

## **Regional analysis- and forecastsystem (RAPS)**

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Regionalt analys- och prognosssystem (RAPS)

# Description

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**Focus area****KEY TRAINING POLICY MEASURE**

*RAPS is a tool for regional planning regarding, e.g., the development of the labour market. It is not explicitly related to VET-systems, but it serves as information to regional decisionmakers, and this can involve VET-governance or job matching.*

**Link**

<https://tillvaxtverket.se/statistik/regional-utveckling/regionalt-analys-och-pr...>

**Implementation level****NATIONAL****Legal base**

Executive order (förordning)

**Starting period**

RAPS became operational back in 2000

**Perspective**

Yes. One of the parts in RAPS is a system based on a forecasting database of (among other things) the labopur market.

**Policy area****EMPLOYMENT****OTHER**

*Also information on tendencies within the population i.e., demographics and regional economic development etc.*

**Funding****FUNDED BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

# Skill mismatch

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## Skill mismatch target

### OTHER

*The initiative does not explicitly focus on skills mismatches since the statistics and forecast of the labour market is only one part of the tool (it does also focus on other areas important for regional development).*

## Skills matching focus

### OTHER

*The initiative does not explicitly focus on skills mismatches since the statistics and forecast of the labour market is only one part of the tool (it does also focus on other areas important for regional development).*

# Methods

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## Methods

### SKILLS FORECASTING

*RAPS is, as mentioned, a tool for regional planning regarding for example the development of the labour market. With RAPS it is possible to come up with forecasts regarding among other things the labour market.*

## Use of skills intelligence

### OTHER

*The LMI provided can be used in regional analyses showing the regional development within the labour market. For example, it is possible to use the LMI to look into the current situation as well as historical flashbacks and forward-looking forecasts and scenarios.*

# Stakeholders

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## Main responsible body

### NATIONAL AGENCY

*The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Tillväxtverket)*

## Other involved organisations

### RESEARCH CENTRES, UNIVERSITIES

*Research centres use RAPS as an analytical tool to study developments in regional employment etc.*

### OTHER

*The development of RAPS takes place between several different actors, including The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, Statistics Sweden (SCB) and other partners. These actors mainly use RAPS as an analytical tool for their own analyses.*

# Sustainability

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**Success factors** RAPS informs many analyses about the present and future regional development in Sweden, which can be seen as a success criteria, although this is not explicitly stated anywhere.

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**Barriers** RAPS provides many guides, descriptions and disclaimers, which could point to RAPS being technically challenging to use. There is a potential to improve user-friendliness of RAPS.

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**Monitoring and evaluation** There is no evaluation or monitoring of RAPS available.

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**Updates** **YES**  
*Tillväxtverket occasionally updates the models in RASP. It affects the way RAPS can be used to e.g., skill forecasting.*

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**Effectiveness** There is no evidence on assessment of the effectiveness of the instrument.

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**Sustainability** RAPS' system perspective on the region in combination with the richness of detail in RAPS statistics makes the forecasting tool a valuable instrument for regional analysis. Furthermore, the tool is used by several actors such as regional associations, county administrative boards, municipalities, government agencies, private consulting companies as well as universities indicating that it creates a certain kind of value for important institutions in society. Altogether, this points to the fact that RAPS is a sustainable policy instrument and, therefore, it is most likely to continue to be around over the next couple of years.

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# The Occupational Compass

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Yrkeskompassen

# Description

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**Focus area****MAIN SKILLS ASSESSMENT/ANTICIPATION INITIATIVE**

*The Occupational Compass is a guidance service that shows future prospects for approximately 200 professions. It is mainly aimed at people needing support in regards to career choice or people working with guidance. The occupational compass contains forecast information for one year. The assessment is based on the employment service's forecast work and is done at the local level. The results are then weighted for a regional and national assessment. The occupations in the Occupational Compass correspond to the largest and most common occupations in the labour market. The occupational compass covers approximately 80 percent of employment in the labour market.*

**Link**

<https://arbetsformedlingen.se/for-arbetssokande/yrken-och-framtid/yrkeskompass...>

**Implementation level****NATIONAL****Legal base**

The legal base is not explicitly stated anywhere.

**Starting period**

The commencement of the initiative is not explicitly stated.

**Policy area****EMPLOYMENT****Funding****FUNDED BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

# Skill mismatch

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## **Skill mismatch target**

### **OTHER**

*The Occupational Compass is not explicitly aimed at addressing skills mismatch, but it can help jobseekers or people making career choices with making informed decisions in regards to job competition and region.*

## **Skills matching focus**

### **ADDRESS MISMATCH BROADLY**

*The Occupational Compass is not explicitly aimed at addressing skills mismatch, but it can help jobseekers or people making career choices with making informed decisions in regards to job competition and region. Furthermore, the initiative contains foresight, which enables e.g., a jobseeker to assess the future possibilities within a given career path.*

# Methods

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## Methods

### SKILLS FORECASTING

*The Occupational Compass has forecasts information 1 and 5 years into the future regarding the competitiveness of the profession. These forecasts are available for each county.*

### SKILLS FORESIGHT

*The Occupational Compass has forecasts information 1 and 5 years into the future regarding the competitiveness of the profession. These forecasts are available for each county.*

### OTHER

*The Occupational Compass includes career descriptions to help make informed career choices.*

## Use of skills intelligence

### INFORMING AND TRAINING CAREER GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLORS

*The Occupational Compass can help people working with career guidance by providing information about the competitiveness of ca. 80 percent of the Swedish labour market.*

### INFORMING JOB-SEARCH DECISIONS OF UNEMPLOYED

*Unemployed can use the Occupational Compass to inform which jobs they look for and in which county.*

# Stakeholders

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## Main responsible body

### NATIONAL PES

*The Swedish Public Employment Service*

## Other involved organisations

### NATIONAL PES

*Sweden Statistics*

# Sustainability

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**Success factors** The success factors are not explicitly stated, but it is implied that the more people using the Occupational Compass to inform their career choices, the more of a success the initiative is.

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**Barriers** The barriers in the implementation are not stated explicitly. However, barriers can come from people not knowing the initiative.

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**Monitoring and evaluation** The initiative is neither monitored nor evaluated.

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**Updates** **YES**  
*The forecasts are updated once a year, no other major updates of the initiative.*

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**Effectiveness** Due to the absence of evaluations and monitoring, there is no evidence of the effectiveness of the initiative.

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**Sustainability** The Occupational Compass covers almost all of the Swedish labour market and the competition in different jobs in almost every Swedish county. Thus, the Occupational Compass has great coverage regarding both geography and occupations. Therefore, it is likely that the initiative continues over the next few years.

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# Regional Skills Platforms

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Regionala kompetensplattformar

# Description

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<b>Focus area</b>	<b>MAIN SKILLS ASSESSMENT/ANTICIPATION INITIATIVE</b> <i>The purpose of the Regional Skills Platforms is to strengthen collaboration for a better supply of competence, between, for example, authorities, business and education. The work of building structures for regional competence supply creates readiness to handle changes and meet the business community's need for competences.</i>
<b>Link</b>	<a href="https://tillvaxtverket.se/vara-tjanster/publikationer/publikationer-2018/2018-0...">https://tillvaxtverket.se/vara-tjanster/publikationer/publikationer-2018/2018-0...</a>
<b>Implementation level</b>	<b>NATIONAL</b>
<b>Legal base</b>	Government commission/ executive order
<b>Starting period</b>	The establishment of the Regional Skills Platforms began in 2010
<b>Perspective</b>	Yes, the Regional Skills Platforms uses skill forecast to gain an overview of the labour market and educational skills in order to mitigate future challenges regarding skill matching at the regional level.
<b>Policy area</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b> <b>EMPLOYMENT</b>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>FUNDED BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT</b>

# Skill mismatch

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## Skill mismatch target

**SKILL SHORTAGES (EMPLOYERS CANNOT FILL THEIR VACANCIES DUE TO A LACK OF SKILLS IN THE LABOUR MARKET)**

**SKILLS OBSOLESCENCE (SOME OR ALL OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S SKILLS ARE NO LONGER RELEVANT TO THE CURRENT EMPLOYER OR IN THE LABOUR MARKET GENERALLY)**

## Skills matching focus

### ADDRESS MISMATCH BROADLY

*The initiative's purpose is to ensure regional skills supply by informing authorities, business and education. For example, the regional actors managing the platforms make analyses and forecast that e.g., employment offices can use when planning the process for an unemployed person.*

# Methods

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## Methods

### SKILLS FORECASTING

*Skill forecasting is used to analyse conditions and challenges for long-term supply of skills in different regions. This helps the regional actors make decision regarding employment and education*

### SKILLS FORESIGHT

*Skills foresight is used to analyse conditions and challenges for long-term supply of skills in different regions. This helps the regional actors make decision regarding employment and education*

## Use of skills intelligence

### INFORMING AND TRAINING CAREER GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLORS

*The initiative has been used in career guidance in schools to help pupils choose their future education or training. It has helped structure the guidance.*

### OTHER

*It is used to enable cooperation between regional actors regarding unemployment, generally, and the regional skills platform may, therefore, inform all of the above in some way.*

# Stakeholders

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**Main responsible body**

**NATIONAL AGENCY**

*The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth*

**Other involved organisations**

**NATIONAL MINISTRY**

*The government commissioned the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth to establish the regional skills platforms*

# Sustainability

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**Success factors**

Success factors are not explicitly stated, but it needs to contribute to increased knowledge of skill supply and cooperation in ensuring regional skills supply.

**Barriers**

Lack of coordination between national, regional and local levels.

**Monitoring and evaluation**

The initiative was evaluated from 2013-2017 regarding national-regional cooperation, regional action plans and structures for validation. The evaluation resulted in two recommendations: closer cooperation between local, regional and national actors, goals and initiatives and making skills supply a regional development responsibility, i.e., this work needs to be highly prioritised.

**Effectiveness**

The effectiveness of the regional skills planforms has not been studied. Therefore, this cannot be elaborated.

**Sustainability**

The evaluation made from 2013-2017 points to the fact that this area needs to be prioritized to a greater extent than it previously was, which indicates that the initiative continues.

# The occupations and occupational areas

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Yrken och yrkesområden

# Description

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<b>Focus area</b>	<b>MAIN SKILLS ASSESSMENT/ANTICIPATION INITIATIVE</b> <i>The occupations and occupational areas are a collection of forecasts that illustrate in which sectors which skills are needed. The forecasts are divided in sectors, where some are related to VET.</i>
<b>Link</b>	<a href="https://arbetsformedlingen.se/for-arbetssokande/yrken-och-framtid/hitta-yrken/">https://arbetsformedlingen.se/for-arbetssokande/yrken-och-framtid/hitta-yrken/</a>
<b>Implementation level</b>	<b>NATIONAL</b>
<b>Legal base</b>	Implementing provision
<b>Starting period</b>	The instrument is currently operational, but there is no information about when it started.
<b>Perspective</b>	Yes, The occupations and occupational areas are a collection of forecasts that illustrate in which sectors which skills are needed. For example, you can look up the occupation "crafts" and get information about how the competition for jobs are within this occupation and what positions are free at the moment.
<b>Policy area</b>	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>FUNDED BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT</b>

# Skill mismatch

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## Skill mismatch target

**SKILL GAPS (WORKER'S SKILLS ARE BELOW THE LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY REQUIRED BY THEIR EMPLOYERS AND JOBS)**

## Skills matching focus

### ADDRESS SECTORAL OR OCCUPATIONAL SKILL SHORTAGES

*The initiative addresses sectoral/occupational skill shortages by delivering a statistical overview of what kind of occupations are missing employees and what kind of skills they need.*

# Methods

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## Methods

### SKILLS FORECASTING

*The initiative is based on statistical data and delivers forecasts regarding how the competition for jobs is within several occupations in the future. These forecasts are made for the different regions of Sweden and you can, for example see, that if you choose to become an ambulance nurse there will be very limited competition for a job in the future (1-5 years).*

## Use of skills intelligence

### INFORMING JOB-SEARCH DECISIONS OF UNEMPLOYED

*The LMI are being used to inform unemployed and jobseekers looking for a job. These people can use the initiative to look up possible jobs and skills needed to qualify for this job.*

# Stakeholders

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**Main responsible body**

**NATIONAL PES**

*The Swedish Public Employment Service (PES)*

**Other involved organisations**

**OTHER**

*no other organisations are involved.*

# Sustainability

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**Success factors**

Its success lies in its purpose to help jobseekers, but there are no evaluations available on success factors.

**Barriers**

A possible barrier could be to get jobseekers to use the initiative actively when looking for a job or choosing a career path.

**Monitoring and evaluation** The initiative has not been monitored or evaluated systematically.

**Updates**

**NO**

*There are no major updates, only updating the data as part of the initiative.*

**Effectiveness**

There is no evidence on effectiveness of the initiative and it has not been assessed.

**Sustainability**

This policy instrument seems sustainable due to several things. Firstly, the forecasts are based on interviews with more than 10.000 employees and employers, macroeconomic analyses etc. which makes the instrument a solid tool to use when assessing skill mismatches. Secondly, it gathers a lot of information e.g., skills needed in different occupations, job opportunities, salaries within the different occupations, information on the competition regarding specific jobs within the nearest future etc.

