



Monetary Policy Report October 2019

S V E R I G E S R I K S B A N K

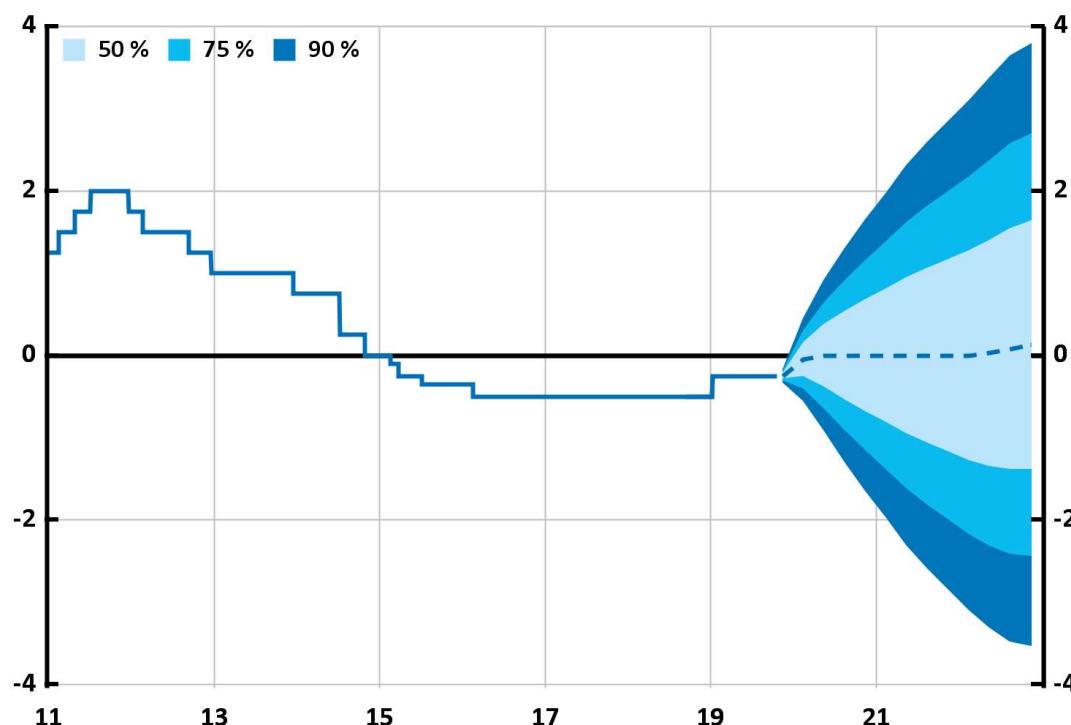


Chapter 1



Figure 1.1. Repo rate with uncertainty bands

Per cent

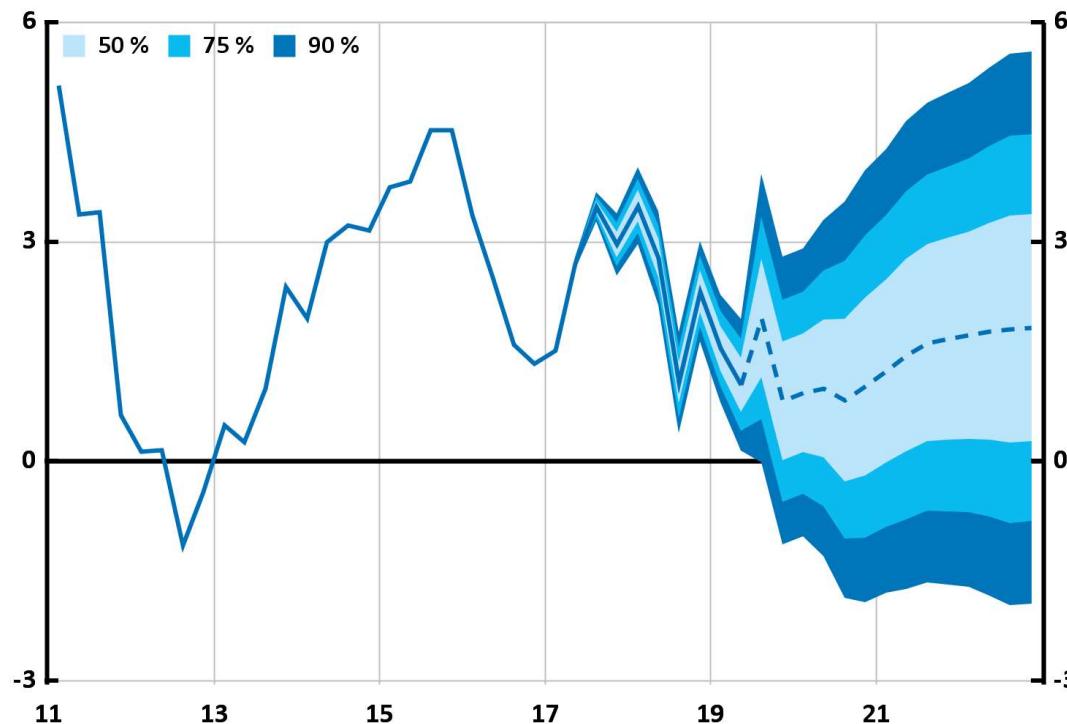


Note. The uncertainty bands for the repo rate are based on the Riksbank's historical forecasting errors and the ability of risk-premium adjusted forward rates to forecast the future repo rate for the period 1999 up to the point when the Riksbank started to publish forecasts for the repo rate during 2007. The uncertainty bands do not take into account the fact that there may be a lower bound for the repo rate. Outcomes are daily rates and forecasts refer to quarterly averages.

Source: The Riksbank

Figure 1.2. GDP with uncertainty bands

Annual percentage change, seasonally-adjusted data



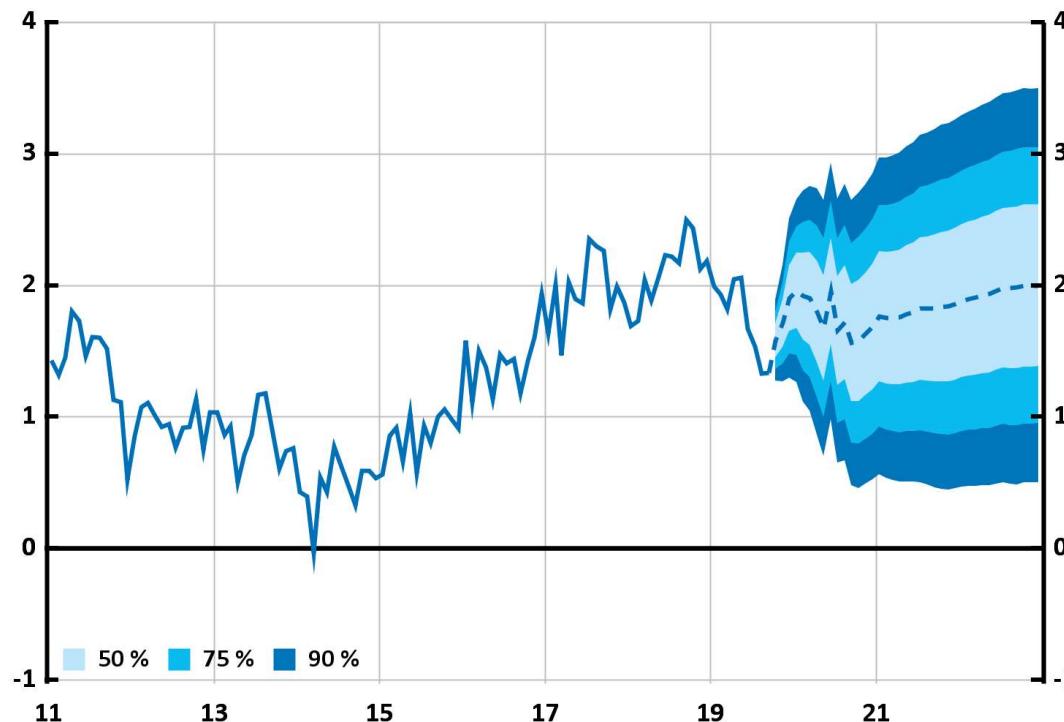
Note. The uncertainty bands are based on the Riksbank's historical forecasting errors.

The reported outcomes for GDP are also uncertain, as the National Accounts figures are revised several years after the first publication.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 1.3. CPIF with uncertainty bands

Annual percentage change

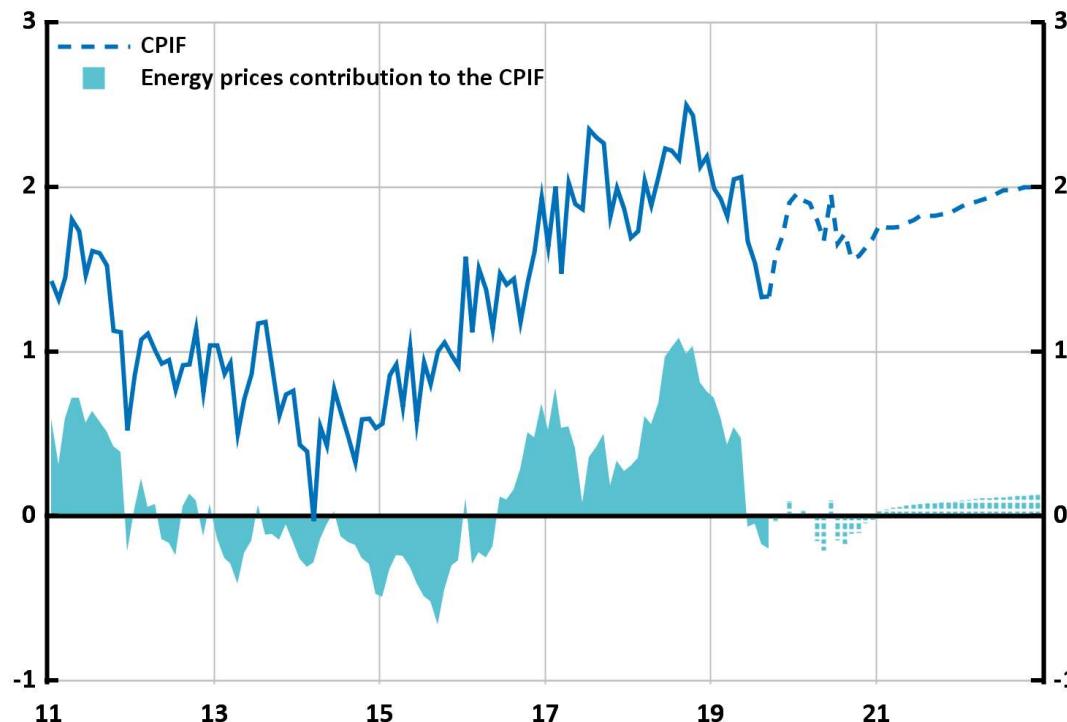


Note. The uncertainty bands are based on the Riksbank's historical forecasting errors.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 1.4. CPIF and contribution from energy prices

Annual percentage change and percentage points, respectively

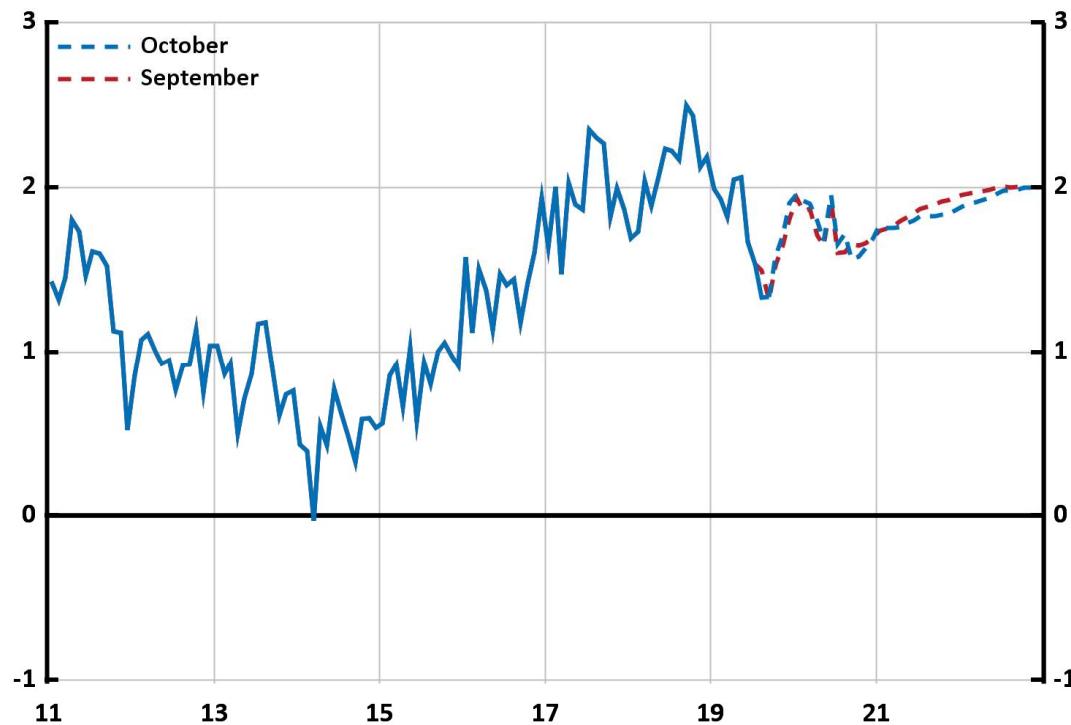


Note. The contribution of energy prices to the CPIF in the forecast is calculated as the annual percentage change in energy prices multiplied by their current weight in the CPIF.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 1.5. CPIF

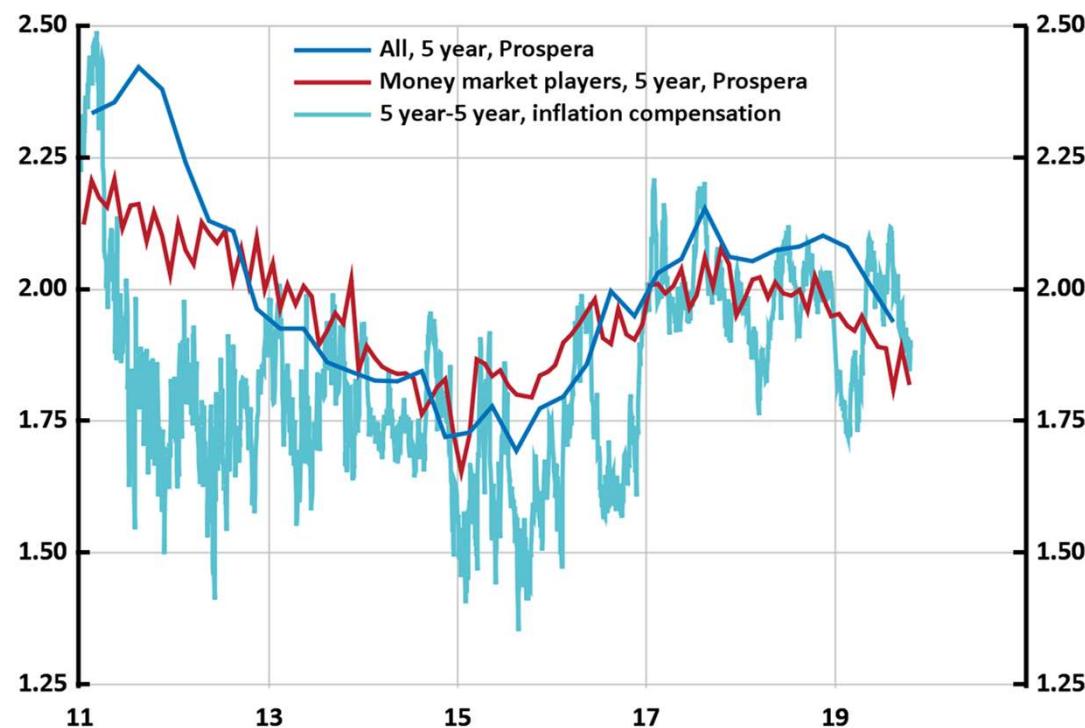
Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 1.6. Long-term inflation expectations

Per cent, average and per cent, respectively

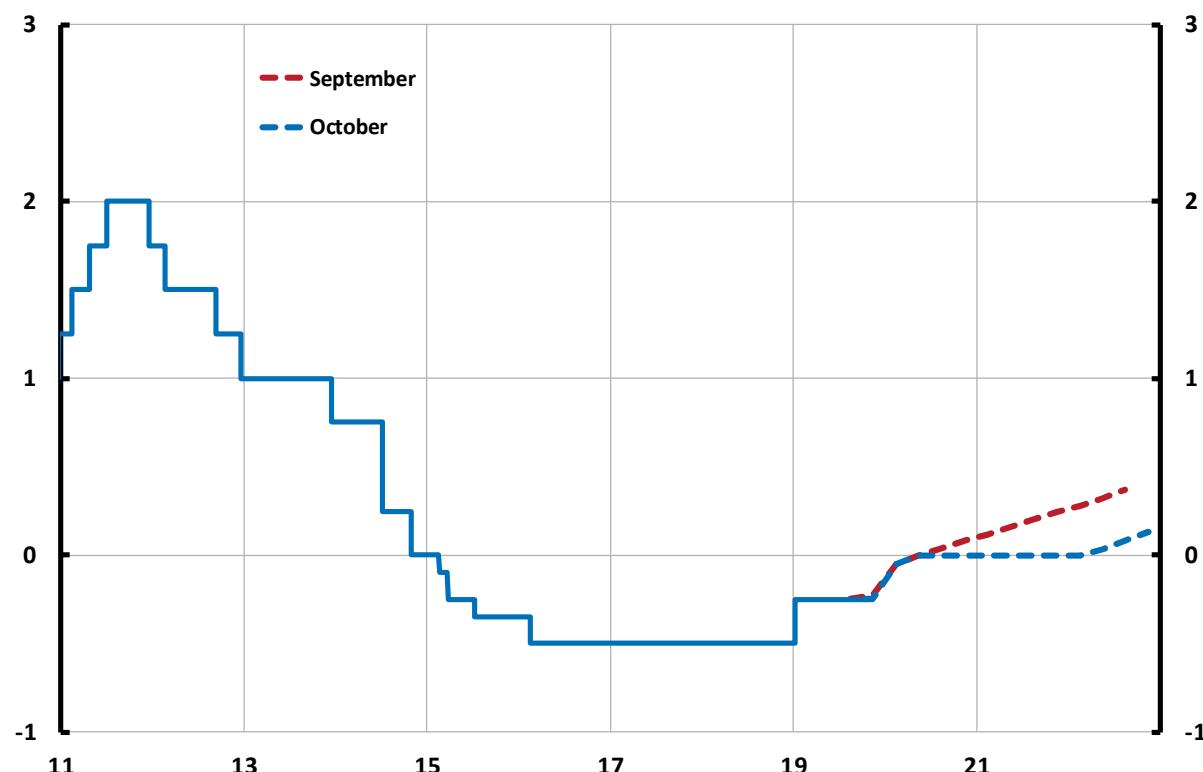


Note. Inflation compensation refers to a 5-year period starting in 5 years' time. It is calculated on the basis of bond yields and refers to the CPI.

Sources: Kantar Sifo Prospera and the Riksbank

Figure 1.7. Repo rate

Per cent

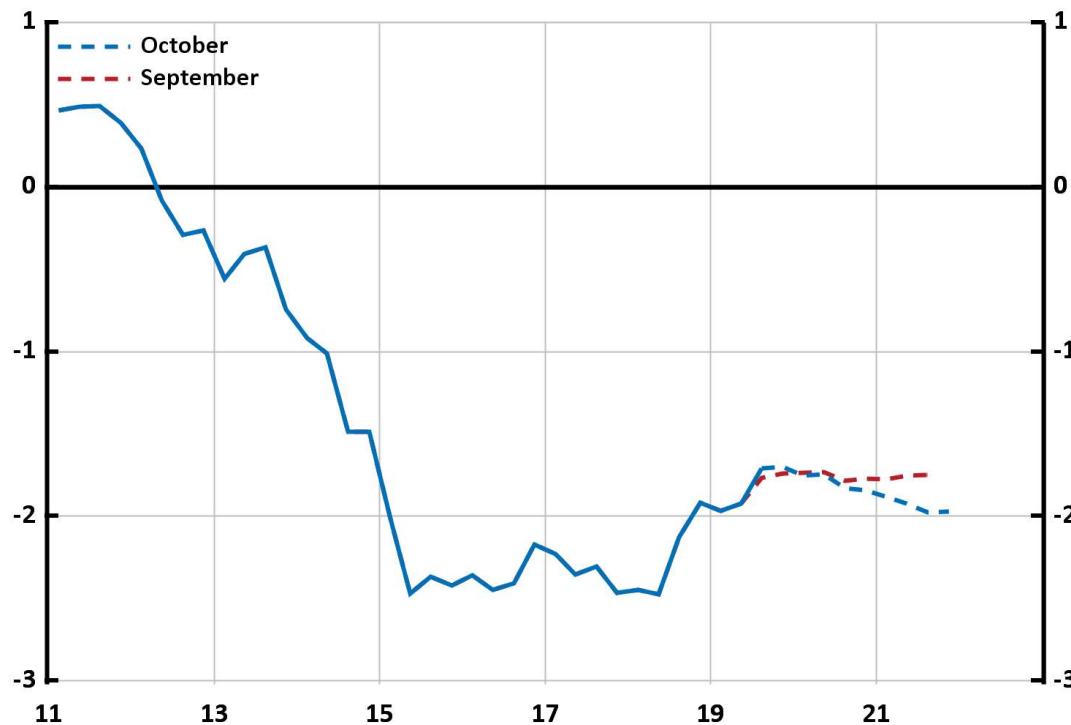


Note. Outcomes are daily data and the forecasts refer to quarterly averages.

Source: The Riksbank

Figure 1.8. Real repo rate

Per cent, quarterly averages



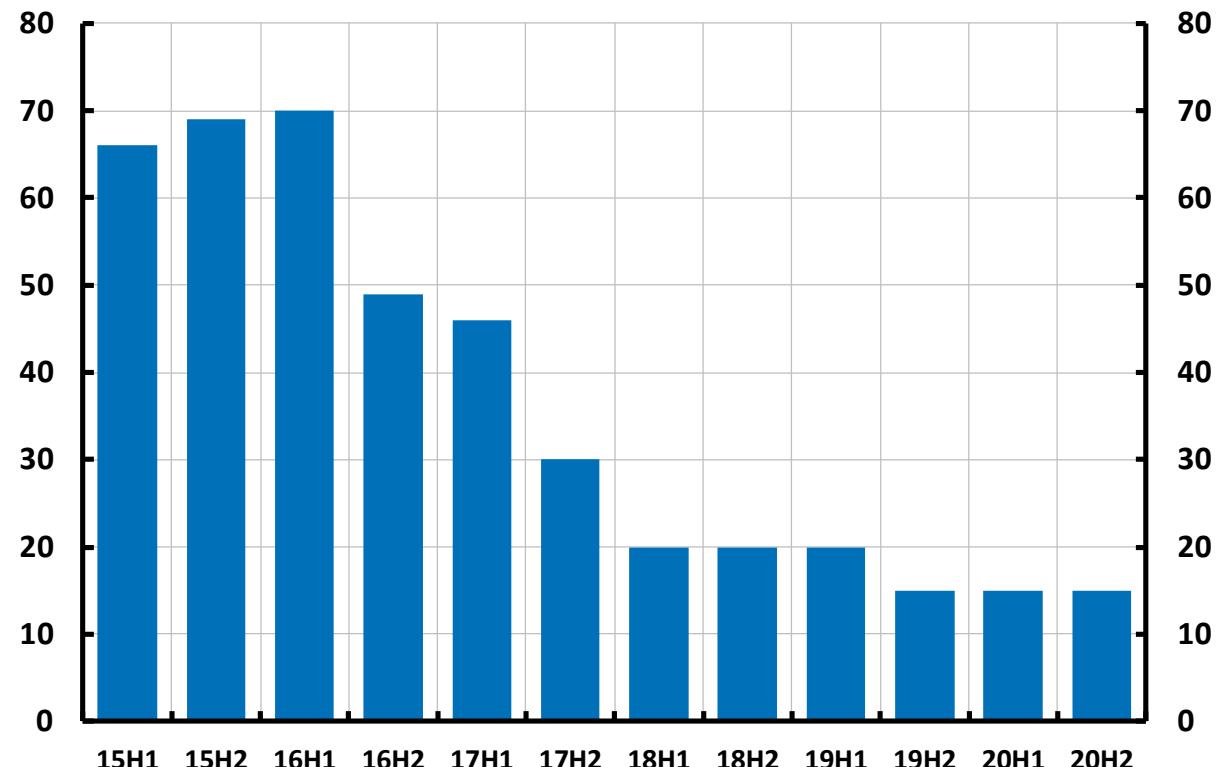
Note. The real repo rate is the Riksbank's expected real interest rate, calculated as a mean value of the Riksbank's repo rate forecast for the year ahead minus the inflation forecast (CPIF) for the corresponding period. Outcomes are based on the latest forecasts at that time.

Source: The Riksbank



Figure 1.9. The Riksbank's purchases of government bonds

Nominal amounts, SEK billion

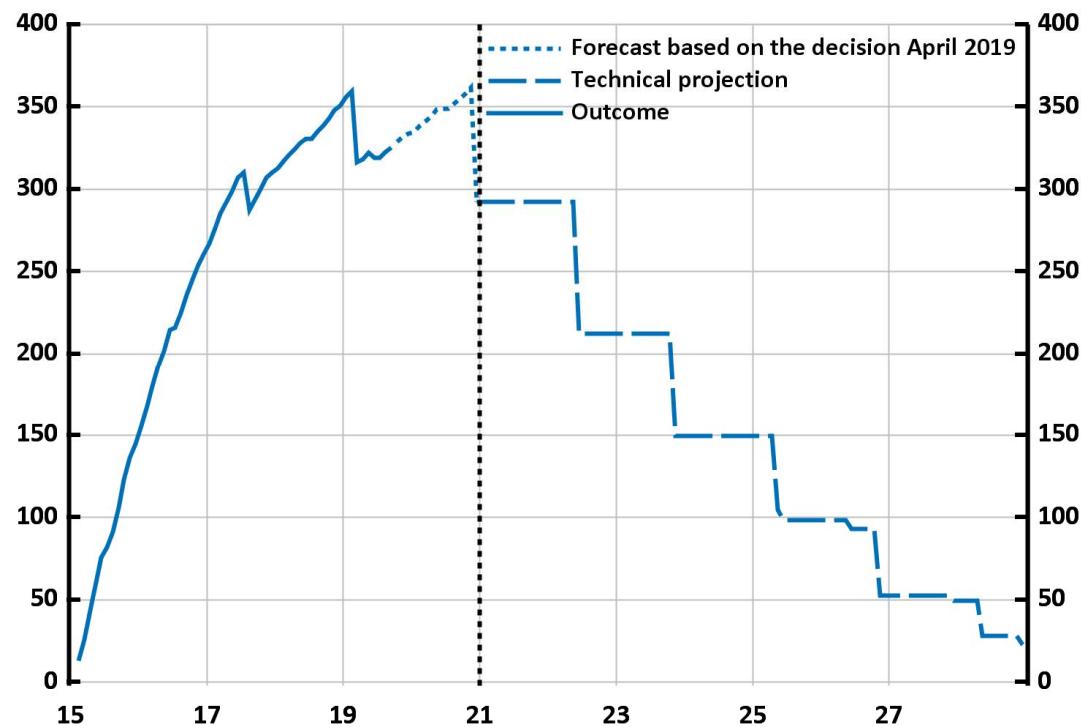


Source: The Riksbank



Figure 1.10. The Riksbank's holdings of government bonds

Nominal amounts, SEK billion

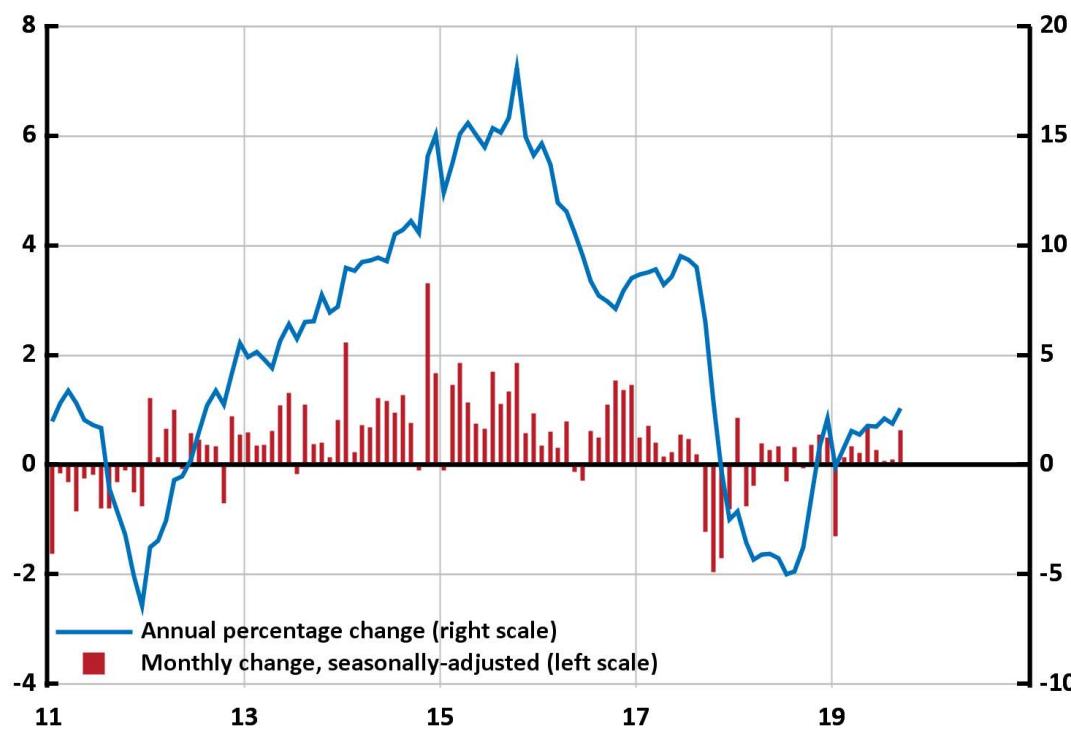


Note. Forecast up until December 2020, after that a technical projection with the assumption that no further purchases are made. The vertical line marks the shift between the forecast and technical projection.

Source: The Riksbank

Figure 1.11. House prices according to HOX Sweden

Per cent



Sources: Valueguard and the Riksbank

Figure 1.12. Competition-weighted nominal exchange rate, KIX

Index, 18 November 1992 = 100

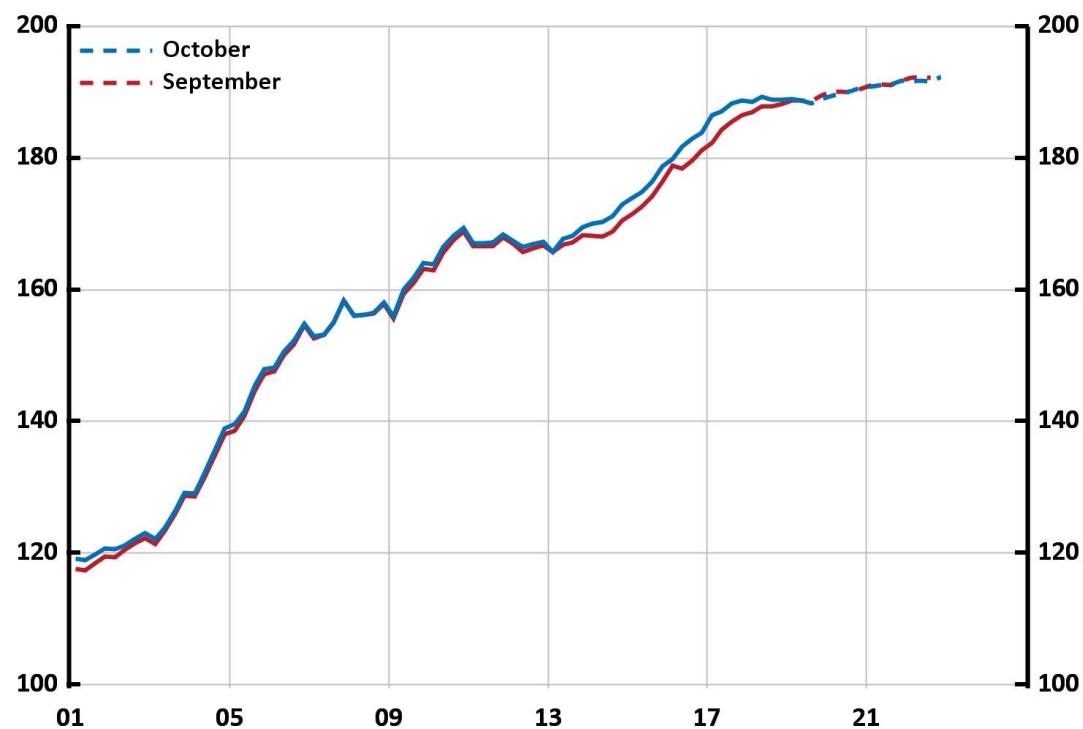


Note. Outcomes are daily rates and forecasts refer to quarterly averages. KIX refers to an aggregate of countries that are important for Sweden's international transactions.

Sources: National sources and the Riksbank

Figure 1.13. Household debt ratio

Per cent of yearly disposable income



Note. Households' total debts as a share of their disposable income totalled over the past four quarters.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

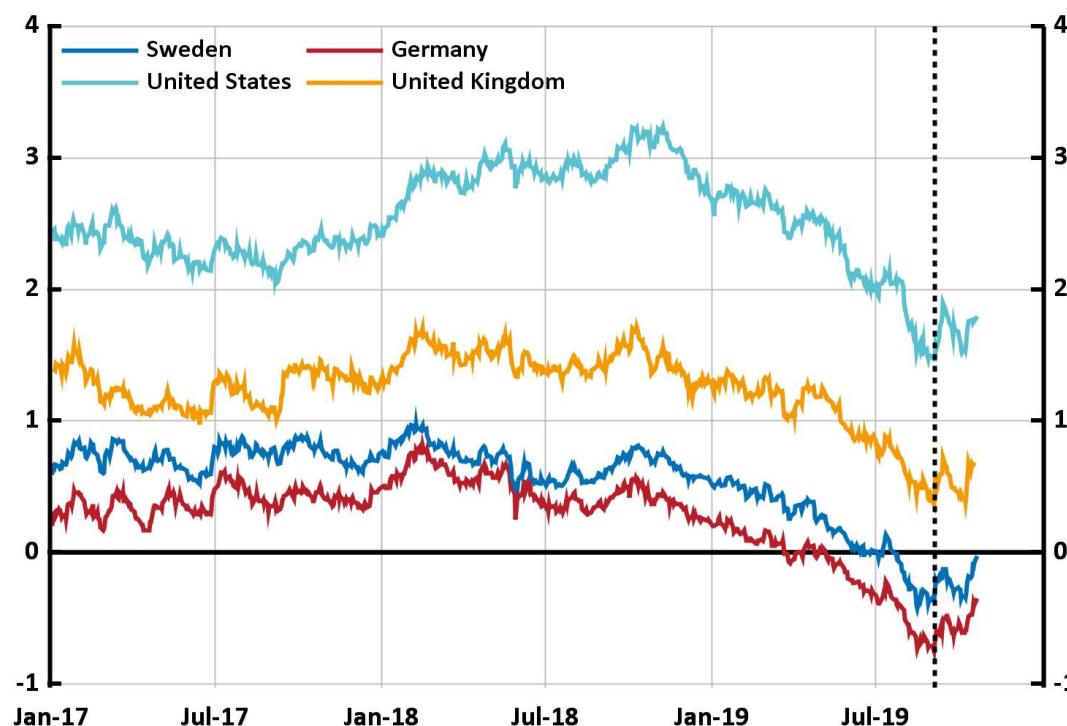


Chapter 2



Figure 2.1. Government bond yields with 10 years to maturity

Per cent

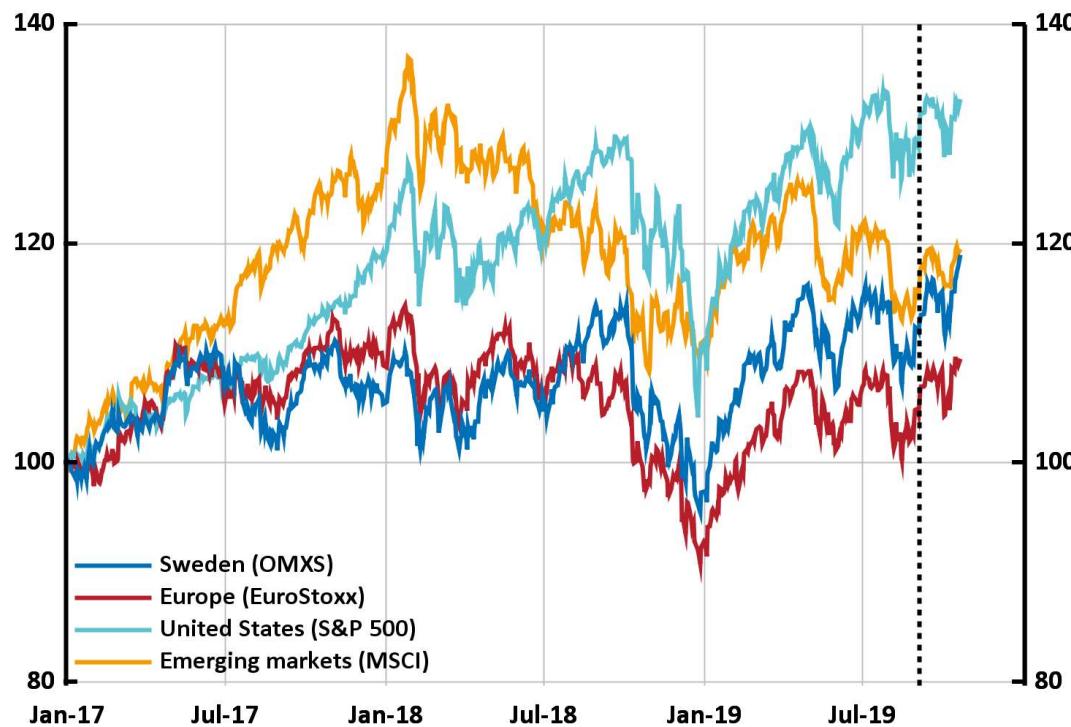


Note. Implied zero-coupon yields from government bonds for Sweden, Germany and United Kingdom. 10-year benchmark bonds for the United States. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in September.

Sources: The national central banks and the Riksbank

Figure 2.2. Stock market movements in domestic currency

Index, 3 January 2017 = 100



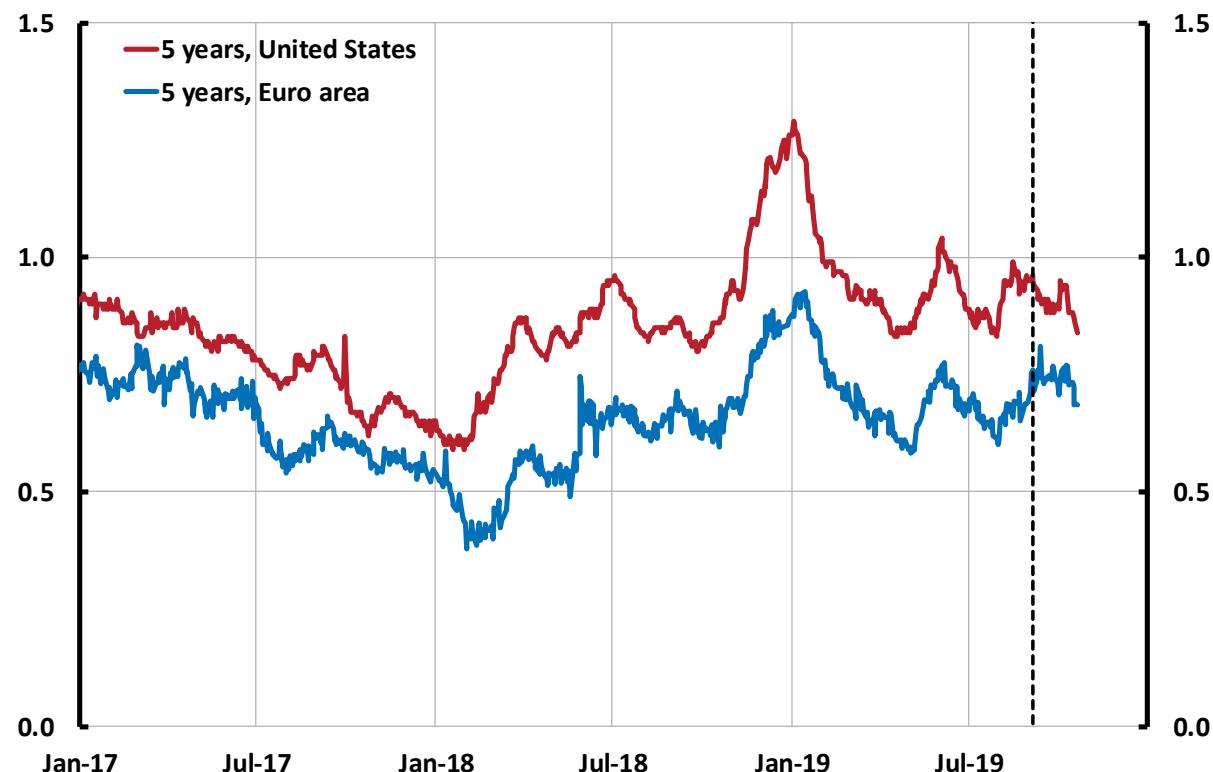
Note. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in September.

Source: Macrobond



Figure 2.3. Difference between yields on corporate bonds and government bonds in the United States and euro area

Percentage points

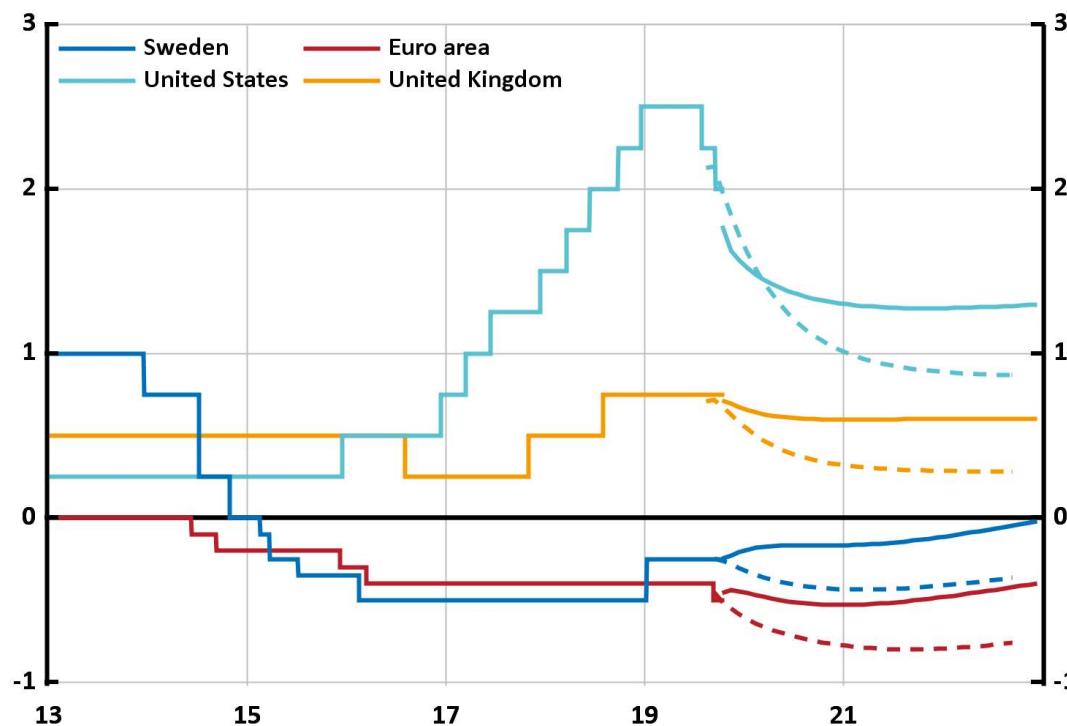


Note. Yield differentials refer to 5-year benchmark bonds. Refers to bonds for companies with good credit ratings. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in September.

Source: Macrobond

Figure 2.4. Policy rates and rate expectations according to forward rates

Per cent



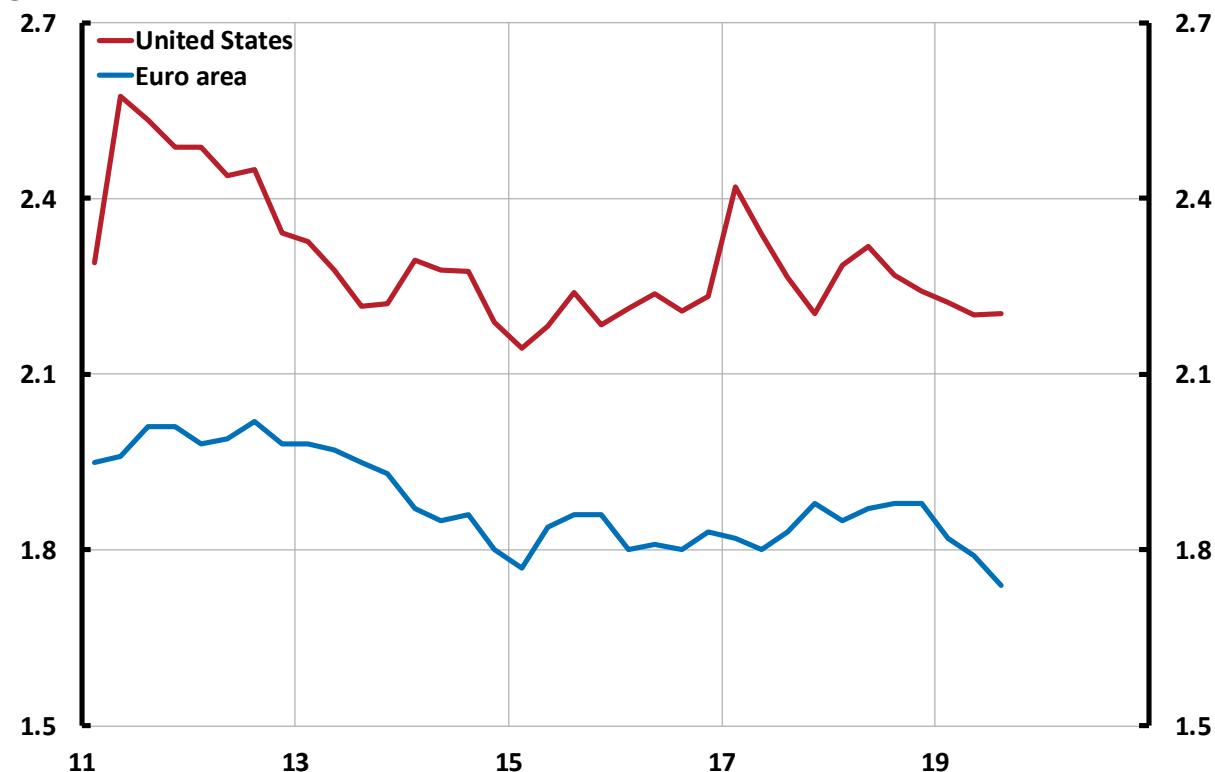
Note. Forward rates describe the expected overnight rate. Unbroken lines refer to 21 October 2019, broken lines refer to 2 September 2019.

Sources: The national central banks, Macrobond and the Riksbank



Figure 2.5. Survey-based measures of inflation expectations over the long term in the euro area and United States

Per cent, average

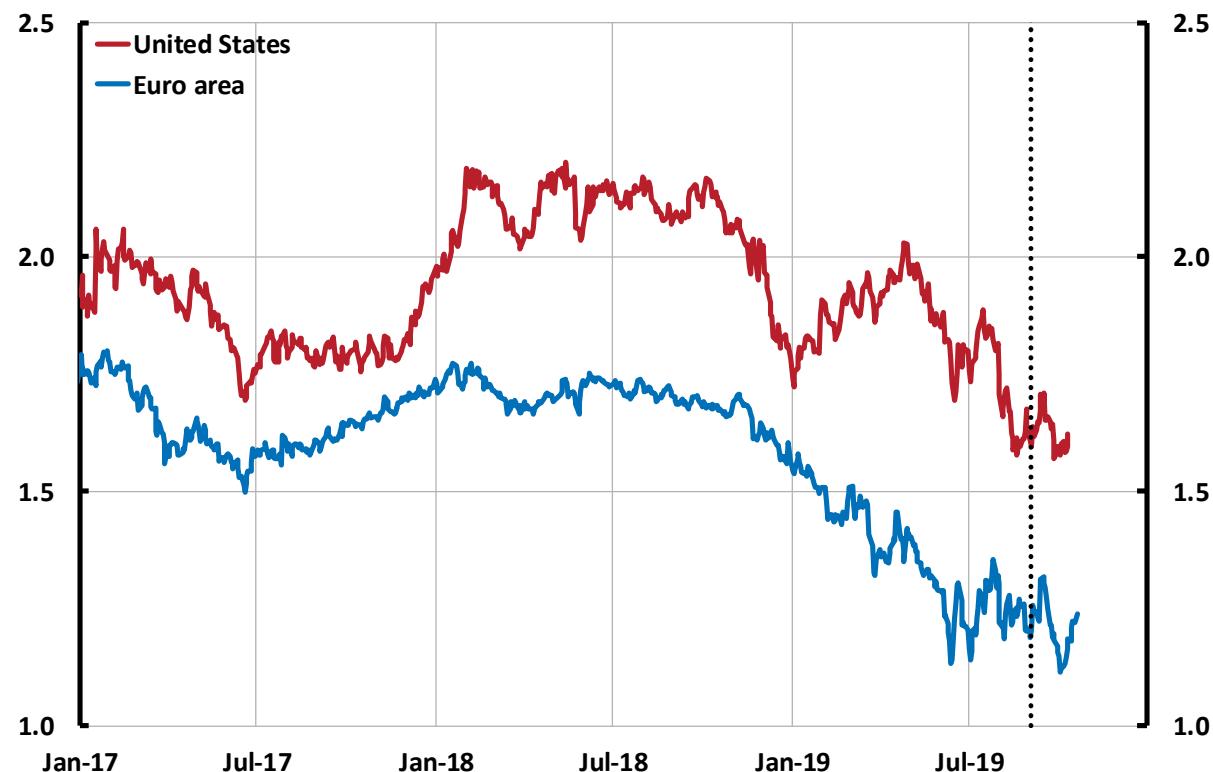


Note. Expectations according to the ECB's and Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's Survey of Professional Forecasters, inflation according to the HICP 5 years ahead and CPI 10 years ahead, respectively.

Sources: ECB and Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

Figure 2.6. Market-based measures of long-term inflation expectations

Per cent

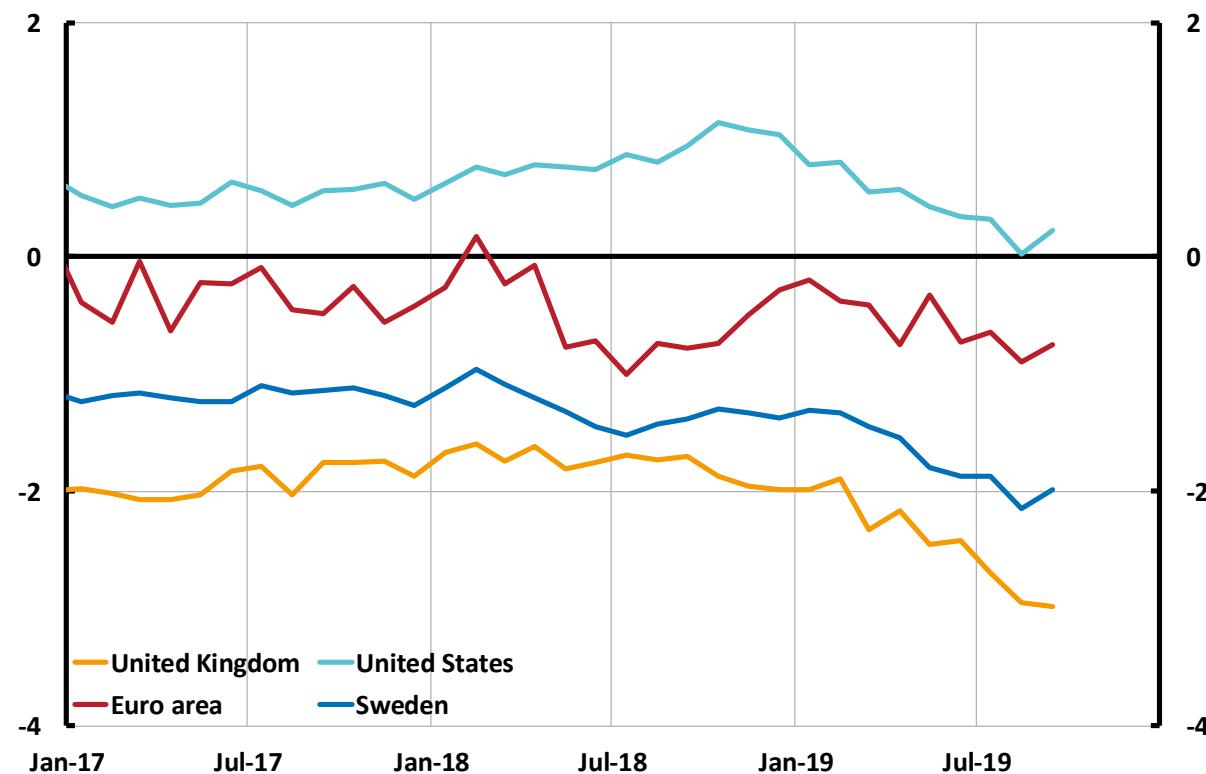


Note. Inflation expectations refer to a 5-year period starting in 5 years' time. For the United States these are calculated on the basis of bond yields and refer to the CPI. For the euro area, they are calculated on the basis of inflation swaps and refer to the HICP. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in September.

Sources: Bloomberg, Macrobond
and the Riksbank

Figure 2.7. Real government bond yields with 10 years to maturity

Per cent

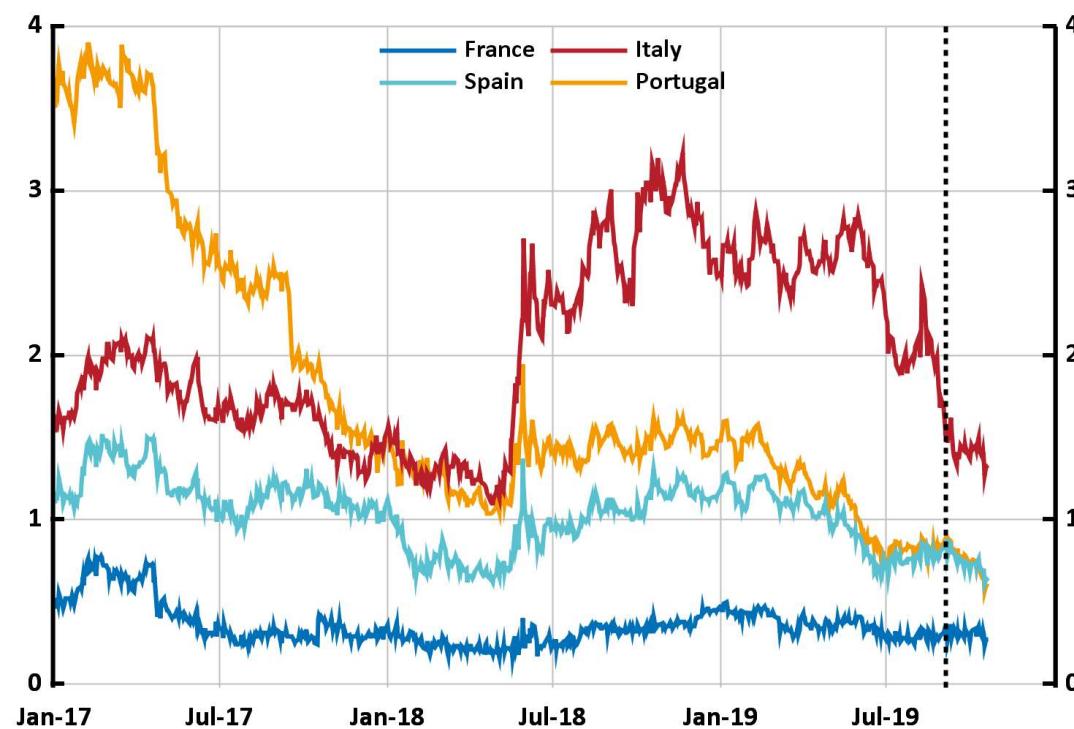


Note. The yields refer to 10-year yields for inflation-indexed bonds issued by states in each region. Data at a frequency of one month. For the euro area, a series is used for a real interest rate, representative of the euro area, compiled by the ECB.

Sources: ECB, Macrobond and the Riksbank

Figure 2.8. Yield differential in relation to Germany, 10-year

Percentage points



Note. Yield differentials refer to 10-year benchmark bonds. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in September.

Source: Macrobond

Figure 2.9. Repo rate and market repo rate expectations

Per cent

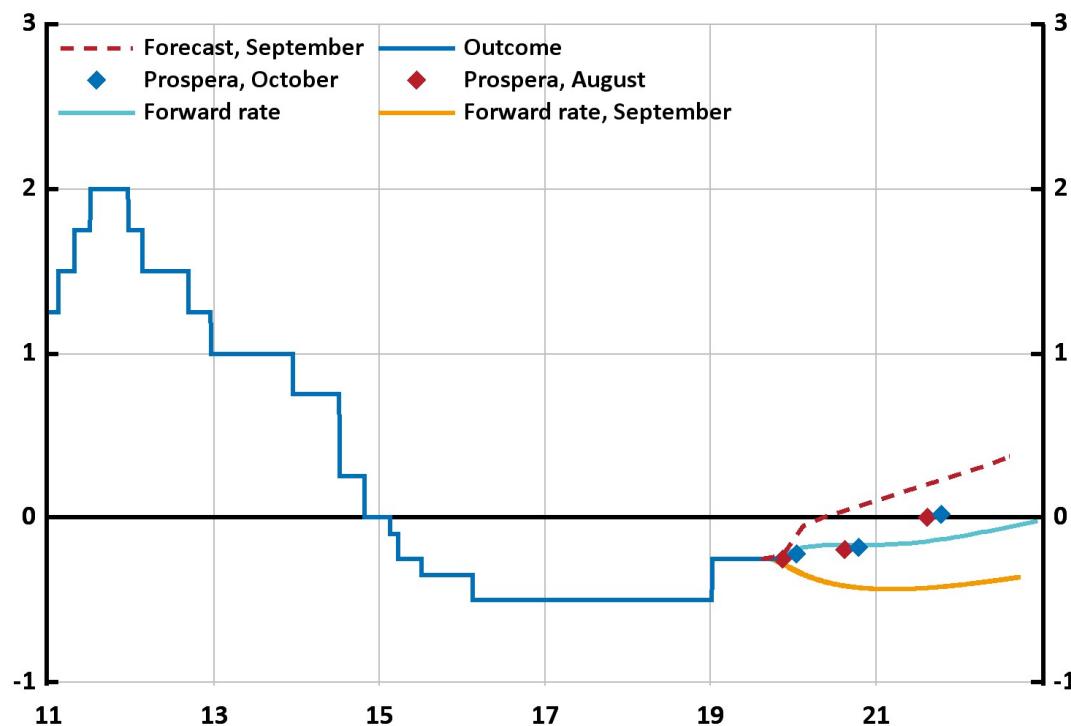
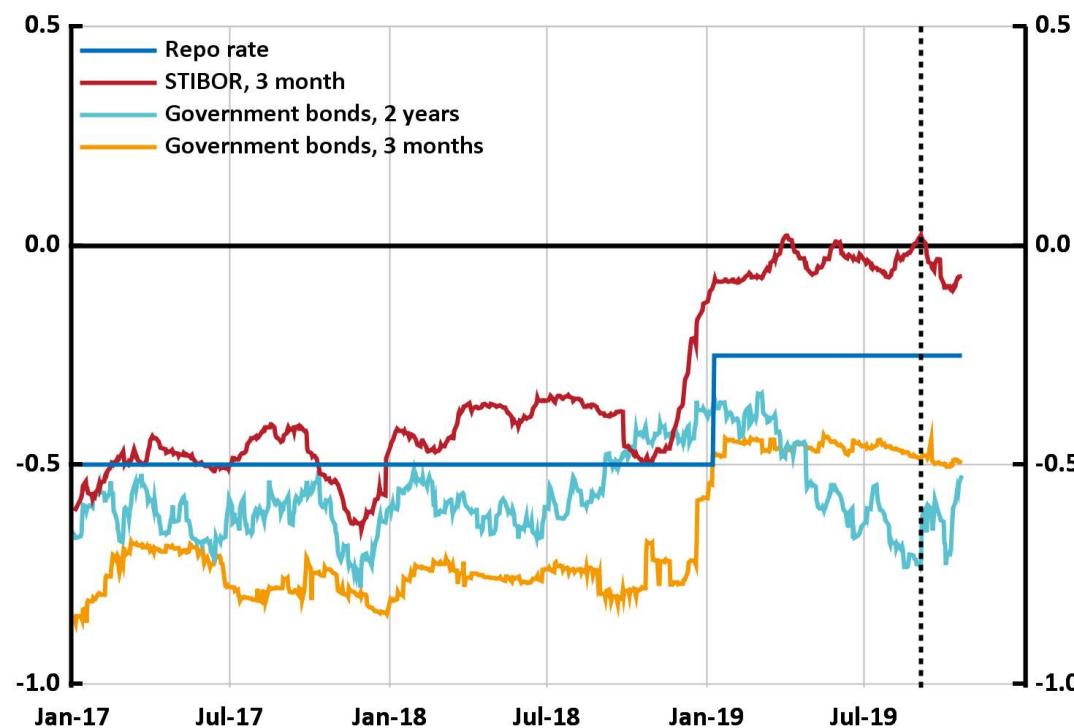


Figure 2.10. The repo rate, interbank rates and market rates

Per cent

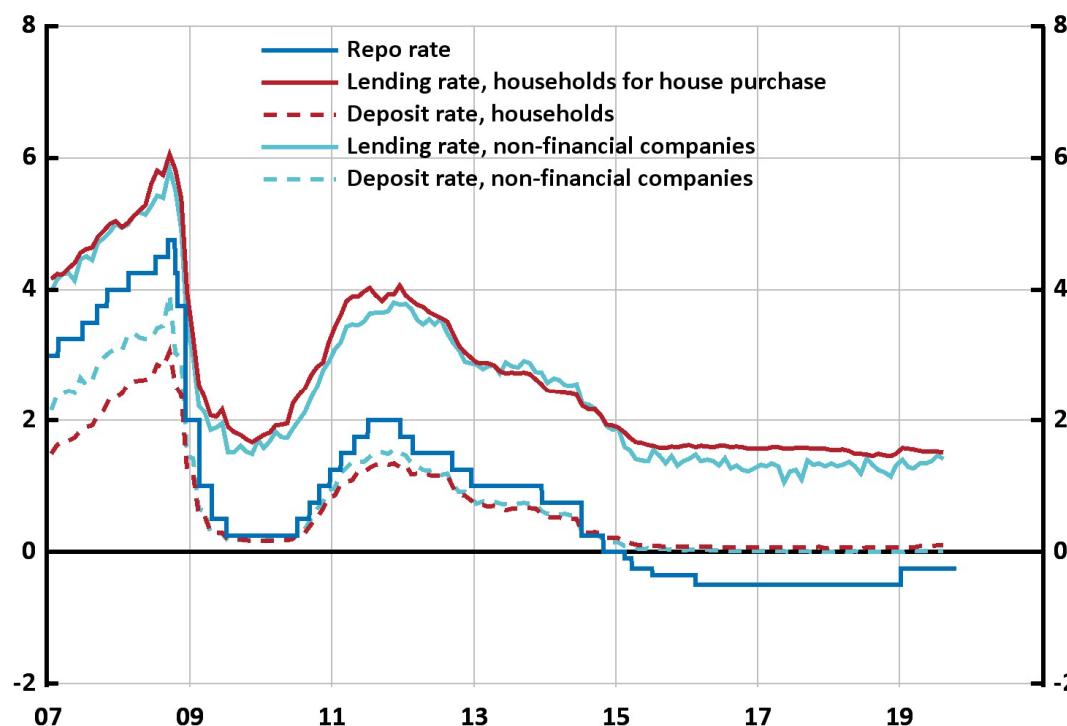


Note. Zero coupon yields are calculated on government bonds. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in September.

Sources: Macrobond and the Riksbank

Figure 2.11. Repo rate together with the average deposit and lending rate to households and companies, new contracts

Per cent

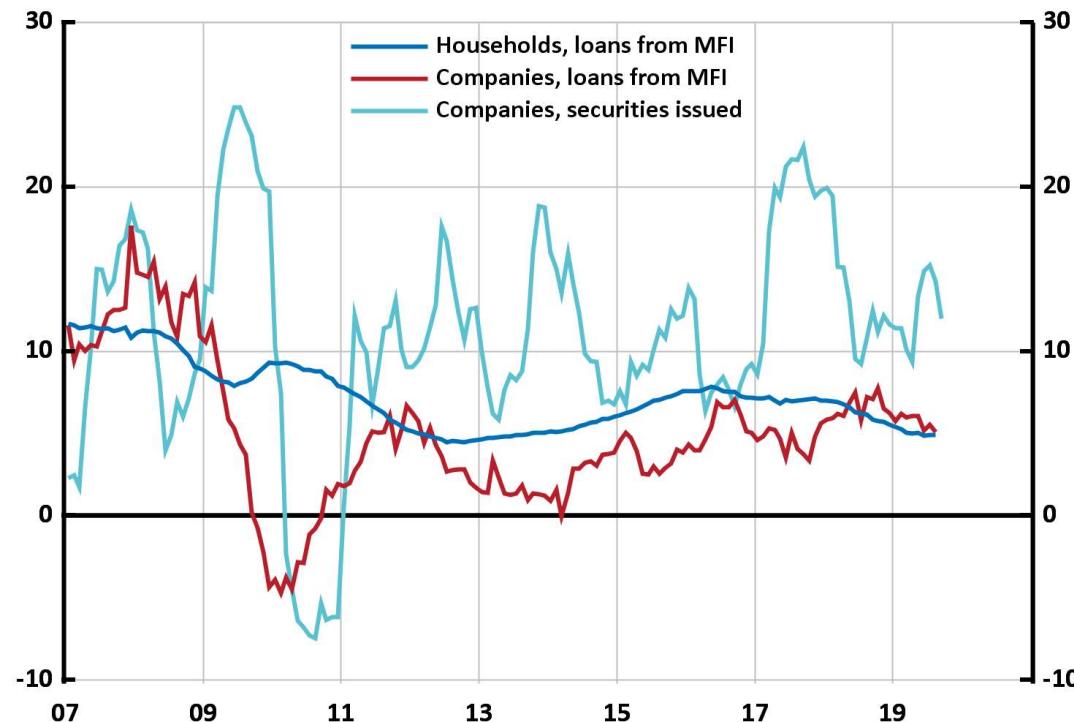


Note. MFIs' average deposit and lending rates are a weighted average of all interest rates for different maturities.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 2.12. Bank lending to households and companies

Annual percentage change



Note. Lending by Monetary financial institutions (MFI) to households and non-financial corporations adjusted for reclassifications and bought and sold loans, according to financial market statistics. Securities issued by non-financial corporations have been adjusted for currency impact.

Source: Statistics Sweden



Figure 2.13. Competition-weighted nominal exchange rate, KIX

Index, 18 November 1992 = 100



Note. The KIX (krona index) is a weighted average of the krona exchange rate against currencies in 32 countries that are important for Sweden's international transactions. A higher value indicates a weaker exchange rate. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in September.

Sources: National sources and the Riksbank

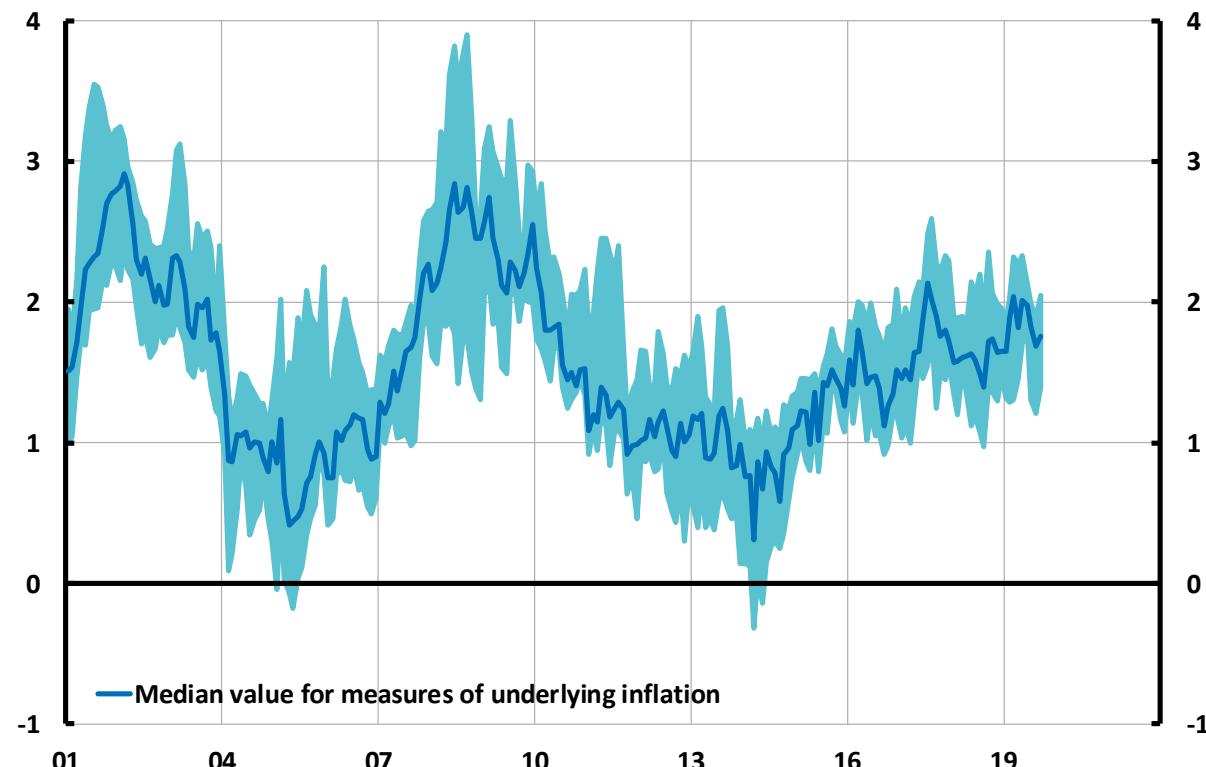


Chapter 3



Figure 3.1. Different measures of underlying inflation

Annual percentage change

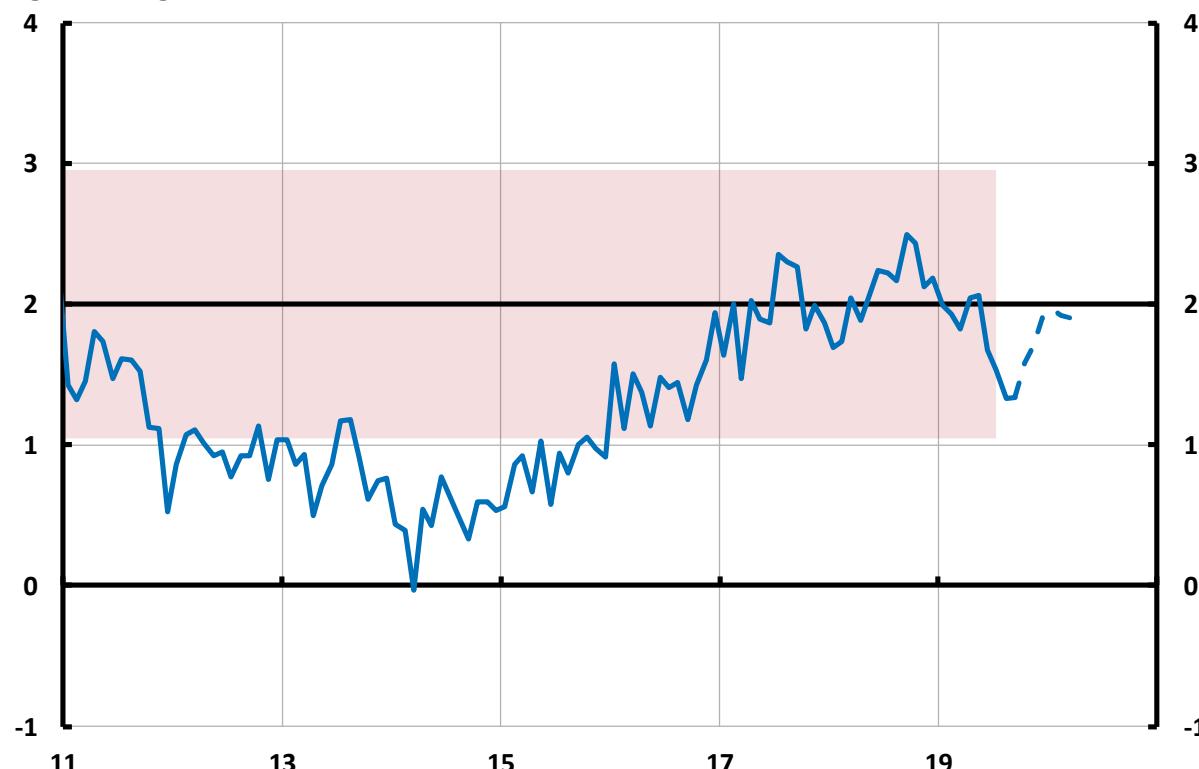


Note. The field shows the highest and lowest outcomes among different measures of underlying inflation. The measures included are the CPIF excluding energy, UND24, Trim85, CPIF excluding energy and perishables, persistence-weighted inflation (CPIFPV), factors from principal component analysis (CPIFPC) and weighted mean inflation (Trim1).

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 3.2. CPIF and variation band

Annual percentage change

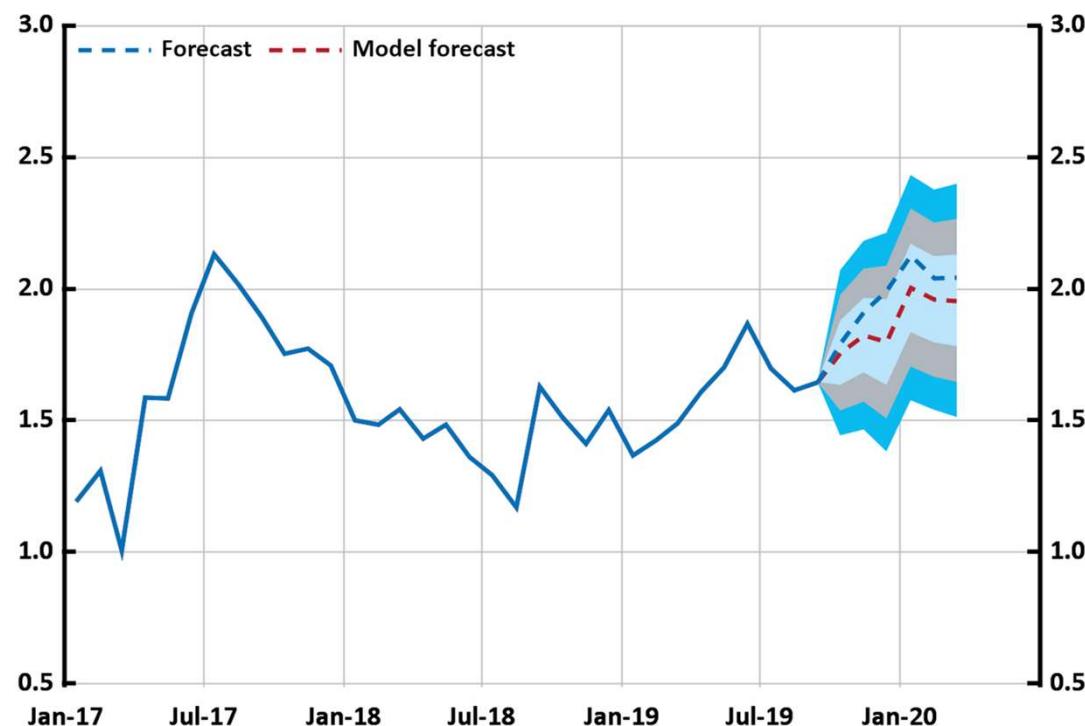


Note. The pink area shows the Riksbank's variation band and covers about three-quarters of the outcomes since January 1995. The variation band is a means of showing whether the deviation from the inflation target is unusually large. The broken line represents the forecast for the next 6 months.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 3.3. CPIF excluding energy, model forecast with uncertainty bands

Annual percentage change

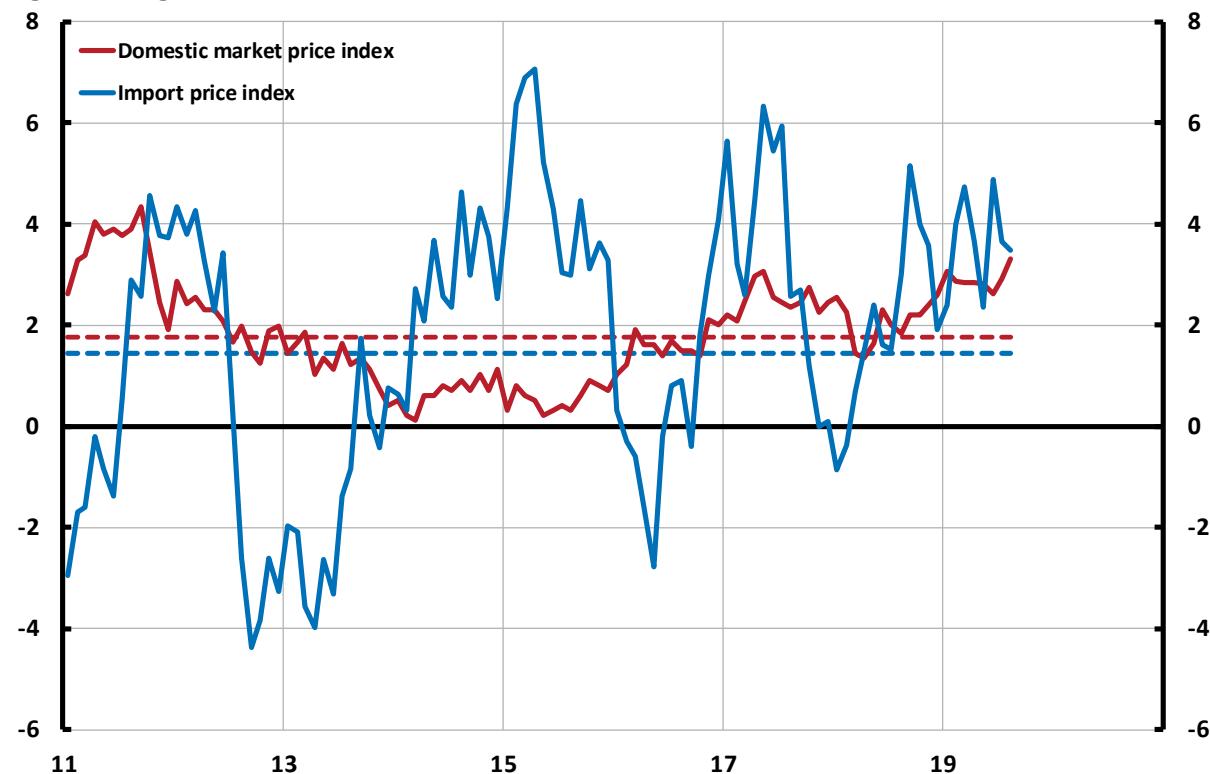


Note. The uncertainty bands 50, 75 and 90 per cent are based on the models' historical forecast errors.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 3.4. Prices of consumer goods in the producer channel

Annual percentage change

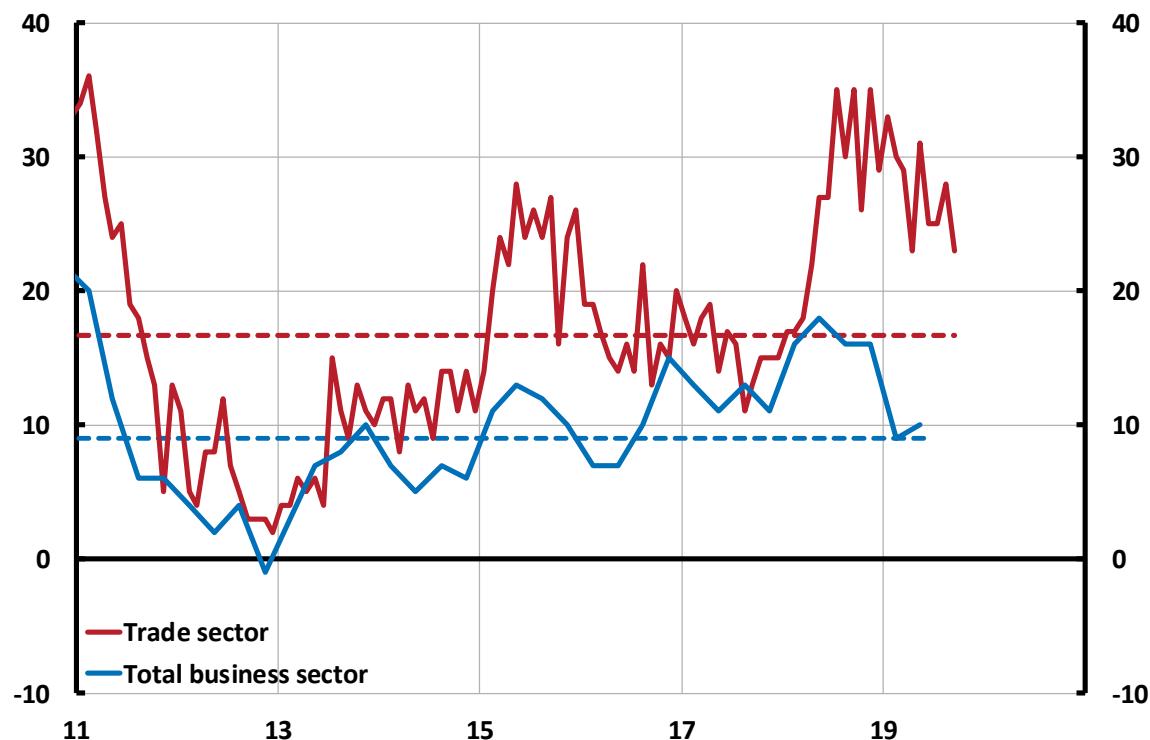


Note. The import price index measures how much Swedish importers pay for their goods at the border. Domestic market prices measure how much Swedish producers are paid when sales take place in Sweden. Broken lines refer to average rate of increase since the year 2000.

Source: Statistics Sweden

Figure 3.5. Price plans in the business and trade sectors

Net figures, seasonally-adjusted data

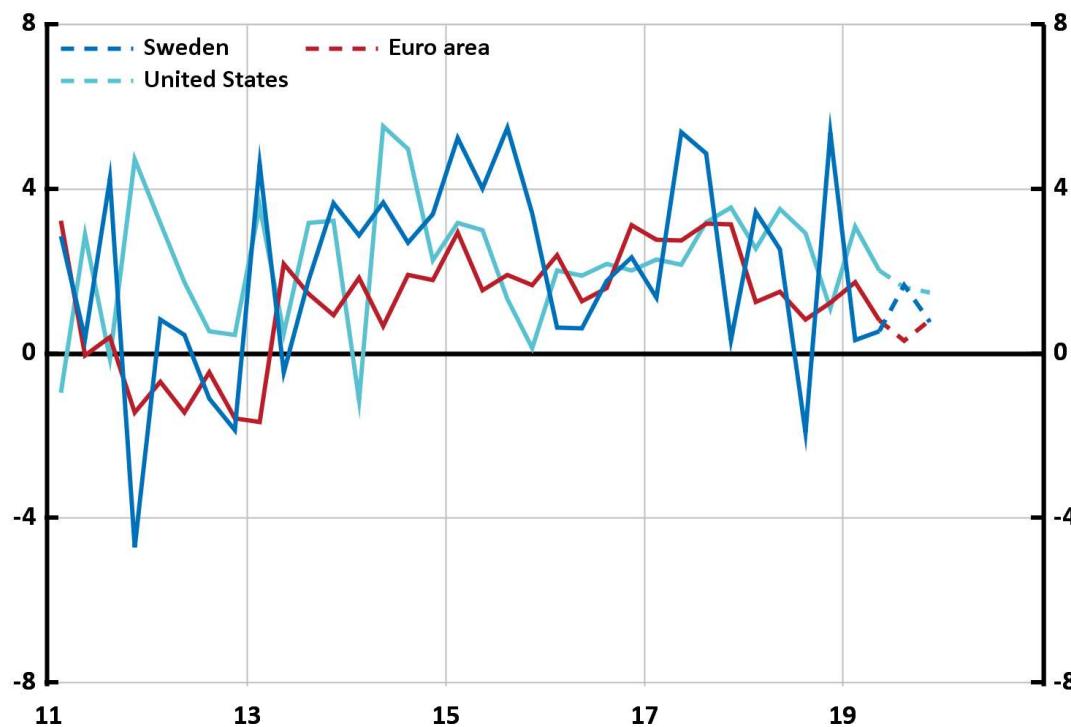


Note. The net figure is the difference between the proportion of companies stating that they expect higher sales prices and those expecting lower sales prices over the next three months. Broken lines represent mean values since May 2003.

Source: National Institute of Economic Research

Figure 3.6. GDP in Sweden and abroad

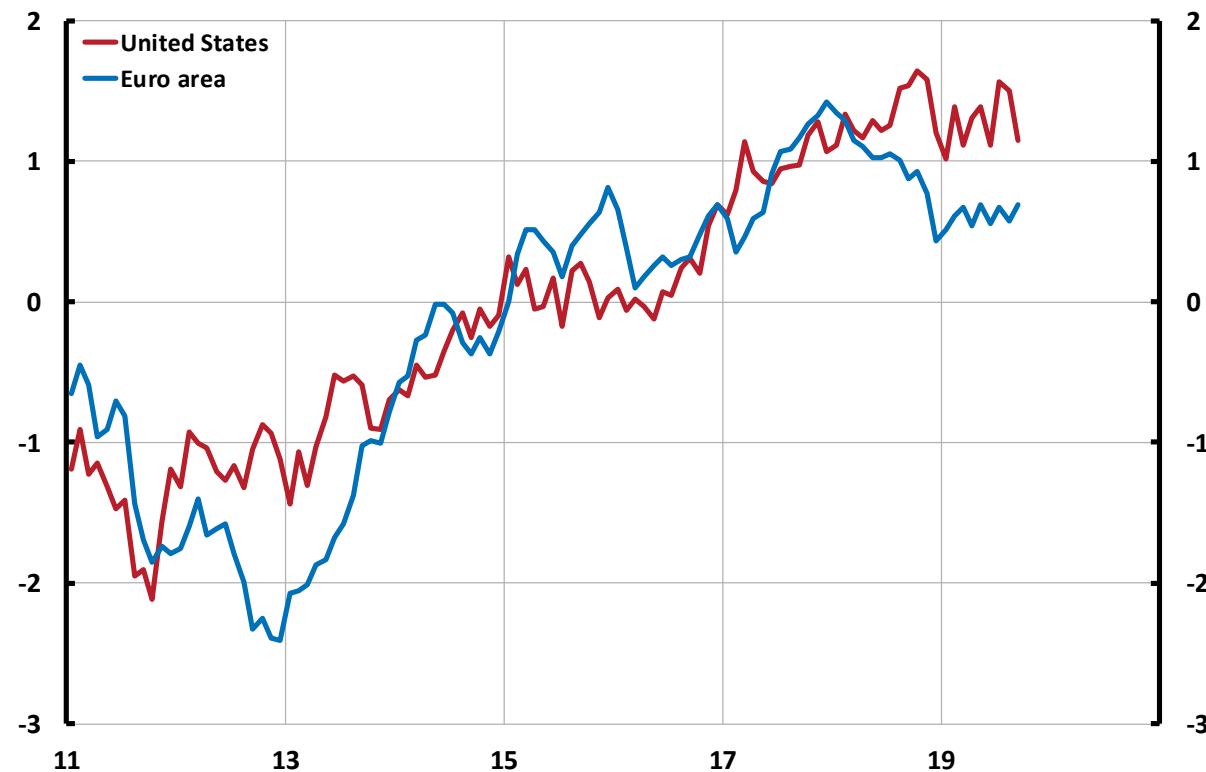
Quarterly change in per cent, annualised, seasonally-adjusted data



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Eurostat, Statistics Sweden and
the Riksbank

Figure 3.7. Consumer confidence

Index, average = 0, standard deviation = 1



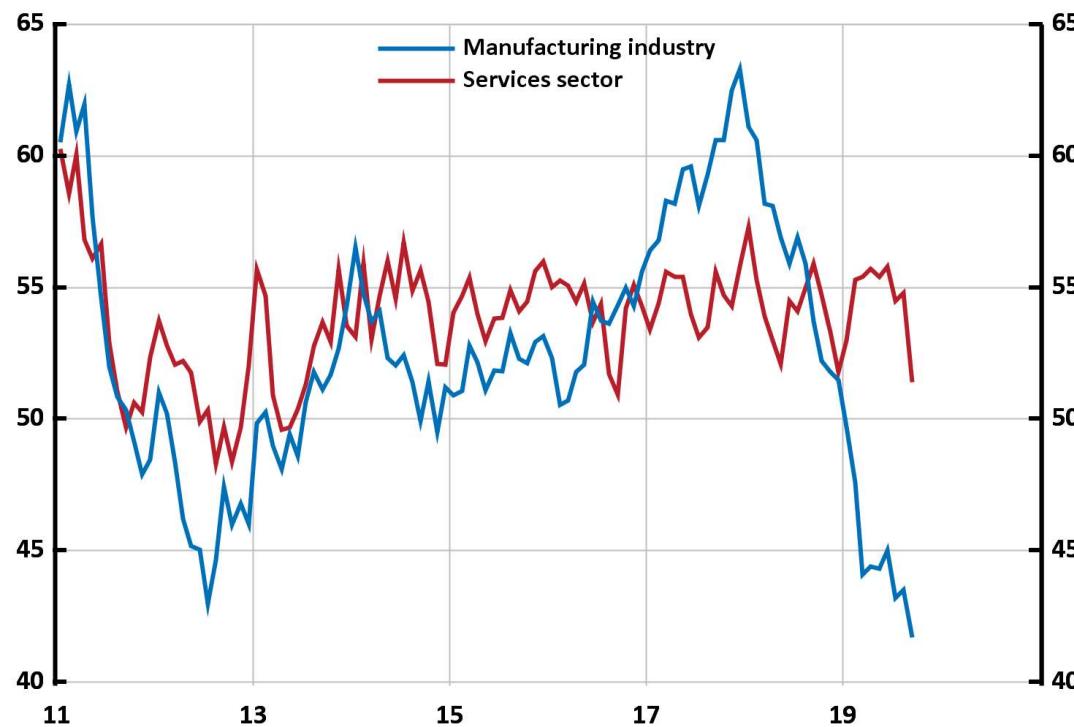
Note. The series have been standardised by the Riksbank.

Sources: European Commission and Conference Board



Figure 3.8. Purchasing Managers' Index in Germany

Index



Source: Markit Economics

Figure 3.9. Price of crude oil

USD per barrel, Brent oil

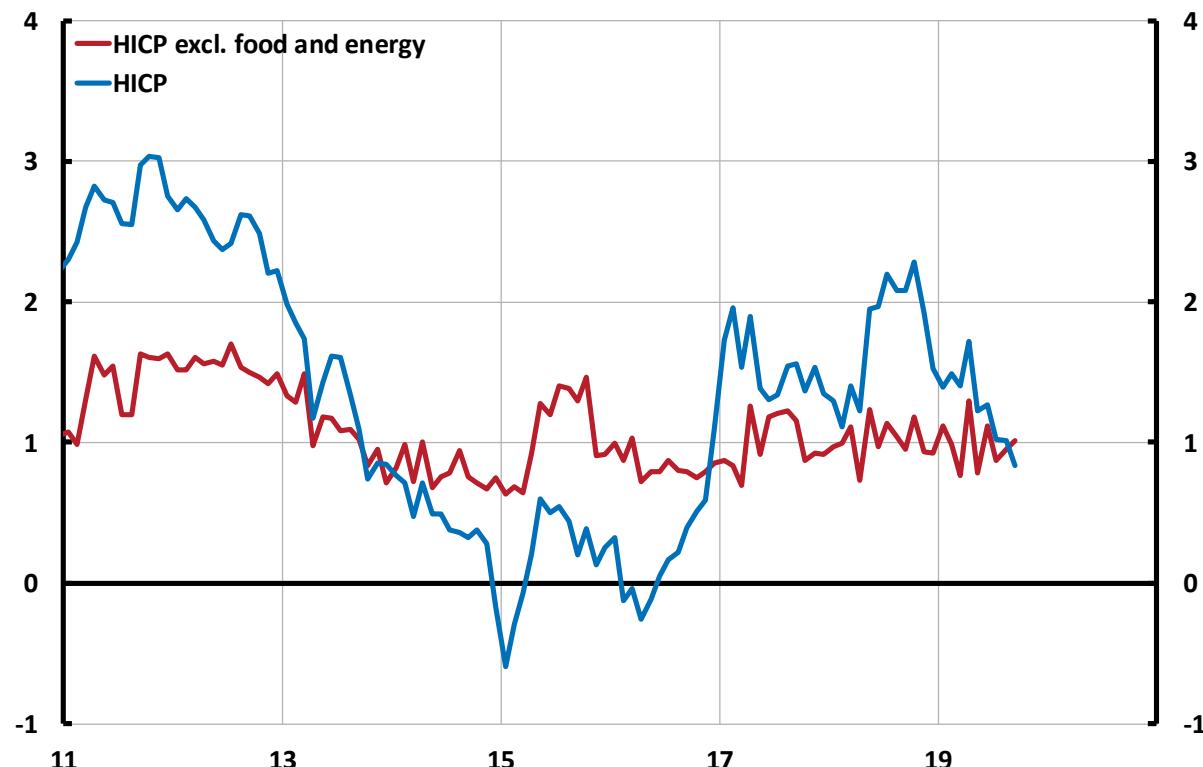


Note. Forward prices are calculated as a 15-day average. The outcomes refer to monthly averages of spot prices.

Sources: Macrobond and the Riksbank

Figure 3.10. Inflation in the euro area

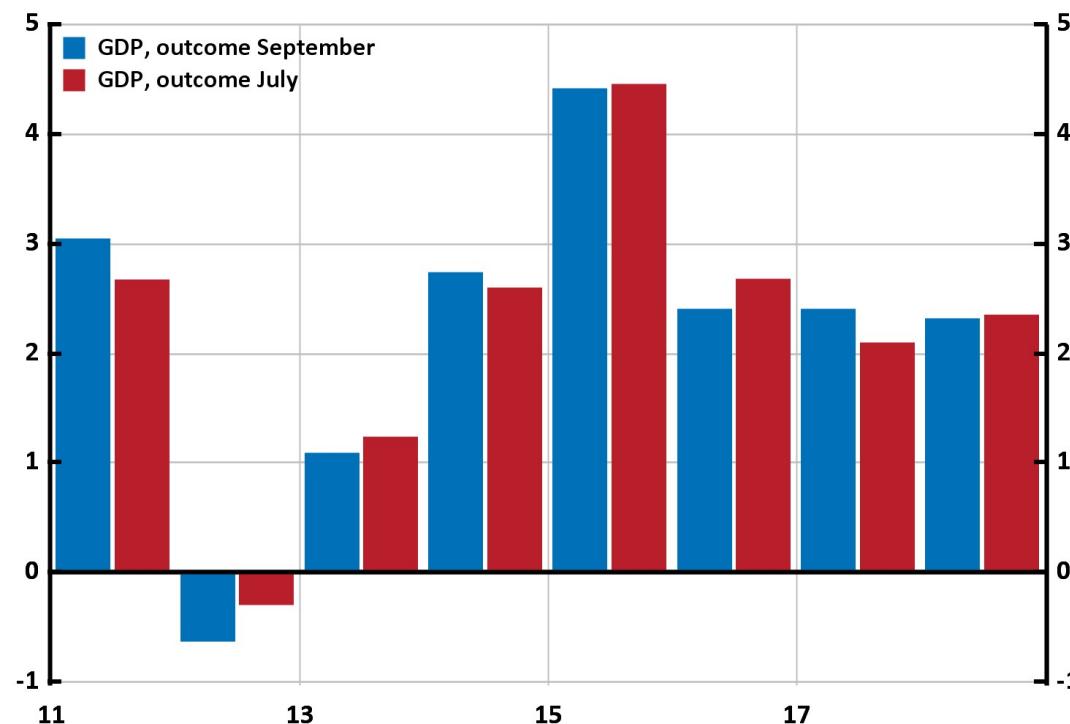
Annual percentage change



Source: Eurostat

Figure 3.11. Revision of GDP-growth

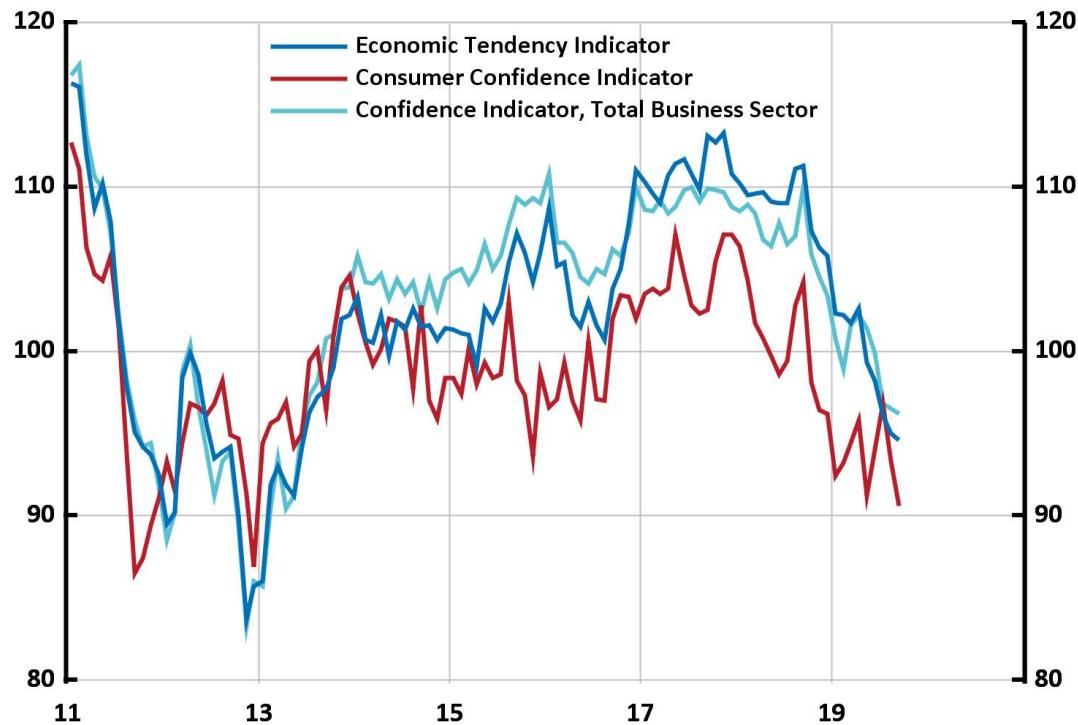
Annual percentage change



Source: Statistics Sweden

Figure 3.12. Confidence indicators

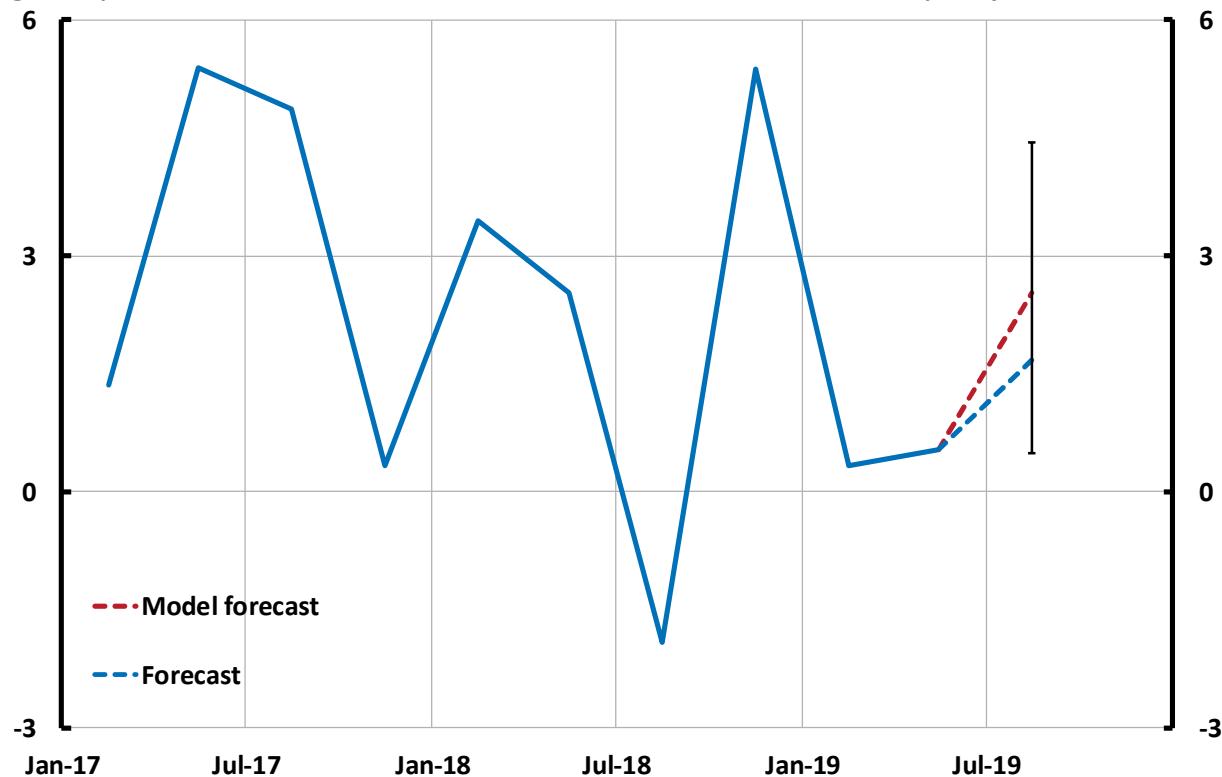
Index, average = 100, standard deviation = 10, seasonally-adjusted data



Source: National Institute of Economic Research

Figure 3.13. GDP, model forecast with uncertainty bands

Quarterly change in per cent calculated in annualised terms, seasonally-adjusted data

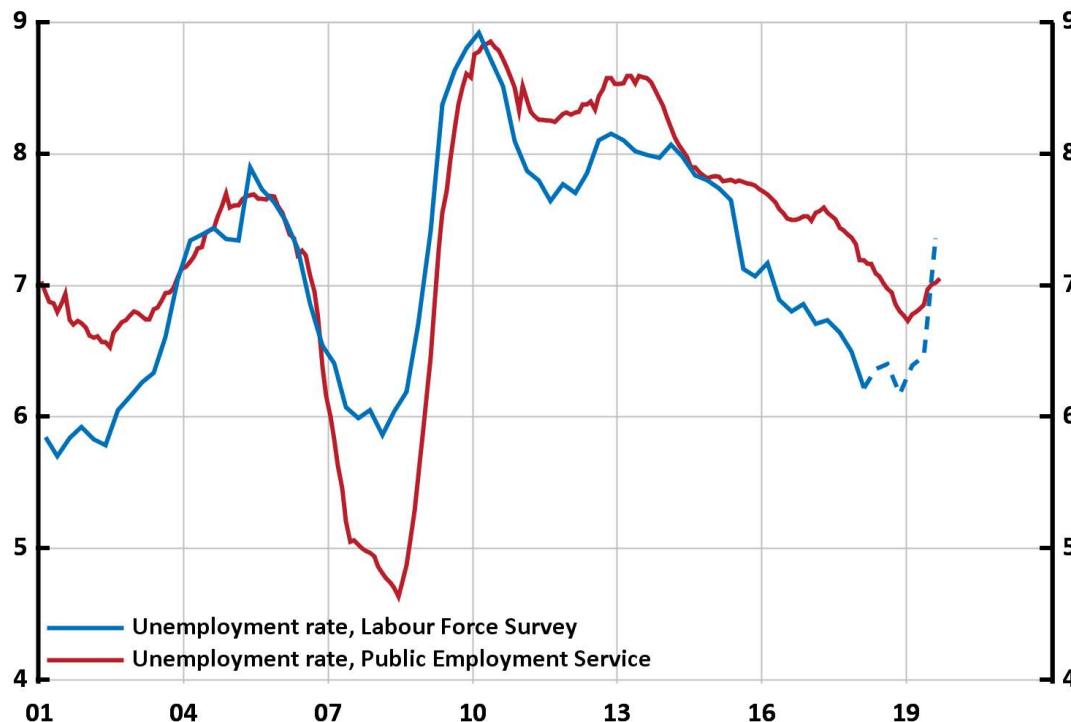


Note. The model forecast is a mean value of forecasts conducted using different statistical models. The vertical line represents a 50-per cent uncertainty band based on the models' historical forecasting errors.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 3.14. Unemployment according to the LFS and Public Employment Service

Per cent of the labour force, aged 15–74 and 16–64, respectively, seasonally-adjusted data

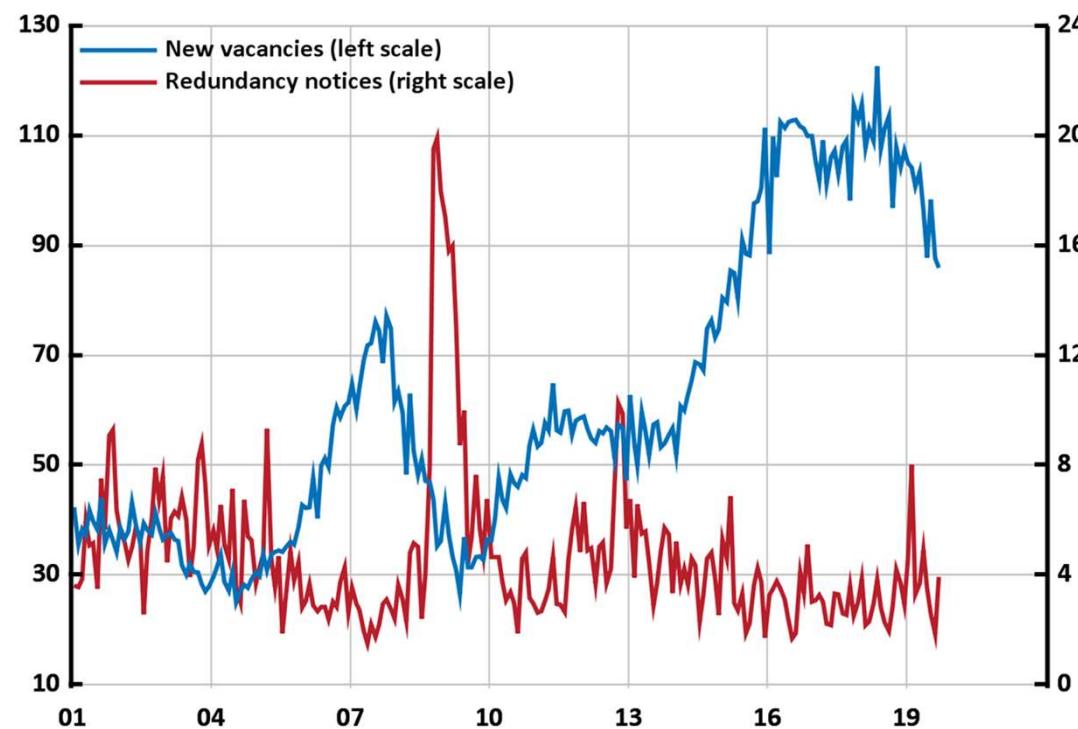


Note. Unemployed persons according to the PES include openly unemployed and participants in labour market programmes. Statistics Sweden has identified quality flaws in the LFS which mean that the statistics for 2018 Q2–2019 Q3 are misleading. The dotted line highlights this period.

Sources: the Swedish Public Employment Service
and Statistics Sweden

Figure 3.15. New vacancies and redundancy notices

Thousands

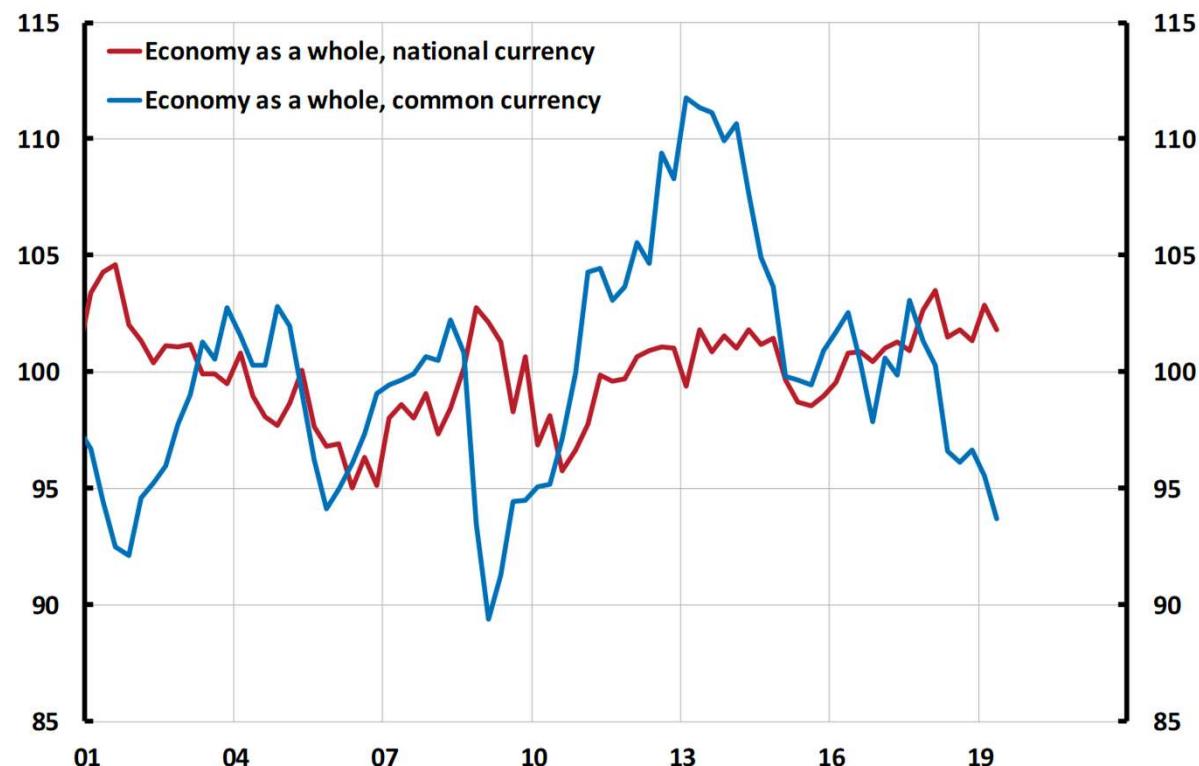


Note. Seasonally-adjusted data for new vacancies.

Sources: the Swedish Public Employment Service and Macrobond

Figure 3.16. Relative unit labour costs

Index, average 2000Q1–2019Q2 = 100



Note. National currency is calculated by dividing each measure in a common currency with a trade-weighted nominal exchange rate.

Sources: the European Commission and the Riksbank

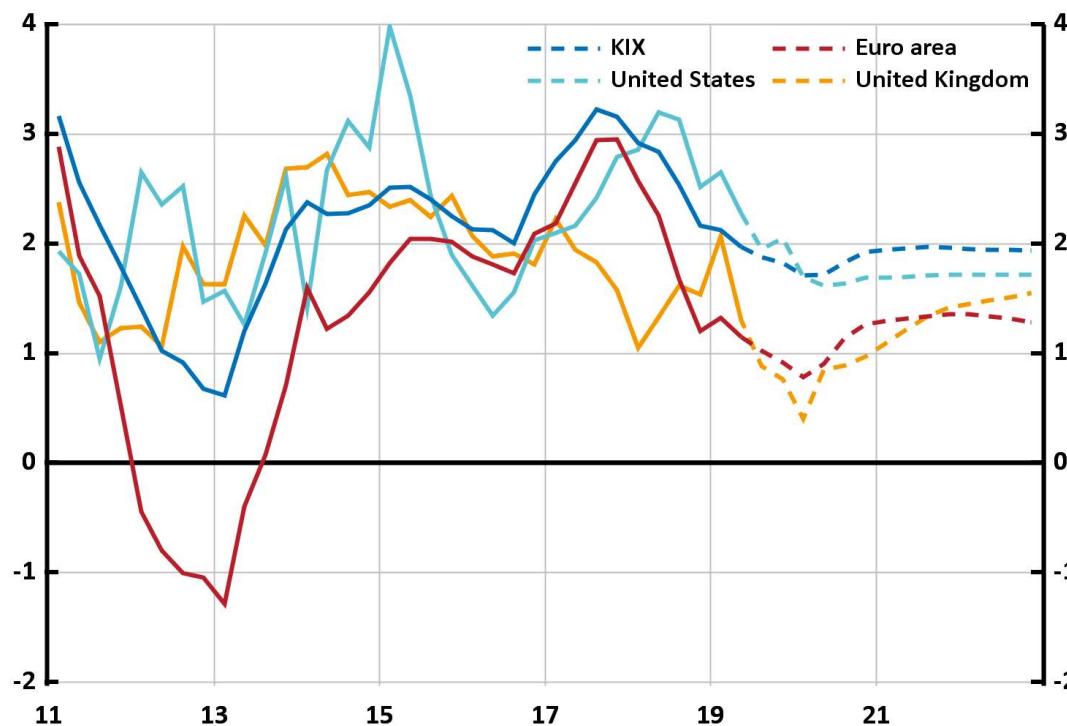


Chapter 4



Figure 4.1. GDP in various countries and regions

Annual percentage change

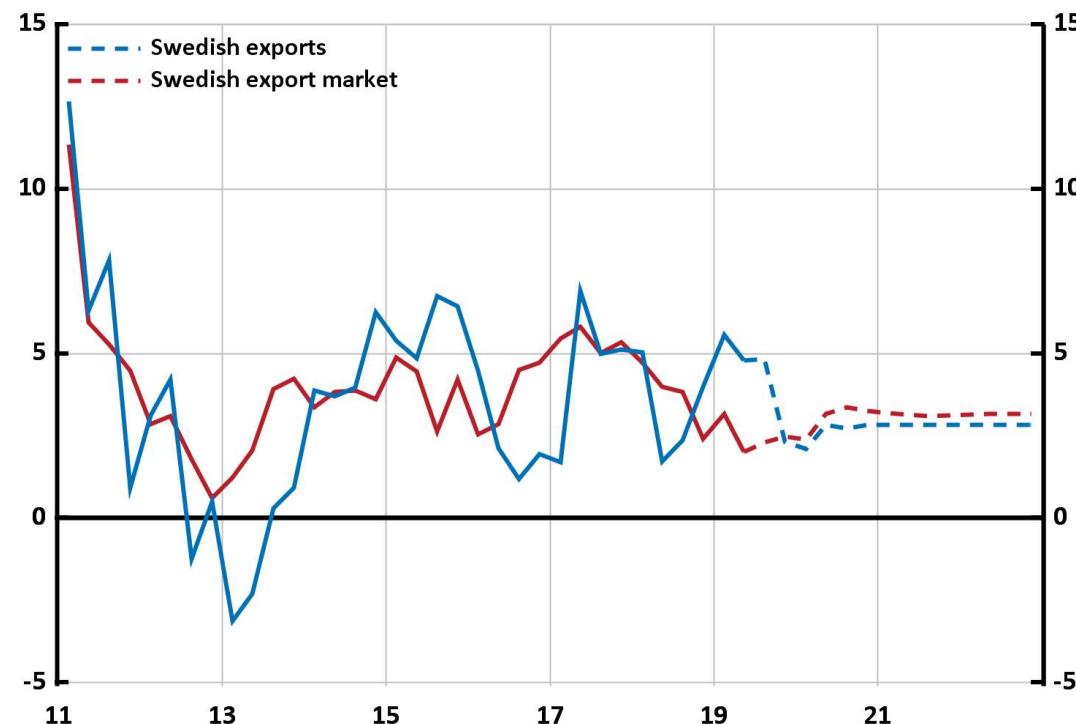


Note. KIX is an aggregate of countries that are important to Sweden's international transactions.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Eurostat, national sources, Office for National Statistics and the Riksbank

Figure 4.2. Exports and the Swedish export market

Annual percentage change, calendar-adjusted data

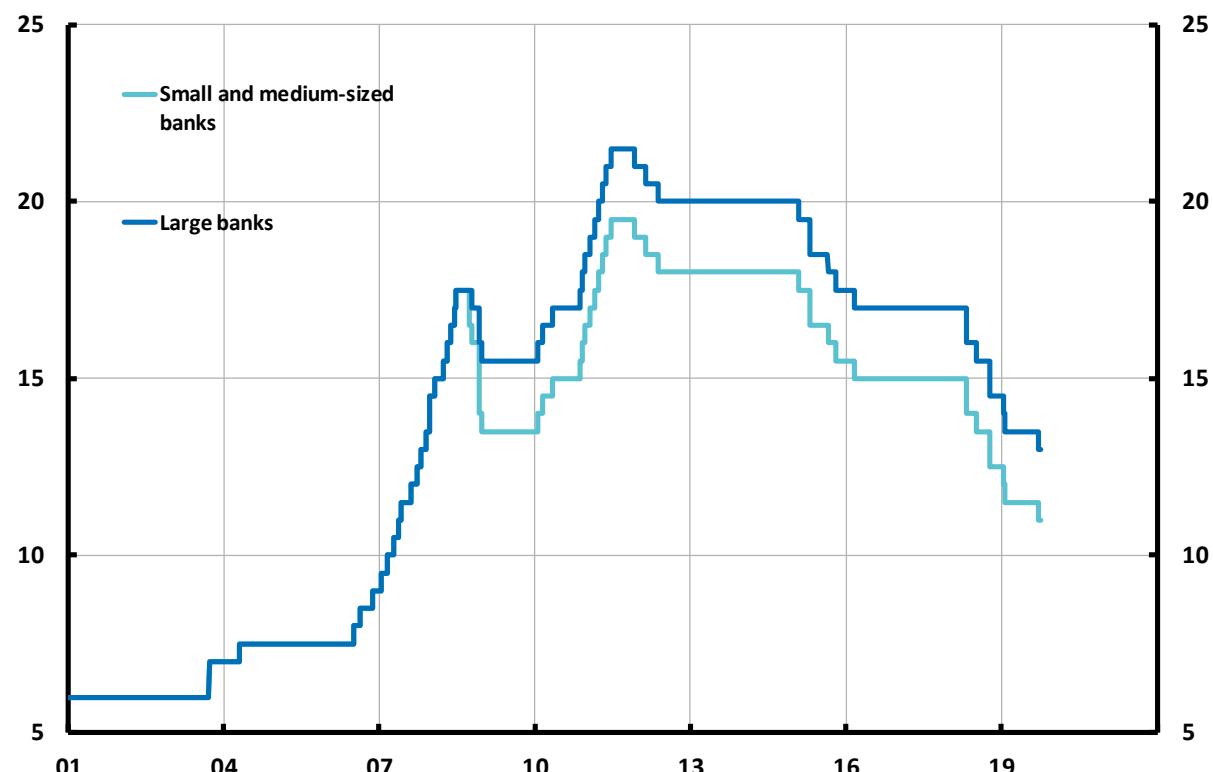


Note. The Swedish export market index aims to measure import demand in the countries to which Sweden exports. This is calculated by aggregating 32 countries and covers around 85 per cent of the total Swedish export market.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.3. Reserve requirements for small and medium-sized banks and large banks in China

Per cent

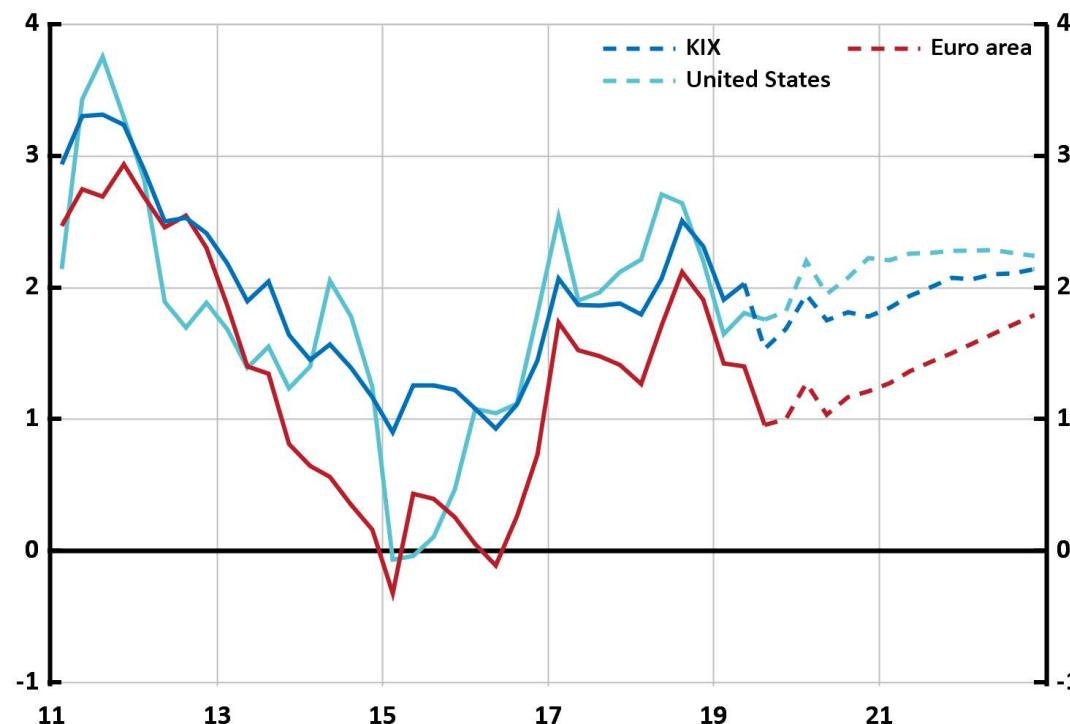


Note. The reserve requirement stipulates the proportion of banks' deposited funds that must be held as reserves.

Source: People's Bank of China

Figure 4.4. Consumer prices in various countries and regions

Annual percentage change

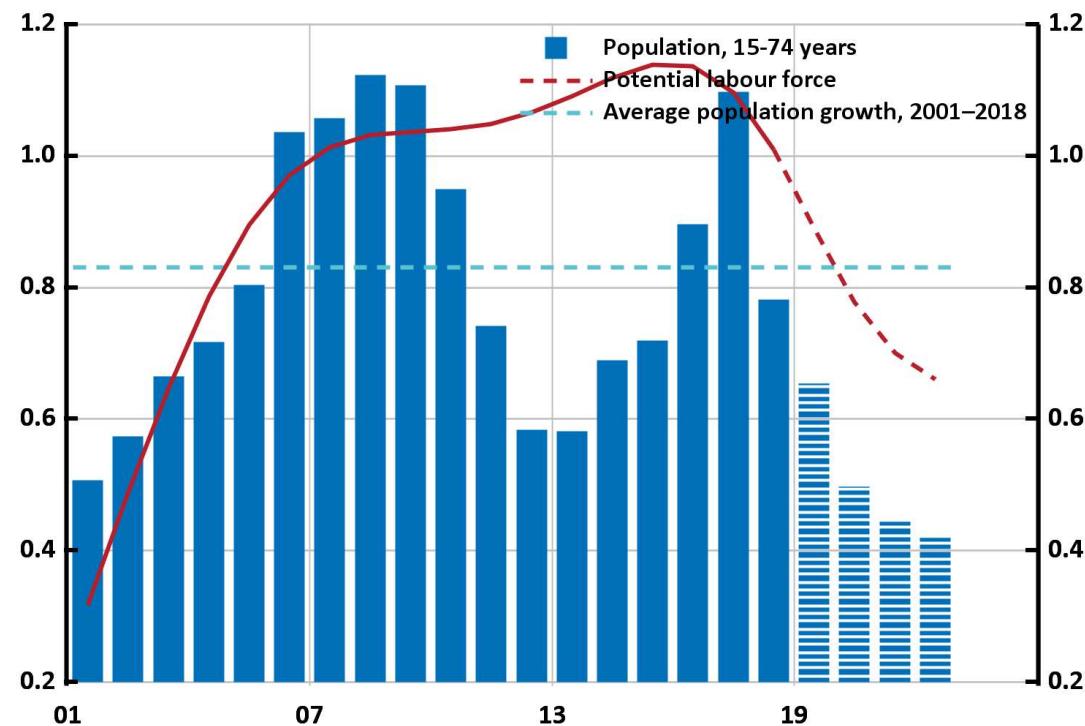


Note. KIX is an aggregate of the countries that are important to Sweden's international transactions. Euro area refers to HICP.

Sources: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eurostat, national sources and the Riksbank

Figure 4.5. Population and potential labour force, 15–74 years

Annual percentage change

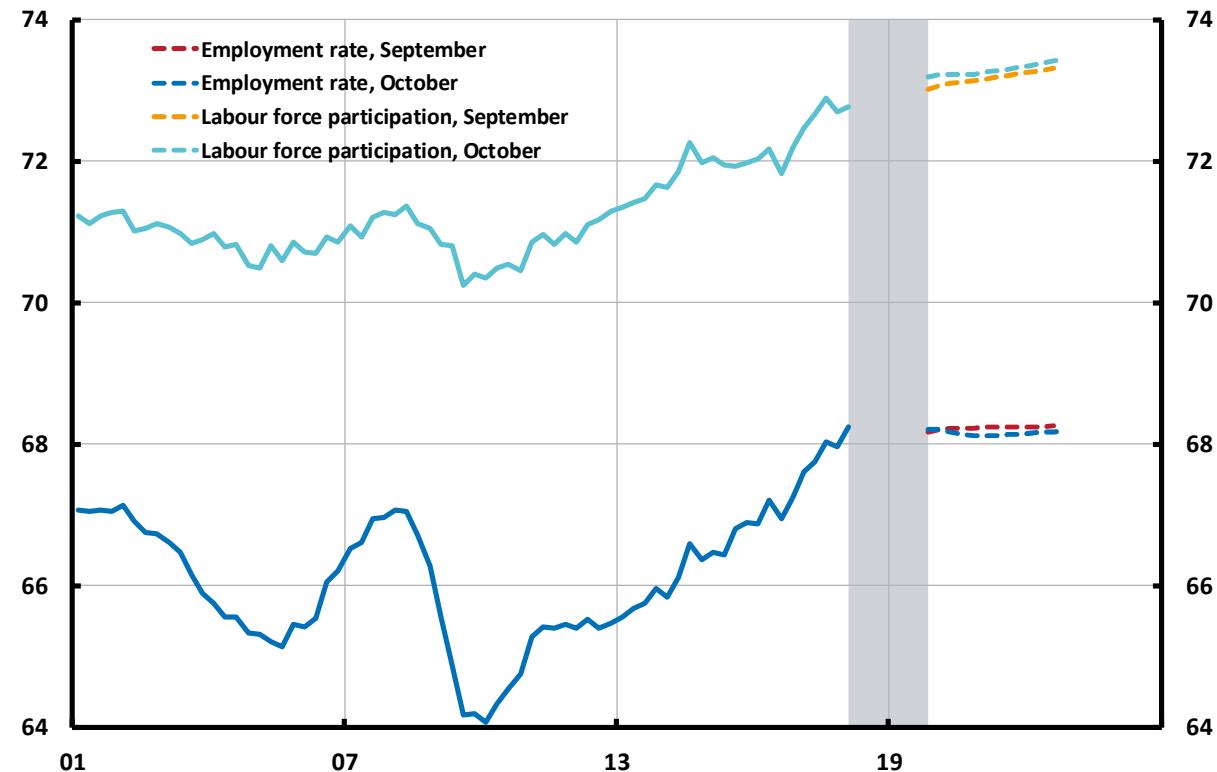


Note. Potential labour force refers to the long-term sustainable level according to the Riksbank's assessment.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.6. Employment rate and labour force participation

Percentage of the population, aged 15–74, seasonally-adjusted data

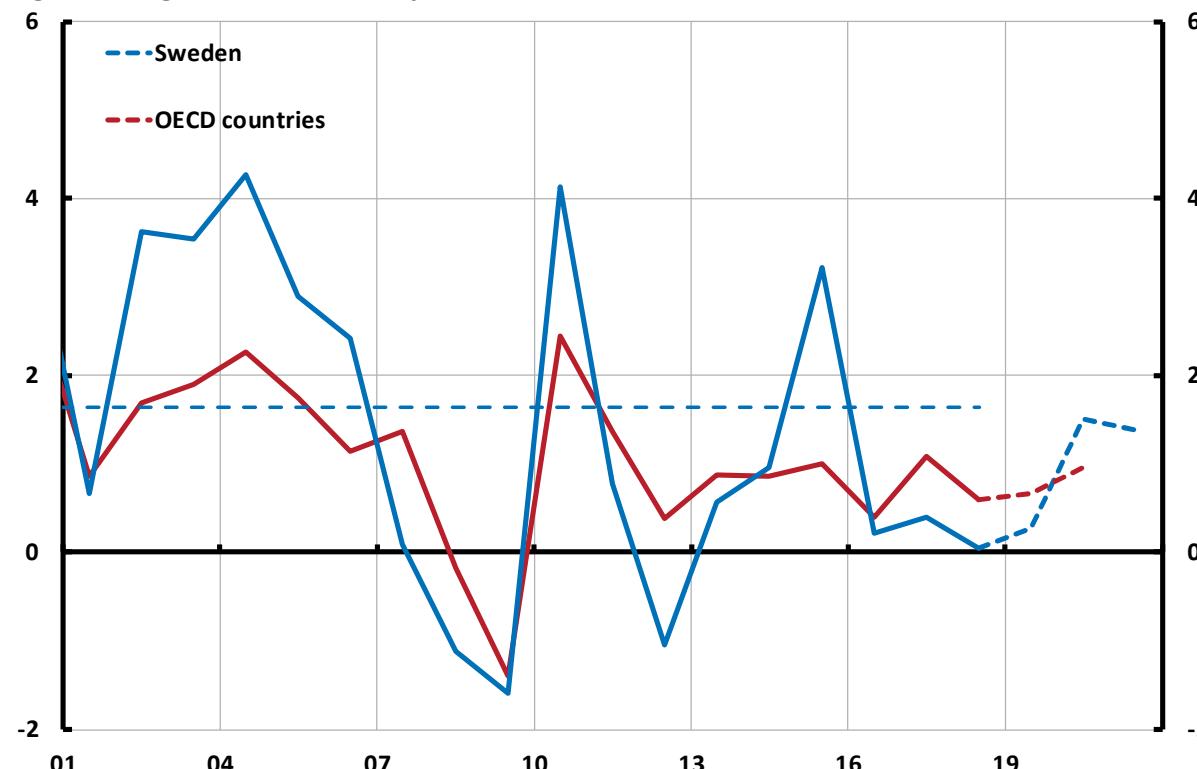


Note. Statistics Sweden has identified quality flaws in the LFS which mean that the statistics for 2018 Q2–2019 Q3 are misleading. Data is therefore not shown in the figure and the period is highlighted in grey.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.7. Productivity

Annual percentage change, calendar-adjusted data

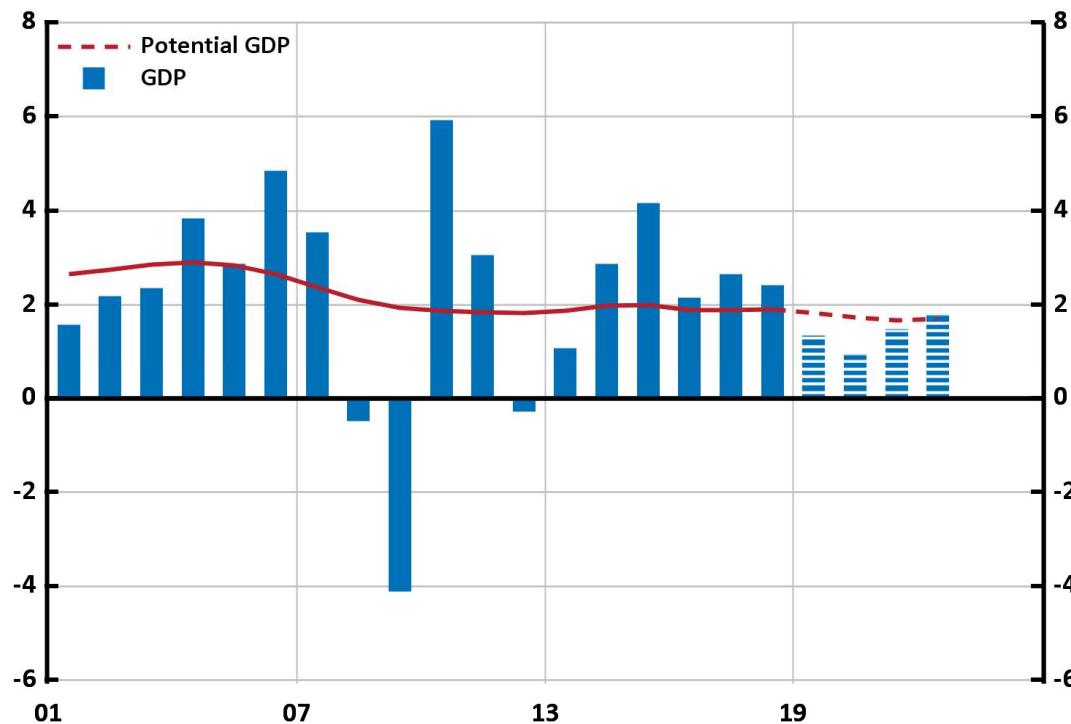


Note. The forecast for the OECD is taken from Economic Outlook, May 2019. Productivity for the OECD refers to GDP per employee. For Sweden, it refers to GDP per hour worked. The broken line represent the average Swedish productivity growth 1995–2018.

Sources: OECD, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.8. GDP

Annual percentage change, calendar-adjusted data

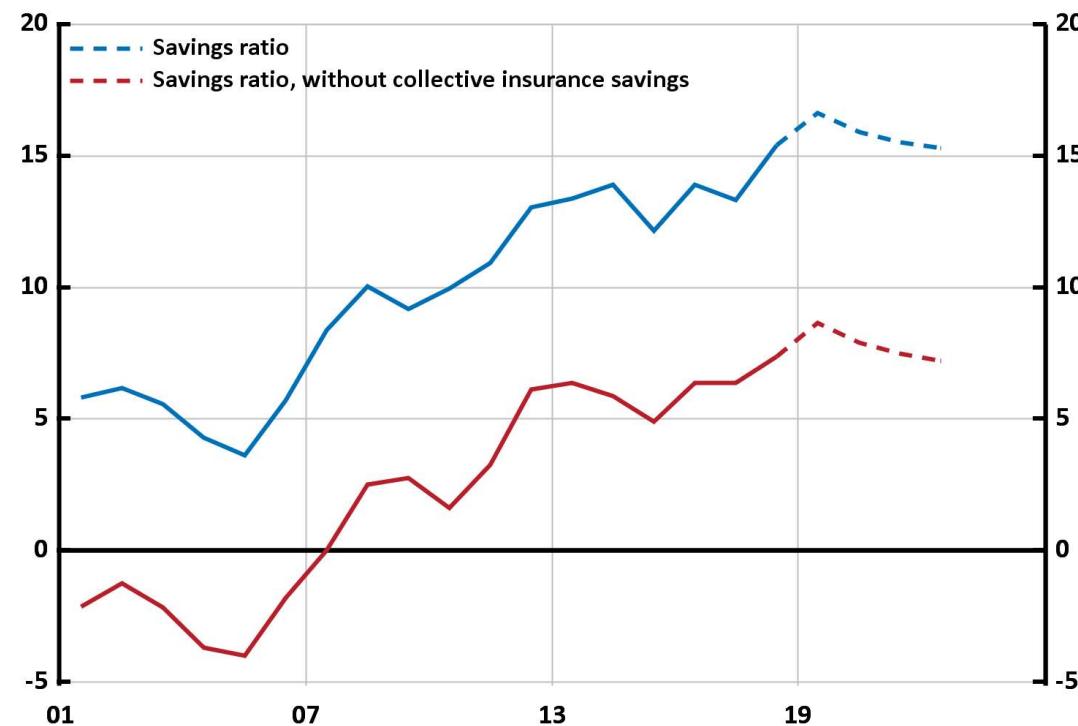


Note. Potential GDP refers to the long-term sustainable level according to the Riksbank's assessment.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.9. Household savings

Per cent of disposable income

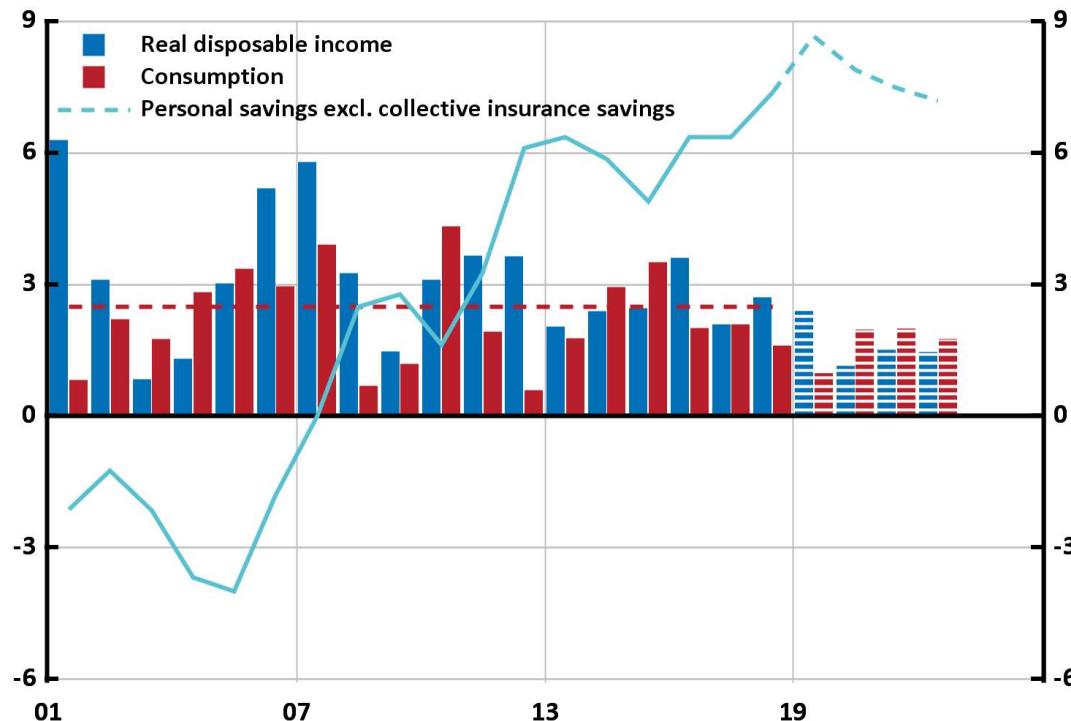


Note. Collective insurance savings consist of savings households do not control themselves, e.g. premium pension and collective agreements insurances.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.10. Households' real disposable income, consumption and savings ratio

Annual percentage change and per cent of disposable income, respectively



Note. Disposable income has been deflated using the household consumption deflator. Broken line is the average of consumption growth 1994–2018. Collective insurance savings consist of savings that households do not control themselves, e.g. premium pensions and collective agreements insurances.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.11. Unemployment

Per cent of the labour force, aged 15–74, seasonally-adjusted data

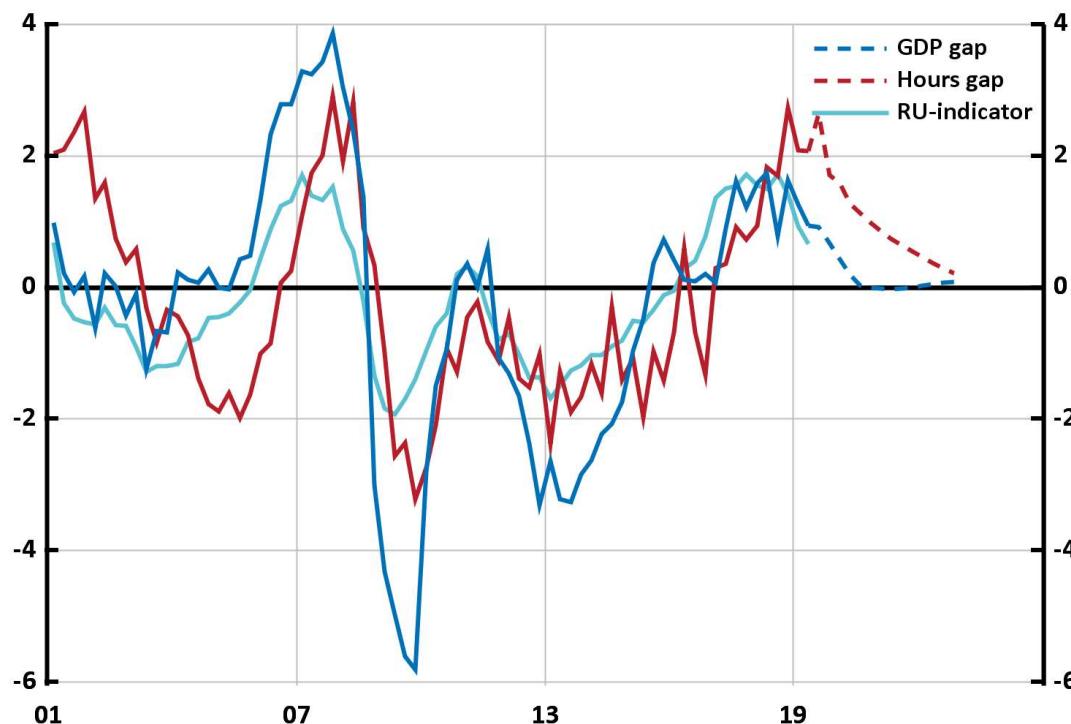


Note. Statistics Sweden has identified quality flaws in the LFS which mean that the statistics for 2018 Q2–2019 Q3 are misleading. Data is therefore not shown in the figure and the period is highlighted in grey.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.12. GDP gap, hours gap and the resource utilisation indicator

Per cent and standard deviations, respectively

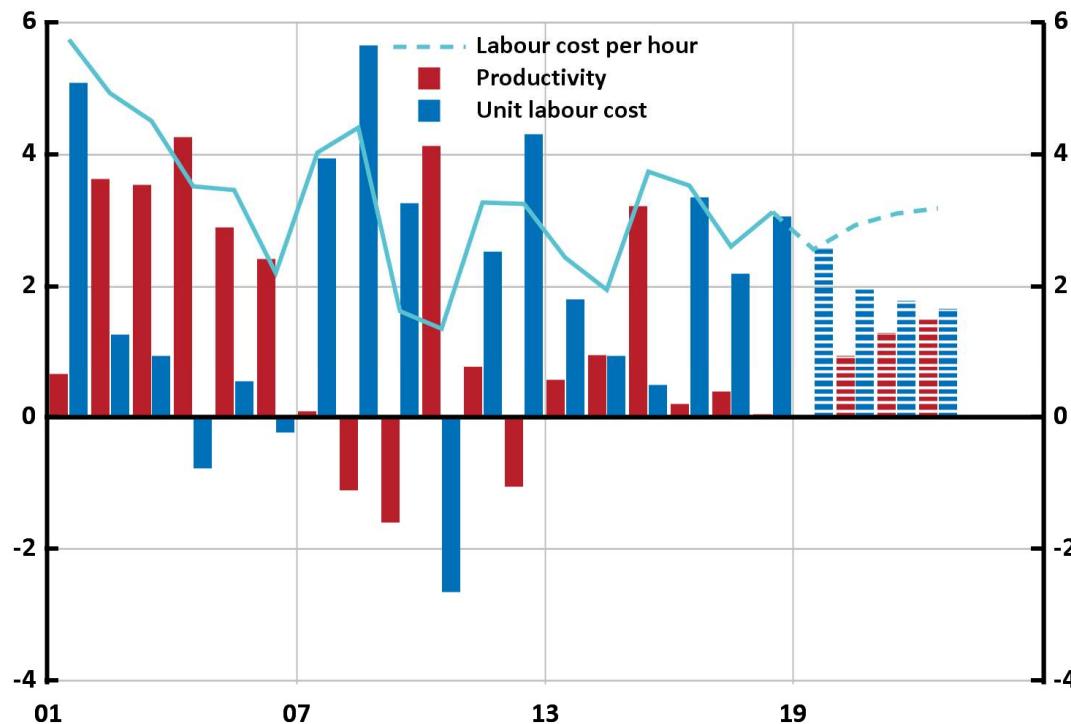


Note. The gaps refer to the deviation of GDP and the number of hours worked from the Riksbank's assessed trends. The RU indicator is a statistical measure of resource utilisation. It is normalised so that the mean value is 0 and the standard deviation is 1.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.13. Labour costs in the whole economy

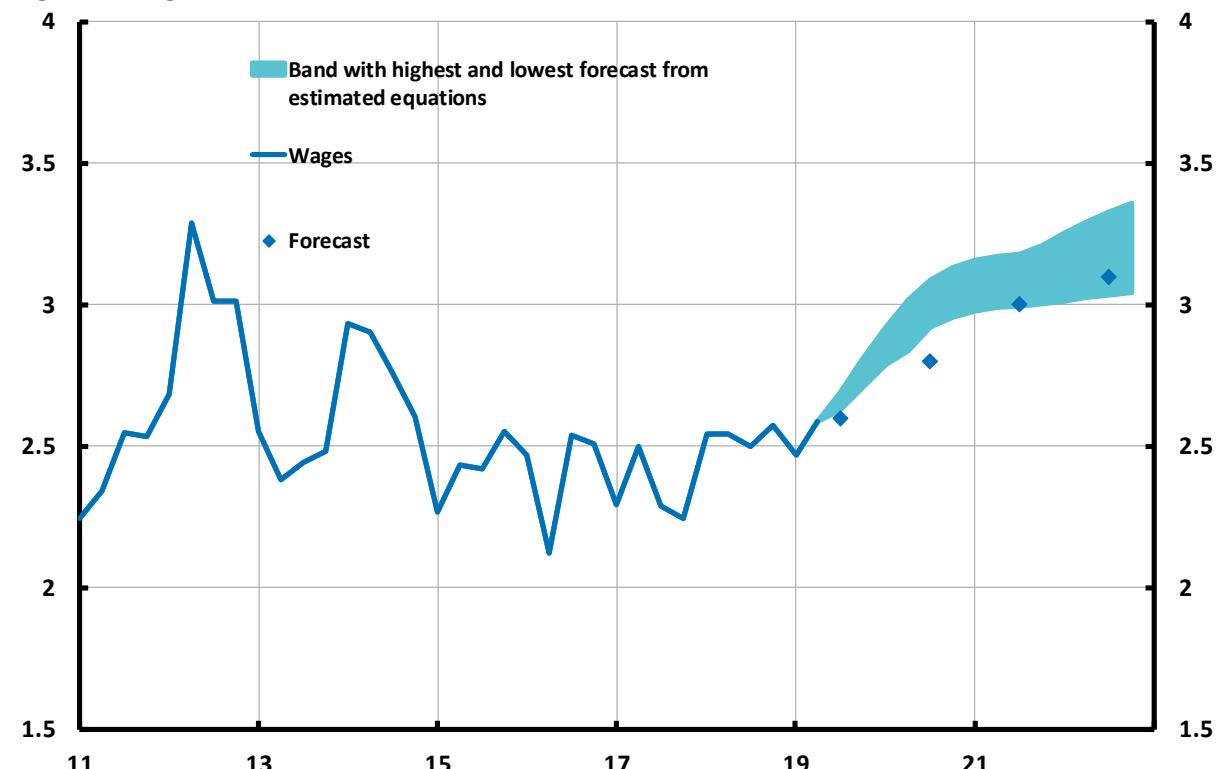
Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.14. Wages

Annual percentage change

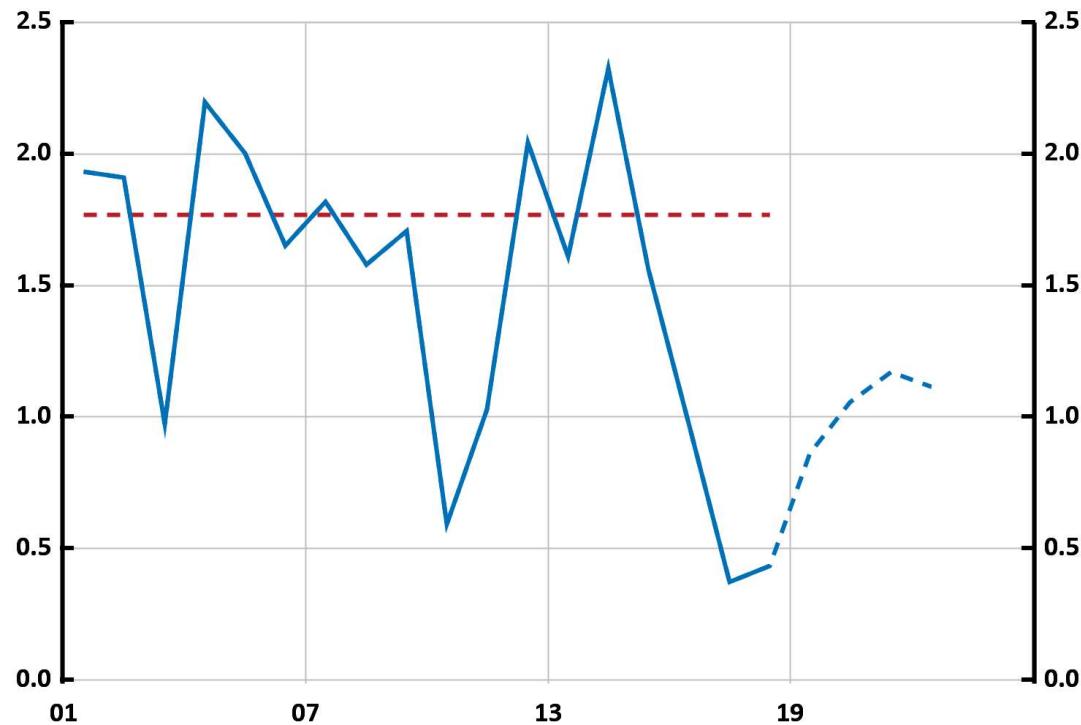


Note. Wages according to the short-term wage statistics. The squares illustrate the Riksbank's forecasts for wage growth for 2019–2022. The band illustrates the difference between the highest and lowest forecast from simple estimated equations in which wage growth is explained by the GDP gap, productivity, international wages (KIX-weighted) and profit share in the entire economy.

Sources: National Mediation Office and the Riksbank

Figure 4.15. Real wages

Annual percentage change



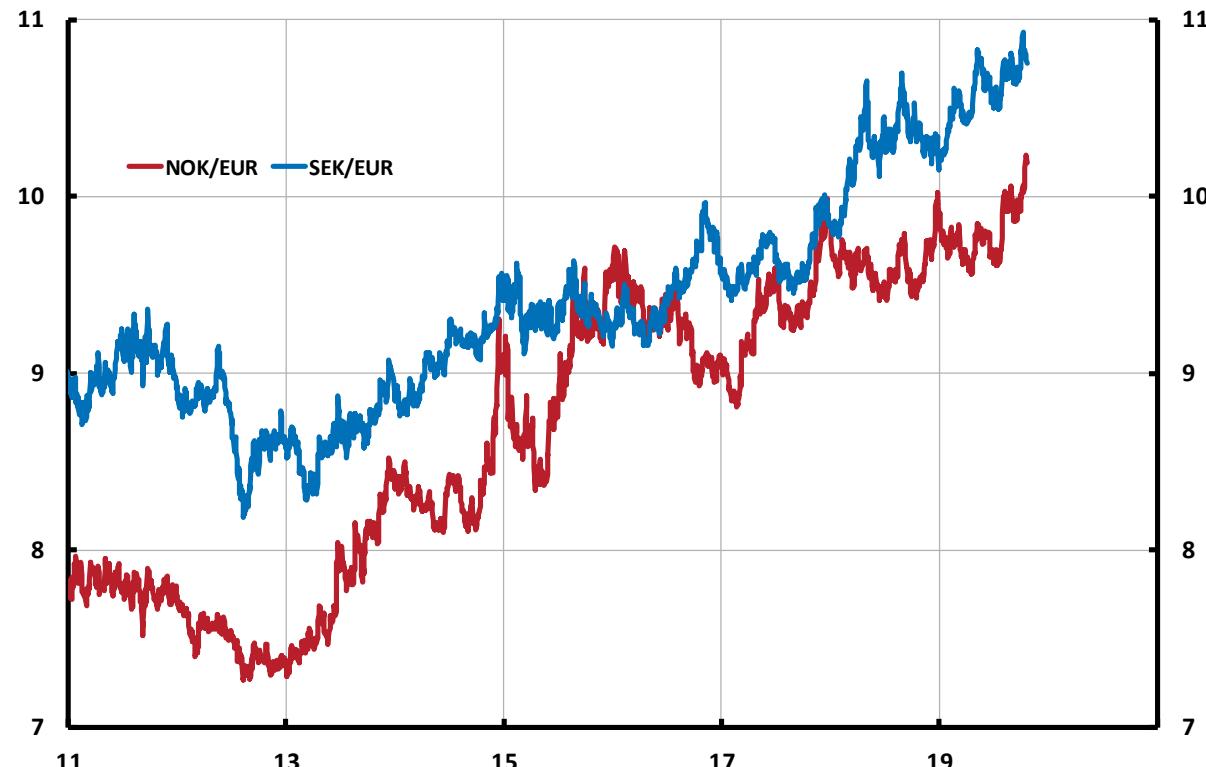
Note. Wages according to the short-term wage statistics deflated by the CPIF. The broken red line represents the mean value 1995-2018.

Sources: National Mediation Office, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank



Figure 4.16. Swedish and Norwegian krona exchange rate against the euro

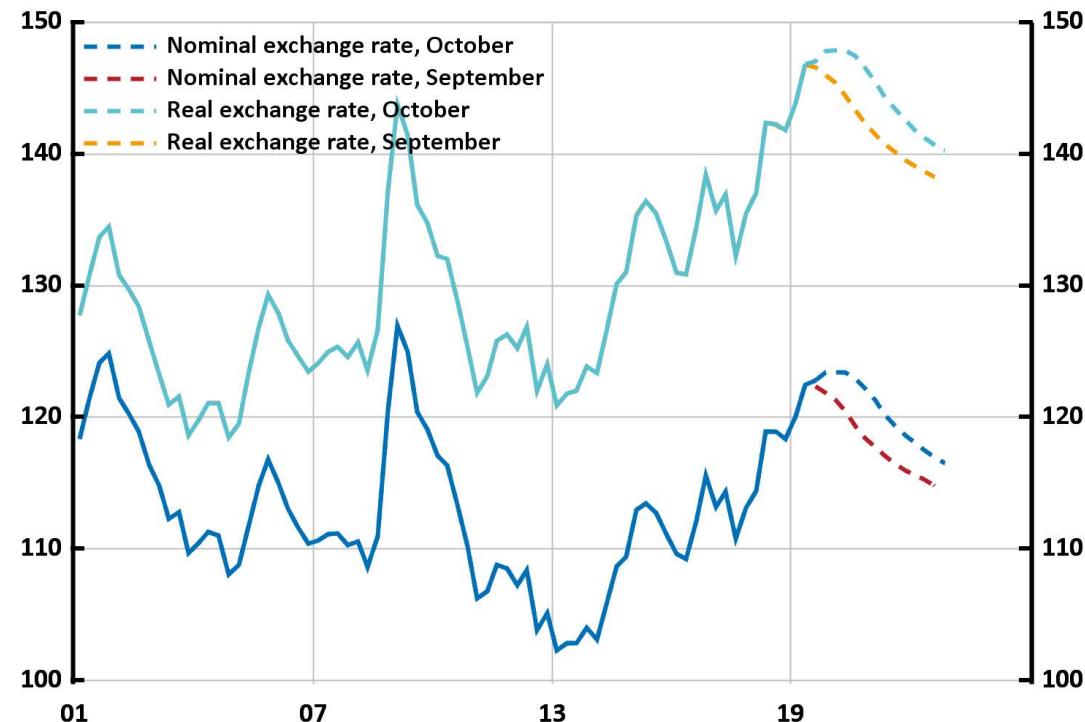
SEK and NOK, respectively



Source: Bloomberg

Figure 4.17. Nominal and real exchange rate, KIX

Index, 18 November 1992 = 100

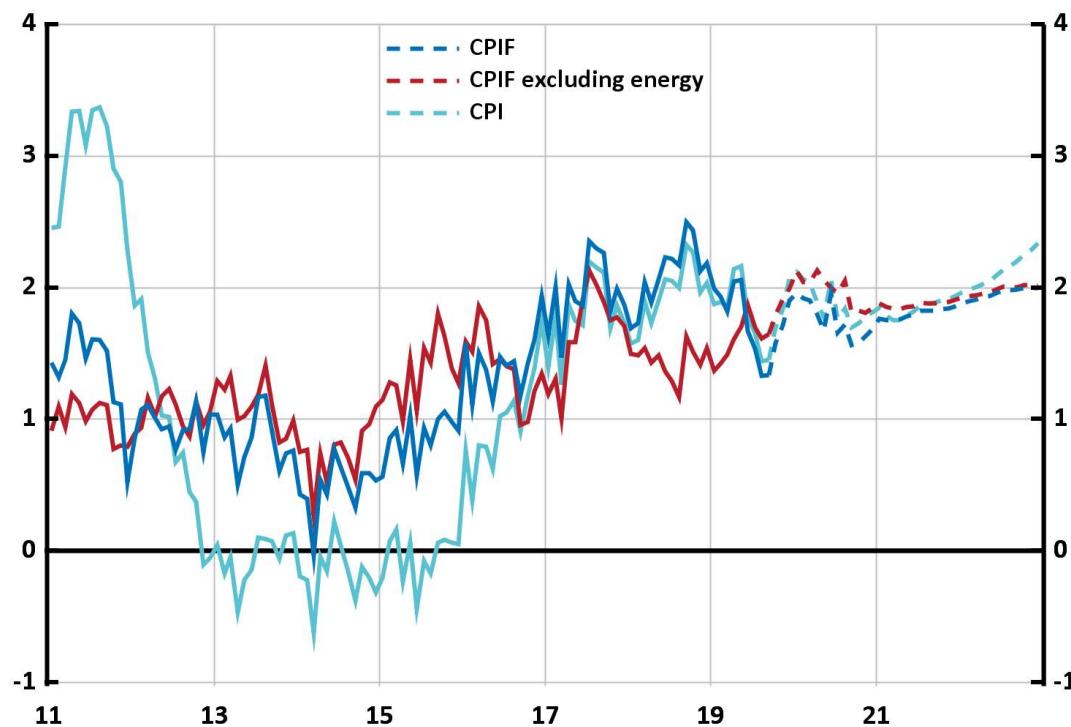


Note. The KIX (krona index) is a weighted average of the krona exchange rate against currencies in 32 countries that are important for Sweden's international transactions. A higher value indicates a weaker exchange rate. The real exchange rate is calculated using the CPIF for Sweden and the CPI for other countries.

Sources: National sources, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.18. CPIF, CPIF excluding energy and CPI

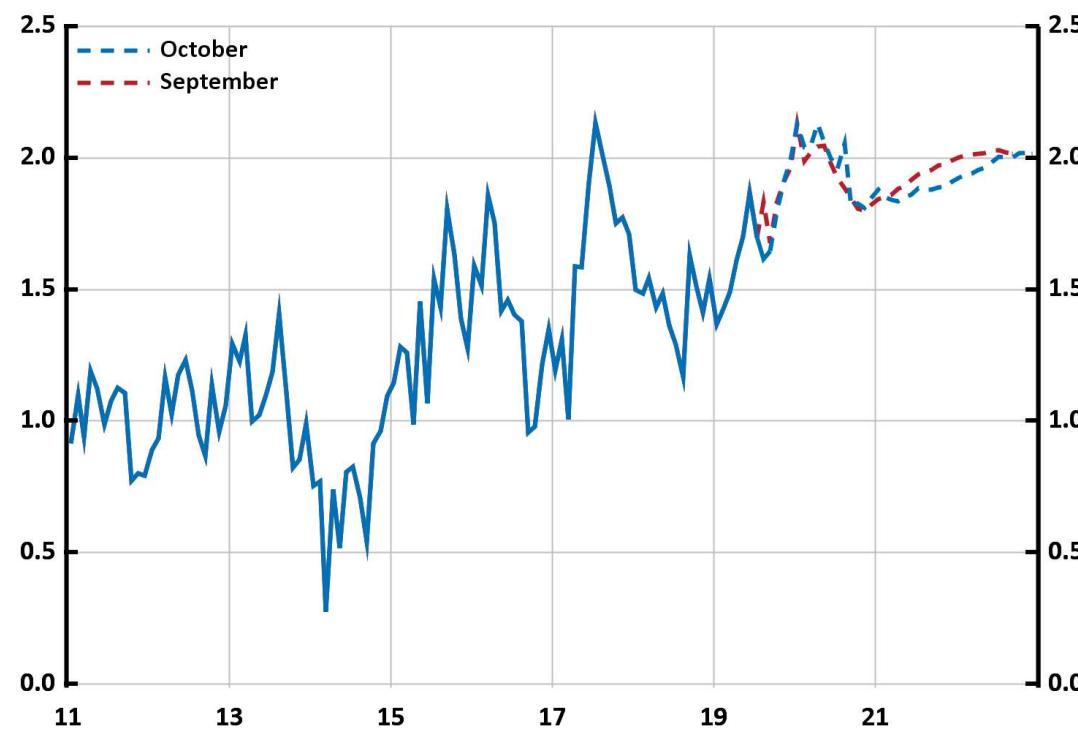
Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.19. CPIF excluding energy

Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

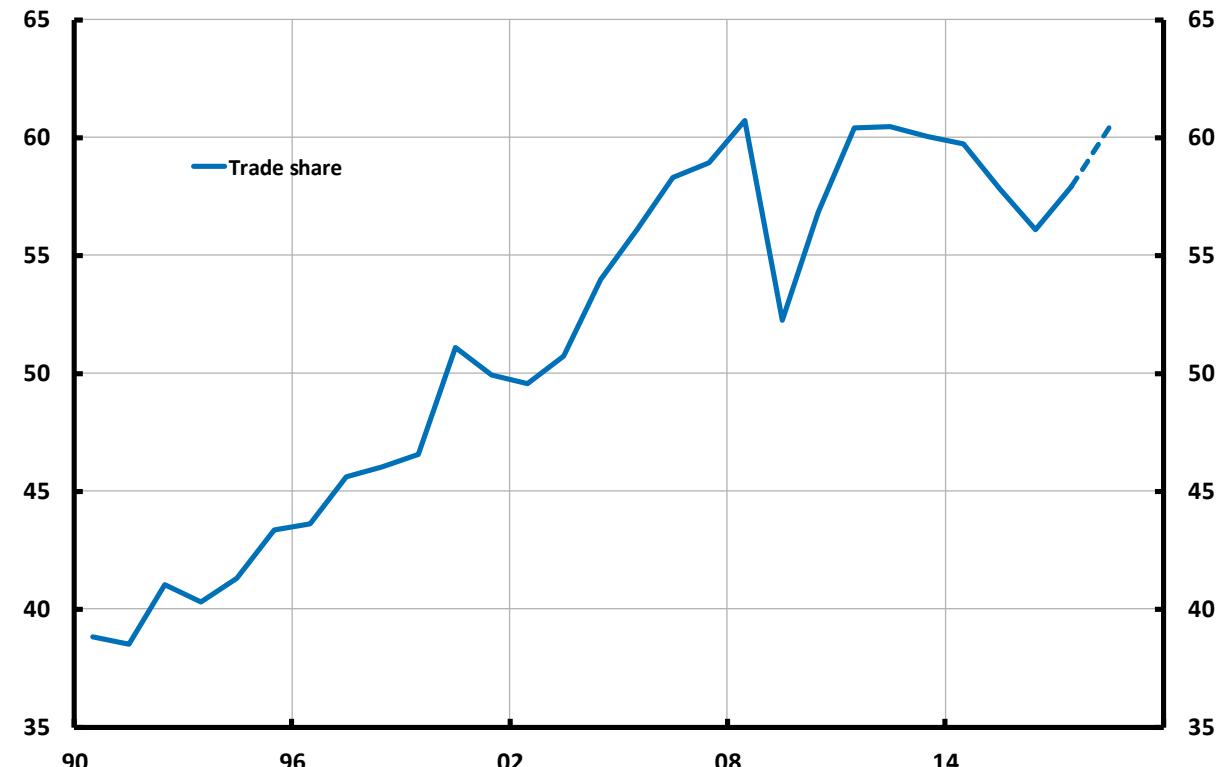


Article – World trade in constant change

S V E R I G E S R I K S B A N K

Figure 4.20. World trade

Exports and imports of goods and services as a share of global GDP, per cent

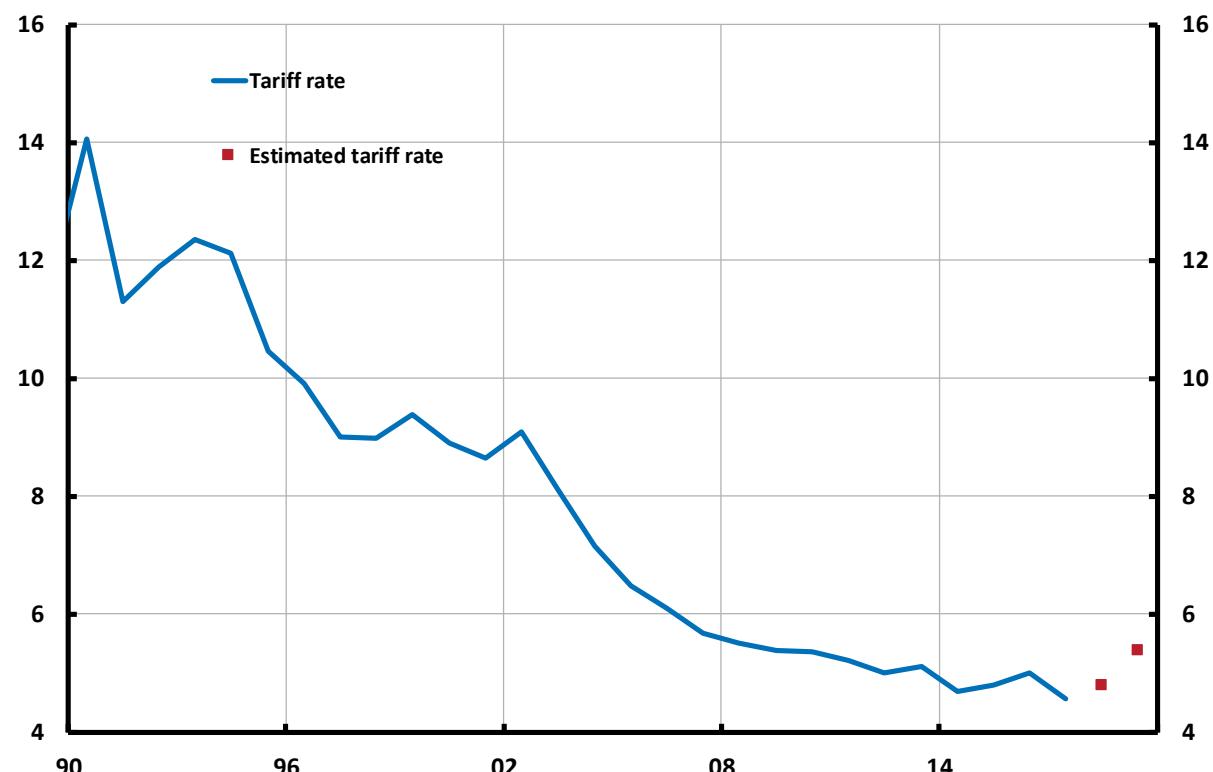


Note. The value for 2018 (dotted line) is based on data from the IMF.

Sources: World Bank, OECD, IMF and the Riksbank

Figure 4.21. Average tariff rate

Per cent

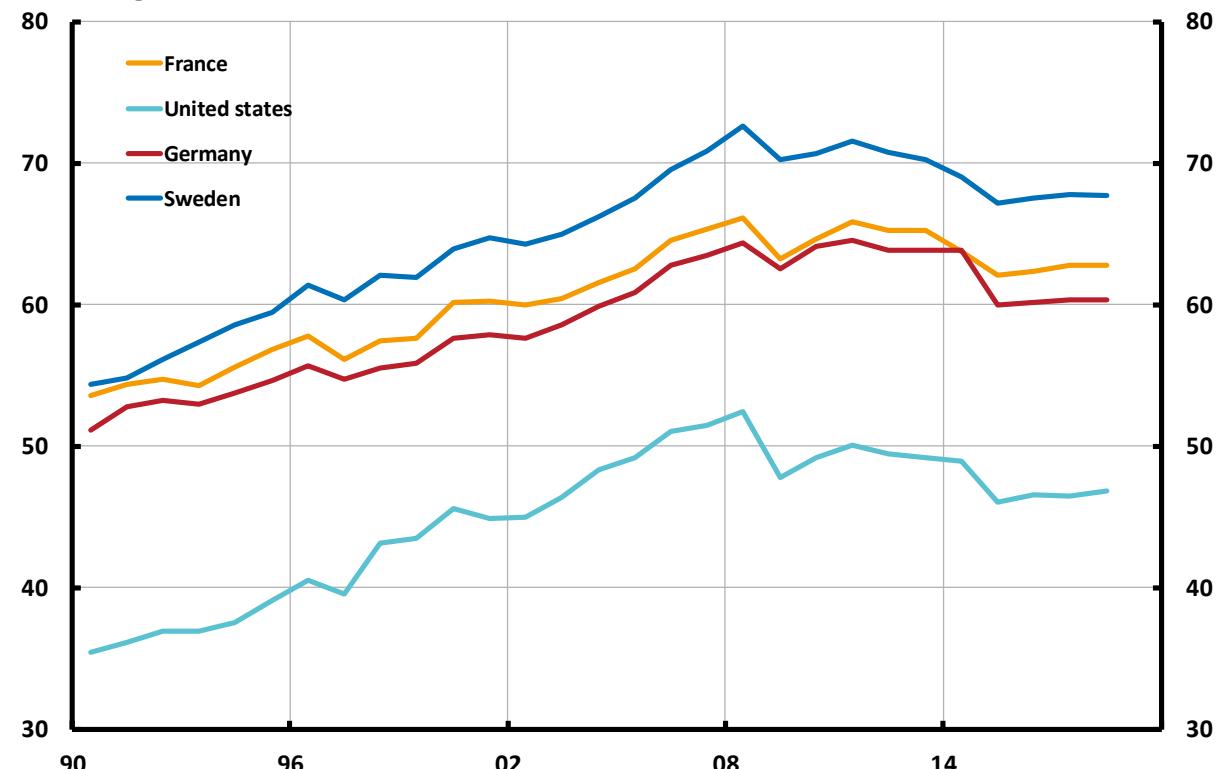


Note. Import-weighted average of applied tariff rates. The tariff rate for 2018 and 2019 has been calculated by including implemented and planned tariff increases in the United States and China for 2018–2019. In the calculations, all other tariffs are assumed to be unchanged.

Sources: WITS (UN statistics division, UNCTAD, WTO and the World Bank) and the Riksbank

Figure 4.22. Proportion of exports linked to global value chains

Per cent of exports of goods and services

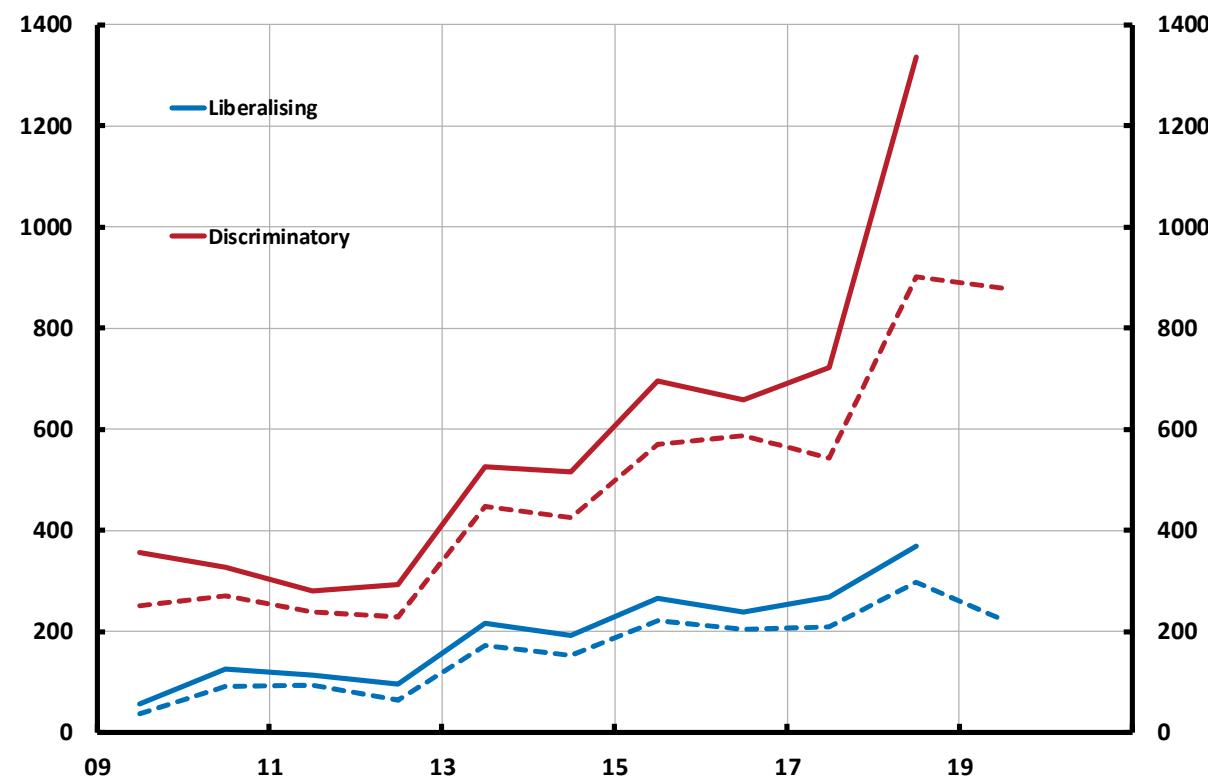


Note. Global value chains are measured as the sum of foreign value-added in the country's exports and the export of input goods used for exports to third countries.

Source: UNCTAD-Eora GVC Database - Eora MRIO

Figure 4.23. Trade-influencing measures by G20 countries

Number



Note. Discriminatory (liberalising) measures are measures that, according to Global Trade Alert's assessment, increase (reduce) discrimination for the benefit of domestic producers.
The broken lines refer to measures for each single year until and including October 16.

Source: Global Trade Alert

Tables

The forecast in the previous Monetary Policy Report is shown in brackets unless otherwise stated.

Table 1. Repo rate forecast

Per cent, quarterly averages

	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q4 2020	Q4 2021	Q4 2022
Repo rate	-0.25 (-0.25)	-0.25 (-0.23)	-0.05 (-0.05)	0.00 (0.08)	0.00 (0.24)	0.13

Source: The Riksbank

Table 2. Inflation

Annual percentage change, annual average

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CPIF	2.1 (2.1)	1.7 (1.7)	1.8 (1.7)	1.8 (1.8)	2.0
CPIF excl. energy	1.4 (1.4)	1.7 (1.7)	2.0 (1.9)	1.9 (1.9)	2.0
CPI	2.0 (2.0)	1.8 (1.8)	1.9 (1.9)	1.8 (2.1)	2.1
HICP	2.0 (2.0)	1.7 (1.7)	1.7 (1.7)	1.8 (1.8)	1.9

Note. HICP is an EU harmonised index of consumer prices.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Table 3. Summary of financial forecasts

Per cent, unless otherwise stated, annual average

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Repo rate	-0.5 (-0.5)	-0.3 (-0.3)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.2)	0.1
10-year rate	0.7 (0.7)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.5 (0.6)	0.9
Exchange rate, KIX, 18 November 1992 = 100	117.6 (117.6)	122.2 (121.7)	123.0 (119.9)	119.9 (116.8)	117.3
General government net lending*	0.8 (0.9)	0.3 (0.1)	-0.1 (0.0)	0.0 (0.1)	0.1

* Per cent of GDP.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Table 4. International conditions

Annual percentage change, unless otherwise stated

GDP	PPP-weights	KIX-weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Euro area	0.11	0.49	1.9 (1.9)	1.1 (1.1)	1.0 (1.3)	1.3 (1.4)	1.3
USA	0.15	0.08	2.9 (2.9)	2.2 (2.3)	1.7 (1.7)	1.7 (1.7)	1.7
Japan	0.04	0.02	0.8 (0.8)	1.0 (1.1)	0.2 (0.4)	0.5 (0.9)	0.5
China	0.19	0.08	6.7 (6.7)	6.1 (6.1)	5.9 (5.9)	5.8 (5.9)	5.7
KIX-weighted	0.75	1.00	2.6 (2.6)	1.9 (2.0)	1.8 (2.0)	2.0 (2.0)	1.9
World (PPP-weighted)	1.00	—	3.6 (3.6)	3.0 (3.3)	3.3 (3.6)	3.5 (3.6)	3.6

Note. Calendar-adjusted growth rates. The PPP weights refer to the global purchasing-power adjusted GDP weights for 2018, according to the IMF. KIX weights refer to weights in the Riksbank's krona index (KIX) for 2019. The forecast for GDP in the world is based on the IMF's forecasts for PPP weights. The forecast for KIX-weighted GDP is based on an assumption that the KIX weights will develop in line with the trend during the previous five years.

CPI	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Euro area (HICP)	1.8 (1.8)	1.2 (1.2)	1.2 (1.3)	1.4 (1.6)	1.7
USA	2.4 (2.4)	1.8 (1.8)	2.1 (2.3)	2.3 (2.3)	2.3
Japan	1.0 (1.0)	0.7 (0.7)	0.9 (1.3)	1.0 (1.1)	1.2
KIX-weighted	2.2 (2.2)	1.8 (1.8)	1.8 (1.9)	2.0 (2.0)	2.1

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Policy rates in the rest of the world, per cent	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1
Crude oil price, USD/barrel Brent	71.5 (71.5)	63.5 (62.9)	57.5 (57.2)	56.1 (56.4)	56.1
Swedish export market	3.7 (3.4)	2.5 (3.2)	3.0 (3.5)	3.1 (3.4)	3.2

Note. International policy rate is an aggregate of policy rates in the US, the euro area (EONIA), Norway and the United Kingdom.

Sources: Eurostat, IMF, Intercontinental Exchange, national sources, OECD and the Riksbank

Table 5. GDP by expenditure

Annual percentage change, unless otherwise stated

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Private consumption	1.6 (1.2)	1.0 (0.8)	2.0 (1.8)	2.0 (2.0)	1.8
Public consumption	0.4 (0.9)	0.8 (0.5)	0.7 (0.7)	0.8 (0.8)	0.8
Gross fixed capital formation	4.6 (4.0)	-1.2 (-1.1)	-0.1 (1.0)	1.6 (2.1)	2.2
Inventory investment*	0.5 (0.4)	-0.2 (-0.2)	-0.1 (-0.2)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0
Exports	3.1 (3.9)	4.3 (3.8)	3.0 (3.7)	3.0 (3.6)	2.8
Imports	3.6 (3.8)	1.9 (0.6)	2.6 (2.8)	3.0 (3.4)	2.6
GDP	2.3 (2.4)	1.3 (1.5)	1.2 (1.5)	1.6 (1.9)	1.8
GDP, calendar-adjusted	2.4 (2.5)	1.3 (1.5)	1.0 (1.3)	1.5 (1.7)	1.8
Final domestic demand*	2.0 (1.8)	0.3 (0.2)	1.0 (1.2)	1.5 (1.6)	1.5
Net exports*	-0.1 (0.2)	1.2 (1.5)	0.3 (0.5)	0.1 (0.3)	0.2
Current account (NA), per cent of GDP	2.3 (3.1)	3.8 (4.7)	3.9 (5.1)	3.9 (5.2)	4.0

*Contribution to GDP growth, percentage points

Note. The figures show actual growth rates that have not been calendar-adjusted, unless otherwise stated. NA is the National Accounts.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Table 6. Production and employment

Annual percentage change, unless otherwise stated

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Population, aged 15–74	0.8 (0.8)	0.7 (0.7)	0.5 (0.5)	0.4 (0.4)	0.4
Potential hours worked	1.1 (1.1)	1.0 (1.0)	0.9 (0.9)	0.7 (0.7)	0.6
Potential GDP	1.9 (2.0)	1.8 (1.9)	1.7 (1.8)	1.7 (1.8)	1.7
GDP, calendar-adjusted	2.4 (2.5)	1.3 (1.5)	1.0 (1.3)	1.5 (1.7)	1.8
Number of hours worked, calendar-adjusted	2.4 (2.4)	1.3 (0.9)	0.0 (0.1)	0.2 (0.3)	0.3
Employed, aged 15–74	[1.8 (1.8)]	[0.3 (0.4)]	0.3 (0.3)	0.4 (0.5)	0.5
Labour force, aged 15–74	[1.4 (1.4)]	[0.8 (0.7)]	0.5 (0.4)	0.5 (0.6)	0.6
Unemployment, aged 15–74*	[6.3 (6.3)]	[6.8 (6.6)]	6.9 (6.7)	7.0 (6.8)	7.1
GDP gap**	1.4 (1.3)	0.9 (1.0)	0.2 (0.4)	0.0 (0.3)	0.1
Hours gap**	1.8 (1.8)	2.1 (1.7)	1.2 (1.0)	0.7 (0.6)	0.3

* Per cent of the labour force **Deviation from the Riksbank's assessed potential level, per cent

Note. Potential hours refer to the long-term sustainable level for the number of hours worked according to the Riksbank's assessment. Statistics Sweden has identified quality flaws in the LFS which mean that the statistics for 2018 Q2–2019 Q3 are misleading. The figures directly affected by this are italicised and enclosed in square brackets.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Table 7. Wages and labour costs for the economy as a whole

Annual percentage change, calendar-adjusted data unless otherwise stated

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hourly wage, NMO	2.5 (2.5)	2.6 (2.6)	2.8 (2.9)	3.0 (3.2)	3.1
Hourly wage, NA	2.2 (2.2)	2.6 (2.7)	2.8 (2.9)	3.0 (3.2)	3.1
Employers' contribution*	0.7 (0.5)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1
Hourly labour cost, NA	2.9 (2.7)	2.6 (2.7)	2.9 (3.0)	3.1 (3.3)	3.2
Productivity	0.0 (0.1)	0.1 (0.6)	0.9 (1.2)	1.3 (1.4)	1.5
Unit labour cost	3.1 (2.9)	2.6 (2.1)	2.0 (1.8)	1.8 (1.9)	1.7

* Difference in rate of increase between labour cost per hour, NA and hourly wages, NA, percentage points

Note. NMO is the National Mediation Office's short-term wage statistics and NA is the National Accounts. Labour cost per hour is defined as the sum of actual wages, social-security charges and wage taxes (labour cost sum) divided by the number of hours worked by employees. Unit labour cost is defined as labour cost sum divided by GDP in fixed prices.

Sources: National Mediation Office, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank