – strategi för unga som varken arbetar eller studerar](#)). See section [4.3](#), Strategy for the social inclusion of young people, for more information.

Flexicurity measures focusing on young people

Flexible employment agreements for young people

The Swedish [National Reform Programme 2016](#), aimed at improving the conditions for full employment and inclusive sustainable growth up to 2020, states that a number of agreements have been established to boost youth employment in recent years. Some

agreements involve the government while others are between the social partners. In these cases the government supports its partners through different support structures.

Examples of agreements include:

Vocational introduction agreements

The common target group for different agreements is young people with no relevant job experience. The construction of the agreements varies between industries, but common to all of them is that idea that work is to be combined with education (the education component is restricted to a maximum of 25% of working hours).

The education component can be either at the workplace or supplied by an external provider. The education period does not result in any wage entitlement. The agreement is signed independently between the social partners and is based on collective agreements.

The government supports the parties' signing of vocational introduction agreements through following support structures for the agreements:

- wage subsidy equivalent to an ordinary employer's contribution (31.42%)
- supervisor support equivalent to SEK 2 500 (about 255 euros) per month and employee
- financial support for special information campaigns on vocational introduction jobs and student employee jobs.

Student employee jobs

In 2014, a collective agreement on student employees was signed in the private, municipal and central government sectors. The private sector agreement refers to the property industry. The agreements vary but target students at universities, other higher education level institutions or those in post-secondary education, and refer to qualified work with a clear link to ongoing studies.

These jobs are temporary positions of varying durations, ranging from employment for a single term (Swedish Associations of Local Authorities and regions) to a maximum of four terms (central government), with the maximum weekly working hours of 10 to 15 hours per week on average.

For employees, the agreement provides an opportunity to work with qualified tasks and facilitates the transition from studies to working life. Employers gain the opportunity to utilise the competence of students from tertiary education, while at the same time, have the chance to show-off their business in order to attract a competent workforce.

Security provisions for young unemployed

Unemployed young people are, like any other workers, entitled to compensation from unemployment insurance. However, in order to receive benefits, two conditions must be met. First, the individual must have been employed for at least six month during a period of 13 months. Second, the individual must have been/be a member of an unemployment fund.

However, because of the changes on the labour market, combined with extended training periods and less stable employment conditions, young people often have difficulties to qualify for unemployment benefits. Many young people are therefore dependent on additional financial aid support.

The age group 18–24 represents almost a quarter of the recipients with social security benefits. The proportion of young people having unemployment as their main reason for social security benefits is significantly higher compared to middle-aged and elderly people.

What divides the conditions for young people seeking financial assistance from other age groups is the fact that social services have a stated right to condition the support with participation in internship or competence-raising efforts.

- Supervisor support equivalent to 2 500 Swedish kronor (255 euros) per month and employee.
- Financial support for special information campaigns on vocational introduction jobs and student employee jobs.

Reconciliation of private and working life for young people

There are no youth specific policy measures or initiatives supporting the balance between work and family and responsibilities.

Funding of existing schemes/initiatives

Funding of youth employment measures is mainly through the state budget, expenditure area labour market and working life. Various budget lines exist which finance different schemes within the budget area. Costs for labour market programmes and interventions, in which many youth is participating, are for example presented in the [Budget bill for 2017](#).

The Ministry of Employment administers the labour market budget and allocates appropriations to the Public Employment Service and the Swedish ESF Council.

According to the Budget bill of 2017, the amount of funding earmarked for the EU funds was 1 181 070 Swedish kronor (123 000 euros).

Quality assurance

All youth employment schemes and measures are monitored and quality assured on a continual basis in order to ensure effectiveness and improvements are made.

The Public Employment Service conducts their own evaluations and presents regularly on its website the results of their monitoring and statistics from Statistics Sweden. Universities play an important role in labour market policy research. Social partners, different interest organisations and government agencies also contribute to changes and progress in labour market policy.

Presented below are two public authorities with a quality assurance function (see section [3.3](#), Skills Forecasting, for information on other actors).

[The Swedish National audit Office](#) (Riksrevisionen) is part of the central control power of the Swedish Parliament. Their task is to contribute to the efficient use of resources and efficient management of the state through an independent audit of all government operations.

[The Swedish Agency for Public Management](#) (Statskontoret) has the government task of analysing and evaluating state-funded activities. The agency has conducted a large number of studies among others about the Public Employment Service's work and the labour market programmes.

3.7 Cross-border mobility in employment, entrepreneurship and vocational opportunities

Programmes and schemes for cross-border mobility

Eures

[Eures](#) is a cooperation network between the EU/EAA countries and Switzerland. The aim is to facilitate the free movement of workers within the EEA.

[The Public Employment Service](#) has national coordination responsibility for the Eures offices in Sweden. The Public Employment Service is administrator of the EU project 'Your first EURES job – Targeted Mobility Scheme', with a current duration of until the end of January 2019. The project is open to young people aged 18–35 and employers from all EU countries, Norway and Iceland.

Eurodesk

Eurodesk is responsible for the European Youth Portal aimed directly at young people seeking working, study or volunteer possibilities in another European country.

The Government has appointed the [Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society](#) (MUCF) to be the national partner in issues concerning Eurodesk. There are as well several local contact points for Eurodesk in Sweden.

Erasmus for young entrepreneurs

The [European entrepreneurs programme](#) provides young new entrepreneurs the possibility to exchange knowledge and business ideas with a more experienced entrepreneur in another country. The goal is to strengthen the skills needed to develop a business.

The programme last between one to six months and is managed locally by a network of intermediary organisations such as Chambers of Commerce, incubators and other organizations that support companies and already work to promote entrepreneurship at European, national or local level.

Nordjob.org

[Nordjobb.org](#) is a Nordic cross-border mobility programme. The core activities consists of a summer programme, where young people are given work, access to housing and the opportunity to participate in organized cultural activities in another Nordic country.

The jobs on offer are mainly traditional summer jobs including farming, hotel or youth hostel works, cleaning services, factory and/or warehouse work, as well as jobs in nursing homes and within transport and the haulage industry.

All young people of an EU-country or a Nordic country can apply.

Nordjobb is a non-profit project and is always free of charge for both contractors and participants.

Legal framework

Most of the legal framework for the cross-border mobility of workers, trainees/apprentices and professionals targets the population in general.

The only existing legal framework specifically targeting young people are [special signed agreements](#) with Australia, Canada, Chile, New Zealand and South Korea. The agreements with different countries gives incoming and outgoing young people aged between 18 and 30 years of age the right to stay and work in these respective countries for up to a year. In Sweden, commonly a job offer is needed before a non-EU citizen can apply for and be granted a work permit, but in this case, a person can come to Sweden and look for a job.

3.8 Development of entrepreneurship competence

Policy Framework

Sweden's current national strategy for the development of entrepreneurship competence and an entrepreneurial mind-set among young people, '*Strategy for Entrepreneurship in*

Education and Training ([Strategi för entreprenörskap inom utbildningsområdet](#)), was adopted in 2009.

The definition used in the strategy on what entrepreneurship may involve is described as follows:

'Entrepreneurship is about developing new ideas and to translate these ideas into something that creates value. The value can be created in companies, public organizations and associations'.

According to the strategy, when it comes to education, entrepreneurship may involve specific skills required to start and run a business, such as business administration and business planning. Entrepreneurship education can also include more general skills that are useful even outside the business world, such as project management and risk management. Educating entrepreneurs also means inspiring to creativity and willingness to take responsibility for reaching a goal.

In upper secondary and post-secondary education, it is reasonable to have an increased emphasis on the specific knowledge and skills needed to start and run a business. At university level, entrepreneurship education may involve both theoretical and practical studies of the whole process: from assessing the commercial viability of an idea to establishing a company in the market. Higher education in entrepreneurship may also, more generally, prepare students for work with change processes in large and small organisations; in the private, as well as the public sector.

Actions taken by the Government:

- The Swedish Agency for Education (Skolverket) has been tasked to support primary and upper secondary schools to stimulate work on entrepreneurship
- The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Tillväxtverket) has been tasked to support colleges and universities to stimulate work on entrepreneurship
- The importance of stimulating entrepreneurship skills has been incorporated and emphasized in policy documents for secondary education
- The secondary vocational education has been linked more closely to work life and businesses
- Apprenticeship education has been introduced and students participating in training are given better insights into business conditions
- A mapping of the on-going work in upper secondary, vocational and higher education in entrepreneurship has been conducted.

The main target groups for the above actions are pupils and students, teaching staff and leaders of educational institutions.

In 2018, the Government has taken [initiatives for pupils and students](#) in compulsory and upper secondary education and in university colleges and universities for increasing their interest in entrepreneurship. A total of SEK 20 million (about 1,9 million euros) is invested. New assignments go to the National Agency for Education (Skolverket), the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Tillväxtverket) and to fund a pilot initiative at the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA).

The National Agency for Education gets SEK 10 million for strengthening entrepreneurship in compulsory and upper secondary schools. The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth will receive SEK 7 million for developing a digital education aimed at young entrepreneurs. IVA has been tasked to form a pilot initiative where pupils in grades 8 and 9 of compulsory school may try ow to run business during one day.

Formal learning

Incorporation of entrepreneurship competence in the curricula

In 2011, the government launched central parts of a new reform programme targeting the education system. A new Education Act came into force, accompanied by a new School Ordinance and a revised Curriculum. Through the changes made in the Curriculum, entrepreneurship was embedded across all levels and in all types of education, and is today part of a cross-curricular objective.

The importance of entrepreneurship in schools and education in Sweden was incorporated into the political agenda two decades ago. Since the mid-1990s there has been a political consensus that globalization, coupled with technological developments, makes the mobilisation of entrepreneurship skills within the educational system inevitable ([Johannisson, Madsén & Hjorth, 1997](#)). Increasing young people's propensity to start their own businesses after graduation has been and is considered to have a good effect on the country's labour market and economy.

However, despite the long consensus, it is not until recently that Sweden has taken a comprehensive approach to incorporate entrepreneurship into the school curricula.

Upper secondary education

Because of the broad approach to entrepreneurship in the documents that form the basis for the education system, it is difficult to chart the extent of entrepreneurship in secondary education. Entrepreneurship is interpreted in different ways and includes a variety of activities at the schools, according to a [mapping](#) made by the Swedish Agency for Education (Skolverket) in 2010. In many places, the work was still in its infancy, but the level of interest in working with entrepreneurship in schools was increasing rapidly, with growing interest in the field at European, national, regional and local levels.

Those school providers who had on-going entrepreneurial work expressed the opinion that education led to increased creativity, increased self-confidence, improved business environment understanding and increased ability to see connections among the students. Several principals also found that entrepreneurship led to better collaboration between schools and the surrounding communities.

Since the mapping was conducted several years ago, it is likely that further development of entrepreneurship has taken place.

Since 1980, Junior Achievement Sweden ([Ung Företagsamhet](#)) has trained upper secondary level students in entrepreneurship processes through education. The idea is to give students experience in all stages of the enterprising life cycle. As support to the concept, there are teaching materials for students, a teacher's guide and local and regional support through regional offices.

Junior Achievement Sweden's most recognizable educational programme is called the Company Programme (UF-företagande), with 26 330 [participants](#) in 2015/2016. According to a [report](#) from 2012, half of the enterprises are found in vocational preparatory programmes and the other half in study preparatory programmes.

Vocational Education Training

It is difficult to analyse how entrepreneurship is treated in vocational education training programmes. VET is constructed via low level regulation and with a considerable influence from working life. Also, the VET programmes constitute a very heterogeneous group, where almost every training is unique and conducted under unique conditions. Entrepreneurship in VET is therefore associated with many different terms. For example, sense of initiative, enterprise, project management and value creation, often with a focus on innovation, improvement and enterprise.

A [mapping](#) made by the Swedish National Agency for Higher Vocational Education (Yrkeshögskolan) in 2010 of on-going work with entrepreneurship in VET showed that

entrepreneurship was not a new phenomenon in VET. Within the different VET programmes, it was common to find that theoretical knowledge translated into practical elements both in the school-based parts and during LIA-periods (Learning at work). The general conclusion was that VET had good prerequisites for successfully working with entrepreneurship.

Since the mapping was conducted several years ago, it is likely that further development with entrepreneurship also has taken place.

Higher education

Education in entrepreneurship at Swedish higher education institutions is comprised of a broad scale of study options, from strictly theoretical training to very specialized programmes for aspiring entrepreneurs.

A [mapping](#) made by the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education Högskoleverket/Universitetskanslersämbetet) in 2009, of on-going work with entrepreneurship in higher education, showed that there had been an increased range of programmes and courses, with a focus on entrepreneurial skills in the last five years. Yet, it was still a small range of students who in their education received such knowledge; for example, in fields such as economics, technology and, in some cases, medicine.

A more recent [study](#) on entrepreneurship in higher education (2016) shows that 37 out of 51 universities and university colleges offer some sort of training in innovation and entrepreneurship. Fifteen universities provide both programmes and courses. Nineteen universities provide only courses in entrepreneurship. Some courses and programmes involve different forms of traineeship, while others mainly take an academic, intellectual approach to entrepreneurship.

Two of the master level training programmes included elements enabling to students to start a business as part of their compulsory thesis. Those programmes represent the most complex and resource intensive alignment on entrepreneurship education.

Non-formal and informal learning

Sweden has no specific top-level policy or measure to encourage young people to develop entrepreneurial skills through youth work or volunteering.

Sweden has no top-level policy regulating the recognition and validation of entrepreneurial learning in non-formal and informal learning environments.

Sweden has no policy measures setting up specific tools for entrepreneurial competence.

Educators support in entrepreneurship education

[The Swedish National Agency for Education](#) (Skolverket) has the government task of stimulating work with entrepreneurship in schools.

As part of the task, the agency has initiated and developed a knowledge overview, [Skapa och våga](#), which gives an overall picture of experiences, concepts and research on entrepreneurship in school. The overview works as a guide for those active in school and for those interested in the on-going entrepreneurial work at schools. The overview is revised continuously.

On its [website](#), the agency compiles good examples on how different actors have worked with entrepreneurship, and also lists other actors who provide support to entrepreneurship.

In addition, the agency is distributing government grants to school providers for activities in order to stimulate the development of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial learning within the school system. The agency has entrusted universities and colleges around the

country to organize courses in entrepreneurial learning for staff at pre-school, primary and upper secondary school levels.

For example, during autumn 2016, Linnaeus University (Linnéuniversitetet) offered a [course](#) on entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial learning. The course gives university credits and is aimed at both students and practicing teachers.

The Nordic Council of Ministers ([Nordiska ministerrådet](#)) is the official inter-governmental body for co-operation in the Nordic region. The Council publishes a magazine, which works as inspiration for schools who actively want to work with entrepreneurship.

3.9 Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs

Access to information

The [Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth](#) (Tillväxtverket) is a central actor for providing both general and youth-tailored information, with the following services:

- a telephone service with free of charge information and guidance, the 'Starting Line' (Startlinjen)
- a podcast specifically targeting young people in order to reach out with information about entrepreneurship in new ways
- a number of different web services with information regarding start-up of new businesses and information about the EU-support in Sweden.

Another actor providing both general and youth-targeted information is the [Swedish Tax Agency](#) (Skatteverket). The Agency offers advice on their [website](#) for young entrepreneurs. The Tax Agency even provides information linking to Junior Achievement Sweden and their educational programme the Company Programme (UF-företagande), which targets pupils at upper secondary schools (see section [3.8](#) for more information on Junior Achievement Sweden)

It is also common that universities provide information services through innovation and advisory centres. In these centres, researchers and students can receive information and support on how to commercialise their ideas and knowledge, either by starting new companies or incorporating them into existing operations.

See for example:

- [Liu Innovation](#) – University of Linköping
- [KTH Innovation](#) – Royal Institute of Technology
- [SU Inkubator](#) – University of Stockholm.

There are also different public web services with directed information about entrepreneurship.

Some examples of these services are:

- [Sofisam.se](#) provides information for those who run or want to start a work integration social enterprise. They also provide information for government agencies that buy services from social enterprises or finance the activities of social enterprises. Sofisam is a collaboration between the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, the Public Employment Service and the Social Insurance Agency.
- [Verksam.se](#) provides aggregated information from the Swedish Tax Agency, the Swedish Companies Registration Office and the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth on funding opportunities, how to start, develop or shut down a business.
- [Eufonder.se](#) provides information on the EU Structural and Investments Funds and the existing possibilities to gain grants. The website has been developed in collaboration between the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish ESF Council and the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth.

Access to capital

Most of the public start-up funding in Sweden is available for the population in general. However, there is some public funding specifically tailored for young people.

Below is a list comprising both general funding and targeted public start-up funding for youth.

The Public Employment Service provides:

- In some cases, financial support to young people participating in the Job Guarantee and who are considered to have good prospects to start a business. Support can be given for up to six months and is either provided through activity support or development allowance.
- In some cases, special start-up funding support for people with disabilities that impair capacity to work.

[The Swedish Board of Agriculture](#) (Jordbruksverket) provides:

- Agricultural start-up support for people up to 40 years old who have started a farm for the first time.
- Compensatory support for farmers in areas where farming conditions are unfavourable.

[Almi Enterprise Partner](#) (Almi företagspartner) provides:

- Preliminary-study support to verify innovative ideas in the project phase.
- Innovation loans focused on innovation projects in the development phase.
- Microloans for entrepreneurs who want to start a new business.
- Microloans with EIF guarantee aimed at those who want to start and develop a micro-enterprise. The loan is offered in cooperation with the European Investment Fund.

3.10 Promotion of entrepreneurship culture

Special events and activities

Youth business fairs

Innovation camps

Junior Achievement Sweden (Ung Företagsamhet) is a non-profit organisation providing educational programmes in entrepreneurship for compulsory and upper secondary schools. The aim is to ensure the progression of entrepreneurship education within the Swedish school system. As a part of that, Junior Achievement Sweden provides regional [Innovation Camps](#) in collaboration with municipalities, businesses and schools. An Innovation Camp is a team competition that works for all ages. The aim is enable a young enterprise, together with the cooperation partner, comes up with an innovative and viable solution to a real problem.

The Swedish corporate competition

Junior Achievement Sweden also arranges an annual [Swedish corporate competition](#) for young entrepreneurs. The government has payed regard to the competition. In 2016, the Swedish Prime Minister Stefan Löfven visited the competition and [held a speech](#) where he stressed that young entrepreneurs' creativity, courage and business ideas are necessary for Sweden's future employment rate and growth.

Emax Sweden

[Emax Sweden](#) is an event organized annually since 2002 which brings together the foremost young entrepreneurs aged between 18 and 20 years old. The event takes place over the course of four days and is a combination of mixed lectures, social activities,

networking exercises, team building, workshops, recreational activities, and an Internet-based business simulation, wherein participants can try to run a company.

Public relations campaign for introducing entrepreneurship to young people

There is no current public relations campaign for introducing entrepreneurship to young people. Usually, information about entrepreneurship is disseminated through [Junior Achievement Sweden](#) or through teachers in schools.

Networks and partnerships

Networks and structures at regional and national levels involved in promoting entrepreneurship culture are offered by Junior Achievement Sweden.

Initiatives bringing together public, private and civil society

Mentor: start a business programme

[Nyföretagarcentrum](#) offers since 2012, in collaboration with [Almi](#), a [mentor programme](#), which allows experienced entrepreneurs a chance to help less experienced young entrepreneurs develop a business.

The programme gives a new entrepreneur access to a mentor, who, on a voluntary basis, may contribute with experience and network contacts.

3.11 Current debates and reforms

Forthcoming policy developments

Early and individually adapted support for young unemployed

A well-functioning collaboration between the Public Employment Service and Sweden's municipalities is central for unemployed young people to be offered individually adapted support within 90 days. The Government states that the Delegation for Young People and Newly Arrived Migrants (Dua) has contributed to laying the foundations for more structured and strategic cooperation between municipalities and the Public Employment Agency. The Government therefore has decided to extend Delegation's mandate from 28 February 2019 to 28 February 2021.

4. SOCIAL INCLUSION

This chapter presents current initiatives taken by the Swedish Government for promoting social inclusion of young people. Among the initiatives, the following two are of special interest.

The Government has since 2015 a strategy for young people who neither work nor study. The strategy (see chapter [4.3](#) for more details) presents measures the government has taken, or will take, in the years 2015–2018. The strategy concerns young people between 15 and 25 years of age, focusing on those who are facing the greatest difficulties in terms of social inclusion. Groups specifically targeted are young people with disabilities, those who have not completed upper secondary school and young immigrants.

Government's strategy to counter violent extremism was presented in June 2016. The strategy (see chapter [4.5](#) for more details) presents actions for boosting the development of social skills, critical thinking and awareness of democratic rights and obligations among young people. The prevention dimension of the strategy focuses on groups and individuals receptive to recruitment to violent extremism. The preemption dimension focuses on measures geared towards individuals in violent extremist environments and their relatives.

4.1 General context

Main challenges to social inclusion

The transition from school to work is the main challenge to social inclusion of young people. Even though unemployment rates are decreasing among young Swedes, there are groups of young people who face major difficulties in getting established in the labour market.

Young immigrants, those with immigrant background, the disabled or those who have been in institutional care are over-represented among young people who have not completed secondary education. They are therefore at the greatest risk of encountering problems in getting established in the society and in the labour market.

Swedish upper secondary schools provide education free of charge to all pupils who have completed compulsory schooling. One of the main contemporary challenges is the increasing number of students who do not complete compulsory school, and are therefore not eligible for a national upper secondary school programme. The proportion rose from 14.4% in 2015 to 16.9% in 2016 and 17.5% in [2017](#).

Young people not eligible for a national upper secondary school programme are offered places on introductory programmes. Therefore almost every young person (about 98%) starts upper secondary education, although many drop out or take a break in their studies. Of the students who started upper secondary school in 2014 only 72% had obtained a high school diploma or a study certificate within [three years](#). Within four years, the proportion is around 78%.

Developments during the past years have been marked by increasing differentiation within the educational system. Today there is a real socio-economic, ethnic and performance based segregation in schools, at both primary and secondary levels. Students who live in socially deprived areas have a worse starting point in their transition from school to work compared with students in more affluent areas, according to a study by the Swedish National Agency for Education in [2018](#).

Asylum seekers and newly arrived

In 2015, Sweden was the largest recipient of asylum seekers per capita in the EU – 16,5 per 1 000 inhabitants. According to the Swedish Migration Board's statistics, 40% of the 162 877 asylum seekers who arrived in Sweden in 2015 were children and young people of school age.

Up to the age of 18, young asylum seekers have the right to education, either in pre-school, compulsory school or an introductory programme in upper secondary school. The [number of unaccompanied minors](#) rose sharply from 7 000 in 2014 to 35 369 in 2015, but has since then dropped to 2 199 persons in 2016 and 1 334 persons in 2017.

Main concepts

The Swedish Government has initiated a number of comprehensive programmes and actions, where the target group consists of young people in a more vulnerable position, such as NEET, young people at risk for violence and radicalisation, young people with a migrant or ethnic minority background, young LGBT-persons, young disabled and [newly arrived](#) young people.

4.2 Administration and governance

Governance

Swedish youth policy – that includes guidelines and actions for social inclusion of all young people - is based on the fundamental human rights, in accordance with Swedish legislation and with those international conventions that the Swedish Government has ratified.

The government guidelines for youth policy are not limited to government decisions and actions, but should be taken into account in all public activities involving young people. They are, though, not mandatory for municipalities and regions/county councils, due to the extensive municipal autonomy in Sweden.

Sweden has 290 municipalities with local governments. Local authorities have a considerable degree of autonomy and independent powers of taxation. Many decisions that concern young people are taken at municipal level. The municipalities are responsible (partly in some policy areas) for youth policy issues such as schools, employment and training, health care, social care and services, youth work, culture and leisure.

Top-level authority responsible for social inclusion of young people

The [Ministry of Education and Research](#) (Utbildningsdepartementet) is in charge of youth policy. The [Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society](#) (MUCF) works to ensure that the objectives of youth policy will be achieved. Various government agencies share the responsibility for social inclusion of young people, each within their sectorial responsibilities. More information can be found in section [1.4](#), Youth policy decision-making.

Main public actors involved in policy making on social inclusion of young people

Health and Social care

The [Ministry of Health and Social Affairs](#) (Socialdepartementet) is in charge of healthcare and care for people with social difficulties, including the disabled and the elderly. The ministry's work includes human rights, especially rights of the child, rights for people with disabilities and gender equality.

The [National Board of Health and Welfare](#) (Socialstyrelsen) is a government agency under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, with a wide range of activities and duties

within the fields of social services, health and medical services, patient safety and epidemiology. The board works to ensure that people's need for health and social care is met throughout their lives. Where resources are limited, they should be used for those who need them most.

The [Swedish Social Insurance Agency](#) (Försäkringskassan) is a government agency under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, responsible for benefits, compensation and allowances for families with children, as well as people with disabilities or illnesses, including benefits for early retirement of young adults aged between 19 and 29 years of age ([aktivitetsersättning](#)).

Employment and labour market

The [Ministry of Employment](#) (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) is responsible for the labour market. Labour market policy includes measures to get young people into work, to improve the matching of jobseekers with job vacancies, labour market policy programmes, unemployment insurance and the European Social Fund. The ministry is also responsible for coordinating the introduction of [newly arrived](#) immigrants.

The [Swedish Public Employment Service](#) (Arbetsförmedlingen) is a government agency under the Ministry of Employment, responsible for matching between jobseekers and employers, with special priority given to jobseekers that experience extra challenges in being able to find employment. The Public Employment Service's tasks also include vocational rehabilitation, in collaboration with the Swedish Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan). This aims to help individuals with a limited work capacity due to disability or illness to be able to start to work again.

The Public Employment Service has a coordinating responsibility for labour market integration for certain newly arrived immigrants, mainly for adults that are 20 years of age or older. The task is to give these newly arrived immigrants the support they need in order to learn Swedish, find work and become self-sufficient as quickly as possible.

Democracy and human rights

The [Ministry of Culture](#) (Kulturdepartementet) is responsible for issues relating to culture, media, democracy, human rights at national level, national minorities and the language and culture of the Sami people. The ministry is also responsible for anti-discrimination work and issues concerning civil society and faith communities.

The [Ombudsman for Children](#) (Barnombudsmannen) is a government agency under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, tasked with representing children regarding their rights and interests. The Ombudsman for Children monitors how the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is complied with in society and pushes for its implementation in Sweden's municipalities, county councils/regions and government agencies.

The Ombudsman for Children shall, by law, provide information and build opinion on issues relevant to children's rights and interests. Therefore, the Ombudsman holds regular dialogues with children up to 18 years of age, particularly with those in vulnerable situations, to obtain knowledge of their conditions and their opinions on relevant issues. Panels of experts, including children, are tied to the Ombudsman for Children for varying amounts of time. The Ombudsman for Children has legal powers to request information and to summon parties to talks, but has no regulatory powers. The Ombudsman for Children may not interfere in individual cases, but does have a duty of notification.

The [Living History Forum](#) (Forum för levande historia) is a government agency under the Ministry of Culture, tasked with serving as a national forum for promoting democracy, tolerance and human rights using the Holocaust as its starting point. It has a particularly responsibility to inform about the Holocaust and communism's crimes against humanity. The goal is to teach about historic patterns and through continuous contacts with teachers and other experts within education, the forum develops methods and tools for reaching the key target group, young people.

The [Equality Ombudsman](#) (DO) is a government agency under the Ministry of Culture, responsible for works to combat discrimination on grounds of sex, transgender identity or expression, ethnic origin, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation or age.

The Equality Ombudsman examines complaints concerning discrimination and harassment, and assesses how employers, higher education institutions and schools work to prevent discrimination. The Ombudsman shall also work in other respects to promote equal rights and opportunities regardless of sex, transgender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation or age.

The [Delegation against Segregation](#) (Delegationen mot segregation) is a government agency mandated to help reduce and combat segregation. It is responsible for ensuring that the government's long-term reform programme to reduce segregation is implemented in collaboration with municipalities, regions, agencies, civil society, researchers and others. The Delegation's work aims to improve the situation in socio-economically disadvantaged areas and counter the structural causes of segregation.

Main non-public actors taking part in the implementation of social inclusion of young people

The National Federation of Youth Centres and Settlements ([Fritidsforum](#)) is a civil society organisation formed in 1937 in Sweden. Fritidsforum member organisations run non-profit venues, community centers (hemgårdar) for all ages and youth centres. Every third public youth centre in Sweden is associated to Fritidsforum. Fritidsforum works to develop the quality of open recreational activities by building networks and providing training for its members and for the actors involved in the area.

Cross-sectorial cooperation

All government decisions are taken jointly. Additionally, an institutionalised mechanism, the Joint preparation procedure (Gemensam beredning) is a common process for all government ministries.

The Joint preparation procedure implies that government affairs that fall within the remit of several ministries should be prepared in consultation with other ministers concerned. This also applies within a ministry when a case involves more than one minister.

Related to youth policy, the Joint preparation procedure takes place relatively often because of the cross-sectorial character of youth policy.

National coordinators

A [national coordinator](#) is a person appointed by the government who operates outside ordinary government structures in order to coordinate and implement government policy. The coordination may take place between national government agencies and also between actors at national and local level.

Where governance is based on agreements and other initiatives of a negotiative nature, national coordinators are becoming increasingly common. To appoint a national coordinator is a non-traditional form of central government steering.

National coordinator for young people who neither work nor study

A national coordinator for young people who neither work nor study ([Samordnare för unga som varken arbetar eller studerar](#)) was appointed for the period 2015-2018. The coordinator for young people who neither work nor study had the task of promoting cooperation between authorities, municipalities, county councils and organisations at national, regional and local level.

The coordinator's focus was on extended co-ordination around young people who neither work nor study. The coordinator also had the task of promoting knowledge and experience exchanges between municipalities regarding the responsibility for young people who neither work nor study.

The coordinator's mission has been cross-sectoral. Several social sectors and policy areas are important for young people's conditions and opportunities. During the assignment, the coordinator has had close cooperation with selected municipalities, met with most other municipalities, collaborated and conducted dialogue with authorities, national organisations, government investigations, and besides that, a number of companies and actors in civil society and in public education.

The coordinator's work has built on four strategies:

- preventive work is central to reducing the inflow to the NEET-group, involving both risk and protection factors
- high quality support for young people who neither work nor study
- better cooperation, addressing the need for enhanced cooperation at all levels, and with both structures, cultures and relationships.
- a system approach, which is a prerequisite for achieving strategic governance that goes beyond sectoral and organisational boundaries. The governance must encompass the whole community's support, including both public, private and civil society organisations, based on each individual's needs.

The coordinator submitted its final report to the Government in February 2018. The main proposals are presented in chapter [4.8 Current debates and reforms](#).

Financial Coordination of Rehabilitation Measures

The Act on Financial Coordination of Rehabilitation Measures (Lag [2003:1210](#) om finansiell samordning av rehabiliteringsinsatser) entered into force in 2004. The law allows the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), the Swedish Social Insurance Office (Försäkringskassan), municipalities and county councils to form collaborative agencies ([Samordningsförbund](#)) and to allocate their resources at the local level in order to finance activities to support individuals in need of coordinated services from two or more of the organisations involved.

The target group is individuals 16–64 years old in need of physical, psychiatric, social and/or vocational support and care. Young people are an important focus group for collaboration agencies' actions. In [2016](#), there were 80 collaboration agencies, organising 241 of the total 290 municipalities in Sweden.

4.3 Strategy for the social inclusion of young people

Existence of a National Strategy on social inclusion

Related to social inclusion, the Swedish Government has in November 2015 presented a strategy for young people who neither work nor study, [Vägar framåt - strategi för unga som varken arbetar eller studerar](#) (Ways forward - a strategy for young people who neither work nor study). The strategy presents measures the government has taken or will take in the years 2015–2018, for young people in such positions. See section [1.3](#), National Youth Strategy, for more information.

The overall aim of the strategy is to improve opportunities for young people who neither work nor study, so they can get established in work and in society.

The strategy is focused on young people between 15 and 25 years of age, with special attention to those who are facing the greatest difficulties in terms of social inclusion. Groups specifically targeted are young people with disabilities, those who have not completed upper secondary school and young immigrants.

Scope and contents

The main elements in the strategy are:

- young people who neither work nor study – description of the current situation

- ongoing actions targeting all young people, to begin and complete an upper secondary education
- ongoing initiatives targeting unemployed youth
- ongoing initiatives targeting young people who neither work nor study
- description of the need for action for increased collaboration, knowledge and interventions focused directly at the target audience.

The following actions were to be taken 2015-2018:

Measures to increase collaboration on young people who neither work nor study:

- The Government has commissioned a special investigator to be the coordinator of young people who neither work nor study (Nationell samordnare för unga som varken arbetar eller studerar) during 2015–2018.
- The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) has been commissioned to disseminate knowledge on how social support to young people who suffer from mental disorders and who neither work nor study can be organised and developed, in cooperation between different actors during 2016–2018.
- State funding for collaborating agencies (Samordningsförbund) was increased in 2016.

Measures to increase knowledge of young people who neither work nor study:

- The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) has been commissioned to conduct in-depth analysis of young people's transition from school to work.
- The Swedish Schools Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen) has been commissioned to review the work of the municipalities concerning their responsibility to offer a second chance for upper secondary school dropouts (kommunalt aktivitetsansvar).
- Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån, SCB) has been commissioned to conduct analysis on non-response in Labour Force Survey, focusing on young people who neither work nor study.

Efforts directed directly to the target audience:

- The National Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) is tasked with distributing government grants during 2016–2018, to start new or to develop existing cooperation models (e.g. collaborating agencies, Samordningsförbund) where various municipal authorities, county councils, government agencies, employers and civil society together can provide better services for young people who neither work nor study. Activities should include an outreach approach.
- The National Agency for Education (Skolverket) is tasked to implement activities 2016–2018 targeted directly to principals and upper secondary schools in order to prevent early school leaving (dropouts) from upper secondary school level.
- Funds are allocated to the Swedish National Council of Adult Education (Folkbildningsrådet), to be used for adult education and adult education centres in the pilot regions in Sweden, in order to achieve better matching between training programmes and employers' need for expertise.
- An overall evaluation of the actions in this strategy should be implemented.

Responsible authority

The government offices and more specifically, the Ministries for Education and Labour market, are responsible for actions taken within their respective domains. For each action of the strategy, the Government has commissioned a responsible actor, as explained above.

The Swedish Agency for Public Management (Statskontoret) has a [government task](#) to evaluate the strategy. First part of the evaluation was published in October 2017, and the final report is planned to be published in June 2019.

Revisions/Updates

There are yet no updates for the strategy.

First evaluation of the strategy

The Swedish Agency for Public Management has been commissioned by the government to evaluate the implementation of measures in the government's strategy for young people who neither work nor study (NEET). The mission also includes reporting the impact of the measures and analyzing the possible need for further action in the context of youth policy.

The [first evaluation](#), from October 2017, is a interim report of the assignment that is to be finalized by June 2019. The interim report focuses on the three actions in the strategy that were directed directly to the target group. These are:

- An assignment to the Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) to allocate state grants to municipalities and coordination associations that start new or develop "one way in" activities and outreach activities for young people who neither work nor study.
- An assignment to the Swedish National Council of Adult Education to allocate state grants to folk high schools and study associations to match education with the individual's prerogatives and employers' need for skills.
- An assignment to the National Agency for Education to carry out efforts to prevent early leaving from upper secondary education.

Main findings in the interim report are the following:

The measures had a slow start

It has taken time to get started with the actions in the strategy. A contributing factor is that the preparatory work of the national actors has taken time, inter alia because they have had difficulty in interpreting and concluding the government's mission. This applies in particular to the Swedish National Agency for Education, whose efforts to prevent early leaving from upper secondary education have not started until autumn 2017.

The measures seem to make a difference

Local initiatives funded under the strategy are still at an initial stage. Therefore, it is not possible to draw any conclusions about their effects. But those who run the various projects are on the whole optimistic. There are also several examples of concrete results of the activity, where individuals have been helped to start studying or working.

The report points to a number of success factors for the actions. Some are geographical proximity, personal commitment and focus on the individual's needs and wishes. Among positive factors are also environments and activities of a more informal character, outside of official steering processes. Folk high schools, which are often run by civil society and are outside of municipal steering, have an advantage in this regard.

The measures do not benefit all young people in NEET situation

In total, almost 50 different projects have been awarded government funding. However, the interest in applying for government funding for carrying out NEET activities has been much greater than the availability of funds. Many project applications have therefore been rejected.

Municipalities and country counties with relatively higher shares of NEET are somewhat underrepresented among the projects that have been supported. This is due, in part, to the fact that fewer applications have been received from those parts of the country with the highest amounts of NEET. However, it is also because applications from municipalities with high shares of NEET have been granted to a lesser extent. It is the quality of the applications that are considered in the process, not the applicants' need for contributions.

The projects are not designed for evaluations and dissemination of knowledge

The projects have limited funds for a limited period of time. Projects financed under the strategy therefore can be seen as pilot studies. However, there is a risk that the knowledge from these pilot studies will not be taken care of, as the projects are not evaluated to any larger extent. This is partly related to the limited resources.

The future of the measures is uncertain

The project owners testify in several cases that government funding has been very important. A state contribution means that local administrations do not need to carry the financial responsibility for the activities, which has made it easier to get started. It is also often quicker to apply for government grants than to obtain funds through the usual municipal processes.

However, it is unclear what will happen to the operations when government funding disappears. This is especially true of public education projects. Those who run the projects hope to show such good results that their school principal wants to integrate the efforts into the regular activity, but there is not always a plan for how this will be done.

Preventive work important for future action

If the government wishes to further develop the measures, the Swedish Agency for Public Management recommends the government to review the extent to which the actions are designed to achieve the purposes and how the government can improve the long-term conditions for the work.

In the long run, to prevent young people from dropping out of school is the most important measure. Primary school has a key role here.

4.4 Inclusive programmes for young people

Programmes for vulnerable young people

National coordinator for child and youth care

The government has assigned a [national coordinator](#) to support social services in their work on child and youth care ([Nationell samordnare för barn- och ungdomsvården](#)) for the period November 2014 - December 2017. The aim was to increase the quality of social services for children and young people through dialogue with local government representatives and other stakeholders.

The National Coordinator submitted a [final report](#) to the government in December 2017. Recommendations for measures to promote long-term qualitative child and youth care were included in the final report. The main proposal submitted is a social care reform for children and young people up to 18 years. The proposal is based on the conclusion that the legislative areas affecting children and young people should become more coherent. To get there, legislation on children and young people should be examined as a first step. Also, according to the final report, the limits of responsibilities between different social and youth care actors should be reviewed, in order to make it easier for children, young people and their families to get the help they need.

Knowledge centre on unaccompanied young refugees

The government has [tasked](#) the National Board of Health and Welfare to establish a [knowledge centre](#) for unaccompanied children and young people. The centre is integrated as a function within the National Board of Health and Welfare as of April 2017.

Mental health promotion and suicide prevention are highlighted in the Centre's work. Efforts for developed cooperation between municipalities and county councils are also a part of the work of the centre. The investment will extend to 2020, to a total of 3,2 million euros (30 million Swedish kronor).

Delegation young people and newly arrived migrants to work

In December 2014, the government decided on a delegation for combating youth unemployment at the local level, the Delegation for the Employment of Young People ([Delegationen för unga till arbete](#), Dua), for the period 2015–2017. The mandate has since then been extended to February 2019. The delegation is tasked with promoting constructive and flexible collaboration between the Swedish Public Employment Service and municipalities in order to reduce youth unemployment. The overall aim is to accelerate the implementation of the Youth Guarantee.

The delegation received, in January 2017, an [expanded mandate](#) to promote collaboration between stakeholders who are important for labour market entry relating to newly arrived migrants, and in particular, young newly arrived. The name of the delegation was then changed to *Delegation for the Employment of Young People and Newly Arrived Migrants*.

The delegation has, during 2015–2016, completed local agreements between the Public Employment Service and all 290 municipalities. [In 2017](#), the Delegation, in consultation with the Public Employment Service, municipalities and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions SKL), developed a template for agreement on deepening cooperation on newly arrived migrants' entry into the labour market. Up to February 2018, 64 agreements had been reached on deepening cooperation with 97 municipalities, and another 150 agreements were about to be finalised.

During the period from January 2017 to January 2018, the Delegation has granted nearly SEK 160 million in state grants to municipalities, of which 91 million for collaboration with enterprises concerning newly arrived migrants entry into the labour market.

Collaboration agencies

The Collaboration agencies ([Samordningsförbund](#)) fulfil an important function in offering more comprehensive support compared to what can be done within the ordinary responsibilities of the Social Insurance Office and the Public Employment Service.

Young people who are under the age of 30 years and – for at least a period of one year – unable to work due to illness, injury or disability are particularly vulnerable. They may seek for a specific sickness benefit from the Swedish Social Insurance Office (Försäkringskassan), activity compensation ([aktivitetsersättning](#)) from the year in which they turn 19 years old. The Swedish Social Insurance Office, together with the Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), offers the young individuals with activity compensation help with rehabilitation activities and with finding a workplace for work training.

However this is found to not be enough in many cases. In 2015, 28% of the [interventions](#) of the collaboration agencies were targeted at a youth audience. The same year, 1 674 young people with activity compensation participated in activities of a local collaboration agency. About 38% of the target group young people go on to work or studies after having completed an activity. For those 30 years old and above, the corresponding figure is 25%.

The Public Employment Service and the Swedish Social Insurance Office have, in 2016, been commissioned by the government to [enhance efforts](#) of the collaboration agencies in order to promote the adoption of coordinated rehabilitation interventions for young people with activity compensation. The aim is to strengthen the chances of these young people finding a job. The measures will be evaluated during 2017.

Funding

The inclusive programmes for vulnerable youth are funded within the central government budget. Various budget lines exist which finance different programmes.

The [collaboration agencies](#) were in 2015 allocated 29 million euros (280 million Swedish kronor) and 35 million euros in 2016 (339 million Swedish kronor). According to the [budget bill](#) 2016, the main reason for the increased amount of grants was to enable start-up of more collaboration agencies and to strengthen the rehabilitation activities.

The government's allocations to the collaboration agencies are made via expenditure area financial security for the sick and functionally disabled.

The total amount of funding dedicated to the delegation young people to work and the National Coordinator for Child and Youth Care in 2015 and 2016 is not available.

Funding of inclusive programmes within the ESF

It is common among the collaboration agencies to participate in projects financed by the European Social Fund (ESF). In several programme areas the fund has target groups consistent with the collaboration agencies. During 2013, the funds from ESF constituted around 6% of the costs of the association's activities, and around 7%, corresponding to approximately 3,7 million euros, in 2014.

To apply for project funding from the ESF has for many collaboration agencies become a way to enable more activities.

Quality assurance

In general, all government tasks result to a final report to the government, where the main actions, management of the actions and practical examples of the local work are described. Evaluations in form of effect studies are seldomly carried out. In case a comprehensive evaluation takes place, the work is commonly done by a research institution specifically appointed for the task.

The [Swedish National Audit Office](#) (Riksrevisionen) is part of the central control power of the Swedish Parliament. Their task is to contribute to the efficient use of resources and efficient management of the state through an independent audit of all Governments operations. The agency audits both government agencies accounting, as the effectiveness in the state's commitments.

The [Swedish Agency for Public Management](#) (Statskontoret) has the government's task of analysing and evaluating state funded activities.

4.5 Initiatives promoting social inclusion and raising awareness

Intercultural awareness

In the 2016 spring budget, the government earmarked SEK 44 million (4,6 million euros) to combat racism and violent extremism. SEK 10 million (1,04 million euros) will be dedicated to [preventive work in schools](#), focusing on young people who may be exposed to violent extremist environments.

Intercultural awareness and combating racism

The [Living History Forum](#) (Forum för levande historia) is a Swedish public authority which, using the Holocaust and other crimes against humanity as a starting point, works with issues on tolerance, democracy and human rights.

In 2015, the Swedish Government commissioned the Living History Forum to embark on a [three-year project dealing with racism and intolerance](#). The project aim is to contribute to the building and maintenance of a society characterized by respect for every person's equal value, but also to promote democratic values in general.

The project is carried out in collaboration with the Swedish National Agency for Education. The project results are disseminated in ways that primarily benefit students in elementary and upper secondary schools. The goal is to reach out to all pupils in compulsory and upper secondary schools in Sweden. The project started in 2015 and should be completed by the end of 2017. A final report is to be presented in March 2018.

The Living History Forum takes or has taken following steps:

- an overview of Swedish and international research on racism and the different ways the concept of racism is understood,
- gathering information on the current public debates on racism, in order to analyse trends and different standpoints
- initiating educational initiatives in order to raise awareness, develop knowledge and to present digital teaching tools and methods.

Throughout the project, further training for teachers, principals and other relevant professions within elementary and upper secondary schools is conducted, in cooperation with universities and university colleges. Regional conferences are arranged in cooperation with the Swedish National Agency for Education (Skolverket).

[The Bystander project](#) was one of the priority themes of the Living History Forum for the period 2006–2009. The project consisted of comprehensive educational material supported by teachers training, a permanent and a traveling exhibition, and a research component. With the Holocaust as its point of departure, the aim of the project was to create awareness concerning the role of the bystander. Some of the main issues were the following:

- what does it mean to be a bystander
- what is it that stops us from intervening against bullies, or in larger contexts, when human rights are violated in a more serious way.

Young people's rights

Government's overall approach to safeguarding human rights in Sweden

The government and national and local government administrations are responsible for ensuring that human rights are not violated. Many other actors – public and private, international and Swedish – are however also involved in promoting and protecting human rights in Sweden.

The government's long-term objective is to ensure full respect for human rights in Sweden. To take a coherent approach to human rights issues at a national level, the government has decided on two national action plans for human rights. The action plans referred to the periods [2002–2004](#) and [2006–2009](#) respectively.

A human rights strategy

In 2016, the government presented a strategy for the national work on human rights ([Regeringens strategi för det nationella arbetet med mänskliga rättigheter](#)). Among the actions in the strategy, the following three are aimed at young people:

The UN Convention on the Rights of a Child

The government has announced that the Convention should be incorporated into Swedish domestic law. The legislation will enter into force on 1 January 2020.

Educational materials on human rights

The Living History Forum (Forum för levande historia) has been commissioned by the government to survey the availability of educational materials on human rights in the ninth grade of compulsory school and in upper secondary school.

Human rights consideration in higher education

The [Swedish Higher Education Authority](#) (Universitetskanslersämbetet) has been commissioned to identify how human rights issues are taken into account in higher education study programmes leading to the following degrees: midwife, pre-school teacher, teacher, law degree, medical degree, psychology degree, psychotherapist graduation, nurse, social work graduate and dental exam. The assignment also includes reporting good examples of how human rights are taken into account in those programmes.

Children's and young people's rights

The government has in 2014 commissioned the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society ([MUCF](#)), in cooperation with the [Ombudsman for Children](#) (Barnombudsmannen), to promote children's and young people's rights.

The task is to disseminate knowledge to decision makers and professionals in municipal and county council levels on the rights of the child and on the youth perspective, including facts, theories and practices.

Equal rights for young LGBT people

Efforts in Sweden to secure equal rights and opportunities regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression has been and is being carried out through a number of initiatives in various sectors of society.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons are still affected by discrimination and other violations in Swedish society. The government has therefore in 2014 presented a [strategy](#) for equal rights and opportunities regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.

The focus is on equal rights and equal opportunities. The areas covered by the strategy are:

- violence, discrimination and other violations
- young LGBT persons
- health, health care and social services
- private and family life
- culture
- civil society.

The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society ([MUCF](#)) has been appointed by the Government to support young LGBT people's rights.

Actions to support young LGBT people's rights

The government has, in 2014, commissioned the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) to, in cooperation with the Swedish National Agency for Education (Skolverket), promote young LGBT people's rights in schools.

The agencies have produced training material – *Open School!* (Öppna skolan) – for professionals working in schools. The training material highlights the situation and the rights of young LGBTQ people. The goal is to make every school a safe place for all students regardless of their gender identity, gender expression or sexual orientation. The main targets groups are grade 7–9 schools and upper secondary schools. The training material is also free for downloading at the Agency's website.

Based on 'Open school!', the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society provides training for staff working in schools to increase their skills to create safe schools for all, in collaboration with the Swedish Youth Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights ([RFSL Ung](#)).

Key initiatives to safeguard democracy and prevent radicalisation leading to violent extremism

The Swedish Government defines violent extremism as ideologies that accept and legitimise violence as a means by which to realise extreme ideological opinions and ideas. The activities and ideologies of violent extremist groups cause problems that touch on many areas.

The government implements measures to safeguard democracy against violent extremism (åtgärder för att göra samhället mer motståndskraftigt mot våldsbejakande extremism). The goal of the [government's measures](#) is to make society more resilient against violent extremism.

The aim of these measures is to improve our knowledge of violent extremism and develop preventive initiatives and methods. These measures will enable authorities, municipalities and civil society organisations, including faith communities, to contribute in a more coordinated and effective manner to safeguarding democracy against violent extremism. The government's prevention of violent extremism is divided into five areas:

1. the National Coordinator's work against violent extremism
2. preventive measures addressing young people and radicalisation
3. improving the support provided to persons at risk of radicalisation
4. measures to encourage individuals to leave violent extremist movements
5. intensified Nordic and international sharing of knowledge and experience.

National Coordinator to safeguard democracy against violent extremism

The National Coordinator to safeguard democracy against violent extremism is the most far-reaching initiative currently underway, to develop the government's efforts to safeguard democracy against violent extremism. The National Coordinator was [commissioned](#) by the government in June 2014 to activate cooperation and develop preventive efforts in Sweden.

The task is to develop and reinforce the work taking place at local level and ensure that there is collaboration between government authorities, municipalities and organisations, including faith communities. Besides this, there is a remit to educate people who come into contact with young people about violent extremism and how it can be prevented. In a [supplementary directive](#) of June 2016 the task was prolonged until January 2018.

In January 2018, the [Swedish Center for Preventing Violent Extremism](#) (Center mot våldsbejakande extremism) was established. The primary aim of the center is to prevent ideologically motivated criminality and terrorism in Sweden. The center is placed under the auspices of Brå, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention.

The center has four main tasks:

- Promote the development of preventive work on national, regional, and local levels.
- Work to attain a higher degree of coordination and effectiveness in respect of the preventive measures.
- Provide support tailored to the needs of municipalities, agencies, and other actors whose work includes addressing issues involved in preventing violent extremism.
- Collect and disseminate knowledge, based on research and proven experience, regarding prevention of violent extremism, and work towards knowledge-based practices.

A national strategy to counter violent extremism

Developing a national strategy to counter violent extremism has been a core part of the role of the National Coordinator. The [strategy](#) was presented in June 2016 (Nationell strategi mot våldsbejakande extremism). The strategy has three dimensions – promotion, prevention and preemption.

The *promotion* dimension involves boosting the development of social skills, critical thinking and awareness of democratic rights and obligations. An education system characterised by inclusion and relationships based on trust can combat young people being drawn into violent extremist environments. Promotion efforts are part of day-to-day work at schools, in after-school and holiday activities and in clubs and societies. This forms the foundation of a good environment and upbringing for children and young people, and makes society resilient to attacks on democracy. Good relations between public institutions and civil society help to create a solid basis for active citizenship and participation in local society.

The *prevention* dimension focuses on groups and individuals receptive to recruitment to violent extremism. These are found within a high-risk environment and have shown signs of behaviours that may lead to violent extremism. Examples of such behaviours may be glorification of violence, derogatory attitudes or extolling anti-democratic acts and ideologies.

Teachers, youth workers and preschool teachers are examples of occupational groups that work closely with children and young people and may notice changes in health, attitudes, social relationships and activities. These types of changes do not necessarily have to be signs of an individual being about to enter an environment that advocates violent extremism but may be due to many different factors. Being aware of radicalisation and violent extremism enables the occupational groups above to prevent young people from becoming affiliated with a violent extremist environment by talking to them and paying attention.

The *preemption* dimension focuses on measures geared towards individuals in violent extremist environments and their relatives. The aim is for them to leave the environment that advocates violence. These individuals are mainly the focus of work by the law enforcement authorities but various municipal operations are also involved to a certain extent. Relatives play an important role in the preemption dimension. It is important that support for relatives is in place at local level. It is often parents, siblings or other relatives that notice changes in an individual and have the opportunity to warn the authorities at an early stage. Work at intervention level demands close cooperation, mainly in terms of exchanging information between law enforcement authorities and the municipalities.

Preventive measures and improved support addressing young people and radicalization

The government's measures in this area mainly address professionals active in schools and education, in social work, the police force and in faith communities. In order to be able to prevent a young person from being radicalized it is important that professionals who come into contact with young people can identify signs pointing to attitudes, values and behaviours that may lead to violent extremism.

Measures that are particularly important for young people are shortly presented here, more complete information is presented at the Government's [website](#) and in Government Communication *Actions to Make Society More Resilient to Violent Extremism*.

Training material for local actors

The National Coordinator distributes training material for local actors. The training material, [Conversation Compass](#), (Samtalskompassen) contains information of various extremist environments, support for dialogue with young people and support for cooperation groups in the country. The aim is to prevent radicalisation of young people, by supportive and preventive talks, strengthening young people's resilience to extreme ideas and offering other ways to influence.

The material is aimed at professionals who meet people at risk of radicalisation, particularly young people in their everyday lives, such as social workers, teachers, local police officers, school nurses, youth workers and others who, with help of Conversation Compass, can increase their competences to prevent violent extremism.

Development of the campaign No Hate Speech Movement

The Government has given the [Swedish Media Council](#) (Statens mediaråd) the task of developing the *No Hate Speech Movement* campaign, including efforts to safeguard democracy against violent extremism. The No Hate Speech Movement was started by the Council of Europe in order to raise awareness of racism and similar forms of intolerance.

Swedish Media Council has also developed digital training materials that will strengthen young people's skills to cope with anti-democratic messages at the Internet and in social media. Part of that work is to strengthen young people's critical thinking and their abilities to evaluate different sources in relation to the media. The Internet has become an important part of extremist movements' activities. Propaganda, conspiracy theories, racism and hate speech along with ideological material are spread through the Internet. Extremist movements also use the Internet to contact young people in order to radicalize and recruit them. The Government believes that knowledge is the best way to counteract the effects of propaganda and anti-democratic messages.

School programme aiming to raise awareness of racism and intolerance

In order to increase awareness of racism and other forms of intolerance, the government has mandated the [Living History Forum](#) (Forum för Levande historia) to conduct a comprehensive training programme on various forms of racism and intolerance.

The goal is to reach out to all Swedish pupils in primary and secondary schools. The investment will help to create an egalitarian society characterized by respect for the equal dignity and rights. The assignment includes forms of intolerance such as afrophobia, antisemitism, anti-gypsyism, islamophobia, homophobia and transphobia, and shall consistently have a gender perspective.

Training material – Handbook for violence prevention

The government has tasked the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) with supplementing the resource *No reason to wait – Handbook for violence prevention work with children and young people* ([Inget att vänta på](#) – Handbok för våldsförebyggande arbete med barn och unga) with information about violent extremism.

The aim is to complement the work to safeguard democracy against violent extremism with a gender perspective and, by updating the handbook *No reason to wait*, make this area visible to municipalities and others who in their efforts to prevent violence can use the handbook. In 2017, *Crack the code* ([Knäck koden](#) - En vägledning om hur kommuner och civilsamhälle kan arbeta tillsammans mot våldsbejakande extremism) was presented.

Measures to strengthen the prevention of violent extremism among youth in institutional care

The government has, in October 2016, commissioned the [Swedish National Board of Institutional Care](#) (Statens institutionsstyrelse, SiS) to implement measures to strengthen the prevention of violent extremism among youth in institutional care, that is, in special residential homes for young people.

In addition, the Swedish National Board of Institutional Care is commissioned by the government to strengthen the dimensions that address democracy and human rights within their educational activities.

Assignment to the Ombudsman for Children to raise awareness about children's experiences of violent extremism and terrorism

The government has, in October 2016, commissioned the [Ombudsman for Children](#) (Barnombudsmannen) to contribute to better knowledge of children's experiences of being affected of travelling from Sweden to conflict zones for terrorist purposes.

The aim is to improve knowledge on how to better protect children from harmful experiences of terrorism, based on children's perceptions and experiences. The Ombudsman for Children shall also compile research and other studies on children and

young people who directly or indirectly are being affected by violent right- or left-wing extremism. The results are to be disseminated to public authorities, municipalities and other actors working with children.

Support for social service's work

Social services meet children and young people who have been linked to violent extremism, for instance, when reported by worried parents. Their ability to prevent violent extremism can be enhanced by providing better guidance. On behalf of the government, the [National Board of Health and Welfare](#) (Socialstyrelsen) has therefore prepared support for social service's work with children and young adults who are at risk of becoming involved or are already involved in violent extremism.

Methods and practices that aim to prevent violent extremism in the special residential homes for young people

In 2015, the government commissioned the [National Board of Institutional Care](#) (Statens institutionsstyrelse) to conduct a survey of methods and working practices that can be used in work to prevent violent extremism in the board's special residential homes for young people.

Within the scope of this commission, the board is to gather information about how work to prevent violent extremism is conducted in systems for care of young people in a selection of other countries. The board is to produce a compilation of the examples of methods and working practices that are used in Sweden and abroad that have emerged in the survey. In 2016, the board was commissioned to implement such methods.

A national helpline to support families and others

Family members and relatives are important in countering radicalisation and recruitment to extremist groups. The government has therefore given the National Coordinator the mission to improve the support to families. Since January 2018, the Swedish Center for Preventing Violent Extremism has the responsibility for the [helpline](#). Families and relatives who are concerned when those around them show sympathy with extremist movements need support to be able to handle it. Even government agencies, municipalities, organisations and faith communities are in need of training, to be able to give support to families who need advice.

Better knowledge on preventive methods

The government has commissioned the University of Gothenburg to develop knowledge on methods of how to prevent people from being recruited into violent ideologies and movements, and into racist organisations. [Segerstedt Institute](#) was therefore established at the University of Gothenburg in 2015. The function of the institute is to contribute to the development of knowledge on how to prevent racist organisations and violent ideologies and structures.

In 2016, the institute has published a [review](#) on social work, education and work against violent extremism and a [report](#) on development work to counter recruitment to organisations who use violence in the name of Islam.

Measures to encourage individuals to leave violent extremist movements

The Government has taken initiative for measures targeted at individuals who are or have been involved in violent extremist movements, with the aim of reintegrating them into society, allowing them to see the consequences of violent actions and activities, and ensuring that they refrain from further violence.

These initiatives can involve investigating, adapting the range of services offered and measures such as mentors, support workers or educational support.

Develop local initiatives for individuals who want to leave violent extremist movements

The government has tasked the [National Coordinator](#) with supporting relevant actors as they develop their work with individuals who want to leave violent extremist movements.

There is a lack of services for individuals who want to leave violent left-wing extremism or Islamist extremism. There are few local organisations that can identify and take care of individuals who need support and assistance to leave violent extremist movements. It is primarily civil society organisations that have developed such services, with focus on those who want to leave right-wing extremist groups.

Additional actors need to work with initiatives that help people leave violent extremist movements. These services need to be expanded and local efforts involving these individuals developed. In March 2015, the government tasked the National Coordinator with supporting relevant actors to develop their work with people who want to leave violent extremist movements and individuals who return to Sweden and are suspected of having participated in armed conflict in other countries.

Grants to services that support individuals who want to leave violent extremist movements

The government has tasked the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society ([MUCF](#)) to allocate government grants to services that support individuals who want to leave violent extremist movements.

The government states that civil society organisations have unique opportunities to create trust among individuals who may have a low level of trust in the authorities. Organisations' opportunities to provide support constitute an important alternative to the initiatives government authorities and municipalities are able to implement.

Since 2012, MUCF has allocated funding to civil society organisations to prevent violent extremism. In December 2014, the government gave MUCF a continued remit to allocate funding to services that support individuals who want to leave violent extremist movements to cover the period 2015–2018, in accordance with the [Ordinance](#) on Central Government Grants for Activities to Safeguard Democracy.

4.6 Access to quality services

Housing

There are no national housing policies designated specifically for young people. Sweden does not have social housing programmes either. Young disabled people with special needs have the right to apply for access to housing with special services. When it comes to students, accommodation in Sweden is nearly always managed by organisations or companies separate from the university itself.

Social services

The Social Services Act ([SoL](#)) is the law which controls how social services work in Sweden. Social services have responsibility for many different areas of the community, including children and young people. Their work based on what is best for the young person, following the UN Convention of the Rights of a Child.

Social services work to ensure that young people who are in a difficult position get the help and support they need. In order to be able to carry out this responsibility, social services must be informed if a child or teenager is in need of help. Those who are employed within the public sector, i.e., at a school or within healthcare, are obliged to make a report to social services in such cases.

The law also requires all adults to inform social services if they believe that a child or an adolescent is in trouble. The law states that a report should be made and that this type of report can be made anonymously. The duty to make a report is there to protect the young.

Sometimes it is best for a young person to be moved out of their home and away from their guardians. There can be various reasons for this; the child may have been badly treated at home, i.e., abused, or maybe the parents are addicts, or it could even be that the parents cannot manage the child because she or he has an addiction or injures him/herself.

Social services usually look into whether or not the child can live with somebody close to the family instead, a relative, for example. This is not always suitable, i.e., if the reason for why the child cannot live at home is honour-related, in which case it is better that the child lives with someone who is not closely related with their family.

[LVU](#) is the Swedish Care of Young Persons Act. It is with the support of this act that children can be placed somewhere against their parents'/guardians' wishes. In the first place, all care of children falls within the framework of the Social Services Act. If parents and/or the child oppose the care, it may be imposed under the terms of the LVU. A person under the age of eighteen can be taken into care without their consent for two reasons:

- if there is a lack of care or poor living conditions in their home, i.e., oppression, threats or violence, or
- if the young person causes harm to themselves in some way, i.e., through substance abuse, criminal or other subversive behaviour.

Health care

All schools, from pre-school to upper secondary schools, are obliged to offer student health care (elevhälsa), according to the [Education Act](#). Health services in schools include medical, psychological and psychosocial care and advice, and also the right to special education.

The Education Act regulates these services. Every school must provide access to a school doctor, school nurse, psychologist and social worker for medical, psychological and psychosocial interventions.

According to the Education Act, all students shall be offered health visits that include general health checks. Between health visits, students should be offered vision and hearing screenings, and other limited health checks. Health visits also offer an opportunity for students to discuss their general health situation with the school nurse.

Student health has an important role in identifying eventual needs of special support. According to the preparatory works to the Education Act, the purpose of overall student health is, among other things, to result in decisions on special needs education for students who need it.

Youth Guidance Centres

Youth Guidance Centres (ungdomsmottagningar) are targeted at young people aged between 12 and 25 years of age. The guidance centres can be found in most of municipalities in Sweden, and offer different services for sexual and reproductive health and rights, for instance, prescriptions for birth control pills, free or low-cost condoms and tests for chlamydia and other infectious diseases. Many centres also provide mental health services.

To visit a Youth Guidance Centre is free of charge. Normally, an appointment is needed before a visit. But many centres have drop-in times too.

The different centres have various kinds of staff working, but all have midwives and counsellors. Most centres have a doctor. The staff helps the visitors with further services, if needed, like the psychiatry clinic for children and young people (BUP).

Youth guidance centres offer also broad information services at the [Internet](#), both in Swedish and in other languages, including English, Tigrinja, Somali, Dari and Arabic.

Psychiatry clinics for children and young people

Psychiatry clinics for children and young people ([BUP](#)) are open for children and adolescents under 18 years of age. Once aged 18, adult psychiatry clinics are attended.

A young persons or a parent can make the first contact by calling a clinic for advice. Many clinics have special times when a new client can speak directly with a therapist. To start with, it is important to decide whether the problem is something child and adolescent psychiatry can help with, or if somewhere else offers better support, such as school healthcare, social services, family counselling or a youth guidance centre.

For many, a few counselling sessions are sufficient to find a solution to the problem. If additional treatment is required, there are many alternatives. To mention some examples, different forms of family therapy forms are offered as well as different forms of group therapy.

The clinics also work individually with children and teenagers, and even offer pharmacological therapy. All visits are free of charge.

Financial services

The Social Services Act ([Socialtjänstlagen](#)) states what is included in income support, and that there should be a national norm for some of the costs. The national standards covering costs for food, clothing and telephone are equal for all. The support covers reasonable costs for accommodation, electricity and home insurance.

Young people under the age of 18 years old are normally the responsibility of their parents, as are young people under the age of 21 who still are in upper secondary education. They do not have the right to claim individual income support.

Financial assistance can be applied for by contacting the social services in the municipality.

Financial aid for studies

Financial aid (studiestöd) is money young people can receive during their active student years.

There are various kinds of [financial aid for studies](#):

- when attending upper secondary school, a young person may be eligible for a study allowance (studiehjälp), including a student grant
- when attending a folk high school, adult secondary education programme (Komvux), national adult education programme, or another compulsory or upper secondary school, a young person may apply for student aid (studiemedel) starting in the autumn of the year that a person turns 20
- when attending a college or university, a young person may also apply for student aid (studiemedel).

Increased incentives for young people aged 20–24 to complete upper secondary education

Young people who have not completed upper secondary education and are in a labour market programme when under the age of 20 years old receive SEK 48 (5 euros) per day as a development allowance. On 1 July in the year in which a young person turns 20, the allowance increases to SEK 141 (14 euros) per day. In other words, the young person receives the development allowance at the same level as young people who have completed upper secondary education.

To increase incentives for young people who have not yet completed upper secondary education to return to their studies, young people without upper secondary education should be able to retain the lower level of development allowance even after 1 July in the year in which they turn 20, which means a decrease in the allowance compared to the current level.

Quality assurance

The Health and Social Care Inspectorate

The [Health and Social Care Inspectorate](#) (IVO) is a government agency responsible for supervising health care, social services and activities under the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS).

IVO's supervision remit covers the processing of complaints concerning, for example, the reporting of irregularities in health care and social care and the municipal obligation to report non-enforced decisions.

Evaluation of financial coordination of rehabilitation measures

The Act on Financial Coordination of Rehabilitation Measures (Finsam) entered into force in 2004. In 2014, the Parliamentary Social Security Committee decided to conduct a [follow-up study](#) of the financial coordination of rehabilitation efforts so far.

The monitoring has focused on describing and analysing activities undertaken within the framework of Finsam. Furthermore, the outcome of projects and benefits has been studied, as well as the process of how collaboration, coordination and cooperation has been developed between the partners.

Other central actors

The [Swedish National Audit Office](#) (Riksrevisionen) is part of the central control power of the Swedish Parliament. Their task is to contribute to the efficient use of resources and efficient management of the state through an independent audit of all government's operations. The agency audits both government agencies accounting and the effectiveness in the state's commitments.

The [Swedish Agency for Public Management](#) (Statskontoret) has the governmental task of analysing and evaluating state-funded activities. The agency has conducted a large number of studies, among others, about the Public Employment Service's work and labour market programmes.

4.7 Youth work to foster social inclusion

Policy/legal framework

In Sweden, there is no national level policy framework for youth work aimed at fostering social inclusion.

Main inclusive Youth-Work programmes and target groups

Generally speaking, youth work in Sweden takes an inclusive position, aiming for to reach all young people, from a positive standing point where they are seen as carriers of resources and possibilities rather than of problems. At the local level, most efforts are made to reach to a diverse youth group from socially more deprived neighbourhoods. This is done because of existing economic restrictions, but also based on requests from and the needs of young people.

Youth work is a municipal responsibility, both when it comes to outreach activities and to youth centres and youth clubs. The work may be carried out and/or governed by different entities though, such as municipalities, CSOs, faith communities or schools. Youth work takes place in different localities, such as youth centres and clubs, sport facilities, schools, churches, etc.

The Swedish Government has also initiated a number of comprehensive programmes and actions, where the target group consists of young people in a more vulnerable position, such as NEET, young people at risk for violence and radicalisation, young people with a

migrant or ethnic minority background, young LGBT-persons, young disabled, and latterly, newly arrived young migrants. See section [4.4](#), Inclusive Programmes for Young People, for more information.

These government actions usually target professionals working in health care or in schools, in social work, in the police force and in organised leisure, including both youth centres and sports. Even volunteers active in CSOs and in faith communities are targeted.

Young people who neither work or study - NEET

During the period 2009-2017, the [Theme Group Youth in Working life](#) was funded by the European Social Fund to collect and disseminate information on the methods and the results of youth projects financed by the ESF in Sweden.

The aim was to affect social structures by finding joint solutions to help young people enter the labour market, and thereby contributing to social inclusion of youth. Theme Group Youth in Working life operated in three main areas:

- provision of statistics and in-depth knowledge of the target group of young people who neither work nor study (NEET)
- collecting and disseminating knowledge on methods and measures used by youth projects financed by the ESF
- identifying and combating structural obstacles that NEET young people face – both when taking part in labour market projects and in regular labour market activities.

Theme Group Youth comprised a cooperation project between the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF), Communicare (CSO), the Swedish Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan), the National Agency for Education (Skolverket), the National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen) and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (Sveriges kommuner och landsting, SKL).

The target group was projects and decision-makers at all levels within the policy areas of education, labour market, welfare, social insurance, disability, equality, inclusion, sustainability and economic growth.

Local projects often target young people who have multiple problems. For example, most young people in the projects have no work experience. With school failure, often combined with low self-confidence, a work-based placement represents a tough situation for them to cope with. A lot of support is required from the outset, both for the young person and the employer. Local ESF-financed projects resolve this issue in various ways through collaboration with employers, checklists, and help lines for employers if they have problems.

Evaluation of Theme Group Youth

Ramboll Management Consulting has conducted an [evaluation](#) of the Theme Group Youth for the period 2009-2014. Ramboll evaluated different aspects of the assignment, such as implementation, knowledge production, dissemination and strategic impact.

The general conclusion is that the Theme Group achieved good results and has contributed with some strategic impact on the structural level by successful cooperation with relevant stakeholders. Based on the conclusions drawn by Ramboll, recommendations were made for the following programme period 2015-2017.

Violence prevention

The Swedish Government presented an action plan in 2007 to [combat men's violence against women](#), honour-related violence and oppression, and violence in same-sex relationships. One of the actions was to commission the National Agency for Youth Affairs (Ungdomsstyrelsen) to provide training for professionals working in schools, social services or in youth centres or other off-school activities for youth. The training was

comprised of issues related to violence against girls and young women, with honour-related violence and oppression also included. The training took place during 2008–2010.

In 2011, the government commissioned the National Agency for Youth Affairs (Ungdomsstyrelsen) to conduct a [study](#) of boys and young men's attitudes and values regarding gender equality, masculinity and violence, and their use of violence.

Based on the study results, the agency was tasked to during 2013–2014 provide training for different groups of professionals who in their daily work came to contact with young people. The purpose of the training was to enhance participants' knowledge about masculinity and violence. The training was based on a gender perspective and aimed also to contribute to developing evidence-based prevention programmes.

In 2014, the government commissioned the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF, former Ungdomsstyrelsen) to promote the use of effective violence prevention programmes. The task was to actively promote municipalities and CSOs to use any violence prevention programmes that have shown good results in international studies. This was a continuation of the earlier task described above.

A handbook for violence prevention, *No reason to wait – Handbook for violence prevention work with children and young people* (Inget att vänta på - Handbok för våldsförebyggande arbete med barn och unga), was produced by the agency. The aim of the handbook was to facilitate the development of evidence-based violence prevention practices with a gender perspective for children and young people in Sweden.

In 2015, the government tasked the agency to supplement the handbook with information concerning violent extremism.

In November 2016, the Government launched a [National strategy](#) to prevent and combat men's violence against women. The strategy has the following four objectives:

- increased and effective preventive work to combat violence
- improved detection of violence and stronger protection for and support to women and children subjected to violence
- more effective crime-fighting
- improved knowledge and methodological development.

The strategy has a clear focus on violence prevention and addresses professionals in schools, youth care, institutional care and social and health care, as well as the research community and government agencies responsible for improving the knowledge base.

Support for young LGBT-persons

Young LGBT-persons are more often exposed to violence and experience more emotional problems than other young people. The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs (Ungdomsstyrelsen) was in 2008 commissioned by the Government to describe the health situation of LGBT youth.

In 2010, the national board was commissioned to develop training materials for promoting safe meeting places for young LGBT-people, in cooperation with the Swedish Youth Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights ([RFSL Ungdom](#)), the Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights ([RFSL](#)) and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (Sveriges kommuner och landsting, [SKL](#)).

The material was aimed for professionals in the youth field at the municipal level.

The government, in 2014, commissioned the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF, former Ungdomsstyrelsen) to, in cooperation with the Swedish National Agency for Education, promote young LGBT people's rights in schools. ([link to previous part](#))

Youth work providers in the field of social inclusion for young people

Youth work is a municipal responsibility in Sweden, both when it comes to outreach and to youth centres and youth clubs. The work may however be carried out and/or governed by different entities, such as municipalities, CSOs, faith communities or schools, and take place in different localities, such as youth centres and clubs, sport facilities, schools, churches, etc.

Training and support for youth workers engaged in social inclusion programmes

Youth work training

Training for youth work is mainly provided by Swedish folk high schools (folkhögskolor). The folk high schools provide a two-year study programme ([fritidsledarutbildning](#)), leading to a diploma in youth work. There is a common training plan/curriculum that all folk high schools follow. Information on the study programme is made available at the youth work [website](#).

Youth work network KEKS

Quality and expertise in cooperation, KEKS (Kvalitet och kompetens i samverkan, [KEKS](#)) is a network for youth work. The network exists since 2005 and is built on common goals and a common system of quality assurance. The network has about forty members, municipal administrations in charge of youth centres, youth houses, and youth projects.

The network has developed a quality system that is used by all members in order to develop youth work. This is done both by benchmarking, peer learning, exchange of best practices and other forms of cooperation within KEKS.

The [quality system](#) consists of five different tools centred on the core principles of participation and non-formal learning:

1. a digital logbook where all youth work is systematically documented through both statistics and written comments
2. an annual survey of young people visiting the youth centres. The survey consists of two parts; one with questions about the respondent (age/sex/background, etc.), and one with questions about safety, participation, accessibility, etc. (in 2014 over 7 300 young persons answered the survey)
3. a group survey answered by young people who take part in creating activities for themselves and/or others, answering questions about how and to what extent they have participated,
4. [ELD](#) (Experience, Learning, Description) – a method for documenting and making visible non-formal learning
5. statistics regarding the number of visitors, number of activity hours, costs, etc.

Each year the results from surveys, statistics and economic data are compiled into key figures for every youth centre and municipality showing development over time, as well as in relation to other youth centres. The results are reported in five different areas: target group, safety and treatment, accessibility, social needs (participation, influence, responsibility and learning) and resource utilisation.

Based on an analysis – done together with staff and young people – of these results (which can be differentiated by sex, age, background, etc.) the following may take place:

- youth centres set measurable goals for the next year, e.g. 'We will increase the participation index to 60%'
- KEKS provides its members with competence, methodological and organisational development.

Financial support

Swedish Inheritance Fund

If a deceased person has no spouse or close relatives and has not left a will, his/her property goes to the Swedish Inheritance Fund ([Arvsfonden](#)). The Fund supports non-profit organisations and other voluntary associations wishing to test new ideas for developing activities for children, young people and the disabled.

Applications that may be supported come in most cases from non-profit organisations engaged in voluntary work, but even municipalities may be granted the right to implement a project. In such case, the project should be innovative and conducted in close cooperation with a non-profit organisation. A project can be granted funding from the Inheritance Fund for three years.

In 2015, nearly SEK 642 million (67 million euros) were [distributed](#) to project grants. About SEK 123 million (13 million euros) for projects with the target group children and about SEK 299 million (31 million euros) for projects targeting youth. Projects targeting persons with disabilities were allocated about SEK 219 million (23 million euros). Projects aimed at persons with disabilities refer to projects where the main focus is on persons older than 25 years or projects without focusing on a specific age group.

Government grants

The [Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society](#) (MUCF) is the government agency for matters relating to youth policy and civil society. The agency shall, according to its [ordinance](#), work to ensure that the objectives of youth policy and of civil society policy will be achieved by:

- developing, collecting and disseminating knowledge
- distributing government grants
- collaborating with civil society organisations in order to safeguard their knowledge and experiences.

In 2015, 28,8 million euros (260 million Swedish kronor) were deposited as a state grant to youth organisations. In 2016, the corresponding amount was the same.

Quality assurance

There are no national level evaluations on local youth work in Sweden. There are no national registers on youth work providers either.

In general, all government tasks result in a final report to the government, where the main actions, management of the actions and practical examples of the local work are described. Evaluations in the form of effect studies are more seldom. In case a comprehensive evaluation takes place, the work is commonly done by a research institution specifically appointed for the task.

The [Swedish National Audit Office](#) (Riksrevisionen) is part of the central control power of the Swedish Parliament. Their task is to contribute to the efficient use of resources and efficient management of the state through an independent audit of all government operations. The agency audits both government agencies accounting, as the effectiveness in the state's commitments.

The [Swedish Agency for Public Management](#) (Statskontoret) has the government's task of analysing and evaluating state-funded activities. The agency has conducted a large number of studies, for example on the Public Employment Service's work and the labour market programmes.

But there are interesting local initiatives for [quality tools](#) taken within the KEKS-network, and for providing a better knowledge base for youth work within the Research and Development Centre for Youth Work.

Quality tools for youth work, provided by KEKS network

Logbook for Continuous Documentation of Youth Work

The logbook for Continuous Documentation of Youth Work is a web-based system for documentation of youth work within youth centres, youth projects and informal groups. Through it, statistics are compiled on:

- number of visitors and gender balance
- opening and activity hours
- hours and participants in spontaneous activities, planned open activities and group activities
- type of activities carried out (culture, sports, etc.)
- extent of young people's participation.

The logbook has also space for written comments regarding what is taking place and how staff manages this. This is used as a basis for continuous analysis and reflection on work processes. It also has a section for planning and documentation of group activities. All information is stored and made searchable in a database.

The main objective is to initiate and support reflective work within staff groups through gathering statistics that relate to common aims and indicators on, mainly, target group and youth participation. The information gathered is used as a basis for evaluation on all levels of the organisation (work group, department, KEKS). This evaluation is in turn used as a basis for designing support actions like competence development or development of new methods, manuals, etc.

Statistics from the logbook are annually put together with results from KEKS annual meeting-place survey of young people, KEKS on-going group activity survey of young people and economic information in order to give a complete picture of how well they reach their aims. This in turn is the basis for the developmental support (competence, methods, organisation) that KEKS provide to its members.

Survey for follow-up of youth centres

The survey is annual and web-based survey, directed towards young people visiting youth centres, youth houses, etc. All questions relate to common aims regarding the target group, youth participation, etc. All answers are stored and made searchable in a database.

The aim is to study how well youth centres and municipal administrations meet central indicators on youth work quality, in order to be able to take adequate measures for quality improvement. The main indicators are the following:

- target group
- safe environment
- attractiveness,
- inclusiveness
- youth participation, influence and responsibility.

The survey instruments are directly linked to the over-all aims of inclusiveness, safety, participation, influence and attractiveness. All questions are posed as statements to which a respondent can agree with, from not at all to totally, on a five-point Likert scale. For example, 'Staff encourage me to take active responsibility for the carrying out of activities.' The survey creates reliable and comparable statistics on the target group and how young people in different youth centres and municipalities perceive youth work.

It takes about 20 minutes for a young person to fill-in the survey. If young people have problems understanding the questions, they might need some assistance from youth workers. The results are documented and presented on each variable/question together with a manual for analysis of local results. The general trends are presented to all staff, heads of municipal administrations and politicians at municipal level.

The results from the survey are combined with results from continuous group surveys and quantitative figures from the logbook and other statistics into an annual results presentation for each youth centre and local department within KEKS.

Group-survey for follow-up of group activities

The group survey for follow-up of group activities is a web-based survey directed towards young people taking part in group activities (e.g. international youth exchanges, creating cultural events, etc.). The survey focuses on ways of participating and how young people have perceived their participation.

All survey instruments are linked to the overall aims of participation and learning. All questions are posed as statements to which one may agree from not at all to totally, on a five-point Likert scale. For example, 'I have been active in planning the activities of our group', 'I feel that staff and group members listen with respect to what I have to say'.

Results are handed out continuously as soon as the group members have completed the survey as a basis for reflection and evaluation in the group. All answers are stored and made searchable in a database. The results are compiled for groups, units and municipal administrations and disseminated centrally, by KEKS.

To see how well group activities meet indicators on participation and learning, in order to be able to set specific aims in relation to indicators and take adequate measures for quality improvement, results are documented and presented on each variable/question together with a manual for analysis of local results. General trends are presented to all staff, heads of municipal administrations and politicians.

The results from the group survey are combined with results from meeting place surveys (also web-based) and quantitative figures from the logbook and other statistics into an annual results presentation for each youth centre and local department within KEKS. This is then used as a basis for future work.

Research and development centre

[Research and development centre](#), R & D (Kunskapscentrum för Fritidsledarskap) is for youth work in youth centres in the capital area (Stockholm and surrounding municipalities). The Research and development centre develops and evaluates methods and leadership for youth work at youth clubs and recreation centres. The focus is on a promotion approach and empowerment and not on social work.

The aim is to seize and restructure both youth leaders' skills, and existing research in the area, and to produce efficient systems for the development, documentation and evaluation of activities. R & D strives for to connect research to youth work. The Centre also networks in order to contribute to the development of open leisure and recreation leader profession.

The R & D is based on regional collaboration between [Skarpnäck Folk High School](#), youth work education (fritidsledarutbildningar) and a number of municipalities around Stockholm.

4.8 Current debates and reforms

Better support to young people who neither work nor study

A special Coordinator for young people who neither work or study was appointed by the Government for the period 2015–2018. The coordinator's mandate was to develop new forms for coordinated, at the national, regional and local levels. The coordinator submitted its [final report](#) to the Government in February 2018. In order to strengthen the quality of future efforts, the Coordinator proposes, among other things, the following:

- Introduction of local and national follow-up of absence in compulsory and upper secondary education. The aim is, in the long run, to develop national statistics on absenteeism.
- A final guidance call for early leavers from upper secondary education. The aim is to provide students with better individual-based support and guidance, including information on remaining courses for obtaining a degree, and on other training options.
- A national coordinator for young people with disabilities. The aim is to increase the share of young people with disabilities that continues from studies to work.

The Government has already, in March 2018, given the Swedish Agency for youth and civil society (MUCF) the [task of supporting actors working with young people who neither work nor study](#). MUCF's mission is primarily aimed at supporting municipal level actors in the fields of education, social care, labour market, enterprise and leisure. Even county councils and the fields of psychiatry and health care are a part of the target group. MUCF is also tasked with compiling and disseminating knowledge and quality working methods that can be used by local actors when working with young people in NEET situation.

Free activities during school holidays

The Government is investing in free activities during [school holidays](#) (kostnadsfria aktiviteter under skolloven). For the years 2018 to 2020, the government intends to invest SEK 250 million (26 million euros) a year so that municipalities can offer free activities during school holidays.

The investment takes place in addition to the already existing summer vacation allowance (sommarlovssatsningen) of SEK 200 million (21 million euros) per year, which runs 2016-2019.

Multi-year investment to combat honour-related violence and oppression

The Government intends to make a coordinated, multi-year investment to prevent and combat [honour-related violence and oppression](#) comprising measures worth SEK 100 million (10,5 million euros) in 2018 and SEK 57 million (6 million euros) per year in 2019–2020.

Increased segregation can strengthen honorary norms in economically vulnerable areas. For example, in the government's long-term segregation reform program, the government is supporting support for gender equality efforts to challenge honor standards. The government intends to specifically support the development of violence prevention efforts aimed at boys and young men in a honorary context.

5. PARTICIPATION

Young people's participation in society and in representative democracy has been a high priority in Sweden since decades.

At local level, youth councils and other representation bodies for youth are open for those young people who wish to form youth projects or get in contact with local politicians. Student unions and school student unions are, to a significant part, financed by government grants, as government grants to non-profit youth organisations are well-established in Swedish youth policy.

Although the voter turnout among young people has been rising, from the bottom line of 71% in 2002 to 81% in 2014 years parliamentary elections, actions to raise political awareness among young people are a priority in the government's democracy policies (see [5.5](#) National strategy to increase youth participation and [5.10](#) Current debates and reforms).

5.1 General context

Main concepts

The youth policy [goal](#) for all government decisions and actions affecting young people between 13 and 25 is:

'All young people should have good living conditions, the power to shape their lives and influence over society.'

The third part of the objective, i.e. influence over the development of society, is an explicit goal stating that young people are to be included in society and that they have an explicit right to exert influence. This means that young people should not only have a say in matters that immediately concern them but also that they should have the opportunity to participate in political decision-making, influencing issues of importance to society at large.

Because the group of young people is comprised of both minors and adult persons, the degree of influence changes over time. The Swedish youth policy is consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) that links rights for participation to age and maturity.

When it comes to the formal decision-making processes, the stated policy is that it is important for young people to be represented in the elected assemblies and thereby become involved in political decisions.

Institutions of representative democracy

Sweden's constitutional structure and main representative institutions

Sweden is a parliamentary democracy, which means that all public power proceeds from the people.

At *national level*, the people are represented by the Riksdag (Swedish parliament) which has legislative power. The Government implements the Riksdag's decisions and draws up proposals for new laws or law amendments.

At *regional level*, Sweden is divided into 20 country counties. Political tasks at this level are undertaken by county councils. The county councils are responsible for overseeing tasks that cannot be handled at the local level by municipalities but which rather require coordination across a larger region, most notably health care. The county councils are

entitled to levy income taxes to cover their costs. At regional level, there are also county administrative boards that are government bodies for the counties.

At *local level*, Sweden is divided into 290 municipalities, each with an elected assembly or council. Municipalities are responsible for a broad range of facilities and services including housing, roads, schools, public welfare, elderly care and childcare. Municipalities are entitled to levy income taxes on individuals. They also charge for various services. As a result, municipalities have significant latitude in deciding what services they should offer. They are however legally obliged to provide certain basic services.

National elections

General elections are held in Sweden every four years. Voting is not compulsory. Voters may cast a ballot for a constituency party list, or for a specific candidate. On the same occasion, elections are held at national, regional and local levels to the Riksdag (Swedish parliament), county councils and municipal councils respectively.

5.2 Youth participation in representative democracy

Young people as voters

All Swedish citizens who have reached the age of 18 years, on or before election day, and who are currently or were previously resident in the country, may vote in general elections, referendums and the European Parliament elections.

All citizens of EU member states who are registered as residents in Sweden may vote in European Parliament elections. Citizens of EU member states and from the Nordic countries who are registered as resident in Sweden and who have reached the age of 18 are eligible to vote in municipal and county council elections.

Non-Swedish citizens from other countries must have been registered as resident in Sweden for more than three consecutive years before the election date in order to be eligible to vote in municipal and county council elections.

National referendums may be held in connection with parliamentary elections. Those who are entitled to vote in parliamentary elections are also eligible to vote in national referenda.

A municipality or county council may decide to have a municipal referendum. The initiative for a referendum can also be taken by people living in the municipality. Those who are eligible to vote in municipal election are even eligible to vote in municipal referenda.

There are no special provisions for young people in the Elections Act ([Vallagen](#)).

Voter turnout in National Parliament (Riksdag), county council, municipal and European Parliament elections 2014

	18-24 years	Total 18+ years
National Parliament (Riksdag)	81.3	85.8
County council	76.9	82.4
Municipal	77.1	82.8
European parliament	45.0	51.1

Source: Statistics Sweden (SCB), Statistical database

National Parliament voter turnout in the 2014 election for young people between 18 and 24 years of age was 81.3%. The turnout level has been rising since the 2002 parliamentary election, when it was 71% in this age group.

Voter turnout in municipal and county council elections has always been lower compared to national parliament elections.

In the 2014 European Parliament election, the voter turnout for young people between 18 and 24 years of age was 45%. The turnout level has been rising since the 2004 election, when turnout was 25.9%.

Young people as political representatives

Young people's membership in political parties

Among members of a political party in 2014/2015, the share of young people between 16 and 24 years of age was 5.6%. The share has been about 4% between 2008 and 2013, according to Statistics Sweden, [SCB](#).

The share of adults between 30 and 64 years of age, who were members of a political party in 2014–2015 was 4.6%. Even for that age group, the participation level has been consistent at around 4% between 2008 and 2013.

Young people candidating in elections

In Sweden, young people who have reached the age of 18 and are eligible to vote may also run as candidates in general elections. No quota of seats reserved for young people exists.

No provisions aiming at facilitating young people to stand as political candidates exist. Some trials have, however, been initiated by the government in recent years, in order to facilitate the conditions for young elected representatives at the local level.

The share of young people aged 18–24 among the nominees and the elected in National Parliament (Riksdag), county council and municipal elections in 2014

	Nominees	Elected
National Parliament (Riksdag)	5.9	2.3
County council	4.5	3.3
Municipal council	5.0	3.9

Source: ungidag.se, Statistical database on youth.

There are no specific functions within the Swedish representative assemblies that are reserved for young people.

The [average age](#) of the Swedish Parliament elected in 2014 was the youngest ever, at 45 years of age. There are no figures available for the average age for members elected in county councils or in municipal councils.

Among the nominees in the European Parliament elections 2014, the share of young people between 18 and 29 years of age was 17%, but no one in that age group was elected.

5.3 Youth representation bodies

Youth parliament

There is no national level youth parliament in Sweden operating under the auspices of public authorities. There are however initiatives taken, either by youth civil society organisations or local authorities, to arrange youth parliaments on a more or less regular basis. There is however no information available on roles and responsibilities, or the funding, of these initiatives.

Youth councils and/or youth advisory boards

There exists no national guidelines, initiatives or regulations concerning youth councils or other youth advisory boards in Sweden. But there are quite a lot of activities that are either initiated by youth groups, youth organisations or local authorities. A [survey, conducted in 2010](#), shows that there were over 400 different activities aimed at channelling youth influence in Swedish municipalities. These activities consisted of youth councils, youth parliaments and other youth advisory boards.

Most youth councils and other youth advisory boards work independently at local or regional level, and are thus not members of any national organisation.

Some – about 50 local youth councils – are members of the Swedish Association of Youth Councils ([Sveriges ungdomsråd](#)). The Association of Youth Councils is a civil society organisation of network character that gathers together youth councils and other advisory groups for young people from all over the country. The Swedish Association of Youth Councils was formed in 2003, by young people, in order to develop better opportunities for cooperation between local youth councils. Cooperation and networking are the main functions for the association.

The Swedish Association of Youth Councils is politically and religiously independent and welcomes all young people that are interested to get involved. In [2016](#), the number of young people between 6 and 25 years of age, active in the local youth councils, was about 1 100. Of the member youth councils, some work in close connection with local politicians, but this is not a requirement. Most youth councils run their own projects, including organising social and cultural events and activities.

The Swedish Association of Youth Councils received a government grant of SEK 1.2 million (110 000 euros) in [2017](#).

Higher education student union(s)

Students in Sweden have the right to be represented when decisions of importance to their education, or to students' situation are taken. Both teachers and students have the right to be represented and to appoint members to the university board, according to the Higher Education Act ([Högskolelagen](#)).

A student body that wants to have the status of a student union can apply to the university/university collage according to the student union ordinance ([Studentkårsförordning](#)). The university/university collage shall examine if the student body meets the statutory requirements for student unions, in accordance with the Higher Education Act. There may be several student unions in one university.

Composition

The Swedish National Union of Students (Sveriges förenade studentkårer, [SFS](#)) organises 47 student unions at universities and university colleges throughout Sweden. These unions have their own statutes, within the frame of existing laws. Together they represent approximately 275 000 undergraduate students and Phd students.

SFSs main task is to represent and promote their members' interests in education, research and student welfare issues at national level. Through its participation in the European Students' Union, [ESU](#), SFS also represents its members and Swedish students in the international arena.

Role and responsibilities

A student union is an association of students at a particular university or university college, and may not cover more than one university or university college. A student union must have as its principal objective monitoring and participating in the development of education and the general conditions for studies at the university.

A student union must be democratically structured and able to represent all students, regardless of whether they are members of the union or not. Membership in a student union is not mandatory for students, but all students in the university or collage should have the right to be members of the union, if they meet the requirements for membership, according to the Higher Education Act.

Student unions monitor and participate in the planning of the education given at each institution, usually divided into education issues (such as quality of education, orientation, pedagogy, content, coordination, etc.) and social issues (such as housing, health, library and computer resources, work environment, etc.).

Other common responsibilities concern labour market issues, internationalisation and issues related to equal rights and diversity. Organising social activities and sports activities for students, working with student media and organising reception activities for freshers are areas of high priority. Today, the universities have the overall responsibility for student health care, but in some cases student unions still provide student health care.

Funding

Student unions are funded by government grants, combined with membership fees and other grants from, for instance, the local business sector, local government or the university. Funding arrangements vary between unions.

School student union(s)

The Education Act and the curricula both state that democratic values should be as important as knowledge in education. The Education Act's wording on participation in schools is in turn based on Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In accordance with both the Education Act and the Work Environment Act, students are entitled to formal democratic influence through student councils and student safety representatives. Class councils and student councils are examples of ways to organise the rights of participation that are stipulated by the [Education Act](#).

Forms for student influence in schools

There are two main ways for students in primary and secondary school level to [organise their interests](#). One is through each class choosing a representative for a student council. Another is having all interested students become members of the school's student body (elevkår), where they elect a chairman and a board, in accordance with ordinary civil society tradition.

Student bodies are based on a voluntary membership, and all activities are initiated by the members independent of the school management. This can be compared to student councils, where the initiatives usually come from school management. The principal leads meetings and student representatives are appointed from each class.

Composition, role and responsibilities

Sweden's student council – SVEA (Sveriges elevråd [SVEA](#)) – organises student councils at secondary and upper secondary school levels. In 2016, SVEA reported of having 1 575 members ([MUCFs Annual report 2016](#)). SVEA's role is based on five areas: pupils' rights, student council development, education, influence and national meetings. They offer training for local school student unions in order to increase students' knowledge of their rights. They represent students' voice in school policy debates.

Sweden's Student council ([Sveriges elevråd](#)) organises local student councils at upper elementary school level. In 2016, they reported having 5 085 members ([MUCFs Annual report 2016](#)). Both the local councils and Sweden's Student Council are governed by its members through democratic processes.

The Swedish Association for School Student Union's ([Sveriges Elevkårer](#)) organises school student councils at secondary and upper secondary school levels, the difference is that they organise individual students instead of local student councils. In 2016 they reported of having 80 938 members, according to MUCFs Annual report 2016.

Funding

School student unions can, each year, apply for a government grant that the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) distributes to youth organisations. The grant can go towards ongoing activities, such as costs for an office, administration or employees, but also activities at local level. Each organisation shall annually report to MUCF how they have used the grant by submitting a financial report and an annual report.

In 2017, Sweden's student council – SVEA received a grant of SEK 1.88 million (181 000 euros), Sweden's student council SEK 1.80 million (173 000 euros) and Swedish Association for School Student Unions SEK 8.55 million (824 000 euros), according to [MUCFs Annual report 2017](#).

Other bodies

In Sweden, there are no other bodies, funded by the government, that are important forums or assemblies of youth representation.

5.4 Young people's participation in policy-making

Formal Mechanisms of Consultation

Swedish democracy has traditionally been based on a mutual relationship between policy-makers and various forms of interest groups, civic associations and social movement organisations. That interest groups can engage in dialogue with policy-makers between elections holds a high priority.

Young people's opportunities to participate in political decision-making between elections at the national level consist primarily of working in or to being represented by political parties, interest organisations or other civil society associations. In Sweden, CSOs have in general better opportunities to inform politicians compared to individual citizens.

At municipal level, existing youth councils and other advisory boards that engage with young people also provide opportunities for consultations. There is no national youth council in Sweden.

In Sweden, citizens do not have the right of initiative at the national parliament, while the right exists at local level, in municipal or county council. The main way to engage in dialogue with Parliament is thus through direct contact with MPs.

Referral system

When it comes to influencing government decisions, citizens and organisations have the opportunity to be heard through the referral system. The referral system is the only formal opportunity for individuals and organisations to participate in Government affairs. Each year, the Swedish Government sets out about 200 legislative proposals, normally in the form of a government bill, before the Swedish parliament (Riksdag). Some bills contain proposals for new legislation while others consist of proposals for policy guidelines or major or minor amendments to existing laws.

Before the Government takes up a position on the recommendations of a commission of inquiry, its report is referred for consideration to relevant bodies. These referral bodies may be central government agencies, special interest groups, local government authorities or other bodies whose activities may be affected by the proposals.

The umbrella organisation for Swedish youth organisations, [LSU](#) (the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations), is customarily appointed as a referral body for proposals affecting young people. As the proposals are public documents, anyone can make comments, whether or not they have formally been designated as a referral body. If a number of referral bodies respond unfavourably to the recommendations, the Government may try to find an alternative solution.

Consultations and hearings

The Government also maintains dialogue with different actors through specific consultations and hearings in topic issues. When it comes to youth issues, the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations (LSU), including relevant member organisations, is routinely invited to such consultations and hearings.

The [Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil society](#) was given the government task, in 2014, of finding ways to empower young people and youth organisations in monitoring youth policies. The [final report](#) presents a plan for 2015–2017, where different forms for consultations are planned for the annual reports that are a part of the monitoring system. The planned consultations follows the guidelines in the [Code of good practice for civil participation in the decision-making process](#). Results from the consultations with young people and youth organisations are a part of the annual thematic in-depth analyses (Fokus-reports) since 2015.

The [Ombudsman for Children](#) (Barnombudsmannen) shall, by law, provide information and build opinion on issues relevant to children's rights and interests. Therefore, the Ombudsman holds regular dialogues with children up to 18 years of age, particularly with those in vulnerable situations, to obtain knowledge about their conditions and their opinions on relevant issues. Panels of experts, including children, are tied to the Ombudsman for Children for varying amounts of time.

Youth Surveys

The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil society (MUCF) has developed a national youth policy follow-up survey that brings in opinions and preferences of young people, as well as information on their living conditions and experiences in the youth policy monitoring system.

The national youth survey has been conducted every three years since 2004. Most of the instruments are repeated and the results can be presented in the form of time series.

The national youth survey gives also comparative figures on the local follow-up of youth policy, LUPP, as many of the instruments are available in both surveys.

Consultations at the local level

The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil society has developed a survey called [LUPP \(local follow-up of youth policy\)](#) that enables municipalities, urban districts or regions to gather opinions from young people in their area, as well as information on their living conditions and experiences. The survey was introduced in 2003.

The survey has become the core means of following up and developing a knowledge-based municipal youth policy, wherein young people's opinions and experiences are taken into account from the start. A total of 177 municipalities, or 61% of the country's 290 municipalities, have now implemented LUPP at least on one occasion.

In order to evaluate the effects of local youth policy, the survey can be repeated after a few years. About 150 municipalities have implemented LUPP more than once. The survey is mainly intended to be conducted electronically in school.

Actors

Youth policy council

Since 2008, the minister in charge of youth policy has convened a youth policy council several times a year. The Council serves as a forum for discussion and consultation on current national and international issues in youth policy.

The youth policy council consists of representatives of youth organisations that are based on interests, politics, religion, ethnicity, sexuality or functionality, as well as experts working with young people. In addition, representatives of government authorities and the research community are involved in the Council. See section [5.3](#), Youth representation bodies, for more information.

Information on the extent of youth participation

In Sweden, public authorities do not collect metadata on young people's participation in the consultation processes. One exception is ad-hoc data collection in order to map local youth councils and youth parliaments.

Outcomes

There is no data available on the outcomes of young people's participation in the consultation processes.

Large-scale initiatives for dialogue or debate between public institutions and young people

There has not been any national initiative taken for dialogue or debate between public institutions and young people.

5.5 National strategy to increase youth participation

Existence of a national strategy to increase young people's political and civil society participation

There is no specific strategy for increasing young people's participation in Sweden. Instead, youth participation is an important component of the Swedish [youth policy objective](#), approved by Parliament in 2014:

'All young people should have access to good living conditions, power to shape their own lives and influence over the development of the society'.

What more, initiatives to foster young people's political participation are streamlined in the national democracy policy. The communication, 'Policy for a living democracy' ([En politik för en levande demokrati](#)), presented measures to increase young people's political participation. These are presented in 'Scope and contents' below.

Scope and contents

The [communication](#) 'Policy for a living democracy' from 2013 has five points of departure:

1. *A high and more equal voter turnout*

According to the communication, voter turnout is an expression of the rootedness of democracy in society. What more, a higher turnout also means a more equal turnout, so

election results more accurately reflect the diverse interests and views expressed in society.

In total, seven measures were presented. Among these, the following three are of interest for youth. The National Board for Youth Affairs (now Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society, MUCF) was commissioned:

- to distribute funding to civil society organisations and to municipalities that run activities aimed at increasing voter turnout. Activities should primarily focus on young people and the foreign born, and be carried out in areas with low voter turnout in previous elections
- to hold school elections ahead of general elections
- to produce support material for compulsory and upper secondary school teachers on the management of political information in schools and the presence of political party representatives.

2. *Broader and equal participation in elected assemblies*

The main argument was that it is crucial to the vitality of democracy that there is widespread interest in holding elected office and participating in elected assemblies. According to the Communication, it is also important for decision-making political assemblies to reflect the composition of the population, above all with respect to sex, age and country of birth.

In total, six measures were presented. Among these the following is of interest to youth:

- The Government intended to initiate work to promote involvement in representative democracy and improve social representativeness.

3. *Strengthened opportunities for influence, transparency and participation between elections*

A point was made on the importance of all individuals being able to make their voices heard in ways other than voting in the general elections. A continuous dialogue between decision-makers and voters is a significant factor in the rootedness of democracy in society. Furthermore, the Communication argued that it is particularly important to create opportunities for influence among those who otherwise participate to a lesser extent.

In total, seven measures were presented. Among these, the following are of interest to youth:

- The Committee of inquiry on democratic participation and influence, that the Government intended to appoint, was given the task of evaluating the individual's opportunities to influence policy-making between elections, especially existing forms of direct and participatory democracy, and of clarifying methods for greater influence by young people and other voter groups with low voter turnout
- The Government intended to instruct the then planned Committee of inquiry on democratic participation and influence to review the effects existing forums for participation, such as youth councils, youth assemblies and pilots, have had on young people's opportunities for influencing local democracy and to investigate young people's conditions for participating in formal decision-making and propose measures to strengthen young people's influence and participation in policy-making.

4. *Increased democratic awareness*

Awareness of the fundamental principles of democracy and knowledge of the rules of democracy are a prerequisite for a functioning democratic form of government.

In total, three measures were presented. Among these the following are of interest to youth:

- The Government prolonged the Living History Forum's (Forum för levande historia) task of implementing initiatives to strengthen young people's democratic values through elucidating democracy's history, development and significance in a European context. The Forum was tasked in 2012 with distributing methods and working materials for reinforcing young people's democratic values. The target group for this material is teachers of pupils in compulsory and upper secondary schools
- The Government prolonged the National Board for Youth Affairs (now the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society) task from 2011 of allocating funds to civil society organisations for activities that reinforce young people's democratic values, and allocated approximately SEK 6 million (626 000 euros) to various projects. The task of allocating funds to activities that promote democracy was then inserted into the action plan to safeguard democracy against violent extremism and continued until the end of 2014. A total of some SEK 10 million (1,04 million euros) was allocated to 23 projects in the period 2012–2014, in accordance with the Ordinance on Central Government Grants for Activities that Promote Democracy.

5. *Safeguarding democracy against violence-promoting extremism*

According to the Communication, ideological violence directed at society's institutions, its representatives or at private citizens is a challenge for democracy and social cohesion in society. Furthermore, a society that does not clearly distance itself from violence promoting extremism and ideologically motivated violence risks becoming polarised.

In total, three measures were presented. Among these the following are of interest to youth (see section 4.5, Key initiatives to safeguard democracy, for more information):

- The Government prolonged the National Board for Youth Affairs' (now the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society, MUCF) task from 2012 of allocating funds to civil society organisations for activities that prevent violent extremism
- The Government prolonged the task given to the Swedish Media Council (Medierådet) of strengthen young people's awareness as media users and thereby prevent the impact of anti-democratic and violence-promoting messages conveyed via the internet
- The Forum for Living History (Forum för levande historia) was tasked with producing a digital resource for use in compulsory and upper-secondary schools based on witness testimony from the Holocaust, the crimes of communism and other crimes against humanity.

Responsible authority for the implementation of the strategy

The Government, specifically the Ministry for Culture (since October 2014) and Justice (before October 2014), is responsible for actions taken within their respective domains. For each action of the strategy, the Government has commissioned a responsible actor, as explained above. In general, a final report is presented for the Government after the task has been implemented.

Revisions/Updates

In August 2015, the Government presented the [communication](#) 'Actions to Make Society More Resilient to Violent Extremism' (see section [4.5](#), Key initiatives to safeguard democracy, for more information).

In January 2016, the Commission on Democracy presented their results on how to increase and broaden political engagement within representative democracy, and how to increase the influence of individuals between election in 'Let the future be shaped by many!' ([Låt fler forma framtiden!](#)). See section [5.10](#), Current debates and reforms, for more information.

5.6 Supporting youth organisations

Legal/policy framework for the functioning and development of youth organisations

There is a long tradition of awarding government grants to non-profit youth organisations in Sweden. In 1954, the Swedish Parliament decided on a policy of general grants to youth organisations. At that time, a grant was based on the number of members between 12 and 25 years of age.

About 40 years later, in 1997, the number of youth organisations eligible for government grants was 62, and the total number of members was 592 000 persons between 7 and 25 years of age ([National Board for Youth Affairs, 1998](#)).

In 2016, 111 youth organisations, with totally 676 000 members between 6 and 25 years of age received a government grant, according to MUCFs [Annual report 2016](#).

Main principles and goals

According to the [Ordinance](#) on State Grants for Child and Youth Organisations, the purpose of the grant is to support children's and young people's independent organisation and influence in the society.

The ordinance defines the formal requirements and conditions that organisations must meet. A grant may be submitted only to youth organisations that are non-profit with voluntary membership, independent and democratic, in their operations respect the ideals of democracy, including equality and non-discrimination, and have been operating in Sweden for at least two years.

Public financial support

Organisation grants to youth organisations, national level

The government deposited 260 million Swedish kronor (27 million euros) in state grants to youth organisations in 2015.

Organisational grants may be provided to non-profit child and youth organisations that have at least 1 000 members between 6 and 25 years of age, and that have member associations in at least five country counties.

Organisation grants may also be provided to:

- non-profit child and youth organisations representing national minorities in Sweden that have at least 200 members between 6 and 25 years of age and conduct community-based activities, with an adequate geographical distribution of member associations based on the organisations members
- non-profit child and youth organisations representing disabled young people that have at least have 200 members between 6 and 25 years of age, and that have member associations in at least three country counties.

The grant may be used to cover costs for both ordinary activities and for other items. Among costs for ordinary activities, the following may be included:

- grants to local member organisations
- costs for membership activities and board meetings
- cost for administration, rents and inventory
- cost for salaries and fees.

Costs for items other than ordinary activities may be costs for specific projects, for instance outreach activities.

Project grants to youth organisations, local level

The Government deposited 24 million Swedish kronor (2,5 million euros) in 2016 in grants to local youth projects. Only non-profit child and youth organisations can apply for these grants. The planned project may last for a maximum period of 12 months. There is a possibility for support for an extended period if the application is renewed, for a maximum period of three years.

The applying organisations must be democratically structured and follow the ideals of democracy. The grant may not be used for regular activities or administrative costs of the organisation. 41 organisations were awarded grants in 2016 (48 in 2015 and 42 in 2014).

Swedish Inheritance Fund

The property of a deceased person goes to the Swedish Inheritance Fund (Allmänna [arvsfonden](#)), if he/she has no spouse or close relatives and has not left a will. The Fund supports non-profit organisations and other voluntary associations wishing to test new ideas for developing activities for children, young people and the disabled.

Applications that may be supported come in most cases from non-profit organisations engaged in voluntary work, but even municipalities may receive grants to implement a project. In such cases the project should be innovative and be conducted in close cooperation with a non-profit organisation. A project can be grant funded from the Inheritance Fund for up to three years.

In [2015](#), nearly 642 million Swedish kronor (67 million euros) were distributed in project grants. About 123 million Swedish kronor (13 million euros) for projects with target group children and about 299 million (31 million euros) for projects targeting youth. Projects targeting persons with disabilities were allocated about 219 million Swedish kronor. Projects aimed at persons with disabilities refer to projects where the main focus is on persons over 25 years of age or projects not focusing on a specific age group.

Initiatives to increase the diversity of participants

The Government has commissioned the Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs (now the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society, MUCF), during four years starting 2010, to distribute specific grants for outreach activities ([engagemangsguider](#)). The target group was both youth organisations and other civil society organisations, and the aim was to reach groups with low participation levels, especially young people and women in poor neighbourhoods.

A total of 65 projects received grants between 2010 and 2013, summing up to 40 million Swedish kronor (4,2 million euros). Both local clubs and national organisations have been active. Sports activity was the most popular theme for the outreach activities. Towards the end of that period, the projects were more tightly focused on newly arrived immigrants and unaccompanied youth as a target group.

5.7 “Learning to participate” through formal, non-formal and informal learning

Policy Framework

The fundamental democratic values held by Swedish schools are described in the governing documents for schools: the Education Act (Skollagen) and the Curricula (läroplan). These values include the sanctity of human life, individual freedom and integrity, the equal value of all people, equity and solidarity between people.

The *Education Act* contains general provisions for all school years and the basic provisions for the different school forms. What specifically relates to upper secondary

education is set out in Chapters 15–17. The Swedish Riksdag (Parliament) decides on the Education Act.

The *upper secondary school ordinance* contains regulations on upper secondary education and makes the provisions of the Education Act more specific. The Government decides on the upper secondary school ordinance.

The *curriculum* for upper secondary school forms describes the fundamental values, tasks, as well as goals and guidelines of the school. The government decides on the curriculum.

Each programme has its *diploma goals*. These goals provide the foundation for planning education and teaching from the student's first day in the programme. They should steer the education and the organisation of upper secondary work and its contents, setting out the goals and the orientations in the programme, as well as the goals of the diploma project.

Each subject has a *syllabus* that describes the courses included in the subject. The Government decides on subject syllabuses for the foundation subjects in upper secondary schools on the basis of proposals from the National Agency for Education (Skolverket). The National Agency for Education decides on the subject syllabuses for the other subjects.

Fundamental values

According to the Swedish Education Act, all education should be carried out in accordance with fundamental democratic values and human rights, covering the inviolability of people, the freedom and integrity of the individual, the equal value of all people, gender equality and solidarity between people. A school should actively and consciously influence and stimulate its students in embracing the shared values of the society and encourage their expression in practical daily action.

Learning to participate

Student participation and influence is a common thread throughout the chain of governance that provides guidelines and conditions for how learning to participate should be organised in schools. The core of these directives is the Education Act. For the Education Act, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child has served as guidance.

The curriculum for the upper secondary education (Lgr11) emphasises the importance of student participation and influence as follows:

'As laid down in the Education Act, students should be able to exercise influence over their education. They should be continuously encouraged to take an active part in the work of further developing their education and be kept informed of issues that concern them. Students should always have the opportunity of taking the initiative on issues that should be treated within the framework of their influence over their education.

The goals of the school are that all students individually:

- take personal responsibility for their studies and their working environment
- actively exercise influence over their education and the internal work of the school
- on the basis of knowledge of democratic principles further develop their ability to work in democratic ways
- develop their willingness to actively contribute to a deeper democracy in working and societal life
- strengthen confidence in their own ability to individually and together with others take initiatives, take responsibility and influence their own conditions.'

The quote above illustrates that high expectations are imposed on Swedish schools in terms of student participation that should cover all students. The challenge is realising the intentions of the governing chain through concrete work on participation in schools.

Formal learning

[Citizenship education](#) in Sweden is imbedded in the subject of social studies. All students at upper secondary school have social studies as an obligatory foundation subject, both those following higher education preparatory and vocational study programmes. The scope varies though between vocational programmes and higher education preparatory programmes.

In social studies, there are introductory 50 credit courses as well as an introductory 100 credit course. Students in the vocational programme study the obligatory introductory 50 credit course. Students in the higher education preparatory programmes study the obligatory introductory 100 credit course. The upper secondary education in total includes 2 500 credits.

Social studies

The subject of [social studies](#) is by its nature interdisciplinary. It has its roots in political science, sociology and economics, but also includes other disciplines from the social sciences and humanities. Using concepts, theories, models and methods from all these disciplines, complex social issues can be understood and explained. The subject also has a historical perspective.

Teaching in the subject of social studies aims at helping students broaden, deepen and develop knowledge of people's living conditions based on different social issues. Teaching should give students the opportunity to develop knowledge of issues relating to power, democracy and gender equality. Human rights, including the rights of children and young people in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child is naturally an important part of social studies.

Students should also be given the opportunity to develop an understanding of issues concerning working life, resources and sustainable development. Students should also be able to develop a scientific approach to social issues and an understanding of scientific work on social issues. In addition, teaching should contribute to creating conditions for active participation in the life of society.

Non-formal and informal learning

Student participation

According to the Education Act ch. 4, § 9, students have the right to influence in schools. They shall continually be encouraged to take an active part in efforts to develop education and remain informed on issues that concern them. Students should always be encouraged to take the initiative to discuss which issues are to be addressed during lessons, in the context of their influence over education.

Forum for consultation

According to the Education Act ch. 4, §13, in every school unit, there shall be one or more forums for consultation with students and guardians. Such questions that are important for a school's activities and that may be significant for students and guardians should be brought up at the forum. In the forum, the headmaster has the duty to inform on draft decisions and give students and guardians a chance to comment before decisions are made.

Student councils and student bodies

Different forms of student councils and student bodies are described in section [5.3](#) Youth representation bodies.

Student safety

In grades 7–9 and in upper secondary school, a student safety committee must be in place. The committee provides the opportunity to discuss the school's work environment

with the school principal. This could relate to issues such as deficiencies in sanitation facilities, indoor air quality or overstretched timetables. Student safety representatives (elevskyddsombud) are entitled to training in their role and free time to do their job. They should be invited into work environment management under largely the same conditions as the staff safety representatives, represent the pupils and work for a good work environment at the school. In the Work Environment Act (Arbetsmiljölagen), there are special regulations about student safety representatives and their participation in the safety committee.

Supporting non-formal learning initiatives focusing on social and civic competences - School elections

School elections have been held in Sweden in many compulsory and upper secondary schools since the 1960's, but were first compiled nationally in 1998.

Ahead of the 2018 elections for the National Parliament and the 2019 elections for the European Parliament, the Government has instructed the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) to carry out school election projects for students in years 7–9 of compulsory school and in upper secondary schools. The aim is to promote young people's interest in democracy and participation in political processes, and to stimulate political discussions in schools.

The Government considers that there is still a need to stimulate higher voter mong young people. School elections give a concrete experience of the voting process, as school elections are arranged in the same way as regular elections, with ballot papers, voting lists and polling stations. The arrangement also gives an opportunity for schools to discuss democratic governance and the principles of democracy.

School elections 2018 and 2019 build on previous experience, and special emphasis is given on making school elections available for schools in socio-economically weaker areas.

According to the year 2010 school election [evaluation](#) by the National Board for Youth Affairs, a majority of pupils think that the election was good preparation for their future participation in national elections. According to teachers, the school elections helped to increase pupils' involvement and interest in society.

Quality assurance/quality guidelines for non-formal learning

There is no specific system of quality assurance for non-formal learning initiatives in Sweden. The general rule is that the responsible authorities report their main results to the Government when a task is completed.

Educators' support

The National Agency for Education (Skolverket) ensures that Swedish education maintains a good standard of quality. The agency achieves this with the help of national schools development programmes and in-service training of the staff. The agency distributes grants and arranges head-teacher training programmes. Democracy and fundamental values are included in this responsibility.

5.8 Raising political awareness among young people

Information providers / counselling structures

Ombudsman for Children in Sweden

In Sweden, young people under the age of 18 years have their own ombudsman, the Ombudsman for Children ([Barnombudsmannen](#)). The main duty of the Ombudsman for

Children is to promote the rights and interests of children and young people as set forth in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The Living History Forum

The Living History Forum ([Forum för levande historia](#)) is a Swedish public authority commissioned to work with issues related to tolerance, democracy and human rights, using the Holocaust and other crimes against humanity as its starting point. The Forum has young people in school contexts as their key target group.

Human rights

The Government gives comprehensive information on human rights on a dedicated [website](#). The website targets all citizens, and is therefore not specifically for young people.

Youth-targeted information campaigns about democratic rights and democratic values

Actions to increase the voter turn-out in national and European Parliament Elections 2018 and 2019

The Government commissioned the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society ([MUCF](#)) to distribute grants to civil society organisations and municipalities that run activities aimed at increasing voter turnout in national parliament elections 2018 and in European parliament elections 2019.

The government finds high and more equal voter turnout as very important. In Sweden, the last three national parliament elections have shown increasing voter turnout rates, as well as the last two elections to European parliament. At the same time, there are still great differences in voter turnout between different population groups and between different districts. In the electoral district with the lowest voter turnout in the 2014 national parliament elections, only 48% voted, while 95% voted in the electoral district with the highest voter turnout.

There is a certain correlation between a district's voter turnout and its population. Electoral districts with low turnout are characterised by low average income, low levels of education and a high share of foreign-born among the eligible voters. Therefore, according to the Government, there is a need to stimulate higher voter participation especially among population groups such as young people, foreign-born and disabled, and in socio-economically weaker areas where voter turnout previously has been low.

Promoting the intercultural dialogue among young people

The Swedish Government has not taken any major initiatives to promote intercultural dialogue among young people with different backgrounds in Sweden.

What may be relevant here is that government grants to youth projects during the past years have focused on issues such as encouraging more young people to join organisations, participate in politics and to become involved in EU-issues.

Promoting transparent and youth-tailored public communication

There are no policy frameworks or guidelines on transparent public communication targeting young people in Sweden. National or large-scale programmes or initiatives on providing training for policy-makers at various levels on suitable and youth-tailored communication do not exist either.

5.9 E-participation

There are no legal frameworks or key policy programmes, projects or initiatives enabling or encouraging young people to participate in political processes electronically in Sweden.

The youth-targeted campaigning aiming for increasing the use of popular initiative, presented here, is an exception to the above.

Popular initiative

An enhanced popular initiative (medborgarförslag) was introduced in early 2011. An advisory local government referendum should be held if requested by 10% of eligible voters. Any person, regardless of age, may submit a popular initiative. A qualified majority of the assembly members may reject a popular initiative. It is the assembly that decides on the design of ballot papers, and the referendum is always advisory.

The Government has initiated campaigning to introduce a popular initiative to young people. The main campaign tool is the website medborgarforslag.se, developed by the Swedish Association of Youth Councils (Sveriges ungdomsråd) and launched in December 2015. It will be open until the end of 2017. The website contains information on:

- the popular initiative – how does it work and why it is an important tool for influence
- in which municipalities the popular initiative is introduced
- inspiring examples of how municipalities can work with popular initiatives submitted by young people
- alternative ways to influence – what other ways are there for young people to influence their community?
- an overview of young people's democratic rights.

Information about medborgarforslag.se has been distributed to municipalities and to young people since spring 2016. Those municipalities that have not yet introduced the popular initiative have been informed about it, and invited to work more actively with democracy and participation in this respect.

5.10 Current debates and reforms

Renewed strategy for democracy policy

The remit of the 2014 Commission on Democracy was to investigate how to increase and broaden political engagement within representative democracy, and how to increase the influence of individuals between elections. In January 2016, the Commission presented an official report 'Let the future be shaped by many!' ([Låt fler forma framtiden!](#))

The Ministry for Culture has in June 2018 presented a new strategy for democracy policy, *Strategy for a stronger democracy* ([Strategi för en förstärkt demokrati](#)). The strategy does not contain any major innovations or tasks targeting young people.

The role of the school in combating radicalisation and violent extremism

In early 2018, the Government commissioned the National Agency for Education to investigate the role of education in combating violent extremism. In October 2018, the National Agency published the first results of the investigation. According to [the report](#), high quality education in a safe school environment can prevent young people from being attracted to violent extremism. Preventive work is of great importance, but schools also need to act when students already are drawn into extremism. The democratic mission of education is formulated in the curriculum. According to that, schools are to actively influence students to respect and defend the core democratic values as they are expressed in the Constitution. At the same time, students, like all citizens, have the right to freedom of opinion and expression. It is therefore important to define what schools can do without interfering with individual students' rights to freedom of opinion and expression.

The National Agency for Education therefore proposes that the Government appoints a new investigation with the task of examining where the line can between these two principles be drawn.

6. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Upper secondary school (gymnasium), years 10–12 is optional in Sweden. There are eighteen regular national programmes of three years to choose from, six of which are preparatory for higher education such as university, and twelve of which are vocational. The [Education Act](#) prescribes that access to upper secondary education in Sweden is to be free of charge, irrespective of geographic residence and social and economic conditions. Students are to have access to books and study materials at no cost.

Participation in upper secondary education is therefore very high, as almost every young person starts upper secondary education. Education in schools is to be equivalent. The main task is to provide all students with sufficient knowledge in order to manage future studies and working life. For students with intellectual disabilities and who find it difficult to participate in ordinary teaching, upper secondary schools for people with intellectual disabilities are available.

According to the [Curriculum for upper secondary school](#), the main tasks of the upper secondary school are to impart knowledge and to create the preconditions for students to acquire and develop their knowledge. Education should support the development of students into responsible persons who actively participate in and contribute to professional and societal life. Further on, the school should impart the more unvarying forms of knowledge that constitute the common frame of reference in society that is based on fundamental democratic values and the human rights we all share. Students should also be able to orient themselves in a complex reality and a rapidly changing world.

Preventing early leaving from education has been a priority for the Government the last years, and a number of initiatives have taken place, presented in the section [6.3](#).

6.1 General context

Main trends in young people's participation in education and training

All young people in Sweden have right to upper secondary studies, after completing either compulsory school or compulsory school for learning disabilities. Therefore, the participation rate for upper secondary education is very high, although it is not compulsory.

The proportion of those never entered upper secondary school corresponded to about one percent of the entire young population. The proportion of those who never entered upper secondary school is highest among newly arrived migrant youths, according to a [study from 2017](#) completed by Statistics Sweden (SCB).

The percentage of compulsory school pupils, who fail to qualify for a national programme at upper secondary level, has though been increasing for several years now. The share of pupils without eligibility for upper secondary education was 17%, or 17 800 students, at the end of spring term 2016. The share of boys who lacked eligibility for upper secondary education was significantly higher than that of girls. The share of boys was 21%, while the corresponding figure for girls was 12%. All above figures come from a government [investigation of absenteeism in school](#).

Students who are not eligible for a national programme are directed to introductory upper secondary school programmes. The introductory programmes should give these students an individually adapted education. The high numbers of students without eligibility for upper secondary education bring more challenges to introductory programmes.

The majority of students participate in education and training for at least three years. But, although almost all young people start upper secondary education, not everyone succeeds in completing their studies. Of all students starting upper secondary level education, about 2% leave education already during the first year. The difference is great between national programmes and introductory programmes. For students starting at an introductory programme a larger share, 24%, stay only one or two years, and leave without gaining qualifications necessary for further educational levels. Overall, it is estimated that about 5% of all students do not attend secondary school for all three years, but [leave education and training](#) earlier.

What more, a large percentage of students do not manage to get an upper secondary school diploma in time. The share of students, who started upper secondary education in 2012 and did not get a degree within three years, [was about 35%](#).

Students who have not reached the objectives after three years are not always offered continued education, though they may be entitled to it. After four years, the proportion of students who have not received an upper secondary school diploma only dropped to [about 30%](#).

The extensive migration during the recent years has partly changed the conditions for upper secondary schools. Young persons in the age group 16–20 years, who have newly migrated to Sweden and are in the asylum seeking process, may begin upper secondary studies, primarily in the introductory programme for language introduction. The group of newly arrived students is heterogeneous, which means that students have different educational backgrounds and their ability to succeed in Swedish school therefore varies.

The group of newly arrived young people increased especially in 2015. At present, however, the number of young asylum seekers is declining. Therefore it is not possible to predict how the development will look like in the long term, according to Government's Official Report [2016: 77](#).

Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån) has studied young Swede's mobility for learning purposes in Europe ([SCB 2017](#)). Among those between 18 and 34 years of age in 2014, about 17% had been abroad for at least three months within the framework of their post-secondary studies. The share having been abroad within the framework of their post-secondary education is close to the European benchmark of 20%. About 10% among people between 18 and 34 years of age, with completed initial vocational education and training, had been abroad for at least two weeks within the framework of their upper secondary education. The share in Sweden is higher than the benchmark of 6% set up by the European Union.

Organisation of the education and training system

The Swedish education system (see [Euridice](#) for more detailed information) is decentralised and the education is governed by:

- the Education Act ([Skollagen](#)) decided by the Riksdag (parliament)
- the national goals for education – set in the [Curriculum for the upper secondary school](#)
- the programme goals, specific for each programme
- by each subject's syllabus.

Within this framework set by the Riksdag and the government, the municipalities implement the steering documents in order to facilitate for the learners to reach the goals and learning outcomes set for a certain school stage. According to the Education Act, each municipality shall establish a local school plan (skolplan) describing the financing, organisation, development and assessment of the activities within each school. This local school plan should indicate how the municipality intends to fulfill the national goals for the school.

In the ninth year of compulsory school ([grundskola](#)), pupils choose which programme they wish to follow at the upper secondary school ([gymnasieskola](#)). The municipalities provide a broad range of education and match the number of places in different programmes to pupils' choices as far as possible. If the number of applicants is higher than the number of places available, selection is made on the basis of the pupil's final marks/grades from the courses finished during compulsory school.

Pupils wishing to study a national programme not offered by their home municipality are entitled to be accepted onto this programme in another municipality that does offer it. These candidates have the same priority as applicants from that municipality.

Vocational and general upper secondary education is provided within the same institutions run by municipalities, county councils or independent organisers in grant-aided independent schools (*friskolor*). Municipal upper secondary schools in Sweden are free of charge and pupils have free access to books, tools and other equipment. Independent schools at upper secondary level are generally grant-aided and are not allowed to charge fees. There is no end-of-school exam.

Organisation of formal education by age group

Compulsory school (*grundskola*) begins at the age of seven and ends at the age of 16. Under the Education Act, nine years of compulsory schooling is obligatory for all children aged 7 to 16, i.e. school attendance is compulsory. The Education Act also states that children and young people have a right to receive education in the national school system. Learners in compulsory school from the age of 13 are allocated to [ISCED](#)-level 2.

Upper secondary school (*gymnasieskola*) consists of 18 national programmes and five introductory programmes (*introduktionsprogram*) for learners who are not eligible for a national programme. Among the national programmes there are 12 vocational programmes (*yrkesprogram*) and six higher education preparatory programmes (*högskoleförberedande program*). Learners usually start upper secondary school at the age of 16 and complete their upper secondary studies at the age of 19. Learners in upper secondary school are allocated to ISCED-level 3.

Students having not completed upper secondary education are able to attend municipal adult education (*kommunal vuxenutbildning*, [Komvux](#)) or folk high schools (*folkhögskola*). Education within municipal [adult education](#) and in folk high schools are either allocated to ISCED-level 3 (for completing upper secondary studies) or to ISCED-level 4 (for post-secondary non-tertiary studies).

Students that have completed upper secondary school are, depending on their choice of upper secondary national programme and courses within the framework of individual options, also able to apply for universities (*universitet*), university colleges ([högskola](#)) and/or higher vocational education (*yrkeshögskola*). Education in [universities](#) is allocated to ISCED-levels 6 and 7, in university colleges to ISCED-level 5, and to ISCED-levels 4 and 5 in higher vocation education.

Learning disabilities

Upper secondary school for individuals with learning disabilities ([USSILD](#), [Gymnasiesärskola](#)) is a free, voluntary type of school that young people with developmental disorders or acquired brain injuries can choose to attend once they have completed compulsory school for pupils with learning disabilities. USSILD consists of a national programmes, individual programmes and programmes that diverge from the national programme structure.

There are a total of nine national upper secondary school programmes. Each programme spans four years and consists of USSILD foundation subjects, programme-specific subjects, more in-depth programme-specific courses and assessed coursework.

More information on Sweden's education system is provided in [Eurydice web portal](#).

Main concepts

Early leavers from education and training

There is a lack of a common definition of early leavers from education and training in Sweden. The Education Act regulates the responsibility of the municipalities for young people under the age of 20 years who have completed their compulsory schooling but do not carry out or have not completed education and training in a national programme of upper secondary or equivalent education. The Swedish National Agency for Education defines that completed education and training refers to students who qualify for upper secondary diploma (gymnasieexamen).

[Early leavers](#) from upper secondary school can therefore be defined as:

- Students who interrupt their studies in a national programme or equivalent, thereby leaving education.
- Students undergoing full training in a national programme or equivalent without obtaining upper secondary diploma (gymnasieexamen).
- Students who interrupt their studies in an introductory programme without completing their education according to their individual study plan or without switching to a national programme or equivalent.

6.2 Administration and governance

Cross-sectorial cooperation

The Swedish government's standpoint is that cooperation between education and working life must increase. Good cooperation is a prerequisite for upper secondary vocational education to prepare students for working life and help employers to get properly trained labour. Within several areas of the labour market, the parties have signed vocational education and training agreements in order to facilitate the transition of young people from school to working life. These agreements are usually based on the principle that persons who lack relevant experience in the profession receive guidance and training during a part of their working hours.

A [national delegation for workplace based training](#) (YA-delegationen) has got the government task to promote long-term sustainable structures for structured learning at the workplace, and developing the conditions for such learning. The assignment is to be finalised by 1 November 2018.

Governance

Main actors

The [Ministry of Education and Research](#) (Utbildningsdepartementet) is in charge of education and training. The following agencies and organisations, amongst others, come under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Research.

The [Swedish National Agency for Education](#) (Skolverket) is responsible for preschool activities (förskoleverksamhet), school-age childcare (skolbarnsomsorg), compulsory school (grundskola), upper secondary school (gymnasieskola) and the municipal adult education (kommunernas vuxenutbildning). The agency puts forward proposals and monitors education. One of the main tasks of the Swedish National Agency for Education is to examine the quality and outcome of education in municipalities and grant-aided independent schools, as well as to supervise their activities.

The [Swedish Schools Inspectorate](#) (Skolinspektionen) ensures that local authorities and independent schools follow existing laws and regulations. The Schools Inspectorate conducts regular supervision of all schools. The Schools Inspectorate is also responsible

for granting licenses to new independent schools. Furthermore, it decides on applications for entitlement to subsidies and monitors national supervision of upper secondary schools (gymnasieskolor).

The [National Agency for Special Needs Education and Schools](#) (Specialpedagogiska skolmyndigheten), is the central authority responsible for allocating public funds for special pedagogical issues. The institute creates and provides support to school organisers on special pedagogical issues related to disabilities.

The [Swedish Institute for Educational Research](#) (Skolforskningsinstitutet) is a government agency that helps to provide teachers and other professionals in preschools, primary/secondary schools and adult education with reliable conditions for the planning, execution and evaluation of the teaching process, with the support of working methods and practices with a firm scientific basis. The objective of the Swedish Institute for Educational Research is to promote and encourage students' learning and development, and to improve their learning outcomes.

The [Swedish Higher Education Authority](#) (Universitetskanslersämbetet) is responsible for reviewing the quality of higher education and ensuring that higher education institutions comply with relevant legislation and regulations. The Higher Education Authority is also responsible for official statistics on higher education in Sweden and monitors how efficiently the higher education institutions operate.

The [Swedish Council for Higher Education](#) (Universitets- och högskolerådet) is responsible for providing information about higher education, administering admission to study programmes, recognising qualifications from abroad and promoting participation in international collaboration (e.g., national agency for Erasmus+).

The [Swedish Board for Study Support](#) (Centrala studiestödsnämnden, CSN) is the central administrative authority for student's social questions, and responsible for the allocation and repayment of financial support for studies, as well as following up and evaluating different systems for financing studies.

The [Swedish National Agency for Higher Vocational Education](#) (Myndigheten för yrkeshögskolan) is responsible for all publicly funded courses in vocational higher education. The principal missions of the agency are to determine what courses are to be provided, make decisions on public funding to be allocated to education providers, assess and audit quality and outcomes of courses, and to analyse and assess needs for skilled competence and the development of the labour market. The agency coordinates a national framework for validation, and serves as the national coordinator for EQF – the European Qualifications Framework in Lifelong Learning.

[Statistics Sweden](#) (Statistiska centralbyrån, SCB) is the official statistics provider. It is commissioned by the Swedish National Agency for Education and the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education to collect data in the education area.

The [Swedish National Council of Adult Education](#) (Folkbildningsrådet) is civil society organisation with three members:

1. The Swedish National Federation of Study Associations (Folkbildningsförbundet).
2. The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (Sveriges kommuner och landsting, SALAR).
3. The Interest Organisation of Popular Movement Folk High Schools (Rörelsefolkhögskolornas intresseorganisation, RIO).

Commissioned by the Government and the Riksdag, the Council allocates state appropriations to adult education associations and folk high schools and follows up and evaluates liberal adult education activities. The Swedish National Council of Adult Education also works on behalf of its members by monitoring liberal adult education policy, providing information and coordinating international work.

General distribution of responsibilities

The municipalities have great autonomy to administer the education system within the legislative framework set up by the government. The municipalities are bound by law to provide a number of basic services for which they receive state subsidies. In addition, they have the right to levy income taxes and, in some cases, also to charge fees to finance their activities. State grants constitute around one sixth of the municipalities' income. Municipalities are the principal organisers of:

- Early childhood education and care
- The compulsory school (grundskolan)
- Education for pupils with severe intellectual impairments (särskolan)
- Upper secondary school (gymnasieskolan).
- Municipal adult education (kommunal vuxenutbildning)
- Adult education for adults with intellectual impairments (sär vux)
- Swedish tuition for immigrants (svenskundervisning för invandrare, sfi)

The municipality is also the employer of school personnel and hence responsible for their professional development.

Each municipal council appoints one or more committees responsible for ensuring that educational activities are provided in accordance with the law and state regulations and guidelines and that the best possible conditions for education are created. The committee or committees responsible for schools are obliged to ensure that:

- Goals of the curricula are achieved and general regulations are followed
- Municipal funds are allocated for school activities
- Qualified teaching and non-teaching staff is recruited and that staff members are offered competence development
- Appropriate facilities are provided for schools

In practice, it is a municipal responsibility to ensure that schools throughout the country maintain good standards. The municipalities should follow up and evaluate education on a regular basis, as well as take part in national evaluations. According to the Education Act, each school must monitor and evaluate its own activities. More details are available at the webpage of [Eurydice](#) network.

6.3 Preventing early leaving from education and training (ELET)

National strategy

There is no national strategy in Sweden for preventing early leaving from upper secondary education. The Swedish Government has though determined that it is particularly important that municipalities are well informed of the situation of early school leavers. Therefore an amendment was made to the [Education Act](#) regarding the responsibilities of the municipalities. According to this amendment, Swedish municipalities have since January 2015 an explicit responsibility for early leavers from education younger than 20 years of age, who have completed their compulsory schooling but have not completed upper secondary school.

Upper secondary education is voluntary, but students are required to participate in the education. If a student in upper secondary school fails to attend the education for more than a month in succession, without a valid reason, the student shall be deemed to have left education. If there are special reasons, the principal may decide that the student should not be deemed to have left education, according to the Education Act.

As of July 1, 2018, the principal has an obligation to investigate repeated and longer periods of absence. The purpose for investigating the causes of absence is to be able to provide appropriate support, so that the student then can achieve the education goals. If

there is a need for more ways of support, such as a need for special support or offensive treatment, these needs should be coordinated in one investigation.

When it comes to early leavers from education who have left education, the responsibility goes to home municipality. The municipality must offer appropriate individual measures, primarily aimed at motivating young people to begin or resume upper secondary education. Municipalities are obliged to keep records of early school leavers and to document the efforts taken.

Formal education: main policy measures on ELET

Upper secondary education

The Swedish National Agency for Education ([Skolverket](#)) has several on-going efforts to develop the quality of formal education and vocational education and training (yrkesprogram). The tasks and activities that are of particular interest for ELET are the following:

Collaboration for the best school ([Samverkan för bästa skola](#)) is a measure where the National Agency for Education together with principals implement actions to improve school results and equity within and between schools. Efforts are directed to schools with low level of academic achievement or high proportion of early leavers, and who have or are expected to have difficulties to improve their performance on their own. At the end of 2019, the National Agency calculates that the Collaboration for the best school has reached a total of approximately 110 principals and nearly 300 school units. Of the 32 school units that are currently active in the programme, five are upper secondary schools and the majority are thus compulsory schools.

Mission to implement measures to improve the quality of education for newly arrived students and the needs of pupils with mother tongue other than Swedish ([Insatser för att stärka utbildningens kvalitet för nyanlända elever och vid behov för elever med annat modersmål än svenska](#)) consist of both general and targeted measures. The general measures are directed to principals, headmasters, teachers, tutors in native language and other personnel in the introductory programme. The aim is to help reduce gaps in academic achievement between newly arrived students, students with a first language other than Swedish and other student groups.

The national school development programme ([Nationella skolutvecklingsprogram](#)) is a national school development programme targeted at principals and schools. Several of the planned measures are of importance for preventing early leaving from upper secondary schools.

Training for guidance counselors to improve the quality of guidance (Uppdrag att genomföra fortbildningsinsatser för främst studie- och yrkesvägledare för att förbättra kvaliteten inom vägledningen) is a [training package](#) focusing on better knowledge of working life, contacts between school and work, and on how to integrate guidance and counselling in education.

Addressing ELET through non-formal and informal learning and quality youth work

In recent years, there are no government initiatives for actions aiming at preventing and reducing ELET through non-formal or informal learning or youth work.

Cross-sector coordination and monitoring of ELET interventions

In Sweden, the main focus when it comes to early leavers from upper secondary education is to get them back to education. If that doesn't work the focus is on alternative ways to training or employment (see [section 3.6](#) for more information on

integration of young people in the labour market in Sweden. The government formed a delegation in 2015, tasked with promoting labour market policies against youth unemployment at local level. The mission of the Delegation for the Employment of Young People and Newly Arrived Migrants ([Dua](#)), is to promote state and municipal cooperation and development of new forms of cooperation. The work is to be based on both existing labour market policies and additional initiatives in the field of labour market policy.

Within its overarching mandate, Dua's tasks include encouraging municipalities and the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) to enter into collaborative agreements at local level and to put the agreements into practice. Dua is also to allocate government grants to municipalities linked to these local agreements.

Dua's mandate includes conducting dialogue with and encouraging dialogue between individual municipalities, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR), the labour market partners in the local government sphere (municipality and county council level), other central labour market partners, agencies, regional actors and others on how labour market policy initiatives to benefit young people and newly arrived migrants can be developed and made more effective at local level.

Dua is also to gather and spread knowledge about and best practice on labour market policy initiatives and forms of collaboration, and identify obstacles, problems and shortcomings in cooperation between the government and municipalities when implementing labour market policy. In its work, Dua is to pay particular attention to the importance of gender equality at work and seize opportunities to combat gender segregation in the labour market.

The national Youth Guarantee scheme

In December 2007, the labour market policy programme 'Job guarantee for youth' was introduced in Sweden. The purpose of the Job guarantee for youth is to offer young people individual employment measures at an early stage, in order for them to get a job or begin or resume education as quickly as possible. When it comes to young early leavers from education (between 16 and 19 years of age), the measures aim to bring them back to education. The municipalities must offer appropriate individual measures, primarily aimed at motivating these young people to begin or resume upper secondary school education.

Early leavers from education between 20 and 24 years of age, and who lack completed upper secondary education are entitled to study in adult education (Komvux) or in a folk high school (folkhögskola), with the goal of completing upper secondary education. Folk high school is an important second chance institute for those who have not been able to complete their education in the regular education system. With its unique pedagogy and its flexible conditions, folk high school succeeds to educate individuals that other school forms fail with. Therefore, the [government provided in 2017](#) extra funding for expanded opportunities for people without primary or secondary education to complete their education, or to attend a vocational education.

Further, participants in the Job guarantee for youth who have reached the age of 20 years are entitled to take part in the guarantee on a part-time basis, allowing them time to participate in municipal adult education courses or study Swedish for Immigrants. The aim is to increase their study motivation, clarify the role of education in the labour market and encourage more participants to choose full time studies.

Multi-agency partnerships addressing ELET

Sweden's largest collaborative project in preventing early school leaving at upper secondary level is [Plug In](#). The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (Sveriges Kommuner och Landsting) is the central project owner. The aim is to help reduce the dropout rate in upper secondary school and to get more young people to complete their studies.

The first round of the project took place between 2012 and 2014. The continuation, Plug In 2.0, started at the beginning of the autumn term 2015. It is expected that the project will reach about 3 000 young adults spread over some 40 municipalities during the project period. The initiative has been awarded support from the European Social Fund.

PlugInnovation.se is a digital platform focusing on the school dropout issue. The platform provides information about developments and research in this field, for instance how municipalities are working to reduce truancy, to find more effective study plans for young newly arrived migrants and to support young people who have dropped out.

[The Flagship project School to Work](#) (S2W) aims to strengthen transnational cooperation between stakeholders in the Baltic Sea Region. Flagship School to Work is a platform that represents projects in the fields of education and employment that aim to prevent early school leaving and to integrate young people who are not in education, employment or training into labour market. A strong emphasis is on initiatives that provide holistic measures to ease school to work transition and to increase employability of young people.

Initiator of this project is the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions. School to Work gathers more than 50 members, who since 2012 are actively engaged in prevention of early school leaving and in easing transition from school to work. Members of the School to Work project are schools, civil society organisations, municipalities, public employment services, welfare institutions, businesses, academia, and government institutions (regional and national). Membership covers the entire territory of the Baltic Sea Region.

Quality assurance

The first step to assure the quality of the government measures to prevent early leaving from education was taken in 2013, when the Government commissioned Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån) to propose various options for following up young people who did not finish upper secondary education. In 2014, Statistics Sweden received a supplementary government mission to carry out a follow-up of the establishment process in the labour market of this group.

The follow-up shows the extent to which young people born 1991-1995 entered upper secondary education and the results they achieved in the form of a school-leaving certificate, alternatively the highest grade in which they were registered. The report presented the extent to which they were established in the labour market, and the extent to which they studied at upper secondary level, in municipal adult education or took general courses at the folk high school.

The follow-up was based on a number of background variables. In addition, the young people's own perspective was presented. Their views on the reasons for never registering in upper secondary school or not completing upper secondary education was reviewed, as well as their impressions of receiving support to complete upper secondary education. Also, their views on the contacts with study and vocational guidance were reported.

Evaluation of the national strategy

The Swedish Schools Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen) has been commissioned by the Government, as a measure of the national strategy for young people who neither work nor study, to review the work of the municipalities within their responsibility for early leavers from education. See section [4.3](#), Strategy for the social inclusion of young people, for more information about the strategy.

The Schools Inspectorate has during 2016 [reviewed 16 municipalities](#) on the basis of amendments in the Education Act that went into effect in January 2015. The municipalities were chosen because of a high proportion of early leavers from upper secondary school. The target group consisted of a total of 695 early leavers. Among other facts the results show that only in 190 cases the young person was a subject of an intervention. The Schools Inspectorate concludes that the Swedish municipalities have

started to develop individual-based methods but that much work remains in relation to the intentions of the legislation.

6.4 Validation of non-formal and informal learning

Arrangements for the validation of non-formal and informal learning

Sweden is the processes of developing a structure for validation of non-formal and informal education. There is no regulated framework for validation in Sweden yet.

The definition of validation was decided by the Government [in 2003](#). The definition states that

'Validation is a process which involves a structured assessment, evaluation, documentation and recognition of knowledge and competences possessed by a person independently of how it is acquired.'

This definition is included in the Education Act.

The [Swedish National Agency for Higher Vocational Education](#) (Myndigheten för yrkeshögskolan) is responsible for coordinating and supporting a national framework for recognition of prior learning and validation of skills and competences.

The agency collaborates with other public authorities to provide information and guidelines to support key actors, such as the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), the Swedish Council for Higher Education (Universitets- och högskolerådet) and the Swedish National Agency for Education (Skolverket).

From June 2016, this responsibility has been revised to focus on supporting sector organisations in their work with validation and development of validation models. The agency's responsibility to promote the use of validation within higher vocational education is also being emphasised.

For more information, see [Sweden's report on the European inventory on validation of non-formal and informal learning 2014](#).

Strategy for validation

In November 2015, the government decided on a national delegation for validation. The delegation consists of members representing trade unions, employers' associations and national authorities and has taken the name '*Valideringsdelegationen 2015–2019*'. Its main task is to follow, support and promote coordination of validation on both regional and national levels. The delegation presented a [proposal for a national strategy for validation](#) in March 2017. The final report will be presented in December 2019.

Skills audits

The notion of 'skills audits' is not relevant to Swedish formal education. All learners, including learners in vocational education and training, who aim to have their prior learning and competences validated, must follow the procedure relevant to the actual level of education.

In higher vocational education there is a concept of 'Real competence' ([Reell kompetens](#)), relating to a person's actual knowledge, skills and competences. Competences can be developed in formal education (organised education in the formal education system), non-formal learning (organised education outside the formal education system) or informal learning (e.g. working life or everyday life). Competence standards define the learning outcomes that an individual must have to be recognized for a qualification, such as a degree, a certification or an occupational certificate.

Information and guidance

The [Swedish National Agency for Higher Vocational Education](#) (Myndigheten för yrkeshögskolan) has the main role in raising awareness and providing information on validation, along with the Swedish National Agency of Education regarding adult education. The main channel for information, advice and guidance is the website [valideringsinfo.se](#). The website is mainly targeted at counsellors and individual people who need validation and provides relevant information easily accessible.

The web portal includes a validation tool, [Your way to validation](#) (Din valideringsväg), for those who need to find their way among those who assess education and professional experience.

Awareness-raising and recruitment

From 2016, the National Delegation for Validation is commissioned to follow, support and promote coordination of work to develop validation. In the ministerial report from 2016, [Validering med mervärde](#), the government has emphasised the task of each national authority for promoting and supporting the use of validation within their area of responsibility. The clarified responsibility of each national agency includes easy access to information about validation, for both individuals and practitioners.

Quality assurance

The existing evaluation framework is provided in the national criteria and guidelines of validation in Sweden. The national criteria and guidelines focus primarily on systematic quality work and assurance to carry out validation at first hand, and do not include external quality assurance. However, the Delegation for Validation emphasises the need of further development of quality assurance in their proposal for a national strategy for validation from 2017.

Validation methods

[Validation methods in Sweden](#) differ between different actors. Career and guidance counsellors within adult education and employment services are generally key practitioners in initial validation. They identify the purpose of a validation for an individual and follow up the process at different stages. Today, there are no formal requirements for carrying out a validation. The national criteria and guidelines note that those professionals who contribute to carrying out validation should meet set competence requirements. The information here is based on the European Inventory on validation of non-formal and informal learning, country reports for Sweden [2014](#) and [2016](#).

Working life

In March 2017, the Swedish National Agency for Higher Vocational Education introduced a [standard for validation in different business sectors](#). The standard is based on the competency criteria that the business sector has identified, for the individual to be employable within a field of competence or in a professional role. Validation can respond to the question whether an individual is employable, with or without competence development, and whether an individual meets the eligibility criteria for obtaining relevant qualifications. If the individual meets all the eligibility criteria, the certificate of competence from the validation may be the basis for the issue of a professional certificate or certification.

Adult education

In adult education, the [guidelines](#) from the Swedish National Agency for Education (Skolverket) have another approach. First, a general competence mapping aims to describe in general the student's knowledge and competences in order for the student to identify which possibilities are available to him/her in adult education.

The adult learner has a central role in the validation process and his/her interests guide the direction of the process. The general validation process can be carried out together with a guidance or career counsellor and tools and methods such as discussions, self-assessment, portfolio or similar can be used.

After the general mapping, an in-depth mapping of competences can be carried out. In-depth mapping aims to describe the student's knowledge and competence in specific areas. The in-depth validation process can be carried out together with guidance or career counsellors and a subject or vocational teacher. The validation is implemented using the curricula as a standard.

6.5 Cross-border learning mobility

Policy framework

In November 2011, Member States agreed on a benchmark of at least 20% of higher education graduates having had a period of study or training abroad, and 6% for vocational education and training students, both to be reached by 2020 ([the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training](#)).

There are no overall targets for the [IVET mobility policy in Sweden](#) in general (IVET, Initial Vocational Education and Training). The curriculum for upper secondary education states that the responsibility of the head teacher includes encouragement of international contacts, co-operation and exchange in education. It is applicable to all learners, but no targets are set.

According to legislation, career guidance for international learning should be available for all students nationwide. It is up to each school organiser to meet the goals. To ensure that school organisers meet the goals, and that students have access to adequate guidance in a decentralized educational system, the Swedish School Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen) has a controlling function to ensure convergence.

The Swedish Council for Higher Education (Universitets- och högskolerådet) is assigned to coordinate and make information and guidance available about all mobility programmes, including those available for IVET-learners, funded by the EU, the Nordic Council of Ministers or the Swedish State.

Main cross-border mobility programmes for students in formal education

The [Swedish Council for Higher Education](#) (Universitet- och högskolerådet) is a government agency with different tasks in the education sector. One of them is to provide organisations and individuals in Sweden with the opportunity to participate in international exchanges and partnerships.

The agency is responsible for a number of different programmes that give stakeholders in the entire Swedish education sector – from pre-school and school, to higher education, vocational education and training and adult education – the opportunity to apply for project funding for international partnership and exchange projects.

In general, it is organisations – for example, a school, a higher education institution or vocational training centre – that may apply for funds from the Swedish Council for Higher Education. It is then the organisation that sends staff, students and pupils on exchanges to other countries.

The Agency provides a web portal, [utbyten.se](#), that gives information to both students and organisations.

Upper secondary education, general and VET

[Athena](#) is an exchange programme for teachers and pupils in vocational upper secondary education, upper secondary education for pupils with learning disabilities and vocational adult education. The programme is managed by the Swedish Council for Higher Education (Universitets- och högskolerådet) and gives pupils, teachers, school management and other teaching staff the opportunity to participate in exchanges with developing countries.

[Nordic Agreement on Co-operation on Upper Secondary School Education](#) gives all young Nordic citizens the right to take part in upper secondary education in another Nordic country. The agreement commits the countries to give learners from other Nordic countries access to secondary education under the same conditions as nationals. The Agreement also guarantees that the countries will not seek compensation for educating each other's students, as this could constitute a direct obstacle to freedom of movement for students in upper-secondary education in the Nordic Region.

The Nordic countries also undertake to work to recognise the education obtained through studies in another Nordic country. The countries have even agreed to conduct information campaigns aimed at making students aware of the opportunities to study in other Nordic countries and to take up those opportunities.

[Nordplus Junior programme](#) makes it possible to apply for grants for cooperation with schools in the Nordic and Baltic countries, such as for project partnerships, pupil and teacher exchanges and work experience for pupils. Nordplus Junior is aimed at preschools, primary and secondary schools, both theoretical and vocational programmes, as well as vocational schools/apprenticeships.

Extended schools in arts and culture, that are part of a national or regional school syllabus, may apply as coordinators. Pupils, teachers and other educational staff may participate. Funding is available for various activities, including mobility activities: preparatory visits, class exchanges, pupil exchanges and work experience.

[Erasmus+ Mobility Project for VET](#) learners offers a VET traineeship abroad for up to 12 months. This activity is open to both apprentices and students in vocational training schools. These learners undertake a vocational training placement in an another country. Learners are hosted either at a workplace (in an enterprise or other relevant organisation) or at a VET school.

The learning outcomes are formally recognised and validated at an institutional level, course contents are adapted as necessary to ensure that the mobility period abroad fits well with the course in which the apprentice/VET student is enrolled. In order to strengthen the employability of young people and to facilitate their transition to the labour market, recent graduates from VET schools or companies providing VET to apprentices can participate in this activity as well.

[One-year Programmes](#) give upper-secondary school students in Sweden the opportunity to study in France, Spain, Germany or Austria for one academic year. Students who have been accepted on one of the programmes are placed in the programme that best matches the upper-secondary school programme they are studying in Sweden.

Swedish students participate in classes on the same terms as the host country's, and may choose to sit exams and receive grades or assessments. They receive a monthly study grant and boarding supplement. This is paid by CSN (Centrala studiestödsnämnden) in Sweden and contributes to covering the costs for boarding at the school or the host family.

[Atlas Practical Training](#) enables students of occupational preparatory programmes at secondary schools (VET) and adult students of further education institutions to conduct their practical training in a foreign country. Practical trainings abroad aim to give students the chance for professional development, cultural exchange and improvement of language skills. The practical training has to be carried out at a work place within the

field of the student's education programme. It is not possible for individual students without the support of a school or organisation to apply for this programme.

The majority of schools and other organisers of education have their own bilateral co-operation agreements with institutions in other countries, those are described in more detail in [Eurydice](#).

Higher education

The [Swedish Council for Higher Education](#) (Universitet- och högskolerådet) has the overall responsibility for exchange programmes for students in higher education in Sweden. Students are to apply via their universities. Several international student exchange programmes are available.

Erasmus and Nordplus are examples of programmes in which the majority of Swedish universities participate. Erasmus, which is the biggest programme, offers studies in Europe, while Nordplus has opportunities for studying in the Nordic and Baltic regions. There are also programmes for exchanges with countries in other parts of the world, such as Linnaeus-Palme, which offers grants for studies in low and middle-income countries.

The majority of universities and university colleges have their own bilateral co-operation agreements with institutions in other countries, those are described in [Eurydice](#).

[Erasmus+](#) is an exchange programme that provides the opportunity to study abroad for 3–12 months. It is financed by the European Commission. In Sweden, Erasmus+ is administered by the Swedish Council for Higher Education and the higher education institutions that participate in the programme.

Erasmus students study at a higher education institution (university) in another European country for 3-12 months, on the same terms as students of the host country. Erasmus students receive a grant from their university. The grant covers the extra costs associated with the overseas stay, but it is not fully comprehensive. The size of the grant varies from 315 to 375 euros per month.

[Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees](#) are high quality, specialised degrees where different parts of the programme are placed at the various participating universities. Students in Sweden can apply to all the joint Master's programmes within Erasmus+, provided they have the necessary eligibility; there is no need for a Swedish university to be part of the partnership.

Unlike other exchange programmes, most Erasmus+ joint Master's programmes charge tuition fees. However, it is possible to apply for grants that cover travel and living costs, as well as any tuition fees.

[Nordplus Higher Education Programme](#) is a mobility and network programme in the higher education sector, on bachelor and master levels, for the Nordic and Baltic countries. The aim of the programme is to create a collaboration between the institutions that participate in the programme through exchanges.

The Nordplus Higher Education Programme supports cooperation between networks, intensive courses, development projects, joint study programmes and student and teacher mobility in universities and university colleges. Grants are awarded e.g. for innovative development projects, dissemination and use of results achieved by networks and projects, language training and establishment of new networks.

[Linnaeus-Palme](#) supports long-term, bilateral collaboration at the department level between higher education institutions in low- and middle-income countries and Sweden. The collaboration takes place in the form of projects based on teacher and student exchanges, each of which must have a concrete academic purpose.

Some of the objectives are to develop professional skills of the participating student and teachers, to broaden the recruitment base of young people who can work with development issues at home as well as abroad and to increase understanding of other cultures.

Promoting mobility in the context of non-formal learning, and of youth work

Sweden takes part in the Erasmus+ Youth in Action, the programme the European Union has set up for young people. Youth in Action is a key instrument for non-formal and informal learning in an European dimension.

Based on government priorities, Sweden has chosen to focus specifically on young people who do not study or work. In 2016, Sweden has also focused on integration of newly arrived young migrants.

The number of applications within Youth in Action has increased the last years. In 2017, 282 applications were received (278 in 2016 and 193 in 2015). The number of applications granted in 2017 was 113 (134 in 2016 and 126 in 2015). The total size of Youth in Action grants in 2017 was 5,7 million euros, all according to the [annual report 2017](#) of MUCF.

Besides Youth in Action, there are no other programmes that promote cross-boarder mobility in the context of non-formal learning in Sweden.

Quality assurance

Mobility

Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån) has studied young Swede's mobility for learning purposes in Europe. The [report](#) presents statistics available on international mobility for learning purposes and the scope of mobility in Sweden. The report builds on a pilot survey initiated by the European statistical authority, Eurostat.

Two European benchmarks (mobility among those who have completed post-secondary education and mobility among those who have completed initial vocational education training), and an indicator for the area (general mobility for learning purposes among young people) are measured for the first time.

Among those between 18 and 34 years of age in 2014, who were studying or had studied in a post-secondary education for at least two years, about 17% had been abroad for at least three months within the framework of their post-secondary studies. The share having been abroad within the framework of their post-secondary education is close to the European benchmark of 20%.

About 11% had attended some courses abroad that can be credited to the Swedish education. About 6% had attended a complete education programme abroad.

About 10% among people between 18 and 34 years of age, with completed initial vocational education and training, had been abroad for at least two weeks within the framework of their upper secondary education. The share in Sweden is higher than the benchmark of 6% set up by the European Union. The majority visited a workplace during their time abroad. Barely three out of ten visited a school.

Among all 2,2 million people between 18 and 34 years of age in Sweden 2014, about 700 000 had taken part in international mobility for learning purposes. This corresponds to a third of the surveyed age group. Among those who had been abroad for learning purposes, the share of women was slightly higher than that of men. Activities included taking part in a pupil exchange, or some other participation in formal education, for instance in the framework of compulsory school, upper secondary education or higher education.

Non-formal education activities were also included. About 25% of all those between 18 and 34 years of age had been abroad for learning purposes outside their formal education. The share was slightly higher among women than men. The most common activities were language courses, study-, sports- and class trips, work-related courses, conferences or study visits.

Mobility programmes for students in higher education

The main instrument to monitor student's views on Erasmus+ is the Eurostudent project that collects comparable data on the social dimension of European higher education, including mobility. According to the latest data from [Eurostudent V](#), about 14% of Swedish higher education graduates have had a period of study or training abroad.

The average age of Swedish students is higher than in the rest of Europe and many have both settled down and have children. These students find it generally more difficult to break to study abroad, compared with younger students. Swedish students indicate above all that separation from relatives and financing barriers hinders them from study or training abroad. Study financing is the second biggest obstacle for Swedish students, even though they have better economic conditions compared to other students in Europe.

Table 6.1 Student mobility in Sweden, 2011/2012-2015/2016 (total number).

Exchange programme Gender	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Total, exchange students	6 696	6 948	6 946	7 178	7 255
Female	3 774	3 894	3 980	4 108	4 181
Male	2 922	3 054	2 966	3 070	3 074
Bilateral programmes	3 393	3 687	3 742	3 941	3 898
Female	1 870	2 008	2 026	2 152	2 124
Male	1 523	1 679	1 716	1 789	1 774
EU-programmes	3 149	3 139	3 065	3 084	3 220
Female	1 817	1 807	1 850	1 845	1 970
Male	1 332	1 332	1 215	1 239	1 250
Nordplus	201	169	183	177	158
Female	112	106	122	120	102
Male	89	63	61	57	102

Source: EUROSTUDENT V En kort inblick i studenternas mobilitet. Universitets- och högskolerådet 2015. Statistics on student mobility is provided by the Swedish Council for Higher Education and Statistics Sweden.

6.6 Social inclusion through education and training

Educational support

The basic principle guiding Swedish education since the Curriculum from 1980 is 'a school for all', meaning access to equivalent education regardless of background, prerequisites or needs. If a learner is in need of additional adjustments to reach the educational targets, he or she should in the first instance be offered that within the ordinary education programme. If additional adjustments are not enough, or not expected to be enough, it is the responsibility of the head teacher to ensure that the learner's needs are investigated.

The right to adjustments and support also applies to learners' general situation, including disadvantaged backgrounds resulting from disability, personal, socio-economic and/or cultural circumstances.

Universities and university colleges are obliged to consider the special needs of students who have physical disabilities or for other reasons experience difficulties in following courses and therefore they also receive special funds to be used for special pedagogical support to disabled students to compensate functional limitations.

Special educational support is provided within mainstream education as well as in education in following cases:

- for pupils with severe intellectual impairments (*särskola*),
- for pupils with severe physical disabilities (*specialskolan*),
- the upper secondary school for pupils with severe intellectual impairments (*gymnasiesärskolan*),
- the upper secondary school for pupils with impaired hearing (*riksgymnasiet för döva och hörselskadade*),
- upper secondary schools for pupils with severe physical disabilities (*riksgymnasium för svårt rörelsehindrade*), and
- education for adults with severe intellectual impairments (*särvux*).

More detailed information is provided in the European Commission's web portal [Eurydice](#).

Policies in the context of formal education

The Swedish government has implemented a number of initiatives for educational support in order to reinforce equal opportunities in formal education. All major initiatives and national reforms are described in in the European Commissions web portal [Eurydice](#).

- *State grants for increased equity* ([Statsbidrag för ökad jämlikhet](#)). The Government has in 2017 introduced a state grant in order to increase the proportion of pupils qualified for upper secondary school's national programmes. The National Agency for Education has the task of distributing the grant of total SEK 500 million (52 million euros) in 2017 to those schools that are situated in socio-economically most deprived neighbourhoods.
- *Education during school holidays*. Education providers will be required to provide education during school holidays for pupils in year 8 and 9 of compulsory school. The pupils concerned are those risking not to meet one or more goals of knowledge and especially those risking not to be eligible for a national programme in upper secondary school. The reform entered into force in 2017. The education providers will be compensated through an increase of SEK 60 million (6,3 million euros) in the general state grants received by the municipalities.
- *Homework support*. SEK 390 million (41 million euros) per year is set aside for homework support during 2016–2019. The basic amount is SEK 1 000 (105 euros) for each student who is offered to participate in the activities. In 2016, the Swedish National Agency for Education paid nearly SEK 269 million (28 million euros) to 2 211 schools and SEK 12 million (1,3 million euros) to 37 non-profit organisations to provide homework support. It is nearly ten times as much compared to 2015. In 2017, SEK 8 million (836 000 euros) were earmarked for non-profit organisations to provide homework support. An equal amount was reserved for the same purpose in 2016.

Newly arrived young people

In 2015, approximately 71 000 asylum-seeking children and young people arrived in Sweden. Of these, approximately 43 000 were between 13 and 18 years of age, according to the [Swedish Migration Agency](#). In autumn 2015, the newly arrived young people represented nearly 8% of the population in the age group 16 to 18 years. In order to facilitate the efforts of schools to meet the needs of young foreign born, several initiatives target newly arrived pupils.

Assessing newly arrived pupils' knowledge became mandatory for schools from 1 January 2016. The Swedish National Agency for Education got the task of providing support to schools, both general support, such as skills development, and targeted interventions to schools in particular need of support.

- *Improve equal opportunities for newly arrived children* To further improve equal opportunities for newly arrived children across Sweden the municipalities did in 2016 benefit from a significant [economic contribution](#). Local governments received SEK 9,8 billion (1 billion euros) for better reception of asylum seekers and newly arrived. SEK 200 million (21 million euros) was allocated to the municipalities that have received a large proportion of asylum-seeking children over the last year. The Government also raised the school voucher to local authorities for asylum-seeking children by 50 per cent, which is an investment of SEK 393 million (41 million euros).

The government initiatives that are described in [6.3 Preventing early leaving](#) address social inclusion as well.

Social cohesion and equal opportunities

In formal education

In Sweden, citizenship education objectives are integrated into wider subjects or learning areas and it is also a cross-curricular objective where all teachers share responsibility for delivery. For more information on citizenship education please consult Euridice report [Citizenship education at school in Europe 2017](#).

The subjects of social studies are the two central subjects when it comes to citizenship education. Both are foundation subjects, that will say a subject studied by all students in the upper secondary school.

According to its [syllabus](#), teaching in the subject of social studies should aim at:

... 'helping students broaden, deepen and develop knowledge of people's living conditions based on different social issues. Political, social and economic interconnections today link together people from different societies throughout the world. Teaching should give students the opportunity to develop knowledge of issues relating to power, democracy, gender equality and human rights including the rights of children and young people in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.'

According to its [syllabus](#), teaching in the subject of religion should aim at:

... 'helping students broaden, deepen and develop knowledge of religions, outlooks on life and ethical standpoints, and where applicable different interpretations of these. (...)Teaching should take as its starting point a view of society characterised by openness regarding lifestyle, outlooks on life, differences between people, and also give students the opportunity to develop a preparedness for understanding and living in a society characterised by diversity. (...)Teaching should lead to students developing knowledge of how people's moral attitudes can be understood on the basis of religions and outlooks on life. They should be given the opportunity to reflect on and analyse people's values and beliefs, and thus develop respect and understanding for different ways of thinking and living. Teaching should also give students the opportunity to analyse and assess how religion can relate, amongst other things, to ethnicity, gender, sexuality and socio-economic background.'

In teachers training

The [National School Leadership Training Programme](#) (rektorsprogrammet) is a state-regulated professional training programme for school heads, preschool managers and people with corresponding leadership positions. The leadership training programme plays a key role in organisations that are state-regulated and governed by the curriculum. The programme focuses on, among other things, the statutes that affect the rights of all children and pupils, and the responsibility of the school head to ensure these rights, and on pupils in need of special support (i behov av särskilt stöd) and pupils living with activity limitations (funktionsnedsättningar).

In legislation

From 1 January 2017, new rules for schools on active measures against discrimination came into effect. The amendments in the [Discrimination Act](#) apply to pre-schools, schools and other activities regulated under the Education Act. The obligation to combat discrimination has been extended to cover all discrimination grounds, including gender, gender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation and age. An obligation to have policies and procedures in order to prevent harassments, including sexual harassments, has been introduced in the act.

6.7 Skills for innovation

Innovation in formal education

Sweden's current national strategy for the development of entrepreneurship competence and of entrepreneurial mind-set among young people, 'Strategy for Entrepreneurship in Education and Training' (*Strategi för entreprenörskap inom utbildningsområdet*), was adopted in 2009.

The [Curriculum for Upper Secondary school](#) from 2011 states that

'The school should contribute to students developing knowledge and attitudes that promote entrepreneurship, enterprise and innovative thinking. As a result, the opportunities for students to start and run a business will increase. Entrepreneurial skills are valuable in working and societal life and for further studies.'

(p. 6)

The incorporation of entrepreneurship competence in formal learning and in the curricula is presented in section [3.8](#), Development of entrepreneurship competences. There are also changes in the Curriculum, entered into force in 2018, that include the task of developing innovation skills through digital technology. See section [6.8](#) for more information.

Fostering innovation through non-formal and informal learning and youth work

Sweden has no specific policy or measure to encourage young people to develop entrepreneurial skills through non-formal and informal learning, and youth work.

6.8 Media literacy and safe use of new media

National strategy

In 2015, the Government commissioned the Swedish National Agency for Education to propose two IT strategies, one for preschool and compulsory education and one for upper secondary education. The agency has completed the task and [reported](#) to the Government in 2016. The strategy includes the following vision for 2022:

- All students develop adequate digital skills.
- The school system is characterized by the potential of digitalisation, so that digital tools and resources contribute to improved results and efficiency.

In order for the vision to be realized, the following needs to take place, according to the strategy:

- The governance documents for upper secondary school need to clarify the task of providing students with adequate digital skills.

- Head masters need to have adequate ability to strategically lead digital development work.
- Staff working with students in upper secondary school need to have the ability to choose and use appropriate digital tools in their work.
- Staff working with students in upper secondary school need to have access to digital tools and teaching resources for work in and outside school.
- Students need to have access to digital tools and teaching resources for work in and outside school.
- There has to be sufficient infrastructure as well as technical and educational support at the school units.
- There has to be a wide range of digital teaching materials that make efficient use of digital techniques' capabilities, and in addition, other digital learning resources need to be widely used.

Media literacy and online safety through formal education

In March 2017, the Government [decided on](#) the following adjustments in curricula and syllabuses that aim to strengthen media literacy and online safety in different ways:

- programming is introduced as a distinct element in various subjects in compulsory education, especially in technology and mathematics
- the abilities of students to critically evaluate sources is to be strengthened
- the abilities of students to solve problems and translate ideas into action in a creative way with the use of digital technology is to be strengthened
- students are to work with digital texts, media and tools
- students are to use and understand digital systems and services
- students are to develop an understanding of the impact of digitalisation on the individual and society.

The amendments apply from July 2018. The Swedish Media Council (Medierådet) and the National Agency for Education (Skolverket) are the main government actors responsible for promoting the use of digital media, empowering children and young people as conscious media users and protecting them from harmful media influences.

Promoting media literacy and online safety through non-formal and informal learning

The Swedish Media Council ([Statens medieråd](#)) is a government agency devoted to gathering, interpreting and disseminating research on children's and young people's use of media. The council also produces information and teaching materials on Media and Information Literacy (MIL) for schools and libraries.

The Swedish Media Council has, during January 2015–June 2016, been responsible for the Swedish part of the EU Commission's project [Safer Internet](#), to promote a safer and better use of the internet and mobile technologies among children and young people.

Safer Internet Centre Sweden (SIC SE) worked with the concept of MIL based on the UNESCO framework and definitions, with minor national adaptations. The Swedish Media Council's learning tool [MIL for me](#), an online training resource on media and information literacy, is available at the Safer Internet network's site [Betterinternetforkids.eu](#), as well as at the web site of the Media Council.

The digital training materials in 'MIL for me' are aimed for strengthening young people's skills to cope with anti-democratic messages at the Internet and in social media. Part of that work is to strengthen young people's critical thinking and their abilities to evaluate different sources in relation to the media.

'MIL for me' won the prize for the best educational tool in media and information literacy for children and young people of the European network Insafe (a part of the Safer Internet).

Raising awareness about the risks posed by new media

No hate speech

Since 2013, the Swedish Media Council runs the European Council campaign [No Hate Speech Movement](#) in Sweden, at the directive of the Swedish government. The aim of the campaign is to prevent racism, sexism, xenophobia, and other forms of intolerance and to shield democracy from violent extremism. The campaign focuses particularly on promoting human rights, democracy and equality on the Internet, and encouraging source criticism and critical thinking in relation to media.

In 2015, the Government gave the [Swedish Media Council](#) (Statens mediaråd) [the task](#) to develop the No Hate Speech Movement-campaign to include efforts to safeguard democracy against violent extremism. The campaign is to be specifically focused on the internet and social media, as extremist groups use the internet and social media to distribute propaganda and other materials that glorify and reinforce norms relating to masculinity and violence.

The Media Council provides schools with the method material 'Propaganda and the power of images' ([Propaganda och bilders makt](#)), as a part of their efforts to safeguard democracy against violent extremism. The campaign aims at strengthening the ability of children and young people to resist anti-democratic and pro-violence messages in the media.

See section [4.5](#), Key initiatives to safeguard democracy and prevent radicalisation which lead to violent extremism, for more information.

6.9 Awareness-raising about non-formal and informal learning and quality youth work

Information providers / counselling structures

In Sweden, there are for the moment no sources of information and guidance that are directly organised or funded by public national authorities available to young people to learn about non-formal and informal learning and youth work.

Instead, there are interesting cases of digital youth work with national or regional funding, such as [umo.se](#) or [youmo.se](#). More information about online youth guidance is available in section 7.7.

[Fryshuset](#) is a non-profit organisation that promotes empowerment and social inclusion of youth with a special focus on those who are at risk or already face exclusion. The financing comes from many differentiated sources, including both public and private financiers and sponsors. Fryshuset combines schools, youth culture, social projects and projects connected to labour market and entrepreneurship. Fryshuset has its own meeting places in Stockholm (Hammarby Sjöstad, Skärholmen, Husby), Gothenburg, Malmö, Nybro, Östra Göinge, Borlänge and Copenhagen. Fryshuset's operations are also available in more places in Sweden, for example through agreements with municipalities and companies. Fryshuset also has digital meeting places, such as [we change](#) and [ungdomar.se](#), which helps them work with young people throughout Sweden.

Fryshuset's international network grows and they have cooperation and partnership agreements with organisations and cities across the globe, such as the UN Habitat, the Change House in Norway, Sosped in Finland and the city of Fortaleza, Brazil.

Awareness raising initiatives

Generally speaking, youth work in Sweden takes an inclusive position, aiming for to reach all youth, from a positive standing point where young people are seen as a resource

rather a problem. At the local level however, most efforts are done to reach to a diverse youth group from socially more deprived neighborhoods. This is done because of existing economic restrictions, but also based on the requests and needs of young people.

Youth work is a municipal responsibility, both when it comes to outreach activities and to youth centres and youth clubs. The work may be carried out and/or governed by different entities, such as municipalities, CSOs, faith communities or schools. Youth work takes place in different localities, such as youth centres and clubs, sport facilities, schools, churches etc.

The Swedish Government has though initiated a number of comprehensive programmes and actions, where the target group consists of young people in a more vulnerable position, such as NEET, young people at risk for violence and radicalisation, young people with a migrant or ethnic minority background, young LGBT-persons, young disabled, and lately, also newly arrived young migrants. These government actions usually target professionals working in health care or in schools, in social work, in police force and in organised leisure, including both youth centres and sports. Even volunteers active in CSOs and in faith communities are targeted. More details are presented in section [4.7](#), Youth work to foster social inclusion.

6.10 Current debates and reforms

The Swedish School Commission

The Swedish School Commission (Skolkommissionen) was tasked with submitting proposals that aim to improve learning outcomes, the quality of teaching and equity in Swedish schools. The [final report from 2017](#) contains proposals within the areas for improvement identified in the interim report and a schedule for their implementation, as well as for the necessary amendments to statutes.

According to the commission, the Swedish school system is marked by serious systemic weaknesses. This has impaired the chances of delivering high-quality teaching. The shortcomings identified by the commission have resulted in a weakened and partly fragmented school system in which there is a low degree of cooperation, collaboration and collective efforts to improve between different schools and education providers.

The commission's proposals are therefore set within following domains:

- Strengthening education providers through central government support and collaboration
- Skills supply to the school system
- Teachers' and school leaders' professional development
- The core duties teaching and school leadership
- Increased national responsibility for school funding
- A good environment for learning and development
- Active school choice and reduced school segregation
- Curriculum development and evaluation systems.

Government actions so far, based on the School Commission's proposals

In the autumn of 2017, the [Government proposed](#) a strengthening of state funding to schools, in accordance with the proposal of the School commission. Resources are to a larger extent to be distributed in order to help achieve the goal of enhanced equity between schools.

The School Commission's final report found that there are problems with learning environments in many upper secondary schools. In August 2018, the [Government therefore has decided](#) on changes in the curriculum for creating more safe and peaceful learning environments. The curriculum for upper secondary school now clarifies the school principal's responsibility in terms of safety and peacefulness. The curriculum now

also marks students' responsibilities for showing respect and consideration for both school staff and other students. These amendments will enter into force on July 1, 2019.

In July 2018, the [Government has tasked a special investigator](#) to analyse and propose measures for reducing school segregation and improving resource allocation to pre-school and compulsory school. The aim is to increase the equivalence between schools and improve more equal knowledge outcomes. The investigator is to make proposals for reducing differences through resource allocation, and, if necessary, also to propose complementary efforts and submit proposals for necessary constitutional amendments. The assignment is to be reported by 30 March 2020.

7. HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

In general, young people in Sweden have good health, when measured by prevalence of diseases and hospital care or by public health surveys covering information on self-reported health. Mental health problems have though shown an increasing trend among young people in Sweden since mid-1980s. Therefore, the government has initiated a number of actions, in order to turn this negative trend. When it comes to healthy lifestyle, there is a trend of polarisation, where some are physically very active and have conscious eating habits, while others have sedentary lifestyle and suffer of over-weight or obesity.

The Swedish government's overall public health policy objective is:

'[t]o create conditions in society so that the entire population can enjoy good health on equal terms. The objective of alcohol, narcotics, doping and tobacco policy is a society free from narcotics and doping, with a reduction in medical harm caused by alcohol and a reduction in tobacco use.'

The government is also working to close avoidable health gaps within a generation. In the youth policy action plan that the government launched for the 2014-2017 period, one of the three priority areas was promoting young people's mental well-being. The other priorities were promoting youth influence and the transition from education to labour market.

7.1 General context

Main trends in the health conditions of young people

Most adolescents in Sweden judge their health as being good. In general, young people in Sweden have healthy lifestyle habits, including regular physical and outdoor activities. A decreasing number of adolescents report of high consumption of alcohol or of being regular smokers.

On the negative side, an increasing share of young people report of having recurring mental and somatic problems, such as anxiety, feeling low, sleep disorders and abdominal pain or headache.

Most health problems are more common among children and adolescents living in less favourable social circumstances, compared to children and adolescents in socially advantaged groups. According to a systematic review of social health inequalities in Swedish children and adolescents (Folkhälsomyndigheten 2011), physical health problems were 30% more common, mental health problems and risk factors for ill-health 80% more common, and intentional injuries 120% more common among those young people who were living in less favourable social circumstances.

Other groups who face high risks of having health-related problems are persons with disabilities, LGBT-persons, persons with a national minority background and immigrants, according to the [public health report 2017](#) from the Public Health Agency of Sweden.

Alcohol abuse

Alcohol consumption among young people in Sweden has declined continuously during the last decade. Between 2006 and 2016, the share of high consumers of alcohol (that on average drink at least 14 standard glasses (boys) and 9 standard glasses (girls) of alcoholic beverages per week) has declined:

- from 11 to 3% among students at last year in compulsory school
- from 22 to 8% among students at school year 2 of upper secondary school.

(The Public Health Agency)

Substance abuse

Substance abuse among young people in Sweden shows a less positive trend. [Between 2007 and 2016](#), the share that testifies of having used narcotics over the past 12 months (narcotics refers to, for example, hash, marijuana, amphetamine, cocaine, heroin) has slightly increased from 11 to 13% among students at school year 2 of upper secondary school, while the share among students at last year in compulsory school has stayed at 4%.

Tobacco consumption

Tobacco consumption among young people in Sweden has declined somewhat during the last five years. Between 2012 and 2016, the share of smokers (that testify that they have smoked over the past 12 months and still smoke) has declined:

- from 16 to 10% among students at last year in compulsory school
- from 30 to 24% among students at school year 2 of upper secondary school.

(The Public Health Agency)

Physical activity

Physical activity level among young people has remained unchanged the last ten years. About 70% in the 16–29 age group report of being [physically active for at least 30 minutes a day](#). Sedentary lifestyle, which means spending [less than two hours of physical activity a week](#) – walking, cycling or doing another exercise – also shows a stable trend, the level has been around 10% the last five years.

Outdoor activities

Approximately one third of the population in Sweden is active in terms of outdoor recreation, i.e. has been outdoors in the nature at least once per week over the past year. Compared to other age groups, the level of outdoor activities is low among young people in the 16–24 age group; about 18% have been active in outdoor recreational activities during the last 12 months (at least 20 times). The average for the population between 16 and 84 years of age is 31%.

Overweight and obesity

The prevalence of overweight and obesity is increasing among young people. In 2016, 29% among 16 to 29 year-olds reported of having a body mass index (BMI) of 25 or higher, compared to 22% in 2006.

Mental health

Mental health problems have shown an increasing trend among young people in Sweden since mid-1980s. Both register-based indicators on suicide attempts and self-reported well-being indicators confirm the trend. Among 16 to 29 year-olds, 43% witness of [having anxiety](#) (36% in total population 16–84 years). The share that reports of [very good wellbeing](#) is 29% in the 16 to 29 age group, compared to 36% in total population.

Hospital care due to a suicide attempt is more common among young people compared to those that are elder. In 2015, the share was 156 per 100 000 young people between 13 and 24 years of age, and 85 per 100 000 adults between 30 and 64 years of age.

Suicide

Sweden's suicide rate is roughly at the same level as the EU average. Over the past 15 years, the suicide rate in Sweden has reduced by around 20%. This positive trend in Sweden does not apply to children and young adults in the 15–24 age group, where the suicide rate has remained at the same level. The reported share in 2015 was 10.9 per 100 000 young people between 13 and 24 years of age.

Sexual and reproductive health

Of the sexually transmitted diseases, chlamydia infection is the most common and the chlamydia incidence is at a high level compared to other STIs. In the 16–24 age group, the share of reported chlamydia infections in 2014 was 2.1%. The level has been relatively stable since 2010.

[Abortions](#) among teenagers have decreased the last ten years. In 2016, the share was 13 per 1 000 girls up to 19 years of age, compared to 25 per 1 000 girls in 2006.

[Teenage pregnancy](#) shows also a declining trend. Among women giving birth for the first time, the share of teenagers was 2.2 in 2015, compared to 3.5 in 2005.

National surveys assessing the state of health of young people

There are a number of national surveys assessing the health conditions of young people.

The Public Health Agency of Sweden (Folkhälsomyndigheten) is responsible for health surveys targeting both the population in general and for specific youth health surveys. The National Public Health Survey covers health, lifestyle and living conditions. The study has been conducted annually since 2004 and comprises a random sample of 20 000 individuals between 16 and 84 years of age.

The aim is to show the population's state of health and to monitor changes in health over time as a part of a follow-up of public health policy. The study is an ongoing collaborative project between the Public Health Agency of Sweden and the Swedish regions and county councils.

The Public Health Agency is also responsible for the survey [Health Behavior in School-aged Children](#) (Skolbarns hälsövanor i Sverige), which is an international study coordinated by the World Health Organisation (WHO). The study is carried out every four years and presents data from 11-, 13- and 15-year-olds.

The study is based on survey questions about health, lifestyle and environment at school and at home. The results are used to monitor children's and young people's health over time and to identify areas that require actions to promote children's and young people's health.

[Statistics Sweden](#) (Statistiska centralbyrån SCB) conducts regular surveys on living conditions. Since 1975, Statistics Sweden has conducted the annual survey [ULF/SILC](#) covering work environment, housing conditions, income, leisure time, health, civic activities, social relationships, employment, security and education. Since 2001, Statistics Sweden has, within the framework of ULF/SILC, conducted a specific survey targeting children between 12 and 18 years of age, the [Living Conditions Survey of Children](#).

[The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#) (Centralförbundet för alkohol- och narkotikaupplysning, CAN) is a civil society organisation that conducts an annual nation-wide survey on alcohol and other drugs among students in year nine of compulsory school and in second year at upper secondary school. The results from the survey are published in [Skolelevs drogvanor](#) (Alcohol and drug use among students).

Main concepts

The concept of health in Sweden is in line with the one of WHO. It includes overall health, well-being and quality of life. Health is seen as a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity.

Therefore, public health reporting in Sweden provides a broad description of the state of public health. It contains analyses of both the prevalence of diseases and hospital care and of public health surveys covering information on self-reported health, lifestyles and living conditions, which largely affect the development of public health.

7.2 Administration and governance

Governance

Main actors

The Ministry of Education and Research (Utbildningsdepartementet) is in charge of youth policy. The Ministry of Education and Research is responsible for preparing the parts of the central government budget concerning youth policy.

The Division for Youth Policy is placed under the Ministry of Education and Research. The main task for the Division for Youth Policy is to coordinate and develop youth policy issues, including cross-sectorial youth policy objectives and follow-up of youth policy. The division is also responsible for the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF).

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Socialdepartementet) is responsible for issues concerning the welfare of society. The responsibilities include both health promotion, health care, social care and social insurance. The ministry's work also includes sport issues, rights of the child and rights for people with disabilities and gender equality.

[The National Board of Health and Welfare](#) (Socialstyrelsen) has overall responsibility for providing equal health and welfare services to all Swedish citizens. The board ensures good health care and services by producing guidelines, working with regulations, carrying out evaluations and exercising supervision and follow-ups.

The Public Health Agency of Sweden (Folkhälsomyndigheten) has the national responsibility for public health issues and works to ensure good public health. The agency monitors the health status of the population and factors that affecting health. The agency pays special attention to population groups with particular risk to suffer of ill-health. A specific task is to promote mental well-being and to prevent suicide, where one of the target groups is young people.

[The Health and Social Care Inspectorate](#) (Inspektionen för vård och omsorg, IVO) is a government agency responsible for supervising health care, social services and activities under the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS). Under the Health and Medical Services Act, all citizens are to be given good care on equal terms irrespective of where in the country they live. The individual patient, care receiver or relative must be able to be sure that the Act is followed and that their interests are safeguarded. Supervision means an independent and free-standing examination that laws and other regulations are followed.

[The Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare](#) (Forte) has the responsibility to promote and support research in the field of working life, as well as in social and public health sciences. The Council also has the task of coordinating research on, among other things, children and young people, including children and young people's health and social research on alcohol and drugs.

In 2015, the government appointed a special commission, [The Commission for Equity in Health](#) (Kommissionen för jämlik hälsa) with the task to submit proposals that can help to reduce health inequalities in society. The Commission has left its [final report](#) in June 2017. The proposal is presented in more detail in section [7.8](#), Current debates and reforms.

Non-public actors

[The Swedish Sports Confederation](#) (Riksidrottsförbundet) is the umbrella organisation of the Swedish sports movement. The main task for the confederation is to provide support for their member organisations and to represent the sports movement. The confederation is also responsible for distributing government grants to sports and athletics associations. The sports movement is by far the largest domain for young people in the Swedish civil society.

[The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#) (Centralförbundet för alkohol- och narkotikaupplysning, CAN) is a non-governmental organisation with 47 member organisations. The main task for the organisation is to follow the drug trends in Sweden and to inform the public and educate professionals on alcohol and other drugs. The organisation is mainly financed by an annual government grant. CAN conducts an annual nation-wide survey on alcohol and other drugs among students in compulsory and upper secondary schools.

Cross-sectorial cooperation

Since public health policy is cross-sectorial, every ministry is responsible for the public health aspects of the work within their areas. The Ministry of Social Affairs has a special responsibility to coordinate public health policy. Within the ministry, the [Department of Public Health and Sport](#) has the coordinating responsibility.

The County Administrative Boards ([Länsstyrelserna](#)), which are government bodies in the counties, are charged with a range of tasks, including implementing national objectives, co-ordinating the different interests of the county, promoting the development of the county, establishing regional objectives and safeguarding the rule of law in every instance. The County Administrative Boards are responsible for implementing the national public health objectives by taking public health into account in within their areas of responsibility.

The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions ([Sveriges Kommuner och Landsting](#), SKL) is both an employers' organisation and an organisation that represents and advocates for local government in Sweden. All municipalities, county councils and regions in Sweden are members. SKL and the Government have, since a number of years, [agreements on investments in the field of mental health](#). One goal of the work is to improve and coordinate efforts for the mental health of children and adolescents.

7.3 Sport, youth fitness and physical activity

National strategy(ies)

National guidelines for prevention and treatment for unhealthy lifestyle

In the national guidelines for prevention and treatment for unhealthy lifestyle from 2018 (Nationella riktlinjer för prevention och behandling vid ohälsosamma levnadsvanor), the National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen) gives recommendations concerning unhealthy lifestyles and habits. The purpose of the guidelines is to stimulate the use of scientifically evaluated and effective measures in this area, and to provide a basis for open and systematic healthcare priorities.

Recommendations for children and adolescents under 18 are presented in a separate chapter. These recommendations include insufficient physical activity, tobacco use and alcohol consumption. Three recommendations affecting children under 12 years of age include unhealthy eating habits and insufficient physical activity.

1. Insufficient physical activity among young people under 18 years

Insufficient physical activity increases the risk of poor physical and mental health and poor physical capacity. It may also affect future health and increase the risk of developing certain chronic diseases of adulthood. The recommendation given in the guidelines is that health care should:

- Guidance and support to young people under 18 who are insufficiently physically active.

For young people under 18 years with unhealthy eating habits or inadequate physical activity, there are also recommendations for the following measures:

- Web-based intervention
- Family support programme

2. Tobacco use among young people under 18 years

Many among those who start smoking early in their adolescence become nicotine addicted. The risk of disease and mortality increases with the amount of cigarettes and how long time a person has smoked. It is therefore important that health care supports young smokers to get rid of their tobacco use.

Qualified counselling on tobacco use involves healthcare professionals for a person-centered dialogue with a young person in order to support her or him to quit smoking.

Web-based intervention to support a behavioral change related to tobacco use includes personalised support, including how to quit smoking, as well as a number of interactive components, such as giving personal support within 24 hours. The intervention can be supplemented with counselling and telephone monitoring. The recommendation given in the guidelines concerning tobacco use is that health care should:

- Provide qualified guidance to young people under the age of 18 smoking tobacco.
- Provide web-based interventions for young people under the age of 18 smoking tobacco.

There are also recommendations for the following measures:

- Guidance
- Qualified counselling combined with prescription drugs
- Family support programme

3. Alcohol consumption among young people under 18 years

Use of alcohol is one of the largest individual risk factors for deaths and ill health among young people aged 15-19. Alcohol consumption during the teens has been shown to increase the risk of later problematic alcohol use. For young people under the age of 18, all alcohol consumption is defined as risk-taking, and guidance is identified as the best available measure for this target group. The recommendation given in the guidelines concerning alcohol consumption is therefore that health care should:

- Provide guidance to young people under 18 years.

There are also recommendations for the following measures:

- Family support programme
- Web-based intervention

Sports policy

The current government document promoting the role of sport, youth fitness and physical activity is the government bill *Government support to sport activities* ([Statens stöd till idrotten](#)) set up in 2009, based on the government bill [A sports policy for the 2000s](#) (En idrottspolitik för 2000-talet), set up in 1999. The policy bill addressed the population in general, while children and adolescents are identified as a priority group.

The bill consists of following main elements:

- An overview of the government's role in relationship to the sports movement.
- A statement that current principle of responsibilities between the government and the sports movement should remain unchanged. That is, the government formulates objectives and guidelines for the subsidy allocation, while the sports movement independently set objectives for their own activities.
- The Swedish Research Centre for sport science (Centrum för idrottsforskning) is tasked to monitor and evaluate the government support.
- A new guideline for the government support, with sharper focus on children and adolescents. In order to receive grants for sports, activities for children and teens must comply with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The policy consists of a long-term orientation, focusing on high ethical standards, increased participation, volunteering, equity and integration in sports.

The key objectives in the policy bill are:

- Providing opportunities for all girls and boys, women and men to exercise, hence contributing to a lifelong interest in exercise and healthy lifestyle.
- Supporting a free and independent sports movement and providing positive experiences of sport as entertainment.
- Ensuring that all sports activities for children and youth are consistent with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Strengthening and developing cooperation between sports associations, schools and others engaged in efforts to promote physical activity and good exercise habits.

Responsible authority and organisation

The National Board of Health and Welfare ([Socialstyrelsen](#)) is responsible for giving recommendations concerning unhealthy lifestyles and habits.

Since 2015, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs deals with issues concerning sports policy. As mentioned above, the government approach comprises mainly of subsidy allocations.

The responsible actor for coordination of the subsidy allocations is the Swedish Sports Confederation ([Riksidrottsförbundet](#)), a civil society organisation. The Swedish Sports Confederation is responsible for distribution, administration, organisation and monitoring of the grants.

According to the ordinance on government grants to sports (Förordning om statsbidrag till idrottsverksamhet), the Swedish Sports Confederation has to annually provide a comprehensive accounting of who has received grants, the amounts and purposes. Also, the confederation must each year present a summary to the government on how the allocations have been used and assess the impact of the subsidy, in relation to the objectives set by the government.

Evidence based monitoring

Since 2009, the [Swedish Research Council for sport science](#) (Centrum för idrottsforskning) at the Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences (Gymnastik- och idrottshögskolan), has the government task to follow up the government's support to sports organisations. This is done through regular and long-term monitoring of the government support to sports organisations, based on a number of indicators, in-depth analyses and additional research.

The latest evaluation of government's support to sports movement was conducted in 2016.

Some findings from the evaluation were:

- The majority of children and adolescents do not meet the daily physical activity recommendations, which, according to the Swedish Medical Society and WHO, is at least 60 minutes per day.
- Girls in upper secondary school were least active. In that group, only 14% met the daily physical recommendations.
- Also, the evaluation showed a polarised image of young people's participation in sport associations. About 20% do not exercise at all in their spare time. An equal share is very active. Those who are active in a sports association are in general more physically active, less sedentary and have less screen time, compared to those who are not active in a sport association.

Specific target groups within the youth population

A specific target group in the bill 'Government support to sport activities' is young people with disabilities. The bill states that young people with disabilities are underrepresented

within organised sports activities, and that they tend to quit exercising earlier than others do in their age group. For that reason, sports associations need to increase their efforts to create activities that are more inclusive and where even children and young people with disabilities can feel included. This means that children and young people with disabilities, who can exercise and compete with children and young people without disabilities, should be encouraged and supported to do so.

Promoting and supporting sport and physical activity among young people

The government's support to sport amounts to roughly 199 million euros (1.9 billion SEK). In 2015, about 63 million euros (600 million SEK) were distributed as local activity support (lokalt aktivitetsstöd) for organised sports activities for children and young people between 7 and 25 years of age. According to the Swedish Sports Confederation, grants can be allocated to sport activities which involve performance and competitive oriented sport, health and fitness oriented sport, and to recreational sport in which a central element of physical activity is included.

Targeted initiatives are a part of the government's support. One such initiative is the Lift for Sport ([Idrottslyftet](#)), launched in 2007. The Swedish Sports Confederation is responsible for the Lift for Sport programme, intended for getting children to try out sports activities, as well as encouraging older youngsters to continue with sports. Lift for Sport has been applied for more than 10 000 clubs and attracted more than 800 000 participants. The [government grant](#) in 2018 was about 50 million euros (525 million SEK).

Evaluations

Evaluations have been conducted on a regular basis since the start of the Lift for Sport. The overall picture is that both the Confederation and the associations are experiencing Lift for Sport as a very positive initiative. The support has enabled the associations to develop and renew their activities for children and young people.

According to a summary analysis, education in leadership has been found to be a key factor for raising the quality of the activities. That in turn has led to a higher number of young people that have chosen to remain active in the associations. Another finding is that many sport associations mostly rely on try-it-out activities, in order to open up their activities.

Further, the evaluation shows a lack of common understanding of the objectives for the Lift for Sport. The associations have interpreted the guidelines in different ways. What does the sports movement mean by opening up the doors for more young participants? To encourage youngsters to stay active longer? To work on gender equality? A common interpretation of the main objectives could have served as a basis for formulating goals and development plans for all involved.

Physical education in schools

Status of physical education in the curriculum

The curriculum states that schools should aim to ensure that learners have opportunity of regularly carrying out physical activities. Physical education and health is one of the upper secondary foundation subjects that are included in all [upper secondary education](#), both general and vocational. All students are obliged to 100 credit points (corresponding about the same number of lessons) in physical education, of the total of 2 500 credits required for a vocational diploma/a diploma for admission to higher education.

Following general courses are offered:

- Physical education and health 1, 100 credits, which building on knowledge from the compulsory school or equivalent.

- Physical education and health 2, 100 credits, which building on the course physical education and health 1.
- Physical education and health 1 – specialisation, 100 credits.
- Physical education and health 2 – specialisation, 100 credits, building on knowledge from the course physical education and health 1 – specialisation.

In comparison to other European countries, Sweden is at the lower level when it comes to the extent of teaching hours in physical education. [A report](#) from the European Commission from 2013 showed that only seven out of 31 countries had fewer sports lessons in compulsory education than Sweden.

Pedagogical tools and support provided to teachers

The Swedish National Agency for Education ([Skolverket](#)) has in collaboration with the National Agency for Special Needs Education and Schools ([Specialpedagogiska skolmyndigheten](#)) developed the movie Physical Education and Health on Equal terms (Likvärdig undervisning i ämnet idrott och hälsa). The film describes ways to create opportunities for all students, regardless of ability, to participate in physical education.

In connection to the movie, a study package has been developed containing guidelines and materials to support teachers, work-teams and schools with their efforts to develop physical education for those in need of special support, in order to create equal conditions for all students.

Continuing professional development (CPD)

In Sweden, the 'teachers boost' programme (Lärarlyftet) is aimed at providing CPD opportunities for compulsory school teachers lacking formally required qualifications for subjects which they already teach as part of their duty. As far as physical education is concerned, this initiative offers several courses intended specifically for general teachers in charge of physical education and health in compulsory education.

Collaboration and partnerships

Collaboration between schools and sports organisations

There is no clear support or legal framework in Sweden for collaboration and formation of partnerships between authorities, schools, health professionals and youth workers, in order to promote youth fitness and physical activity among young people.

However, the government supports collaboration with schools and sports clubs indirectly through subsidy allocations via the Sport-lift initiative ([Idrottslyftet](#)), a government initiative that the Swedish Sports Confederation (Riksidrottsförbundet) is responsible for. The goal for the period 2016-2019 is to develop sports associations so that children and young people between 7 and 25 years of age can choose to take part in activities and be stimulated into lifelong activity in the sports movement.

Although school collaboration is not a priority area within the Sport-lift initiative, a sport association/club may receive support for school-collaboration.

In order to receive support for school-collaboration it is important that:

- the sport association has been approved by the school administration,
- the planned activities do not aim to replace the subject Physical education and health,
- activities are conducted in the school's district,
- activities are offered to all students in the chosen school/class and that continuing activities within the sports association/club are offered after the project has ended.

School sports associations

School sports associations (skolidrottsföreningar) offer activities for learners on their own terms, in connection with the school day. The School Sports Federation ([Skolidrottsförbundet](#)) is the national organisation for school sports clubs. Today, there are about 1 300 school sports associations with about 150 000 members.

7.4 Healthy lifestyles and healthy nutrition

National strategy(ies)

The current Swedish governing document for healthy lifestyles and healthy nutrition policy is the government's bill 'A renewed public health policy' ([En förnyad folkhälsopolitik](#)). Key parts of the bill were decided by the parliament in 2009.

Specific target groups in the bill are children, young people and parents. Particular focus is on strengthening and supporting parents in their parenting, in order to intensify suicide prevention, promote good eating habits and physical activity and reduce the use of tobacco.

In order to achieve the overall public health objective – creating social conditions for a good health on equal terms for the entire population – the government has identified that a long-term and cross-sectorial approach is needed in all sectors that affect the development of the public health. To facilitate this work, a combined target structure with eleven target domains has been developed. One of the target domains is eating habits and food.

According to the Public Health Agency, unhealthy eating habits are one of the biggest risk factors for ill-health and premature death in Sweden. The eating habits among adults in Sweden have improved in many ways since 1990s, but the intake of vegetables, fruit, whole grains and vegetable oils, as well as seafood, is still too low. At the same time, intake of sweet drinks, pastries, fat dairy and salt is too high, as well as consumption of red meat. The daily physical activity level is also low and has remained unchanged in the last decade.

Based on facts like these, the government instructed in 2016 the Public Health Agency of Sweden (Folkhälsomyndigheten) and the Swedish National Food Agency (Livsmedelsverket) to develop support for health-related activities related to eating habits and physical activity.

In 2017, the agencies gave a proposal describing an overall structure at national level. The authorities consider that national goals and broad collaborations are needed to reduce ill-health and to reduce health gaps related to eating habits and physical activity. According to the proposal, the Public Health Agency should be assigned the task of establishing a structure for national coordination of public health work related to healthy nutrition and physical activity.

Responsible authority

The Public Health Agency of Sweden (Folkhälsomyndigheten) is an expert authority with responsibility for public health issues at a national level. Among other responsibilities, the agency monitors the development of and knowledge on the eating habits of the population, including different factors which can affect this.

The [Swedish National Food Agency](#) (Livsmedelsverket) is an expert authority with responsibility for the food sector. The agency works towards the following goals: healthy dietary habits, safe foods and fair practices in the food trade. The main tools are regulations, recommendations and communication.

Encouraging healthy lifestyles and healthy nutrition for young people

Public meals

Sweden has a comprehensive and service-oriented welfare system, where all citizens are to have equal opportunities for good and equitable health. Meals served in public institutions such as schools, nursing homes and hospitals are considered an important part of the task.

The safety of all public meals is regulated by European and national food legislation. National nutritional guidelines are developed in [Nordic collaboration](#), and these guidelines set the standards for the nutritional quality of public meals.

School lunches are served in many countries, but the Swedish school meal model is unique in offering free meals to all children between 7 and 16 years of age, and to most students between 16 and 19 years of age, on an everyday basis. The meals are hot and several alternatives are often available. Salad, bread, butter, milk and water are also on the menu.

Since 2011, the Education Act stipulates that school lunches must be nutritious, thus equal a third of the recommended daily intake of energy and nutrients. In November 2011, the National Food Agency was commissioned to work in cooperation with the Swedish National Agency for Education, supporting work with nutritious school meals. One element of this work involved revising the guidelines Good school meals. These guidelines are intended to provide support for efforts to produce good school meals.

Health education and healthy lifestyles education in schools

Health education in upper secondary education

In Sweden, health education is included in the subject of physical education and health. At upper secondary level, as described in section [7.3](#), Sport, youth fitness and physical activity, the subject is mandatory both for vocational and academic study programmes.

Physical education and health

The subject of physical education and health aims at helping students at upper secondary level to develop their physical ability, and the ability to plan, carry out and assess a variety of physical activities that promote all-round physical capacity. Teaching should also lead to students developing knowledge of how their own bodies function, and the importance of lifestyle and the consequences of physical activity and inactivity.

In addition, teaching should also help students to develop their health and environmental awareness, and gain general interest in health issues.

Teaching should raise awareness and challenge stereotypes of what is considered to be masculine and feminine, and inform about the consequences of different body ideals. It should also give students opportunities to develop knowledge of the importance of physical activities and nature experiences for physical ability and health.

Health

The subject of health is a programme specific subject for Child and recreation programme and Health and social care programme, both being vocational programmes at upper secondary level. The subject covers health and health promotion from individual, group and societal perspectives. The subject is based on a holistic view of people as biological, psychological and social beings.

Teaching should aim at helping students to develop knowledge of people's health, and of different kinds of health promotion measures. Students should be given opportunities to develop knowledge about public health goals and the content of public health work. Teaching should help students to develop their abilities to work in a health promoting way using a salutogenic approach, thus reinforcing what is healthy and seeing people as a resource for their own well-being.

Sex education

In Sweden, sex education became mandatory as early as in 1955. Terms such as sexuality, relationships, gender, gender equality and norms have been included since 2011 in several of the course and subject syllabuses for compulsory and upper secondary school and adult education. This means that the responsibility for this subject falls on

several teachers, and that it will be brought up within the scope of multiple courses and subjects ([Skolverket 2011](#)).

The major part of sex education is conducted in years five, eight and nine of compulsory school. In year five, when the pupils are 11 years old, topics like puberty, body development and masturbation are covered. In year eight, at the age of 14, many schools focus on topics like bodily functions and STIs. In year nine, the focus is often on relationships.

The upper secondary school's subject syllabus sets out a central content for sex and relationships teaching. The subject has been integrated primarily in other subjects such as history, physical education and health, natural science, social sciences and religion.

Sex education in Sweden conveys facts about sexual and reproductive health such as anatomy, sexual functions, sexual orientations, STIs, HIV/AIDS, abortion and contraceptives. Moreover, the possibility to discuss, reflect and work on attitudes, norms and values regarding for example the use of condoms, gender, harassments and expressing love is also an important part of sex and relationships education. Here, different methods such as value clarification games and group talks are used.

At many schools, condoms are distributed within the context of sexuality education. Many schools also provide condoms at the school nurse's reception. If there is a youth clinic located nearby, many schools include a visit.

Gender perspective is an important part of the Swedish policy in relation to sex education. Currently in Sweden, there are on-going discussions about the possibility of linking sex education and gender equality education more closely. In 2018, the [Government allocated SEK 50 million](#) (about 4,8 million euros) for better coordination of sex and relationship education and preventing sexual assault in school environment.

Pedagogical tools

The National Agency for Education (Skolverket) offers both pedagogical tools and support to teachers responsible for sex and relationships education. All tools – films and other support materials – are free for [downloading](#). The films, together with related discussion questions, are meant to provide a basis for discussion in the work team or the subject group, on how gender equality, sex patterns, sexuality and relationships can be integrated into teaching.

Today, there are films aimed at teachers in natural science, physical education and health, religion, social sciences, history, biology, art, English, Swedish and music.

Peer-to-peer education approaches

Sex education

Local associations of [RFSU](#) (the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education, see Collaboration and partnerships below for more information) offer specialised school informers. School informers work with information about sexuality issues, based on a positive sexual opinion. RFSU informers meet learners between 13 and 20 years of age, for discussions about feelings, sexuality and the body, consent, norms and rights. The school informers are between 20 and 30 years of age, and have received informant training.

Collaboration and partnerships

Physical education

At present, there is no clear support or legal framework in Sweden when it comes to collaboration between authorities, schools, health professionals and youth workers for promoting physical activity among young people.

However, the government supports collaboration with schools and sport organisations indirectly through subsidy allocations via the Sport-lift initiative ([Idrottslyftet](#)), which the Swedish Sport Confederation (Riksidrottsförbundet) is responsible for (see section [7.3](#) for more information).

Sex education

[RFSU](#) (the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education) is the leading organisation in Sweden in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). RFSU works locally (e.g. with information provision in schools), nationally (e.g. by influencing policies) and internationally (e.g. in the form of development projects in Africa). RFSU sees openness on sexuality as the point of entry of health promotion and STIs and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Raising awareness on healthy lifestyles and on factors affecting the health and well-being of young people

A Healthier Sweden

On behalf of the government, an annual campaign week giving attention to healthy eating habits and physical activity – A Healthier Sweden ([Ett friskare Sverige](#)) – was arranged during 2010-2012. Particular attention was paid to children, teens, elderly people and people with intellectual impairment.

A Healthier Sweden aimed to provide inspiration and knowledge on how to eat healthy and how to exercise, by paying attention to concrete examples from all over the country. The mission was carried out in collaboration with municipalities, county councils/regions, civil society organisations as well as private actors. The final year of the campaign, 2012, in total 2 800 activities were organised throughout the country and 1 000 different actors contributed to highlighting the importance of good eating habits and physical activity.

The campaign was evaluated by two external evaluators. The first of the two independent reports highlighted the appropriateness of the mission. That is, has the campaign week been successful and has the Public Health Agency as coordinator succeeded. The second independent report examined whether initiatives like a Healthier Sweden actually contribute to increased public awareness about the benefits of good eating habits and physical activity.

Some of the conclusions were the following:

- the campaign week A Healthier Sweden generated good media attention and a wide range of activities has been offered to the public and the priority target groups, with regard to the financial resources available.
- Social disparities in health have been highlighted in particular over all three years. Despite of that, this effort did not have a significant impact on organisers' choices for activities. Only about 10% of the activities were targeted for teens, while about 45% of the activities were of open character.
- There is some scientific support for that activity and information-based campaigns, such as A Healthier Sweden, may have some effect on public awareness and knowledge.
- There is stronger scientific support for that theory-based campaigns, based on health science theory and communication strategic knowledge, have greater potential for effect.
- In conclusion, it should be noted that there is no evidence that campaigns such as A Healthier Sweden actually cause behavioral changes, such as healthier eating habits or increased physical activity.

7.5 Mental health

National strategy

National mental health strategy

In 2016, the Swedish government presented a national mental health strategy for 2016-2020 (Regeringens strategi inom området psykisk ohälsa 2016-2020). The strategy forms the basis for the government's work in the area of mental health.

The strategy is based on five focus areas which have been identified as the most urgent for strengthening mental health and preventing mental illness. The five priority areas are:

1. Prevention and promotion efforts
2. Accessible early interventions
3. Focus on vulnerable groups
4. Participation and rights
5. Organisation and leadership

Each focus area includes people of all ages - children, young people, adults and the elderly, as well as girls and boys, men and women. Starting point is that the society's actions need to be understood and conducted on the basis of the overall population, and the individual needs.

A background to the strategy

Between 2007 and 2011, the Swedish government allocated around 3.7 billion SEK (387 million euros) to stimulate the development within the mental health area. In 2012, the government observed that the activities and the mobilisation needed to be intensified.

As a result, the government decided to implement an action plan for targeted initiatives in the field of mental health (PRIO), for the time 2012-2016. The action plan targeted two groups: children and young people and people suffering from severe and complex psychiatric problems. Within the framework of the action plan, approximately 850 million SEK (89 million euros) was allocated annually.

Responsible authority

The Public Health Agency of Sweden (Folkhälsomyndigheten) is responsible for coordinating the work of many different stakeholders, such as governmental agencies, regions, county councils, and municipalities. The agency is also responsible for monitoring, compiling, analysing and disseminating knowledge to support mental health promotion and preventive mental health work.

Evaluations

The current strategy will be evaluated, and if necessary reformulated, after the strategy has expired in 2020.

Suicide prevention

Over the past 15 years the suicide rate (the number of individuals per 100,000 inhabitants who have committed suicide) in Sweden has reduced by around 20%. Internationally, Sweden's suicide rate is around the EU average. This positive trend in Sweden does not, however, apply to children and young adults in the 15–24 age group, where suicide has remained at the same level for a long time. Among young women, the rate of suicide attempts has risen. In all age groups almost everywhere in the world, more men than women take their own lives. In Sweden more than twice as many men as women commit suicide. Other over-represented groups in Sweden are LGBT and those born abroad ([Public Health Agency of Sweden, 2016](#)).

In 2008, the Swedish Parliament decided on a National Action Plan for Suicide Prevention (ett nationellt handlingsprogram för suicidprevention). The Action Plan contains nine strategic areas of action for reducing the number of suicides. Since 2015, the Public Health Agency of Sweden (Folkhälsomyndigheten) has been assigned by the government to coordinate efforts within the nine areas of the Action Plan on a national level. The agency is responsible for:

- developing the coordination and cooperation between relevant agencies and stakeholders working with suicide prevention on a national level
- developing knowledge-building, knowledge compilation, dissemination of knowledge and guidance to relevant stakeholders

The Public Health Agency develops and disseminates knowledge about suicide and suicide prevention, based on the needs of different target groups. This may include summarizing research and presenting it in a way that is adapted to different target groups, such as in factsheets, and spreading it through different channels e.g. on the web, in social media, at conferences and seminars. Our work with knowledge support focuses on population-based suicide prevention, i.e. measures mainly carried out outside the health care sector. More information is provided at suicidprevention.se.

The Public Health Agency is also responsible for monitoring and following up suicide prevention work. The first report was published in 2017 and the second report in 2018. Like in the area of mental health, suicide prevention is a collaborative effort and the agency cooperates with a number of other government agencies, CSOs and researchers within the field to reduce the number of suicides in Sweden.

Improving the mental health of young people

Improving of young people's health conditions is a priority area within Swedish youth policy, and many initiatives have been taken, in order to improve the mental health of young people. Even though not all initiatives target young people specifically, young people are a priority group.

The government and the Swedish Association of local authorities and regions (Sveriges kommuner och landsting, SKL) has for several years reached agreements within the area of mental health. For the year [2018](#) the Government has deposited SEK 1 414 million (135 million euros). SEK 1 364 million (130 million euros) are funds for municipalities and county councils/regions.

- 220 million SEK (21 million euros) is allocated to county councils for primary care in order to better address the extensive mental health of children and adolescents as well as adults.
- 250 million SEK (24 million euros) is allocated to the county council for efforts to increase accessibility and strengthen support and treatment of children and young people.
- 130 million SEK (12 million euros) is allocated to municipalities and county councils for continued investments in Youth Guidance Centres (ungdomsmottagningar). For example, the funds can be used to expand the opening hours of Youth Guidance Centres, for enhancing psychosocial skills and competences among staff, and for increasing accessibility for young people who suffer of mental disorders.
- 40 million SEK (3.8 million euros) is allocated to the county council for efforts to counter mental illness among young asylum seekers and newly arrived, as well as to strengthen the work of psychiatric trauma care.

Initiatives for young people not in education, employment or training

Mental illness is one of the identified risk factors for a young person to neither work nor study. The Agency for Youth and Civil Society ([Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor](#)) was in 2016 assigned for developing arrangements and disseminating knowledge on how social support to young people with mental health

problems and who are not in education, employment or training can be organised and developed in collaboration between different actors. The [assignment](#) extends to October 2018 and is to be reported to the Ministry of Education and Research.

7.6 Mechanisms of early detection and signposting of young people facing health risks

Policy framework

Young people facing health risks (e.g. substance abuse, emotional and mental suffering) often have a complex life situation, with problems related to family, friends, school and work. Social services work to ensure that young people who are in a difficult position can get the help and support that they need. How the Social Services Act ([SoL](#)) controls the social services is described in section [4.6](#), Access to Quality Services.

The Social Services Act contains provisions on plans for individuals. When a person needs support from both the social services and the health services, the municipality together with the county council shall draw up an individual plan. The plan shall, when possible, be established together with the individual.

Stakeholders

When it comes to young people facing health risks, school health services, other municipal/county council health services, and social services are the key actors for cooperation.

Health care

If a child or an adolescent shows signs of a risky lifestyle, health services in schools should be able to offer well-planned efforts to combat an obvious risk development. The infrastructure for youth-specific health services is described in section [4.6](#), Access to Quality Services. The description there includes health services in schools (elevhälsan), Youth Guidance Centres (ungdomsmottagningar) and Psychiatry clinics for children and young people (Barn och ungdomspsykiatri, [BUP](#)).

In 2015, the Swedish Schools Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen) inspected health services in upper compulsory schools (grundskolans årskurser 6-9). The purpose of the review was to find out if health services in schools manage to develop and maintain mental well-being among learners and prevent problems related to mental ill-health.

The inspection report revealed that health services in the audited schools did not fully support learners with mental health issues. Access to student health was found to be insufficient in most of the reviewed schools. What more, the results showed that students lacked knowledge of the assignment and function of school health services, and that most of the schools did not have a clear strategy and did not systematically work to develop their services.

Guidance to stakeholders

The National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen) has drawn up [guidelines](#) for how different actors at national, regional and local level can cooperate in order to better meet the needs of children and young people.

The National Board of Health and Welfare and the National Agency for Education (Skolverket) have drawn up [guidelines](#) for how to strengthen school health services and how to contribute to the development of equivalent school health services throughout the country.

Guidance to stakeholders is also described in section 4.4, Inclusive Programmes for Young People. That description covers the National Coordinator for Child and Youth care (Nationell samordnare för barn- och ungdomsvården), the Delegation for the Employment of Young People and Newly Arrived Migrants (Delegationen för unga & nyanlända till arbete, Dua) and the Collaboration agencies (Samordningsförbund).

Target groups

The national mental health strategy (see section 7.5, Mental health, for more details) identifies several groups facing larger risks and who's situation therefore should be given special attention. Those identified are LGBT-persons, children and adolescents placed in social care, individuals with complex life situation (suffering of mental discords and having other problems at the same time), individuals with criminal behaviour, asylum seekers and immigrants, and persons belonging to national minority groups.

The government strategy for young people who neither work nor study, for the period 2015- 2018, identified young NEETs to be particularly at risk of developing health problems. Groups specifically targeted in the strategy (see section 4.3, Strategy for the Social Inclusion of Young People, for more details) were young people with disabilities, early school leavers and young immigrants.

Funding

School health services

In order to strengthen school health services, school providers can, since 2016, according to the ordinance on interventions within school health services (Förordning om statsbidrag för personalförstärkning inom elevhälsan), apply for financial support. The government has tasked the National Agency for Education (Skolverket) to allocate the grant. In 2018, the government allocated a total of SEK 150 million (14 million euros) in state grants for improving school health services. A corresponding sum was earmarked for the same purpose even 2017.

7.7 Making health facilities more youth friendly

Youth Guidance Centres

Youth Guidance Centres (ungdomsmottagningar) are clinics targeted for young people between 12 and 25 years of age. Guidance centers can be found in most of the municipalities in Sweden. They offer free-of-charge services with the mission of promoting sexual health and strengthening identity and personality development. Prevention and early detection of mental health and social problems are also parts of the mission.

The centres collaborate with child and adolescent psychiatry (BUP), adult psychiatry, maternal health care, schools and other municipal actors in the youth field. The centres also conduct outreach activities, mainly through visits to or from school classes. Outreach work even include visiting festivals, residential care homes for young persons (HVB-hem) and youth recreational centres. More information about Youth Guidance Centres is available in section [4.6](#), Access to Quality Services.

UMO.se – online youth guidance

[UMO.se](#) is a website for young people between the ages of 13 and 25, offering information about sex, health and relationships. The website provides information about bodily functions and development, sex, alcohol and drugs, self-esteem, depression and more. Information is provided by different kinds of media: texts, videos and slideshows. UMO.se aims to offer information and inspiration to help young people to

manage their own situation: at home, in relationships, in school or at work. Conventional norms are questioned and discussed.

Anyone between the ages of 13 and 25 can ask personal questions about sex, health and relationships and be anonymous. The questions are answered by professionals working at UMO or at a youth guidance centre. Answers to many common questions are also available on [Ask UMO](#).

UMO.se contains information on how to seek help and support. Information links to all local youth guidance centres are listed. The local guidance centres are responsible of updating the information on their activities.

Interviews with young people on various topics, including having HIV, young parenthood and online dating are available at the website. UMO.se contains even [Our Stories](#) page, where young people are invited to tell their life stories and read other people's stories.

UMO is run by Stockholm County Council, at the request of the e-healthcare consortium of the county councils/regions in Sweden, Eira ([Inera](#)), and in cooperation with youth guidance centres, student health and organisations like RFSU, RFSL Youth, BRIS and many others. UMO also involves young people for controlling the quality of the contents.

Youth guidance for newly arrived – Youmo.se

The multilingual [Youmo.se](#) website provides information about health, gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights. The website is targeting newly arrived young people between 13 and 20 years of age, and is part of the government's effort to provide information for newly arrived young people.

Youmo.se is based on content from the UMO.se website, presented in Swedish, English, Arabic, Dari, Somali and Tigrinya. The website contains texts, illustrations, slideshows and films that answer questions about the body, about love and friendship, mental health, sexuality and gender equality. UMO.se, an online youth guidance service, has developed the site in close cooperation with young people.

Several content parts are specifically designed for Youmo.se. An example is a slide show that explains concepts like stress and anxiety and provides suggestions on how to feel better. Another example is an easy-to-read overview on where to get health care and support. Subjects like honor-based oppression, selling sex and sexual abuse are presented from several viewpoints.

Besides Youmo.se, this government initiative includes training for professionals working among young asylum seekers and newly arrived, in healthcare or in youth guidance centres, on how to provide better information by using youmo.se. Training material, Youmo in practice, for this purpose has been developed by the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society, MUCF. The material is available both in [Swedish](#) and [English](#) versions.

7.8 Current debates and reforms

Introducing daily physical exercise in schools

In autumn 2017, the Government introduced an initiative for enhanced possibilities for daily exercising in schools (Samling för daglig rörelse).

As a part of the initiative, the government has instructed the National Agency for Education to submit proposals on how to reach the goal of all students being part of physical activity every day. In December 2018, the Agency for Education has sent a proposal for consideration to actors such as central government agencies, special interest groups and local government authorities. The proposals concern an addition in the Curriculum. New area of responsibility is proposed for school principals, and that is for creating good conditions for physical activities during the school day.

The teaching time in the subject of physical education and health is to be expanded with 100 hours in compulsory education, starting from 2019. If the lessons were concentrated on, for example, grades 7 to 9, it would mean about one extra lesson per week.

A network of stakeholders, the Swedish Sports Confederation (Riksidrottsförbundet), the Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences (Gymnastik och Idrottshögskolan) and Swedish Outdoor Life (Svenskt Friluftsliv), together with the teachers' unions, will hold a continuous dialogue on, among other things, skills development among teachers in physical education and health.

8. CREATIVITY AND CULTURE

Providing young people cultural activities outside of school is in general a municipal responsibility in Sweden. The government is though co-financing a number of activities, such as culture schools. Municipal arts school forms the largest voluntary cultural activity for children and young people in Sweden.

Young people's own cultural activities, outside of family or school context, often take place in youth organisations or in study circles and in other activities within liberal adult education (folkbildning).

The government promotes the creative use of new technologies in its IT strategy for compulsory and upper secondary school. According to the strategy, schools are to strengthen the creative abilities of students to solve problems and translate ideas into action, by using digital media and tools.

8.1 General context

Main trends in young people's creativity and cultural participation

The Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis (Myndigheten för kulturanalys) has the main responsibility for official statistics within culture and leisure. In 2017, the agency presented [a study](#) of trends in creativity and cultural participation among Swedes between 16 and 85 years of age.

In this study, cultural practices were divided into four general groups, traditional culture, cultural environment, cultural participation and broad popular culture. All items cover activity the past 12 months.

Traditional culture encompasses activities such as book reading, going to a theater, listening to classical music/opera, visiting art exhibits and attending a dance performance.

Traditional culture has a strong correlation with socioeconomic factors. Women engage in traditional culture to a greater degree than men.

Only minor differences turned out when comparing age groups. For instance, in the age range 16-29 years, 90% had read a book the past 12 months, compared to 88% among 30-49 year-olds and 85% among 50-64 year-olds.

Among 16 to 29 year-olds, 15% had visited a classical music concert/opera (age range 65-85 years had the highest figure, 20%). About 40% had been to a theater, regardless of age.

Cultural environment constitutes another general group of cultural practices. The term encompasses visiting historical sights/buildings, nature reserves/national parks, monuments and museums.

The correlation with socioeconomic background is clear, although somewhat weaker than in the case of traditional culture.

Differences between age groups are small. Among all participants, about 60% had visited a museum (61% among 16-29 year-olds).

About 60% had visited a nature reserve/national park (63% among 16-29 year-olds). Almost 50% had visited a historical sight (48% among 16-29 year-olds).

Cultural participation consists of, for example, singing in a choir/playing an instrument, playing theater, writing texts/poetry, handicrafts, drawing/painting and photographing/filming. Gender, socio-economic background and education are significant with regard to cultural participation.

Age plays a major role in cultural participation. Younger people participate to a significantly greater extent compared to elder. For instance, in the age range 16-29 years, the activity level of painting/drawing was 64%, compared to 42% in the age range 30-39 years and 23% in the age range 40-64 years.

Also, among 16-29 year-olds 35% had been singing in a choir/played a musical instrument, 11% had played theatre/acted, 57% had worked with handicraft/needlework, 35% had been writing poetry/kept a diary and 84% had been photographing/filming.

Broad popular culture includes activities such as playing computer games, watching movies, going to movies, attending pop/rock concerts and music listening. The feature most common to these activities is that they are part of contemporary popular culture, and that they are readily accessible, for example, digitally.

Age is the main factor influencing participation in broad popular culture. The younger a person is, the more likely she or he has engaged in these activities. Factors such as education, place of residence and socio-economic background have limited significance.

In the age range 16-29 years, 99% had listened to music, 99% had watched a movie, 90% had been to a movie theater, 74% had played computer games and 54% had visited a pop/rock concert.

Music and arts schools

Among children and young people in school age, about 200 000 participate in regular municipal [music and arts school](#) activities every week. Among them, the largest share, 64%, are girls while 36% are boys. See section [8.2](#), Administration and governance, for more information on music and arts schools.

Cultural associations

According to the latest available survey conducted by the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society, a larger share of young women compared to young men between 16 and 29 years of age are active, or have been active, in an cultural association focusing on music, dance, film or theatre (45% among young women and 26% among young men).

Main concepts

Current cultural policy objectives were established in 2009. Swedish cultural policy objectives govern actors and institutions at the national level. They should also inspire and provide guidance to local government policies. The national cultural [policy objectives](#) are:

'Culture is to be a dynamic, challenging and independent force based on freedom of expression. Everyone should have the opportunity to participate in cultural life. Creativity, diversity and artistic quality are to be integral parts of society's development.'

To achieve the objectives, cultural policy is to:

- promote opportunities for everyone to experience culture, participate in educational programmes and develop their creative abilities
- promote quality and artistic renewal
- promote a dynamic cultural heritage that is preserved, used and developed
- promote accessibility
- promote international and intercultural exchange and cooperation in the cultural sphere
- pay particular attention to the rights of children and young people to culture.

The cultural policy goals specify that everyone must have opportunity to participate in cultural life. This can be taken to mean that gender, variations in levels of function, foreign background or place of residence in the country must not be an impediment for participating in cultural life.

The right of children and young people to culture

According to the government cultural policy, there is a specific need to stress the rights of children and young people to culture:

'Children and young people are in many respects dependent on adults and have limited opportunities for influencing or taking responsibility for the environment in which they grow up. Society and the adult world therefore bear special responsibility for giving children and young people good and equal opportunities to take part in cultural life.

Cultural policy should provide the conditions that enable children and young people throughout the country to have access to cultural choices and cultural activities characterised by diversity and quality.

By experiencing culture, and devoting themselves to creative activities of their own, children and young people can retain and develop their imagination and independent thinking.'

8.2 Administration and governance

Governance

Ministry of Culture

The [Ministry of Culture](#) (Kulturdepartementet) is responsible for issues relating to culture, media, democracy, human rights at national level, the national minorities and the language and culture of the Sami people. The ministry is also responsible for anti-discrimination work and issues concerning civil society.

The Swedish Arts Council

The Swedish Arts Council ([Kulturrådet](#)) is a public authority under the Swedish Ministry of Culture, with the task to promote cultural development and access to culture, based on the national cultural policy objectives. The Council achieves this by allocating and monitoring state funding, alongside with other promotional activities.

Under its mandate, the Swedish Arts Council focuses in particular on developing activities of artistic and cultural merit relating to:

- independent cultural activities in the performing arts and music
- literature, arts periodicals, reading promotion and public libraries
- graphic art and design, museums and exhibitions
- regional cultural activities
- the culture of the Sami people and other national minority groups
- other cultural areas.

The Swedish government has given the council the tasks of promoting the right of children and young people to culture, encouraging cultural diversity, and fostering equality. These issues must be addressed in all operational areas. The Swedish Arts Council is also responsible for disability policy in the field of culture.

The Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis

The Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis ([Myndigheten för kulturanalys](#)), under the Swedish Ministry of Culture, is assigned by the Government to evaluate, analyse and present the effects of proposals and measures taken in the cultural field. This is to be done based on the cultural policy objectives. The aim of the agency is to provide a substantial contribution to the development of cultural policy, to support the government and in this way create better prerequisites for those active in the cultural field.

The agency is responsible for main parts of the official statistics within the spheres of culture and leisure. The agency strives to monitor, illustrate and analyse trends and developments nationally and in other countries and in associated areas of policy. The

agency also has a research task, which implies monitoring research in the cultural field and the area of evaluation both nationally and internationally. A part of the task is to carry out a cultural habit survey (kulturvaneundersökning), with a special focus on children's and young people's cultural habits. The results of the first survey among children and young people in compulsory and upper secondary school will be published in 2017/2018.

The Swedish National Heritage Board

The Swedish National Heritage Board ([Riksantikvarieämbetet](#)), under the Swedish Ministry of Culture, is Sweden's central administrative agency in the area of cultural heritage, cultural and historic environment. Its assignment includes ensuring that the cultural value of buildings and landscapes is preserved, utilized and developed, as well as watching over the interests of the cultural heritage and cultural environment in community planning and construction.

Local government

Sweden has 290 municipalities with local governments. The local authorities have a considerable degree of autonomy and have independent powers of taxation. Many decisions that concern young people are taken at municipal level. The municipalities are responsible (partly in some policy areas) for youth policy issues such as schools, employment and training, health care, social care and services, youth work, culture and leisure.

The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (Sveriges kommuner och Landsting, SKL), represents and advocates for local government in Sweden. All of Sweden's municipalities, county councils and regions are members of SKL.

Cross-sectorial cooperation

The Government finances regional cultural activities together with regions, county councils and municipalities.

The Swedish cultural infrastructure

National level

There are certain national cultural institutions that receive funding directly from the government, such as the Royal Opera (Kungliga Operan), the Royal Dramatic Theatre (Kungliga Dramatiska Teatern, Swedish Travelling Exhibitions (Riksutställningar) and Music Development and Heritage Sweden (Statens Musikverk).

Regions and county councils

In every region there are theatres, music institutions, regional libraries and museums. These often function as regional centres in their respective cultural spheres, working together with schools, the business community and others. Regional and municipal heads of these organisations have financial responsibility for their own institutions, and thereby decisive influence over the scope and nature of their activities.

However, since 2011, the state has been promoting the establishment of a regional network of institutions, providing substantial funding each year. The collaborative cultural model (kultursamverkan) allocates state allowances to regional cultural activities. County councils and regions included in the model decide how to allocate the government grant to regional cultural activities. The purpose of the collaborative cultural model is to contribute to achieving national cultural policy goals, as well as providing opportunities to regional priorities and variations.

Municipalities

In Sweden's 290 municipalities there are cultural institutions that are funded by local income taxes, e.g. public libraries, art museums and municipal music and arts schools for

children and young people specialising in music, theatre and arts. In certain cases, the state provides funding for projects and special commissions.

Cooperation between formal and non-formal cultural education

In smaller municipalities, civil society organisations, such as study associations (studieförbund) and non-formal liberal adult education (vuxenutbildning), are key actors in the local cultural sphere. The study associations are financed by both municipal and government grants, besides student fees. Study associations may have some form of cooperation with the cultural school.

Municipal music and arts school

More than 200 000 children and adolescents participate in regular [municipal music and arts school activities](#) every week. Among those who participate, about 64% are girls and 36% are boys. Most of the schools offer music lessons on a wide range of instruments, solo singing and choirs. Moreover, lessons in dancing, drama/theatre, drawing and media are frequent but there are also schools that have circus, rhythm and acrobatics.

The municipal music and arts school has a long tradition of close collaboration with compulsory and upper secondary schools. The most common form of cooperation is that arts school operates in schools, either during or after school hours. Another common form of cooperation is combined services for teachers, that is teaching music or arts both in schools and in arts schools. Arts schools may also have more administrative functions, such as coordinating cultural events in schools - for example theatre and dance performances, museum visits, cinema, music events etc.

Financing of music and arts schools

The vast majority of Swedish municipal music and arts schools are run by local municipalities. This means that each school is governed by local representatives using funds allocated from local budgets. Arts schools have been established in 285 of 290 municipalities. The local municipality, or in some cases, a local organisation runs the school. The activities are mainly financed by the local municipality, but there is an obligatory student fee. The fee per term is in average 656 SEK (69 euros). All information in this paragraph is based on [Swedish government's official report](#) from 2016, on municipal music and art schools.

The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions

The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (Sveriges kommuner och landsting, SKL) decided in 2015 to during the period 2016 to 2019 ensure that local arts schools have real opportunities to contribute to the goal of every child's right to culture. In 2014, the [municipalities invested](#) nearly SEK 2,5 billion (262 million euros) on children's and young people's opportunities to take part in the activities of municipal music and arts schools, according to SKL.

8.3 National strategy on creativity and culture for young people

Existence of a national strategy

A national strategy for municipal culture schools was adopted in 2018. The strategy is based on the inquiry 'An inclusive culture school on its own basis', [En inkluderande kulturskola på egen grund](#). The Riksdag (the parliament) adopted [the government proposal](#), based on the inquiry, in May 2018.

Scope and contents

The government proposition, now adopted by the Parliament, sets the overall objective in supporting the municipal culture school to:

Promote the culture school's ability to offer children and young people high quality education in cultural and artistic expression, as well as possibilities for both deepened and broadened teaching, depending on each person's special conditions. In order to achieve the overall goal, the government's efforts for the municipal culture school should contribute in:

- promoting accessibility and equality
- a wide range of cultural and artistic expressions
- high quality in teaching
- good skills supply

(Government's proposition 2017/18:164)

The government's point of departure is that the culture school should be a municipal responsibility. The goal of government efforts should be to support the municipal culture school in terms of development and renewal. However, in order to reach the national target, the government believes that a national structure in supporting the municipal culture school is needed.

Responsible authority for the implementation of the strategy

As a part of the national strategy on creativity and culture for young people, the government has given the Swedish Arts Council (Kulturrådet) the tasks of supporting national coordination, contributing to development and supporting improved skills supply.

A national culture school center will be established in 2018 as part of the Swedish Arts Council. The National Cultural Center's mission is to support the municipal culture school.

[The mission includes:](#)

- allocating state grants
- being responsible for statistics and follow-up
- following and disseminating research
- identifying educational and developmental needs,
- promoting cooperation between municipalities engaged in municipal cultural education and other actors.

Revisions/updates

Not applicable.

8.4 Promoting culture and cultural participation

Reducing obstacles to young people's access to culture

Lower student fees in municipal culture schools

High student fees may hinder equal opportunities for participating in arts school activities (kommunala kulturskolan). Therefore, the Government has in 2016 commissioned the Swedish Arts Council (Kulturrådet) to allocate [project funds](#) for municipal arts schools. Municipalities can, since autumn of 2016, apply for a grant for reducing or maintaining low student fees.

Free entrance to museums

Both young people and schools benefit from the free entrance reform to museums. The reform covers 18 state-financed museums located both in Stockholm and in other towns. The aim is to attract and facilitate for those who are not accustomed museum visitors.

The government increased the allocation to the state museums by SEK 80 million (8,4 million euros) in 2016, to cover the costs of introducing free entrance. The museums may continue to have entrance fee for adults who wish to visit temporary exhibitions.

Cultural heritage and schools

Institutions for cultural heritage, such as museums, archives and libraries, can be described as alternative learning environments that serve as meeting places for open discussion on art, history and social issues. Many cultural institutions offer activities directed at schools. Many institutions even participate in, or operate, various types of partnerships with schools. That is a priority of the government, and the policy documents for public museums emphasise the need for them to integrate a child perspective, and to engage in educational activities.

The government has recently proposed that the Swedish National Heritage Board (Riksantikvarieämbetet) should be commissioned to define how cultural heritage can contribute to the school system. The board should also be tasked to promote increased cooperation between cultural institutions and schools in all parts of the country.

Disseminating information on cultural opportunities

During the recent years, no nation wide information campaigns or policies have targeted young people in order to inform about opportunities to access cultural environments, besides the initiatives already described in this section.

Knowledge of cultural heritage amongst young people

Each year in September, Heritage Days are arranged all around Europe as a part of the Council of Europe's and the European Commission's joint programme, [European Heritage Days](#). In Sweden the event is called [Kulturarvsdagen](#) (Cultural Heritage Day) and is organised by the Swedish National Heritage Board ([Riksantikvarieämbetet](#)). Cultural environments, cultural landscapes and culturally historic places of interest will be shown all over the country on that day and the history around these will be told. A part of this yearly event is 'Little Heritage Day' (Lilla kulturarvsdagen), focusing on children and young people.

The Swedish National Heritage Board is the national coordinator, and arranges the event in Sweden in collaboration with Sweden's Local Heritage Federation (Sveriges Hembygdsförbund) and the Working Life Museums Co-operation Council (Arbetslivsmuseernas Samarbetsråd).

8.5 Developing cultural and creative competences

Acquiring cultural and creative competences through education and training

According to the Curriculum for the upper secondary school, a task for the school is to promote understanding and compassion for others:

'The internationalisation of Swedish society and increasing cross-border mobility place high demands on the ability of people to live with and appreciate the values inherent in cultural diversity. The school is a social and cultural meeting place with both the opportunity and the responsibility to strengthen this ability among all who work there.

Familiarity with the culture and history of Sweden and the Swedish language should be strengthened through teaching in many of the subjects studied in the school. A secure identity and awareness of one's own cultural origins, and sharing a common cultural heritage, strengthens the ability to understand and empathise with the values and conditions of others.

Schools must help students to develop an identity that can be related to and encompass not only what is specifically Swedish, but also that which is Nordic, European, and ultimately global.'

Arts subject

Since 2011, arts subjects are not among the obligatory foundation subjects (kärnämnen) in upper secondary education. The Upper Secondary Education Inquiry ([Gymnasieutredningen](#)) proposes that all the national programmes in upper secondary schools should incorporate an arts subject. The change can take place in the academic year 2018/2019, as earliest.

Non-formal learning

Municipal arts schools

Municipal arts school (kommunala kulturskolan) form the largest voluntary cultural activity for children and young people in Sweden, and activities in arts school attract larger number of children and adolescents than the schools can accept. According to the Swedish Arts Council's [statistics for 2015](#), there were 224 000 regular student places in a subject course.

Folk high schools

The folk high school (folkhögskolan) is aimed primarily at adult students from the age of 18 years. There are about 150 folk high schools in Sweden. Many are linked to the civil society, CSOs, foundations or associations. Some 40 folk high schools are operated by county councils or regions. Each school is free to create their own profile, as there is not a common curriculum.

Studies in arts, music, handicraft, theatre etc. have a very strong position among the courses offered. For many young people a year or two in folk high school is their first step towards a creative carrier.

Study circles

Young people's own cultural activities, outside of family or school context, often take place in [study circles](#) and in other activities within liberal adult education ([folkbildning](#)). Young people from the age of 13 years can participate in these activities.

Of all study circle participants in 2010, the share in the age range:

- 13-24 years was 13%,
- 25-65 years was 67%
- over 65 years was 20%

Of the total number, about 175 000 young persons took part of a cultural study circle. Among them, only 36% were female while 64% were male.

Government grants to youth organisations and projects

There is a long tradition of government grants to non-profit youth organisations in Sweden. Support to young people's creativity is one of the priorities. In 2016, the government deposited about 27 million euros (260 million Swedish kronor) as a state grant to youth organisation, and 2,5 million euros (24 million Swedish kronor) for grants to local youth projects.

Inheritance Fund (Allmänna [arvsfonden](#)) distributed about 31 million euros (299 million Swedish kronor) to project grants targeting youth in 2015. More information is provided in section [5.6](#), Supporting youth organisations.

Besides the total figures above, it is currently not possible to estimate the size of the share that has been granted for benefiting young people's creativity and cultural participation.

Specialised training for professionals in the education, culture and youth fields

The Arts School Inquiry proposed in 2016 that a new vocational qualification of arts school teachers, worth 90 higher education credits, should be established. According to the Inquiry, a programme targeting the specific educational environment of arts schools is essential for many reasons, but especially in order to strengthen the educational foundations of the arts school sector.

Municipalities have a great need for teaching skills in areas of the arts that are not found within the scope of any of the existing training programmes' main fields of study. Working in a arts school requires both artistic and teaching skills, which means that a arts schools teaching qualification should have a basis in educational science, but with artistic skills as an entry requirement.

Providing quality access to creative environments

The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (Boverket) has been commissioned by the Government to distribute specific grants for better access to physical meeting places throughout the country. Support can be granted to measures aiming for adapting a community centre (samlingslokal) for youth activities.

A community centre is a location that is open and available to the civil society for meetings, study activities, cultural activities, entertainment, leisure or any other similar activity. Support may also be granted for stimulating young people's activities in the cultural and leisure area.

8.6 Developing entrepreneurial skills through culture

Developing entrepreneurial skills through cultural activities

The incorporation of entrepreneurship competence in formal learning and in the curricula is presented in section 3.8 (on Development of Entrepreneurship Competences) of the chapter on Employment and Entrepreneurship.

Upper secondary education

The Arts Programme is a higher education preparatory programme at upper secondary level. The education aims for developing students' knowledge in and about aesthetic forms of expression, and about people in contemporary society, in history and in the world based on artistic, cultural and communicative perspectives. Students should be given the opportunity of developing both their skills and analytical ability.

The education should also make students aware of legal and ethical issues concerning freedom of expression and copyright in cultural activities and in communication with the general public. Many cultural workers receive commissions in their own companies. There should be opportunities for students to develop knowledge of entrepreneurship and business.

The Arts Programme has five orientations:

1. Art and design
2. Arts and media
3. Music
4. Theater

5. Dance

University college education

The universities of Uppsala and Gothenburg offer bachelor programmes on Media, aesthetics and cultural entrepreneurship (Medier, estetik och kulturellt entreprenörskap, kandidatprogram) and on Cultural entrepreneurship (kandidatprogram i kulturentreprenörskap).

Non-formal education

Folk high schools

The folk high school (folkhögskolan) is aimed primarily at adult students from the age of 18 years (see section 8.5 Developing cultural and creative competences, for more information). Cultural entrepreneurial skills may be developed by following a profile course, targeting those who already have the basic skills needed. An example is Advanced Music Production, a one year programme for those with proven experience as songwriter or producer. Another example is an advanced course in Studio Technology, aimed at those who want to work or study further in audio engineering and music production.

Support young entrepreneurs in the cultural and creative sectors

There are no specific schemes for young creative professionals who wish to start up a business. General information and advice on how to get started is provided by three government agencies, the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket), the Swedish Tax Agency (Skatteverket) and the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Tillväxtverket) at verksamhet.se, where those who run or a about to start their own business can find information and services.

Young Enterprise

Young Enterprise Sweden ([Ung företagsamhet](http://Ung_foretagsamhet)) is a politically independent, non-profit educational organisation and is part of the worldwide organisation Junior Achievement. Young Enterprise gives children and young people the opportunity to practice and develop their creativity and entrepreneurial abilities. Among other activities, Young Enterprise even provides teachers and school leaders with training opportunities, assessment support and seminars.

In 2017, Young Enterprise Sweden arranged a competition for the most creative young enterprise of the year (årets mest kreativa UF-företag), alongside with the annual Championship in Young Enterprise. The competition aimed to reward creativity and ability to think outside the box. Young creators were to compete with contributions for example for a new product or service.

8.7 Fostering the creative use of new technologies

New technologies in support of creativity and innovation

In 2017, the Government decided on a new IT-strategy for school. The strategy addresses even creative use of new technologies. In the strategy, the aim of school has been broadened to even include developing an understanding of how digitalisation affects the individual and society. All students should be given the opportunity to develop their ability to use digital technology. They should also be given the opportunity to develop a critical and responsible approach to digital technology, in order to see the possibilities and to understand the risks, and to evaluate information.

In March 2017, the Government decided on the following adjustments in curricula and syllabuses:

- programming is introduced as a distinct element in various subjects in compulsory schools, especially in technology and mathematics
- the abilities of students to critically evaluate different sources is to be strengthened
- the abilities of students to solve problems and translate ideas into action in a creative way with the use of digital technology is to be strengthened
- students are to work with digital texts, media and tools
- students are to use and understand digital systems and services
- students are to develop an understanding of the impact of digitalisation on the individual and society.

Crafts

In compulsory school, working with crafts involves creating concrete solutions within the tradition of handicrafts and design, based on needs in different situations. Crafts involve a combination of manual and intellectual work, which together develop creativity, and increases confidence in one's ability to manage tasks in daily life. These abilities are important, both for the individual and the development of society.

The new IT-strategy adds the skill of learning the opportunities of digital technology to be achieved in various subjects, including crafts:

'Competence on different materials, tools and craft techniques in grades 7-9: metal, textile and wood, their combinations with each other and with other materials, such as recycled materials. Learning which materials that can be combined with digital technology.'

The amendments shall apply from 1 July 2018.

Besides that, there are currently no other policies, programmes or initiatives for making new technologies available to empower young people's creativity and capacity for innovation.

Facilitating access to culture through new technologies

There are currently no policies, programmes or initiatives at the national level, aiming at attracting young people's interest in culture, the arts and science through the use of new technologies.

Institutions for cultural heritage, such as museums, libraries and archives, offer rich historical sources that are open for all through their collections of digital and analogue documents, such as books, maps, audiovisual recordings, magazines, etc. The rapid digitalisation in Sweden has contributed to increased opportunities for the public to take part in and for their own purposes reuse this material. Still, more initiatives are needed to attract young people's interest in culture, the arts and science.

The use of digital communication technologies has created significant opportunities for developing new approaches for the cultural heritage institutions. When collections are made available as open data and are accessible free of charge via the Internet, they can also be used by a broad audience for a variety of purposes.

The government has in February 2017 [proposed](#) that the Swedish National Archives (Riksarkivet) should be commissioned to study how the national digital archives can be made open for the public, free of charge.

The government has also [proposed](#) that Swedish National Heritage Board (Riksantikvarieämbetet) should be given the task to coordinate and support digitalisation, digital preservation and digital agency in the cultural heritage sector. The task should be carried out in collaboration with other cultural heritage institutions and universities.

What more, the government has proposed that the National Library of Sweden (Kungliga biblioteket) and the Swedish Film Institute (Svenska filminstitutet) should be tasked to jointly investigate and submit proposals in order to enhance collaboration on the digitalisation of audio-visual material.

8.8 Synergies and partnerships

Synergies between public policies and programmes

Creative Schools

Creative Schools (Skapande skola) is a cooperation programme between the Swedish Arts Council (Statens konstråd) and the Swedish National Agency for Education (Skolverket), initiated by the government. The aim is to give children and young people the opportunity to be creative and to participate in cultural activities in school context. The Swedish Arts Council has the government task to annually allocate a grant. The grant is worth about SEK 170 million (18 million euros) per year and can be applied for by compulsory schools and pre-schools.

In 2017, about 91% of the Swedish municipalities have applied for a grant to receive Creative School funding for the academic year 2017/2018.

Since the start in 2008, the Creative School had at the end of the academic year 2014/2015 reached over 68% of all pupils in compulsory school and pre-school classes, altogether about 744 000 pupils, according to a [follow-up](#) of the Creative School.

An evaluation of the Creative Schools programme from 2016 shows that all Swedish municipalities have applied for and been granted a Creative School grant, at least for one academic year over the past decade. What more, most municipalities and county councils/regions have stable or slightly positive development of allocating resources for culture. The evaluation could not find any signs for municipalities to have reduced their resources to culture for children and young people since the introduction of Creative Schools grant.

Partnerships between the culture and creative sectors, youth organisations and youth workers

Not applicable.

8.9 Enhancing social inclusion through culture

Fostering equality and young people involvement through cultural activities

There has not been any major initiatives from the government the last years to foster young people's involvement through cultural activities.

Combating discrimination and poverty through cultural activities

Taking place

Taking place (Äga rum) is a government initiative, in order to encourage cultural activities in residential areas with socioeconomic challenges or low voter turnout. Responsibility for this government investment is shared by the Public Art Agency Sweden (Statens konstråd) and the Swedish Arts Council (Kulturrådet). The project will be based on the needs and desires of local residents and be characterised by participation by representatives from a wide range of organisations.

The Swedish Arts Council (Kulturrådet) [allocates SEK 100 million](#) (10,5 million euros) over the period 2016–2018 to projects across Sweden that carry out cultural activities based on the needs of local residents and in collaboration with local stakeholders. Those who live in the area should be included as project participants, cultural practitioners and

audiences. The goal is to enable more people to choose, create and enjoy culture where they live. The programme is targeting all local residents, and is not youth specific.

Creative Schools

The cooperation programme between the Swedish Arts Council and the Swedish National Agency for Education (Skolverket), Creative Schools (Skapande skola) (see section 8.8, Synergies and partnerships) is on-going since 2008.

For the academic year 2016/2017, cultural activities aimed at integrating newly arrived children in schools were prioritized. For the academic year 2017/2018, reducing gaps in access to arts and culture was in focus. Activities in schools in socio-economically disadvantaged areas were therefore given a specific priority.

8.10 Current debates and reforms

Municipal arts schools

The inquiry 'An inclusive arts school on its own' (En inkluderande kulturskola på egen grund) from 2016 proposes new infrastructure, national objectives and a number of associated proposals that aim to give children and young people in the entire country, regardless of their background and the environment in which they are growing up, greater access to inclusive arts schools.

A central part of the proposal is that a national arts schools centre (ett nationellt kulturskolecentrum) to be established to act as a special decision-making body within the Swedish Arts Council (Kulturrådet).

The inquiry proposes that the government present the following objectives for municipal arts schools to the Riksdag: Municipal arts schools shall:

- provide children and young people with the opportunity to learn, practice and experience artistic expression at first hand, in groups,
- be carried out in children and young people's free time,
- be characterised by a high quality and be broad artistically and in terms of the genres covered, with activities in three or more types of artistic expression,
- apply an educational philosophy that is based on the child's own experiences and interests,
- provide children and young people with good opportunities to have an influence on the structure and content of the activity,
- have a high proportion of educationally and artistically trained staff,
- take place in premises that are adapted to the activity and are appropriately equipped,
- actively work to inform the municipality's children and young people about the arts school and to provide them with the opportunity to participate in its activities, and
- work in broad partnership and conduct outreach activities with and the community at large.

Financing

The inquiry proposes following amendments in government support to arts schools:

- the grants regulated in ordinance (2010:2012) on certain central government grants to regional cultural activities be increased by SEK 10 million (1,05 million euros) in order to strengthen the regional coordination of municipal music and arts schools.
- a new central government grant of SEK 200 million (21 million euros) be established in order to foster the development of municipal arts and culture education.
- a temporary operating grant to arts schools of SEK 10 million (1,05 million euros) be established.
- a central government grant of SEK 5 million (525 000 euros) for cultural education activities with national cutting-edge expertise be established.

9. YOUTH AND THE WORLD

Human rights, sustainable development and green patterns of consumption continue to be great challenges both at national and global level. Exploring options and alternative strategies engages many young Swedes.

Empowering young people to be able to participate in the society is one of the main goals for the Government's youth policy. The main strategy to support young people's participation, both at national and global level, is to offer upper secondary education for all young people and financial support in form of government grants to youth CSOs.

9.1 General context

Main concepts

In Sweden, empowering young people to be able to participate in the society is one of the main goals for the national youth and education policies. There are though no specific priorities for youth participation in cooperation at global level, or in green volunteering/production/consumption.

Youth interest in global issues

Young people in Sweden are interested in global issues. According to the latest figures of a recurrent national youth survey, the share of young people between 16 and 25 years of age, interested in global issues, was 64%. The figures are from 2015, and there was no difference between young women and men. The share was larger compared to the share of those interested in societal issues at the national level, 59%.

These levels have been quite stable since 2009.

9.2 Administration and governance

Governance

The objective of Sweden's Policy for Global Development is fair and sustainable global development. Sweden's international development cooperation focuses on creating opportunities for better living conditions for people living in poverty and oppression.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Utrikesdepartementet) and Sweden's missions abroad are responsible for Sweden's foreign policy, development cooperation and trade policy.

The [Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency](#), Sida, is a government agency working on behalf of the Swedish parliament and government, with the mission to reduce poverty in the world. In cooperation with others, Sida contributes to implementing Sweden's Policy for Global Development.

The [Swedish Institute](#) (Svenska institutet) a government agency with responsibilities covering foreign policy, education, international aid and development. The Swedish Institute's activities span over fields such as culture, society, research, higher education, business, innovation, democracy and global development.

Non-public actors

United Nations Association of Sweden

United Nations Association of Sweden ([Svenska FN-förbundet](#)) works for a better and stronger United Nations. The Swedish UN Association works with information, education,

advocacy, reviews of how Sweden lives up to its obligations to the UN, international development cooperation and support to the UN's work in the field.

The association has a close cooperation with 30 certified upper secondary schools, [UN schools](#), that want to develop their global school profile. The activities are aimed at increasing students' and teachers' skills and involvement in global issues. The Swedish UN Association encourages and supports individual students to start and run the UN school clubs at their schools in order to act locally to inform of and influence in pressing global issues.

Nature and Youth Sweden

Nature and Youth Sweden ([Fältbiologerna](#)) is a nationwide association for children and young people interested in nature and environmental issues. Nature and Youth Sweden is an independent youth organisation connected to the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation. Young people, members being between 6 and 25 years of age, run the entire organisation from local level up to the National Association.

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation

The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation ([Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen](#)) is a charitable environmental organisation. The priority areas of work are climate change, seas and fishing, forests, agriculture and environmental toxins. Members and others who wish to volunteer are recommended to contact [Volontärbyrån](#) (Voluntary Office). Volontärbyrån is an on-line matching tool for volunteering opportunities in Swedish non-profit organisations.

Greenpeace

[Greenpeace](#) is an independent global campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace. Greenpeace organises local voluntary groups in six Swedish cities. Greenpeace provides a way for volunteers and local groups to participate in campaign work, but a large part of local work is also based on what the volunteers themselves are inspired to do.

Cross-sectorial cooperation

Sida

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, [Sida](#), cooperates with schools by providing training opportunities and materials on global development issues. The material is primarily intended for upper secondary level education, and aims at creating commitment and changing attitudes and prejudices, by problematising and explaining global developments.

Sida also arranges an annual conference, *'The school meets the world'*, for teachers, school leaders and others. Learning for global sustainable development is enrolled in the Swedish curriculum, and therefore it is necessary for the school to work with internationalisation as well as sustainability in all respects.

Sida has a partnership with we_change, that is Sweden's largest education initiative for sustainable development. See section 9.4, Raising awareness about global issues, for more information on we_change.

National Agency for Education

The Swedish National Agency for Education (Skolverket) cooperates with various actors in order to contribute to international work in the field of education for sustainable development. For instance, the agency has an exchange of experience with CSOs that are active in the field. Some examples are:

- [Life Link](#), promoting international exchange between upper secondary schools, with focus on sustainable development
- [WWF](#), linking learning of entrepreneurship with sustainable development

- Keep Sweden Tidy Foundation (Håll Sverige rent), coordinating the international Eco Schools programme ([Grön Flagg](#))

The National Agency for Education cooperates with the Swedish Council for Higher Education (Universitets- och högskolerådet) regarding the Global School. The Global School focuses on teaching sustainable development, both in Sweden and internationally. See section [9.4](#), Educators' support, for more information on the Global School.

9.3 Exchanges between young people and policy-makers on global issues

Global issues exchanges with policy-makers at the domestic level

Young people's opportunities to exchange views on global issues with national and international policy-makers may mainly take place through specific consultations and hearings. As an example, ahead of the high-level 2030 Agenda meeting, government representatives have met for dialogue with representatives of the young civil society.

When it comes to influencing government decisions, citizens and organisations have the opportunity to be heard through the referral system. The umbrella organisation for Swedish youth organisations, [LSU](#) (the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations), is customarily appointed as a referral body for proposals affecting young people.

For more information see section 5.4, Young people's participation in policy making.

Global issues exchanges with policy-makers at the international level

The National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations, LSU, nominates annually three young persons to represent Sweden in the United Nations.

One representative participates for 2-3 weeks in the session of the General Assembly in New York. The mission includes holding a speech in the General Assembly's committee responsible for human rights issues. The young representative attends the Swedish delegation to the General Assembly, and works close to the Swedish UN Representation in New York and the Ministry of Education in Sweden. Preparatory meeting with youth representatives from other EU countries is organised by the European Youth Forum during the summer.

One representative participates in UN High Level Forum for Sustainable Development. That is a relatively new forum for contributing to political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development, as well as following up and evaluating the implementation of 2030 Agenda. The young representative is included in the Swedish delegation and works close to the Swedish UN Representation in New York and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sweden.

The third representative participates in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. That is the parent treaty of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The ultimate objective of both treaties is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.

9.4 Raising awareness about global issues

Formal, non-formal and informal learning

Formal learning

According to the Curriculum for upper secondary school, education should provide students with insights so that they can develop a personal approach to overarching, global environmental issues. Education should illuminate how the functions of society and ways of living and working can best be adapted to create sustainable development.

The subject science studies, one of the mandatory foundation subjects for all upper secondary programmes, contributes to an understanding of sustainable development. Teaching in the [course](#) should cover the following core content:

- Issues concerning sustainable development, such as energy, climate and impact on the ecosystem. Ecosystem services, utilisation of resources and the viability of ecosystems.
- Different aspects of sustainable development such as consumption, allocation of resources, human rights and gender equality.

Non-formal learning

Young people Ltd ([Ungdomar AB](#)) creates and operates cross-border cooperation between business and society. The aim is to create opportunities for the young to take place as community stakeholders to help shape their own future. Young people Ltd. operates in three different areas:

1. research on young people's health
2. events for advocacy
3. training for companies, organisations and community stakeholders.

Long-term sustainability is the most central issue for the business. Young people Ltd operates the digital meeting place [ungdomar.se](#), which is one of the largest discussion forum for young people in Sweden with approximately 100 000 visitors each week.

The campaign [we change](#) is arranged on an annual basis by Young people Ltd together with partners (IKEA, WWF, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), government offices, etc.) in order to educate and inform upper secondary school students on global sustainable development. More information on [we_change](#) is provided in the section 'Youth-targeted information campaigns on global issues' below.

Young leaders visitors programme

The Swedish Institute promotes international exchange, and one of the programmes is Young leaders visitors programme. The programme offers personal and professional development to young leaders between 22 and 32 years of age, from a number of countries in northern Afrika and Sweden. The programme addresses young leaders who work for positive social change in the fields of democracy, human rights, sustainability and equality.

Educators' support

Teachers, school leaders and other staff in school can take part of Global School training activities (*den globala skolan*), offered by the Swedish Council for Higher Education (UHR). The training is focusing on global sustainable development and intercultural understanding.

The purpose of the Global School is to contribute to school development through insight into global issues and application of success factors for school work. The end goal is to support promotion of global issues among students by giving them the prerequisites for making informed choices and thereby pursuing a sustainable world.

Youth-targeted information campaigns on global issues

We_change

[We_change](#) is Sweden's largest education initiative for sustainable development, based on the 17 global goals for sustainable development.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, is a major partner to we_change. The project is run by Young people Ltd (Ungdomar AB), with the vision that all young people, through their potential, will feel that they can change the world for the better.

Every year, we_change visits Swedish upper secondary schools with the aim of increasing young people's commitment and demonstrating their potential to influence the world in a sustainable direction. We_change aims at contributing to changing attitudes, raising knowledge levels and creating opportunities for young people, companies, organisations, schools and government to together change the world for better.

Information providers

In Sweden, there are not specific public authorities that are responsible for disseminating information on global issues among young people. Instead, each actor who is active in the field should find appropriate ways of reaching the young audience.

Key initiatives

#FirstGeneration

In order to strengthen the global work for the 2030 Agenda, the Swedish Foreign Ministry has in 2016 taken the initiative to [#FirstGeneration](#), a campaign to create commitment around the UN Global goals for sustainable development. The key to a sustainable future depends on the ability to convert knowledge into engagement among young people. The aim of the campaign is to strengthen the international work of 2030 Agenda and to let younger audiences take on the challenges linked to the UN's global goals for sustainable development.

#FirstGeneration operates in collaboration between the Swedish Foreign Ministry, Swedish embassies and consulates abroad, together with local and international stakeholders. Two major events took place in 2016:

- In June, the minister for International development cooperation and climate, Isabella Lövin and minister for Education, Gustav Fridolin, participated in a seminar in New York. The focus was on young people's involvement and the important role of teachers and trainers in inspiring young. Other participants included UNESCO, UNDP and AIESEC, the world's largest student organisation.
- In October 2016, more than 300 young people, teachers, inspirers and representatives of civil society and the business sector gathered for the #FirstGeneration Global Goals Forum in Stockholm.

The campaign aims at creating engagement, strengthening communication and broadening the popular support for the 2030 Agenda and the global goals. By collaborating with a diversity of actors, Sweden wants to help influence the work of other countries in a positive direction.

9.5 Green volunteering, production and consumption

Green volunteering

Keep Sweden Tidy

The Keep Sweden Tidy Foundation ([Håll Sverige rent](#)) is a creator of public opinion that promotes recycling and combats litter through public awareness campaigns, awards and environmental education. The foundation strives to influence people's attitudes and behavior in order to encourage a sustainable development.

Keep Sweden Tidy has been organising Litter Picking Days for decades. Annually, during the spring months of March, April and May, schools, pre-schools, companies, organisations and municipalities are encouraged to go out and pick litter in their nearby environment. In 2015, more than 804 000 people and 268 municipalities joined in, which shows that littering is an important issue for many people.

Keep Sweden Tidy educates children and youngsters about environment, mostly through the [Eco-Schools](#) Programme, an international programme of the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE). Eco-Schools aim to empower learners by engaging them in action-orientated learning. The programme started in Europe in the early 1990s and was introduced in Sweden in 1996, coordinated by the Keep Sweden Tidy Foundation. In Sweden the programme is called [Grön Flagg](#) (Green Flag) and there are about 2 500 units in the Swedish network.

Green production and consumption

The Swedish Consumer Agency ([Konsumentverket](#)) is a government agency whose task is to safeguard consumer interests. In March 2017, the Government [commissioned](#) the Swedish Consumer Agency to build a forum for environmentally sustainable consumption.

The agency was also tasked to start working to encourage environmentally friendly consumption patterns. The aim is to stimulate knowledge exchange and cooperation, and thus increase knowledge in the field. Another purpose is to promote initiatives and to provide better conditions for environmentally sustainable consumption.

The background to the Government task is that today's major environmental problems are related to consumption and production patterns that are not environmentally sustainable.

There are yet no public organisations that promote green production/consumption among young people specifically.

9.6 Intercontinental youth work and development cooperation

Intercontinental youth work cooperation

Besides the Erasmus+ Key action 2, *Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices*, supporting capacity building in the field of youth, both at an EU and international level, there are no other large-scale programmes that promote intercontinental youth work cooperation in Sweden.

There are though interesting minor programmes that the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations, [LSU](#), is responsible for:

Global Youth Network

The Global Youth Network consisted out of 16 young persons active in a youth CSO, ambassadors, within the programme GALE. GALE is a global partners programme hosted by LSU. During 2015 and 2016, the Global Youth Network gathered young ambassadors from Kenya, Zimbabwe, Belarus, Burma, Sweden, Lebanon and Turkey to share their experiences and knowledge with each other.

Youth Cooperation Initiative

The Youth Cooperation Initiative creates possibilities for young people from different countries to realize ideas together. The project should cover any of the following themes: sustainability, youth perspective, non-discrimination, leadership, organisational development or advocacy.

The implementers should be two youth CSOs or organised youth groups, from two different countries (one from a country on the [DAC-list](#)). The majority of the project group should be younger than 30 years old.

Projects during 2015 and 2016:

Learn by experience

Platform for citizen voices

Engaging Youth in the Dissemination of Peace and Equality

Youth Cycling for Climate Change

Development cooperation activities

The Swedish Institute promotes international exchange within the areas of culture, education, research, society as well as areas regarding international experiences and media. The exchange programmes aim to develop active and lasting networks and mutual learning processes through meetings, education and cultural experiences. They simultaneously aim to strengthen openness and democratic structures. The programmes primarily focus on the areas of gender equality, sustainability, democracy, children's rights and freedom of expression.

One of the programmes is Young Leaders Visitors Programme. (see section 9.4, Raising awareness about global issues, for more information). Other programmes that are relevant here are:

- She Entrepreneurs, a leadership programme for young emerging women social entrepreneurs in the Middle East, North Africa and Sweden. The programme aims to give the participants innovative tools for sustainable change while seeking to create an active network of women change-makers.
- Young Connectors of the Future Programme, a leadership programme inviting young leaders from selected countries in South Asia who are actively working for social change in their respective contexts. The programme combines intercultural leadership training with theory and practice in the fields of transparency, democracy and human rights.

9.7 Current debates and reforms

The Swedish Delegation for the 2030 Agenda

The Government has appointed a [delegation](#) with the aim of promoting, facilitating and stimulating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The delegation is commissioned to:

- assess the extent to which Sweden fulfils the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda
- submit proposals for an overarching action plan for Sweden's implementation

- disseminate information on examples of best practice in the area of socially, economically and environmentally sustainable development.

Collective ownership, inclusive participation and dialogue with stakeholders is central to the work of the delegation. The work of the delegation is carried out in consultation with cooperative bodies, local authorities, regions, government agencies, the scientific community, unions, the private sector and civil society.

Young people's perspectives and participation

Children and young people's perspectives, participation and ownership are key aspects in working towards sustainable development.

In autumn 2016 and spring 2017, the delegation has collaborated with the young civil society through the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations, LSU. Some of the overall challenges identified to be further developed [were](#):

- To facilitate, within the framework of existing structures, the meaningful participation of young people in decision-making at all levels, in all aspects of the agenda's implementation and in society at large.
- To deepen and broaden the anchoring efforts and the dialogue with non-organised young people and youth movements, and to submit proposals linked to youth participation in the action plan.

The delegation's ambition is to use the existing structures and venues for deepening the dialogue with children and young people, as young people's knowledge and views on future challenges is needed in implementing the 2030 Agenda. The delegation sees cooperation with young people as a long-term partnership where young people's participation also includes the design of the processes that will engage them.

Timeline

The delegation has submitted a proposal for an overarching action plan in May 2017. The delegation's remit ends in March 2019.

GLOSSARY

Aktivitetsersättning: Activity compensation. A specific sickness benefit from the Swedish Social Insurance Office (Försäkringskassan), available for young adults from the year in which they turn 19 years old. The Swedish Social Insurance Office, together with the Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), offers the young individuals with activity compensation help with rehabilitation activities and with finding a workplace for work training.

APL, Arbetsplatsförlagt lärande: Workplace-based learning. According to the upper secondary school ordinance (Gymnasieförordningen), all pupils in Sweden in upper secondary schools vocational programmes and within special needs upper secondary schools national programmes shall accomplish part of their training at a workplace. This is called workplace-based learning (arbetsplatsförlagt lärande, APL)

Barnperspektiv: Child perspective: Having a child perspective means regarding their rights and interests on the basis of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Folkbildning: Liberal adult education. Adult education not tied to academic qualifications. The education is organised through folk high schools ([folkhögskolor](#)) and study associations ([studieförbund](#)). It aims at reaching groups of people who have traditionally remained outside the educational system.

Folkhögskola: Folk high school. Independent adult education colleges that are part of the Swedish liberal adult education ([folkbildning](#)). Every folk high school provides a general course that gives its graduates basic eligibility to higher education. People with little previous education have priority of application. The students must be at least 18 years of age.

Förordning: Ordinance. Ordinances are governmental regulations based on the laws decided on by the Swedish parliament ([riksdagen](#)). The Higher Education Ordinance ([högskoleförordningen](#)) for example includes governmental regulations regarding Swedish higher education. The Education Ordinance ([skolförordningen](#)) includes regulations for compulsory school and the Upper Secondary School Ordinance ([gymnasieförordningen](#)) includes regulations for upper secondary school.

Gemensam beredning: Joint preparation. All government decisions are taken jointly. Additionally, an institutionalised mechanism, the Joint preparation procedure (Gemensam beredning) is a common process for all government ministries. The Joint preparation procedure implies that government affairs that fall within the remit of several ministries should be prepared in consultation with other ministers concerned. This also applies within a ministry when a case involves more than one minister. Related to youth policy, the Joint preparation procedure takes place relatively often because of the cross-sectoral character of youth policy.

Grundskola: Compulsory school. Nine-year comprehensive compulsory school, equivalent to primary and lower secondary education. Swedish children start compulsory school at the age of seven.

Grundskärskola: Compulsory school for pupils with learning disabilities. Compulsory school for pupils with learning disabilities consists of nine years of schooling and is an alternative to compulsory school ([grundskolan](#)). Within the compulsory school for pupils with learning disabilities there is a special orientation called the training school. This is intended for pupils who have a lack of knowledge in all or parts of compulsory schooling for pupils with learning disabilities.

Gymnasieskola: Upper secondary school. The Swedish upper secondary school includes three years of study. After those three years students with sufficient results receive an upper secondary higher education preparatory diploma (*högskoleförberedande examen*) or an upper secondary vocational diploma (*yrkesexamen*), depending on which national

programme they have studied at. The Swedish upper secondary school includes 18 national programmes. It also includes five introduction programmes not leading to an upper secondary diploma and several specially designed programmes.

Gymnasiesärskola: Upper secondary school for pupils with learning disabilities. Upper secondary school for pupils with learning disabilities is a free, voluntary type of school that young people with developmental disorders or acquired brain injuries can choose to attend once they have completed compulsory school for pupils with learning disabilities. It consists of nine national programmes as well as individual programmes and programmes that diverge from the national programme structure. Each national programme spans four years and consists of fundamental subjects, programme-specific subjects, more in-depth programme-specific courses and assessed coursework.

HVB-hem: Residential care homes for young persons.

Högskola: University college. Higher education institution with limited or no right to award doctoral degrees. Some university colleges have additional degree awarding powers at third cycle level regarding a specific disciplinary domain. University colleges that currently has no authority to award doctoral degrees may apply to the Swedish Higher Education Authority (Universitetskanslersämbetet) for permission to award doctoral degrees within a particular field of which they have specific knowledge. The field is defined by the university college.

ISCED: The reference international classification for organising education programmes and related qualifications by levels and fields.

Kommun: Municipality. Local authority with extensive autonomy. There are 290 municipalities in Sweden. Local self-government is an important element of the democratic system in Sweden, as specified in the Instrument of Government, one of the fundamental laws of the Swedish Constitution. Under the Instrument of Government, municipalities have the right to levy taxes. The law also details what municipalities may do (voluntary activities) and what they must do (compulsory activities). The framework for local government activities is set up by the Riksdag and the Government in laws and ordinances.

Kommunal vuxenutbildning (Komvux): Municipal adult education. The municipalities (kommunerna) are obliged to provide adult education on compulsory school level and upper secondary school level. The starting point is the needs and conditions of the individual. Those who have received least education should be given priority.

Landsting: County council. Sweden is divided into 21 counties. Political tasks at this level are undertaken by the county councils, whose decision-makers are directly elected by the people of the county. Under the Instrument of Government, county councils have the right to levy taxes. The law also details what county councils may do (voluntary activities) and what they must do (compulsory activities).

LSU: National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations. The National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations, [LSU](#), is a coordinating body for about 100 Swedish youth organisations. The members consist of all kinds of organisations. LSU operates as a platform on issues concerning youth, both international and national, and provides a network for national as well as international organisations dealing with youth issues.

Länsstyrelse: County administrative boards. The county administrative boards are government bodies in the counties.

Läroplan: Curriculum. The curricula are steering documents that Swedish schools have to follow. There is a joint curriculum for compulsory school (grundskolan), the preschool class (förskoleklassen) and the leisure-time centre (fritidshemmet) and a curriculum for upper secondary school (gymnasieskolan).

Myndighet: Public/government agency. The remit of each ministry includes responsibility for a number of government agencies. The Swedish Agency for Youth and

Civil Society and Swedish National Agency for Education are two examples. The agencies must apply the laws and carry out the activities decided and financed by the Riksdag and Government.

Nationell samordnare: National coordinator. A national coordinator is a person appointed by the government who operates outside ordinary government structures in order to coordinate and implement government policy. The coordination may take place between national government agencies and between actors at national and local level.

Nyanlända: Newly arrived. A person who has lived abroad and who is now a resident in Sweden. After having stayed four years in Sweden a person shall not longer be considered newly arrived.

Proposition: Government bill. Government bills are proposals from the government (regeringen) to the parliament (riksdagen), applying new laws or funding. The budget bill for example includes proposals regarding state funding for the upcoming budget year, for youth policy as well as sectorial policies.

Skolval: School elections. School elections are arranged in connection with parliament elections, local (municipal) elections and elections to the European Parliament. In these mock elections, pupils vote according to the same procedure as in ordinary elections.

SOU, Sveriges offentliga utredningar: Swedish Government Official Reports. Before the Government can draw up a legislative proposal, the matter in question must be analysed and evaluated. The task may be assigned to officials from the ministry concerned, a commission of inquiry or a one-man committee. The reports setting out their conclusions are published in the Swedish Government Official Reports series (Statens Offentliga Utredningar, SOU).

Specialskolan: Special school. Children who due to a functional impairment or for other special reasons cannot attend the compulsory school (grundskolan) or the compulsory school for pupils with learning disabilities (grundsärskolan) can attend the special school. This includes children that are blind or have visual impairments as well as children that are deaf or hearing impaired or have a severe speech disorder.

Studiecirkel: Study circle. The study circle is the most common form of activity characterising the study associations (studieförbund). Study circles offer different subjects, such as artistic subjects, languages and social studies, through regular informal education during a limited time period.

Studieförbund: Study association. The study associations are part of the Swedish liberal adult education (folkbildning) which aims at reaching groups of people who have traditionally remained outside the educational system. Study circles (studiecirkel) are the most common activities characterising the study associations.

Studiemedel: Post-secondary student aid. Student aid at higher educational level or for adult education at upper secondary level. It consists of student grants (*studiebidrag*) and a repayable student loan (*studielån*).

SFS, Svensk författningssamling: The Swedish Code of Statutes. All current laws are published in the Swedish Code of Statutes (in Swedish only). Copies of the Code are kept at the Library of the Riksdag and most public libraries. Full-text electronic versions of valid laws and ordinances are available in Swedish on the Riksdag website.

Sveriges ungdomsråd: The Swedish Youth Council. The Swedish Youth Council is a civil society organisation. Local youth councils are members of the central Swedish Youth Council, and the local councils are also either CSOs or organised by municipalities. The majority of the members are enrolled in secondary education.

Särskild utbildning för vuxna (särsvux): Special education for adults. Special education for adults covers education at compulsory school and upper secondary school level. At the upper secondary level, the education should correspond to that provided in the national programmes of the upper secondary school for pupils with learning

disabilities (gymnasiesärskolan). It is also possible for municipalities to apply for state grants to run vocational adult education and apprenticeship education in special education for adults.

Ungdomsperspektiv: Youth perspective. In Sweden, all government decisions and actions that affect young people between 13 and 25 years of age ought to have a youth perspective. This according to the youth policy bill from 2014, *Med fokus på unga – en politik för goda levnadsvillkor, makt och inflytande*. A youth perspective is based on the human rights and states that young people are to be seen and treated as a diverse group of individuals with different backgrounds and different conditions. It also states that young people's independency is to be supported and that all youth should have the possibility of influence and participation.

Universitet: University. Higher education institution with the right to award doctoral degrees. Universities have degree awarding powers at first, second and third cycle level.

Yrkeshögskola: Higher vocational education. Post-secondary vocational education. The programmes are usually between one and three years and most of them are free of charge. The students are able to receive a Diploma in Higher Vocational Education (*yrkeshögskoleexamen*) after one year of full-time studies and an Advanced Diploma in Higher Vocational Education (*kvalificerad yrkeshögskoleexamen*) after two years of full time studies.

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