Factsheet: Sweden

Last update: 18 June 2014

DEFINITION OF YOUTH


CANDIDACY AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower House</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARRIAGEABLE AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Opposite Sex</th>
<th>Same Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Without Parental Consent</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Parental Consent</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper House</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Unicameral</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOTING AGE

18

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

MAJORITY AGE

18


CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Minimum Age

15


SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

0.72

45 out of 170 countries.

Year: 2013

Source: Commonwealth Youth Programme

LITERACY RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Both sexes (15-24) %</th>
<th>Both sexes %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male (15-24) %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (15-24) %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Year: No data.

Source: UNESCO

NET ENROLMENT RATE

Secondary School

92.76%

Year: 2012

Source: UNESCO

PREVALENCE OF HIV

Male (15-24) %

Female (15-24) %

Year: No data.

Source: World Bank

TOBACCO USE

Consumed any smokable or smoking tobacco product at least once 30 days prior to the survey.

Male (15-15) %

Female (15-15) %

Year: No data.

Source: WHO

The Swedish Government's Youth Policy Fact Sheet (2009) notes that whilst no single youth policy document exists, "a youth perspective is mainstreamed in relevant policy areas". Targeted areas include education, employment, culture & leisure, participation, health & security. Policy is supported by evidence with an annual review and analysis of "80 indicators of development". The Youth Law (2004) reinforces the systems of coordination between policy areas to ensure the objectives of the national youth policy is achieved. A Youth Bill (2014) has been introduced that provides a new youth policy framework and action plan for 2014-2017. It is foreseen to enter into force on January 1, 2015. In a written response (2013) the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations (LSU) welcomed the bill, but called for greater ambition and resources.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Is there a national youth policy?

YES

Sweden has a 2004 youth law. A fact sheet, summary and 2012 briefing explain the approach.

Source: World Bank

Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

BUDGET & SPENDING

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or...
The Ministry of Education and Research has responsibility for coordinating youth policy, youth organisations and cooperation on youth issues. The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society is the government agency that works to ensure that young people have access to influence and welfare. The Agency produces reports, which inform the development of youth policy. These include an annual analysis of a priority topic; and a study of youth attitudes and values conducted every four years.

YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION

The National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations (LSU) is an umbrella organisation of 81 national youth organisations in Sweden that aims "to collectively improve the conditions for youths' organisations". Through their national and international programmes, LSU aims to "ensure that young people are involved in decision-making, in Sweden and the world." LSU is a full member of the European Youth Forum. LSU’s main funders include the Swedish Inheritance Fund and Sida. They also receive a grant from the government and members pay an annual fee.

BUDGET & SPENDING

According to the Government of Sweden, a proposed SEK 293 million (USD 45.6 million) has been "allocated to youth policy" in 2014. The proposed Youth Policy Bill includes an action plan, for which SEK 10 million (USD 1.5 million) per year is expected to be allocated. According to the World Bank, Sweden spent 13.37% of its government expenditure and 6.98% of its GDP on education provision in 2010.

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TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP

Source: World Bank
Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEWS

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