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The Western European Welfare States
Since World War II

Volume 4

Appendix

(Synopsis, Bibliographies, Tables)

Edited by

Peter Flora



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Preface

The five volumes *Growth to Limits - The Western European Welfare States Since World War II* represent only one stretch of a longer road. To understand the destination, it may be useful to get a picture of the whole distance. At the beginning stood an encounter with one of the leading social scientists of the postwar period, the late Stein Rokkan. I first met him in 1971 at the Lausanne 'Workshop on Indicators of National Development' which he had organized under the auspices of the International Social Science Council. The conference was one of his manifold efforts to advance comparative research in the social sciences. This as well as later encounters have had a great impact on my work, in giving my own predilections a more specific meaning and above all providing continuing encouragement in times of uncertainty.

Rokkan's message was simple:

- Most of the 'big old questions' referring to the evolution and future of the industrial society and the modern state, of capitalism and mass democracy, of war and peace, are still essential for the social sciences.
- The progress already made in the development of new techniques and organizations of social research must be further advanced and made productive for an analysis of the development of global societies.
- Comparison, over time and across countries, is the essential method in this kind of analysis, linking theory and empirical research at a conceptual level which is not too remote from everyday language and experience.
- Europe is the ideal place for this comparative research, as the laboratory of the modern world with basic concepts and models deriving from its experiences, as well as because of its persisting diversity.
- Europe, however, is more than a testing ground for scientific hypotheses, its study more than an academic concern. Its development will be relevant not only for the Europeans, but for the future of the entire world.
- Comparative research, the study of Europe, must be a collective endeavour, an enterprise of the scientific community, requiring large-scale organization as well as networks of friendship among social scientists across national borders.

More than any other social scientist I have known, the Norwegian Stein Rokkan has embodied this philosophy: a classical scholar and promoter of new research methods, an ingenious inventor of complex models and scrupulous student of national experiences, a true European from the Northern periphery, an eminent organizer and father-figure for younger social scientists. Sometimes personality is more important than arguments, even in science, or should it be said that personality *is* the argument?

Apart from this general view, Rokkan provided me with two more concrete stimuli which have had an impact on my life. First, I made the crazy decision to produce a huge historical data handbook on Western Europe since the early nineteenth century in order to - as Rokkan expressed it - 'pin down numbers on the European vari-

ations'. Second, I decided that his studies on the long-term development of the European mass democracies and nation states should be supplemented by analyses of the development of the European welfare states. Both purposes were served through the HIWED Project (Historical Indicators of the Western European Democracies), which I began with Wolfgang Zapf in 1973 in Mannheim and took with me to Cologne in 1977. Through its entire duration from 1973 to 1979, this project received generous financial support from the Volkswagenwerk Foundation.

We began the work on the data handbook with much enthusiasm - which everyone knows is only another word for naïveté. First, the sources for European statistics had to be determined. In this connection I published in 1977 a bibliography along with an institutional history of official statistics (*Quantitative Historical Sociology. Current Sociology* 23.2. Paris, Mouton). Later a bibliography of all census publications was added. Throughout the good ten-year period in which we worked on the completion of the handbook, our naïveté gradually faded and with it our enthusiasm. Finally in 1983 we published the first volume (subtitle: *The Growth of Mass Democracies and Welfare States*) of our data handbook entitled *State, Economy and Society in Western Europe 1815-1975* (Frankfurt, Campus; London, Macmillan, 1983). The second and concluding volume followed in 1986 (subtitle: *The Growth of Industrial Societies and Capitalist Economies*). As a by-product of our work on the data handbook, the West-European-Data-Archive (WEDA) was formed, consisting of a combination of an old-fashioned collection of data sources and a new-fashioned collection of computer tapes. Winfried Pfenning was responsible for the set-up of this archive from 1979 to 1984, and since then Franz Kraus has taken charge. Today WEDA is a part of the Institute of the Social Sciences at the University of Mannheim and should serve as an important instrument for this Institute's future research on Western Europe.

Concurrent with our work on the data handbook, we began with the analysis of certain aspects of the long-term development of the West European welfare states since the end of the nineteenth century. First results were published in a book which I edited together with Arnold J. Heidenheimer (*The Development of Welfare States in Europe and America*. New Brunswick and London, Transaction Books, 1981). The most important in the series of comparative studies were the works of Jens Alber on the development of social insurance (*Vom Armenhaus zum Wohlfahrtsstaat*. Frankfurt, Campus, 1982) which won him the Stein Rokkan Prize of the International Social Science Council, Jürgen Kohl on the development of public expenditure (*Staatsausgaben in Westeuropa*. Frankfurt, Campus, 1985), and finally Franz Kraus on the development of income inequality (*Income Distribution in Western Europe 1900-1980*. Forthcoming).

When I moved from Cologne to the European University Institute in Florence in Autumn 1979, it was also with the intention of deepening our studies of the long-term development of the European welfare states (today I think perhaps I should have devoted myself more to the study of Renaissance art and Italian cooking). In Spring 1980, with the financial support of the European Community, I launched a comparative project on the growth of the European welfare states (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland) since World War II, along with a group of social scientists from these countries.

I would like to thank at this point Hans Daalder most warmly. He had the courage to recruit me, then a rather young and unknown sociologist, for the European University Institute. And he encouraged the kind of comparative research which I then

started in Florence. Having grown up myself in a slightly cynical Catholic culture, I have always admired his Protestant *Prinzipientreue*.

By the first project meeting in 1980 I had been successful (with Austria, Switzerland, and Belgium as exceptions) in recruiting social scientists from these countries who were prepared to collaborate on this extensive project. The majority were younger scientists, some old friends, and some only known to me through the literature. As in real life, so in scientific projects: you lose some people and win others. Competent contributors were found for the three remaining countries. On the other hand, new teams had to be formed subsequently for Austria and the Netherlands, and it was unfortunately impossible to replace our French colleagues who left the project after two years.

Thus 12 countries remained and were researched by the following persons or teams:

Austria	Anton Amann/ Wolfgang Weigel	University of Vienna
Belgium	Jos Berghman/ Jan Vranken	Univ. of Antwerp/Univ. of Tilburg University of Antwerp
Denmark	Lars N. Johansen	University of Odense
Finland	Matti Alestalo/ Hannu Uusitalo	University of Helsinki Helsinki School of Economics
Germany	Jens Alber	European Univ. Institute, Florence/ Univ. of Cologne
Ireland	Maria Maguire	European Univ. Institute, Florence/ OECD Paris
Italy	Maurizio Ferrera	European Univ. Institute, Florence/ Univ. of Pavia
Netherlands	Theo Berben/ Joop Roebroek/ Goran Therborn	University of Nijmegen
Norway	Stein Kuhnle	University of Bergen
Sweden	Sven Olson	University of Stockholm
Switzerland	Peter Gross	University of Bamberg (FRG)
United Kingdom	Richard Parry	University of Edinburgh

In Spring 1980 my old friend and colleague Jens Alber joined the project as additional support for the project coordination. At the same time I had the good fortune of acquiring a Swiss secretary, Ursula Nocentini, who proved to me that the old saying that the Swiss even 'sweep the fields clean' is no myth. In the true style of the Swiss, she was able to put some order into our multi-national chaos.

In respect to the goal setting of the project, my ideas were simple. It was not my intention to examine a specific hypothesis or study a particular limited area. Much more than that, I wanted to initiate broadly based studies on the postwar development of the welfare states in a number of European countries. These studies were to be based on the same questions, work with comparable data, and utilize the same methods. I thought that it would then be possible to draw a picture of the major variations between the European welfare states, thus laying the groundwork for further research.

Naturally I knew that the way to hell is paved with good intentions. In order to get started on the right track, I employed two means: first, sections of the entire studies were written step-by-step for one or two countries and, after discussion in subsequent meetings, served as models for the other countries. Secondly, I met with the project members on a regular basis in order to work on the text and data 'on location' and to attain a greater cohesion and comparability (in a sometimes viscious battle sentence by sentence). Some years of my life were spent on this, and therefore I keep telling myself that the work *must* have been somehow meaningful.

As is well-known, several languages are spoken in Western Europe. Thus, a common language had to be found, and this was pidgin English. And as I am only familiar with the Austrian version of pidgin English, it was necessary to recruit the services of native English speakers. Often up to five different versions of a text (which grew to a country average of almost 150 pages) were being worked on. The reader may thus understand that even the old myth of Sisyphos was of little consolation. I am sure that my periodic despair was shared by Clare Gardiner, who worked in Florence on the numerous versions of the various chapters, as well as by Margaret Herden, who took on this work in Mannheim with refreshing American optimism.

Scientific work is certainly not unimportant in the production of such books, and editorial work may also be useful. *Conditio sine qua non*, however, is the actual typing of the manuscripts, not to mention the patience and creativity necessary for the production of the hundreds of tables and graphs which embellish these volumes. Computer readable texts and tables were done with passionate devotion by the two Ursulas (Ursula Nocentini in Florence and Ursula Rossi in Mannheim) and the graphs were produced reluctantly but meticulously by our artist in residence, Siegbert Sussek.

The completed manuscripts would never have gone to print without the Publication Officer of the European University Institute, Brigitte Schwab. Our common Bavarian-Tyrolian view of the world has certainly facilitated our collaboration. I would also wish to thank President Maihofer, who not only followed the endless progress with fatherly understanding, but also offered his energetic support.

The monumental product of our multi-phase cross-national chaos consists of five volumes which, following the tradition of the publishing house de Gruyter, are at least aesthetically pleasing and thus convey a respectable impression: three volumes (I-III) with four country studies each, one Appendix volume (IV) containing for each country an institutional synopsis, an annotated bibliography and a collection of documented time-series data, and finally a comparative study (V) by the editor. The first three volumes contain the following country studies: Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark (I); Germany, United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy (II); Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium (III). Volumes I and II were published in December 1986. Now, volume IV is being published. It will be followed by volume III in Summer 1987, and volume V is scheduled for early 1988.

I both fear and hope that with the completion of these volumes only a 'stop-over' point is reached. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Mannheim Institute of Social Sciences, a symposium on 'Western Europe in Transition' was organized in Autumn 1985, the contributions of which will be published in German (Peter Flora (ed.), *Westeuropa im Wandel*. Frankfurt, Campus) and in English (*Europe in Transition*. London, Macmillan) in 1987. With this symposium the Mannheim Faculty of Social Sciences has documented its intention to develop a new research centre on Western Europe in order to expand and systematize its previous research, and to assure a greater continuity of research in this important field.

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Introduction

PETER FLORA

This Appendix volume does not need a lengthy introduction, but only a short explanation of its purpose and structure. The purpose is threefold: The volume has an empirical, psychological and 'philosophical' *raison d'être*.

The empirical purpose is obvious: the Appendix comprises quantitative and qualitative information which forms the basis for the analyses in the country studies. The psychological purpose may be less obvious, but it was crucial for the project: the production of this volume was an exercise in self-discipline. Through it we tried to force ourselves to ensure a lasting empirical basis, not only for our own analyses, but also as a point of departure for future studies.

This leads to the 'philosophical' purpose of the Appendix which may be more controversial. It concerns the role of data bases in comparative research. To be sure, the age of inductivism is long passed, and no one still believes that knowledge accumulates from the mere stockpiling of data. We've learned that research must begin with questions, and that its goal must be the systematic formulation and testing of hypotheses. In this process, variables must be precisely defined and operationalized, and they must be measured for carefully selected cases.

The realities of research can be quite different however. Normally we have very few cases (countries) upon which to base generalizations. As we all know, their selection is - more often than not - arbitrary rather than random. Most comparativists know the simple rule: 'Include Switzerland in your "sample" and your results will be completely different'. Not only is the number of cases usually limited, but also the investigation period, making its definition just as arbitrary as the selection of cases. This indeed relativizes the emphasis placed on the testing of general hypotheses. Usually such hypotheses are meaningful only in relation to specific contexts as defined by types of society or levels of development.

But even if we were successful in defining such contexts, the testing of hypotheses remains problematic due to the weakness of our data basis. The availability of data more often determines the way in which variables are operationalized than vice versa. As a result, we do not really measure what we want to measure; and we measure it in ways differing from case to case, often without knowing it. Thus we find examples in comparative research, where variations are explained which do not exist. They are simply statistical artefacts. For all these reasons we should invest a little more in establishing better data bases. Their role in comparative research is certainly greater than a textbook philosophy of science would suggest.

We do not profess to have solved the above-mentioned problems or to have created the ultimate data basis for the comparative study of the European welfare states, but we have at least tried to make a contribution to this goal.

The Appendix volume is sub-divided according to the twelve countries of Volumes I to III and follows the same order. It consists of three parts per country: an institutional synopsis with a detailed description of each programme, an annotated bibliography and a documented set of tables. A great effort has been made to standardize these parts; variations reflect differences in institutional structures as well as in the state of research in the individual countries which is evident in the volume of available literature and data.

Institutional synopsis

With only small variations, the institutional synopsis is divided into eight sections:

- I Pensions
- II Sickness insurance/Health services
- III Industrial accidents/Occupational injuries
- IV Unemployment benefits/Employment policy
- V Families and children
- VI Social assistance
- VII Education
- VIII Housing

Each of these sections begins with a quantitative overview of various benefits and services in terms of public expenditure. It concludes with a list of the most important laws since 1945. The selection of these laws has followed a principle of 'informed arbitrariness', taking into consideration the more essential changes in coverage, the types and levels of benefits and the financing and administration of programmes. Each of the laws is described briefly and is categorized by its publication number. This allows for easy identification of the laws for any further in-depth study.

The central part of each section consists of a detailed account of the institutional provisions at the beginning of the 1980s. This account is standardized to the greatest extent for the individual programmes in social security: A differentiation is made throughout between 'services' and 'income maintenance', which is further broken down into: coverage of population groups; types and levels of benefits; financing and administration.

Bibliography

The purpose of the bibliography is to offer to the foreign reader a well-balanced selection of the literature available and not to provide a comprehensive survey of the literature, which would have been impossible for some countries. The bibliography thus includes only an average of 100 items. It is divided into three sections: general studies and sources for the study of social policy; more specific studies of single programmes; and a limited number of studies on the impact of social programmes. A translation of the title and a brief account of the contents is given for each item in order to facilitate further study.

Tables

The appendix tables with the most important time-series form the basis for the descriptive and explanatory Sections II and IV of the country chapters. Emphasis is placed on public expenditure statistics. The sequence is straightforward: the time-series begin with the most highly aggregated expenditures. These are compiled from the subsequent tables which provide a more in-depth breakdown of expenditure categories. The first table always includes the figures for the gross national product, the various deflators and total public expenditure. The second table normally provides a breakdown of public expenditure by economic category, level of government, and major purpose. These sub-categories do not always refer to the same aggregates because the first is based on the system of national accounts while the others refer to budget statistics.

The two following tables contain the crucial figures of social expenditure by major component, at current and constant prices, as share of GDP and of total expenditure and as percent distribution. The three major expenditure categories: income maintenance, health, and education are relatively easy to compare. This is much less the case for housing and the category 'other' which consists of a conglomeration of miscellaneous items, making any comparison difficult.

A major effort was made to differentiate between cash benefits and benefits in kind and services (and administrative costs) in order to arrive at a total figure for 'income maintenance'. This succeeded in most cases; however, for some countries it was only possible to provide for some social security schemes tables in which cash benefits are combined with other expenditures.

In addition to the basic tables on the development of social expenditure, the appendix volume contains three other types of tables: time-series on the financing of public expenditure and social security; time-series on the development of the various clienteles of the welfare states; and tables with various demographic, economic and political data (elections), which are referred to mainly in the analyses in Section IV of the country chapters.

The tables are documented in detail, the objective being the ability to replicate the data. It thus includes not only relevant sources, but also additional comments and notes on the definition of the categories.

Sweden

SVEN OLSSON

Institutional Synopsis

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Glossary of abbreviations

AMS	<i>Arbetsmarknadsstyrelsen</i> (National Labour Market Board)
ATP	<i>Allmän tilläggspension</i> (Earnings-related Supplementary Pension)
CSN	<i>Centrala studiestödsnämnden</i> (State Authority for Student Grants and Loans)
ITP	<i>Industrins tilläggspension</i> (Pension Scheme for Private Sector Salaried Employees)
KPA	<i>Kommunernas pensionsanstalt</i> (Pension Scheme for Local and Regional Authority Employees)
SCB	<i>Statistiska centralbyrån</i> (National Bureau of Statistics, now called 'Statistics Sweden')
SÖ	<i>Skolverstyrelsen</i> (National Board of Education)
SOS	<i>Sveriges Officiella Statistik</i> (Official Statistics of Sweden)
SPV	<i>Statens personalspensionsverk</i> (Pension Scheme for State Employees)
STP	<i>Särskild tilläggspension</i> (Pension Scheme for Wage-earners in Private Industry)
UHA	<i>Universitets- och högskoleäbetet</i> (National Board of Universities and Colleges)

I Pensions

In 1981 the bulk of social expenditure for pensioners consisted of transfer payments: almost 59 billion Swedish Kronors (SKR) were spent as cash benefits and more than 10 billion on related services. Together, this amounted to 12% of GDP and 38% of social security expenditure.

Expenditure on pensions and related services 1981, in mill. SKR

		%	%
Income Maintenance	58 978	85.0	
Basic pension scheme:	35 709	51.4	100.0
of which: old age pension	23 613		66.1
invalidity pension	5 558		15.6
widows' pension	1 199		3.4
orphans' pension	185		0.5
wife's supplement	729		2.0
handicap allowances	264		0.7
child handicap allowances	306		0.9
child's supplement	50		0.1
municipal housing allowances	3 805		10.7
Supplementary pension scheme:	21 723	31.3	100.0
of which: old age pension	14 130		
invalidity pension	5 277		
widows' pension	2 030		
orphans' pension	286		
Part-time pension	1 546	2.2	
Services for elderly and invalid pensioners:	10 457	15.1	100.0
- homes for the elderly	3 376		32.3
- home help, transport services etc.	4 208		40.2
- care of the disabled	2 873		27.5
Total	69 435	100.0	

Source: National Insurance Board, *Allmän försäkring 1981*, and Statistics Sweden (*Socialvärden 1981*), and *Bostads- och byggnadsstatistisk årsbok 1982*. All SOS' s.

Income maintenance

Coverage

The 1962 National Insurance Act established coverage for all persons resident in Sweden over 16 years of age, including most foreigners, under the National Pension System. This system includes three schemes: (1) basic pension (*folkpension*), which consists of a universal minimum flat-rate pension, together with various partially income-tested supplements; (2) earnings-related supplementary pension (*allmän tilläggspension*, ATP), introduced in 1959, and (3) partial pension (*delpension*) consisting of part-time early retirement pension, introduced in 1976. Both the basic and the supplementary pension schemes provide old-age pensions (*ålderspension*), invalidity pensions (*förtidspension*), and family pensions (*familjepension*), i.e. survivors' pensions.

In 1980, a total of 1,984,000 persons received at least one type of pension, i.e. ca. 24% of total population.

Number of pensions and pensioners in 1980 by type of pension and pension scheme (in thousands)

Pension scheme	Type of pension				Total
	Old age	Invalidity[b]	Widows	Orphans	
Basic pension[a]	1 363	293	84	43	1 783
Supplementary pens.	757	209	217	44	1 227
Part-time pens.	67				67
Total number of pensioners	1 430	293	217	44	1 984

Source: Statistical Yearbook 1981, p. 267.

[a] The numbers of persons receiving supplements (see below) are not shown separately. In 1980 a total of 970,000 persons were in receipt of the special supplement (*pensionstillskott*), of which 801,000 were old age pensioners; 56,532 were in receipt of wives' supplements (*hustrutillägg*), 9,087 handicap allowances (*handikappersättning*), 13,699 invalidity allowances for children (*vårdbidrag*) and 812,536 municipal housing allowances (*kommunalt bostadstillägg*).

[b] Includes invalidity pensions (*förtidspension*) and temporary invalidity pensions (*sjukbidrag*, see below) for both the basic and the supplementary pension schemes.

All pension benefits are indexed using a 'base amount'. Initially, this base amount was linked to the consumer price index and adjusted monthly. When the concept was introduced (September 1957), the base amount was set at 4,000 SKR, and in January

1984 it had reached 20,300 SKR. From July 1981, the indexation was changed; the base amount is now adjusted annually (in January) and is linked to a special 'base amount index' which omits changes in sales taxes, and government price subsidies.

All pensions are calculable from the base amount, which may be seen as a subsistence minimum index. Since 1983, a single pensioner is entitled to a guaranteed 'minimum pension' which amounts to 144% of the base amount (consisting of a basic pension which equals 96% of base amount, and a pension supplement which equals 48% of base amount).

In principle, all pension benefits (except the housing supplement, see below) constitute taxable income. However, pensioners whose only source of income is the 'minimum pension', do not pay tax because of a special tax deduction. With any additional income, this tax deduction is reduced accordingly.

Occupational and voluntary pension schemes

In addition to the major public pension schemes there are four important occupational pension schemes, referred to here as 'private pension schemes' as they are established by collective agreement and not by law. They cover: (1) state employees (*Statens personalspensionsverk*, SPV), (2) those employed by local and regional authorities (*Kommunernas pensionsanstalt*, KPA), (3) salaried employees in the private sector (*Industrins tilläggs pension*, ITP), and (4) wage-earners in private industry (*Särskild tilläggs pension*, STP).

All of them provide a secondary supplementary pension in addition to the public pension. All public employees are entitled to this secondary supplementary pension as are most salaried employees in the private sector. The majority of wage-earners in private industry are included, however, the system does not normally cover those born before 1911, consequently the majority of retired workers are without this secondary supplement.

There are also some minor pension schemes: (1) the banks, the cooperative movement and a few individual firms operate their own pension schemes; (2) private and voluntary insurance with commercial insurance companies; (3) voluntary pension insurance (in accordance with the National Insurance Act) financed by contributions from the insured. The number of those voluntarily insured with this scheme, - some 56,000 in 1979, has been declining since 1960. Throughout the 1970s, approximately 20,000 persons have received pensions from this scheme each year.

1. Basic pensions

A universal, means-tested, pension system was introduced as early as 1913. The present system dates from 1948 and provides old age, invalidity and survivors' pensions in addition to a variety of supplements.

Old age pension is normally payable from the age of 65. However, it may also be drawn from the age of 60, in which case the pension is reduced by 0.5% for every month under the age of 65 (which means 70% of the normal pension at the age of 60). The lower amount is paid until the death of the insured (see special early retirement regulations under 'invalidity pension' below). Retirement can also be deferred until the age of 70. For every month over the age of 65 the pension increases by 0.6%, and can thus reach up to 136% of a normal pension.

Old age pension is a universal flat-rate benefit consisting of a basic pension (*folkpension*) and a special pension supplement (*pensionstillägg*). In January 1982, the basic pension for a single person was 95% (96% from 1983) of the 'base amount', i.e. 16,910 SKR or 32% of average disposable income for a single industrial worker (OECD, *The 1982 Tax/Benefit Position of a Typical Worker in the OECD Member Countries*, Paris, 1984). For a married couple where both were pensioners, the basic pension for each of them was 77.5% (78.5% from 1984) of the base amount or together 155%. In January 1982, this pension amounted to 27,590 SKR or 45% of the disposable income for a married working couple with two children.

Since 1969 a special pension supplement has been payable in addition to the basic pension, where a pensioner has no or only a low supplementary pension (see below). Since 1983, the special pension supplement has been 48% of the base amount, but is reduced in proportion to any supplementary pension received by the beneficiary. In January 1982, the old age pension including the pension supplement, amounted to 25,276 SKR (29,232 SKR in 1984) for a single person (i.e. 48% of average disposable income for a single industrial worker in 1982), and to 44,322 SKR (51,359 SKR in 1984) for a couple of two pensioners (i.e. 73% of the disposable income for married working couples).

Invalidity pension (*förtidspension*) is paid to persons over 16 years of age whose working capacity is reduced by at least 50% due to illness, physical disability or mental handicap. If the person can be expected to recover wholly or partially, he may receive a temporary invalidity pension (*sjukbidrag*). Persons with physically or mentally strenuous work with which they are unable to cope, can retire at the age of 60 (in exceptional circumstances at 55). An unemployed person who has used all his rights to unemployment benefit can retire at the age of 60 even if his working capacity is not reduced.

Invalidity pension is payable at full, two-thirds or 50% rates, depending on the degree of working incapacity. The full (permanent or temporary) invalidity pension equals the old age pension but with the difference that a double pension supplement is paid if the disabled has either no or only a low supplementary pension. At the age of 65 invalidity pension is replaced by old age pension and the pension supplement is reduced correspondingly.

Family (*familjepension*) or survivors' pensions include benefits for widows and orphans. A widows' pension (*änkepension*) is payable to a widow from the time of her husband's death until the age of 65, if she is responsible for a child under 16 (living permanently in her household) or if she is at least 36 years old and has been married for a minimum of five years. In the latter case, a full pension (identical with an old age pension for a single person) is paid, if the widow has reached the age of 50. The widows' pension ceases on remarriage.

Children's (*barnpension*) or orphans' pensions are payable to children under 19, where either one or both parents are dead. They receive at least 25% of the base amount, and more (up to 40%) if they have either no or only small benefits from the supplementary pension scheme. For public expenditure, children's pensions are also dealt with under the heading of Families and Children (see section V).

In addition to the special supplement, the basic pension can be combined with the following supplements: income-tested wife's supplement (introduced in 1948), universal child supplement (1948), child care disability allowance (1976), handicap allowance (1976), and means-tested municipal housing supplements (1954).

A wife's supplement (*hustrutillägg*) is an income-tested benefit payable to a wife

between the ages of 60 and 65 if married to a man receiving a basic old age pension (but not if the pension is drawn before the age of 65) or invalidity pension. The wife must not be a recipient of a basic pension. The supplement amounts to the difference between a single person's pension and the pension for a married couple who are both pensioners.

A child's supplement (*barntillägg*) is payable to any pensioner with a child under 16 years of age living at home. It amounts to 25% of the base amount. If only one parent is still living and the child receives an orphans' pension, the child supplement amounts to 10% of the base amount. This supplement is not income-tested, but is reduced successively when the supplementary pension exceeds 50% of the base amount.

A child care disability allowance (*vårdbidrag*) is payable to parents taking care of a child under 16 years of age and living at home, who is mentally retarded, physically handicapped or suffering from a long-term illness or injury. The allowance is equal to a full invalidity pension.

A handicap allowance (*handikappersättning*) is payable to insured persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who are blind or otherwise disabled and in need of constant care, but still able to maintain themselves economically. The allowance may be paid as a supplement to the invalidity or old age pension if the handicapped person is unable to look after himself and is in need of daily help from another person. The disablement must have occurred before the age of 65.

Municipal housing supplement (*kommunalt bostadstillägg*) is payable to those in receipt of basic pensions. They are subject to a means-test in accordance with rules fixed by central government. The amount, however, is determined by the municipality councils and may vary from one municipality to another. Pensioners with an income not exceeding the basic pension including the various supplements, are exempted from taxation.

Financing

The basic pension scheme is financed by contributions from employers (62% in 1981), central government (31% in 1981) and local government (for municipal housing allowances). The contributions from the employer are not earmarked for the pension but are in fact a payroll tax.

2. General supplementary pensions

The general supplementary pension scheme (*allmän tilläggspension*, ATP) was introduced in 1959 and the first pensions were paid in 1963. The scheme is compulsory and covers all economically active persons over 16 years of age (employed and self-employed). Self-employed persons have the right to contract-out of supplementary pension insurance, but only with respect to that part of their income derived from self-employment. The supplementary pension is earnings-related, and is payable to persons who have earned more than the 'base amount' for at least three years.

The amount of a supplementary pension depends on the 'average pensionable income' earned in previous years and on the number of years of gainful activity. For each year, a ratio is calculated by dividing the individual income by the general base amount for the respective year ('pension points'). However, only income up to a ceiling of 7.5 times the base amount is taken into account. The average number of

pension points for all years of gainful activity (for a period of more than 15 years, the average is calculated for the 15 best years) is then multiplied by the base amount for the month/year in which a person retires. This gives the average pensionable income.

A full supplementary old age pension amounts to 60% of the average pensionable income and requires a 30 years' record of accumulated pension points. For each missing year the pension is reduced by 1/30 or 2 percentage points. Certain interim rules exist for persons born between 1896 and 1923, i.e. a smaller number of years is required (at least 20) to qualify for a full pension. For the supplementary old age pension the normal age of retirement is 65, with the same possibilities of early or deferred retirement as in the case of the basic pension scheme.

To qualify for a supplementary invalidity pension, a person must have accumulated pension points for at least one year of gainful activity. The rules are in principle the same as for the supplementary old age pension, with the difference that pension points (above one year) are calculated on the basis of present, former, and future assumed income (particularly in cases of total disablement) up to the age of 65, in relation to the reduction of working capacity.

Supplementary family or survivors' pensions are payable to children under the age of 19 on the death of one or both parents (if both parents were entitled to a pension, the higher one is taken as a basis) and to widows (but not widowers), under the following conditions: the husband must have been entitled to a supplementary pension; the marriage must have taken place on or prior to the husband's sixtieth birthday; the couple must have had children together or must have been married for at least five years. Survivors' pensions are calculated on the basis of the invalidity pension to which the deceased would have been entitled at the moment of his death. A widow without children or a full orphan receives 40% of this pension. An additional 10% is payable for each child.

Financing

The general supplementary pension scheme is financed by contributions from employers and, to a lesser extent, from the self-employed. Contributions are a certain percentage of wages, determined by central government (9.8% in 1984). Self-employed persons pay the same percentage of their income (or that part of income derived from self-employment respectively).

3. Part-time early retirement pensions

Since 1976 employees between the age of 60 and 65 may combine part-time work with a partial pension (*delpension*). Persons who voluntarily reduce their working time by at least five hours a week or have an average working week of seventeen hours, are entitled to partial compensation for loss of income. This compensation amounts to 50% of the difference between their former full income (up to a ceiling of 7.5 times the base amount) and their new, reduced income. To be eligible for a partial pension, one must have gained pension points for at least 10 years after the age of 45, and have worked for a minimum of five of the twelve months prior to partial retirement. The partial pension is optional for self-employed persons.

Financing

The scheme is financed by employers' contributions (0.5% of payroll).

Services

The municipalities are responsible for the provisional services for the elderly and disabled. These include different types of housing, various forms of home help, housing grants and a special transportation system (*färdtjänst*).

There are four types of housing: apartments in service buildings (*servicehus*, ca. 27,000 persons in 1982), homes for pensioners (*pensionärlägenheter*, ca. 60,000 dwellings in 1982), old people's homes (*Ålderdomshem*, ca. 56,000 persons in 1982), and wards for chronic invalids (*hem för långvarigt sjuka*, ca. 1,300 persons in 1982). Service buildings are for pensioners in quite good health as are homes for pensioners consisting of special dwelling units in which some necessary services are offered. Old people's homes cater for pensioners needing more care and supervision. Nursing homes offer medical care for chronically ill pensioners.

Local authorities also organize social home help (*hemtjänst*) which is provided either free or at a very low charge, and includes services such as cleaning, cooking, shopping and laundering. In 1981 some 62,000 municipal home helpers (*hemsamariter*) were employed in this programme and about 350,000 persons received this kind of help.

Pensioners living at home are entitled to a means-tested non-repayable grant for housing improvements.

There is a special municipal transport service (*färdtjänst*) for elderly or handicapped persons who have difficulties using the public transportation system. The fare paid for this service is equal to the normal fare charged by the public transportation system. This service is used by more than 300,000 persons.

Core laws

Bracketed figures refer to the chronological number of laws passed in the respective year.

1913

First law; effective from 1914; universal basic pension; greatest part consisting of an income-tested pension supplement; financed by contributions; pensionable age of 67.

1946 (no. 431)

Effective from 1948; introduction of tax-financed flat-rate universal basic pension (different for couples and singles); income-test abolished.

1951 (no. 157)

Effective from 1951; indexation of basic pension (consumer price index).

1952 (no. 396)

Effective from 1954; introduced municipal housing allowances.

1956 (no. 264)

Effective from 1958; ten-year programme to raise basic pension and link it to general standard of living; income-test for widows' pension abolished.

1959 (no. 291)

Effective from 1960; decision on implementation of compulsory earnings-related supplementary pensions for employees; financed by contributions from employers; first pensions paid in 1963 and first 'full' supplementary pension paid in 1979.

1960 (no. 102)

Effective from 1960; income-test for children's pension abolished.

1969 (no. 205)

Effective from 1969; introduction of special pension supplement related to the basic amount, to complement pensions with no or low supplementary pension.

1970 (no. 186)

Effective from 1971; eligibility for invalidity pensions extended with greater opportunities for employees over the age of 60.

1974 (no. 784)

Effective from 1976; lowered pension age from 67 to 65 and made retirement flexible between 60 and 70.

1975 (no. 380)

Effective from 1976; introduction of a part-time pension programme from the age of 60.

1980 (no. 1041)

Effective from 1981; introduction of a special 'base amount index', excluding changes in energy prices (included again in 1983), sales taxes and food subsidies.

II Sickness insurance/Health services

In 1981, expenditure on sickness cash benefits, medical and dental benefits, and the various public health services was in excess of 64 billion SKR, i.e. 36% of social security expenditure and 11% of GDP.

Expenditure on sickness insurance and health services in 1981 in million SKR

	Total	%
Sickness Insurance:	25 791	39.8
- sickness cash benefits	12 830	19.8
- medical benefits	8 115	12.5
- dental benefits	2 446	3.8
- administration	2 400	3.7
Health Services:	38 965	60.2
- national health service, hospitals, midwifery service	35 026	54.1
- national dental service	1 075	1.7
- care for mentally handicapped	2 864	4.4
Total	64 756	100.0

Source: National Insurance Board, *Allmän försäkring 1981* and Statistics Sweden, *Socialvården 1981*.

Sickness insurance and the supply of medical care are two largely separate activities with separate sources of finance. Whereas hospitals and other local public health services are run and mainly financed by the county councils (with some contributions from sickness insurance), sickness insurance is financed by employers' contributions with some support from central tax revenues.

Coverage

State subsidies had been given to voluntary sickness insurance societies since 1891, but a compulsory sickness insurance scheme was only introduced in 1955. It provided sickness cash benefits and medical benefits (excluding dental care). Since 1963 it has been an integral part of the national insurance system which also includes pensions and work injuries. Dental insurance dates from 1974.

All resident persons (Swedish citizens and most foreigners), are entitled to health care (hospital treatment, out-patient care, medicines, dental care). All residents above the age of 16 are entitled to draw sickness cash benefits, provided that their annual income from gainful activity is estimated to be at least 6,000 SKR in 1983 (for exceptions from this rule, see below).

Benefits

Sickness cash benefits

Since 1974 sickness cash benefits amount to 90% of last gross earnings up to an income ceiling of 7.5 times the 'base amount' (see under Pensions). Sickness cash benefit is taxable income and is counted for the supplementary pension scheme. To qualify for benefit, a person must have been reported as sick to the local insurance office; after one week of sickness a doctor's certificate is necessary. Sickness cash benefit is paid from the second day of illness and its duration is in principle unlimited (with exceptions for pensioners with earned income).

A flat-rate sickness cash benefit is paid to married persons under 65 and in permanent cohabitation, even if the annual income is less than 6,000 SKR. The same rule applies to unmarried persons living together permanently with children under the age of 16. These persons receive a daily allowance of 8 SKR (1984), which is not taxable. This allowance may be increased up to a maximum of 20 SKR through a voluntary insurance scheme (also available for students).

Self-employed persons can choose a waiting period for sickness cash benefit of 3, 33, or 93 days.

Medical benefits

The National Health Insurance Law, amended in 1962 and renewed in 1982, gave all residents the legal right to a refund of expenses for medical care. Patients receive out-patient medical care and drugs for which a certain charge is payable, and virtually free public ward in-patient treatment for an unlimited period of time.

The great bulk of out-patient care is provided by the county councils at their hospitals, polyclinics or medical centres. The patient is free to consult a private practitioner but at slightly greater expense (if the doctor is not registered the patient must pay the full fees). A uniform tariff applies to the public out-patient services. In 1984, patients paid 40 SKR for a visit to a health service doctor, while the local insurance office

paid 127 SKR for the visit to the county council providing the medical service. Visits to private practitioners come under a separate reimbursement rate decided by government. For each visit the patient paid 50 SKR while the doctor received up to 540 SKR from the local insurance office. These charges cover x-rays and other examinations, any treatment prescribed by the doctor, and a specialist consultation if necessary. Other benefits include treatment such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy and speech therapy. Contraceptive advice, abortion and sterilization are provided free of charge. Assistance is also available for any travel expenses above a certain amount for patients receiving any of these types of care.

Drugs are provided at heavily subsidized costs and certain life-saving drugs are available free of charge. In 1984 the patient paid a maximum charge of 50 SKR for each prescription. If 15 payments are made within 12 months, the following 12 months are free of charge. The pricing, advertising and prescription of drugs is severely controlled by the government.

Dental care

Children are entitled to free dental care up to the age of 19 under the provisions of the school health service. The dental insurance scheme includes all persons over 19 years of age. Treatment by the national dental service or by private practitioners (who still provide the greater part of dental care), is covered by insurance. Private dentist's charges must not exceed rates set by an established tariff. In general the patient pays 60% of the costs up to a maximum amount of 2,500 SKR, and 25% above this sum. The remainder is covered by the local social insurance offices.

Financing and administration

The Health Insurance Scheme is mainly financed by employers' contributions (86% in 1981), contributions from self-employed and some state subsidies (13.5% in 1981). Employees' contributions were abolished in 1974 and the cost transferred to the employers. In 1981, employers' contributions amounted to 10.5% of the reported payroll, and self-employed persons were charged 10.5% of their taxable income (or that part of income deriving from self-employment respectively). The state also subsidizes voluntary insurance (mainly sickness cash benefits for students and housewives).

The health insurance programme is administered by 26 semi-autonomous regional social insurance offices which replaced the voluntary sickness benefit societies in 1955. The societies handle claims for sickness cash benefits, collect charges payable by patients and pay hospitals, doctors, dentists and others the sums due to them. They are supervised by the National Insurance Board.

Health services

A 1955 law (revised in 1962) made the counties responsible for the provision of hospital care, out-patient medical care and certain preventive health services, particularly in respect of the health of mothers and young children. Thus, the counties, under the supervision of the National Board of Health and Welfare (*Socialstyrelsen*) play a dominant part in the actual supply of medical care which is mainly hospital-based. They are responsible for approximately 95% of all hospital beds (including hospitals for the mentally sick) and the bulk of out-patient care is provided by them through out-patient departments of hospitals, local medical centres (*distriktsläkarmot-*

tagning) and public health officers. The preventive maternity care and the child guidance centres (*mödra- och barnvårdscentral*) are linked to this out-patient health service.

The county councils provide health services for all persons living within their boundaries (and to all persons in the case of acute emergency). Hospital treatment is free of charge, but there can be a small reduction in the patient's sickness cash benefit. A part of the costs of hospital treatment is directly payable out of sickness insurance to the county councils. Patients pay a small fee for out-patient health services (see above, medical benefits).

The county councils are also responsible for public dental care. Under this scheme, children and young people up to the age of 19 are given dental care free of charge in close cooperation with the schools.

The health services are mainly financed by local taxes (only a minor part being covered by health insurance or by fees), i.e. the county councils raise an income-tax on all private incomes earned in their areas.

Core laws

1864

County councils made responsible for hospital treatment throughout the country (with tax-raising power).

1891

Introduced state subsidies to voluntary sickness insurance benefit societies.

1947 (no. 1)

Principle decision taken on flat-rate sickness insurance; postponed twice and never put into practice.

1953 (no. 569)

Effective from 1955; extended earnings-related compulsory sickness insurance covering hospital treatment to the whole population; rebates on purchases of pharmaceutical preparations; maternity insurance coordinated with sickness insurance.

1962 (no. 242)

Effective from 1963; county councils assumed responsibility for out-patient care.

1962 (no. 381)

Effective from 1963; law on general insurance coordinating sickness insurance, basic pension and national supplementary pension under supervision of National Board of Social Insurance, also administering occupational injury insurance and child allowances.

1966 (nos. 585-7)

Effective from 1967; county councils assumed responsibility for psychiatric care, whole health system now administered on a regional level.

1967 (no. 921)

Effective from 1968; waiting days for sickness cash benefits abolished and level of compensation raised to 80% of net earnings.

1969 (nos. 650-9)

Effective from 1970; introduced uniform tariff applying to all out-patient care in public health.

1973 (no. 456)

Effective from 1974; introduced universal dental insurance.

1973 (no. 465)

Effective from 1974; level of compensation from sickness insurance raised to 90% of gross earnings; cash benefits taxable.

1982 (no. 763)

General Health and Sickness Law: effective from 1983; replaced the 1962 Law (no. 242); defined the responsibilities of the county councils for preventative health care, out-patient medical care, hospital treatment, etc.

III Occupational injuries/Industrial safety

In 1981, expenditure on occupational injury insurance and industrial safety amounted to over one and a half billion SKR, or almost 1% of social security expenditure and 0.3% of GDP.

Expenditure on occupational injuries and industrial safety in 1981, in million SKR

	Total	%
Occupational injury insurance:	1 570	93.0
Industrial safety	119	7.0
Total	1 689	100.0

Source: Statistics Sweden, *Socialvården 1981*.

Coverage

This insurance scheme dates back to the beginning of the twentieth century when employers were obliged by law to provide compensation for work accidents. In 1916 industrial accident insurance was made compulsory and in the 1920s it was extended to cover various occupational diseases. Today, the insurance scheme covers all gainfully employed persons (self-employed as well as full-time and part-time employees) and certain students. It provides benefits in cash and kind for: accidents occurring in connection with a person's employment or work accidents on the way to or from work, and occupational diseases.

Benefits

The treatment and compensation of industrial accidents and occupational diseases is closely linked to the National Health Insurance Scheme. It provides both medical and cash benefits for an injured/sick workman until the occupational/industrial origin of the injury/sickness is established, or until 90 days have elapsed, after which time the industrial insurance scheme takes over responsibility. Four types of benefits are provided: sickness cash benefits, pensions, medical care, and funeral allowances.

Sickness cash benefits are paid for the first 90 days through the health insurance scheme at a rate of 90% of gross earnings. After this coordination period they are raised to 100% (up to an income ceiling of 7.5 times the 'base amount', see under Pensions) and paid by the occupational injury insurance.

In the case of a lasting impairment of working capacity, insured persons are entitled to a life-annuity (*livränta*), i.e. a kind of complementary pension which is related, not to the degree of disablement but to relative income loss. This pension covers 100% of the difference between income before and after work injury (up to an income ceiling of 7.5 times the 'base amount').

Victims of work injuries are accorded special treatment as regards the receipt of medical benefits. They are exempt from paying fees and are entitled to a wider range of benefits, including free dental treatment. During the coordination period medical expenses are paid in principle by the health insurance scheme, and after the 90 days, by the occupational injury insurance.

In the case of death, survivors' pensions are paid according to the same rules as for the general pension system. In addition, funeral allowances are provided by the occupational injury insurance scheme.

Financing and administration

The occupational injury insurance is mainly financed by employers' contributions. All employers are obliged to insure themselves against liability for industrial accidents or occupational diseases with the National Insurance Board which administers the insurance scheme.

Industrial safety

Since 1889, when a law on factory inspection was passed, industrial safety forms part of welfare policies. Today, the National Board for Industrial Safety (*Arbetsarskyddsstyrelsen*) is responsible for work environment policies and the regional agencies of the Board, the Labour Inspectorate (*yrkesinspektionen*) carries out investigations in plants and offices. It is supported by a special institute (*arbetsmedicinska institutet*) which offers education and training in the field of industrial safety.

Core laws

1889

First law; safety inspectorate established together with the first industrial safety law.

1901

Established liability for employers in mining and other dangerous industrial activities in the event of work accident; compulsory industrial injury insurance (1916).

1949 (no. 1)

New extended industrial safety law and National Board of Industrial Safety established.

1954 (no. 243)

Effective from 1955; occupational injury insurance extended to new diseases, and coordinated with the introduction of compulsory sickness insurance.

1976 (no. 380)

Effective from 1977; work injury law replaced employment injury law.

1977 (no. 1160)

Effective from 1978; work environment law replaced industrial safety law.

IV Unemployment benefits/Employment policy

In 1981, expenditure on unemployment benefits and employment related measures amounted to approximately 11.4 billion SKR or 6% of social security expenditure and 2% of GDP.

Expenditure on employment/unemployment in 1981, in mill. SKR

		%
Unemployment insurance benefits	2 703	23.7
Unemployment assistance benefits	409	3.6
Employment exchange services	1 078	9.4
Retraining of unemployed a.o.	2 375	20.8
Public works	4 850	42.5
Total	11 415	100.0

Source: Statistics Sweden, *Socialvården 1981* and National Labour Market Board, *Arbetsmarknadsverket 1981/82*.

Income maintenance

Coverage

There is still no compulsory universal unemployment insurance scheme in Sweden. Since 1934 the state has subsidized voluntary unemployment insurance funds organized by trade unions, and in 1974 a cash labour market support (*kontant arbetsmarknadsstöd*, here referred to as unemployment assistance), was introduced for persons not covered by unemployment insurance schemes.

1. Unemployment insurance

Most full-time employees (ca. two-thirds of the labour force) belong to an approved voluntary insurance society operating in close connection with the trade unions and under the supervision of the National Labour Market Board (*Arbetsmarknadsstyrelsen*, AMS). To be eligible for unemployment benefit, a person must have been a member of a fund for at least 52 weeks, including 20 weeks during the 12 months preceding unemployment; he must be registered at the local employment office and be capable of work; unemployment must be involuntary and the unemployed must not decline any offer of a suitable job.

Unemployment insurance benefit is an earnings-related daily allowance, payable for not more than five days a week. Payments start after a waiting period of five days for a maximum duration of 300 days, and up to 450 days for members between 55 and 65 years of age. Every insured person is placed by the unemployment insurance society into one of 10 daily allowance groups, but most full-time employees are in the 'top group' in which the daily allowance in 1984 amounted to 280 SKR. In principle (as a political goal) the daily allowance should replace 90% of gross earnings. In practice it may vary between a maximum of 11/12 and 45% of previous earnings, but only a few (part-time) employees belong to the 'bottom group'. Benefit levels are decided by the government on the basis of proposals put forward by the AMS. Unemployment benefit is taxable and thus makes the recipient eligible for the supplementary pension schemes.

Financing

Unemployment insurance (there are about 40 funds) is partly financed by state subsidies and to a smaller part by employees' contributions and, since 1974, by employers' contributions. The state subsidies vary considerably between funds, mainly due to different unemployment risks in the various economic branches. In the late 1970s, the subsidies on average accounted for 70% of the revenues of unemployment insurance funds.

2. Unemployment assistance

Unemployment assistance is granted to persons not covered by unemployment insurance, who do not have twelve months prior membership of an insurance fund, or who have fallen out of unemployment insurance after a period of 300 or 450 days.

In principle an applicant must have worked for five of the last 12 months and have applied for a job via the Employment Service, without having found suitable work, before unemployment assistance is payable. People who have been unemployed since finishing their studies (basic education, upper secondary school, other vocational training, adult education or labour market training) are also entitled to unemployment assistance. However, these unemployed must have applied for a job through the Employment Service for at least three months after having finished their education or training.

Unemployment assistance consists of a flat-rate daily allowance which amounted to 100 SKR in 1984. The duration of the benefit varies with age: 150 days up to the age of 55, 300 days from the age of 55 to 60, and without limitation from 60 to 65. Employees who have reached the age of 60 (in exceptional cases 55) and have fallen out of unemployment insurance, may choose between unemployment assistance and old age or invalidity pension.

Financing and administration

About two-thirds of the costs of unemployment assistance are covered by employers' contributions and the remaining one-third by general state revenues. Applications for unemployment assistance are considered by the county employment board (*länsarbetsnämnden*) and payments are made by the local social insurance office.

Services

The bulk of unemployment expenditure is spent on labour market policies to create jobs directly through retraining, rather than on income maintenance. The AMS organizes various programmes on the basis of parliamentary decisions.

The local Employment Service (*arbetsförmedlingen*) acts as an employment exchange and provides labour market information, and vocational guidance. It is supervised by the AMS and works in close contact with local trade unions, employers' associations and municipalities. The employment service offers travel allowances and starting grants for employees moving from one part of the country to another. In 1984, the travel allowance amounted to a maximum of 4,000 SKR for single persons, and to 9,000 SKR for family households.

Labour market training programmes are organized by the National School Board (*Skolöverstyrelsen*) in cooperation with the AMS. (From January 1986 the Labour Market Education Board (*Arbetsmarknadsutbildning*, AMU) will be an independent state authority). Persons enrolled in labour market training programmes receive an educational allowance. For insured persons this allowance is equal to their unemployment insurance benefit, for the non-insured it equals unemployment assistance benefit, with a higher allowance for persons with children. The AMS may also pay temporary training grants to companies willing to retrain their personnel rather than create redundancies.

Public work projects are used as a complement to other measures against unemployment resulting from structural changes in certain branches of the economy or employment of a seasonal or cyclical character. In areas with high unemployment the government offers regional development grants to companies or may subsidize wages directly.

Core laws

1906

State subsidies to municipal employment offices introduced.

1934

State subsidies to voluntary unemployment benefit societies.

1948 (nos. 439-40)

Effective from 1949; nationalization of local employment offices; National Labour Market Board (AMS) set up as central authority covering local employment offices and control of voluntary unemployment benefit societies.

1953 (nos. 323)

Increased state subsidies due to regulation of minimum benefit level; minimum of 50% of net earnings.

1956 (no. 629)

Extended duration of unemployment benefit; payable after fewer waiting days.

1958 (no. 329)

Initiation of 'active' manpower policy under supervision of AMS.

1965 (no.101)

Introduced regional subsidies to employers/industries.

1968 (no.140)

Extended duration and special allowances for elderly unemployed in the labour force (over 60, in some cases also age group 55-59).

1973 (nos. 370-1)

Effective from 1974; extended duration from 150 to 300 days (450 for members over 55); cash benefits taxable; unemployment cash benefits for non-members, or those not covered by voluntary benefit societies (maximum 150 days).

V Families and children

In 1981, expenditure on transfer payments and services related to family policy amounted to over 29 billion SKR, or 16% of social security expenditure and 5% of GDP.

Expenditure on families and children in 1981, in million SKR

		%
Income Maintenance:	13 815	47.0
- general child allowances	5 171	17.5
- advance payments	1 004	3.4
- parents' allowances	4 135	14.1
- housing allowances to families	1 651	5.6
- orphans' pensions	415	1.4
- educational allowances	1 439	4.9
Services:	15 605	53.0
- child day care institutions	7 189	24.4
- home help service	282	1.0
- other child care services	2 728	9.3
- school meals	1 767	6.0
- individual and family assistance[a]	3 411	11.6
- other public assistance[a]	228	0.8
Total	29 420	100.0

Source: Statistics Sweden, *Socialvården 1981*.

Income maintenance

Coverage

Income maintenance programmes and public services for families and children date back to the 1930s when maternity benefits in cash and kind were introduced. Today, the main part of public expenditure on services goes to day-care institutions, while income maintenance consists of a variety of cash benefits: (1) general child allowance,

(2) advance payments, (3) parents' allowances, (4) rent allowances for families with children, (5) orphans' pensions, and (6) education (child) allowances for young people between 16 and 19 years of age.

1. General child allowances

Since 1948 a general child allowance has been payable to all persons resident in Sweden with at least one child under the age of 16. It is a flat-rate and tax-free benefit payable four times a year. It is not indexed, but regularly adjusted by parliamentary decision. In 1983, the annual benefit amounted to 3,300 SKR per child with supplements to families with three (one-quarter allowance) or more children (one-half allowance for every child over the limit of four). The child allowance will be augmented to 4,800 SKR from January 1985. The scheme is financed out of general state revenues.

2. Advance payments

If only one parent is actually providing for a child, she/he is either entitled to a maintenance allowance (*underhållsbidrag*) from the other parent, or to an advance maintenance payment (*bidragsförskott*), if the other parent does not, or cannot pay. This advance payment is a way of guaranteeing a minimum subsistence for the child (in addition to the general child allowance). It is granted on application to the local social insurance office which administers the payment. The scheme is financed by the central government (75%), and by the municipalities (25%). Maintenance advances are normally payable at a rate equaling 41% of the base amount. They can be paid up to and including the month of the child's eighteenth birthday. The payment is tax-free.

3. Parental insurance

In 1974 former maternity benefits were replaced by a parental allowance (*föräldrapenning*) which is claimable by every family for a period of 180 days in connection with childbirth. This allowance is paid at the same rate as sickness cash benefit, i.e. 90% of taxable income. Economically non-active persons (housewives etc.) are entitled to a minimum daily allowance which amounted to 37 SKR in 1984. Parents can choose who will stay at home with the child, but both are entitled to cash benefits for 10 days in connection with delivery. The mother is entitled to draw parental allowance for a period of up to 60 days prior to delivery.

In addition, a special parental allowance (*särskild föräldrapenning*) is payable for another 180 days, if the mother/father abstains from work to take care of the child. One parent, however, can draw only half of this special benefit, and parents are thus obliged to share in the care of their child. For the first 90 days the benefit is payable at the same rate as sickness cash benefit (see above) and for the remaining period as flat-rate benefit (37 SKR in 1984). The special parental benefit may be drawn at any time between the birth of a child and the end of his first year at school.

Parental benefit for temporary child care (*föräldrapenning vid tillfällig vård av barn*), which is equal to the parent's sickness cash benefit, is payable for a period of up to 12 days per year, if a parent has to stay away from work in order to look after a sick child under the age of 12.

Parental insurance (*föräldraförsäkring*) also covers adoptive or foster parents. They are entitled to parental allowances for a maximum of 180 days when they adopt a child under the age of 10, and they are also entitled to draw parental benefits for temporary child care.

Parental benefits constitute taxable income and thus qualify for the supplementary pension scheme. The financing and administration of parental insurance forms part of the health insurance scheme (see above).

4. Housing allowances for families

In the Swedish account of social expenditure, rent allowances are included under the heading of Families and Children. For the institutional regulations, however, see under Housing (Section VIII).

5. Orphans' pensions

See under Pensions above.

6. Educational allowances

Between the ages of 16 and 19, pupils in lower and upper secondary schools are entitled to educational allowances (*forlängt barnbidrag/studiebidrag*) for nine months per year (or less if the duration of the courses is shorter). The study allowance consists of a general allowance equal to the general child allowance and payable to all pupils, and a special income-tested educational allowance which equals the housing allowance. There are also travel and accommodation allowances for pupils studying away from home, in addition to special means-tested study grants and repayable loans. At the age of 20 pupils become entitled to study loans (see under Education).

Services

Institutional child care is generally organized as a municipal social service. The first state support for day-care centres was approved by parliament in 1944. The child minding sector has grown immensely (especially since the mid-1960s). In 1982 there were more than 120,000 places in day-care centres for about 17% of all children under school age. The fees are relatively low: in 1980, ca. 5,000 SKR per year out of a ca. 40,000 SKR total costs per place. Another form of child minding is family day care. The municipalities hire child minders who take one or more children into their own homes for day care. About 90,000 children are in family day care. Temporary home help is provided by the municipalities for families in the event of illness, child-birth or other conditions in which assistance is required.

In addition, a variety of public child and family welfare services are offered, such as a family counselling service, a mental welfare service for children and young people, school welfare officers and psychologists, juvenile homes, etc. Children with unacceptable home conditions can be placed in private foster homes or in public children homes.

Most municipalities provide free school meals for pupils in comprehensive schools. School books and the school health service (see Section II, Health services) are also provided free of charge.

Core laws

1937

Maternity allowances through voluntary sickness insurance, special assistance to non-insured mothers; advance maintenance payments; income-tested child allowances for widows and invalidity pensioners.

1947 (no. 529)

Effective from 1948; introduced general child allowances without means-test up to the age of 16; municipal housing allowances for families with children (income-tested).

1954 (no. 266)

Effective from 1955; compulsory maternity insurance coordinated with sickness insurance.

1964 (nos. 143, 400-2)

New and extended law covering allowances payable in advance; study loans and assistance for children between 16 and 20 in full-time education.

1968 (nos. 425-6)

Extended rights to housing allowances for families with children, low-income families and single persons.

1972 (no. 47)

Considerably raised housing allowances.

1973 (no. 915)

Effective from 1974; replaced maternity insurance with parental insurance.

VI Social assistance**Income maintenance**

Prior to 1982, means-tested public assistance providing cash benefits was regulated by a separate law. Nowadays, social assistance forms a part of 'individual and family assistance' (see Section V). In 1981, expenditure on social assistance amounted to slightly more than one billion SKR or less than 1% of public social expenditure and was negligible in relation to GDP.

During 1981 social assistance was given to 351,780 relief recipients (this concept refers to all persons in a family in receipt of social assistance, irrespective of whether the whole family or only one of its members has been assisted), 125,970 of whom were children under the age of 16. In that year social assistance costs amounted to 1,180 million SKR equivalent to 3,354 SKR per relief recipient.

Social assistance is the last instance for securing income maintenance. According to the Social Assistance Act municipalities are responsible for providing maintenance for those who, due to illness, childhood or old age are unable to maintain themselves. This assistance corresponds to need and is thus means-tested.

There are two statutory forms of social assistance: mandatory assistance and voluntary assistance, the latter being given on grounds decided by the local municipal council, or in accordance with what the local social welfare committee deems necessary.

Core laws

1918

Municipalities obliged to provide poor relief; they had been obliged to provide poor relief previously by a law of 1847, but this obligation was withdrawn again in 1871.

1956 (no. 2)

Social Assistance Act: effective from 1957; replaced 1918 Poor Relief Act; two forms of assistance introduced: mandatory assistance due to illness, childhood, old age or work incapacity, and voluntary assistance according to decisions made by local councils or social welfare committees.

1980 (no. 620)

Social Service Act: effective from 1982; replaced Social Assistance Act, Child Care Act and Temperance Act.

VII Education

In 1981, public expenditure on education amounted to approximately 42 billion SKR or 7% of GDP.

Expenditure on education in 1981, in million SKR

		%
Compulsory school system	13 538	32.1
Integrated upper secondary school system	4 538	10.7
Other expenditure[a]	9 437	22.3
Administration	1 354	3.2
Adult education	2 221	5.3
County council education[b]	1 692	4.0
Higher education	5 054	12.0
Student support[c]	4 396	10.4
Total	42 230	100.0

Source: Statistics Sweden, *Kommunernas finanser 1981*, (SOS), and Ministry of Finance, *The Swedish Budget 1981/82*.

[a] Mainly building costs but also school transport and, to a much lesser extent, extra mural activities, e.g. music school, etc.

[b] Mainly nursing courses formally in the upper secondary school system (but not included in that expenditure figure) and some support to folk high schools, otherwise counted under adult education in the table.

[c] The main part of student support consists of interest-subsidized long-term study loans. According to the state budget more than half a billion SKR were repaid in 1981.

The Swedish education system consists of a compulsory pre-school, comprehensive school, upper secondary school, higher tertiary education system (universities, vocational colleges etc.), folk high school system, municipal adult education, and voluntary adult educational associations.

As from 1975 the municipalities will be obliged to offer pre-school for all six-year olds and five-year olds with special needs. It may be run on a half-day basis for children from the age of five, but is otherwise fulltime. At both the national and local levels, pre-schools come under the jurisdiction of the health and welfare authorities, i.e. they do not form a part of the regular school system (see child minding Section V, services). The nine-year comprehensive school is compulsory for pupils aged 7-16. It includes a lower primary level (grades 1-3), an upper primary level (grades 4-6) and a lower secondary level (grades 7-9). The comprehensive system covers approximately one million pupils.

For students aged 16-20 there is an integrated upper secondary school. It is non-compulsory but 85-90% of all young people continue from the comprehensive school to the upper secondary school. It consists of three sectors (arts and social studies, science and technical studies, and commercial and economic studies) divided into 22 'study lines' requiring two, three or four years of study. The upper secondary school system covers approximately 250,000 students.

The higher education system - universities and colleges - covers approximately 150,000 students. Study programmes are of different lengths, from one semester (single courses which may be parts of a full study programme) up to six years. Of the total student population, approximately 10,000 are post-graduate students studying for a doctorate.

The folk high schools are mainly residential and for students aged 18 and above. They take 15,000 students each year in courses lasting more than 30 weeks. An average of 100,000 persons take part in shorter courses.

Municipal adult education provides instruction according to the standard school curriculum (mainly the lower secondary level at the comprehensive school and the upper secondary school). Nearly 300,000 students over the age of 20 take part in this kind of education.

The voluntary adult educational associations operate study circles (particularly in the evenings) in cooperation with companies, trade unions, political parties and other voluntary associations, and caters for approximately two million participants each year.

In addition to the above, there are a few private schools, but their role is negligible. Nearly 100,000 persons take part in labour market training (job retraining for adults) (see section IV, services).

Benefits in kind include free schooling, school health and dental care programmes, free school meals, transportation and teaching materials. Cash benefits include study grants (see Section V, educational allowances), and interest-subsidized study loans. University students and students over 18 are entitled to study loans from a separate state authority (*Centrala Studiestöds*, CSN). The combined study loan and grant amounted to 142% of the base amount or 28, 826 SKR in 1984.

Financing

The main part of the school system is financed by the state through general taxation. A smaller proportion is financed by the municipalities through municipal taxation.

The folk high schools, voluntary adult education associations and private schools are heavily subsidized by the state and receive contributions from participants, various organizations and other sources.

Administration

The compulsory comprehensive school, upper secondary school and municipal adult education are the responsibility of the local authorities. At the national level this part of the school system comes under the jurisdiction of the National Board of Education (*Skolöverstyrelsen*, SÖ), with supervisory regional bodies (*länsskolnämnd*).

Higher education is administered by the state and operated by the National Board of Universities and Colleges (*Universitets- och högskoleämbetet*, UHÄ).

Core laws

1842

Introduced compulsory schooling.

1950 (no. 549)

Ten-year experimental period established to build up a nine-year compulsory comprehensive school to replace the old parallel system.

1955 (nos. 503-4)

State subsidies to municipally organized vocational schools.

1958 (nos. 478-80)

State subsidies to folk high schools.

1962 (no. 319)

Final decision on nine-year compulsory comprehensive school; implemented over a ten-year period.

1964 (no. 899)

Effective from 1966; revised upper secondary school; introduced special preparatory vocational school (*fackskola*) to complement the high school (*gymnasium*).

1964 (nos. 461-2)

Expanded higher education; new decentralized universities and colleges.

1967

Municipal adult education (*vuxenutbildning*) instituted.

1969 (nos. 326-33)

Reformed universities; new study lines and 'open' admission for persons with a five-year work record and certain formal qualifications.

1970 (no. 290)

Effective from 1971; in upper secondary school system 'gymnasium', 'fackskola' and vocational 'yrkesskola' integrated to form one school with three sectors (arts and social science, technical and natural sciences, economic and commercial).

1975 (no. 389)

Established free admission to universities.

1977 (no. 218)

Effective from July 1977; various professional colleges and some secondary school

study programmes integrated with traditional universities to form a unified higher educational system.

1977 (no. 551)

Reformed folk high school.

VIII Housing

In 1981, public expenditure and tax credits for housing amounted to more than 30 billion SKR or 5% of GDP.

Housing expenditure in 1981, in million SKR

		%
Housing allowances, of which:	5 456	18.3
for pensioners (see Section I)	3 805	12.8
for families, etc. (see Section V)	1 651	5.5
Interest subsidies	7 100	23.9
Housing loans[a]	5 700	19.2
Tax deductions	11 500	38.6
Total	29 756	100.0

[a] Long-term loans which are not a proper expenditure item; repayments amounted to over one billion SKR in 1981, according to the State Revenue Report.

Source: Ministry of Finance, *The Swedish Budget 1981/82*.

Public involvement in housing increased heavily during the Second World War: housing construction and the housing market came almost entirely under public control. Through interest-free state loans and interest subsidies, housing construction was maintained throughout the war and rents were protected from general increases in living costs by means of general rent controls. Despite this, there was a serious housing shortage after the war, thus both state housing loans and rent control became part of the national housing policy outlined in the immediate postwar period. The regulation of rents was gradually phased-out from 1968 to 1974 when rent control was abolished and replaced by a principle of 'use-value' for rents in municipally owned houses.

In addition to different forms of physical planning, controls and regulations at all levels of public authority, housing policy entails the following measures of economic support: subsidies for housing construction, tax deductions for interest paid on housing loans, and housing allowances to subsidize rents for low-income earners.

The policy of promoting housing construction by granting low-interest loans has continued since the Second World War. Over 90% of all newly constructed housing is subsidized by the state through loans and interest allowances. State loans cover at least 70% of the costs of new houses and dwellings, and up to 100% of municipal rented apartments. The role played by private loans and savings is extremely limited.

In 1981, over six billion SKR in the state budget were reserved for loans, and interest subsidy to state loans amounted to over eight billion SKR.

The state also supports the construction of owner-occupied one-family houses, not only through loans and interest allowances, but also by tax deductions for parts of the remaining interest expenses. Consequently house-owners receive an annual extra subsidy for their housing expenses via their tax returns.

As mentioned earlier, persons living on pensions, families (mainly with children) living in rented or owner-occupied dwellings and other low-income earners are entitled to income-tested housing allowances. In 1980, over 300,000 families with children, almost 800,000 pensioners and more than 60,000 other households received housing allowances. In 1981 the total cost for housing allowances amounted to over five billion SKR.

Public housing policy is financed by the state (loans, interest subsidies and part of housing allowances), and by the municipalities (housing allowances primarily), out of general taxation. Non-taxation or tax deduction are also used as an instrument.

The central authority for the supply of housing and housing loans is the National Housing Board (*bostadsstyrelsen*). On a municipal level the executive committee (*kommunstyrelsen*) is responsible for planning in general, and the social welfare committee (*sociálnämnden*) is in charge of housing allowances.

Core laws

1935

First Law; state subsidies for construction of apartment houses for families with three or more children, combined with housing allowances for families with more than two children living in these houses.

1946 (nos. 551, 523)

Effective from 1947; state loans for construction of dwellings and owner-occupied one-family houses combined with subsidized interests.

1947 (no. 529)

Effective from 1948; housing allowances for families with children.

1952 (no. 396)

Effective from 1954; housing allowances for pensioners.

1967 (no. 552)

Effective from 1968; new type of state loan for housing construction replaced 1947 system; partly loans with a different, future-oriented, subsidization.

1968 (nos. 425-6)

Effective from 1969; transformed housing allowances for families with children.

1973 (no. 379)

Effective from 1974; raised housing allowances for families with children and extended them to other low-income groups.

1974 (nos. 946-7)

Effective from 1975; parity loans replaced by new type of subsidized construction loan.

1975 (no. 1080)

Rent control abolished.

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1.9 Sources of statistics or institutional regulations

NORDISK STATISTISK SKRIFTSERIE: Social trygghet i de nordiska länderna (Social Security in the Nordic Countries). Published every four years since 1948, Stockholm, Nordiska socialstatistikkommitten. A comparative outline of social security, welfare regulations and relevant statistics on expenditure and financing in the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden).

RIKSFÖRSÄKRINGSVERKET: Allmän försäkring (General Insurance). Published annually since 1963, Stockholm. Provides statistics particularly on pensions and sickness insurance (expenditure, financing, benefits and beneficiaries), and information on the rules governing the system.

STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRÅN: Socialvården (Social Services). Published annually, Stockholm. Statistics related to the social services (child care, disablement, family welfare, drug abuse, criminality, services for the elderly etc.), particularly municipal welfare but also including an overview of total public welfare expenditure.

1.10 Major periodicals

Acta sociologica: Published quarterly, Oslo, Nordic Sociological Association. A general journal for social science research which frequently publishes articles on welfare state topics.

Ekonomisk debatt (Economic Debate): Published eight times a year, Stockholm. A general journal on economic matters which regularly takes welfare state problems into account.

Social försäkring (Social Insurance), Stockholm, 12 issues per year. Published by Försäkringskassaförbundet. Primarily a forum for information and new developments in the field of social insurance.

Socialnytt (Social News): Published ten times a year, Stockholm. Published by the National Board of Health and Welfare covering areas of responsibility of the Board.

Socialt arbete (Social Work): Published ten times a year, Stockholm. Independent journal supported by trade unions and cooperatives in the field of social policy concentrating on social conditions and welfare policies.

Sociologisk forskning (Sociological Research): Quarterly journal published by the Swedish Sociological Association, frequently with articles on social and political issues.

Statsvetenskaplig tidskrift (Journal of Political Science): Published quarterly, Lund. General journal for policy research and political science.

Svensk tidskrift (Swedish Review): Published eight times a year, Stockholm. Published by the Conservative Party covering politics in general including debates on welfare state issues.

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III The impact of social programmes

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Table 1
Gross Domestic Product and Total Public Expenditure

Year	GDP (at market prices, in million SFR)			Deflators			Total public expenditure (in million SFR)			Year
	at current prices	at constant (1975) prices	annual real growth rate	gross domestic product	public expend.	consumer price index	at current prices	as % of GDP	at constant (1975) prices	annual real growth rate
				A	B	C			A	B
1950	32 066	119 765		26.8		29.1	7 729	24.1	28 840	
1951	39 593	123 302	3.0	32.1		33.7				
1952	43 459	125 424	1.7	34.1		36.3	10 813	25.1	31 433	4.4
1953	44 437	129 478	3.2	34.3		36.9				6.7
1954	47 279	137 216	6.0	34.8		37.2	12 452	26.3	35 782	
1955	50 827	141 340	3.0	36.0		38.3				5.4
1956	55 241	146 038	3.3	37.8		40.1	15 031	27.2	39 765	
1957	58 963	149 492	2.4	39.4		41.8	19 311	29.4	44 990	6.4
1958	62 269	153 018	2.4	40.7		43.8				
1959	66 275	160 997	5.2	41.1		44.1	21 664	30.0	50 125	5.6
1960	72 160	167 133	3.8	43.2		45.8				
1961	78 522	176 682	5.7	44.4	39.2	47.0	27 565	32.4	59 664	9.1
1962	85 196	184 260	4.3	46.2	41.5	49.0			66 422	
1963	91 359	193 862	5.2	47.1	42.7	50.4	35 322	34.3	71 793	9.7
1964	101 893	207 072	6.8	49.2	45.5	52.2				
1965	112 112	214 988	3.8	52.1	48.7	54.5	45 764	37.1	82 309	7.1
1966	121 957	219 484	2.1	55.6	52.6	58.2				
1967	132 376	226 878	3.4	58.3	55.6	60.8	60 371	42.6	101 124	10.8
1968	140 472	235 740	3.6	59.7	57.6	62.0				
1969	152 555	246 913	5.0	61.8	59.5	63.7	75 716	44.6	116 486	7.3
1970	170 836	262 897	6.5	65.0	63.5	68.0				
1971	185 408	284 946	0.8	70.0	69.5	73.2	97 799	48.4	130 398	5.8
1972	202 928	270 669	2.2	75.0	74.5	77.5				
1973	225 919	281 194	3.9	80.3	80.0	82.7	128 104	50.5	147 246	6.3
1974	255 432	293 361	4.3	87.0	88.9	91.1				
1975	299 821	299 821	2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	181 375	53.5	162 522	5.1
1976	338 593	303 343	1.2	111.6	112.1	110.1				
1977	367 278	297 345	- 2.0	123.5	127.9	122.8	252 389	61.7	185 853	6.9
1978	409 246	301 306	1.3	135.8	140.7	135.2				
1979	458 165	313 775	4.1	146.0	151.6	144.7	321 582	61.9	197 169	3.0
1980	519 187	318 244	1.4	163.1		164.6				

Table 2

Public Expenditure by

Year	Purpose			Economic Function			Level of Government				Year	
	Total exp. at curr. pr. in mill. SNR	publ. adm.	Percent distribution de- welfare econ. serv.	Total exp. at curr. pr. subs./ in mill. SNR transf.	Percent distribution final inter. cons. on debt form.	Total exp. at curr. pr. in mill. SNR	central gov.	reg. gov.	local social gov. insur.			
1950	7 729	9.4	47.2	16.6	9.8		7 729	29	6	41	23	1950
1951												1951
1952	10 813	8.1	48.6	46.4	18.2	8.5						1952
1953												1953
1954	12 452	8.3	48.4	49.0	15.6	8.8						1954
1955												1955
1956	15 031	8.3	46.9	49.2	16.6	9.0						1956
1957												1957
1958	18 311	8.5	45.2	50.6	16.6	9.1						1958
1959												1959
1960	21 654	9.3	43.5	50.2	17.5	9.5	21 654	29	7	40	24	1960
1961												1961
1962	27 565	9.1	43.3	49.8	17.0	10.8						1962
1963												1963
1964	35 322	10.1	42.2	50.5	16.0	11.2						1964
1965												1965
1966	45 764	10.9	40.9	50.6	15.4	12.2						1966
1967												1967
1968	60 371	10.3	8.7	54.2	15.2	11.5						1968
1969												1969
1970	75 716	11.0	8.5	56.5	16.0	8.0	75 716	23	12	42	23	1970
1971												1971
1972	97 799	12.2	7.8	57.0	15.3	7.6						1972
1973												1973
1974	128 104	13.1	7.3	56.3	15.9	7.4						1974
1975												1975
1976	181 375	(13.6)	(6.1)	(56.1)	(16.2)	(7.8)	181 375	17	4	41	28	1976
1977												1977
1978	252 389	(14.3)	(5.9)	(55.1)	(16.4)	(8.2)	252 389	16	15	41	28	1978
1979												1979
1980	321 582	(13.2)	(4.5)	(61.1)	(12.8)	(8.4)						1980

Social Expenditure

Table 3

Year	At current prices (in million SEK)			As % of gross domestic product			As % of public expenditure			As % of social expenditure			Year
	Total	Income Educa- tion	Soc. serv.	Total	Income Educa- tion	Health Soc. serv.	Total	Income Educa- tion	Health Soc. serv.	Total	Income Educa- tion	Health Soc. serv.	
1950	3 677	1 803	1 006	561	247	247	11.3	5.6	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	1950
1951	1 961	1 061	561	687	287	287	5.0	1.7	0.7	7.3	3.2	6.8	1951
1952	4 931	2 216	1 505	861	332	332	11.4	5.2	3.5	8.0	3.1	6.7	1952
1953	2 515	1 216	861	344	344	344	5.7	1.9	0.8	7.3	3.2	6.6	1953
1954	5 972	2 836	1 785	954	397	397	12.6	6.0	3.8	9.8	3.6	7.3	1954
1955	3 049	1 346	427	1 346	427	427	6.0	2.6	0.8	10.3	3.7	7.2	1955
1956	7 489	3 318	2 160	1 469	548	548	13.6	6.0	3.9	9.8	3.6	7.3	1956
1957	3 620	1 727	633	1 727	633	633	6.1	2.9	1.1	10.2	4.0	7.8	1957
1958	9 303	4 055	2 731	1 882	675	675	15.0	6.5	4.4	10.3	3.7	7.2	1958
1959	4 270	2 005	821	2 005	821	821	6.4	3.0	1.2	10.2	4.0	7.8	1959
1960	10 976	4 623	3 282	2 206	865	865	15.2	6.4	4.5	10.4	3.9	7.8	1960
1961	4 927	2 463	932	2 463	932	932	6.3	3.1	1.2	10.4	3.9	7.8	1961
1962	13 684	5 490	4 268	2 854	1 072	1 072	16.1	6.4	5.0	10.4	3.9	7.8	1962
1963	6 534	3 360	1 339	3 360	1 339	1 339	7.2	3.7	1.5	10.8	4.7	9.2	1963
1964	17 993	7 252	5 263	3 825	1 653	1 653	17.7	7.1	5.2	10.8	4.7	9.2	1964
1965	8 376	4 476	1 840	4 476	1 840	1 840	7.5	4.0	1.6	11.9	4.8	9.1	1965
1966	24 275	9 508	7 135	5 432	2 200	2 200	19.9	7.8	5.9	11.9	4.8	9.1	1966
1967	11 255	10 538	6 559	2 718	7 717	3 483	8.5	5.0	2.0	12.8	5.8	10.2	1967
1968	12 535	12 535	7 717	3 483	8.5	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.8	5.8	10.2	1968
1969	13 862	13 862	8 850	4 053	8.9	5.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	12.8	5.8	10.2	1969
1970	15 562	12 773	11 122	4 849	9.1	6.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	12.8	5.8	10.2	1970
1971	19 495	19 495	11 707	5 773	10.5	6.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	12.8	5.8	10.2	1971
1972	21 190	15 053	12 943	6 722	10.4	6.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	12.8	5.8	10.2	1972
1973	23 966	18 124	15 048	7 387	10.6	6.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	12.8	5.8	10.2	1973
1974	38 018	21 756	11 011	8 025	12.8	7.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	12.8	5.8	10.2	1974
1975	45 648	25 134	27 506	15 073	13.5	7.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	12.8	5.8	10.2	1975
1976	54 617	31 324	31 324	19 021	13.5	8.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	12.8	5.8	10.2	1976
1977	63 422	34 521	35 943	22 077	13.5	8.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	12.8	5.8	10.2	1977
1978	71 313	39 901	46 406	29 940	15.5	8.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	12.8	5.8	10.2	1978
1979	82 742	37 408	46 406	29 940	15.5	8.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	12.8	5.8	10.2	1979
1980					15.9	7.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	12.8	5.8	10.2	1980

Table 4
Social Expenditure
in million SKR at constant (1975) prices

Year	Total GDP deflator	Total Publ. expend. deflator	Education GDP deflator	Education Publ. expend. deflator	Health (a)	Social services GDP deflator	Social services Publ. expend. deflator	Income maintenance (b)	Year
1950	12 974		3 754		2 035	931		6 196	1950
1951					2 140	894		5 819	1951
1952	13 947		4 375		2 503	965		6 105	1952
1953					2 519	1 005		6 816	1953
1954	16 635		5 129		2 741	1 005		7 624	1954
1955					3 655	1 186		7 879	1955
1956	19 138		5 714		3 826	1 450		8 148	1956
1957					4 322	1 607		8 536	1957
1958	22 019		6 710		4 545	1 668		9 096	1958
1959					4 795	1 998		9 544	1959
1960	24 604		7 597		5 035	2 002		9 958	1960
1961					5 848	2 099	2 378	10 483	1961
1962	28 713	30 563	9 238	10 284	6 099	2 320	2 583	11 056	1962
1963					7 019	2 843	3 136	12 621	1963
1964	35 219	36 842	10 697	11 567	7 066	3 360	3 633	13 496	1964
1965					8 497	3 532	3 778	14 925	1965
1966	42 392	43 790	12 833	13 565	9 677	3 957	4 183	15 925	1966
1967					11 156	4 662	4 888	17 995	1967
1968	56 004	57 230	17 652	18 295	12 822	5 834	6 047	19 696	1968
1969					14 235	6 558	6 812	21 245	1969
1970	66 423	67 385	19 651	20 115	16 966	7 460	7 632	22 346	1970
1971					16 601	8 247	8 306	27 024	1971
1972	73 769	74 059	20 071	20 205	17 161	8 963	9 023	27 574	1972
1973					18 636	9 199	9 234	28 979	1973
1974	86 001	85 005	20 832	20 387	20 109	9 224	9 027	35 836	1974
1975					21 756	11 011	11 011	38 018	1975
1976	102 200	101 950	22 522	22 421	24 711	13 506	13 446	41 461	1976
1977					25 392	15 402	14 872	44 475	1977
1978	115 225	113 039	25 420	24 535	26 492	16 404	15 833	46 909	1978
1979					27 379	16 420	15 460	49 283	1979
1980	120 496		22 936		28 372	18 357		50 269	1980

Table 5
Expenditure on income maintenance programmes
in million SKR at current prices

Year	Basic pens.	Suppl. pens.	old age pens.	of which: surv. pens.	invalid. pens.	old age pens.	Sickness cash benef.	Occup. inj. benef.	Unempl. benef.	Child allow.	Matern. Parent's benef.	Family housing allow.	Social ass.	Other	Total income maint.	Flat- rate benef.	Earn.- related benef.	Income- tested benef.	Year
1950	861		103	165	102	28	455	19	32	125	16	1 803	1 213	295	295		295	295	1950
1951	991		111	175	107	21	462	17	44	127	17	1 961	1 342	303	303		303	316	1951
1952	1 116		135	189	112	31	523	17	50	160	18	2 216	1 504	332	380		332	380	1952
1953	1 315		151	211	116	51	520	20	61	187	24	2 515	1 684	378	453		378	453	1953
1954	1 541		209	242	121	79	525	20	77	188	43	2 836	1 857	442	537		442	537	1954
1955	1 617		239	380	71	72	528	58	92	188	43	3 049	1 906	566	577		566	577	1955
1956	1 809		272	465	82	98	532	69	102	115	45	3 318	2 069	666	553		666	553	1956
1957	1 999		301	519	85	120	536	73	106	136	45	3 620	2 235	776	609		776	609	1957
1958	2 196		304	525	87	118	740	80	103	143	43	4 035	2 632	787	616		787	616	1958
1959	2 351		335	546	89	151	735	83	112	150	53	4 270	2 751	847	672		847	672	1959
1960	2 590		367	600	91	121	815	83	116	154	53	4 623	3 038	871	714		871	714	1960
1961	2 900		408	609	100	99	804	90	121	149	55	4 927	3 296	868	763		868	763	1961
1962	3 227		480	604	100	114	968	98	118	161	60	5 490	3 715	915	860		915	860	1962
1963	3 698	72	474	1 004	114	119	977	194	155	162	59	6 534	4 181	1 482	871		1 482	871	1963
1964	4 100	141	628	1 060	118	106	1 081	228	207	151	60	7 252	4 553	1 632	1 067		1 632	1 067	1964
1965	4 662	206	702	1 138	122	134	1 386	256	210	180	82	8 376	5 346	1 829	1 201		1 829	1 201	1965
1966	5 329	355	598	1 226	125	164	1 567	271	178	200	93	9 508	6 308	2 110	1 090		2 110	1 090	1966
1967	5 918	533	693	1 327	136	299	1 579	339	183	244	97	11 255	6 804	3 209	1 242		3 209	1 242	1967
1968	6 429	704	757	2 237	167	368	1 587	355	307	276	105	12 535	7 259	3 800	1 476		3 800	1 476	1968
1969	6 976	935	868	2 476	177	349	1 591	366	518	335	139	13 862	7 699	4 266	1 897		4 266	1 897	1969
1970	7 917	1 285	974	2 662	223	462	1 600	407	555	401	150	15 562	8 543	4 899	2 120		4 899	2 120	1970
1971	9 178	1 747	1 147	2 861	201	668	2 144	438	857	479	922	19 495	10 295	5 915	3 285		5 915	3 285	1971
1972	10 130	2 221	1 292	2 980	256	669	2 148	479	788	534	965	21 190	11 122	6 605	3 463		6 605	3 463	1972
1973	11 335	2 936	1 413	3 157	251	638	2 369	510	1 148	563	1 059	23 966	12 458	7 492	4 016		7 492	4 016	1973
1974	13 758	3 887	1 511	3 660	357	807	3 046	946	1 487	565	1 133	32 646	15 503	12 657	4 486		12 657	4 486	1974
1975	15 821	5 005	1 986	4 197	458	780	2 828	1 352	1 900	644	1 225	38 018	16 910	15 600	5 508		15 600	5 508	1975
1976	18 693	6 943	2 261	4 869	545	905	3 233	1 564	1 790	738	1 389	45 648	19 920	19 805	5 923		19 805	5 923	1976
1977	22 342	9 719	2 524	10 740	661	1 253	3 503	1 812	2 190	860	1 537	54 617	23 626	24 105	6 806		24 105	6 806	1977
1978	25 565	12 371	2 873	11 748	769	1 866	3 968	2 283	2 080	899	1 873	63 422	27 000	29 037	7 385		29 037	7 385	1978
1979	28 368	15 096	3 166	12 426	1 049	2 060	4 431	2 737	2 215	863	2 068	71 313	30 006	33 367	7 936		33 367	7 936	1979
1980	33 119	19 042	3 240	12 631	1 313	2 145	4 995	3 539	2 534	945	2 483	82 742	35 978	38 666	8 098		38 666	8 098	1980

Table 6
Expenditure on Income maintenance programmes
in million S.M.R. at constant (1975) prices

Year	Basic pensions.	Supplem. pensions.	old age pensions.	of which: survivors. pensions.	invalid. pensions.	old age pensions. all.	Sickness cash benefits.	Occup. inj. benefits.	Unempl. benefits allow.	Child allow.	Matern. benef.	Family housing allow.	Social ass.	Other	Total income maint.	Flat- rate benef.	Earn- related benef.	Income- tested benef.	Year
1950	2 959					354	567	351	96	1 564	65	110	430	56	6 198	4 168	1 044	1 044	1950
1951	2 941					329	519	318	62	1 371	50	131	377	50	5 819	3 982	899	938	1951
1952	3 074		2 074	33	455	372	521	309	86	1 441	47	138	441	50	6 105	4 143	915	1 047	1952
1953	3 564		2 165	35	455	409	572	374	138	1 409	54	165	507	92	6 816	4 564	1 024	1 228	1953
1954	4 142		2 847	48	586	562	651	325	212	1 411	54	207	505	116	7 624	4 992	1 188	1 444	1954
1955	4 222		2 921	52	603	624	1 022	185	188	1 379	151	240	491	112	7 879	4 977	1 395	1 507	1955
1956	4 511		2 930	72	574	678	1 160	204	244	1 327	172	254	287	112	8 148	5 160	1 609	1 379	1956
1957	4 782		3 254	84	622	720	1 242	203	287	1 282	175	254	325	108	8 536	5 347	1 732	1 457	1957
1958	5 074		3 378	87	621	694	1 199	199	269	1 689	189	235	326	98	9 096	6 009	1 662	1 425	1958
1959	5 331		3 741	98	692	760	1 238	202	342	1 667	188	254	340	98	9 544	6 238	1 782	1 524	1959
1960	5 590		3 677	96	681	801	1 310	199	264	1 779	181	253	336	94	9 958	6 633	1 773	1 552	1960
1961	6 170		4 085	332	757	868	1 296	213	211	1 771	191	257	317	117	10 483	7 013	1 719	1 604	1961
1962	6 586		4 155	376	755	980	1 374	204	233	1 976	200	241	329	122	11 056	7 582	1 750	1 724	1962
1963	7 337	143	4 845	530	986	940	1 992	226	236	1 899	385	308	321	117	12 621	8 296	2 597	1 728	1963
1964	7 854	270	4 970	569	948	1 203	2 031	226	203	2 071	437	397	285	115	13 496	8 722	2 730	2 044	1964
1965	8 538	377	5 474	690	1 075	1 288	2 088	223	245	2 538	470	385	330	150	14 925	9 791	2 934	2 200	1965
1966	9 756	670	5 895	787	1 225	1 040	2 107	275	282	2 692	466	306	344	160	15 925	10 838	3 214	1 873	1966
1967	9 734	877	6 424	888	1 390	1 440	3 169	224	499	2 597	558	301	401	160	17 995	11 191	4 761	2 043	1967
1968	10 369	1 135	6 942	977	1 576	1 221	3 608	269	594	2 560	573	495	445	169	19 695	11 708	5 607	2 381	1968
1969	10 951	1 468	7 452	1 088	1 694	1 362	3 887	278	548	2 498	575	813	526	218	21 245	12 086	6 181	2 978	1969
1970	11 643	1 830	7 807	1 441	1 863	1 432	3 915	260	679	2 353	599	816	590	221	22 346	12 563	6 665	3 118	1970
1971	12 538	2 387	8 309	1 225	2 280	1 567	3 908	275	913	2 929	598	1 171	654	260	27 024	14 456	8 080	4 488	1971
1972	13 071	2 866	9 338	1 377	2 852	1 667	3 845	330	863	2 772	618	1 017	689	1 281	28 574	14 583	8 523	4 468	1972
1973	13 706	3 550	9 630	1 416	3 233	1 709	3 817	304	771	2 865	617	1 388	681	1 281	28 979	15 064	9 059	4 856	1973
1974	15 102	4 267	10 375	1 535	3 682	1 659	3 711	392	886	3 344	1 038	1 632	620	1 244	35 836	17 018	13 894	4 924	1974
1975	15 821	5 005	11 765	1 689	4 197	1 986	8 005	458	780	2 828	1 352	1 900	644	1 255	38 018	16 910	15 600	5 508	1975
1976	16 978	6 306	12 245	1 732	4 422	2 054	8 906	435	840	2 936	1 421	1 626	670	1 252	44 141	18 093	17 988	5 380	1976
1977	18 194	7 914	15 698	1 632	4 271	2 055	8 746	538	1 020	2 853	1 476	1 783	700	1 262	44 475	19 239	19 694	5 542	1977
1978	18 909	9 150	17 007	1 729	4 780	2 125	8 689	569	1 380	2 975	1 689	1 538	665	1 385	46 909	19 370	21 477	5 462	1978
1979	19 605	10 433	18 891	1 887	5 400	2 188	8 587	725	1 424	3 062	1 891	1 531	596	1 429	49 283	20 737	23 059	5 487	1979
1980	20 121	11 569	18 783	1 853	5 383	1 968	7 674	798	1 303	3 035	2 150	1 539	574	1 509	50 269	21 858	23 491	4 900	1980

Table 7

Expenditure on Social Services
(at current prices, in million SEK)

Year	Old age/invalidity handicap services	homes for the aged	home help	Families/children general day care	employment guidance	Unemployment retraining	public work etc.	Industrial safety	Adminis- tration	Total	Year
1950	27	7		146	19	2	11	2	33	247	1950
1951	31	6		172	22	2	7	2	45	287	1951
1952	35	8		208	24	2	8	3	45	332	1952
1953	37	9		213	24	-	13	3	45	344	1953
1954	37	10		258	25	-	14	3	50	397	1954
1955	39	9		291	26	-	16	3	52	427	1955
1956	24	95		320	28	1	20	4	56	548	1956
1957	27	113		370	31	1	27	4	60	633	1957
1958	35	111		386	33	2	44	4	64	678	1958
1959	40	117		428	36	16	109	4	71	821	1959
1960	38	126		464	40	29	90	5	73	865	1960
1961	43	148		511	45	33	73	5	73	932	1961
1962	41	163		574	58	56	91	5	84	1 072	1962
1963	76	179		665	67	83	175	6	88	1 339	1963
1964	52	256		858	76	109	177	6	119	1 653	1964
1965	61	278		981	83	125	183	7	122	1 840	1965
1966	75	382		1 120	102	148	218	8	148	2 200	1966
1967	91	464		1 250	121	257	370	9	156	2 718	1967
1968	108	759		1 522	130	344	445	10	164	3 483	1968
1969	148	906		1 874	168	369	533	13	162	4 053	1969
1970	189	1 219		2 085	174	453	538	15	176	4 849	1970
1971	363	913	558	1 131	211	548	956	18	205	5 773	1971
1972	416	1 053	660	1 165	220	550	1 027	21	260	6 722	1972
1973	367	1 145	835	1 472	264	630	1 038	25	306	7 387	1973
1974	398	1 369	911	1 498	312	564	945	39	344	8 025	1974
1975	674	1 855	1 377	1 758	402	694	1 349	46	422	11 011	1975
1976	627	1 927	1 777	2 039	462	1 437	2 409	53	899	15 073	1976
1977	733	2 246	2 262	2 363	686	2 372	2 702	66	1 080	19 021	1977
1978	790	2 415	2 697	2 422	815	2 576	3 452	75	1 247	22 277	1978
1979	888	2 715	3 011	1 865	962	2 821	2 647	89	1 401	28 438	1979
1980	2 599	3 064	3 706	3 368	1 025	2 153	3 449	103	1 553	29 940	1980

Table 8

Expenditure on Social Services
(at constant prices, in million SKK)

Year	Old age/invalidity handicap homes for services the aged	home help(a)	Families/children general day care	employment guidance	Unemployment retraining	public work etc.	Industrial safety	Adminis- tration	Total	Year
1950	101	26	545	71	7	41	7	123	951	1950
1951	97	19	536	69	3	22	6	140	894	1951
1952	102	23	605	70	6	23	9	131	965	1952
1953	108	26	621	70	-	38	9	131	1 003	1953
1954	106	29	741	72	-	40	9	144	1 141	1954
1955	81	25	808	72	-	44	8	144	1 186	1955
1956	63	251	847	74	3	53	11	148	1 450	1956
1957	69	287	939	79	3	69	10	152	1 607	1957
1958	86	273	948	81	5	108	10	157	1 668	1958
1959	97	287	1 041	88	39	265	10	173	1 958	1959
1960	88	292	1 074	93	67	208	12	169	2 002	1960
1961	97	333	1 304	115	84	186	11	164	2 099	1961
1962	89	353	1 344	140	135	219	11	182	2 320	1962
1963	161	380	1 557	157	194	410	13	187	2 843	1963
1964	106	520	1 886	167	240	369	12	242	3 360	1964
1965	117	534	2 014	170	257	376	13	234	3 532	1965
1966	135	687	2 129	194	281	414	14	266	3 957	1966
1967	156	796	2 248	218	462	665	15	268	4 662	1967
1968	181	1 271	2 642	226	597	773	17	275	5 874	1968
1969	239	1 466	3 082	282	620	761	21	262	6 558	1969
1970	291	1 875	3 283	270	713	847	23	271	7 460	1970
1971	519	1 304	1 615	304	788	1 376	26	293	8 247	1971
1972	555	1 417	1 786	295	738	1 379	28	347	8 963	1972
1973	457	1 426	1 833	330	788	1 298	31	381	9 199	1973
1974	457	1 574	1 722	351	634	1 063	45	395	9 224	1974
1975	674	1 855	1 738	402	694	1 349	46	422	11 011	1975
1976	562	1 727	1 827	412	1 282	2 149	47	806	13 506	1976
1977	594	1 819	1 913	536	1 855	2 113	53	874	15 402	1977
1978	582	1 778	1 784	578	1 831	2 453	55	918	16 404	1978
1979	608	1 860	1 277	635	1 861	2 275	61	960	16 420	1979
1980	1 594	1 879	2 046	628	1 320	2 115	63	958	18 357	1980

Table 9
Expenditure on Cash Benefits and Services
(at current prices, in million SEK)

Year	Old age/invalidity			Occupational injuries/ industrial safety			Families/ children			Unemployment/ employment			Year
	cash	services	total	cash	services	total	cash	services	total	cash	services	total	
1950	861	74	895	102	2	104	490	146	636	28	32	60	1950
1951	991	37	1 028	107	2	109	496	172	668	21	31	51	1951
1952	1 116	43	1 159	112	3	115	558	203	766	31	37	65	1952
1953	1 315	46	1 361	116	3	119	574	213	787	51	37	88	1953
1954	1 541	47	1 588	121	3	124	588	258	846	79	39	118	1954
1955	1 617	38	1 655	71	3	74	629	291	920	72	43	114	1955
1956	1 809	113	1 928	82	4	86	646	320	966	98	49	147	1956
1957	1 999	140	2 139	85	4	89	654	370	1 024	120	59	179	1957
1958	2 196	146	2 342	87	4	91	863	386	1 249	118	79	197	1958
1959	2 351	157	2 508	89	4	93	871	428	1 299	151	161	312	1959
1960	2 590	164	2 754	91	5	96	951	464	1 415	121	164	280	1960
1961	2 900	191	3 091	100	5	105	949	511	1 460	99	152	250	1961
1962	3 227	204	3 431	100	5	105	1 126	574	1 700	114	205	319	1962
1963	3 770	255	4 025	114	6	120	1 210	665	1 875	119	325	444	1963
1964	4 210	308	4 519	118	6	124	1 369	858	2 227	106	362	468	1964
1965	4 868	339	5 206	122	7	129	1 724	981	2 705	134	391	525	1965
1966	5 684	457	6 141	125	8	133	1 931	1 120	3 051	164	467	630	1966
1967	6 451	555	7 006	136	9	145	2 075	1 250	3 325	239	748	1 047	1967
1968	7 133	867	8 000	167	10	177	2 047	1 522	3 569	368	920	1 287	1968
1969	7 911	1 054	8 965	177	13	190	2 096	1 874	3 970	349	990	1 339	1969
1970	9 202	1 403	10 610	123	15	138	2 457	2 085	4 542	462	1 465	1 627	1970
1971	10 965	1 834	12 759	201	18	219	3 504	2 001	5 505	668	1 715	2 383	1971
1972	12 351	2 139	14 490	256	21	277	3 612	2 505	6 117	669	1 797	2 466	1972
1973	14 271	2 477	16 618	251	25	276	3 938	2 777	6 715	658	1 932	2 590	1973
1974	17 645	2 678	20 323	357	39	396	5 125	3 743	8 868	807	1 821	2 628	1974
1975	20 826	3 906	24 532	458	46	504	5 405	4 192	9 597	780	2 445	3 225	1975
1976	25 636	4 331	29 967	545	53	598	6 186	5 482	11 668	925	4 308	5 233	1976
1977	32 061	5 242	37 303	661	65	726	6 852	6 874	13 726	1 253	5 760	7 013	1977
1978	37 936	5 902	43 838	769	75	844	8 124	8 212	16 336	1 866	6 841	8 707	1978
1979	43 464	6 614	50 078	1 049	89	1 138	9 236	8 904	18 140	2 060	5 430	8 490	1979
1980	52 161	9 369	61 530	1 313	103	1 416	11 017	12 278	23 295	2 745	6 627	8 773	1980

Table 10
Expenditure on Cash Benefits and Services
(at constant prices, in million SDR)

Year	Old age/invalidity			Occupational injuries/ industrial safety			Families/ children			Unemployment/ services			Year
	cash	services	total	cash	services	total	cash	services	total	cash	services	total	
1950	2 959	127	3 086	351	7	358	1 684	538	2 186	96	119	215	1950
1951	2 941	115	3 056	318	6	324	1 472	536	2 008	62	97	159	1951
1952	3 074	125	3 199	309	9	318	1 537	605	2 142	86	96	182	1952
1953	3 564	174	3 698	314	9	323	1 556	621	2 177	138	108	246	1953
1954	4 142	135	4 277	325	9	334	1 581	741	2 322	212	112	324	1954
1955	4 222	106	4 328	185	8	193	1 642	808	2 450	188	119	307	1955
1956	4 511	315	4 826	204	11	215	1 611	847	2 458	244	130	374	1956
1957	4 782	355	5 137	203	10	213	1 565	939	2 504	287	150	437	1957
1958	5 074	359	5 373	199	10	209	1 970	948	2 918	269	194	463	1958
1959	5 331	382	5 713	202	10	212	1 975	1 041	3 016	342	391	734	1959
1960	5 530	380	5 970	199	12	211	2 076	1 074	3 150	264	380	644	1960
1961	6 170	430	6 600	213	11	224	2 098	1 151	3 270	211	342	553	1961
1962	6 586	442	7 028	204	11	215	2 298	1 242	3 540	233	444	677	1962
1963	7 840	541	8 381	226	13	239	2 401	1 412	3 818	236	690	926	1963
1964	8 124	626	8 750	226	12	238	2 623	1 744	4 367	203	736	935	1964
1965	8 975	651	9 566	223	13	236	3 163	1 883	5 046	245	750	995	1965
1966	9 766	822	10 588	215	14	229	3 318	2 074	5 332	282	840	1 122	1966
1967	10 611	952	11 563	224	15	239	3 374	2 444	5 458	499	1 283	1 775	1967
1968	11 504	1 452	12 956	269	17	286	3 302	2 549	5 851	594	1 541	2 135	1968
1969	12 419	1 706	14 125	278	21	299	3 290	2 968	6 258	548	1 602	2 150	1969
1970	13 533	2 166	15 699	260	23	283	3 172	3 208	6 380	679	1 792	2 441	1970
1971	14 925	2 620	17 545	275	26	301	4 787	2 859	7 646	913	2 450	3 363	1971
1972	15 937	2 852	18 789	330	28	358	4 661	3 340	8 001	863	2 396	3 259	1972
1973	17 256	2 923	20 179	304	31	335	4 762	3 458	8 220	771	2 406	3 177	1973
1974	19 369	3 078	22 447	392	45	437	5 626	3 613	9 239	886	2 093	2 879	1974
1975	20 826	3 906	24 732	458	46	504	5 405	4 192	9 597	780	2 445	3 225	1975
1976	22 104	3 881	27 165	495	47	542	5 619	4 912	10 531	1 020	4 664	4 700	1976
1977	26 288	4 245	30 353	538	53	591	5 580	5 566	11 146	1 380	5 038	5 684	1977
1978	28 059	4 346	32 405	569	55	624	6 009	6 047	12 056	1 300	5 038	6 418	1978
1979	30 038	4 530	34 568	725	61	786	6 383	6 099	12 482	1 424	3 719	5 143	1979
1980	31 690	5 744	37 434	798	63	861	6 693	7 528	14 221	1 303	4 063	5 366	1980

Table 11
Expenditure on Sickness and Health

Year	at current prices (in million SKr)				at constant prices (in million SKr)				Total	Year
	Cash benefits	Medical benefits	Sickness insurance	Public health	Total	Cash benefits	Medical benefits	Sickness insurance	Public health	
1950	165		165	561	726	567		567	2 093	1950
1951	175		175	687	862	519		519	2 440	1951
1952	189		189	861	1 050	521		521	2 503	1952
1953	211		211	864	1 075	572		572	2 519	1953
1954	242		242	954	1 196	651		651	2 741	1954
1955	380	325	705	1 021	1 726	1 022	849	1 871	2 836	1955
1956	465	392	857	1 077	1 934	1 160	977	2 137	2 849	1956
1957	519	423	942	1 304	2 246	1 242	1 012	2 254	3 310	1957
1958	525	450	975	1 432	2 407	1 199	1 027	2 226	3 574	1958
1959	546	505	1 051	1 500	2 551	1 238	1 145	2 383	3 650	1959
1960	600	540	1 140	1 666	2 806	1 310	1 179	2 489	3 856	1960
1961	609	568	1 197	1 875	3 072	1 296	1 251	2 547	4 597	1961
1962	644	644	1 288	2 210	3 498	1 314	1 314	2 629	4 784	1962
1963	1 004	828	1 832	2 532	4 364	1 992	1 643	3 635	5 376	1963
1964	1 060	924	1 984	2 901	4 865	2 031	1 770	3 801	5 896	1964
1965	1 138	1 034	2 172	3 442	5 674	2 088	1 890	3 978	6 607	1965
1966	1 226	1 144	2 370	4 288	6 658	2 107	1 965	4 072	7 712	1966
1967	1 927	1 346	3 273	5 215	8 486	3 169	2 274	5 383	8 942	1967
1968	2 237	1 668	3 905	6 049	9 954	3 608	2 690	6 298	10 132	1968
1969	2 476	1 768	4 244	7 082	11 326	3 887	2 775	6 662	11 460	1969
1970	2 662	2 152	4 794	8 990	15 784	3 915	3 195	7 050	13 831	1970
1971	2 861	1 967	4 848	9 720	14 568	3 908	2 715	6 623	13 886	1971
1972	2 980	2 226	5 206	10 717	15 923	3 845	2 872	6 717	14 289	1972
1973	3 157	2 875	6 032	12 173	18 205	3 817	3 477	7 294	15 159	1973
1974	3 241	3 241	9 901	14 400	24 301	3 711	3 557	10 868	16 552	1974
1975	8 005	3 868	11 873	17 888	29 761	8 005	3 868	11 873	17 888	1975
1976	9 828	5 248	15 071	22 265	37 334	8 926	4 762	13 688	19 949	1976
1977	10 740	6 125	16 865	25 199	42 064	8 746	4 988	13 734	20 404	1977
1978	11 748	7 476	19 224	28 467	47 691	8 589	5 530	14 219	20 962	1978
1979	12 426	8 045	20 471	31 856	52 327	8 587	5 560	14 747	21 819	1979
1980	12 631	10 029	22 560	36 337	58 997	7 677	6 090	13 767	22 279	1980

Table 12

Expenditure on Housing

Year	at current prices (in million SDR)					at constant prices (in million SDR)					Total housing	Year
	Housing allowances	Interest sub-ventions on state loans	Sub-total	Expenditure on public housing loans	Tax credits for private housing loans	Total housing	Housing allowances	Interest sub-ventions on state loans	Sub-total	Expenditure on public housing loans	Tax credits for private housing loans	
1950	135	1	136	392	124	652	464	3	467	1 347	426	1950
1951	155	10	165	451	134	750	460	30	490	1 338	398	1951
1952	185	7	192	860	173	1 225	510	19	529	2 369	477	1952
1953	212	11	223	804	182	1 209	574	30	604	2 178	493	1953
1954	286	15	301	982	221	1 504	769	40	809	2 640	594	1954
1955	331	25	356	966	155	1 477	864	65	929	2 522	405	1955
1956	374	60	434	1 009	199	1 642	932	150	1 082	2 516	496	1956
1957	407	86	493	947	231	1 671	974	206	1 180	2 266	553	1957
1958	458	139	597	1 044	326	1 916	929	317	1 246	2 384	744	1958
1959	447	160	607	924	378	1 909	1 074	363	1 377	2 095	857	1959
1960	483	199	682	1 021	432	2 135	1 094	434	1 488	2 229	943	1960
1961	529	242	771	1 143	480	2 394	1 125	515	1 640	2 432	1 021	1961
1962	598	273	871	1 460	542	2 873	1 221	557	1 778	2 980	1 106	1962
1963	629	220	849	1 202	559	2 610	1 248	437	1 685	2 385	1 109	1963
1964	835	211	1 046	1 567	613	3 226	1 600	404	2 004	3 002	1 174	1964
1965	912	250	1 162	1 596	788	3 296	1 673	459	2 132	2 928	1 449	1965
1966	766	382	1 148	2 136	1 029	4 313	1 316	656	1 972	3 670	1 768	1966
1967	876	334	1 210	1 727	1 313	4 250	1 441	549	1 990	2 840	2 160	1967
1968	1 064	168	1 232	2 166	1 450	4 848	1 716	271	1 987	3 494	2 339	1968
1969	1 386	15	1 401	1 970	1 851	5 222	2 175	24	2 199	3 093	2 906	1969
1970	2 004	3	1 532	1 997	3 039	5 977	2 248	4	2 252	2 937	3 600	1970
1971	2 004	1	2 005	2 125	3 039	7 169	2 738	1	2 739	2 903	4 152	1971
1972	2 080	2	2 082	2 004	3 300	7 386	2 684	3	2 687	2 586	4 258	1972
1973	2 561	0	2 561	1 885	4 300	8 746	3 097	0	3 097	2 279	5 200	1973
1974	2 998	5	3 003	2 215	5 400	10 618	3 291	5	3 296	2 431	5 928	1974
1975	3 886	1 837	5 723	2 644	6 300	14 667	3 886	1 837	5 723	2 644	6 300	1975
1976	4 051	2 255	6 306	3 601	6 800	16 707	3 680	2 048	5 728	3 271	6 716	1976
1977	4 774	2 851	7 565	4 497	9 500	21 562	3 838	2 322	6 160	3 662	7 736	1977
1978	4 953	3 126	8 079	5 890	10 200	24 169	3 663	2 312	5 975	4 357	7 344	1978
1979	5 381	3 666	9 047	5 994	11 500	26 481	3 719	2 534	6 253	4 101	7 947	1979
1980	5 774	5 027	10 801	6 874	15 400	33 075	3 507	3 094	6 561	4 176	9 356	1980

Table 13

Public Revenues

Year	Total current receipts			Savings/net lending		Percent distribution of receipts				Other receipts		Year
	at current prices (in million SEK)	at constant prices (1975)	annual growth rate	as % of GDP	as % of GDP	Total direct taxes	Central direct taxes	Local direct taxes	Indirect taxes	Social security contrib.		
1950	7 756	28 940			24.2	48.2			30.0	5.5	15.5	1950
1951	9 731	30 374	4.7		24.6	52.9			27.7	4.9	14.5	1951
1952	11 442	33 261	10.1		26.5	58.3			26.0	4.6	11.1	1952
1953	11 778	34 338	3.2		26.5	55.7			27.0	4.8	12.5	1953
1954	12 919	37 123	8.1		27.3	56.1			26.5	5.6	11.8	1954
1955	14 773	41 036	10.5		29.1	57.5			27.3	7.3	11.9	1955
1956	16 405	43 399	5.8		29.7	54.2			27.5	7.5	10.7	1956
1957	17 974	45 467	4.8		30.4	53.5			26.9	8.3	11.3	1957
1958	19 163	47 084	3.6		30.8	51.6			28.3	8.1	12.0	1958
1959	20 119	48 951	4.0		30.4	49.1			28.8	9.9	12.2	1959
1960	23 274	53 736	9.8		32.2	46.4			31.0	11.3	11.3	1960
1961	26 391	59 439	10.6		33.6	47.6			30.6	11.0	10.8	1961
1962	30 230	65 433	10.1	7.6	35.5	44.9	25.7	19.1	31.7	12.5	10.9	1962
1963	33 437	70 992	8.5	7.4	36.6	43.6	23.2	20.4	31.2	14.5	10.9	1963
1964	37 579	76 380	7.6	7.8	36.9	44.2	25.4	20.2	30.8	14.8	10.6	1964
1965	44 444	85 305	11.7	9.5	39.6	45.7	25.4	20.2	29.7	14.1	10.5	1965
1966	50 402	90 651	6.3	9.4	41.3	45.2	22.3	22.3	29.9	14.3	10.6	1966
1967	56 517	96 942	6.9	9.9	42.7	44.3	20.7	23.5	29.0	15.7	11.0	1967
1968	64 411	107 439	10.8	9.8	45.7	41.7	18.6	23.1	29.6	16.9	11.8	1968
1969	71 248	115 288	7.3	10.1	46.7	42.3	19.6	22.7	28.3	16.8	12.6	1969
1970	80 340	123 600	7.2	9.9	47.0	43.6	21.8	21.7	27.1	16.3	13.1	1970
1971	91 997	131 396	6.3	10.2	5.2	40.6	18.6	22.0	30.0	16.5	12.9	1971
1972	100 779	134 372	2.3	9.2	4.4	40.5	16.0	24.5	28.7	17.3	13.5	1972
1973	108 105	134 626	0.2	7.9	4.1	38.7	14.8	23.8	30.3	17.3	13.7	1973
1974	125 074	143 694	6.7	5.5	2.0	42.2	19.2	23.0	27.3	17.1	13.4	1974
1975	151 945	151 945	5.7	5.8	2.8	42.1	20.6	21.5	27.4	17.0	13.5	1975
1976	187 408	167 928	10.5	7.6	4.5	41.1	20.2	20.9	26.3	20.5	12.1	1976
1977	274 400	173 603	3.4	5.4	1.7	39.3	15.7	23.6	26.3	22.3	12.1	1977
1978	237 088	174 586	0.6	3.5	- 0.5	39.8	13.2	26.6	24.3	23.8	12.1	1978
1979	260 826	178 648	2.3	1.5	- 3.0	40.0	13.6	26.4	23.7	24.0	12.3	1979
1980	296 368	181 709	1.7	- 0.6	- 4.2	38.0	12.4	25.6	24.1	25.2	12.7	1980

Table 4
Financing of Social Security

Year	Receipts of social insurance programmes (in mill. SKR, at curr. pr.)					Total receipts by source (percent distribution)					Year
	Basic pension	Sick-ness	Unemploy-ment	Total incl. other		central govt.	local govt.	employ-ers	insured	funds	
1950	861	771	46	2 709		55.3	28.2	4.5	10.2	1.7	1950
1951	991	785	43	3 059		55.9	28.4	4.5	9.7	1.5	1951
1952	1 117	208	49	3 498		55.3	29.1	4.4	9.9	1.3	1952
1953	1 315	234	68	3 810		56.1	28.3	4.1	10.4	1.1	1953
1954	1 342	232	102	4 229		56.8	29.2	3.2	9.6	1.2	1954
1955	1 616	825	96	4 964		48.8	27.1	5.5	17.5	1.1	1955
1956	1 809	913	118	5 424		48.8	26.7	6.3	17.1	1.1	1956
1957	1 999	1 018	132	6 080		48.1	28.4	6.9	15.7	1.0	1957
1958	2 197	1 067	116	6 694		47.4	27.8	6.3	17.4	1.1	1958
1959	2 351	1 104	160	7 441		48.0	27.5	5.8	17.3	1.4	1959
1960	2 591	1 179	145	7 749		45.6	27.8	5.8	21.2	1.6	1960
1961	2 900	1 234	127	8 362		45.5	28.5	5.6	20.8	1.5	1961
1962	3 227	1 363	152	9 506		43.8	29.5	5.1	20.1	1.5	1962
1963	3 698	1 873	151	13 185		38.0	23.3	19.7	16.4	2.7	1963
1964	4 100	2 028	145	15 294		37.2	23.6	20.0	16.0	3.3	1964
1965	4 662	2 184	169	17 793		37.5	23.8	20.0	14.7	3.9	1965
1966	5 321	2 388	200	20 884		39.3	22.8	19.9	13.6	4.4	1966
1967	5 918	3 288	293	25 028		37.6	22.2	22.2	12.7	5.4	1967
1968	6 429	3 873	348	29 268		34.1	24.3	23.6	12.7	5.3	1968
1969	6 977	4 261	362	33 047		32.6	25.7	22.7	12.9	6.1	1969
1970	7 977	4 888	459	40 469		27.2	28.5	26.9	11.2	6.2	1970
1971	9 178	4 842	638	45 244		32.7	28.0	21.7	10.6	7.0	1971
1972	10 129	5 407	639	51 175		31.7	27.6	22.1	11.3	7.3	1972
1973	11 335	6 128	646	57 374		31.5	21.4	21.4	10.9	7.8	1973
1974	13 758	10 084	974	69 775		35.7	25.4	20.5	11.0	7.4	1974
1975	18 821	11 882	892	82 958		33.2	26.7	31.9	0.8	7.5	1975
1976	18 693	15 115	1 095	101 958		27.9	26.0	37.7	1.2	7.5	1976
1977	22 342	16 917	1 407	120 844		25.8	26.3	39.4	1.2	7.3	1977
1978	25 564	19 760	1 991	138 421		26.2	25.7	39.5	1.2	7.4	1978
1979	28 368	22 524	2 168	154 261		25.7	26.3	39.0	1.2	7.8	1979
1980	33 119	25 587	2 285	180 506		26.3	25.5	39.3	1.1	7.9	1980

Table 15
Financing of Single Insurance Programmes
(percent distributions)

Year	Central gt.	Basic pension Local gt.	Employers	Insured	Central gt.	Employers	Insured	Central gt.	Insured	Unemployment Insurance Insured	Employers	Funds	Year
1950	68.8	12.0		16.0	33.9		64.3	28.3	65.2			6.5	1950
1951	71.4	11.2		14.5	33.5		65.4	18.6	69.8			11.6	1951
1952	69.7	12.1		15.7	30.8		67.8	24.5	65.3			10.2	1952
1953	71.5	11.5		15.1	29.1		69.2	33.8	52.9			11.8	1953
1954	71.8	13.6		12.9	31.0		67.7	40.2	48.0			10.8	1954
1955	60.0	14.8		23.5	26.5	20.2	54.3	37.5	55.2			7.3	1955
1956	60.6	15.0		22.8	25.5	23.5	50.7	46.6	45.8			7.6	1956
1957	62.2	15.1		21.4	24.6	28.5	46.5	50.0	40.9			7.6	1957
1958	56.1	13.8		28.4	23.6	28.3	47.1	58.6	31.0			6.9	1958
1959	56.1	14.2		27.3	23.3	27.4	48.3	54.4	36.9			6.3	1959
1960	43.7	14.2		39.9	23.4	28.9	46.2	44.1	42.8			12.4	1960
1961	46.0	14.1		38.0	22.3	29.1	46.8	38.6	51.2			10.2	1961
1962	47.3	14.9		36.1	21.1	27.5	49.4	38.5	44.7			15.1	1962
1963	52.9	12.8		32.7	20.4	30.9	47.1	41.7	45.7			12.6	1963
1964	52.3	15.3		30.9	19.6	31.3	47.5	33.8	49.0			17.2	1964
1965	54.7	15.1		29.0	19.4	32.3	46.5	43.8	43.2			13.0	1965
1966	64.2	8.3		26.4	18.7	32.4	46.9	50.5	36.5			12.5	1966
1967	63.7	8.9		26.4	13.0	46.8	38.6	63.8	25.3			9.6	1967
1968	61.1	9.3		28.7	12.8	48.0	39.3	67.5	23.3			8.0	1968
1969	51.5	10.7		30.8	12.3	47.0	39.7	62.4	26.5			10.2	1969
1970	59.4	10.7		29.0	11.6	49.8	37.1	67.8	22.4			8.9	1970
1971	59.6	10.8		28.8	16.1	53.1	29.3	70.4	19.6			6.6	1971
1972	56.9	10.6		31.8	14.9	49.4	34.4	69.4	19.2			7.2	1972
1973	58.5	10.2		30.7	15.7	50.6	32.7	65.0	21.6			7.4	1973
1974	63.1	9.7		26.7	14.1	53.7	30.9	42.7	24.7		26.0	6.6	1974
1975	59.6	9.6	30.4	-	25.8	72.7		39.8	27.3		27.8	5.2	1975
1976	39.0	9.1	49.5	1.9	44.8	83.6		40.4	24.9		28.6	5.2	1976
1977	26.7	8.7	61.9	2.4	14.8	83.6		26.7	18.0		50.5	4.8	1977
1978	25.0	8.6	63.0	3.1	14.4	83.7		51.4	12.6		32.4	3.6	1978
1979	27.5	8.5	60.8	2.9	13.5	84.9		50.9	11.1		34.0	3.9	1979
1980	29.3	6.4	61.3	2.7	13.2	86.8		49.4	10.7		34.4	5.5	1980

Table 16
Coverage of Social Insurance Programmes
(members in thousands)

Year	Total pop.	Pop. aged 15-64	Labour force	Employees	All members	As % of pop. 15-64	Sickness cash benefits insurance	Flat-rate benefits (house-holds)	As % of female pop. 15-64	Unemployment insurance	Year
							Earnings-related benefits			Members	
1950	6 986	4 651	3 093		3 088	66.4				1 065	1950
1951	7 044	4 680			3 306	70.4				1 085	1951
1952	7 099	4 697			3 372	71.6				1 122	1952
1953	7 150	4 708			3 168	67.1				1 145	1953
1954	7 192	4 722			4 367	92.0	3 221	1 146	48.2	1 212	1954
1955	7 235	4 745	3 154		4 461	93.5	3 294	1 167	48.9	1 243	1955
1956	7 290	4 770			4 506	93.9	3 343	1 165	48.5	1 258	1956
1957	7 339	4 800			4 527	93.5	3 366	1 161	48.0	1 273	1957
1958	7 389	4 842			4 546	93.1	3 393	1 153	47.3	1 285	1958
1959	7 430	4 884			4 579	93.0	3 444	1 135	46.2	1 317	1959
1960	7 463	4 926	3 586		4 623	93.0	3 501	1 122	45.3	1 340	1960
1961	7 498	4 972	3 683	3 052	4 649	92.7	3 539	1 110	44.4	1 367	1961
1962	7 542	5 015	3 676	3 072	4 651	92.0	3 553	1 058	42.1	1 396	1962
1963	7 581	5 054	3 749	3 142	4 694	92.3	3 654	1 040	41.1	1 431	1963
1964	7 628	5 093	3 710	3 155	4 726	92.1	3 700	1 016	39.9	1 563	1964
1965	7 695	5 133	3 738	3 210	4 748	92.2	3 751	997	38.9	1 571	1965
1966	7 773	5 168	3 792	3 273	4 758	91.7	3 782	976	38.9	1 633	1966
1967	7 843	5 189	3 774	3 211	4 764	91.6	3 844	950	36.9	1 660	1967
1968	7 893	5 203	3 822	3 246	4 801	91.8	3 901	900	34.8	1 682	1968
1969	7 932	5 230	3 840	3 298	4 838	91.9	4 005	833	32.0	1 766	1969
1970	8 004	5 267	3 913	3 433	4 840	91.5	4 049	791	30.3	2 166	1970
1971	8 081	5 287	3 961	3 467	4 861	91.9	4 123	788	28.3	2 280	1971
1972	8 115	5 290	3 970	3 495	4 806	91.2	4 092	774	27.4	2 373	1972
1973	8 129	5 267	3 977	3 521	4 806	91.0	4 083	704	27.1	2 510	1973
1974	8 144	5 260	4 043	3 609	4 787	90.9	4 124	659	25.4	2 618	1974
1975	8 177	5 259	4 129	3 715	4 783	89.5	4 165	549	21.1	2 748	1975
1976	8 208	5 264	4 155	3 752	4 712	89.5	4 239	482	18.5	2 800	1976
1977	8 236	5 272	4 174	3 770	4 721	89.2	4 278	437	16.7	2 907	1977
1978	8 267	5 286	4 209	3 783	4 715	89.1	4 338	289	14.8	3 000	1978
1979	8 284	5 305	4 268	3 843	4 727	88.5	4 363	350	13.3	3 061	1979
1980	8 303	5 328	4 318	3 895	4 713						1980

Table 17

Pensioners
(in thousands)

Year	Basic pensioners					Supplementary pensioners			Part time pens.	Population		Year
	Old age	Invalidity	Survivors	Wives suppl.	Total	Old age	Invalidity	Survivors		60+	65+	
1950	603	134	15	32	801					1 034	708	1950
1951	605	150	14	37	824					1 051	721	1951
1952	619	147	17	34	835					1 071	736	1952
1953	633	145	18	31	845					1 090	753	1953
1954	648	142	19	30	860					1 111	770	1954
1955	664	144	20	31	882					1 133	784	1955
1956	681	140	22	31	898					1 159	801	1956
1957	694	138	24	30	913					1 183	819	1957
1958	707	139	25	29	929					1 205	833	1958
1959	723	140	25	28	947					1 232	851	1959
1960	739	143	26	27	969					1 259	870	1960
1961	754	145	59	40	969					1 283	886	1961
1962	771	145	61	40	1 054					1 313	908	1962
1963	789	151	73	38	1 092	2	4	6		1 340	926	1963
1964	807	147	79	36	1 109	26	9	12		1 368	947	1964
1965	827	151	84	36	1 140	51	18	20		1 398	968	1965
1966	852	161	89	36	1 183	81	28	17		1 428	992	1966
1967	874	167	95	35	1 216	115	36	37		1 461	1 018	1967
1968	898	172	96	35	1 248	148	46	24		1 492	1 042	1968
1969	921	178	98	35	1 282	186	57	27		1 523	1 062	1969
1970	947	188	101	34	1 324	225	70	66		1 557	1 086	1970
1971	969	212	104	34	1 379	262	95	80		1 592	1 114	1971
1972	992	236	106	33	1 432	300	116	95		1 625	1 140	1972
1973	1 014	260	106	33	1 483	340	140	107		1 654	1 166	1973
1974	1 038	278	106	42	1 541	380	160	122		1 684	1 196	1974
1975	1 062	289	106	45	1 595	420	174	136		1 711	1 225	1975
1976	1 084	297	105	44	1 659	459	186	152	15	1 732	1 250	1976
1977	1 284	258	87	44	1 839	623	164	168	31	1 751	1 274	1977
1978	1 315	273	86	43	1 913	670	181	184	41	1 772	1 300	1978
1979	1 340	284	85	43	1 974	714	196	200	49	1 790	1 324	1979
1980	1 363	293	84	43	2 040	757	209	217	68	1 806	1 346	1980

Table 18

Other Welfare Clientele
(in thousands)

Year	Sickness cash ben.	Maternity/ Parents all. (% men)	Child allowances children	Mainte- nance advances	Unemployment insur. benef.	Social assist.	Educ. allow.	Study loans	Housing allowances (households)	Year
1950			1 700	38	22	293				1950
1951			1 733	39	19	293				1951
1952			1 759	40	23	296				1952
1953			1 782	44	28	313				1953
1954			1 801	48	26	307				1954
1955		406	1 812	52	25	275				1955
1956		111	1 825	56	19	287				1956
1957		113	1 837	62	23	315			119	1957
1958		111	1 847	66	32	329			118	1958
1959		110	1 838	69	27	327			128	1959
1960		105	1 816	74	19	302			132	1960
1961		107	1 794	78	17	283			119	1961
1962		108	1 741	78	19	282			115	1962
1963	1 725	122	1 727	79	20	270			135	1963
1964	1 601	132	1 727	90	17	267			183	1964
1965	1 744	134	1 734	104	17	276	209	67	174	1965
1966	1 738	147	1 748	107	22	298	219	76	153	1966
1967	2 189	145	1 760	110	29	322	237	88	156	1967
1968	2 368	137	1 745	111	33	358	237	97	-	1968
1969	2 516	131	1 776	120	30	388	226	103	422	1969
1970	2 487	136	1 790	127	30	445	223	107	452	1970
1971	2 507	140	1 791	167	45	515	227	104	464	1971
1972	2 440	138	1 795	185	48	521	234	94	519	1972
1973	2 600	137	1 796	191	46	480	224	86	521	1973
1974	2 705	160	1 797	200	39	436	218	75	570	1974
1975	2 788	158	1 791	211	37	417	219	78	660	1975
1976	2 860	153	1 790	212	33	392	219	77	596	1976
1977	2 870	152	1 788	208	33	373	229	78	591	1977
1978	2 933	141	1 777	216	46	377	238	87	565	1978
1979	2 926	143	1 760	224	45	354	261	89	513	1979
1980	2 861	146	1 739	231	44	343	277	92	472	1980

Table 19
Distribution of Seats in Riksdag, 1945-88 (a)

	1945		1949		1953		1957		1959		1961		1965(b)		1969		1971	1974	1976	1979	1982	1985(c)
	LC	UC	LC	UC	LC	UC	LC	UC	LC	UC	LC	UC	LC	UC	LC	UC						
Conservatives																						
number	39	30	24	23	31	20	42	13	45	16	39	19	33	26	32	25	41	51	55	73	86	76
percentage	18.2		12.4		13.4		14.4		16.0		15.1		15.4		14.6		11.7	14.6	15.8	20.9	24.6	21.8
Liberals																						
number	24	14	57	18	58	22	58	30	38	32	40	33	43	26	34	26	58	34	39	38	21	51
percentage	10.5		19.7		21.1		23.1		20.2		19.1		18.0		15.6		16.6	9.7	11.2	10.9	6.0	14.6
Centre																						
number	35	21	30	21	26	25	19	25	32	22	34	20	36	19	39	20	71	90	86	64	56	44
percentage	14.7		13.4		13.4		12.1		14.7		14.1		14.3		15.6		20.3	25.7	24.6	18.3	16.0	12.6
Social Democrats																						
number	115	83	112	84	110	79	106	79	111	79	114	77	113	78	125	79	163	156	152	154	166	159
percentage	52.1		51.6		49.7		48.6		49.7		49.7		49.7		53.1		46.6	44.6	43.6	44.1	47.6	45.6
Communists																						
number	15	2	8	3	5	4	6	3	5	2	5	2	8	2	3	1	17	19	17	20	20	19
percentage	4.5		2.9		2.4		2.4		2.1		1.8		2.6		1.0		4.9	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.4
	230	150	230	150	230	150	231	150	231	151	232	151	233	151	233	151	350	350	349	349	349	349

(a) Up to 1969, the periodization follows the directly-elected Lower Chamber (LC = Lower Chamber, UC = Upper Chamber), then the uni-cameral Parliament elections.

(b) The three representatives for the Citizen Rally in the Lower Chamber in 1965 have been assigned to the Conservatives, Liberals and Centre Party respectively.

The latter representative, however, was not accepted by the Centre Party parliamentary group. The Citizens Rally representative in the Upper Chamber in 1965

has been assigned to the Conservatives since he was elected on a Conservative slate.

(c) The tiny Christian Democratic Party, participating in all national elections since 1964 and achieving some 1.5 - 2.0 percent, obtained one seat on the Centre ticket.

Table 20

Membership in Central Interest Organizations (a)

Year	LO	TCO	SACO	SR	LRF (b)	Year
1950	1 278	272	16	21	196	1950
1951	1 313	292		22	200	1951
1952	1 339	308	28	22	201	1952
1953	1 351	313		15	199	1953
1954	1 355	323	30	16	201	1954
1955	1 384	338		15	198	1955
1956	1 404	345		15	199	1956
1957	1 423	353	36	15	198	1957
1958	1 447	365		16	197	1958
1959	1 467	375	39	16	195	1959
1960	1 486	394	42	16	192	1960
1961	1 501	421	45	17	189	1961
1962	1 523	447	48	17	186	1962
1963	1 547	465	51	17	182	1963
1964	1 563	489	53	18	176	1964
1965	1 565	510	63	17	171	1965
1966	1 588	543	67	18	164	1966
1967	1 607	565	70	18	157	1967
1968	1 625	592	73	16	147	1968
1969	1 660	620	78	19	140	1969
1970	1 680	658	81	19	133	1970
1971	1 733	709	85	19	131	1971
1972	1 772	742	87	20	133	1972
1973	1 808	774	94	20	134	1973
1974	1 863	816		113	137	1974
1975	1 918	881		122	141	1975
1976	1 961	922		134	145	1976
1977	2 018	968		145	148	1977
1978	2 057	991		155	150	1978
1979	2 089	1 009		164	152	1979
1980	2 127	1 033		174	151	1980
1981	2 141	1 041		182	150	1981
1982	2 161	1 080		191	150	1982
1983	2 196				154	1983

(a) LO - Confederation of Trade Unions (blue collar); TCO - Central Organization of Salaried Employees (white collar); SACO/SR - confederation of Professional Associations (white collar); LRF - Federation of Swedish Farmers.

(b) Unpublished figures from the organization. For earlier Years (1974 and back) they show membership figures in the RLF (Riksförbundet Landsbygdens Folk).

Notes to and sources for appendix tables

Table 1

The series of GDP at current and constant prices are based on the three series (1950-1962; 1963-1969; and 1970-1980) reported in source (1). Public expenditure data are based on two national studies (2), (3) for the period up to 1974 and thereafter on the OECD-series (1). Both GDP and total public expenditure figures have been deflated by the GDP-deflator in (1). The public expenditure deflator is from (1) and is based on the cost of consumption per fixed consumption unit, while consumer price index follows national statistics (4).

Table 2

The distribution of public expenditure by purpose is based on the national studies (2) and (3) for the period up to 1974, and thereafter on national statistics (4) which are not completely comparable. The distribution by economic function is based on the OECD-series (1), while the distribution by level of government is based on a combination of some figures reported by a State Commission (5) and our own calculation of income maintenance expenditure (as no figures on social insurance expenditure are reported in (1)).

Table 3

Expenditure figures on income maintenance, health and social services are taken from the appendix tables 5, 7, and 11, expenditure figures on education directly from sources (2) and (3), which only contain data on a two-year basis.

Table 4

Total social expenditure (GDP deflator) = Education (GDP deflator) + Health (for deflation see notes to Table 11) + Social services (GDP deflator) + Income maintenance (deflated by consumer price index).

Total social expenditure (public expenditure deflator) = Education (publ. expend. deflator) + Health (see notes to Table 11) + Social services (publ. expend. deflator) + Income maintenance (consumer prices index).

For deflators see Table 1.

Table 5

Basic pension: sum of basic old age pensions, basic invalidity pensions, basic survivors' (orphans' and widows') pensions, old age housing allowances and some other small items (wife's supplement, etc. - see Institutional Synopsis).

Sources: (4), (6), (7), (8).

Supplementary pension: sum of supplementary old age, invalidity and survivors' pensions.

Sources: (4), (6), (7).

From 1963 expenditure on old age, invalidity, and survivors pensions consists of both basic and supplementary pension expenditure, prior to 1963 only of basic pension expenditure; old age housing allowances are a sub-item of basic pension expenditure.

Sickness cash benefits: between 1950 and 1954 all outlays by the sickness insurance funds are attributed to 'cash benefits' (see Table 11); from 1955 this item consists only of daily cash allowances.

Sources: (4), (6).

Occupational injuries benefits:

Sources: (4), (7).

Unemployment benefits mainly include insurance cash benefits but from 1974 also the minor sub-item 'assistance cash benefits'.

Sources: (4), (7), (9), (10).

Child allowances:

Sources: (4), (6), (7).

Maternity/parents' benefits: up to 1970 only maternity care; thereafter maternity benefits and from 1974 parents' benefits.

Sources: (4), (6), (7).

Family housing allowances:

Sources: (4), (7), (11).

Social assistance: prior to 1956 poor relief, incl. old age assistance.

Sources: (4), (7), (12).

Other: includes maintenance advances (including special child allowances), educational allowances, and child pensions.

Sources: (4), (7).

The main part of table 5 refers to official Swedish statistical classifications, but the decomposition of income maintenance programs into 'flat-rate', 'earnings-related' and 'income- and means-tested' benefits is our own classification (for a similar decomposition see SOU (Statens offentliga utredningar) 1979:94; see also footnote 40 of the Swedish chapter in Volume I).

Flat-rate benefits consist of 'basic pensions' (excluding 'old age housing allowances') and child allowances and from 1971 also child pensions (included under 'other').

Earnings-related benefits include sickness cash benefits, occupational injuries benefits, and unemployment benefits, from 1963 supplementary pensions, and from 1971 parents' benefits. Income- and means-tested benefits consist of old age housing allowances, family housing allowances and social assistance. Maternity benefits are included up to 1970, but parents' benefits excluded thereafter; the category 'other' is completely included up to 1970, but only partially thereafter, excluding child pensions.

Table 6

Deflator: consumer price index (see Table 1).

Table 7

Old-age/invalidity: up to 1970 home help included under homes for the aged.

Families/children: up to 1970 day care a sub-item of 'general'. Administration only refers to the cost of central government departments concerned with social welfare; regional and local administrative costs are included under the various items of social security.

Sources: (4), (7).

Table 8

Deflated using the GDP-deflator (see Table 1).

Table 9

Old age/invalidity: cash benefits are a sum of basic and supplementary pensions (see Table 5), services a sum of the items in Table 7.

Occupational injuries/industrial safety: see Tables 5 and 7. Families/children: cash benefits are a sum of child allowances, maternity/parents' benefits and 'other' in Table 5; for services see Table 7.

Unemployment/employment: for cash benefits see unemployment insurance in Table 5 and for employment services the sub-items in Table 7.

Table 10

Deflators: consumer price index for cash benefits and GDP-deflator for services (see Table 1).

Table 11

Sickness cash benefits:

Sources: (4), (6).

Medical benefits include reimbursements from the insurance funds to hospitals and other medical centres (county councils, etc.), to private physicians, to public and private dentists, to pharmacies, repayments to the insured for travel expenses, and some administrative costs for the sickness insurance funds.

Source: (6).

Total sickness insurance: sum of cash and medical benefits.

Public health refers to country council administered hospitals and medical centres, a few hospitals financed by the central government (up to 1967 also psychiatric hospitals), public dental service, and outlays on temperance welfare (drug addicts, etc.).

Sources: (4), (7).

Deflators: Cash and medical benefits deflated by consumer price index, public health by GDP-deflator (see Table 1).

Table 12

In contrast to Tables 5-11, Table 12 does not correspond to the official Swedish statistical classification of social expenditure as 'tax expenditure/credits' and 'public housing loans' are added to 'total housing expenditure'.

Housing allowances: sum of old age housing allowances and family housing allowances (see Table 5).

Sources: (4), (8).

Interest subventions on state loans: up to 1960 figures are taken from the State budget (13) and refer to yearly estimated costs; for actual costs no figures are available except for a few years in the 1950s; in 1968 interest subventions were abolished but reintroduced in 1975.

Sources: (4), (11), (13).

Expenditure on public housing loans: refers to total state guarantees and over-estimates public outlays as no re-payments on state-guaranteed loans are included; figures on the net expenditure on public housing loans are not available.

Sources: (4), (6).

Tax credits for private housing loans: prior to 1972 figures refer to net loss on source of income for assessment for state income tax; from 1972 estimates by the Ministry of Housing.

Sources: (4), (13), (14).

Deflator: consumer price index (see Table 1).

Table 13

Source: (1).

Table 14

Social security is defined according to the Swedish official statistical classification and includes both benefits in cash and in kind; apart from basic pension, sickness (insurance) and unemployment (insurance), the main items are health services and family programs (see footnote 38 of the Swedish chapter in Volume I).

Source: (4).

Table 15

Basic pension: from 1976 figures under 'insured' refer to contributions by the self-employed only.

Source: (4).

Table 16

Total population and population aged 15-64:

Source: (4).

Labour force and employees:

Source: (15).

Sickness cash benefit insurance:

Sources: (4), (6).

Unemployment insurance:

Source: (9).

Table 17

Pensioners: figures refer to the end of the year.

Sources: (4), (6), (8).

Population aged 60+, 65+, and 67+: figures as of January 1st.

Source: (4).

Table 18

Sickness cash beneficiaries: persons receiving at least one daily allowance during a year.

Source: (6).

Maternity/parents' allowances: prior to 1974 maternity allowance, from 1974 parents' allowance and special parents' allowance (see 'Institutional Synopsis').

Source: (6).

Child allowances:

Source: (6).

Maintenance advances: number of children receiving an advance payment through the social insurance fund.

Sources: (4), (6), (7).

Unemployment insurance benefits: average number of recipients during a month.

Source: (16).

Unemployment assistance benefits:

Source: (10).

Social assistance: prior to 1956 poor relief recipients.

Sources: (4), (7), (12).

Educational allowances: pupils in upper secondary schools, etc. aged 16-19 and students aged 20+.

Source: (17).

Study loans: only students aged 20+ entitled.

Sources: (18), (19).

Housing allowances: family housing allowances (to households) not including pensioners' households; from 1969 new system (see Institutional Synopsis); no figures published for 1968; from 1974 also low-income households without children entitled to this benefit (some 50-100,000 households from 1974 to 1980).

Sources: (4), (11).

Table 19

Figures for 1985 are preliminary.

Source: (20).

Table 20

LO = Trade Union Confederation (blue-collar); TCO = Central Organization of Salaried Employees; SACO/SR = Confederation of Professional Associations.

Sources: (4), (21).

LRF = Federation of Swedish Farmers; prior to 1974, National Association of the People on the Countryside (RLF).

Source: Unpublished figures kindly provided by the organization.

Enumerated sources to appendix tables

- (1) OECD, *National Accounts*, Vols I and II. Paris, various years.
- (2) E. Höök, *Den offentliga sektorns expansion* (The Expansion of the Public Sector). Uppsala. Almqvist and Wiksell, 1962.
- (3) A. Forsman, *En teori om staten och de offentliga utgifterna* (A Theory of the State and Public Expenditure). Uppsala, Acta Universitatis Uppsaliensis, 1980.
- (4) *Statistical Yearbook* (of Sweden). Stockholm, various years.
- (5) SOU 1980:6, 'Offentlig verksamhet och regional välfärd'.
- (6) Riksförsäkringsverket, *Allmän försäkring* (National Insurance). Stockholm, 1963ff.
- (7) Statistiska centralbyrån, *Socialvården* (Social Service). Stockholm 1960ff.
- (8) SOS, *Folkpensioneringen om åren 1951-1962 och Sjukkasse- väsendet åren 1951-1953*, Riksförsäkringsverket, Stockholm, 1964.
- (9) B. Erici and N. Roth, *Arbetslöshetsförsäkringen i Sverige 1935-1980* (Unemployment Insurance in Sweden 1935-80). Stockholm, Arbetslöshetskassornas samorganisation, 1981.
- (10) Arbetsmarknadsstyrelsen, *Verksamhetsberättelse* (Activity Report). Stockholm, various years.
- (11) Statistiska centralbyrån, *Bostads- och byggnadsstatistisk årsbok* (Yearbook of Housing and Construction Statistics). Stockholm, 1977ff.
- (12) Socialdepartementet, *Socialhjälpundersökningen 1968* (Social Assistance Survey 1968). (DS S 1969:9).
- (13) Government Bill 100 (each year; the State Budget), Stockholm, various years.
- (14) *Regeringens budgetförslag - sammandrag*. Stockholm, various years. (The official summary of the central government budget proposals published by the Ministry of Finance each year.)
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- (16) Statistiska centralbyrån, *Arbetsmarknadsstatistisk årsbok* (Yearbook of Job Market Statistics). Stockholm, 1978.
- (17) Statistiska centralbyrån, *Utbildningsstatistisk årsbok* (Yearbook of Educational Statistics). Stockholm, 1978.
- (18) Centrala studiestödsnämnden: Rapport 1978:3.
- (19) Centrala studiestödsnämnden: Rapport 1983:3.
- (20) SOS, *Riksdagsmannavalen*, Stockholm, various years.
- (21) A. Kjellberg, *Facklig organisering i tolv länder*. Arkiv, Lund, 1983.

Norway

STEIN KUHNLE

Institutional Synopsis

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General introduction

During the 1960s, efforts were made to coordinate the various insurance and pension schemes into one comprehensive scheme. The efforts resulted in a law on a National Insurance Scheme (*Folketrygden*) passed unanimously by parliament in 1966 and put into effect in 1967. The National Insurance Scheme replaced the previous old age pensions, invalidity pensions, widows' and unmarried mothers' pensions, survivors' benefit for children and rehabilitation assistance to cover expenses for retraining for gainful employment.

In 1971, health insurance, unemployment insurance, and occupational injuries insurance were incorporated into the National Insurance Scheme. The purpose of National Insurance is to provide benefit in cases of sickness, infirmity, pregnancy and childbirth, unemployment, old age, invalidity, death and loss of breadwinner. The scheme also provides support for single-parent families (unmarried, separated or divorced mothers or fathers who are bringing up a child or children alone). The National Insurance covers, with few exceptions, the entire resident population, irrespective of citizenship, and is compulsory. One is normally entitled to cash benefits after a minimum period of insurance which is set at three years. The 'insurance period' is the number of years a person has been a member of the National Insurance Scheme after the age of 16.

The scheme is financed by means of premiums paid by the insured (i.e. all gainfully employed persons), premiums paid by employers for each person employed, and contributions from central government. A regular system of contributions from municipalities was abolished in 1977. In 1984, the insured (gainfully employed persons) are estimated to have contributed 31.5%, employers 45.8%, central government 22.0%, and unspecified sources 0.7% of the financing of the National Insurance Scheme.

The premium paid by the insured is calculated partly on the basis of assessed taxable income in cases of sickness benefits, and partly on the basis of gross earnings ('pensionable income' or *pensjonsgivende inntekt*) in cases of all other benefits unless gross earnings amount to less than NKR 15,000 in 1984, in which case one is exempted from paying premiums. In 1984, premiums for employers were 4.4% of assessed taxable income plus 5.9% of gross earnings, and for self-employed 4.4% plus 10.8%. Premiums based on gross earnings are paid by all gainfully employed persons from the age of 17 until the age of 66 (or 69 for those who become pensioners when 70).

Premium is not calculated for earnings which exceed 12 times 'basic amount' (*grunnbeløpet*). The entire National Insurance Scheme is built on the technical concept of a 'basic amount' which is regulated annually by parliament according to the price index and consideration of the general economic development. Almost all National Insurance cash benefits are related to the basic amount. From May 1983 the basic amount was NKR 22,600.

The employers' premium is based on wages and other cash payments paid to their employees, and is geographically differentiated (for reasons of regional policy) dependent upon the place of residence of the employees. In 1984, the premium varied between 6.0, 11.0, 13.6, and 16.8% of gross earnings of every employee. Contributions from the central government are determined by the *Storting* each year in connection with the budget proceedings.

The National Insurance Scheme is administered by the National Insurance Institution (*Rikstrygdeverket*) which supervises local insurance offices. In general each municipality (now 454 altogether) has an insurance office which administers the insurance programmes locally. The local offices are managed by elected boards. The central administration is supervised by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

I Pension system

In 1980 total pension expenditure amounted to 23,881 million NKR (Source 25), and expenditure on old age and invalidity services amounted to 1,396 million NKR. Together, this expenditure totalled 8.9% of GDP and 43.1% of social security expenditure.

In 1983 the number of old age pensioners was 566,000, which constituted 13.7% of the total population, and the total number of pension recipients was 838,000, which constituted 20.3% of the total population.

Number of pensioners in January 1981 by type of pension and pension scheme (in thousands)[a].

Type of Pension	Pension scheme			Total	%
	National Insurance Scheme[b]	War Pensions	Early Retirement Pensions[h]		
Old age	520		23[i]	543	63.9
Invalidity	192[c]	11[f]		203	23.9
Survivors	45[d]	6[g]	15[j]	66	7.8
Unmarried mothers	15[e]			15	1.8
Orphans	22	0.3		22.3	2.6
Total	794	17.3	38	849.3	100.0
%	93.5	2.0	4.5	100.0	

[a] (Source 2).

[b] The numbers of pensioners include those whose state (94,000), local government (20,500), or other public occupational pension is coordinated with the pensions of the National Insurance Scheme.

[c] Includes 32,000 receiving 'basic support' or 'assistance support' only, i.e. recipients who do not qualify for pensions.

[d] Includes 700 receiving 'assistance support' only, and 1,800 'family care survivors'.

[e] Of which 12,000 with transitory benefit and 3,000 with 'assistance support' only. Transitory benefit equals the 'basic amount' of the National Insurance Scheme. 'Assistance support' is a smaller amount for those who do not qualify for the full basic amount.

[f] Of which 3,000 military personnel.

[g] Of which 1,300 military personnel.

[h] Pension schemes for seamen, forestry workers, and fishermen.

[i] Of which 19,600 retired seamen.

[j] Including orphans. The actual figure is 14,944, of which 14,900 are covered by the pension scheme for seamen.

Pension expenditure by type of pension and pension scheme in mill. NKR in 1980[a]

Type of pension	Pension scheme						Total	%
	N. I. scheme [b]	War pens. [b]	Early retire- ment pens. [g]	State pens. [i]	Local govt. pens. [j]	Other occup. pens. [k]		
Old age pensions	12.261		384[h]	1.473	94	53[l]	14.265	63.5
Invalidity pensions[c]	5.144	418[e]	1	193	39	2	5.797	25.8
Survivors' pensions[c]	1.093	156[f]	60	354	20	5	1.688	7.5
Unmarried mothers' pensions[c]	295						295	1.3
Orphans' pensions	147	1	1	19			168	0.8
Other	216[d]				29		245	1.1
Total	19.156	575	446	2.039	182	60	22.458	100.0
%	85.3	2.5	2.0	9.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	

[a] In 1981 private life insurance companies paid a total of 1,794 million NKR in pensions. Expenses for the Local Government Pension Fund are included in this figure and these expenses (182 million NKR) are the only ones singled out for inclusion in the table. Of the total of 1,794 million, 50% covered old age pensions, 18% survivors' benefit, and 11% invalidity pensions (Source 6).

[b] (Source 1).

[c] Expenditure for regular pensions and transitory and other cash benefits.

[d] Lump sum payments.

[e] Of which 298 million to civilian victims and 120 to military personnel.

[f] Of which 122 million to survivors of civilian victims and 34 to survivors of military personnel.

[g] Pension schemes for seamen, forestry workers, and fishermen. (Sources 2 and 3).

[h] Pension expenditure for forestry workers (6 million) and fishermen (33 million). (Source 2).

[i] (Source 4). Net pension expenditure (after coordination with National Insurance Scheme); see paragraph I, 8.

[j] (Source 5). Expenses for individual municipal pension schemes of communes not members of the Local Government Pension Fund are not included.

[k] Pension schemes for nurses and pharmacists (net pension expenditure).

[l] Pension expenditure for nurses (37 million) includes benefits other than old age pensions (Source 5). Source 4 gives a breakdown by type of pension for the pharmacists' pension scheme.