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Average retirement (exit) age in 2004.
Labour force participation rate. Men age 60-64.
Labour force participation rate. Men age 60-64.
Policies of relevance for the development.

- Pension age
- Incentives
- Information and the "default" pension age
- High ambitions for social protection but combined with the work principle
Decrease of pension age from 67 to 65 was driven by the social partners: Occupational pension schemes provided benefits between 65 and 67.

- White collar workers in private sector 1960
- Government employees 1960-1965
- Blue collar workers in private sector 1973
- All population 1976
Retirement ages and actuarial adjustment factors within the national old age pension program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>NR</th>
<th>ER</th>
<th>UR</th>
<th>Reduction per month</th>
<th>Increase per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914-1962</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-1976(June)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976(July)-1990(June)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990(July)-1997</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2002</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003- (NDC)</td>
<td>(65)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ R^2 = 0.86 \]

Graph showing the relationship between the logarithm of the tax force and the unused capacity from 55 to 65, excluding Japan. The graph includes data points from various countries: Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, UK, Germany, Spain, Canada, Sweden, and the US. The data points are spread along a line with the equation.

Tax Force ER to 69
Unused Capacity 55 to 65
Excluding Japan
Average retirement (exit) age and pension age. Men.
Average retirement (exit) age and pension age. Women.

![Graph showing retirement and pension age for women from 1998 to 2009.](chart.png)
NDC reform in 2003. Some changes which might have affected pension behaviour.

- Age 65 no longer a "default" pension age. Application from the individual is required.
- Annual information letter explaining the consequences of different pension ages is sent to each working age individual.
- Employee protection legislation applicable until age 67 instead of 65.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61-64</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;65</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exit paths before age 65

- Public schemes
  - Unemployment insurance (UI)
  - Sickness insurance (SI)
  - Disability insurance (DI)

- Occupational schemes (OCC)
  - Pension
  - Unemployment
"Disability insurance" the dominant exit path 1970-1990.
Annual number of new “Disability pensions” 1951-2008 and the timing of DI reforms.

Basic pension and ATP supplementary pension

Favorable rules for 60+
Combined disability and unemployment
Labor market reasons
Labour market reasons for "Disability pension".
Program participation. Men age 60-64.
Program participation. Women age 60-64.
Conclusions

• Reasonably "good" incentives are necessary
• Labour force participation of workers above age 65 is slowly increasing
• So far limited success in reducing exits from the labour market for health and unemployment reasons. There has been much substitution between different programmes
• Macroeconomic policy as important as labour market and pension policy