

COUNTRY NOTE

Database on Social Expenditure (www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm)

OECD - Social Policy Division - Directorate of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs

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/social/benefits-and-wages.htm) 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:

5.2.1.2 Child care (pre-primary education) is estimated since 2012 based on the previous trend because data for Pre-primary education (ISCED 02) by OECD Education database is not comparable before and after 2012 due to the change in new classification (*ie.* addition of the 3-5 years childcare institutions).

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Sources

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare until 1992.

Data provided by EUROSTAT (ESSPROS database) from 1993, except for:

1980 onwards 4. Health: OECD Health Statistics (www.oecd.org/health/healthdata)

1998 onwards 5.2.1.2 Childcare (pre-primary education): OECD Education database

1980 onwards 6. ALMP: OECD Labour Market Policy database.

(See Table “Passage from ESSPROS to SOCX” next page).

Background information

European Social Statistics, Social Protection, ESSPROS qualitative information

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/social-protection/data/qualitative-information>

MISSOC, Mutual information system on social protection in the Member states of the European Union and of the European Economic Area (<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=815&langId=en>)

Statistics Sweden, Social Protection Expenditure and Receipts in Sweden and Europe


1998-2003 2000-2005 2004-2009

Försäkringskassan (2006) (Swedish Social Insurance Agency), The Scope and Financing of Social Insurance in Sweden 2004–2007

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Passage from Esspros to SOCX (public / mandatory-voluntary private)

SWEDEN, in millions of Swedish Kronas

|  | | ESSPROS / SOCX | | Code | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | | |
|---|------|--------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|--------|
| (1) | | ESSPROS | Social protection benefits | 1100000 | 601,336 | 661,793 | 840,518 | 966,131 | 1,013,340 | 1,058,850 | 1,111,038 | 1,139,395 | 1,200,992 | | |
| - | (2) | - ESSPROS | Disability | Economic integration of the handicapped | 1121114 | 2,089 | 1,491 | 2,001 | 766 | 952 | 1,078 | 1,131 | 1,136 | 1,291 | |
| - | (3) | - ESSPROS | Sickness | Benefits in kind | 1111200 | 102,094 | 131,417 | 170,673 | 212,366 | 221,640 | 226,111 | 233,470 | 245,054 | 256,868 | |
| - | (4) | - ESSPROS | Unemployment | Cash - Vocational training allowance | 1161114 | 14,001 | 8,333 | 10,689 | 15,554 | 15,108 | 15,724 | 16,908 | 16,546 | 17,058 | |
| | | | | Benefits in kind | 1161200 | 9,669 | 7,533 | 6,523 | 9,064 | 8,719 | 10,312 | 11,868 | 11,036 | 12,215 | |
| + | (5) | SOCX / Health | HEALTH | Public benefits in kind | 752.10.4.0.0.0 | 108,983 | 136,661 | 177,657 | 221,821 | 225,153 | 230,678 | 238,824 | 250,756 | 264,020 | |
| + | (6) | SOCX / Statistics Sweden | FAMILY | Services | Child care (pre-primary education) | 752.10.5.2.1.2 | m | 7,053 | 10,888 | 17,706 | 18,653 | 19,650 | 20,701 | 21,808 | 22,975 |
| + | (7) | SOCX ALMP | ACTIVE | LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMMES | 752.10.6.0.0.0 | 39,364 | 38,964 | 32,014 | 39,124 | 42,566 | 47,199 | 51,039 | 52,414 | 53,143 | |
| - | (8) | = SOCX | MANDATORY PRIVATE SOCIAL EXPENDITURE | 752.20.90.0.0.0 | 6,100 | 12,100 | 11,700 | 12,302 | 12,996 | 15,695 | 16,084 | 15,486 | 17,382 | | |
| | | ESSPROS | SICKNESS (1111111) | Paid sick leave: 13. Arbetsgivarens sjuklön (Employers' sick pay) | 752.20.3.1.3.1 | 6,100 | 12,100 | 11,700 | 12,302 | 12,996 | 15,695 | 16,084 | 15,486 | 17,382 | |
| - | (9) | = SOCX | VOLUNTARY PRIVATE SOCIAL EXPENDITURE | 752.30.90.0.0.0 | 40,096 | 46,312 | 67,769 | 94,083 | 108,444 | 114,802 | 122,216 | 124,808 | 135,464 | | |
| | | ESSPROS | (several functions) | 14. Avtalspensioner (Contractual pensions) | | 40,096 | 46,312 | 65,046 | 90,571 | 104,578 | 110,717 | 117,695 | 119,883 | 130,025 | |
| + | (10) | SOCX / Health | HEALTH | Voluntary private insurance, benefits in kind | 752.30.4.2.0.0 | a | a | 2,723 | 1,640 | 1,880 | 2,035 | 2,373 | 2,485 | 2,724 | |
| = | (11) | SOCX | PUBLIC SOCIAL EXPENDITURE | 752.10.90.0.0.0 | 575,634 | 637,286 | 794,445 | 924,159 | 935,719 | 976,740 | 1,024,446 | 1,055,232 | 1,106,291 | | |

Notes:

- (1) "ESSPROS / Social protection benefits" are Total ESSPROS expenditures (1000000) less Administration costs (1200000) and other expenditure (1400000, property income and other).
- (2) The ESSPROS data within "Disability / Economic integration of the handicapped" are not included in SOCX database to avoid double counting with SOCX "Active Labour Market Programmes / Measures for the disabled".
- (3) The ESSPROS data within "Sickness / Benefits in kind" are not included in SOCX database to avoid double counting with SOCX "Health / Benefits in kind".
- (4) The ESSPROS data within "Unemployment / Cash Vocational training allowance" "Unemployment / Benefits in kind" are not included in SOCX database to avoid any double counting with SOCX "Active Labour Market Programmes".
- (5) SOCX Health benefits in kind are from "OECD Health Data (www.oecd.org/health/healthdata)".
- (6) SOCX includes public spending on pre-primary education from OECD education database, unless such data are already included in "5.2.1. Day care services".
- (7) SOCX Active Labour Market Programmes are from "OECD database on labour market programmes".
- (8) Spending on some programmes recorded under the schemes below are categorised as Mandatory private in SOCX.
- (9) Spending on some programmes recorded under the schemes below are categorised as Voluntary private in SOCX. (9) Includes (10).
- (10) SOCX Private insurance Health benefits in kind are from "OECD Health Data (www.oecd.org/health/healthdata)".
- (11) = (1) - (2) - (3) - (4) + (5) + (6) + (7) - (8) - (9) + (10)

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| Code | Title of the programme | Description of the programme and attached notes |
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| 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. |
| 752.10.1.1.1.5 | 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). |
| 752.30.1.1.1.2 | Old age Pensions to former civil servants | These pension expenditures are estimates of the expenditures that the local and central government pay for former employees when they choose to use their right to pension benefits. Other remaining contractual benefits can be included in "pension expenditure" paid by the government sector. These are: Paid sick leave, Disability pension, Survivors' pension or Full unemployment benefit. |
| 752.30.1.1.2.1 | Early old age pension (non means-tested) | At the legal (common) age of 65, persons become pensioners but at the ages between 60-65 they can chose to work part-time or became a pensioner as well, all called anticipated pension. The law has been changed so now all have the right to work until they get to the age of 67. |
| 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 |

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| | 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 Statistics.</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 | |
| 752.10.7.1.1.2 | Redundancy compensation 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. |