

Overview over the Suggested Chain of Rehabilitation in the New National Sickness Insurance

The colours indicate in what way it will be harder to get compensation! Month 7 and the time after that will sort out persons on sick leave the same way as was done according to the burden of proof regulation in the work-related injuries insurance of 1993 and afterwards, something that people to have left most people with a bad remembrance.

	Month 1 – 3 <i>day 1 – 90</i>	Month 4 – 6 <i>day 91 – 180</i>	Month 7 – 12 <i>day 181 – 364</i>	Month 13 – 30 <i>day 365 – 914</i>	Month 31 → <i>day 915 →</i>
Compensation	80 % of the SGI (which stands for “sjukpenninggrundande inkomst”, and means “income deciding the daily sickness allowance”). <i>See pages 7 and 99 in the proposition (unfortunately written in Swedish only)</i>			75 % of the SGI, in extraordinary cases however 80 % of the SGI <i>See pages 7-8 and 99 in the proposition</i>	
Compensation - blocking regulation	In a time span of 450 days, daily sickness allowance is granted for maximum 364 days. After that you must apply for extension of daily sickness allowance. This blocking rule aims to prevent you from bypassing the time limits by declaring fit, and then undertake another period of sickness. Example: Sickness leave Jan-Dec 2009 and Feb-Mar 2010 entitle to 80 % for Jan-Dec 2009 and to 0 % for Feb-Mar 2010, however if extension of daily sickness allowance is granted, in most cases 75 % for Feb-Mar 2010. <i>See pages 7 and 99 as well as page 80 in the proposition</i>				
	No sickness compensation, just like under today’s regulations.			Only permanent sickness compensation will be available. From d 365 if the applicant is qualified according to the new rules.	
Evaluation of working capacity	In comparison to the normal job of the person insured. <i>See pages 12 and 100-101 in the proposition</i>	In comparison to the normal job of the person insured, but now also regarded the question if the person on sick leave may be able to return to his normal work or if the employer may (or wants to) offer a transfer to other duties. Should the FK (social insurance office) assume that this is possible, you are obligated to apply for another position supported by the employment service in order to keep to your daily sickness allowance for day 91-180, or compensation will be denied. <i>See pages 13, 60-65 and 100-101 in the proposition</i>	Is now made <i>in relation to the entire national and regular job market</i> regardless of age, legal residence, education and previous jobs, which has been possible up till now. Exceptions are made only if the FK finds it very likely that the insured will return to normal position, like for instance if he is awaiting a surgical intervention, which is laid out in the proposition. The exceptions will be extremely few. <i>See pages 13, 65-70 and 101 in the proposition</i>	Is now made in relation to the entire national and regular job market regardless of age, legal residence, education and previous jobs, which has been possible up till now. <i>No further exceptions</i> are to be considered! <i>See pages 13 and 101 in the proposition</i>	<i>Only persons suffering from absolutely irreversible medical conditions</i> will qualify for permanent sickness compensation, regardless of age, legal residence, education and previous jobs, which has been possible up till now. Temporary sickness compensation will be phased out from 1st July 2008 till 31st December 2012, according to the transfer rules p 7-8. Revaluation of permanent sickness compensation may still be possible since the rule in chapter 7 section 3b of the National Insurance Act (1962:381) remains. <i>See pages 88, 103 and 113-114 in the proposition</i>
Consequences	Virtually none.	The insured may be transferred to other duties or be forced to go to the employment service. Then you have until day 180 to get a new position. Then you are transferred to the unemployment benefit.	A nurse in Luleå can be refused daily sickness allowance if she is offered a position as a cleaner in Halmstad after six months on sickness leave, since i.a. the legal residence and education of the person on sickness leave is no longer to be considered. Exceptions will be rare, like if she awaits a surgical intervention..	A nurse in Luleå can be refused daily sickness allowance if she is offered a position as a cleaner in Halmstad after six months on sickness leave, since i.a. the legal residence and education of the person on sickness leave is no longer to be considered. No exceptions.	Most of those how will be denied compensation are disqualified for unemployment benefit. They will end up at the social service for the rest of their lives, even beyond 65 years of age, since social economic support is no qualifying fact for pension!