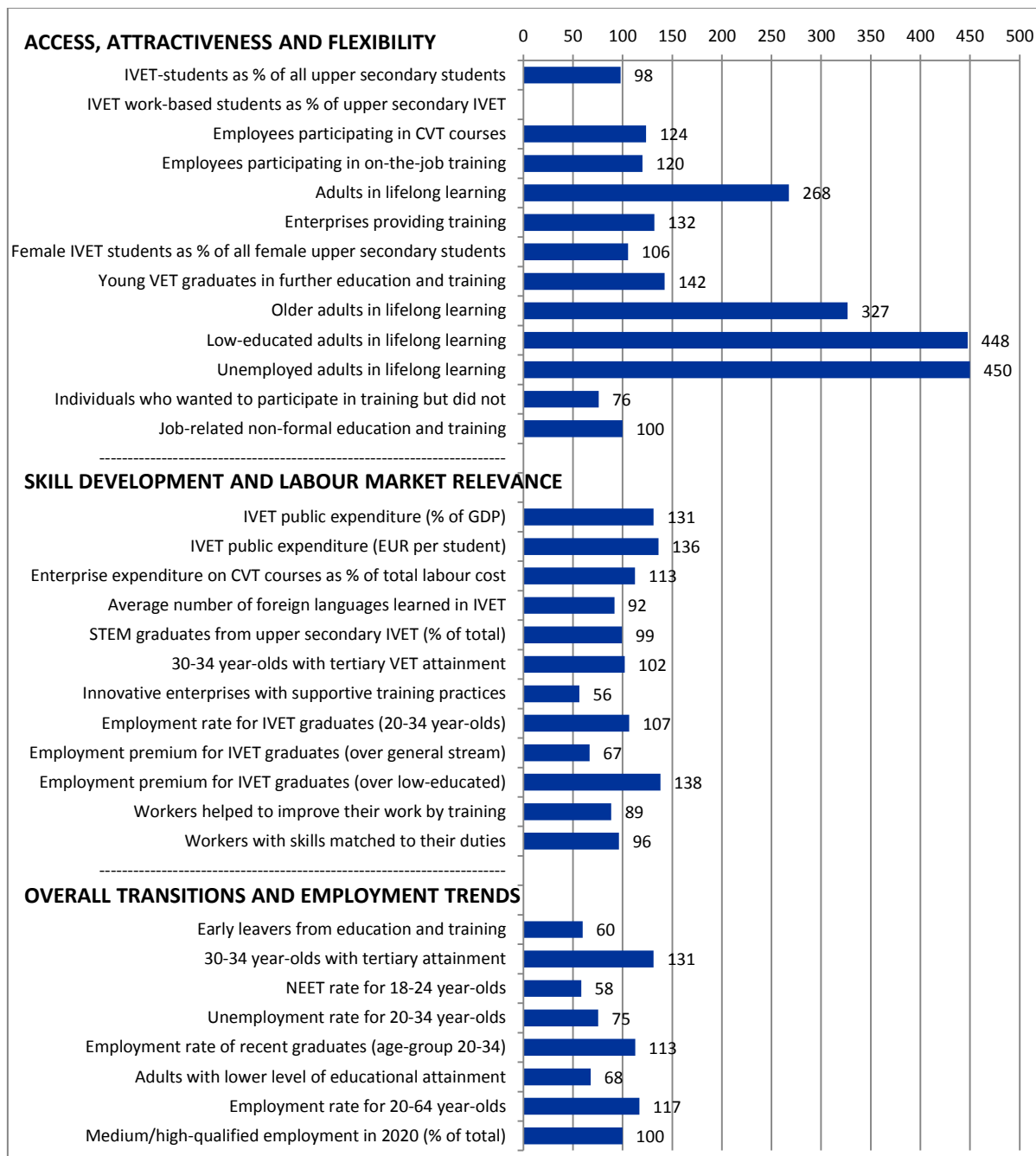


27. Sweden

VET indicators for Sweden for the most recent year available Index numbers (EU=100)



NB: The index numbers are derived from data summarised in the table but which have not been rounded.
All data in the table have been rounded.

Sweden's performance on a range of indicators selected to monitor progress in VET and lifelong learning across the European Union (EU) is summarised below. The chart compares the situation in Sweden with that of the EU, based on the most recent data available (this differs by indicator). Data in the chart are presented as an index where the EU average equals 100. If the index for a selected indicator for Sweden is 100, then its performance equals the EU average. If the index is 90, its performance is 90% of (or 10% below) the EU average. If the index is 200, Sweden's performance is twice (or 200%) the EU average. For some indicators, such as early leavers from education and training, a country is performing better if its score is below that of the EU average.

Data on which the index is calculated are presented in the table, which also shows changes over time. A technical definition of each indicator is provided in the annex, which also includes the years used to calculate each indicator.

Key points

Access, attractiveness and flexibility

Sweden differs from the EU average on several indicators in this group. The share of upper secondary students in IVET (49.4%) is slightly below the EU average (50.4%) in 2012 and decreased by 6.7 percentage points since 2010. The percentage of female students in upper secondary education participating in IVET is higher than the EU average (47.5% compared to 45.0% in 2012), although this value also decreased by 5.5 percentage points since 2010 but slightly increased in the EU as a whole.

Data for 2013 show that Sweden compares favourably with EU averages on participation in lifelong learning: the percentage of adults in lifelong learning (28.1%) is much higher than the EU average (10.5%) and well above the average target (15%) set by the strategic framework education and training 2020. Older people (21.5%), unemployed adults (45%) and those with relatively low-level education (19.7%) are all much more likely to participate in education and training than is the case across the EU (the figures for Sweden are around three to four times greater than the corresponding EU averages). The share of adults, in 2011, who wanted to participate in training but did not do so (7.2%) is lower than the EU average (9.5%). Data from the same source (AES) show that non-formal education and training is largely job-related (80.1%, on par with the EU average of 80.2%). Data for 2009 show that the percentage of young VET graduates in further education is relatively high (43.7%) compared to the EU average (30.7%).

Skill development and labour market relevance

For many indicators in this group, Sweden records values close to the EU average, but there are some differences. Public expenditure on IVET as a percentage of GDP is higher (0.90%) than in the EU overall (0.68%) (based on 2011 data for ISCED 3-4). This is also reflected in greater average expenditure per student; EUR 11 678 compared with the EUR 8 586 spent in the EU.

The employment rate of IVET graduates (aged 20-34) at ISCED 3-4 (84.3%) is higher than the EU average (79.1%), based on 2009 data. IVET graduates in Sweden enjoy a positive premium on their employment rate compared to graduates from general education at the same ISCED level, as well as to graduates at a lower ISCED level. Their employment rate is 3.7 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts from general education (even though this premium is smaller than the EU average premium of 5.6 percentage points); and their employment rate is 24.0 percentage points higher than that of graduates with lower-level qualifications (much higher than the EU average of 17.4 percentage points). All these employment figures relate to 2009 and exclude young people in further education.

Overall transitions and employment trends

In this section all data refer to 2013 unless otherwise stated.

Sweden performs favourably on these indicators. The percentage of early leavers from education and training (7.1%) is lower than the EU average (11.9%) and lower than the Europe 2020 average target and the national target (both set at 10%). The share of 30 to 34 year-olds who have completed tertiary-level education (48.3%) is higher than the EU average (36.8%) and exceeds the Europe average target (40%) and the national target (40-45%). A relatively small share of adults in Sweden has low-level education (16.8% compared with 24.8% in the EU).

The employment rate for 20 to 64 year-olds (79.8%) and the employment rate of recent graduates (84.9%) are both higher than the corresponding EU averages (68.3% and 75.4%, respectively).

In Sweden, the NEET rate (9.9%) is much lower than in the EU (17.0%). The unemployment rate for 20 to 34 year-olds (11.3%) is also lower than the EU average (15.1%).

Score on VET indicators in Sweden and in the EU, 2006, 2010 and 2011/12/13 updates (where available)

Indicator label	2006		2010		Last available year			Change 2010-last available year	
	SE	EU	SE	EU	SE	EU		SE	EU
Access, attractiveness and flexibility									
IVET-students as % of all upper secondary students	55.1	51.9	56.1	50.1	49.4	50.4	(2)	-6.7	0.3
IVET work-based students as % of upper secondary IVET		27.2		27.4		26.5	(2)		-0.9
Employees participating in CVT courses (%)	46	33	47	38					
Employees participating in on-the-job training (%)	21	16	24	20					
Adults in lifelong learning (%)			24.4 ^(b)		28.1	10.5 ^(b)	(3)	3.7	
Enterprises providing training (%)	78	60	87	66					
Female IVET students as % of all female upper secondary students	52.0	46.5	53.0	44.4	47.5	45.0	(2)	-5.5	0.6
Young VET graduates in further education and training (%)			43.7	30.7					
Older adults in lifelong learning (%)			18.3 ^(b)		21.5	6.6 ^(b)	(3)	3.2	
Low-educated adults in lifelong learning (%)			15.8 ^(b)		19.7	4.4 ^(b)	(3)	3.9	
Unemployed adults in lifelong learning (%)			40.3 ^(b)		45.0	10.0 ^(b)	(3)	4.7	
Individuals who wanted to participate in training but did not (%)	7.8	14.2	7.2	9.5					
Job-related non-formal education and training (%)			80.1	80.2					
Skill development and labour market relevance									
IVET public expenditure (% of GDP)	0.84	0.67	0.94	0.71	0.90	0.68	(1)	-0.04	-0.03
IVET public expenditure (EUR per student)	9 140	7 033	11 617	8 558	11 678	8 586	(1)	61	28
Enterprise expenditure on CVT courses as % of total labour cost	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8					
Average number of foreign languages learned in IVET	1.1		1.1	1.2 ^(d)	1.1	1.2	(2)	0.0	0.0
STEM graduates from upper secondary IVET (% of total)	31.0	32.0	32.4	28.7	29.1	29.2	(2)	-3.3	0.5
30-34 year-olds with tertiary VET attainment (%)	8.3	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.9	8.7	(3)	1.4	1.3
Innovative enterprises with supportive training practices (%)	33.6	43.1	23.5	41.6					
Employment rate for IVET graduates (20-34 year-olds)			84.3	79.1					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over general stream)			3.7	5.6					
Employment premium for IVET graduates (over low-educated)			24.0	17.4					
Workers helped to improve their work by training (%)			79.5	89.8					
Workers with skills matched to their duties (%)			53.2	55.2					
Overall transitions and labour market trends									
Early leavers from education and training (%)	8.6	15.4	6.5	13.9	7.1	11.9	(3)	0.6	-2.0
30-34 year-olds with tertiary attainment (%)	39.5	28.8	45.3	33.4	48.3	36.8	(3)	3.0	3.4
NEET rate for 18-24 year-olds (%)	12.3	15.1	10.6	16.6	9.9	17.0	(3)	-0.7	0.4
Unemployment rate for 20-34 year-olds (%)	9.7	10.6	11.7	13.1	11.3	15.1	(3)	-0.4	2.0
Employment rate of recent graduates (age group 20-34) (%)	83.3	79.0	83.0	77.4	84.9	75.4	(3)	1.9	-2.0
Adults with lower level of educational attainment (%)	21.1	30.0	18.8	27.3	16.8	24.8	(3)	-2.0	-2.5
Employment rate for 20-64 year-olds (%)	78.8	68.9	78.1	68.5	79.8	68.3	(3)	1.7	-0.2
Medium/high-qualified employment in 2020 (% of total)					82.1	82.3			

NB: b = break in series. When break in series occurs data cannot be compared. Consequently, when break in series occurs from 2011 onwards, data in the column 'Last available year' are not comparable with previous years. Also, when the break is before 2011 (i.e. any year between 2006 and 2010 included), the 2006 figure is not shown; d = change in definition. Data are treated in a similar way to breaks in series. When the change in definition is in 2006 or 2010, these data are also not presented because comparability over time is affected; u = unreliable; p = provisional; (1) = year of reference: 2011; (2) = year of reference: 2012; (3) = year of reference: 2013. A few indicators use other years to approximate the 2006 and 2010 baselines (see annex).