

(6) Industries and schools were twinned for purposes of technical education.

(7) Since 1983, a business-labour agreement has provided training periods for introduction to the work world (SIVP) to help those who do not know what career they want to pursue. At the same time, this helps employers understand the problems of young people. In 1986, 190,000 youths participated in these programs.

(8) Both labour and business have asked the government to monitor training contracts and follow-up more closely with respect to young people.

(9) Training is important even if it does not lead to a job. It improves the quality of employment to create a technologically richer society and more stable employment structure.

(10) The notion that unemployment costs less than giving a job to an unemployed person, is very common.

(11) Employers are seeking increasingly higher qualifications to meet the requirements of new technologies, etc. IBM, for example, spends 12% of its payroll on training.

(12) The government is responsible for training in qualitative terms, as well as for agreements between business, labour and the government to encourage the private sector to increase training and help unions achieve a higher level of training.

(13) The agreements do not provide training guidelines but simply standards of quality.

(14) The industries are free to develop their own training programs.

**Gösta Rehn**  
**Government of Sweden**  
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(1) Unemployment in Sweden has varied between 1.5% and 3.5%. Youth have slightly higher rates. European average: 11% unemployment; Canadian average: 10% unemployment.

(2) Critics of the Swedish policies claim that Sweden's statistics do not account for discouraged workers. The Swedes reply that their statistics follow the rules of all OECD countries, including Canada. If

Swedish figures leave out discouraged workers so do European and Canadian figures.

(3) Sweden spends 2.3% of GNP on job creation, training, mobility programs (sheltered or subsidized employment for 3.5% to 4% of the population; 1% of population is in training).

(4) Labour market policy AVOIDS paying U.I. for people to do nothing; they are rather, being placed in temporary/full-time jobs or training.

(5) Early retirement, part-time work, etc., are possible but not widespread.

(6) There is a feeling that taxpayers' money should be used to increase work, not pay to keep people idle. Thus the size of the GNP can grow.

(7) After the war, the government believed full employment without inflation could be achieved by keeping demand high, through state and private activities. By convincing labour that inflation was dangerous to the working class, wages were kept low.

(8) Some realized that, eventually, as unions did not demand higher wages, employers increased wages on a non-uniform basis to attract types of workers they wanted. This developed into wage competition, excessive wage hikes, and inflationary tendencies.

(9) The unevenness in wage development did, in fact, lead to inflation.

(10) Because the private sector would not provide full employment everywhere, selective action was taken by government to combat unemployment through public works, wage subsidies etc.

(11) Wage subsidies make it cheaper for employers to increase their work force, causing unemployment to fall, and inflation to fall because the labour costs of industry fall and, so, prices fall.

(12) Crucial point: it is essential to reach those who are not yet unemployed, to give them upgrading and make them adaptable, by implementing a chain of upward mobility (OECD, para. 15).

(13) The anti-inflationary way to increase employment is to make employment cheaper for employers, to make production increases cheap (because labour costs are cheaper) and to make the incentives long-term. For example: direct subsidies are given to hire more people rather than for investment in plant and