



Annual Meeting of the International Forecasting Network

Nürnberg

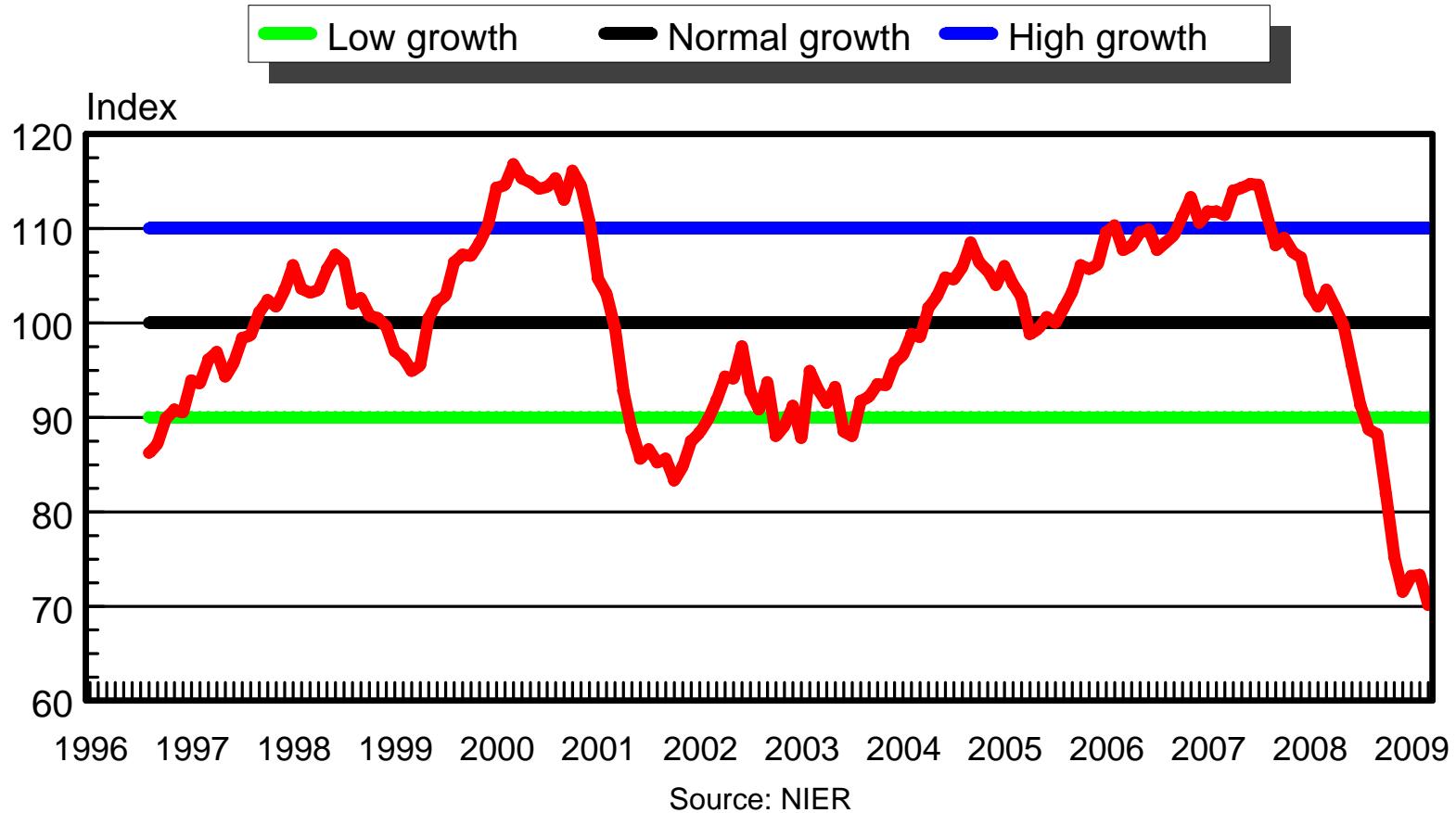
April 20-21, 2009

Swedish Public Employment Service

**Håkan Gustavsson
Torbjörn Israelsson**

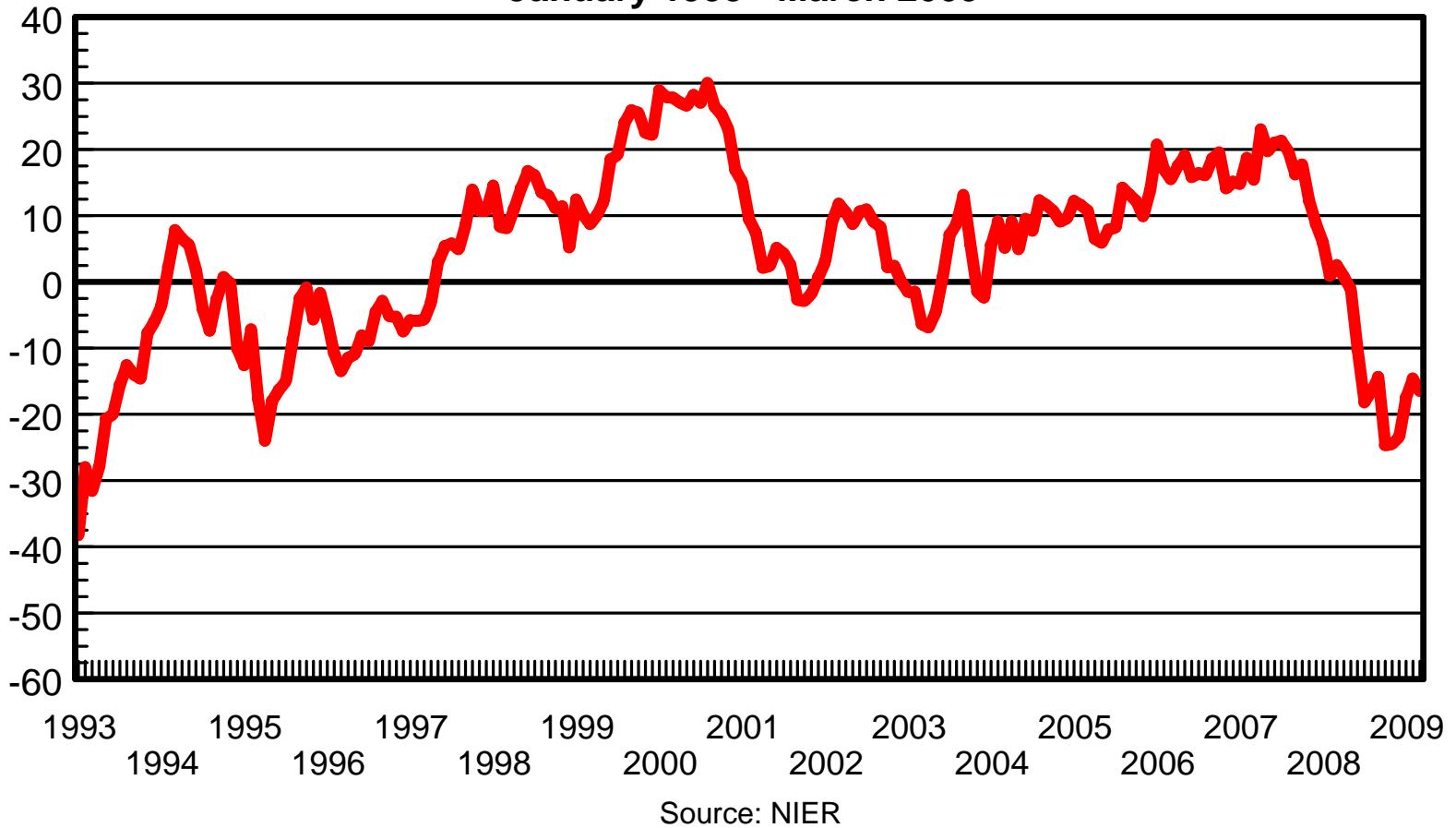
Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI)

August 1996 - March 2009



Consumer confidence indicator

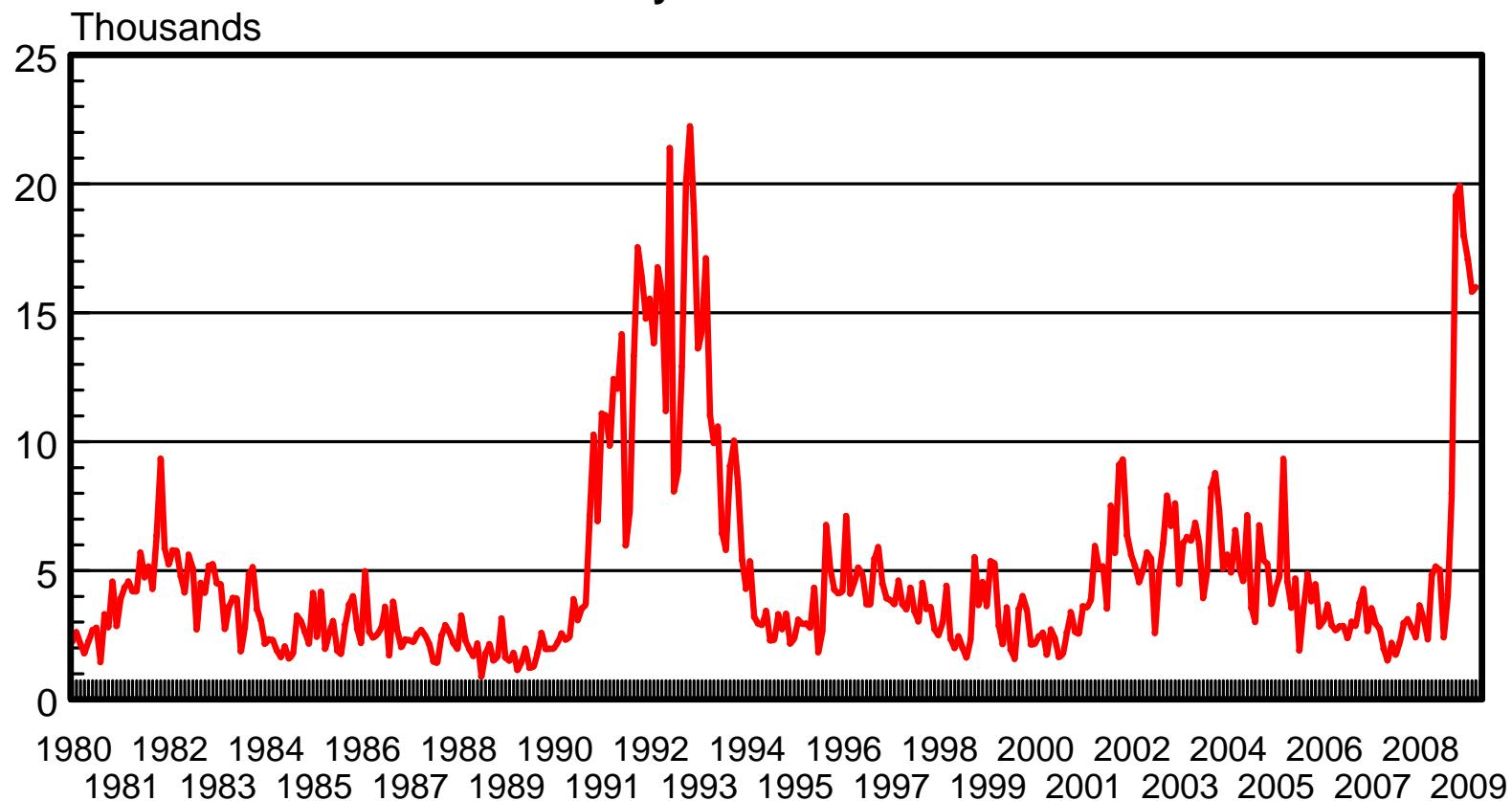
January 1993 - March 2009



Source: NIER

Number of persons affected by redundancy notice

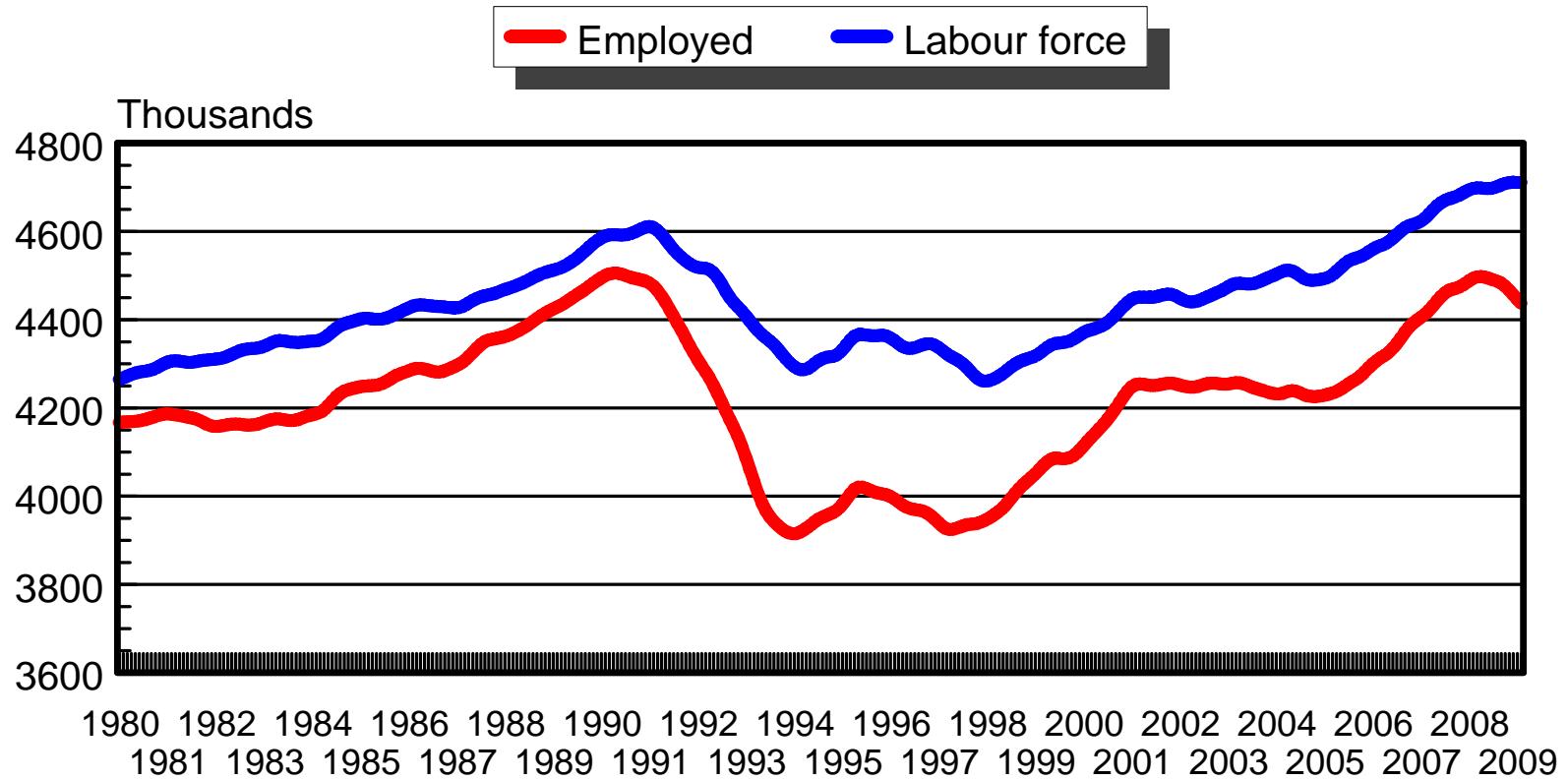
January 1980 - March 2009



Source: Swedish PES

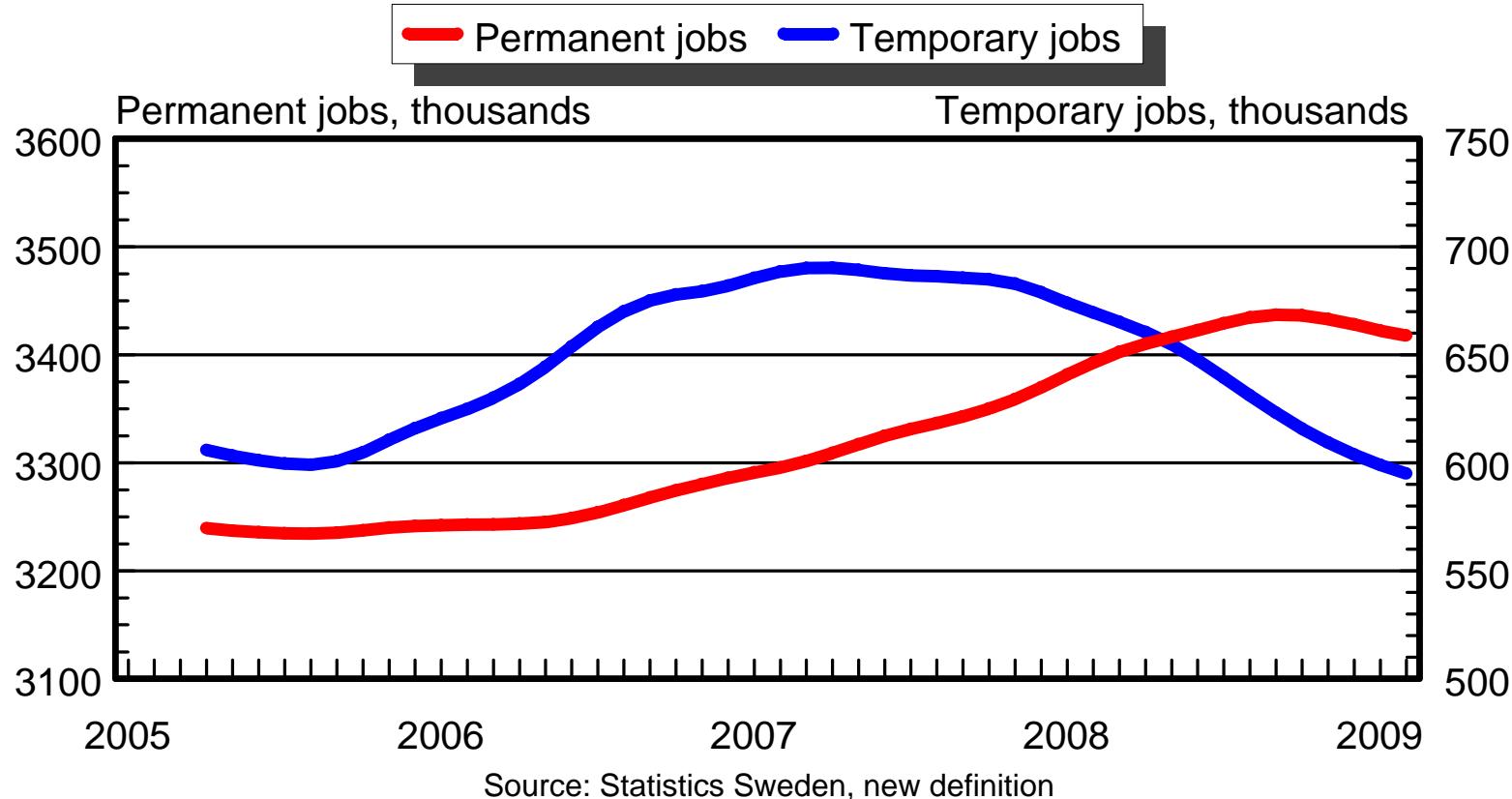
Labour force and employment

January 1980 - February 2009



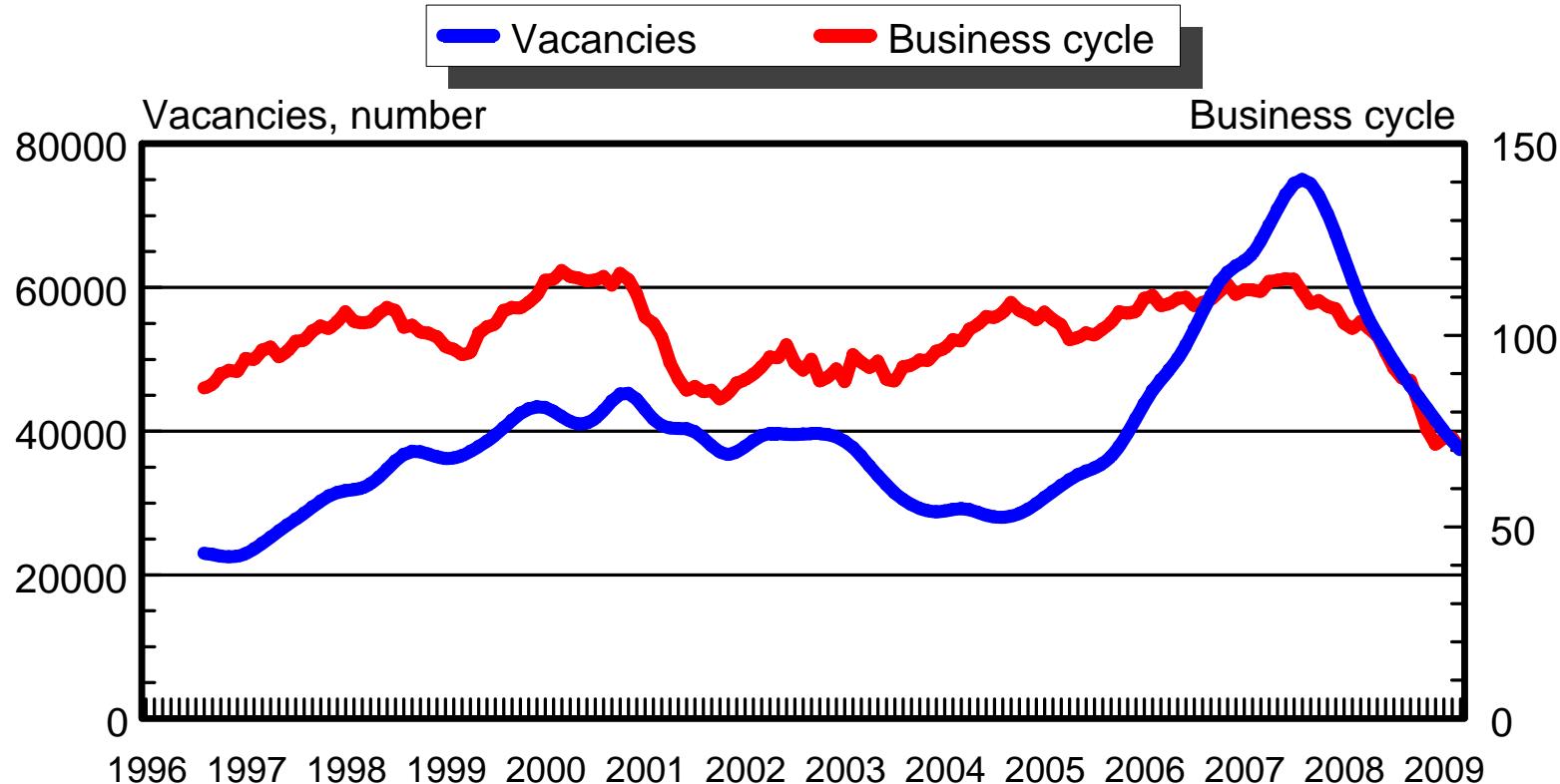
Seasonally adjusted
Source: Statistics Sweden

Number of employed with permanent or temporary jobs 16-64 years April 2005 - February 2009



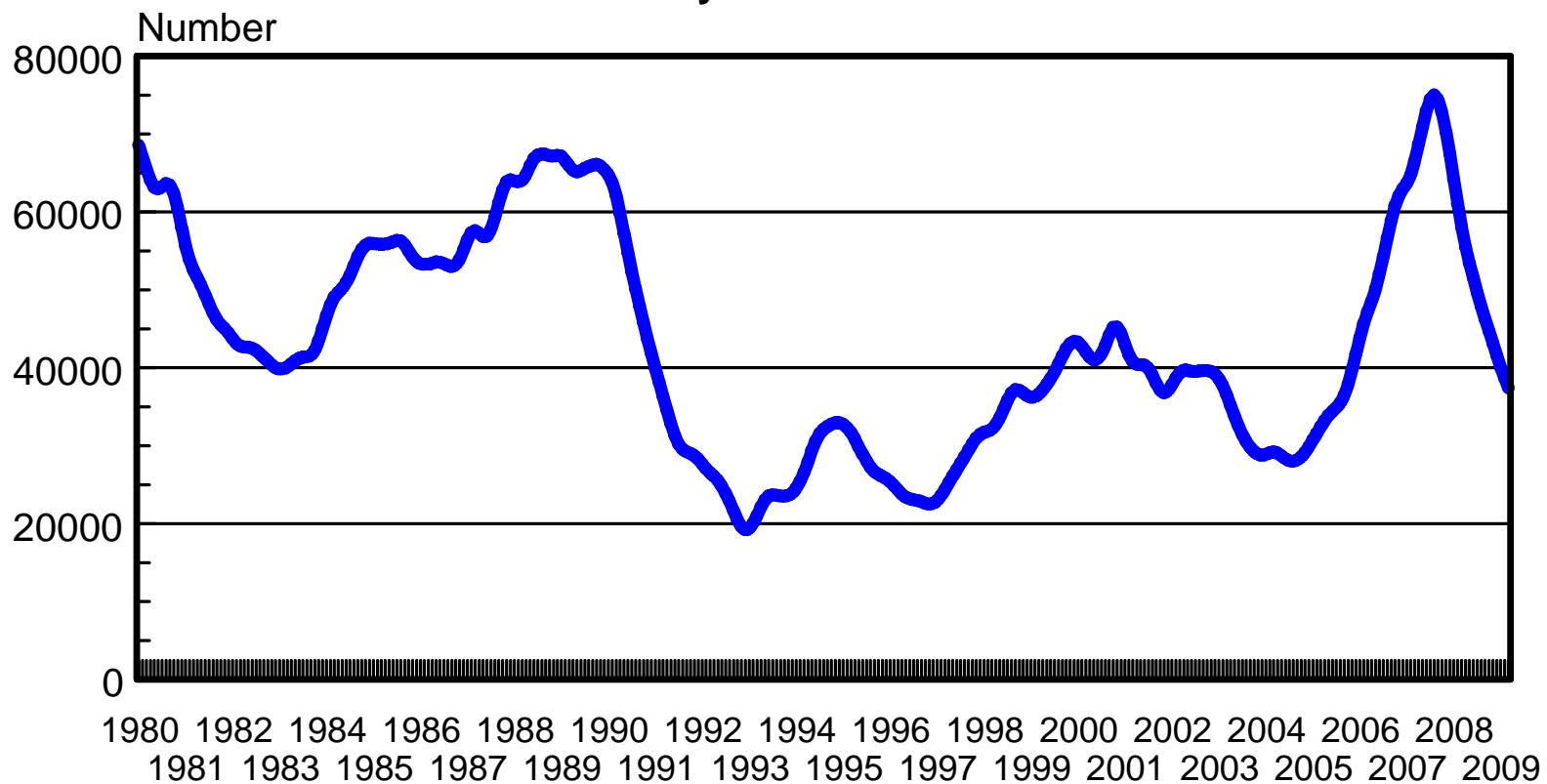
Inflow of vacancies and business cycle

August 1996 - March 2009



Inflow of vacancies

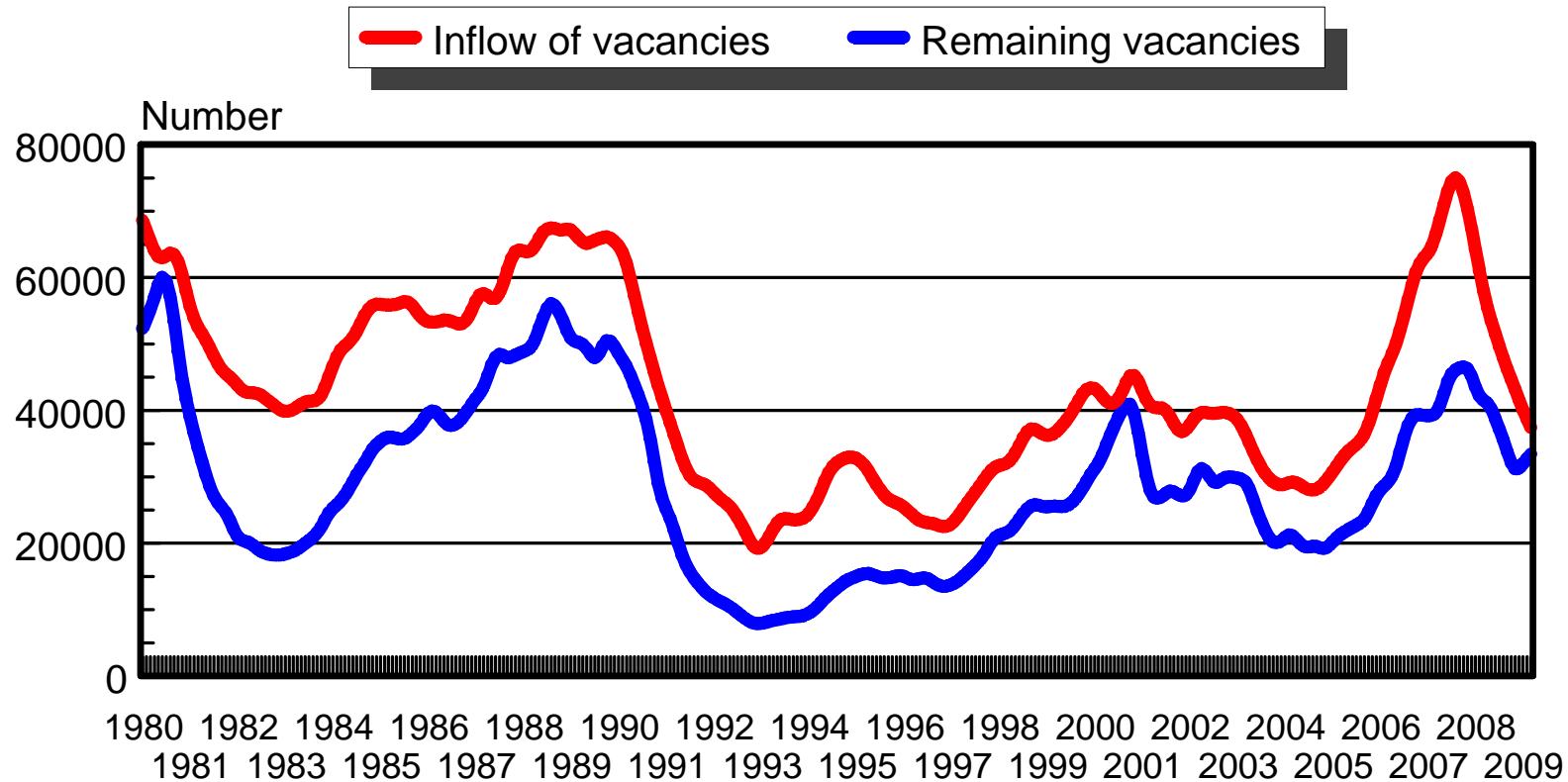
January 1980 - March 2009



Seasonally adjusted
Source: PES

Inflow and remaining vacancies at the end of the month

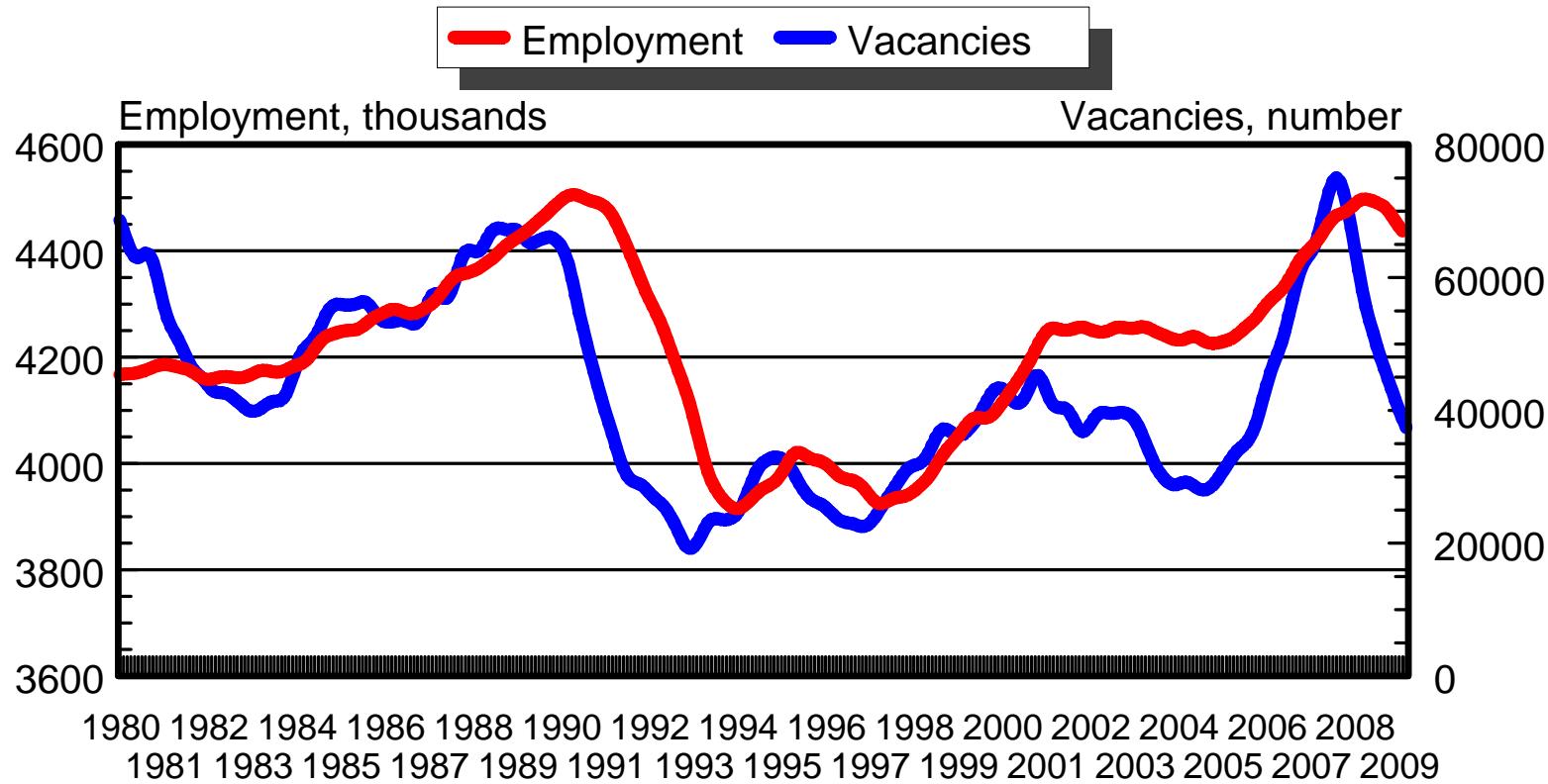
January 1980 - March 2009



Seasonally adjusted
Source: PES

Inflow of vacancies and employment

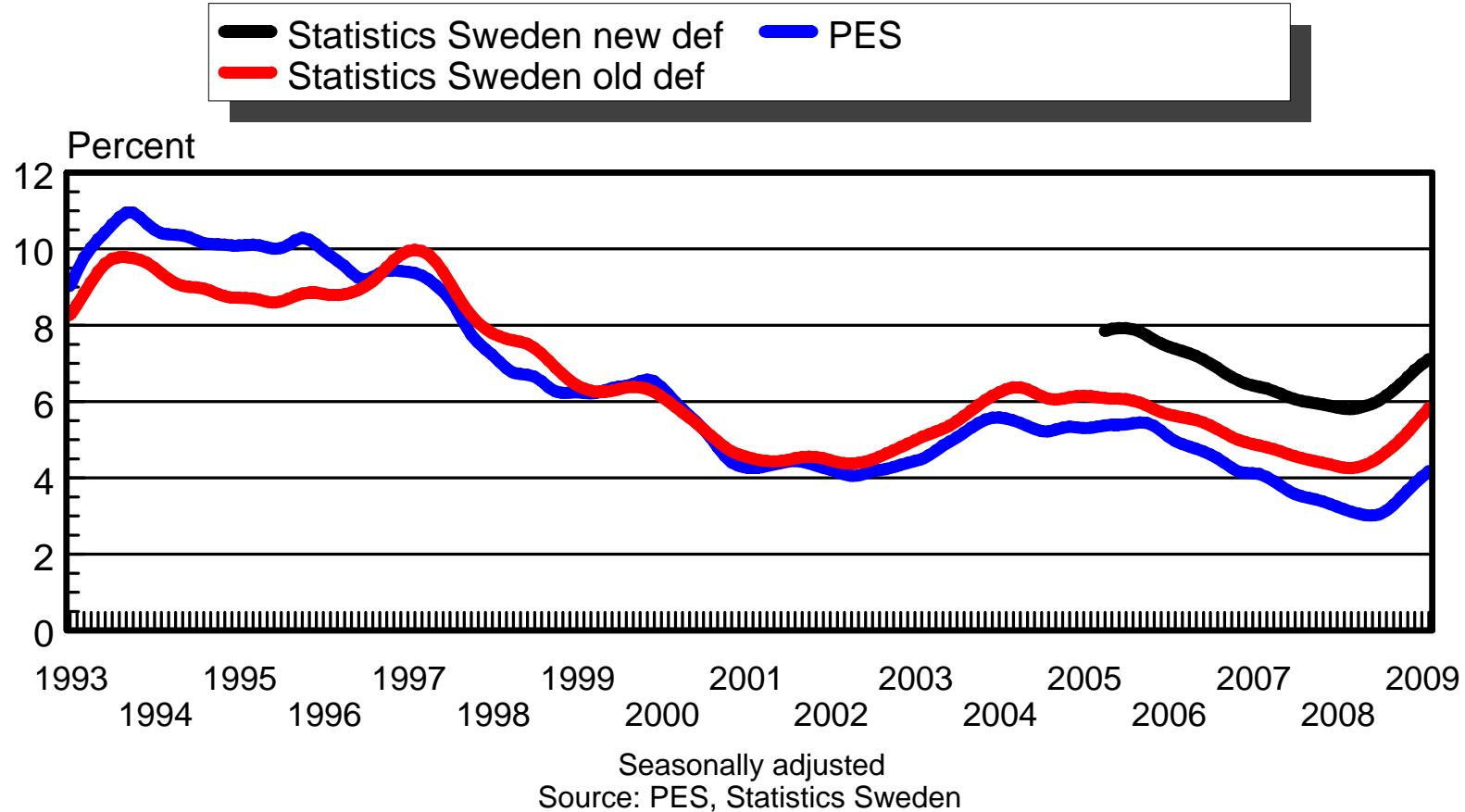
January 1980 - February 2009/March 2009



Seasonally adjusted, R²=0,67. Time lag 9 month R²=0,78.
Source: PES and Statistics Sweden, previous definition

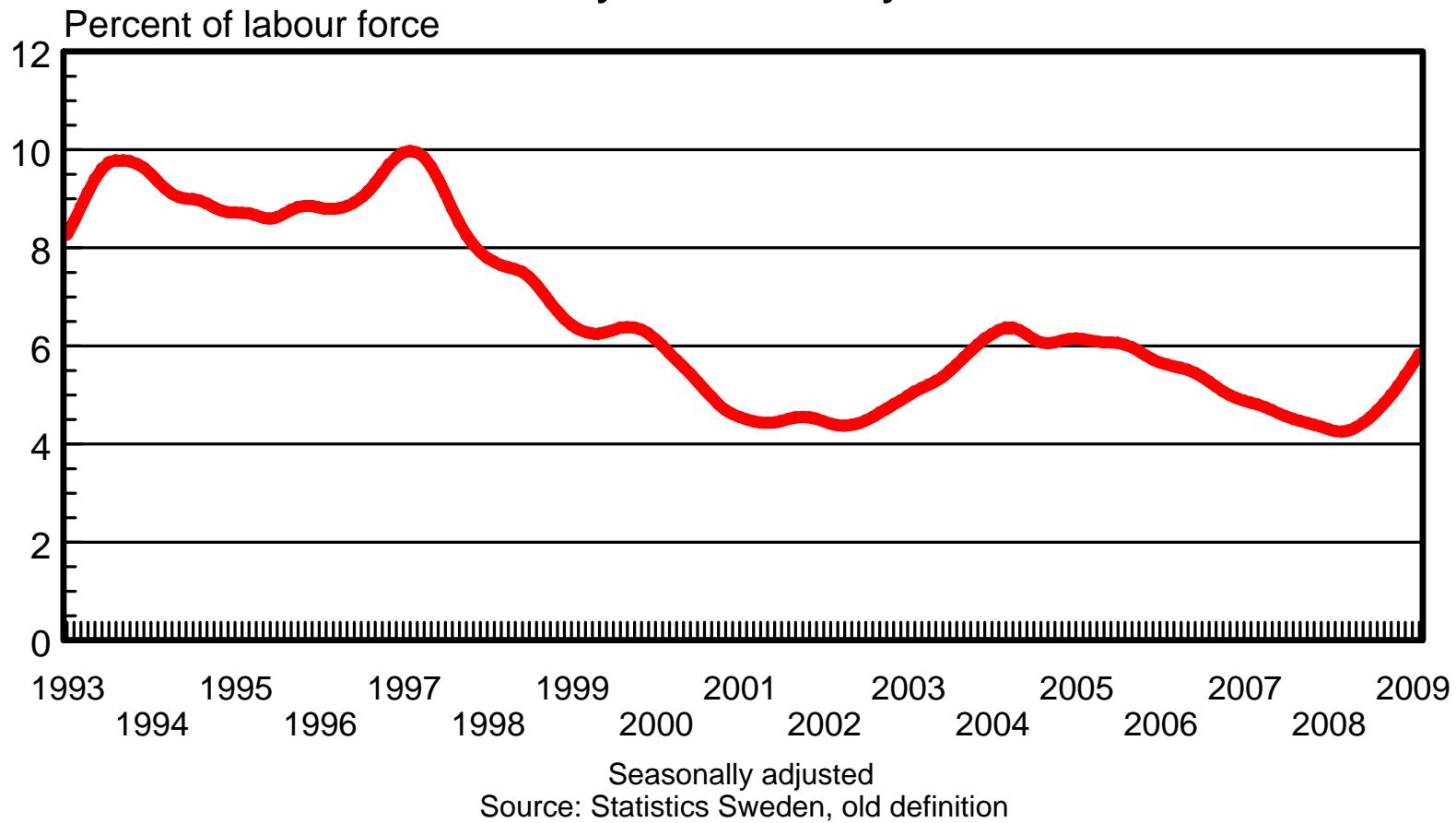
Rate of unemployment 16-64 year

January 1993 - February 2009



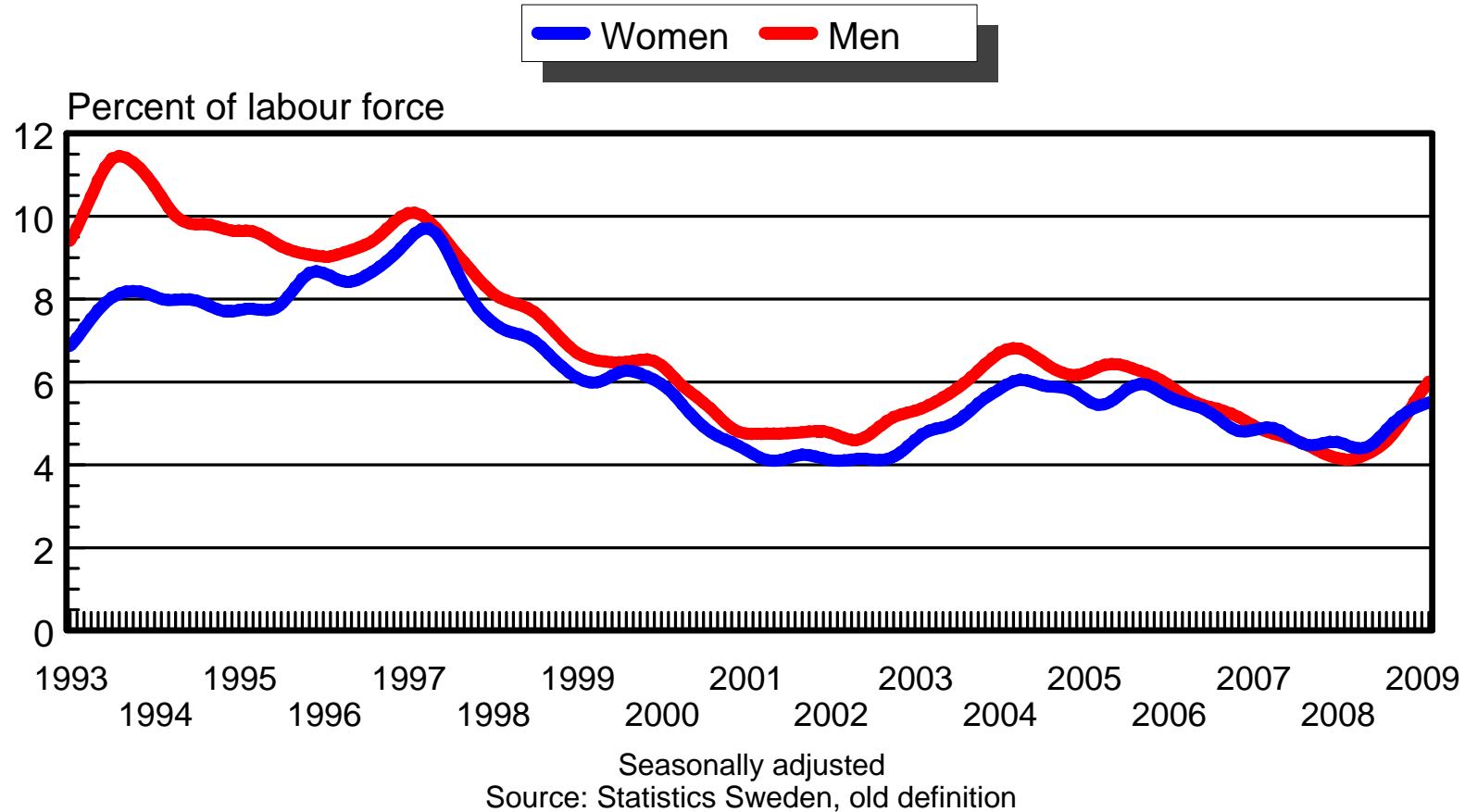
Unemployment

January 1993 - February 2009



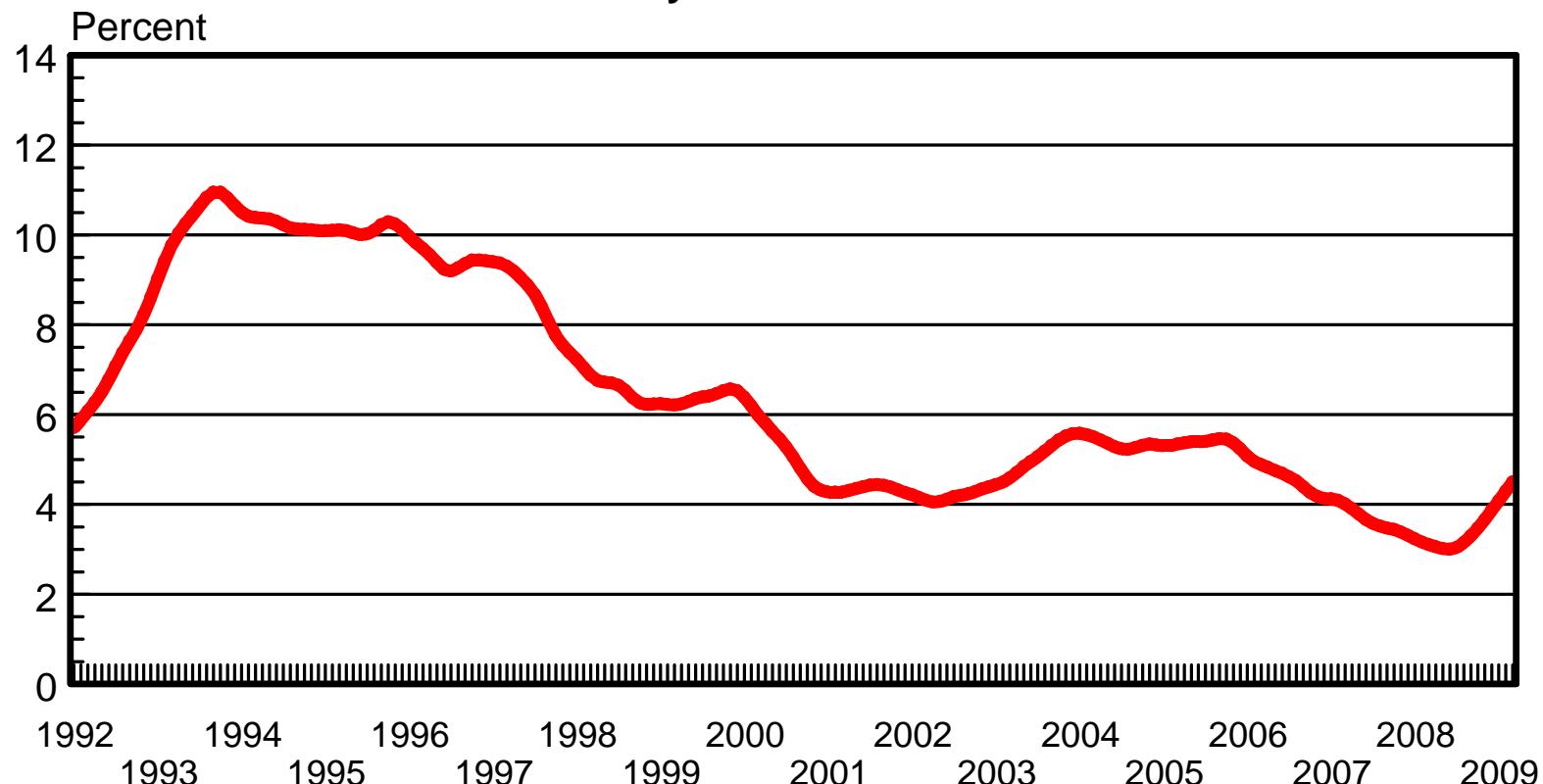
Unemployment

January 1993 - February 2009



Rate of unemployment 16-64 year

January 1992 - March 2009

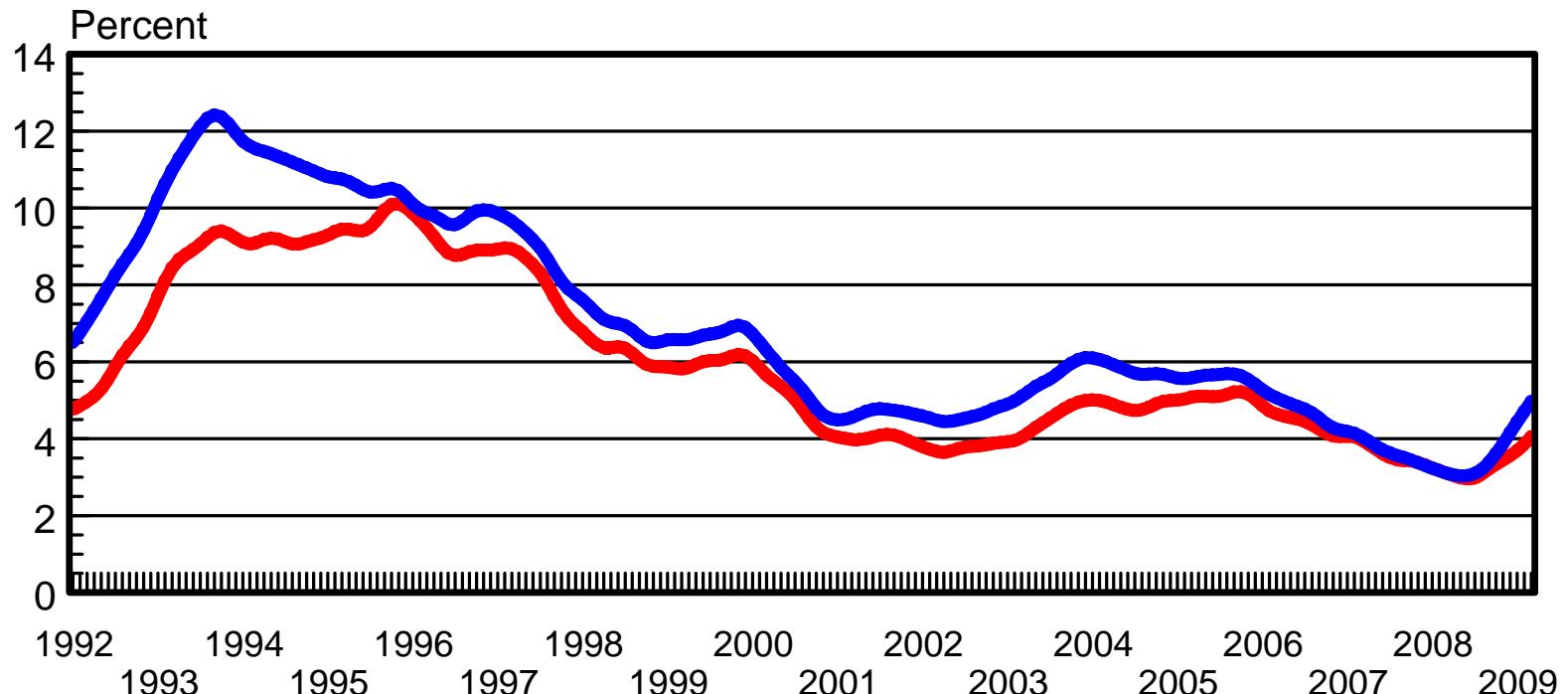


Seasonally adjusted
Source: PES and Statistics Sweden

Rate of unemployment 16-64 year

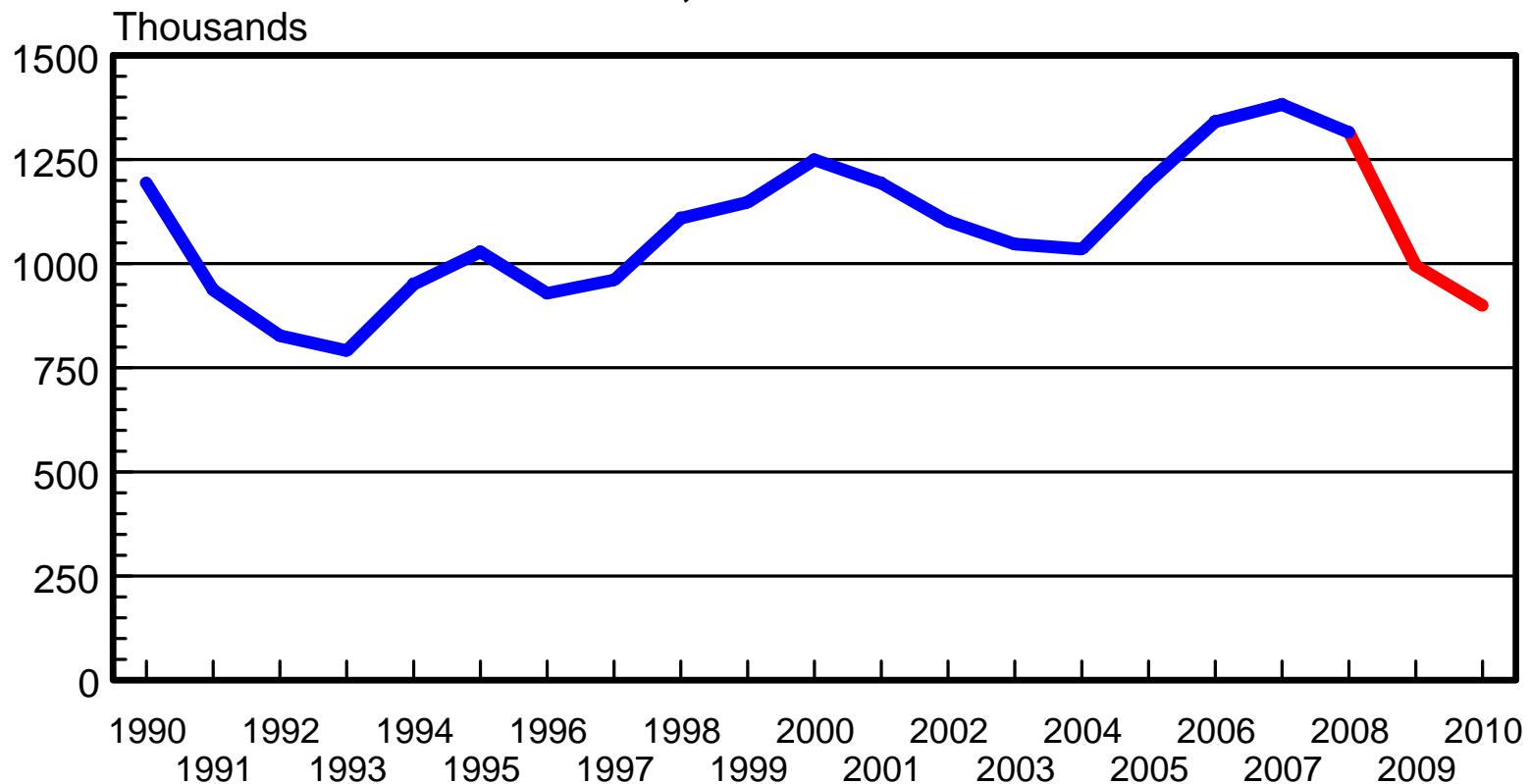
January 1992 - March 2009

Men Women



Seasonally adjusted
Source: PES and Statistics Sweden

Number of recruitments 1990-2008, forecast for 2009-2010



Source: Statistics Sweden, PES

Unemployment

Large increase of jobseekers entering the labour market

- Youth (high births rate)
- Foreign born

These two groups are growing fastest in the population

Groups with large needs of labour market policy

Groups with difficulties to find a fast solution of their labour market problem (100 000 - 140 000 under 2009):

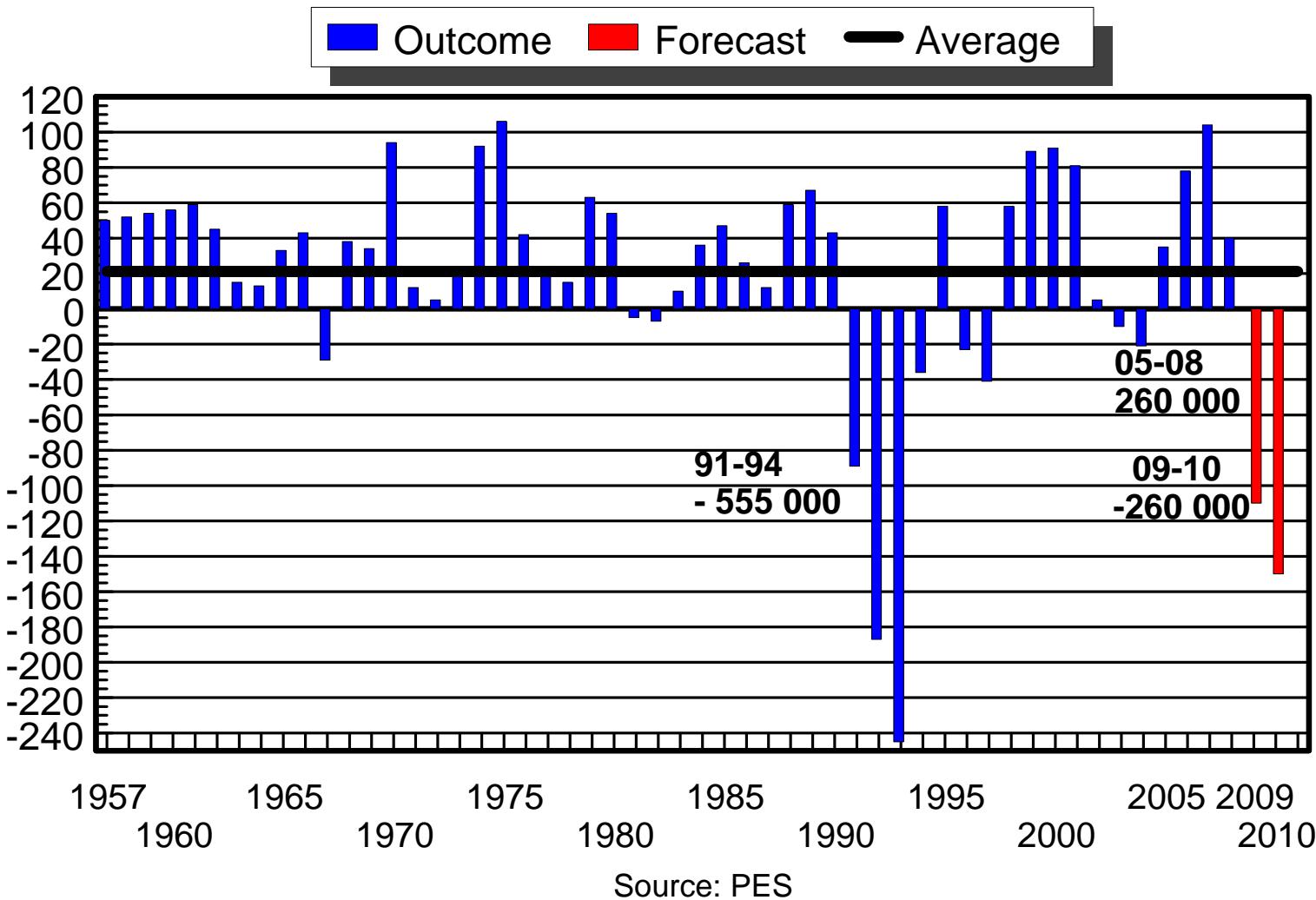
- Youth – growing increase
- Foreign born – growing increase
- Disable people – growing number transferring from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency
- Unemployed 55-64 years – risk to be long term unemployed
- People with weak educational background (highest educational background is primary school). The group will grow rapidly many years ahead.

Key figures¹ (thousands and percent)

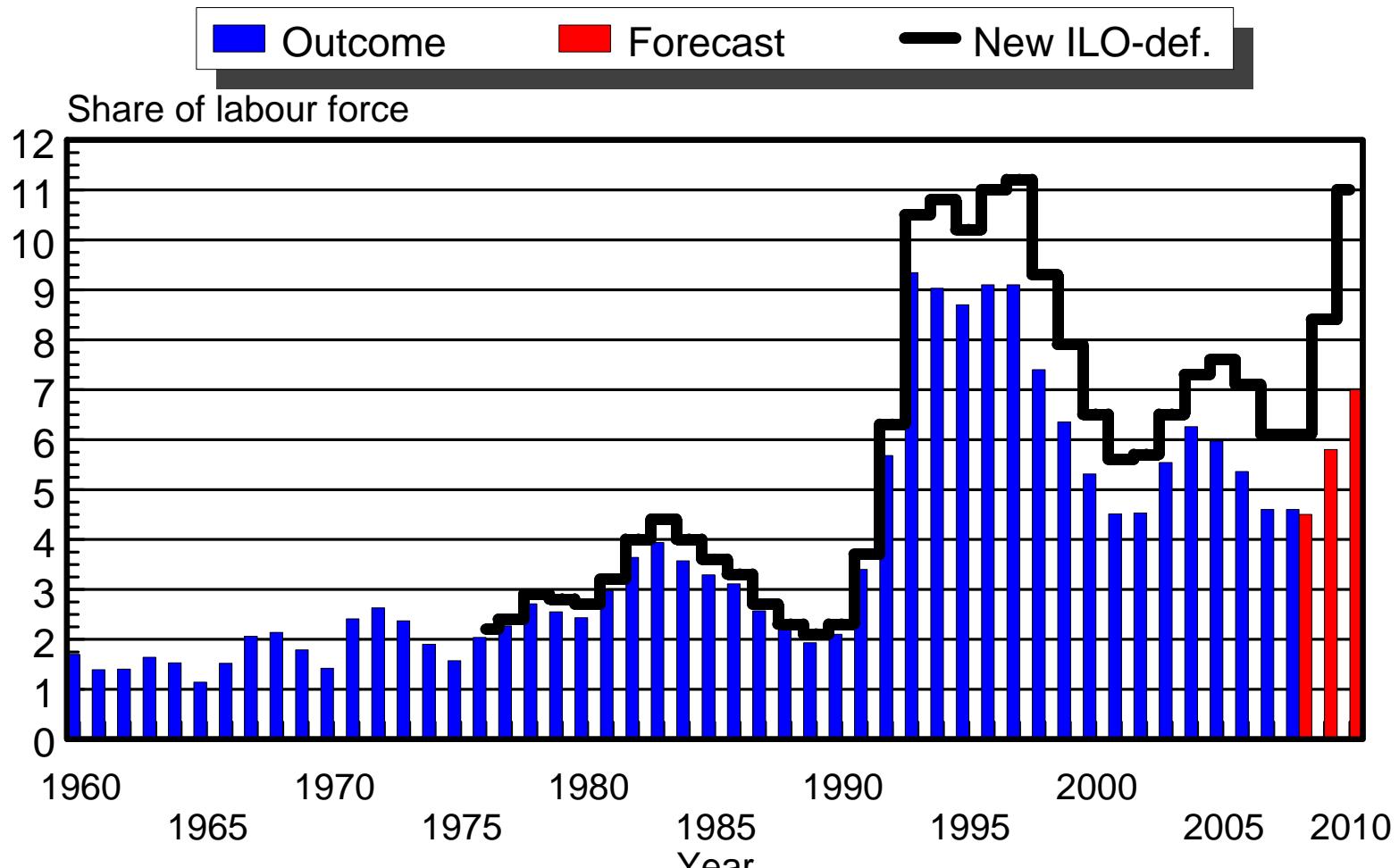
	2005	2006	2007	2008	Forecast spring 2009	2010
Labour Force	4622	4671	4736	4778	4774	4744
Employment	4263	4341	4445	4484	4374	4224
Unemployed	360	330	292	294	400	520
Unemployed % of LF	7,8	7,1	6,2	6,1	8,4	11,0
Labour market policy program	123	139	88	87	120	210
Percent of LF	2,7	3,0	1,9	1,8	2,5	4,4
Change of Labour Force	49	65	42	-4	-30	-
"- Employment	78	104	39	-110	-150	-
"- Unemployed	-30	-38	2	106	120	-

¹The labour force is the sum total of employed and unemployed, and the imbalance figure is the sum total of unemployed and participants in labour market policy programmes. The totals do not always agree because figures have been rounded up or down.

Employment, yearly changes

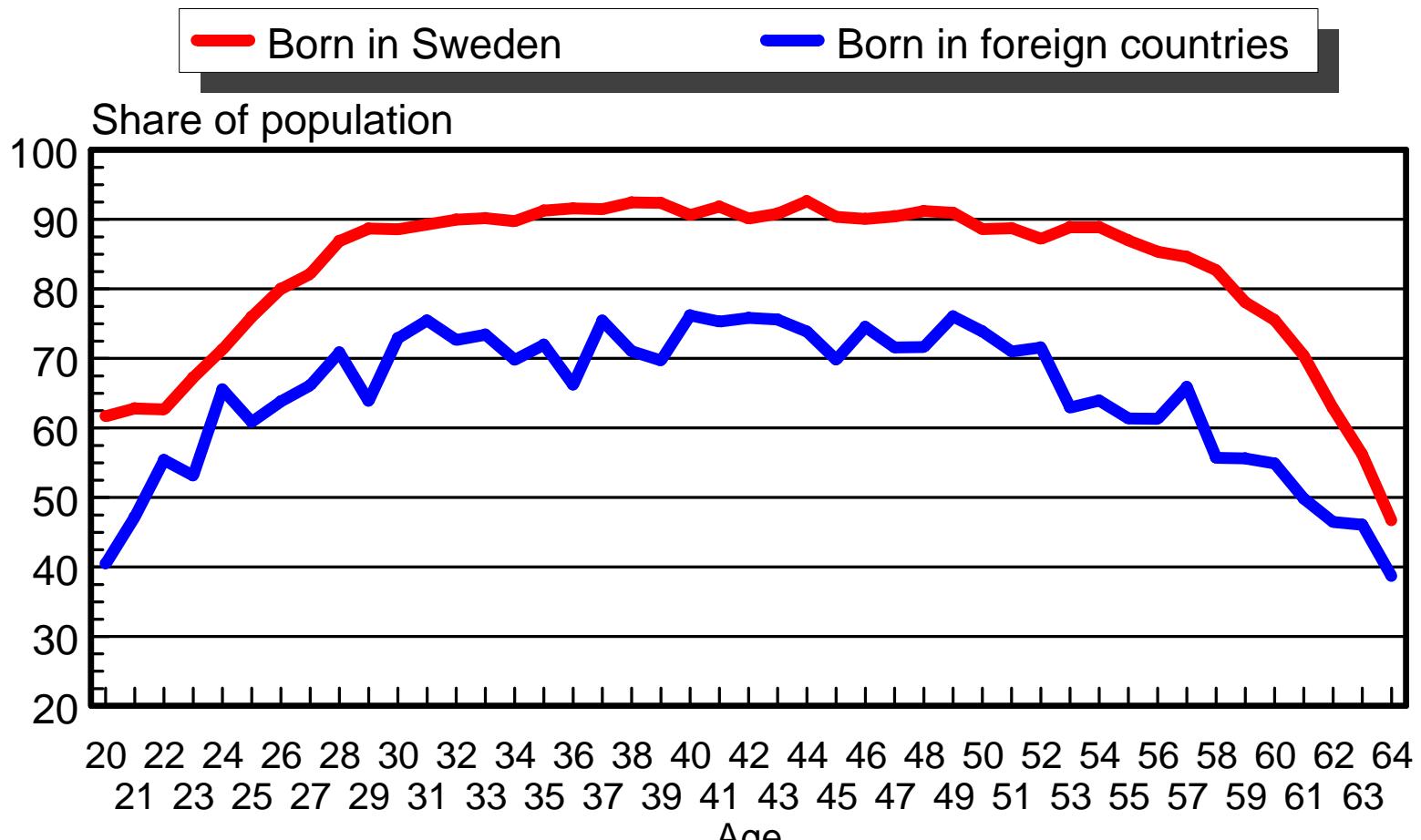


Unemployment



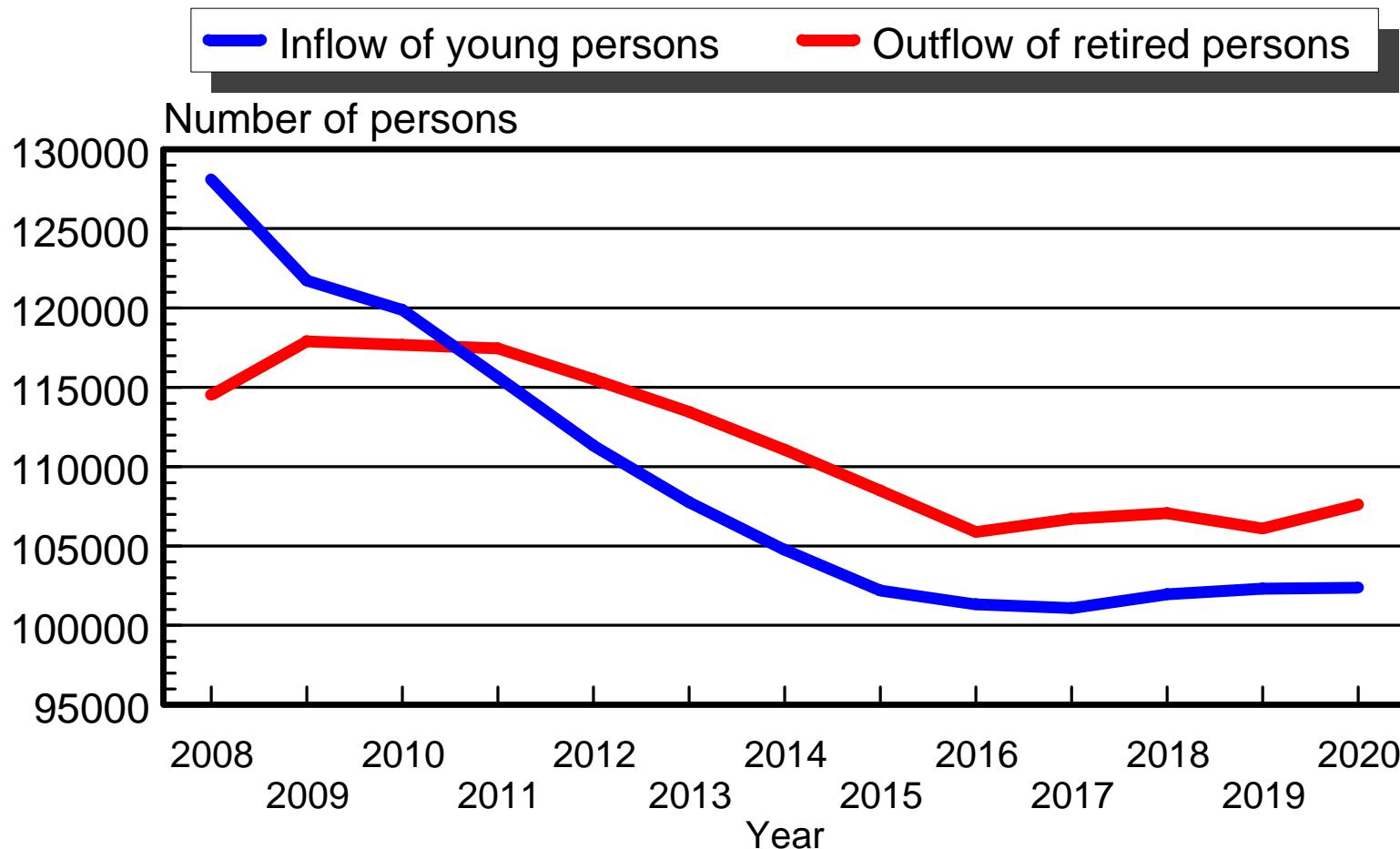
Source: PES

Employment in single year classes



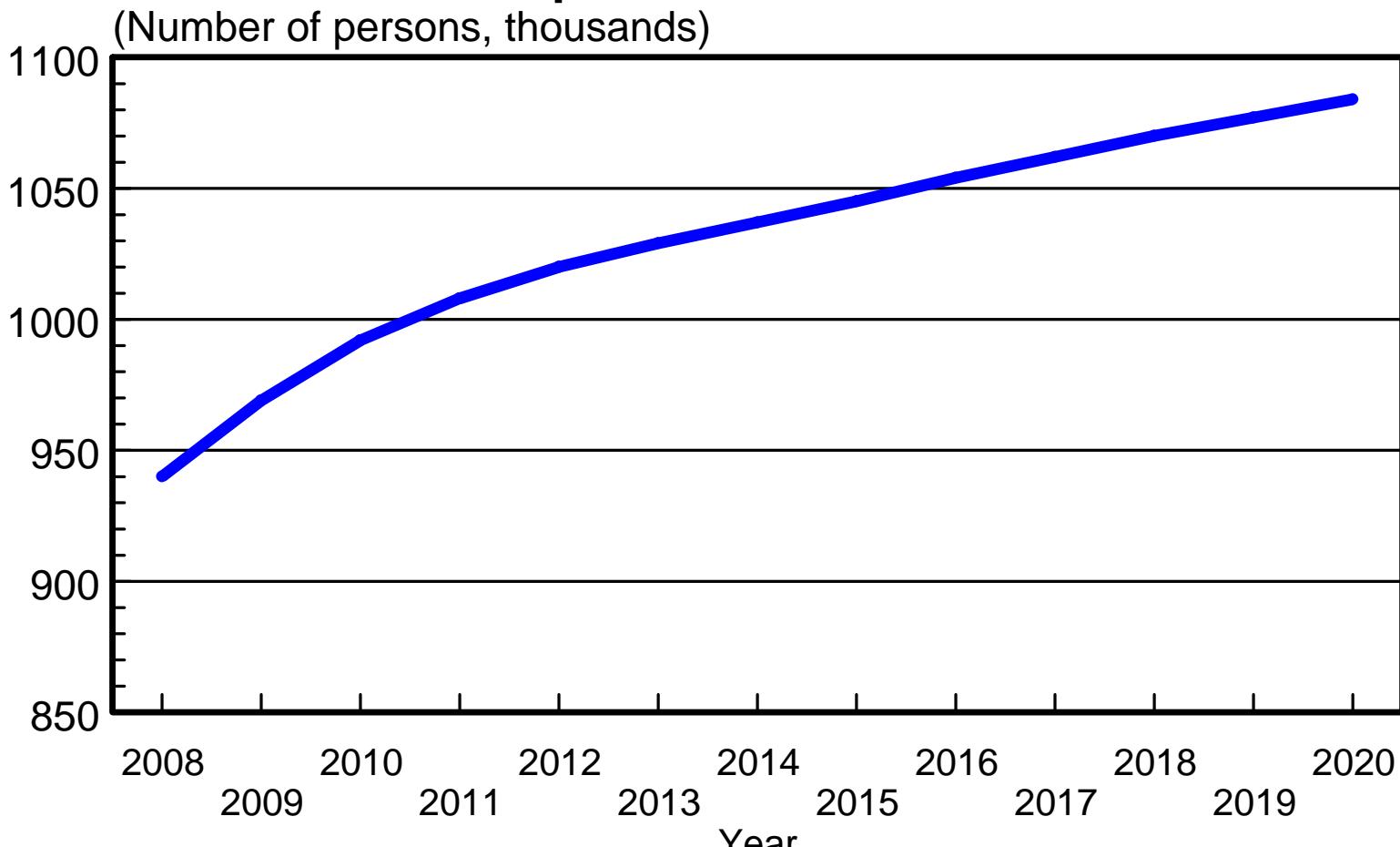
Source: PES

Inflow of young persons and outflow of retired persons from labour market



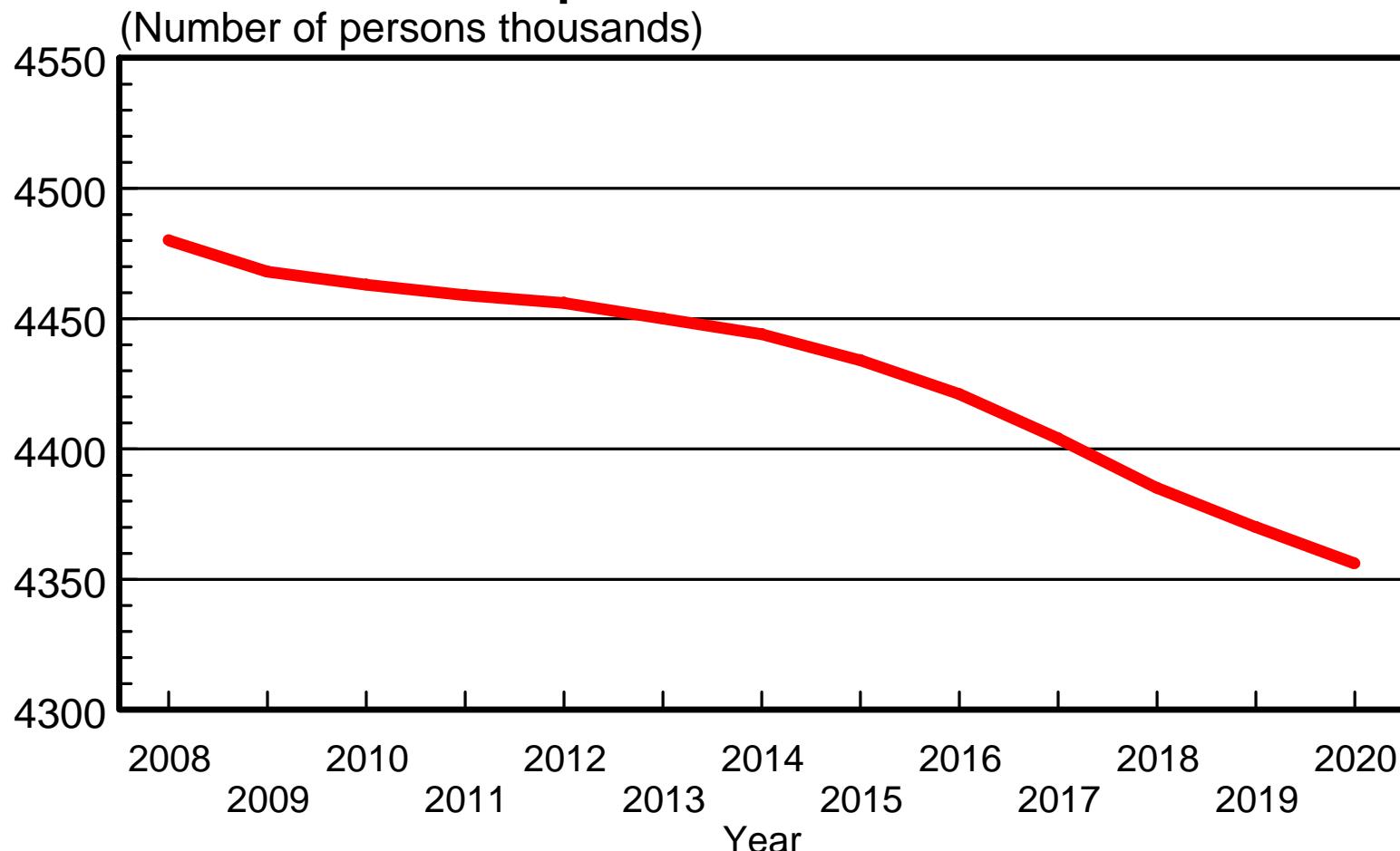
Source: PES, Statistics Sweden

Population 20-64 years, born in other countries period 2008-2020



Source: PES, Statistics Sweden

Population 20-64 years, born in Sweden period 2008-2020



Source: PES, Sweden Statistics