

SWEDEN

Nomenclature

ATP	Adjustment supplements to pensioners
KBT	Municipal housing supplement

Monetary unit

Social spending is expressed as millions of Swedish kronas (SEK).

General notes

The Swedish social security system, except for unemployment insurance, comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. This insurance system includes: sickness and parental insurance (sjuk- och föräldraförsäkring), old-age pension (ålderspension), survivors' pension (efterlevandepension), disability pension (förtidspension), part-time pension (delpension) and work injury insurance (arbetsskadeförsäkring). Irrespective of nationality, residents from age 16 onwards are registered with the insurance authorities.

The unemployment insurance comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication (Näringsdepartementet). It consists of two parts: a basic allowance and optional income-related benefit. The basic allowance covers persons over 20 years of age who are not optionally insured. Both parts are mainly financed by contributions from the employer. The optional income-related benefit is voluntary but members of different trade unions collectively join the insurance.

Municipalities are responsible for service delivery, as for example, child care and health care (excluding medical treatment), after-care and rehabilitation or certain types of accommodation.

The individual country notes of the OECD Benefits and Wages (www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives) provide a comprehensive description of characteristics of social programmes (e.g. conditions for receipt, calculation of payment rates, tax treatment of social support, benefit duration, etc.) for the working-age population, including: unemployment insurance and assistance, social assistance, employment-conditional benefits, housing benefits, family benefits, childcare support, and support for sole parent households.

Break in series

Data for 1993 onwards have been provided by the ESSPROS methodology format.

Secretariat estimates: No

Sources

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare until 1992.

Data provided by EUROSTAT (ESSPROS database) from 1993.

OECD Labour Market Policy database.

OECD Health Data 2003 (www.oecd.org/health/healthdata).

MISSOC, Mutual information system on social protection in the Member states of the European Union and of the European Economic Area, *situation on January 1st, 2001 and evolution* (http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/missoc2001/index_en.htm).

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Code	Title of the programme	Description of the programme and attached notes
1. OLD AGE		
752.10.1.1.1.1	Basic pension	The old age pension is normally paid as of the month in which the person turns 65. It is possible to receive payments earlier, the minimum age is 61, or to postpone receipt until the age of 70 at the latest. The old age pension is payable at 100, 75, 50 or 25 per cent of the basic daily social insurance payment. The basic pension is paid to all pensioners regardless; while the pension paid under the ATP-scheme depend on contributory record. ATP pension payments amount to 60 % of the average income over the best 15 years of one's working life, provided the applicant has been resident in Sweden for the 40 years.
752.10.1.1.1.4	Supplementary pension (ATP)	The pension supplement is payable to persons who receive a low supplementary pension payment or none at all. The supplement can be received in conjunction with old age pensions, permanent/temporary disability pensions, adjustment pensions and extended adjustment pensions (see survivors), special survivor's pensions and widow's pensions. Since 1995, ATP is financed through a special contribution from employers and self-employed persons and a general contribution from employees.
752.10.1.1.2.1	Partial pension	Employees aged 61 to 64 who are engaged in can choose to reduce their working hours and receive a partial pension. Payment amounts to 55% of the difference between income before and after the reduction in working hours (compensation is only paid for reductions in working hours up to a maximum of 10 hours per week). A partial-pension recipient may work between 17 and 35 hours a week on average.
752.10.1.2.1.1	Accommodation: benefits from local governments	In 1992 municipalities became responsible for "special forms of accommodation":- service flats, old people's homes, sheltered housing and nursing homes.
752.10.1.2.1.2	Home-help: benefits from local governments	"Care of the elderly and disabled" includes both home-help services and residential housing. Since 1992, municipalities are responsible for nursing homes, until then, they were the responsibility of county councils (as health services).
2. SURVIVORS		
752.10.2.1.1.1	Basic widow's pension	Includes adjustment pension, extended adjustment pension, special survivor's pension, and widow's pension. Adjustment pension is payable to surviving spouses not yet 65 years of age (payments depend on the contributory record of the deceased spouse). An extended adjustment pension is granted if the survivor has custody of a child under 12. Special survivor's pension is an income-tested payment. Women whose husbands died before 1990 receive a widow's pension instead of adjustment pension.
752.10.2.1.1.2	Supplementary pension (ATP)	See above.
3. INCAPACITY-RELATED BENEFITS (Disability, Occupational injury and disease, Sickness)		
752.10.3.1.1.1	Basic pension	Permanent or temporary disability pensions are paid to those aged between 16 and 64, whose ability to work is medically impaired by at least one quarter of normal work capacity. Temporary disability pension is payable this concerns a period of 1 to 3 years. Compensation is paid in the form of a basic pension and a supplementary pension (ATP – see Above).
752.10.3.1.1.4	Supplementary pension (ATP)	Income-tested supplement to Basic incapacity pensions.

752.10.3.1.4.1	Sickness cash benefit	During the 1990s sickness benefit regulations were changed repeatedly, but since 1 January 1998, sickness benefit compensation is 80 per cent of relevant income, with the exception of the waiting day.
752.10.3.1.5.1	Care allowance for handicapped children	The purpose of the handicap allowance is to provide financial security to people with functional handicaps who need assistance from another person and/or incur additional costs due to their handicap. People who have become disabled between the ages of 16 and 65 may receive handicap allowances either as a supplement to the basic pension or as a principal benefit. There are three compensation levels: 36, 53 and 69 per cent of the base amount per year, depending on the help requirement and the size of the additional costs. The blind and the deaf always receive allowances if their disability arises before the age of 65.
752.10.3.1.3.1	Work injuries insurance (paid sick leave)	Financed through social contributions from employers. It includes spending in case of work-related injuries and accidents and work-related travel accidents, and injuries during military service. There is no fixed list of "occupational diseases".
752.10.3.2.2.1	Rehabilitation (sickness insurance)	Includes spending on rehabilitation cash benefit, special allowance, purchase of work-related rehabilitation services, allowance for working conditions aid, and special payments for rehabilitation and treatment.
4.	HEALTH	
752.10.4.2.0.0	Public expenditure on health	<i>See OECD Health Data 2003.</i>
5.	FAMILY	
752.10.5.1.1.0	Family allowances	Family allowances consist of basic, extended and additional child allowances. All parents are entitled to basic child allowance until the child turns 16. After this, the parent may receive so-called extended child allowance for as long as the child is attending compulsory school or the equivalent. Child allowances are tax-exempt and vary with the size of the family. It was raised several times in the 1990s to SEK 11,400 per child in 2001. A "large family" supplement begins at the third child and is worth 25% of the first child allowance for the third child, 80% for the fourth and 100% for the subsequent children.
752.10.5.1.2.0	Maternity and parental leave	Parental cash benefit for the birth or adoption of a child may be paid for a total of 450 days per child. Parents sharing custody are each entitled to half of the total number of benefit days. Parental cash benefit can be received until the child turns eight. Since 1 January 1998, the level of compensation is 80% of relevant income subject to a certain maximum.
6.	ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMMES	
		See OECD Labour Market Policy database.
7.	UNEMPLOYMENT	
		See OECD Labour Market Policy database.
752.10.7.1.1.2	Bankruptcy wage guarantee	Guaranteed (partial) wage payment in case of enterprise insolvency.
8.	HOUSING	
752.10.8.2.1.1	Benefits from local governments	Income-tested housing support: payment rates also depend on the number of children, and cost and size of accommodation. Families with children and young households without children (28 and younger) may be eligible for housing benefit. There is a separate housing supplement for pensioners (BTP).
752.10.8.2.1.2	Other general national benefits	For the years prior to 1991, data refer to KBT (municipal housing supplement). For the years 1991 to 1994, data include SKBT (the special housing supplement). For the year 1995, KKB (municipal additional benefit) is included.

