

FACT SHEET: SWEDEN

Background Information

General statistics on population & employment*	Value	Year	Source
Working age population (age 15-64)	6,404	2019	Eurostat ^[1]
Active population, labour force (age 15-64)	5,310	2019	Eurostat ^[1]
Inactive population, outside labour force (age 15-64)	1,093	2019	Eurostat ^[1]
Elderly population (age 65+)	1,908	2019	Eurostat ^[1]
Total population (all ages)	10,279	2019	Eurostat ^[2]

* number of persons reported (in thousands)

Coverage

Number of persons insured in mandatory pension schemes*	Value	Year	Source
Statutory old age pension scheme (<i>Allmän pension</i>) (age 16-64)	5,596	2019	National ^[3]
Occupational pension scheme for industry and trade (<i>ITP</i>)	n.a.	n.a.	National ^[4]
Occupational pension scheme for private sector manual workers (<i>SAF-LO</i>)	n.a.	n.a.	National ^[4]
Occupational pension scheme for persons employed by municipalities or regions (<i>KAP-KL/AKAP-KL</i>)	1,258	2020	National ^[5]
Occupational pension scheme for government employees (<i>PA 16</i>)	264	2020	National ^[5]

* number of persons reported (in thousands); 'n.a.' = information not available

Coverage of funded and private pension plans*	Value	Year	Source
Mandatory pension plans (<i>here: premium pension system</i>)	~100	2018	OECD ^[6]
Quasi-mandatory pension plans	~90	2018	OECD ^[6]
Auto-enrolment	x	2018	OECD ^[6]
Voluntary: occupational pension plans	x	2018	OECD ^[6]
Voluntary: private pension plans	24.2	2015	OECD ^[6]
Voluntary: total	24.2	2015	OECD ^[6]

* % of the working age population (age 15-64); 'x' = not applicable

Financial Protection in Old Age

National net pension replacement rates*	Value	Year	Source
Total net (with voluntary)	n.a.	2018	OECD ^[7]
Net mandatory public and private	53.4	2018	OECD ^[7]
Net mandatory public	41.1	2018	OECD ^[8]

* % of individual pre-retirement earnings; 'n.a.' = information not available

Reference EU28 and OECD: net pension replacement rates*	Value	Year	Source
EU: total net (with voluntary)	67.0	2018	OECD ^[7]
EU: net mandatory public and private	63.5	2018	OECD ^[7]
EU: net mandatory public	55.5	2018	OECD ^[8]
OECD: total net (with voluntary)	65.4	2018	OECD ^[7]
OECD: net mandatory public and private	58.6	2018	OECD ^[7]
OECD: net mandatory public	47.3	2018	OECD ^[8]

* % of individual pre-retirement earnings

References

- [1] Source: European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), available at [Eurostat](#); dataset: 'Population by Sex, Age, Citizenship and Labour Status (1 000)', ID: [lfsa_pganws](#), accessed on 10/11/2020; unit of measure: number of persons (in thousands); definitions: the 'working age population (age 15-64)' includes all persons of 15 to 64 years of age; the 'active population, labour force (age 15-64)' is defined as the sum of employed and unemployed persons of 15 to 64 years of age; the 'inactive population, outside the labour force (age 15-64)' consists of all persons who are classified neither as employed nor as unemployed of 15 to 64 years of age; the 'elderly population (age 65+)' includes all persons of 65 years of age or older.
- [2] Source: Annual National Accounts, available at [Eurostat](#); dataset: 'Population and Employment', ID: [nama_10_pe](#), accessed on 10/11/2020; unit of measure: number of persons (in thousands); definition: the 'population (total)' consists of all persons, nationals or foreigners, who are permanently settled in the economic territory of the country, even if they are temporarily absent from it, on a given date. A person staying or intending to stay for at least one year is considered to be settled in the territory. By convention, the total population excludes foreign students and members of foreign armed forces stationed in a country.
- [3] Source: [Pensions Myndigheten](#), Intjänande till allmän pension, dataset: '[Pensionsunderlag](#)', accessed on 15/11/2021. Please note that the number of persons refers to those earning pension rights by pensionable income or pensionable amounts in 2019. Potentially all persons who are residents in Sweden and of working age (age 16-64) are covered by the public pension system. Additional information on benefit recipients is provided by the [OECD Social Benefit Recipients Database](#) (SOCR).
- [4] Data on how many persons are covered by the respective collective agreements is not easily available. Estimates show that approximately 90% of the labour force was covered by collective agreement in 2019 (see also OECD, reference 6). This number refers to all persons (100%) employed in the public sector and 83% in the private sector; see Kjellberg, A. (2019). [Kollektivavtalens täckningsgrad samt organisationsgraden hos arbetsgivarförbund och fackförbund](#). Department of Sociology, Lund University, Studies in Social Policy, Industrial Relations, Working Life and Mobility, Research Reports 2021:1.
- [5] Statistiska centralbyrån (SCB) (2020). [Kortperiodisk sysselsättningsstatistik. 1:a kvartalet 2020](#). SCB: Örebro. Please note that the number of persons reported for the *occupational pension scheme for persons employed by municipalities or regions (KAP-KL/AKAP-KL)* refers to the actual number of persons employed by municipalities or regions in 2020. The number of persons reported for the *occupational pension scheme for government employees (PA 16)* refers to the actual number of persons employed by the government in 2020.
- [6] Source: OECD Global Pension Statistics, available at OECD Pensions at a Glance 2019, Table 9.1, Coverage of Funded and Private Pension Plans in Selected OECD and Other Jurisdictions (<https://doi.org/10.1787/888934042371>); unit of measure: percentage of the working age population (age 15-64); definition: coverage rates are provided with respect to the working age population (i.e. individuals aged 15 to 64 years). Active members are individuals with assets in a pension plan who are not retired yet. They may be actively contributing or may be holding rights in a plan. For more information see: OECD (2019), Pensions at a Glance 2019: OECD and G20 Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b6d3dcfc-en>.
- [7] Source: OECD Pension Models, available at OECD Pensions at a Glance 2019, Table 5.6, Gross and Net Pension Replacement Rates from Mandatory (Public and Private) and Voluntary Pension Schemes (<http://doi.org/10.1787/888934041611>); unit of measure: percentage of individual pre-retirement earnings; definition: the 'net replacement rate' is defined as the individual net pension entitlement divided by net pre-retirement earnings, taking into account personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by workers and pensioners. It measures how effectively a pension system provides a retirement income to replace earnings, the main source of income before retirement. Pension entitlements are based on current legislation in OECD countries. The values of all pension system parameters reflect the situation in 2018 and onwards. The calculations show the pension benefits of a worker who enters the system that year at age 22 and retires after a full career. The baseline results are shown for single individuals. For more information see: OECD (2019), Pensions at a Glance 2019: OECD and G20 Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b6d3dcfc-en>. Further information is provided in [OECD country profiles](#).
- [8] The net pension replacement rate of mandatory public schemes is calculated on the basis of the net pension replacement rates of mandatory schemes holding the relationship between the net and the gross pension replacement rate constant [net RR mandatory public = gross RR mandatory public x (net RR mandatory total / gross RR mandatory total)]; source: OECD Pension Models, available at OECD Pensions at a Glance 2019, Table 5.3, Gross Pension Replacement Rates from Mandatory Public, Mandatory Private and Voluntary Private Pension Schemes (<http://doi.org/10.1787/888934041497>), Table 5.6, Gross and Net Pension Replacement Rates from Mandatory (Public and Private) and Voluntary Pension Schemes (<http://doi.org/10.1787/888934041611>); unit of measure: percentage of individual pre-retirement earnings; definition: the gross replacement rate is defined as the gross pension entitlement divided by gross pre-retirement earnings. The net replacement rate is defined as the individual net pension entitlement divided by net pre-retirement earnings, taking into account personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by workers and pensioners. For more information see: OECD (2019), Pensions at a Glance 2019: OECD and G20 Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b6d3dcfc-en>.