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AI/IT Guide 2027

What Swedish job ads say about IT and AI, level by level

The guide summarises what employers write in Platsbanken's job ads for IT roles, and how that has changed since 2006. It shows the situation for different levels, from experienced developers to people new to IT, with examples of training material and what authorities and research say.

It is for anyone choosing a direction ahead of 2027, and for career advisers and coaches who get the question. The guide makes no forecast: it shows what is asked for today and how we got here.

Basis: Platsbanken job ads 2006–2026 (open data)

Current figures counted in Q4 2026

No training provider or vendor is recommended



syvarna.com/it-ai/en

Counted on Platsbanken job ads. The current picture is a snapshot from Q4 2026.

This page shows what Swedish job ads mention about IT and AI roles, level by level, and gives examples of training material that exists. By level we mean where you stand in working life (experienced developer, technician, new to IT), not level of education. The page makes no forecast of its own. The forecast of the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) is presented in a separate section.

The page is for you if you are an information systems graduate (systemvetare) or a developer looking for work, for you if you are an architect, technician, coordinator or team leader, and for you if you are new to IT. If you are a coach or guidance counsellor, you can use the figures as a basis when someone asks about IT and AI roles. The ads come from Platsbanken, the Swedish Public Employment Service's job board. The figures on the current situation were collected on **10 and 11 October 2026** and are a snapshot. The timeline is based on Platsbanken's ads in the open archive from 2006 to September 2026, and does not show 2023.

Find your level

You are	What the ads look like	Go to
Experienced developer or information systems professional (systemvetare)	AI is mentioned in a little over one in three developer ads (36% of 960 ads)	Section 1
IT architect, analyst or systems manager	Cloud and Azure are often mentioned. Among the 21 architect ads that state a number of years, the median (the middle value) is 5 years	Section 2
Technician in operations, support, networking or security	Certification is mentioned more often than higher education	Section 3
Administrator, coordinator or team leader	AI appears in the role in 3% of 4,656 ads outside IT	Section 4
New to IT	2.9% of 2,521 IT ads are explicitly open to juniors	Section 5

How to read the figures

- **What is counted:** ads on Platsbanken, from Arbetsförmedlingen's open data. The current situation was counted on 10 and 11 October 2026. The numbers differ between the tables, see Method in detail and glossary further down.
- **Mentions, not requires.** An ad can mention Azure or Copilot in a list of what the company uses without it being a requirement. The figure shows where something appears in the ads.
- **Ads are not hires.** They show what is asked for, not who gets the job.
- **One ad is counted on several things.** The percentages therefore do not add up to 100. Compare percentages within one and the same table.
- **Links and courses are examples.** We do not recommend any provider or vendor, and syvarna.com receives no payment from any of them. The lists of programmes in the register are sorted by start date, not by quality, and are no judgement of the providers.

Basis: ads, assessments and curricula

This section shows what exists and is mentioned right now in ads and study plans: first twenty years of ads, then AI in the ads, research on young people and AI, Arbetsförmedlingen's assessments, what the IT ads mention per occupation, junior ads, large employers, industry and what the courses contain. The sections per level come after.

Twenty years of IT ads, 2006–2026

We went through Platsbanken's ads from 2006 up to and including September 2026, roughly twelve million rows, and counted how often IT ads mention different technologies. Here we count as an IT ad those where the title contains an IT occupation word (utvecklare, programmerare, IT, drift, test, nätverk and similar), because older ads lack a link to the IT occupational field. It is a picture of what the ads have mentioned, not a forecast. We have not checked whether the title definition captures the same kind of ads across the years.

Technology, share of IT ads that mention it	2006	2010	2015	2020	2025	2026 (Jan–Sep)
SQL	26.7%	26.5%	20.7%	17.5%	13.2%	13.3%
Java	15.8%	15.4%	15.4%	16.4%	11.3%	10.4%
.NET	17.5%	19.1%	14.5%	12.6%	8.8%	7.3%
C++	11.4%	9.3%	8.2%	9.0%	7.5%	6.8%
JavaScript	4.9%	7.7%	15.6%	17.8%	8.5%	7.3%
Python	0.7%	1.8%	4.9%	10.8%	11.0%	11.5%
Git	0.2%	0.6%	5.8%	10.8%	9.0%	9.4%
Agile, Scrum	1.1%	15.9%	20.9%	28.6%	24.9%	23.0%
Cloud, moln	0.0%	0.8%	5.3%	13.6%	16.4%	16.7%
DevOps	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	9.0%	12.5%	12.1%
Docker	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.5%
React	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	9.6%	7.5%	6.8%
Visual Basic	6.3%	4.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%
PHP	3.5%	6.1%	6.2%	3.7%	0.8%	0.6%
AI (words such as AI, artificiell intelligens, generativ)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	3.7%	9.3%	15.1%
IT-title ads of all ads	2.6%	4.1%	3.3%	5.4%	4.5%	4.2%

The year 2023 is not shown: almost all technologies drop sharply at the turn of 2022/2023 (SQL 15.9 to 9.9%) and partly come back in 2024. The cause has not been investigated. It may be a change in how the ads were collected, or in which titles count as IT, as much as a real change, and we have not tested this. The break lies between 2020 and 2025, so comparisons between those years may partly depend on it. Almost all technologies in the table decrease between 2020 and 2025, except Python, cloud, DevOps and AI.

What the table shows, period by period

- **2006 to 2010.** SQL (26.7%), .NET (17.5%), Java (15.8%) and C++ (11.4%) are the most mentioned in 2006, and Visual Basic is mentioned in 6.3%. Agile, Scrum goes from 1.1 to 15.9%, and JavaScript from 4.9 to 7.7%. Cloud and Git are barely mentioned (0.0 and 0.2% in 2006, 0.8 and 0.6% in 2010).
- **2010 to 2015.** JavaScript doubles to 15.6%, Git goes from 0.6 to 5.8% and cloud from 0.8 to 5.3%. DevOps, Docker and React are mentioned in 0.5–0.9% of the ads in 2015.
- **2015 to 2020.** Cloud goes from 5.3 to 13.6%, DevOps from 0.9 to 9.0%, Docker from 0.5 to 6.0%, React from 0.6 to 9.6% and Python from 4.9 to 10.8%. The AI words go from 0.1 to 3.7%.

- **2020 to 2026.** Cloud (13.6 to 16.7%) and DevOps (9.0 to 12.1%) increase somewhat, Python goes from 10.8 to 11.5%, and the AI words from 3.7 to 9.3% in 2025 and 15.1% so far in 2026. JavaScript goes from 17.8 to 7.3%, .NET from 12.6 to 7.3%, Java from 16.4 to 10.4% and SQL from 17.5 to 13.3%. The break in 2022/2023 (see above) means we cannot say how much of the decreases is real change, and most other technologies in the table also decreased (Git 10.8 to 9.4%, Agile 28.6 to 23.0%, React 9.6 to 6.8%, C++ 9.0 to 6.8%, Docker 6.0 to 5.5%). The table does not show that one technology has replaced another.

AI tools in developer work: dates from the companies' own announcements

Date	Event	Publisher
21 June 2022	GitHub Copilot becomes generally available to individual developers	GitHub
30 November 2022	ChatGPT is introduced	OpenAI
24 February 2025	Claude Code, limited research preview	Anthropic
24 February 2025	Copilot's agent mode in VS Code, first in the Insiders version	Visual Studio Code
16 April 2025	Codex CLI, command-line tool	OpenAI
16 May 2025	Codex, cloud-based software agent (research preview)	OpenAI
19 May 2025	Copilot's new cloud-based "coding agent"	GitHub
22 May 2025	Claude Code becomes generally available	Anthropic
12 January 2026	Claude Cowork, for Max subscribers on macOS	Anthropic
30 March 2026	Copilot Cowork, via Microsoft's preview program Frontier	Microsoft
9 July 2026	ChatGPT Work and a new desktop app that brings together Chat, Work and Codex	OpenAI

The manufacturers describe the 2025 and 2026 tools as agents that work in several steps. We have not measured what they do to the number of positions, and the sequence in time is not proof of cause. Stack Overflow's annual survey shows that the share of developers who use or plan to use AI tools was 70% in 2023, 76% in 2024 and 84% in 2025; in 2025, 51% of professional developers used AI tools daily. The ads mention a tool name in the job itself in about 354 cases (see How AI shows up in the ads). There are more companies, models and tools than those mentioned here, among them several built on open models that can be run yourself. We cannot describe them all, and the selection is not a judgement about which are best.

Mentioned in all periods, and mentioned less

- SQL, Java and C++ are mentioned in every year in the table, in 2026 in 13.3, 10.4 and 6.8% of IT ads. The shares are lower than in 2006. This is an observation about ads, not an explanation.
- Visual Basic and PHP are mentioned in 2026 in 0.1 and 0.6% of IT ads, against 6.3 and 3.5% in 2006.
- An alternative to the interpretation that technologies come and go is that the shares are affected by how the ads were collected, by which titles count as IT and by the ads having become longer. We have not tested this by counting on a fixed occupation title across the years.

Swedish background

- **The technology sector according to SCB** (via Tech Sverige, Svenska techbranschen 2024): 232,676 employed in 2020, 265,583 in 2023 and 264,595 in 2024, second quarter of each year.
- **Arbetsförmedlingen, spring 2025:** shortage of systems developers and IT operations technicians, with work experience as the most common missing qualification (the report "Var finns jobben"). In the occupational barometer (yrkesbarometern) round 2026-1, the assessment for IT operations technicians is balance (see the table below).

- **Tech Sverige, January 2026:** the economic downturn and the rapid AI development are given as explanations for why fewer IT graduates from higher vocational education have found work. We have not found an analysis that separates the explanations.
- The research from the US is presented under "Research and figures on AI and young people in working life (USA, Sweden)".

How to read the table

- The figures show what the ads mention, not what is required or used.
- The ads became longer (on average 1,532 characters in 2006 and 3,170 characters in 2026). We have not recalculated the shares per length.
- IT ad is defined by the title and is not checked against the occupational field.
- The AI share of 15.1% for 2026 applies to ads published January–September with the title definition of IT. The share of 25.5% in the AI table below applies to ads that were open on 11 October within the occupational field Data/IT. The measures are different and the figures cannot be set against each other.

How AI shows up in the ads

AI is rarely a job title of its own. In most ads, AI appears in a role with a different title. We read the text of all 41,560 ads on Platsbanken, the Swedish Public Employment Service's job board, on 11 October 2026 and counted at three levels, because the word AI alone can mean several things:

- **Mentions AI:** the word appears somewhere in the ad.
- **AI in the job:** the word appears, but not only in the text about the recruitment process. Many ads say that AI is used in selection ("AI-baserade verktyg kan komma att användas" ("AI-based tools may be used"), "AI-intervju" ("AI interview")), which says nothing about the job. Among ads in Transport, distribution, warehouse, 7.1% therefore mention AI but only 0.3% have it in the job.
- **AI in the role:** the ad says the applicant is to use, know or be curious about AI, or mentions a tool such as Copilot, ChatGPT or Claude. This is the strictest measure and misses some.

Occupational field	Ads	Mentions AI	AI in the job	AI in the role
Data/IT	2,668	25.5%	24.6%	15.4%
Technical occupations	2,559	6.5%	5.9%	4.1%
Administration, finance, law	3,793	7.6%	6.6%	4.1%
Culture, media, design	336	8.0%	8.0%	4.2%
Managers and business leaders	1,950	6.3%	5.2%	3.4%
Sales, purchasing, marketing	3,661	4.9%	4.1%	2.0%
Education	2,885	3.2%	3.1%	1.3%
Health care	6,000	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%
Transport, distribution, warehouse	2,331	7.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Industrial manufacturing	2,321	1.7%	0.3%	0.2%
All occupational fields	41,560	4.8%	3.7%	2.2%

The figure for culture, media and design is based on few ads. Among IT ads, Mentions AI and AI in the job are close to each other (25.5 and 24.6%), but AI in the role is lower (15.4%). Outside IT the measures differ a lot, because

many ads mention AI only in recruitment text or company descriptions. For administration the range is 4 to 8% depending on how strictly one counts.

Breakdown of the IT ads that mention AI. Of the 678 IT ads that mention AI or machine learning, 52 have a title labelled AI engineer or data scientist (rough title classification) and 299 are developers where AI is part of the job. The remaining 327 we have not sorted. Outside IT, AI in the role is 0.0–4.2% of the ads per occupational field (see the table).

Searched separately across all of Platsbanken, we also found 65 ads with the word Claude (which is also a first name, and the hits have not been checked one by one), 81 with Copilot (several products), 22 with ChatGPT and 77 with "generativ AI" ("generative AI"), and about 354 ads where an AI tool word appears in the job itself (193 within IT and 161 outside). "Cowork" as a product does not appear in any ad. Mentions, not requires, also applies to tool names.

Tech Sverige on AI words in the ads. Tech Sverige counted AI words in Platsbanken's ads 2016–2025: the occurrences (number of words, not ads) rose from 625 to 8,157. Software and systems developers account for 31.8% of the occurrences in 2025. The increase since 2022 is 278% for other occupational groups and 190% for IT occupations. This shows that AI words are mentioned more often, not what it means for the jobs.

Research and figures on AI and young people in working life (USA, Sweden)

Here we present research from the US and figures from Sweden on young people and AI-exposed occupations.

- **US, young people in AI-exposed occupations.** The Stanford Digital Economy Lab (report revised August 2026, measured through June 2026) found that employment among 22–25-year-olds in AI-exposed occupations in the US is about 19 percent below where it would have been had it followed the development in less exposed occupations. The researchers call these early, descriptive indicators and not causal estimates. The difference remains after controlling for interest rate increases and remote work, but weakens after controlling for education, partly existed before generative AI, and is clearer in the payroll data from ADP than in national surveys.
- **US, youth unemployment.** Three researchers, one of them at the New York Fed, write (1 June 2026) that remote work in a back-of-the-envelope calculation may explain 64 percent of the increase in unemployment among young graduates under 29 (2022–2024 compared with 2017–2019), and that the rise in youth unemployment came before the rapid spread of AI. They measure unemployment among young graduates, whereas Stanford measures employment by occupational exposure, so the results cannot be compared directly.
- **Sweden.** Almega's service indicator (second quarter 2026) shows that the number of employees in the information and communication sector was 3,900 fewer (1.7%) in the first quarter of 2026 than a year earlier, of which 2,500 fewer among software producers and IT consultants. Almega writes that growth in the sector is good and that the decrease is partly due to technological change and the introduction of AI. Arbetsförmedlingen (the Swedish Public Employment Service) assesses that the number of registered unemployed in 2026 averages 349,000, or 6.5 percent (see the next section for how it views the IT occupations).

Competing explanations. The business cycle, interest rates, over-recruitment during the pandemic, remote work, reduced supply from educational programmes and AI are all mentioned in the sources. Stanford has tested interest rates and remote work and finds the gap remains. The New York Fed authors measure a different outcome (unemployment) and explain it mainly by remote work, so the two cannot be set against each other. Stanford shows that the gap weakens but does not disappear when comparing people with the same education. We have not found any Swedish analysis that weighs the explanations against each other, and we do not measure junior ads over time, so we cannot test the explanations against Swedish ads.

The Public Employment Service's assessment per occupation (the occupational barometer)

Arbetsförmedlingen's Occupational Barometer (yrkesbarometern) (round 2026-1) assesses for each occupation how large the chances of work are, whether there is a shortage or a surplus of labour, and how demand is expected to develop over five years. "Brist" ("shortage") means that at least 15% of recruitment attempts fail (and that other conditions in the method description are met), and the forecast is based on industry forecasts and population development. This is how the national assessments look for the occupations in this guide:

Occupation	Chances of work	Recruitment	Expected demand over five years (Arbetsförmedlingen's assessment)
Mjukvaru- och systemutvecklare	large	shortage	increasing
Systemanalytiker och IT-arkitekter	large	shortage	increasing
IT-strateger	large	shortage	increasing
IT-säkerhetsspecialister	large	shortage	increasing
Systemförvaltare	medium	balance	increasing
Drifttekniker inom IT	medium	balance	increasing
Nätverks- och systemtekniker	medium	balance	increasing
Supporttekniker inom IT	medium	balance	unchanged
Systemadministratörer	small	surplus	unchanged
Administrativa assistenter (kontorsassistenter)	small	surplus	unchanged
Personal- och HR-specialister	medium	balance	unchanged
Redovisningsekonomer, planerare och utredare	medium	balance	increasing
Industrielektriker (med certifikat)	large	shortage	increasing
Underhållsmekaniker och maskinreparatörer	large	shortage	increasing
CNC- och maskinoperatörer inom metall	large	shortage	increasing

Do they point the same way as the ads? The assessments measure something different from the ads, and we have not compared them row by row. The number of ads is not a measure of shortage. Three things also mean the assessments do not tell how it is for someone who is new:

- **Shortage is measured as failed recruitments**, that is, employers who cannot find the person they are looking for. This can apply to experienced people while beginners have difficulty getting in. Arbetsförmedlingen's report "Var finns jobben" ("Where are the jobs") (spring 2025) points to a lack of relevant work experience, especially in technical work and data/IT, as the clearest among what is missing in failed recruitments. The area analysis 2026 by MYH (the Swedish Agency for Higher Vocational Education) writes about interaction design that the business cycle has driven away many opportunities for newly graduated, and about IT project managers that it can continue to be difficult to get a first entry-level job.
- **None of the assessments concern AI specifically.** Arbetsförmedlingen's text on why demand is expected to increase mentions technical development and automation, but not AI. The text exists, among others, for software and systems developers; for support technicians it only states that demand is expected to be unchanged. These are assessments of the whole occupation, not of how AI tools change the work.

- **They are forecasts and are updated twice a year.** Almega's figures on fewer employees in the programming sector and MYH's figure that 69% of graduates in data/IT were working one year after graduation (measurement for 2025) describe outcomes so far and cannot be compared directly with a forecast five years ahead.

What IT ads mention per occupation

Arbetsförmedlingen's Occupational Barometer assigns one label per occupation, for example "mjukvaru- och systemutvecklare" ("software and systems developer"). According to its method description, it is based on how many recruitments fail, unemployment and projections, not on what the ads mention. The label therefore does not say what the ads mention. The table shows that. We read the text of 2,521 IT ads on 11 October 2026 (degree projects, internships and summer jobs excluded) and checked which of seven specialties are mentioned: cloud, CI/CD and automation (CI/CD, DevOps, Kubernetes, Docker, Terraform, test automation), AI, security, data (SQL, databases, Power BI), embedded and low-level (C++, embedded), and business systems (SAP, Dynamics, Salesforce, ServiceNow). Programming languages and frameworks such as Java, .NET or React are not counted as a specialty, so "no specialty" does not mean "no technical requirements".

Occupation in Platsbanken	Ads	Cloud	CI/CD and automation	AI	At least one of cloud, CI/CD, AI	None of the seven specialties	Explicitly open to juniors
Systemutvecklare/programmerare	362	40%	55%	36%	73%	10%	13 (3.6%)
Mjukvaruutvecklare	374	41%	47%	34%	67%	8%	7 (1.9%)
Backend-utvecklare	77	62%	71%	39%	87%	4%	1
Fullstack-utvecklare	75	69%	68%	56%	91%	4%	0
DevOps-utvecklare	72	72%	96%	19%	96%	1%	0
IT-arkitekt/lösningsarkitekt	72	62%	33%	25%	78%	15%	1
Systemarkitekt	27	52%	37%	48%	67%	11%	0
IT-säkerhetsspecialister (grupp)	129	32%	13%	16%	43%	12%	5 (3.9%)
Systemadministratör	72	38%	51%	19%	69%	21%	4 (5.6%)
IT-tekniker/datatekniker	115	31%	26%	9%	45%	29%	3 (2.6%)
Helpdesk-/supporttekniker	106	17%	2%	5%	20%	58%	7 (6.6%)
Systemförvaltare	63	16%	13%	11%	30%	33%	1
Nätverkstekniker	51	20%	41%	2%	47%	22%	0
Projektleddare, IT	133	21%	12%	23%	40%	41%	2
All IT ads	2,521	35%	38%	26%	58%	21%	74 (2.9%)

Read the table with caution: systemarkitekt has only 27 ads and therefore large uncertainty, and a word in an ad is not a requirement.

Summary in numbers. The label "mjukvaru- och systemutvecklare" is a collective name. Among the 1,233 ads in the occupational group, 85% mention at least one specialty and 37% at least three, and two out of three mention cloud, CI/CD or AI. Only about 15% mention no specialty. The specialties are mentioned more often in backend, fullstack and DevOps ads than in support ads (see the table). We cannot say whether the specialties are requirements or wishes in long ads.

How many IT ads are open to juniors

We counted three ways of being open to beginners, and the results differ a lot:

Measure	Ads	Share of 2,521
Junior, trainee, graduate or entry level in the title	32	1.3%
The title or text explicitly says that someone who is new or newly graduated can apply	74	2.9%
The above, or a requirement of at most two years of experience	224	8.9%

Counted by number of positions (one ad can cover several), 87 of 3,085 (2.8%) are explicitly open to juniors.

- **Do the junior ads differ in specialty?** With 74 ads, no difference can be seen in the share without a specialty (18 vs 21% of all IT ads). Cloud is mentioned less often (24 vs 35%) and AI more often (34 vs 26%). Embedded or low-level is mentioned in 24% of the junior ads. Exception: support technicians, where 58% of the ads in the specialty table have no specialty and 8 of 117 ads (6.8%) in the occupational group are explicitly open to beginners.
- **Who advertises?** 28 of the 74 (38%) explicitly junior ads come from staffing and consulting firms according to our rough list of names, compared with about 25% of all IT ads by the same list.
- **Software development:** 32 of 1,233 (2.6%) explicitly open, and about 8% of 1,233 in the broader count.
- **What we do not measure:** ads in places other than Platsbanken (the staffing firms' own pages, LIA (workplace-based learning) placements, networks) and junior ads over time. The title measure (1.3%), the explicit one (2.9%) and the broader one (8.9%) show that the result depends on how you count.

This is a pattern in the ads on Platsbanken, not a promise of anything for you in particular. The numbers are small, and we see no certain difference between support and operations (15 of 407 explicitly open) and development (21 of 960).

AI and automation in ads from large employers

We counted the ads on 11 October 2026 from a selection of large employers and staffing firms, chosen by name. "AI in the role" is the strict measure above. Rows with fewer than 30 ads are shown but are uncertain.

Employer	Ads	Mentions AI	AI in the role	Digitalisation or automation	Most common occupational fields
Academic Work	456	10%	6%	21%	Data/IT, engineering
Saab	301	9%	8%	14%	Engineering, Data/IT
Hitachi Energy	187	5%	3%	6%	Engineering, managers
Adecco	167	–	2%	12%	Industry, administration
Randstad	150	3%	3%	17%	Administration, operations and maintenance
Vattenfall	146	–	7%	8%	Engineering, administration
Försäkringskassan	72	8%	8%	12%	Administration, managers
PostNord	54	74%	4%	7%	Transport
Securitas	52	23%	2%	0%	Security
Skatteverket	49	22%	16%	6%	Administration, Data/IT

Employer	Ads	Mentions AI	AI in the role	Digitalisation or automation	Most common occupational fields
Manpower	48	0%	0%	2%	Industry, transport
Scania (name match; exact company name gives 30 ads)	40	10%	0%	5%	Operations and maintenance, engineering
Coop	36	22%	0%	8%	Sales
Volvo (all companies)	35	34%	9%	17%	Engineering, Data/IT
Swedbank	35	11%	6%	9%	Administration
H&M	33	27%	12%	9%	Administration, Data/IT
Regions (all)	2,682	1%	0%	5%	Health care

The employers in the table are identified by name, and IKEA (23 ads), Ericsson (18) and Nordea (10) are too few to report. A dash means the value is not reported, because "Mentions AI" for Adecco and Vattenfall was counted in a different way from the other rows. The difference between "mentions AI" and "AI in the role" is large at PostNord (74 vs 4%), Securitas, Coop and Volvo. At PostNord, the ads mention AI-based tools in the selection process (recruitment text). For the others we have not examined how much is recruitment text or company description.

Spread between the employers. AI in the role varies from 0 to 16% between the employers in the selection. Highest is Skatteverket (16%, 49 ads), followed by H&M (12%), Volvo (9%), Saab (8%) and Försäkringskassan (8%). Adecco and Manpower advertise mostly industry and warehouse jobs, where AI in the role is 0.0–0.2% of the ads according to the table in How AI shows up in the ads, while Academic Work has many IT ads. Counted for Adecco, Manpower, Randstad and Academic Work together (821 ads), AI in the role appears in 16% of IT ads and 6% of administration ads, but in 0 to 2% of industry, warehouse and operations. The selection is small and we have not examined why the employers differ. This is a single day, and we cannot see whether the figures are growing.

Automation and robots in industry

The word "automation" is used in the ads for test automation in IT, marketing automation and industrial automation. This section concerns the third.

According to the International Federation of Robotics, Sweden has 377 robots per 10,000 industrial employees (data for 2024), the fifth highest in the world. We read 849 ads from thirteen large industrial and energy employers on 10 October 2026 (the counts for Saab and Hitachi Energy differ by a few ads from the table above, which was read the day after):

Employer	Ads	Mentions robot	Mentions PLC	Mentions automation
Saab	303	7	1	19
Hitachi Energy	190	1	4	43
Vattenfall	146	0	9	9
Volvo	35	9	1	7
ABB	31	0	3	22
Scania	30	2	4	6
Boliden	30	1	0	4

Employer	Ads	Mentions robot	Mentions PLC	Mentions automation
LKAB	22	0	1	3
Sandvik	19	0	0	5
SSAB	12	0	0	1
Epiroc	12	1	0	2
Alfa Laval	11	1	1	1
Outokumpu	8	0	1	2
All thirteen together	849	22	25	124

The word **robot** is mentioned in 22 of 849 ads (2.6%), PLC in 25 (2.9%) and automation in 124 (14.6%). Volvo mentions robot in 9 of 35 ads (26%). Robot appears in a single title: "Robotsvetsare" at Saab. Examples of titles with electrical and automation: "Skiftgående Automationselektriker" at SSAB, "Underhållstekniker EL/Automation" at Scania, "Underhållsingenjör inom El & Automation till Förädlingsenheten" at LKAB, "Instrument- och automationstekniker" at Vattenfall and "Automationsingenjör inom Life Science" at ABB. The titles in the examples are about maintenance, electrical work and control systems.

The selection may affect this: thirteen large employers, and robot integrators and smaller automation companies are not included. PLC means the control systems that run machines in a factory. Ads do not show who gets the jobs.

In the register right now (27 programmes in automation and robots, found by programme name; 4 shown, sorted by start date):

- [Automationselektriker – distans](#) — Trainor, distance, municipal adult education (Komvux), starts 19 Oct 2026
- [Mekatronikingenjör - industriell konstruktion](#) — AutoElec AB, Linköping, higher vocational education (YH), starts 4 Jan 2027
- [Robot och automationsprogrammerare](#) — YH Akademin AB, distance (Västerås), higher vocational education (YH), starts 11 Jan 2027
- [Automationstekniker – distans](#) — Nercia, distance, municipal adult education (Komvux), starts 11 Jan 2027

More are in the register.

- All [industry programmes in the register](#).

Cloud, AI and security in a selection of course and programme plans

Here we read what a selection of programmes contains in October 2026, and we repeat the review every quarter so that changes show. We look at three areas: cloud and DevOps, AI and machine learning, and security. The basis is course syllabi and programme plans read on 11 October 2026 at the level of course names. That a course does not appear in the table means it is not in the list that was read, not that the content is missing: cloud may be in courses with generic names, and we have not opened most such syllabi. The selection is not random (about 40 university and higher education plans at KTH, Chalmers, LTH, LiU, LTU, SU, UU, UmU, ÖU, GU, LNU, MDU, JU, Dalarna and HKR, and 24 approved YH plans), and for most details the provider's own page or plan is the only source. The words "several", "some" and "a few" in the table refer to plans in that selection; we have not reported the number per cell.

Programme type	Cloud and DevOps	AI and machine learning	Security
Master of Science in Engineering, computer science and information technology	No course with cloud or DevOps in the name in the general plans. Cloud appears as an elective course or at master's level, and one compulsory course on distributed systems mentions cloud platforms and containers.	Compulsory in some programmes, elective or conditionally elective in others.	Compulsory in at least one of the programmes.
Information systems (systemvetenskap), informatics and computer science	Cloud almost absent in the lists that were read.	Compulsory in several, sometimes as a sub-module of a compulsory course.	Compulsory in several.
Network, web and systems programmes at higher education institutions	Courses with cloud in the name in several programmes, often in year 3. DevOps as a separate course is uncommon (one programme, from the spring term of 2028).	Appears, often as an elective course.	Appears.
Higher vocational education (24 approved plans)	15 of 24 have a cloud course, but the selection leans towards cloud, DevOps and AI programmes. The five general developer plans have no cloud course.	Named courses in the AI-focused plans, AI tools mentioned in more.	Separate programmes exist.

Cloud exists as a course in 15 of 24 YH plans (the selection leans towards cloud, DevOps and AI programmes) but is uncommon as a separate course in the general university plans. AI and security are compulsory in some programmes and elective in others. The table shows what is in the plans. Several plans are dated 2025–2026 without anything stating that AI or cloud was the reason.

On the size of the supply: MYH (the Swedish Agency for Higher Vocational Education) approved 31 of 220 applications in data/IT in January 2026 (14.1%; MYH's news item on the decisions), compared with 42 of 289 (14.5%) in January 2025 according to MYH's results files for the application rounds. Applications fell by 24% and approvals by 26%, so the share approved stayed at around 14%. The number of approved places in data/IT was 7,564 in the decisions in January 2024, 4,073 in January 2025 and 2,363 in January 2026 (places in new decisions, not total supply; same results files). Dagens PS wrote in January 2025 that the number of education places in Data/IT fell by ten percent compared with the year before. That is a different measure from ours, and we have not been able to reconcile the two. We do not report applicant pressure for higher education programmes, because we have not been able to check UHR's (the Swedish Council for Higher Education) figures. We have no data showing why places are falling, and no applicant-pressure data for any cloud programme, so we can see what the ads mention but not whether demand for the programme itself is growing.

What a selection of Swedish theses and articles measure

We have read abstracts and, where possible, full texts for about 65 theses and articles in DiVA, the joint database of Swedish higher education institutions' publications, from 2015 to 2026. Most are bachelor's and master's theses. We found no licentiate or doctoral theses on these topics. That does not mean such research is missing, only that we have not found it in DiVA.

- **Ads.** Studies of Swedish developer ads show that cloud, containers, CI/CD and DevOps are mentioned more often in 2024 than in 2016, and that AI terms are mentioned in about one in ten developer ads in 2022–2024. Generative AI and "prompt engineering" are mentioned in at most 0.14%. Most of the studies are bachelor's theses from the same university with a shared method and data source, so they do not confirm each other independently. Percentages cannot be compared between the studies or with our own analysis, because samples, title filters and word lists differ. The direction agrees with our own analysis.

- **Limits of the method.** The authors themselves write that words in ads are mentions and not requirements, that the selection, name collisions and noise affect the result, and that Platsbanken's own skills fields are incomplete.
- **Juniors.** No study we found measures employment, establishment or the number of junior ads. What exists are small interview studies (5–13 people) on how recruiters and recent graduates view entry into the field, and the claim that AI reduces juniors' opportunities rests there on five interviews and one survey.
- **AI at work.** Developers in Swedish studies (12–35 people) themselves report that generative AI is useful. Juniors are described as using it as support for learning and seniors more selectively. No Swedish study we found has measured productivity objectively. One bachelor's thesis on a pilot at a government agency concluded that productivity was not noticeably affected; it rests on interviews with few participants. For administrators and case officers there are five small case studies (8–56 participants) where the use is described as efficiency gains and the obstacles as unclear guidelines and training.
- **Education.** Studies that compare syllabi with ads reach different conclusions: some find that the programmes are in line with the ads, others a gap for cloud and containers. They compare different material and years. We found no study that documents actual changes to syllabi for cloud, DevOps or AI. That is not the same as such changes being absent.
- **Career changers.** The only outcome we found is an evaluation of a transition programme for unemployed people at a technical university. According to the article's abstract, 82.6% of 263 participants had an IT job within five months (we have not been able to check how the share was calculated). It is the programme's own evaluation without a comparison group and cannot be applied to other programmes.

Gaps: we found nothing on junior ads over time, on establishment and oversupply, on teaching of cloud and DevOps, or on higher vocational education and AI.

Your level in detail

Each section shows what the ads mention for the level and gives examples of educational material that exists.

1. Experienced developer or systems analyst (systemvetare)

The situation. Software and systems developers are the largest occupational group among the IT ads: 1,233 of 2,521. Among the 30% of IT ads that state a number of years, the median (the middle value) is 4 years. Only 1.3% of IT ads have junior, trainee or graduate in the title. Platsbanken's own "erfarenhet krävs" ("experience required") flag is set on about 98% of ads and therefore does not distinguish between ads.

What is mentioned. AI is mentioned in 36% of 960 ads with titles such as systemutvecklare, mjukvaruutvecklare, backend, fullstack and DevOps developer. Cloud, CI/CD and AI by job title are in the table "What IT ads mention per occupation" above. Higher education is mentioned in 29% of developer ads, and **two of three developer ads mention no education level at all**. About a quarter write "eller motsvarande" ("or equivalent").

AI coding tools. 172 IT ads mention tools such as Claude Code, Cursor, Copilot or ChatGPT. In 113 of them there is no word about a degree, and in 82 (3% of all IT ads) projects, a portfolio or built solutions are mentioned. Cloud, CI/CD and AI are mentioned in considerably more ads (26–38% of IT ads). Some smaller firms state clearly that they want to see what you have built, not what education you have. "Vibe coding" (letting AI write the code from descriptions) appears as a term in about 3 of over 41,000 ads.

Consultants and freelance. 36% of developer ads have wording about consulting assignments or staffing, and 15% come from five staffing firms. 82% of all IT ads are permanent positions (tillsvidareanställningar). Short assignments via platforms such as Upwork do not appear in Platsbanken, so we cannot say what that market looks like.

Summary in figures. Cloud, CI/CD and AI are mentioned in 26–38% of IT ads, Python in about 11% and higher education in 29% of developer ads. This is a pattern in the ads, not a conclusion about who gets the jobs.

Examples of educational material (in alphabetical order by name, without ranking and without any judgement of quality):

- [AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner](#): foundational cloud certification. AWS also has a [training page](#).
- [Dev.java](#): material on Java.
- [Docker Docs, Get started](#): containers.
- [Kubernetes tutorials](#): automated workflows for containers.
- [MDN, Learn web development](#): web development.
- [Microsoft Azure Fundamentals \(AZ-900\)](#): foundational cloud certification.
- [Python.org, Python for Beginners](#): material on Python.
- [TypeScript Handbook](#): material on TypeScript.

There are more providers and materials than those mentioned here.

In the register right now (10 programs within AI, found by program name; 4 shown, sorted by start date):

- [IT-Påbyggnad Programmerare/Programmerare AI](#) — Lexicon AB, Linköping, labour market training, starts 13 Oct 2026
- [IT-Påbyggnad Supporttekniker/Supporttekniker AI](#) — Lexicon AB, Malmö, labour market training, rolling intake
- [IT-Påbyggnad AWS Cloud & AI](#) — Lexicon AB, Stockholm, labour market training, rolling intake
- [AI-driven JavaScriptutvecklare](#) — Grit Academy, Malmö, higher vocational education, starts 18 Jan 2027

More are in the register.

In the register right now (10 programs within cloud, found by program name; 4 shown, sorted by start date):

- [IT-Påbyggnad AWS Cloud & AI](#) — Lexicon AB, Stockholm, labour market training, rolling intake
- [IT-infrastrukturtekniker - moln & säkerhet](#) — IRC Ljungby AB, Ljungby, higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027
- [Cloud- och Infrastrukturspecialist](#) — EC Utbildning AB Växjö, distance (Växjö), higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027
- [Backend Developer inriktning Cloud](#) — Handelsakademin i Göteborg AB, Göteborg, higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027

More are in the register.

In the register right now (4 programs within Java, found by program name; all shown, sorted by start date):

- [Javautvecklare](#) — IT-Högskolan Sverige AB, distance (Göteborg), higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027
- [Javautvecklare](#) — Nackademin Aktiebolag, distance (Solna), higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027
- [Javautvecklare med molninriktning](#) — Jensen Education School AB, distance (Stockholm), higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027
- [Fullstackutvecklare Java](#) — Chas Academy AB, Göteborg, Luleå, Malmö, Sundsvall, higher vocational education, starts Sep 2027

In the register right now (11 programs within web and JavaScript, found by program name; 4 shown, sorted by start date):

- [Webbutvecklare inriktning UX/e-handel](#) — Grit Academy, distance (Malmö), higher vocational education, starts 18 Jan 2027

- [Frontendutvecklare React](#) — Borås Stad - Yrkeshögskolan i Borås, distance (Borås), higher vocational education, starts Jan 2027
- [AI-driven JavaScriptutvecklare](#) — Grit Academy, Malmö, higher vocational education, starts 18 Jan 2027
- [Webbutvecklare](#) — TUC Sweden AB - Yrkeshögskola, distance (Jönköping), higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027

More are in the register.

2. IT architect, analyst or system maintainer

The situation. The group "systems analysts and IT architects" has 283 ads, and system maintainers (systemförvaltare) 176. 21 of the 72 ads titled IT-arkitekt (IT architect) or lösningsarkitekt (solutions architect) state a number of years, and the median among them is **5 years**. The number is too small for conclusions. Some architect ads mention considerably more years.

What is mentioned in architect ads. Azure 36%, AI 25%, AWS 14%, Python 11% and SQL 10%. Cloud and CI/CD by title are in the table "What IT ads mention per occupation" above. SQL is on a level with IT overall (12%), and in data roles it is much higher (65 to 70% for data engineers and data scientists). In architect ads, then, Azure is mentioned more often than SQL. The figures are based on only 72 ads, so the uncertainty is large, and the role titles are coarse.

Education and certification. Higher education is mentioned in 30% of ads for analysts and architects and certification in 22%. For system maintainers the corresponding figures are 32% and 27%, and 17% mention YH (higher vocational education) or other post-secondary education. AI is mentioned in 31% and 28% respectively. Between half and two in three of the ads mention no education level.

Who is advertising. Consulting, staffing or "vår kund" ("our client") wording appears in 46% of the first 2,000 IT ads we read and in 54% of those that mention Azure. The end client is often not visible, so we cannot say which sector asks for Azure. The word industri (industry) appears in 27% of Azure ads and in 26% of IT ads overall.

Examples of educational material. [Azure Fundamentals \(AZ-900\)](#) and [Azure AI Fundamentals \(AI-901\)](#) from Microsoft, as well as AWS's foundational training under section 1.

In the register right now (2 programs within data and databases, found by program name; all shown, sorted by start date):

- [Data Scientist](#) — EC Utbildning AB Göteborg, Göteborg, higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027
- [Database Administrator - DBA](#) — Nackademin Aktiebolag, distance (Solna), higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027

3. Technician in operations, support, networking or security

The situation. This is a different path from development, and one where certification is mentioned more often than higher education:

Occupation group (ads)	Higher education mentioned	YH or post-secondary	Certification	AI mentioned
Operations technicians (174)	12%	13%	32%	17%
IT security (129)	23%	8%	29%	20%
Support technicians (117)	3%	13%	29%	8%
System administrators (92)	13%	20%	22%	20%
Network technicians (71)	28%	23%	54%	13%

Summary in figures. For support technicians, higher education is mentioned in 3% and AI in 8% of ads. In networking, over half mention a certification. AI is mentioned in 8 to 20% of ads in these occupations (support 8%, networking 13%, operations 17%, IT security and system administrators 20%).

The ads do not say how employers weigh certification against experience, and more than half mention no education level at all.

Examples of educational material. [Introduction to Linux \(LFS101\)](#) from the Linux Foundation, and the foundational cloud certifications under section 1.

In the register right now (4 programs within operations, networking and support, found by program name; all shown, sorted by start date):

- [Nätverks- och supporttekniker](#) — Movant Lund, Helsingborg, municipal adult education (Komvux), starts 2 Nov 2026
- [Nätverks -och supporttekniker](#) — Movant, Kristianstad, municipal adult education (Komvux), rolling intake
- [IT-Påbyggnad Supporttekniker/Supporttekniker AI](#) — Lexicon AB, Malmö, labour market training, rolling intake
- [Nätverks- och kommunikationstekniker](#) — Folkuniversitetet - Kursverksamheten vid Lunds Universitet, distance (Göteborg, Jönköping, Malmö, Stockholm), higher vocational education, starts Jan 2028

In the register right now (9 programs within cybersecurity, found by program name; 4 shown, sorted by start date):

- [Informationssäkerhetssamordnare](#) — TUC Sweden AB - Yrkeshögskola, distance (Linköping), higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027
- [IT-säkerhetsanalytiker](#) — Medieinstitutet i Sverige AB, distance (Göteborg, Stockholm), higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027
- [IT-Säkerhetsspecialist](#) — IT-Högskolan Stockholm AB, Stockholm, higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027
- [IT-Säkerhetstestare](#) — IT-Högskolan Stockholm AB, distance (Stockholm), higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027

More are in the register.

4. Administrator, coordinator or team leader

The situation. We read 4,656 ads outside IT for roles such as coordinator, samordnare (coordinating officer), team leader, administrator, case officer, HR, finance, customer service and project manager. The medians in the States years column are based on few ads in several rows (for example customer service, about 19 ads):

Role (ads)	Mentions AI	AI in the role	Digitalisation, automation or efficiency improvement	Excel or Office mentioned	Higher education mentioned	States years (median)
Finance, accounting, controller (682)	11%	6%	29%	39%	44%	20% (3 years)
HR, recruitment, personnel (368)	11%	5%	14%	14%	34%	16% (3 years)
Customer service and customer support (381)	7%	5%	9%	18%	6%	5% (2 years)
Coordinator, samordnare (599)	5%	3%	12%	18%	37%	9% (5 years)
Project manager outside IT (552)	4%	2%	9%	16%	33%	19% (5 years)

Role (ads)	Mentions AI	AI in the role	Digitalisation, automation or efficiency improvement	Excel or Office mentioned	Higher education mentioned	States years (median)
Case officer, investigator (463)	3%	2%	12%	16%	53%	7%
Administrator, assistant, secretary (948)	3%	2%	14%	32%	29%	8% (2 years)
Team leader, group leader, supervisor (663)	3%	0%	8%	9%	10%	12% (4 years)
All of the above (4,656)	5%	3%	14%	22%	31%	12% (3 years)

Summary in figures. AI in the role is most visible in finance (6%), HR and customer service (5%) and lowest among team leaders (0%); among coordinators it is 3%. The differences between the rows are small, and several rows are based on few ads. Team leaders are sought in, among other areas, industry and healthcare (we have not counted the share), where AI in the role is 0.2–0.3% of the ads according to the table in How AI shows up in the ads. Of the 133 ads in these roles where AI is in the role, 38% (about 50) have a qualifying word next to it (plus, gärna, meriterande, meaning roughly "a plus", "preferably", "qualifying"), 50% also mention digitalisation or automation, and Excel or Office is mentioned in 33%, compared with 22% among all.

Examples from the ads. An administrative assistant who is to use Copilot for data handling, a project coordinator who is to "utforska och implementera möjligheter inom exempelvis Copilot, ChatGPT och andra AI-baserade verktyg" ("explore and implement possibilities in, for example, Copilot, ChatGPT and other AI-based tools"), advisers at Arbetsgivarverket with "egen erfarenhet av att arbeta praktiskt med AI-verktyg" ("own experience of working practically with AI tools"), an HR generalist who "redan använder AI i ditt arbete" ("already uses AI in your work") and controllers where AI and automation are to simplify the work.

What the ads do not show. The ads do not show how employers value AI against other qualifications. Examples of training material: our guide to [AI courses with certificates](#) and [Elements of AI](#) (a course in Swedish with no programming).

5. New to IT

The situation. Here, ads explicitly aimed at juniors are few (see the section "How many IT ads are open to juniors" above): 74 of 2,521 IT ads (2.9%) are explicitly open to juniors or recent graduates, and about 9% if you include ads that state at most two years of experience. The median among the 30% that state years is 4 years. The figures show what is advertised on Platsbanken, not how many are hired through other routes, such as the work placements (LIA, workplace-based learning) of YH (higher vocational education) programmes, networks and staffing firms.

What the education providers write on their pages. We read the pages for 16 YH (higher vocational education) programmes in programming, AI, cloud and UX on 11 October 2026:

- All are about 2 years, 400 to 430 YH credits and free of tuition fees.
- **12 of 16 require upper secondary eligibility and a pass in Programming 1**, most often also Matematik 2 or 3 and Engelska 6.
- Exceptions: one cloud and infrastructure programme requires only Datorteknik 1a, another programme requires Engelska 6 plus a course in computer technology or networking, and the two UX programmes require Digitalt skapande 1.

- If you do not have Programming 1, there are several routes, and they differ between providers: free preparatory courses at a distance (a few weeks, sometimes with rolling start), admission tests that can show the knowledge, and preparatory courses with their own fee. Terms and cost are stated on each provider's page.
- The LIA share (work placement) is stated on only three of the pages, between a quarter and a third of the study time, and the programme pages do not state how many get jobs after the programme.

How it went for graduates. MYH (the Swedish Agency for Higher Vocational Education) follows up the share in work one year after graduation. For data/IT it was 69% in the 2025 measurement (graduates of 2024), down from about 74% the year before and from 92% for 2022 (MYH's area analysis 2026). For higher vocational education as a whole it is 81%, the lowest so far according to MYH's statistical annual report 2026. Among those who graduated in 2024 in data analysis and data science, the share in work was 72% (± 7 percentage points). For data/IT as a whole we have not found any analysis that separates the explanations for the decline.

Municipal adult education (Komvux) and folk high schools. Komvux (municipal adult education) is provided by the municipalities and is applied for at the municipality. We have not verified the cost and range of programming courses there. Folk high schools also offer IT courses, but the range varies between the schools and we have not counted it, nor fees or the possibility of student finance from CSN (the Swedish Board of Student Finance).

What the ads do not show. The ads say nothing about which ways in work. They only show that ads explicitly aimed at juniors are few on Platsbanken. How employers value courses, education with work placement or personal projects cannot be read from them.

Examples of training material. [Elements of AI](#) (in Swedish, no programming) and [Python for Beginners](#).

In the register right now (7 programmes within UX, found by programme name; 4 shown, sorted by start date):

- [Webbutvecklare inriktning UX/e-handel](#) — Grit Academy, distance (Malmö), higher vocational education, starts 18 Jan 2027
- [UX Designer](#) — Göteborgs Stad, Yrgo, Göteborg, higher vocational education, starts Jan 2027
- [UX Designer](#) — EC Utbildning AB Malmö, Helsingborg, Malmö, higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027
- [UX-Designer](#) — Medieinstitutet i Sverige AB, distance (Malmö), higher vocational education, starts Aug 2027

More are in the register.

Method in detail and glossary

- **Platsbanken has no filters for education level, cloud or AI.** The only education filter is "occupations with or without an education requirement". The requirements are in the running text, which is why we read the texts ourselves. Headings are not enough: new fields often have not yet had time to get occupational titles of their own.
- **We count the wordings we search for.** Ads that say the same thing in other words are not counted, and some hits are false, for example recruitment text. The figures are therefore uncertain in both directions.
- **Different readings, different counts.** The AI table and the table of large employers are based on the full text of all 41,560 ads that were open on 11 October 2026 (occupational area Data/IT: 2,668). The deeper reading of IT ads (specialties, education level, experience) is based on two readings of IT ads: 10 October (2,679 ads) and 11 October, when we managed to read 2,530 of about 2,700 IT ads (94%), and after degree projects, internships and summer jobs were removed, 2,521. The level sections group by Platsbanken's occupational group, the specialty table by occupational title, so the number of ads per occupation differs between the tables (for example 1,233 ads in the occupational group software and systems developers and 960 in five titles). Compare percentages within one and the same table.

- **Words for the same thing.** Platsbanken has several occupational titles for developers (systemutvecklare, mjukvaruutvecklare, programmerare); in running text we write developer. Consulting firms and staffing firms are counted in two ways: by a name list of firms and by wordings such as "vår kund" ("our client") and "konsultuppdrag" ("consulting assignment"). The figures for the two measures differ and are given with their name.
- **Glossary.** Platsbanken: the job service of Arbetsförmedlingen (the Swedish Public Employment Service) where employers advertise jobs. Median: the middle value, that is, half of the ads state fewer years and half more. Cloud: cloud services such as Azure and AWS. CI/CD: automated flows for building and releasing software. DevOps: a way of working that ties development and operations together. Docker and Kubernetes: tools for containers, programs packaged so that they can run the same way everywhere. Terraform: a tool for describing and setting up IT infrastructure with code. Backend: the server side of a system; full stack: both the front end and the server side. Data scientist: an occupation that analyses data and builds models. Copilot, Claude Code, Cursor, Codex, ChatGPT: AI tools, several of them for programming. Tillsvidareanställning: permanent employment. YH: yrkeshögskola, higher vocational education. MYH: Myndigheten för yrkeshögskolan, the Swedish Agency for Higher Vocational Education. UHR: Universitets- och högskolerådet, the Swedish Council for Higher Education. SCB: Statistiska centralbyrån, Statistics Sweden. LIA: lärande i arbete, workplace-based learning (work placement). PLC: a control system that runs machines in a factory. Komvux: kommunal vuxenutbildning, municipal adult education. Folkhögskola: folk high school, a school form with courses for adults. CSN: Centrala studiestödsnämnden, the Swedish Board of Student Finance, which provides student finance. Tech Sverige: an industry organisation for technology companies. Almega: an employers' organisation for service companies. Stack Overflow: a website for programmers that runs an annual survey among developers.

What we do not know

- **Whether employers hire someone who has only taken a course.** The ads show what is asked for, not who gets the job.
- **Whether demand will grow or shrink going forward.** The current picture is from a single day, and the time series only shows what the ads have mentioned.
- **What the market looks like for freelancers and short assignments.** Assignments via Upwork, Friday and similar do not appear in Platsbanken, and we found no Swedish data on them.
- **Which sector asks for a technology.** So many ads go through consulting firms that the end client is often not visible.
- **How AI affects the occupations in the assessments of Arbetsförmedlingen (the Swedish Public Employment Service).** They do not make an AI-specific analysis.
- **Whether AI affects juniors' opportunities.** Research is divided, and the economic cycle is a competing explanation. We do not measure junior ads over time.
- **Which programmes lead to jobs.** The programme pages do not publish the rate of entering work.
- **What the market looks like outside Platsbanken.** Trade media and employers' own pages are not included yet.

If you find an error in the figures or a link that has stopped working, write to us and we will correct it.

Sources

Platsbanken, Arbetsförmedlingen via [JobTech Dev, open data](#) (counted on 10 and 11 October 2026) · [Elements of AI](#) · [Microsoft Learn, Azure Fundamentals](#) · [Microsoft Learn, Azure AI Fundamentals](#) · [Linux Foundation, Introduction to Linux](#) · [AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner](#) · [AWS Training](#) · [Arbetsförmedlingen, the Occupational Barometer \(yrkesbarometern\)](#) (open data, round 2026-1) · [DiVA, Publications of Swedish higher education institutions](#) · [Stanford Digital Economy Lab, Canaries in the Coal Mine](#) · [New York Fed, Liberty Street Economics](#) · [Almega, Tjänsteindikatorn Q2 2026](#) · [Tech Sverige, AI och arbetsmarknaden juni 2026](#) · [Stack Overflow, Developer Survey 2024](#) and [2025](#) · [Anthropic, Claude 3.7 Sonnet and Claude Code](#) · [Anthropic, Claude 4 \(Claude Code generally available\)](#) · [Anthropic, release notes for Claude](#) · [GitHub, Copilot generally available \(2022\)](#) · [GitHub, Copilot's new cloud agent \(2025\)](#) · [OpenAI, Codex](#) and [o3/o4-mini with Codex CLI](#) · [OpenAI, release notes for ChatGPT](#) · [Visual Studio Code, Copilot agent mode](#) · [Microsoft 365 blog, Copilot Cowork](#) · [International Federation of Robotics](#) · [MYH, area analysis 2026](#) · [OpenAI, ChatGPT](#) · [Stack Overflow, Developer Survey 2023](#) · [Tech Sverige, IT education in vocational higher education,](#)

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Counted on Platsbanken job ads. The current picture is a snapshot from Q4 2026.