

Monetary Policy Report February 2020

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



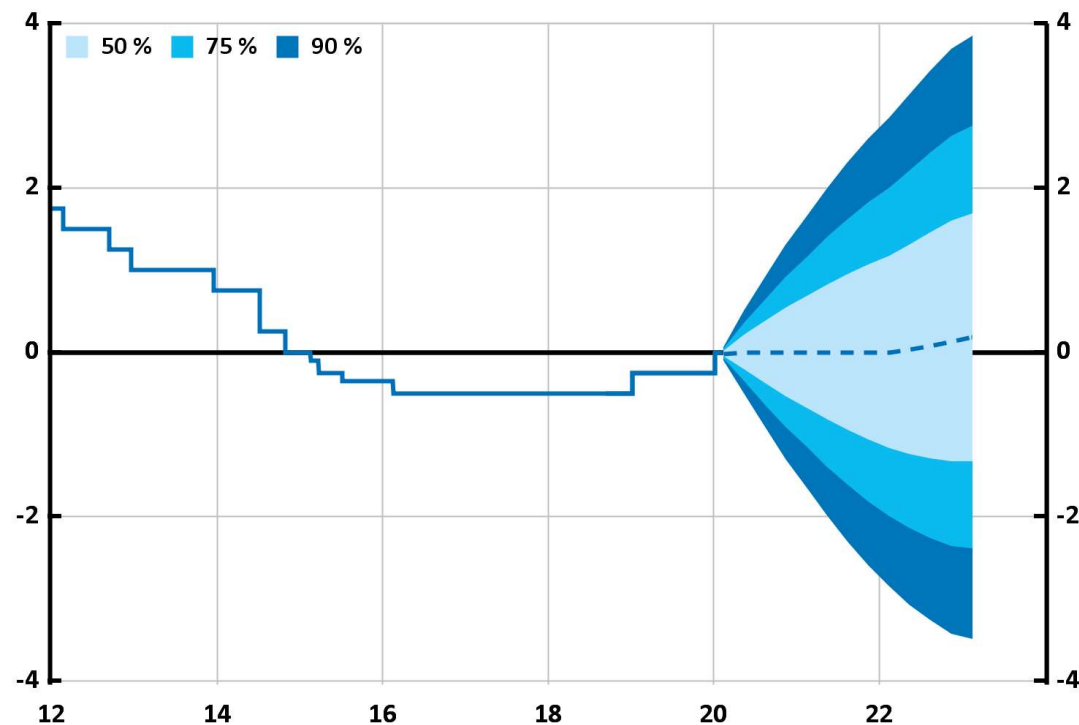
Chapter 1

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



Figure 1.1. Repo rate with uncertainty bands

Per cent

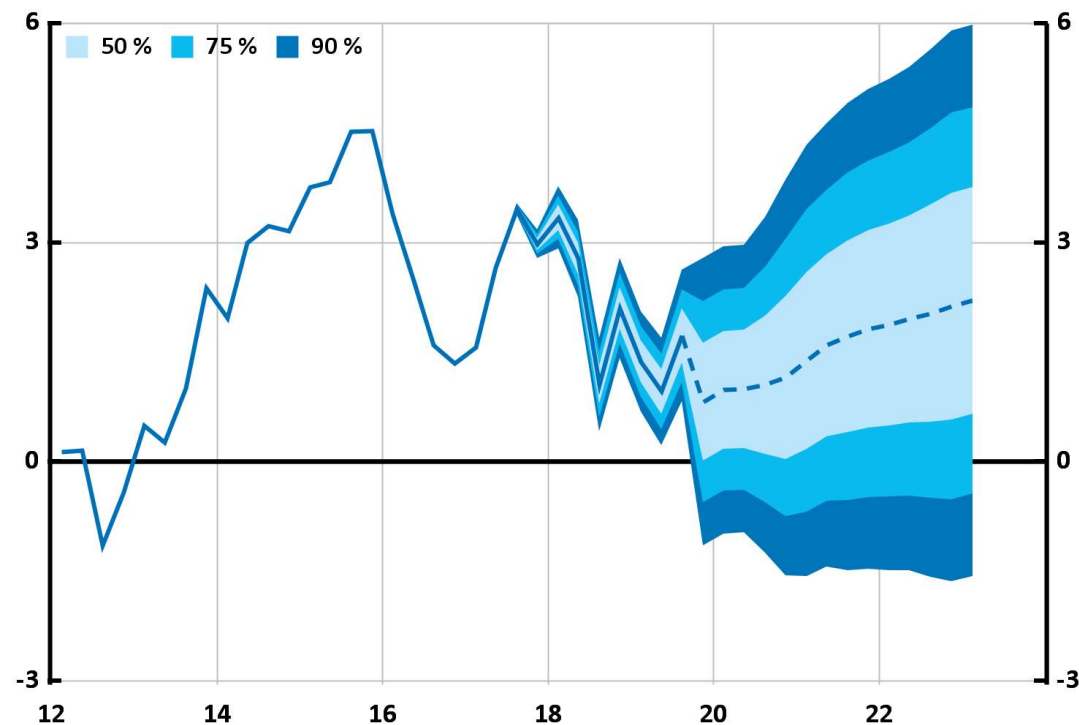


Note. The uncertainty bands for the repo rate are based on the Riksbank's historical forecasting errors and the ability of risk-premium adjusted forward rates to forecast the future repo rate for the period 1999 up to the point when the Riksbank started to publish forecasts for the repo rate during 2007. 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

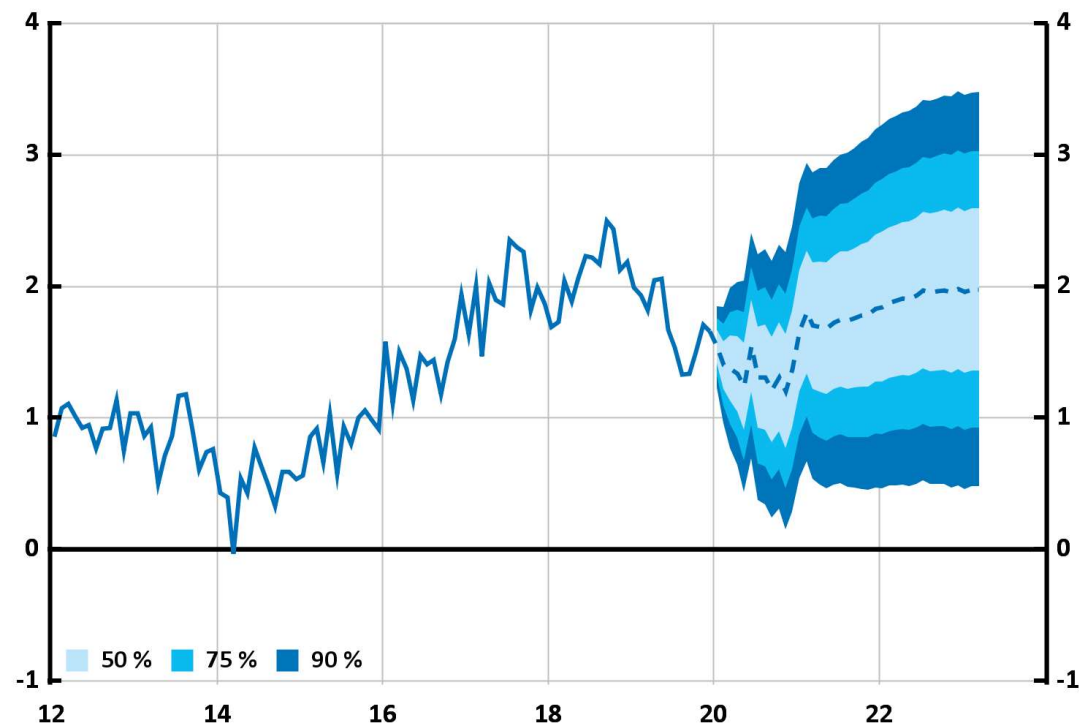


Note. The uncertainty bands are based on the Riksbank's historical forecasting errors. The reported outcomes for GDP are also uncertain, as the National Accounts figures are revised several years after the first publication.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 1.3. CPIF with uncertainty bands

Annual percentage change

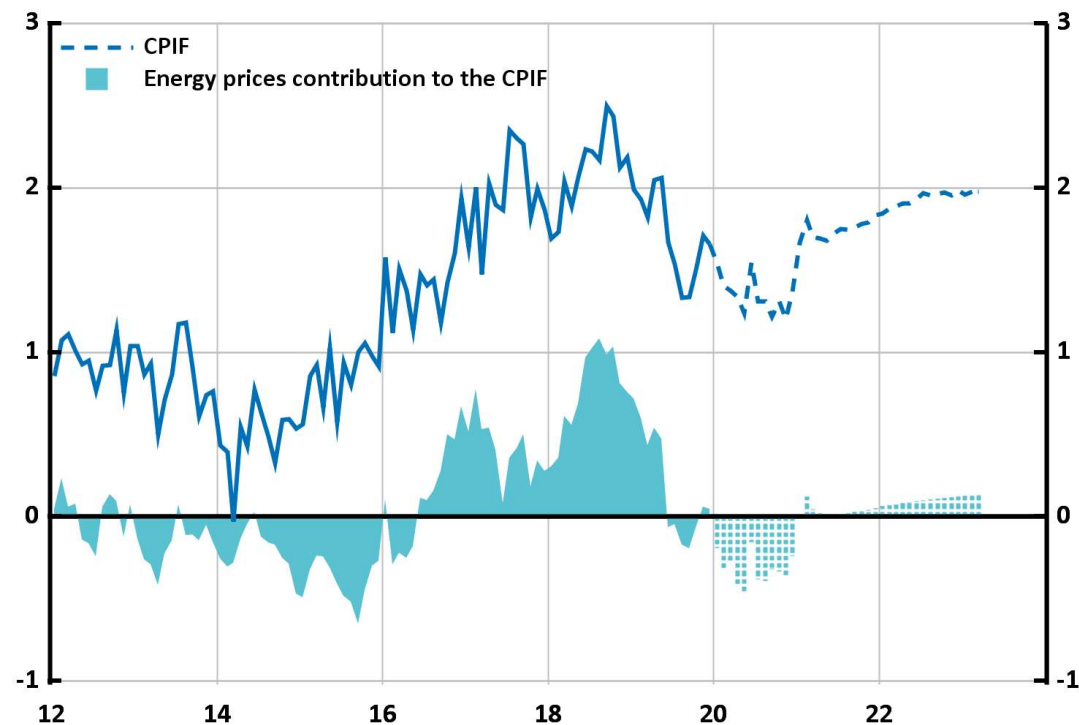


Note. The uncertainty bands are based on the Riksbank's historical forecasting errors.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 1.4. CPIF and contribution from energy prices

Annual percentage change and percentage points, respectively

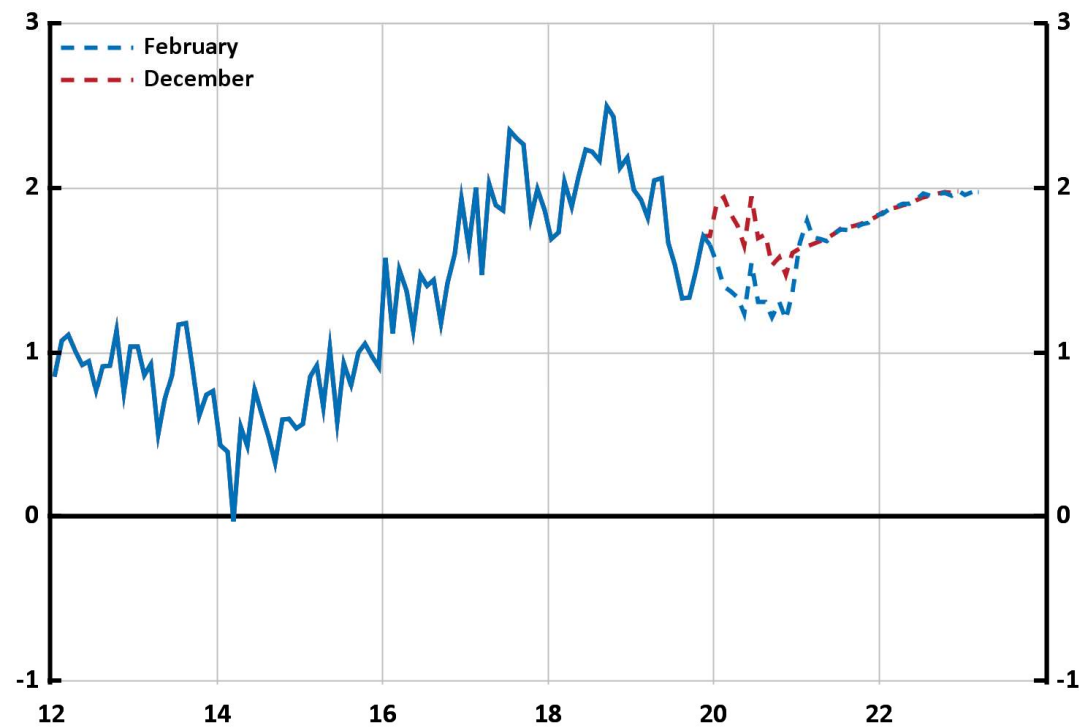


Note. The contribution of energy prices to the CPIF in the forecast is calculated as the annual percentage change in energy prices multiplied by their current weight in the CPIF.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 1.5. CPIF

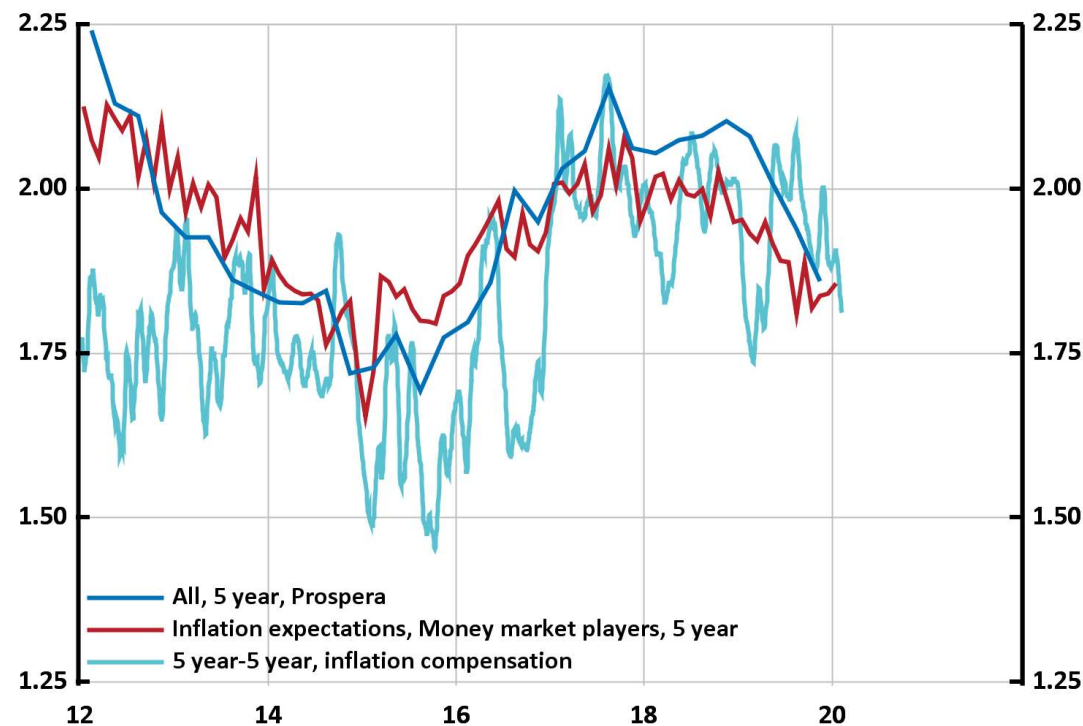
Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 1.6. Long-term inflation expectations

Per cent, average and per cent respectively

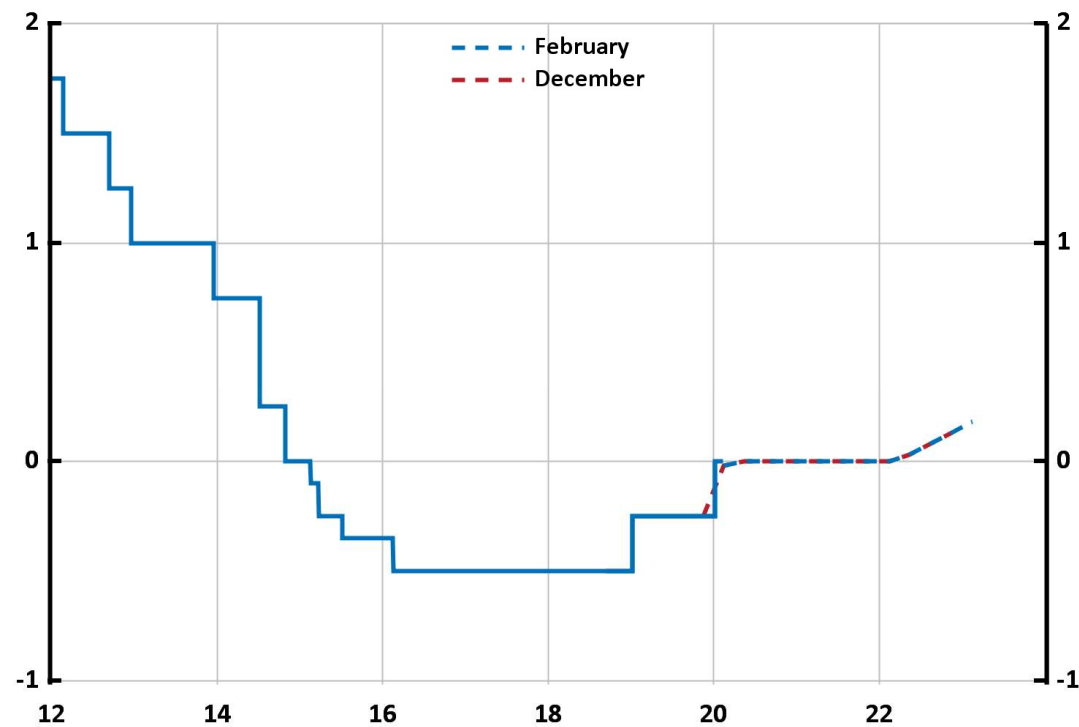


Note. Inflation compensation refers to a 5-year period starting in 5 years' time, calculated on the basis of bond yields, 15 days moving average. Expectations from Prospera refer to the CPI.

Sources: Kantar Sifo Prospera and the Riksbank

Figure 1.7. Repo rate

Per cent

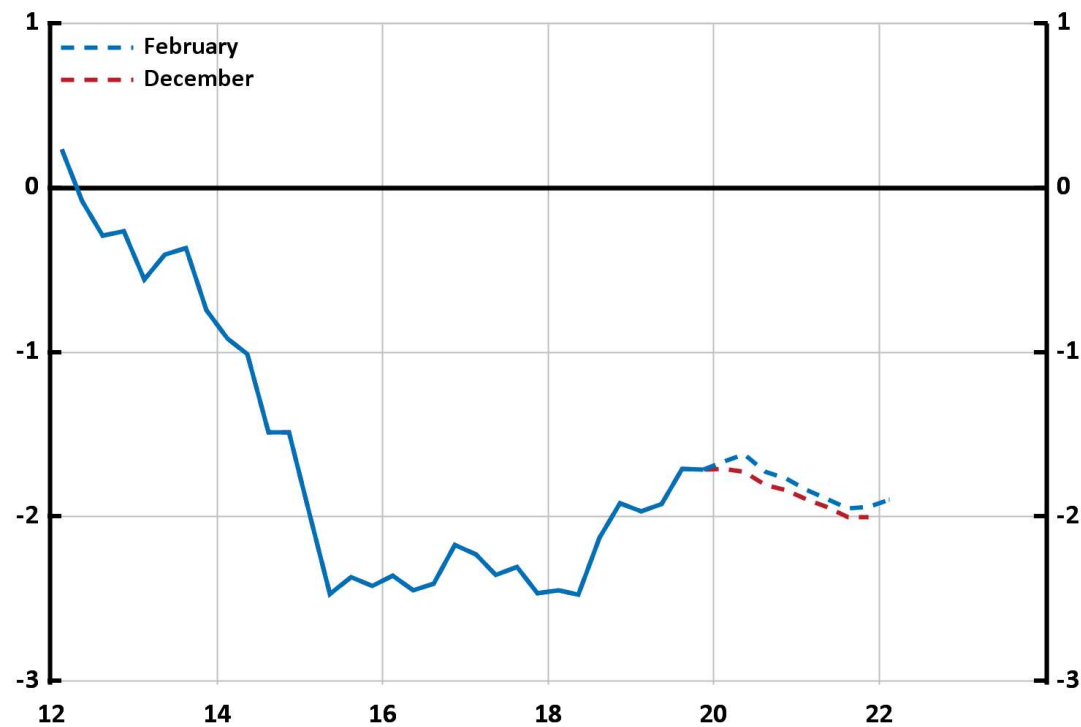


Note. Outcomes are daily data and the forecasts refer to quarterly averages.

Source: The Riksbank

Figure 1.8. Real repo rate

Per cent, quarterly averages

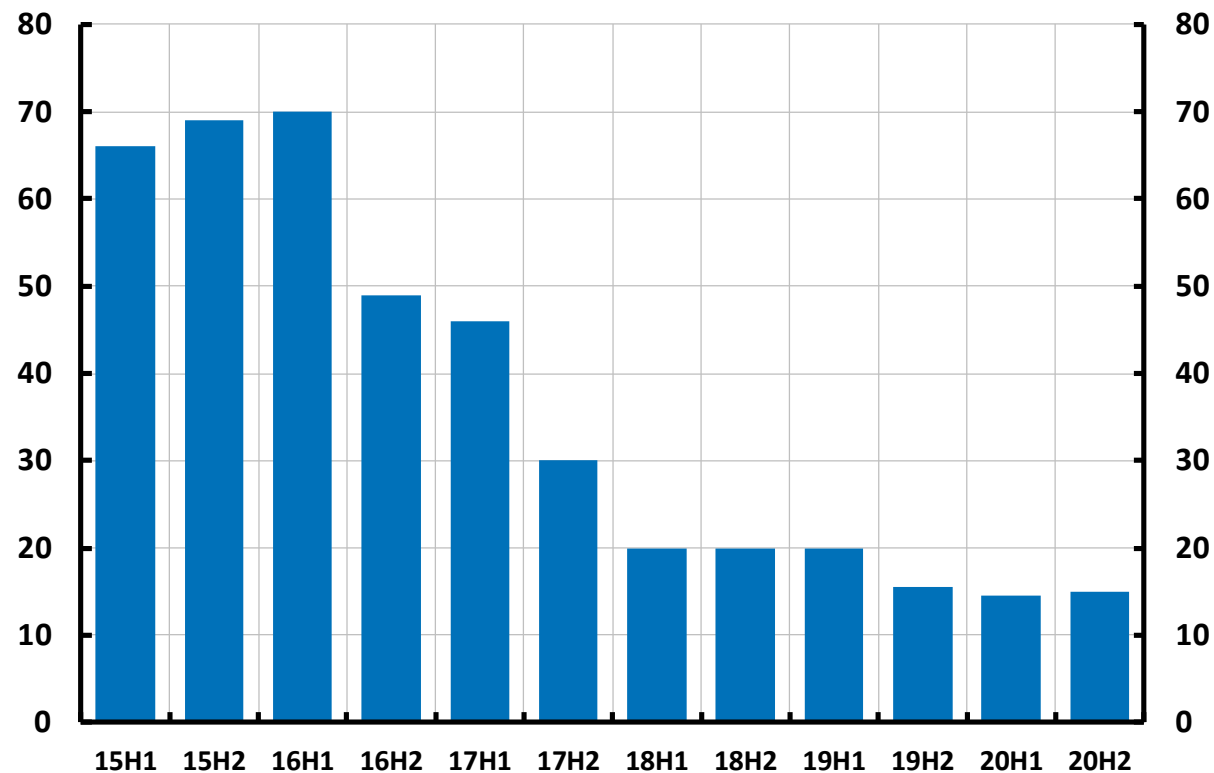


Note. The real repo rate is the Riksbank's expected real interest rate, calculated as a mean value of the Riksbank's repo rate forecast for the year ahead minus the inflation forecast (CPIF) for the corresponding period. Outcomes are based on the latest forecasts at that time.

Source: The Riksbank

Figure 1.9. The Riksbank's purchases of government bonds

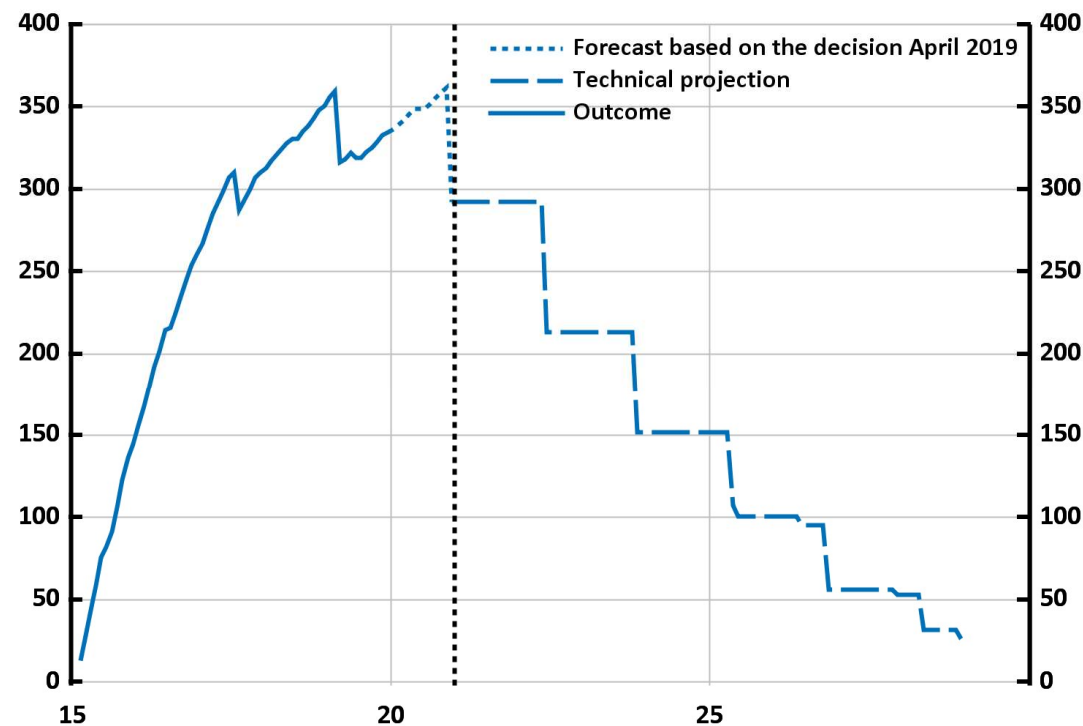
Nominal amounts, SEK billion



Source: The Riksbank

Figure 1.10. The Riksbank's holdings of government bonds

Nominal amounts, SEK billion

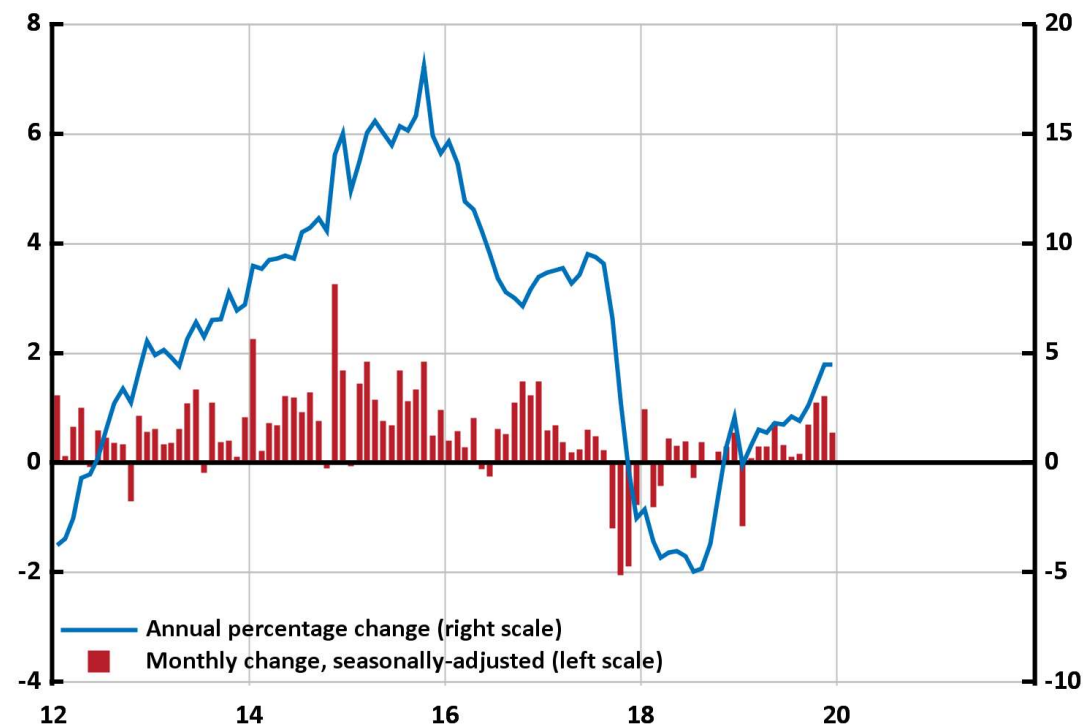


Note. Forecast up until December 2020, after that a technical projection with the assumption that no further purchases are made. The vertical line marks the shift between the forecast and technical projection.

Source: The Riksbank

Figure 1.11. House prices according to HOX Sweden

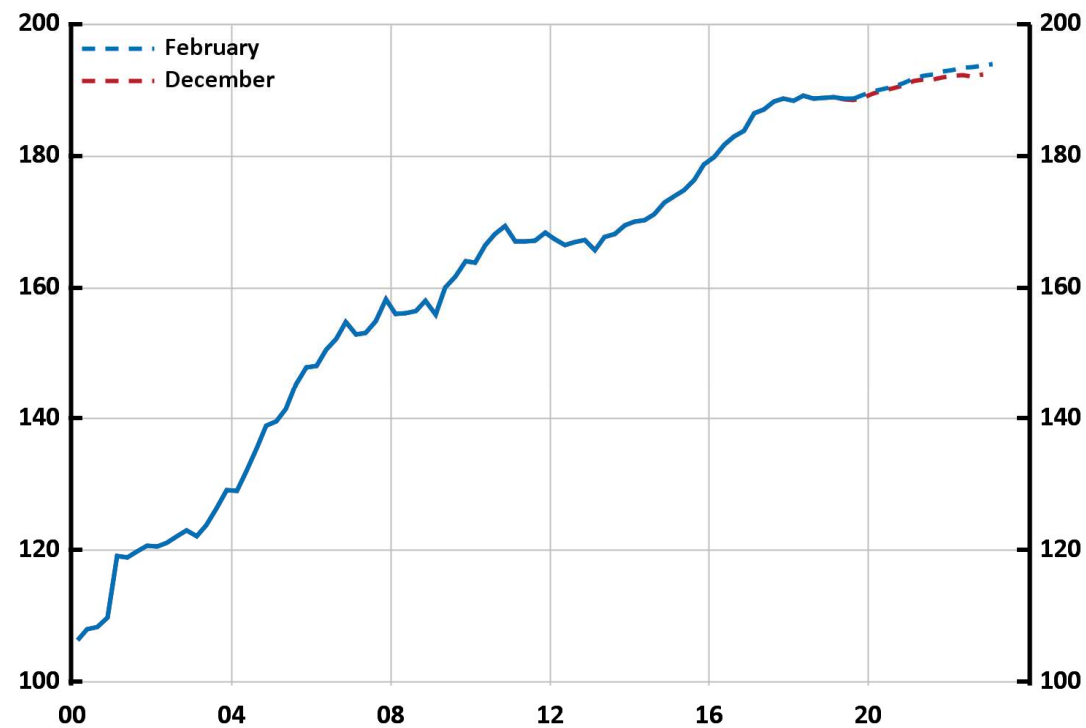
Per cent



Sources: Valueguard and the Riksbank

Figure 1.12. Household debt

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

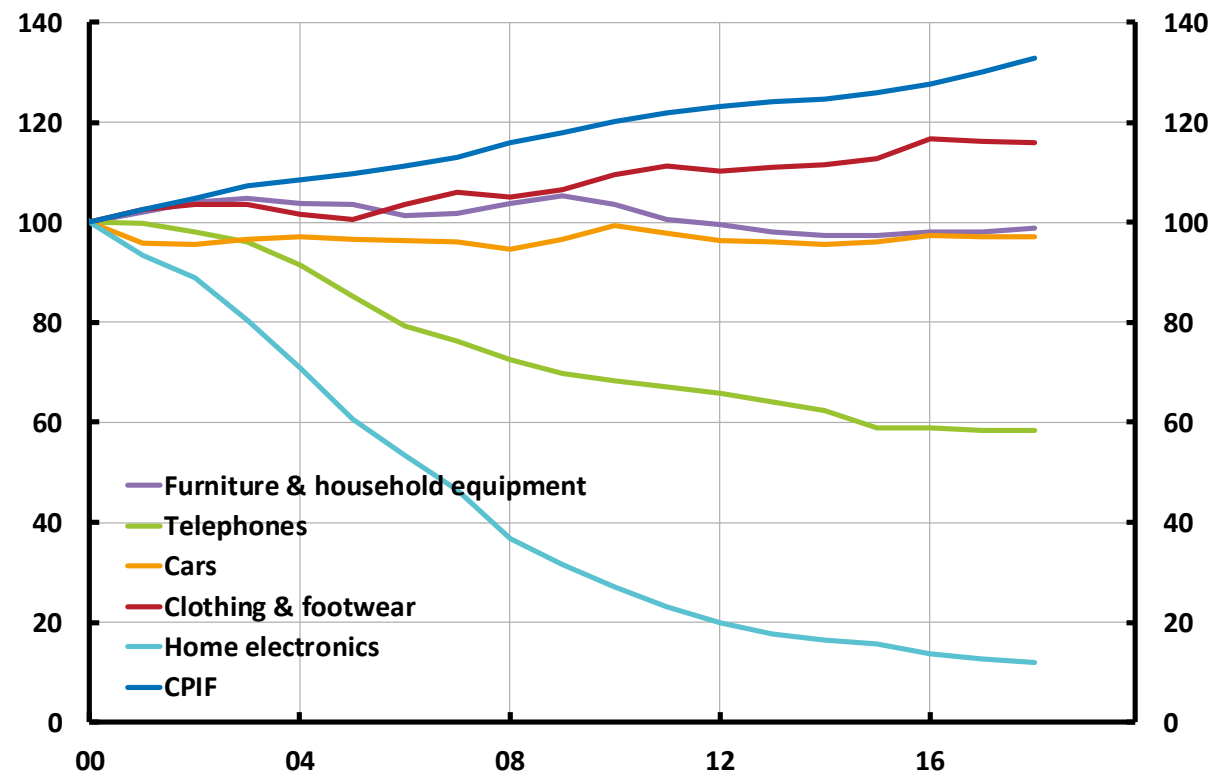


Article – Inflation not fully comparable between countries

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Figure 1.13. The CPIF and sub-indices for selected product groups in the CPI

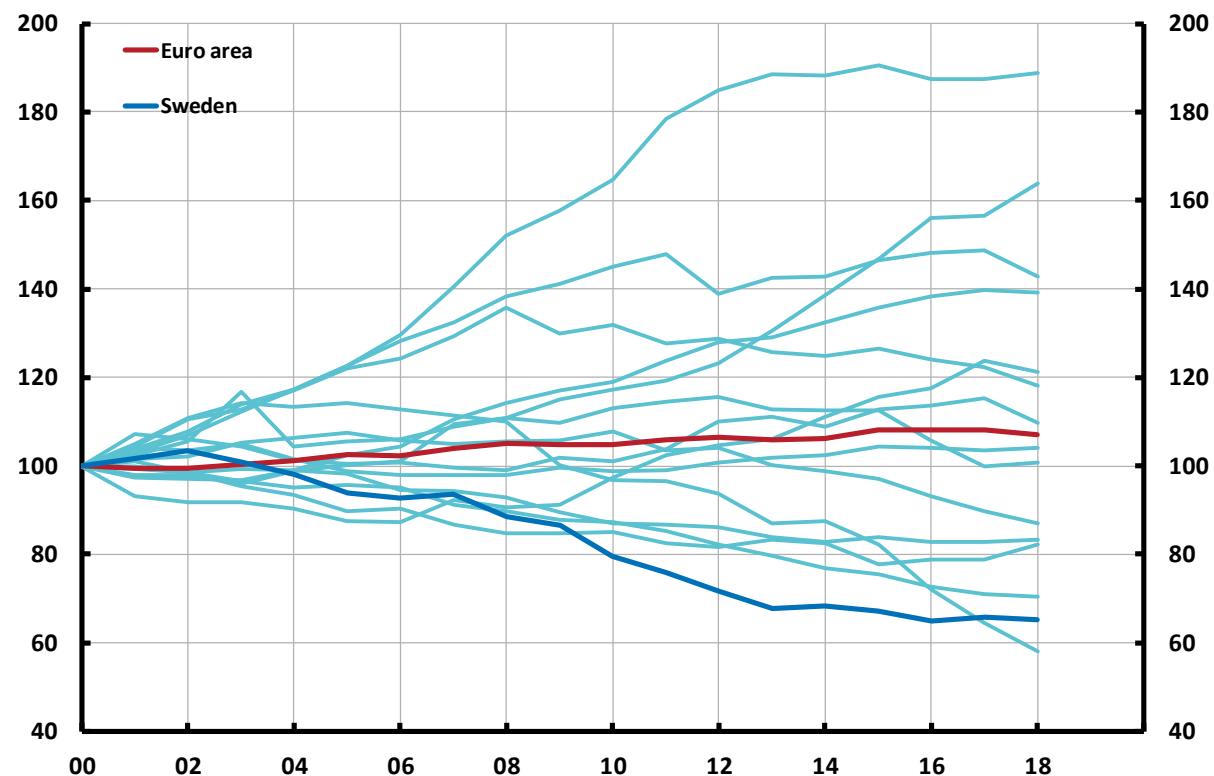
Index 2000 = 100



Source: Statistics Sweden

Figure 1.14. Relative development for home electronics according to the HICP

Index 2000 = 100

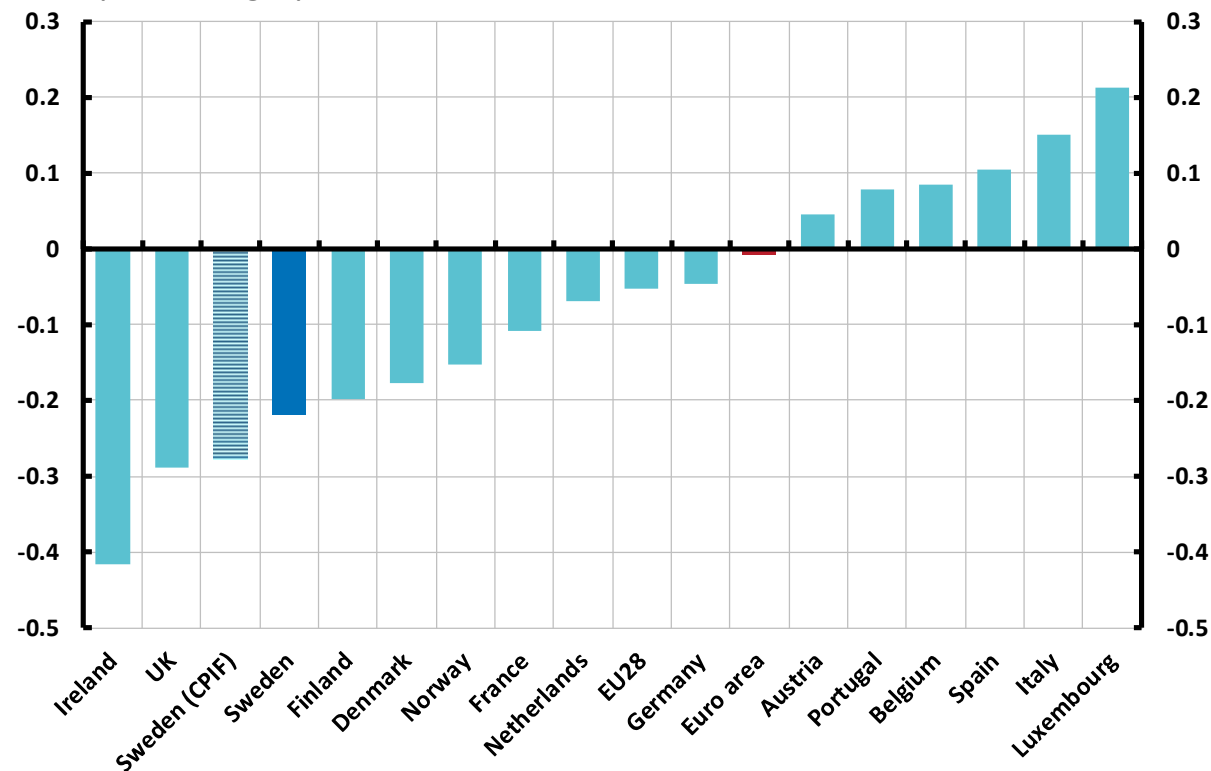


Note. A value below 100 means that the index development for the country has been weaker than in the EU28. A figure of 50 should be interpreted as the price in the country being 50 per cent of what it is in the EU28 in relation to the situation in 2000. The turquoise line shows the development in Germany, Ireland, France, Norway, the United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Figures for individual countries can be found in the background material on the Riksbank website.

Sources: Eurostat, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 1.15. Contribution to HICP inflation from quality-adjusted products

Average 2000-2018, percentage points



Note. The contributions are calculated as annual percentage change multiplied by the weight of the different sub-indices shown in Figure 1:13.

Sources: Eurostat, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

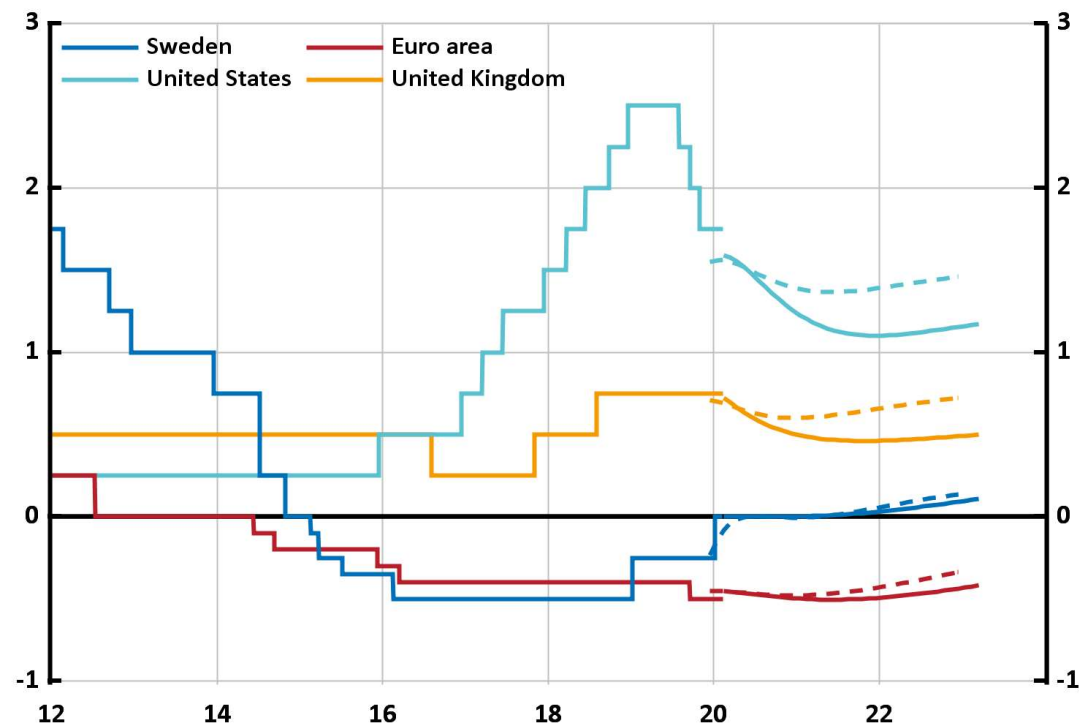
Chapter 2

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



Figure 2.1. Policy rates and rate expectations according to forward rates

Per cent

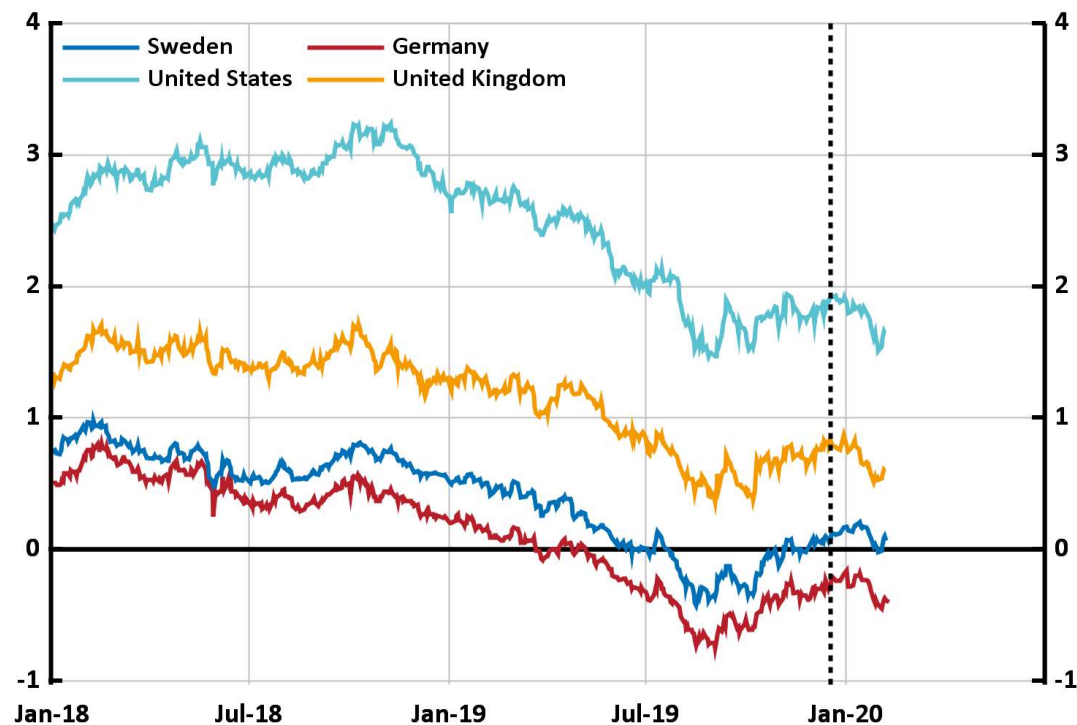


Note. Forward rates describe the expected overnight rate. Unbroken lines refer to 7 February 2020, broken lines refer to 16 December 2019.

Sources: The national central banks, Macrobond and the Riksbank

Figure 2.2. Government bond yields with 10 years to maturity

Per cent

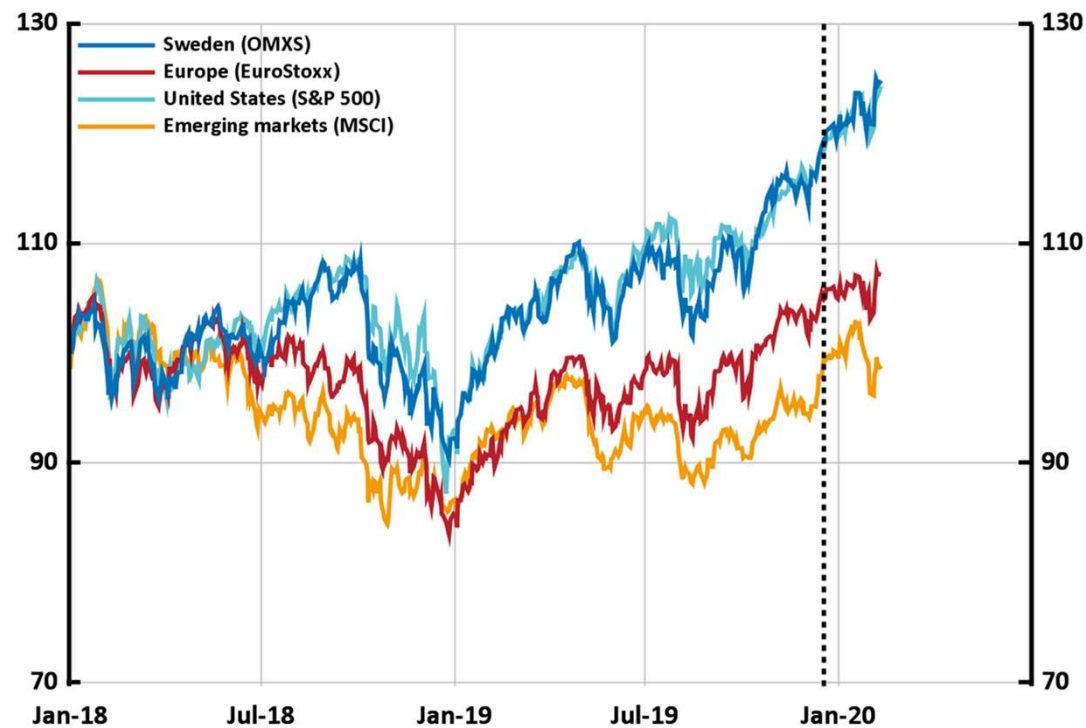


Note. Implied zero-coupon yields from government bonds for Sweden, Germany and United Kingdom. 10-year benchmark bonds for the United States. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in December.

Sources: The national central banks, US Treasury and the Riksbank

Figure 2.3. Stock market movements in domestic currency

Index, 2 January 2018 = 100



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

Source: Macrobond

Figure 2.4. Difference between yields on corporate bonds and government bonds in the United States and euro area

Percentage points

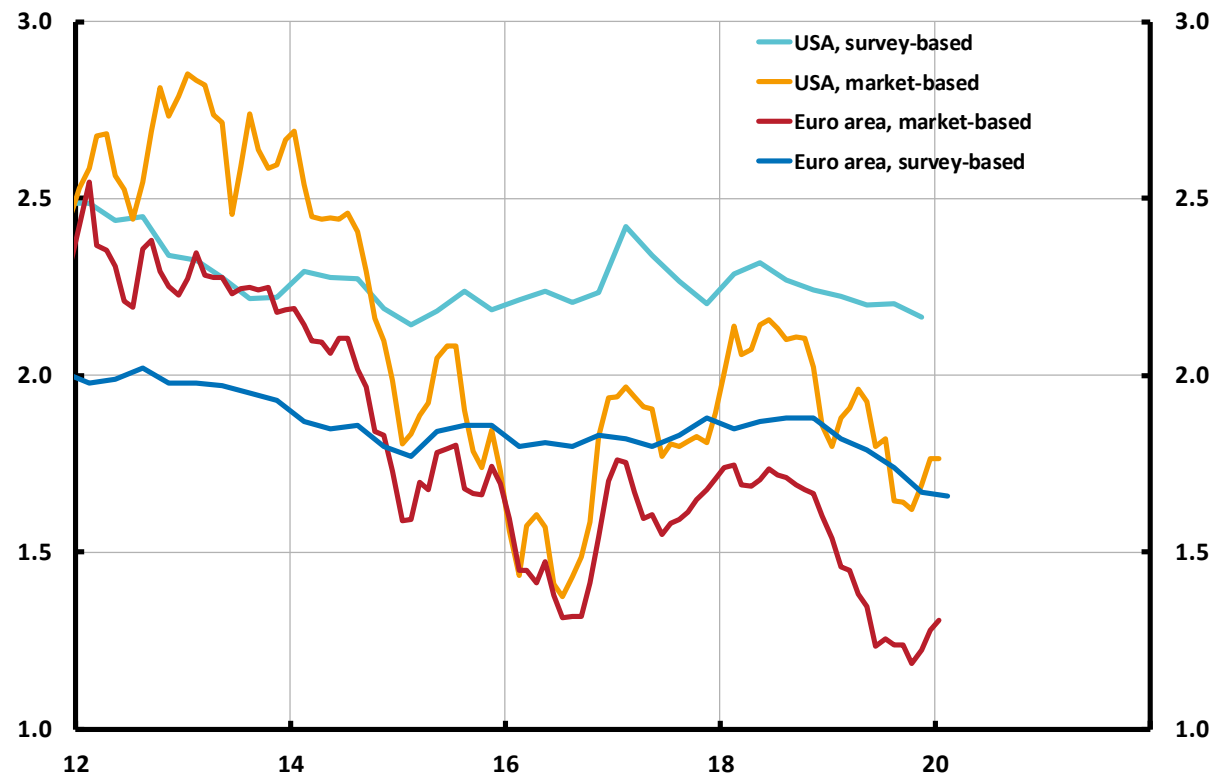


Note. Yield differentials refer to 5-year benchmark issued by companies with good credit ratings respectively benchmark sovereign bonds. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in December.

Source: Macrobond

Figure 2.5. Long term inflation expectations in euro area and United States

Per cent

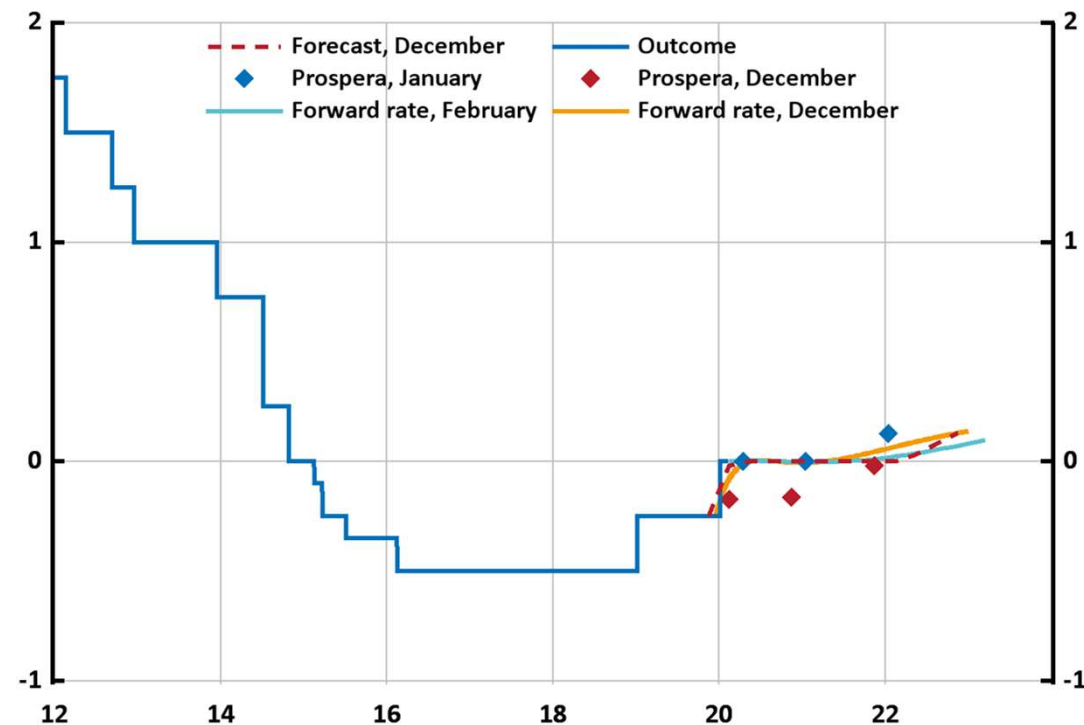


Note. Survey-based measures according to the ECB and the Survey of Professional Forecasters by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (FRBP), 5 and 10 years ahead, respectively. Market-based measures refer to a 5-year period starting in 5 years' time. This measure has been calculated on the basis of inflation swaps for the euro area and on the basis of bond yields for the United States. Inflation refers to HICP and CPI respectively.

Sources: Bloomberg, ECB, FRBP, Macrobond and the Riksbank

Figure 2.6. Repo rate and market repo rate expectations

Per cent

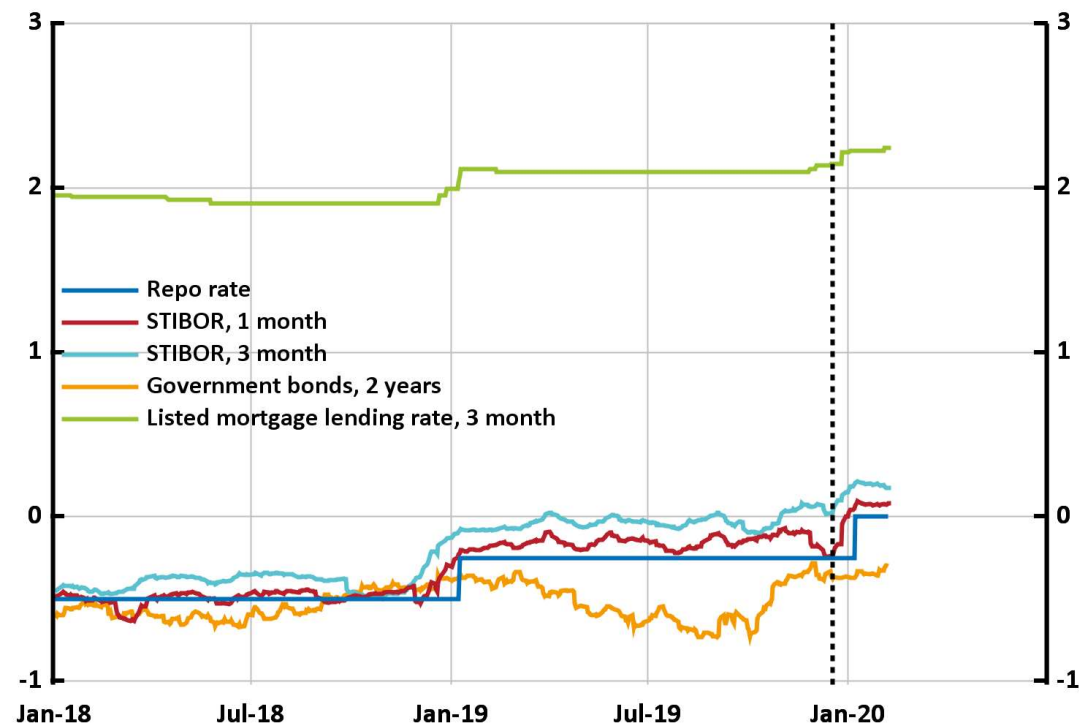


Note. The forward rate refers to 7 February 2020 and 16 December 2019 and is a measure of the expected repo rate. Survey responses from Prospera show the average for money market participants 16 January 2020 (Prospera, January) respectively 27 November 2019 (Prospera, December).

Sources: Kantar Sifo Prospera, Macrobond and the Riksbank

Figure 2.7. The repo rate and market rates

Per cent

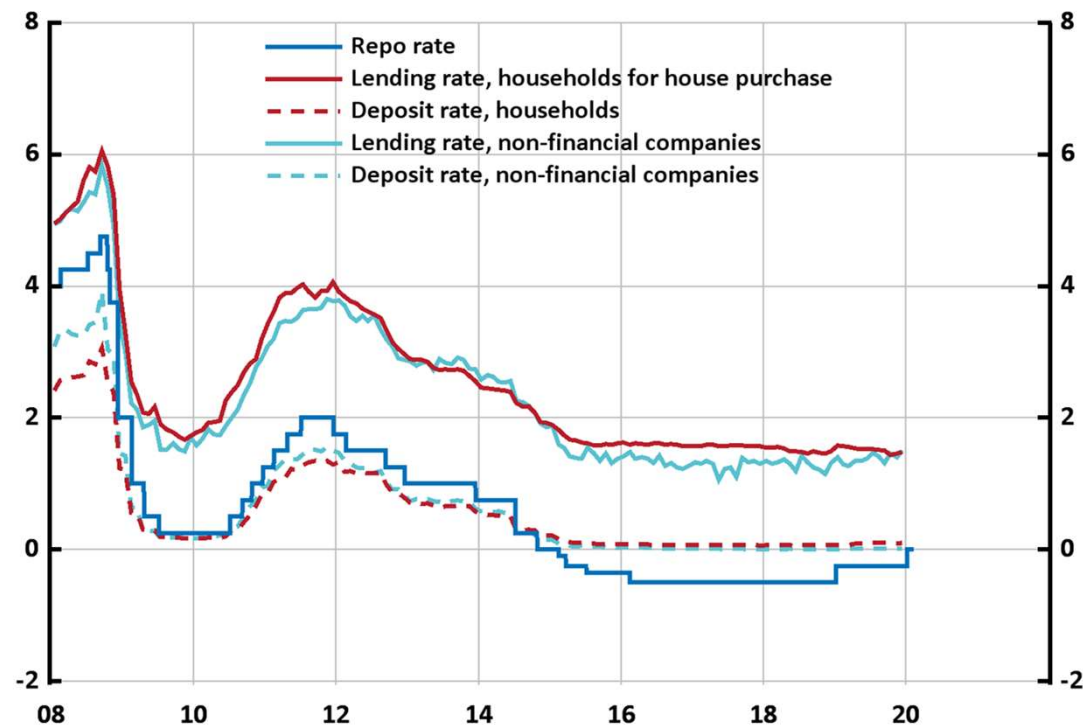


Note. Zero coupon rate with 2-year maturity calculated from government bonds. The listed mortgage rate is an average of listed rates from SEB, Swedbank, SHB, SBAB and Nordea. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in December.

Sources: Macrobond and the Riksbank

Figure 2.8. Repo rate together with the average deposit and lending rate to households and companies, new contracts

Per cent

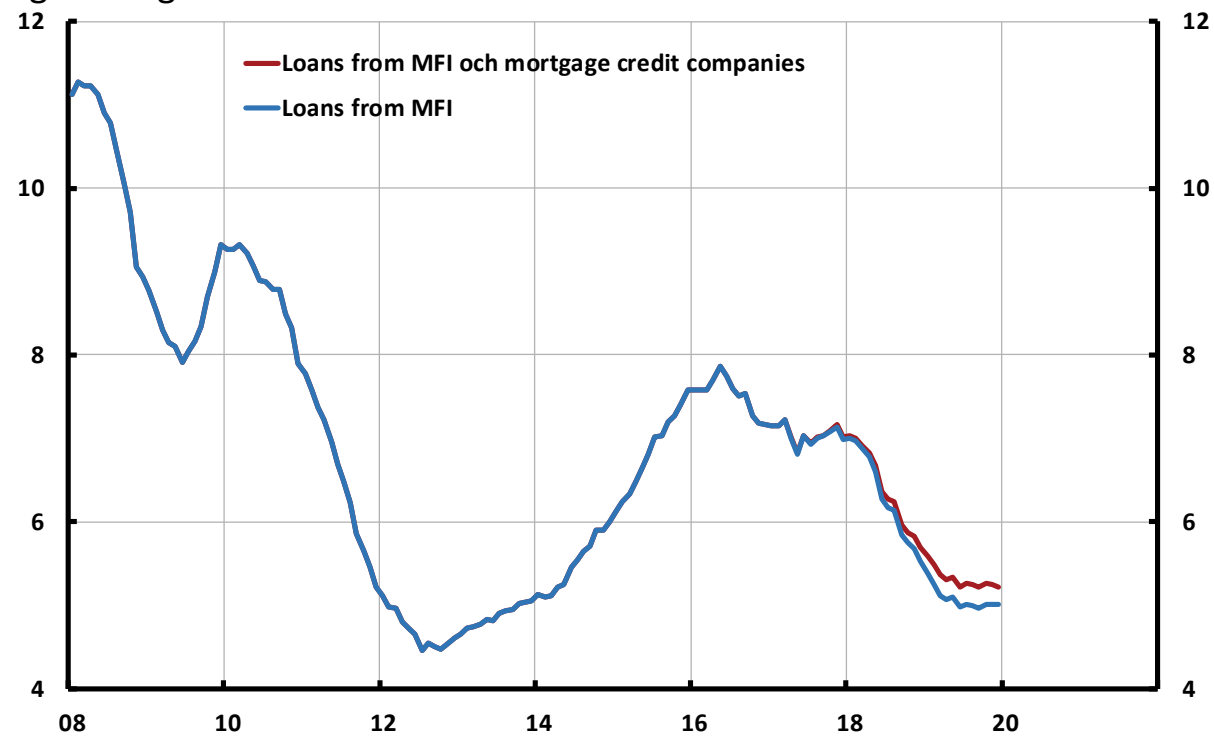


Note. MFIs' average deposit and lending rates are a weighted average of all interest rates for different maturities.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 2.9. Household borrowing

Annual percentage change

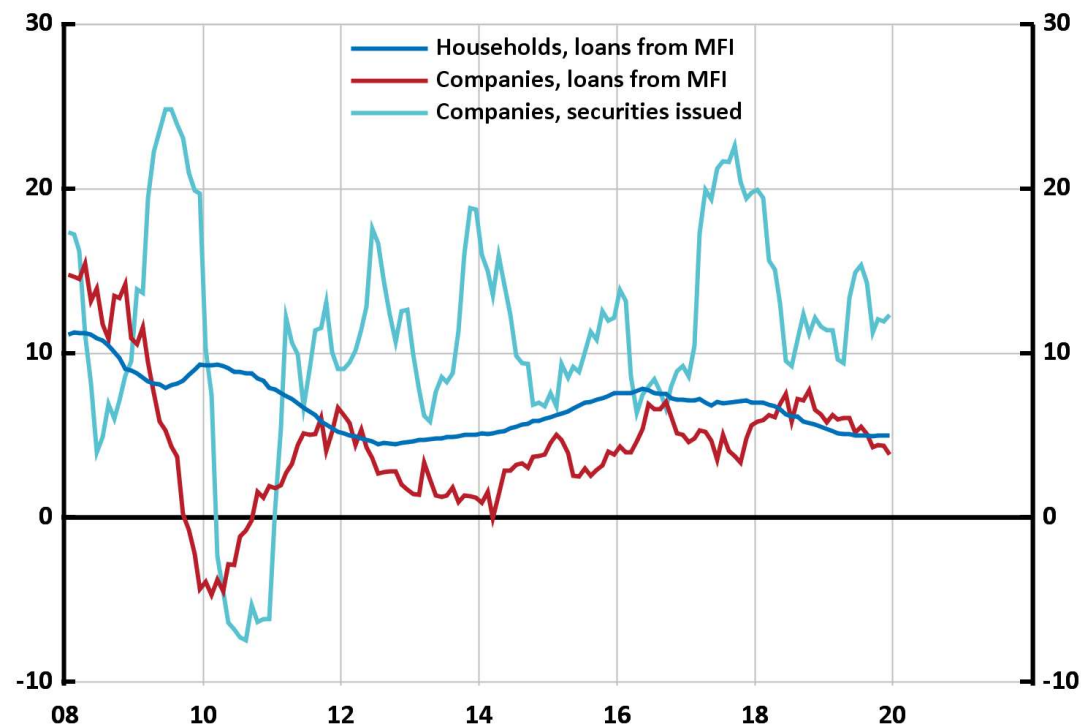


Note. Lending by MFIs and mortgage credit companies to households adjusted for reclassifications and bought and sold loans.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 2.10. Lending to households and companies

Annual percentage change

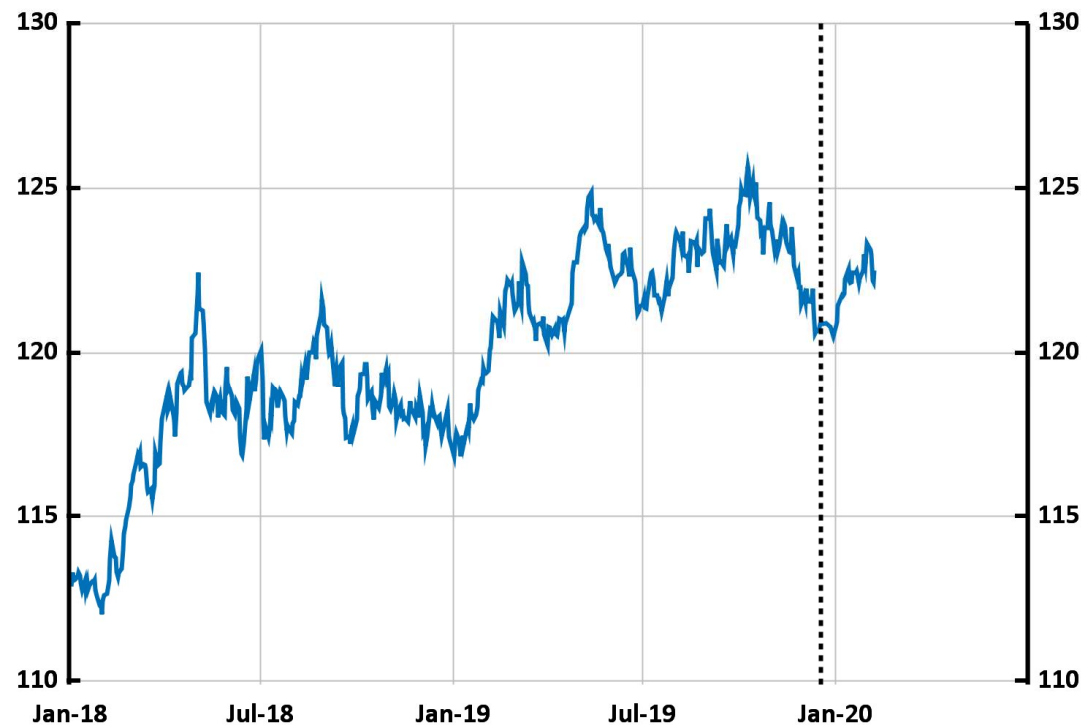


Note. Lending by MFIs to households and non-financial corporations adjusted for reclassifications and bought and sold loans. Securities issued by non-financial corporations have been adjusted for currency impact.

Source: Statistics Sweden


Figure 2.11. Nominal exchange rate, KIX

Index, 18 November 1992 = 100



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

Sources: National sources and the Riksbank

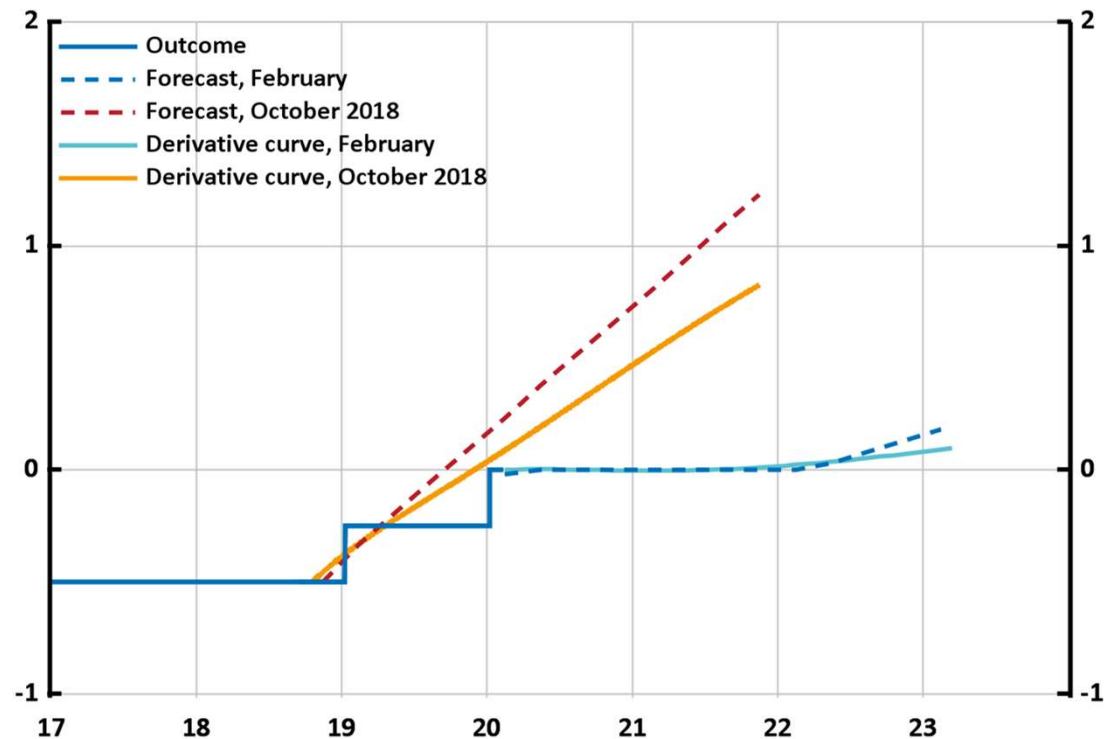


Article – What has happened to the financial conditions since the autumn of 2018?

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

Figure 2.12. Repo rate and market repo rate expectations

Per cent

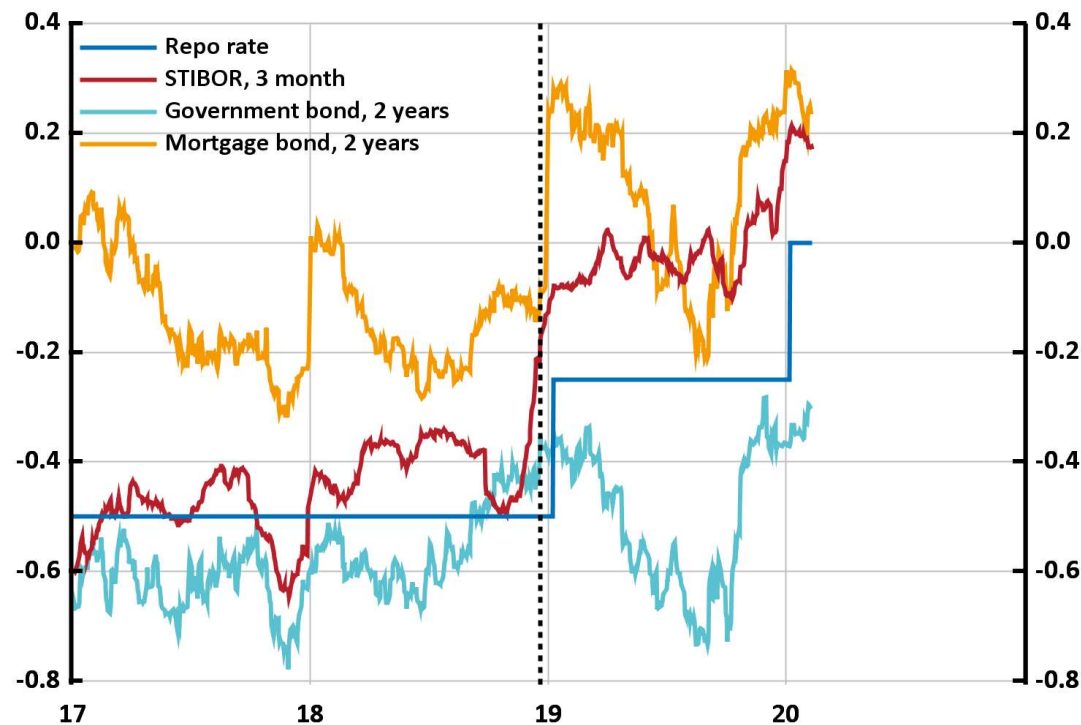


Note. The forward rate refers to 7 February 2020 and 19 October 2018 and is a measure of the expected repo rate.

Sources: Macrobond and the Riksbank

Figure 2.13. Repo rate, money market rate, government and mortgage bonds

Percentage points

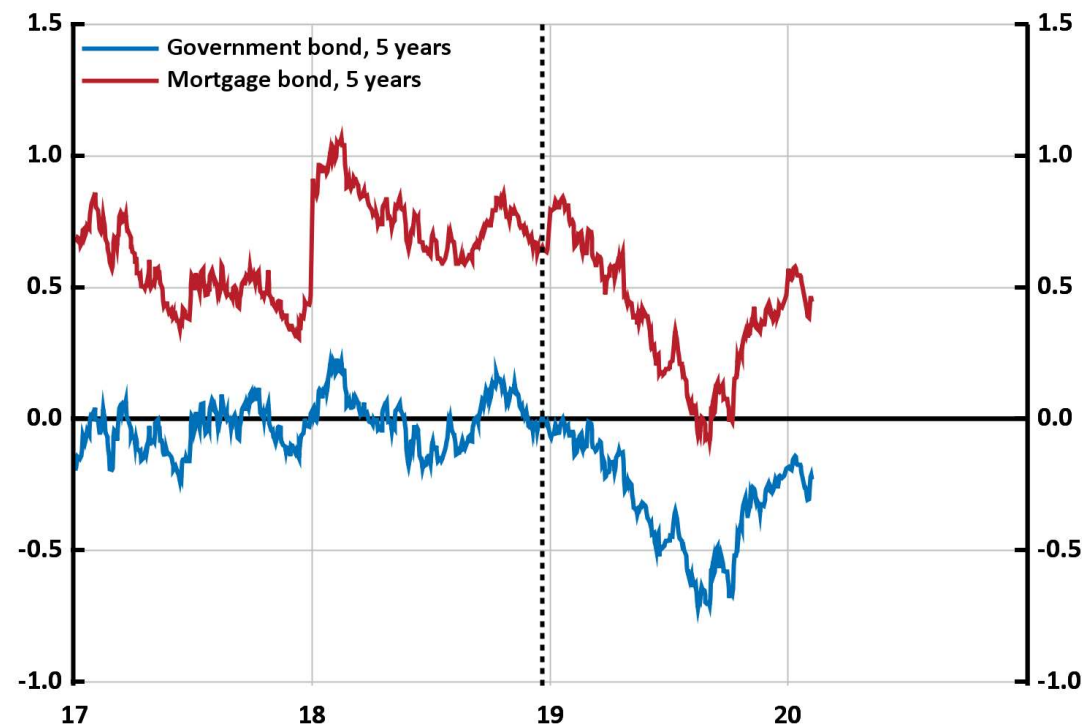


Note. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in December 2018.

Sources: Macrobond and the Riksbank

Figure 2.14. Government and mortgage bonds, 5 years

Per cent

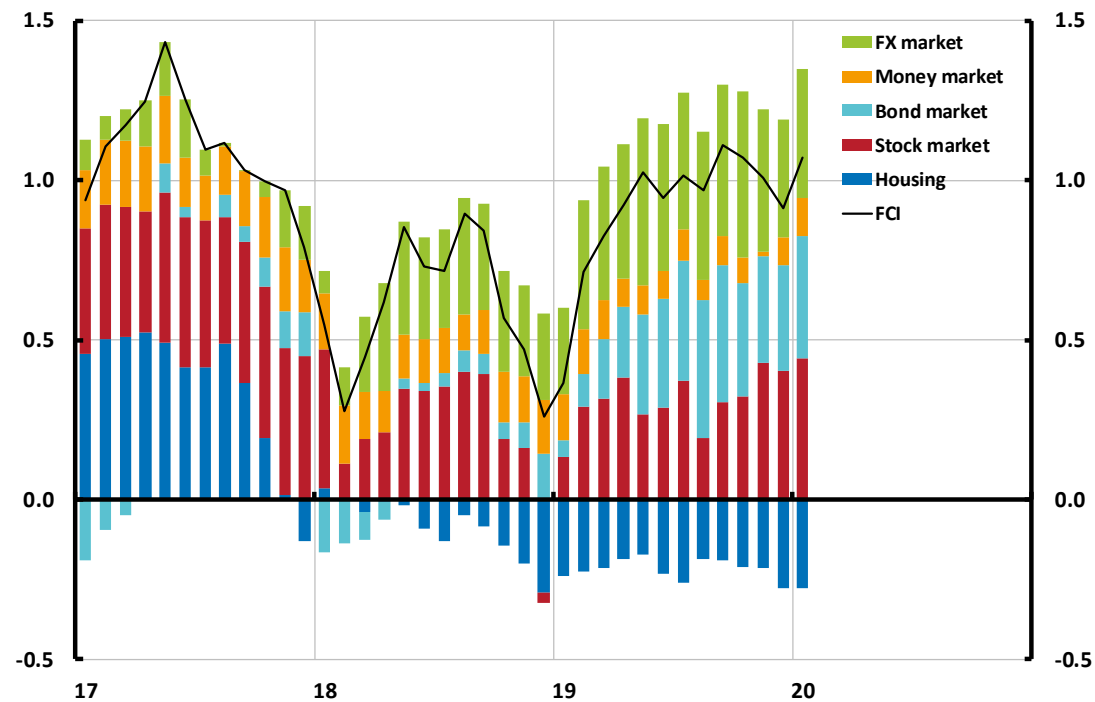


Note. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in December 2018.

Source: Macrobond

Figure 2.15. Financial conditions index, FCI

Standard deviations



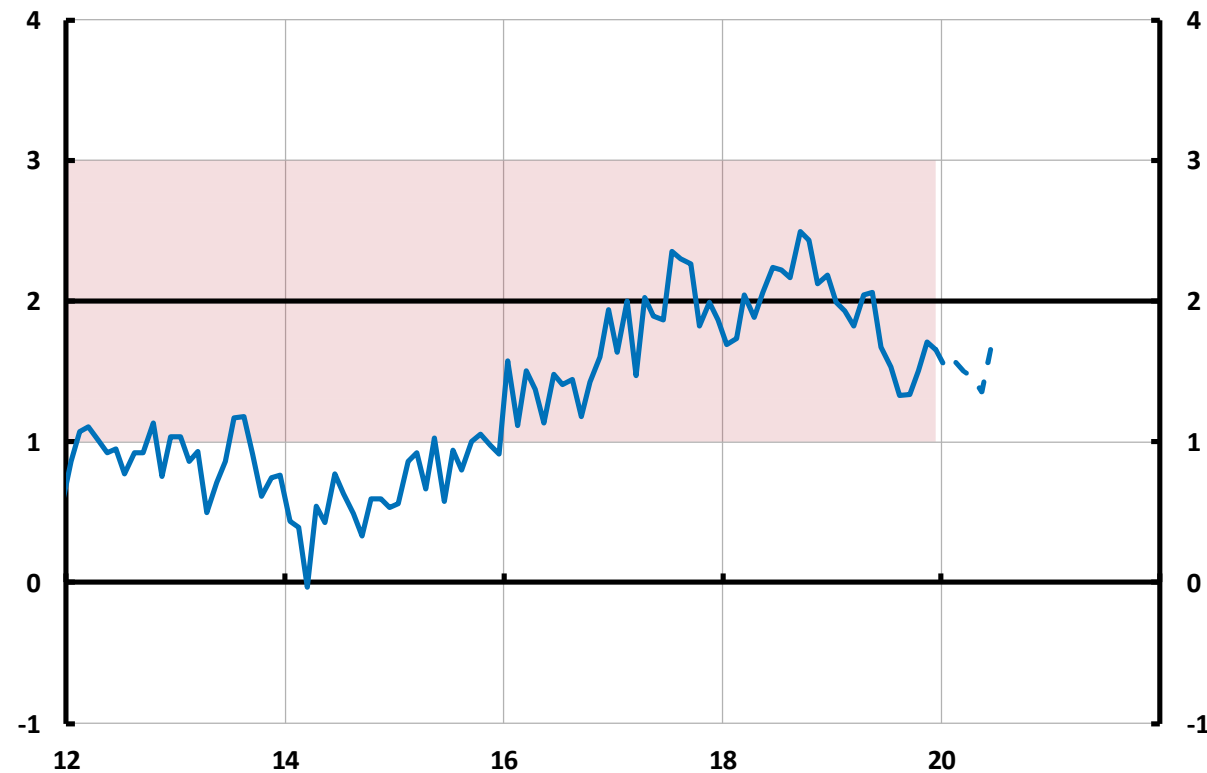
Note. A higher value indicates more expansionary financial conditions.

Source: The Riksbank

Chapter 3

Figure 3.1. CPIF and variation band

Annual percentage change

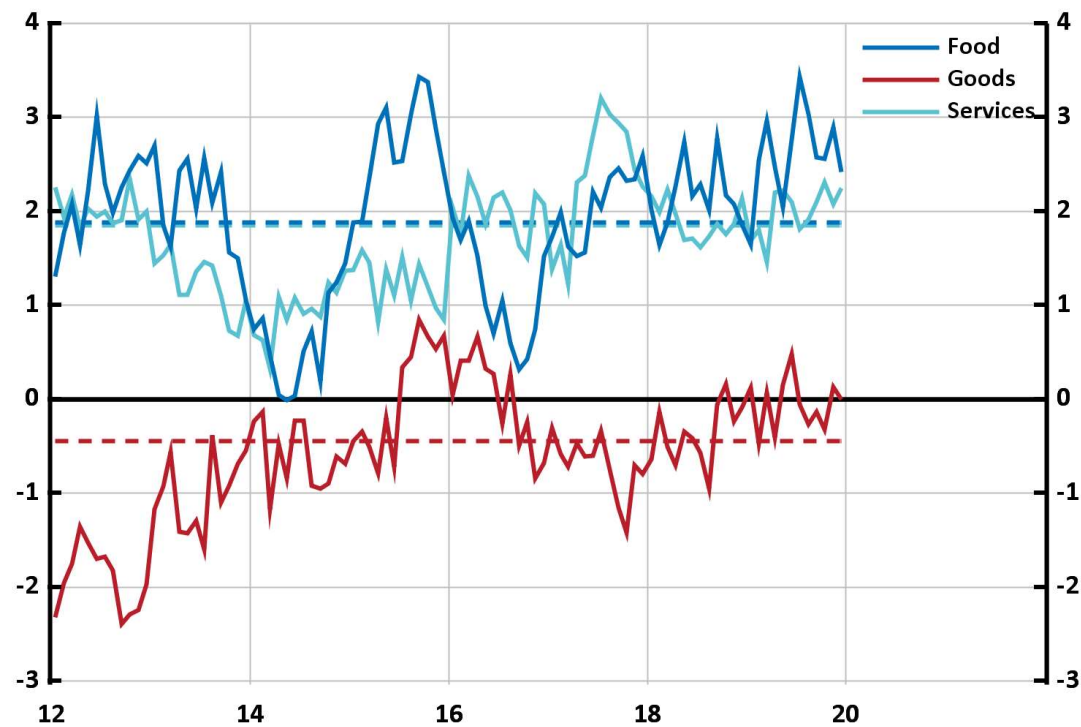


Note. The pink area shows the Riksbank's variation band and covers about three-quarters of the outcomes since January 1995. The variation band is a means of showing whether the deviation from the inflation target is unusually large. The broken line represents the forecast for the next 6 months.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 3.2. Food, goods and service prices

Annual percentage change

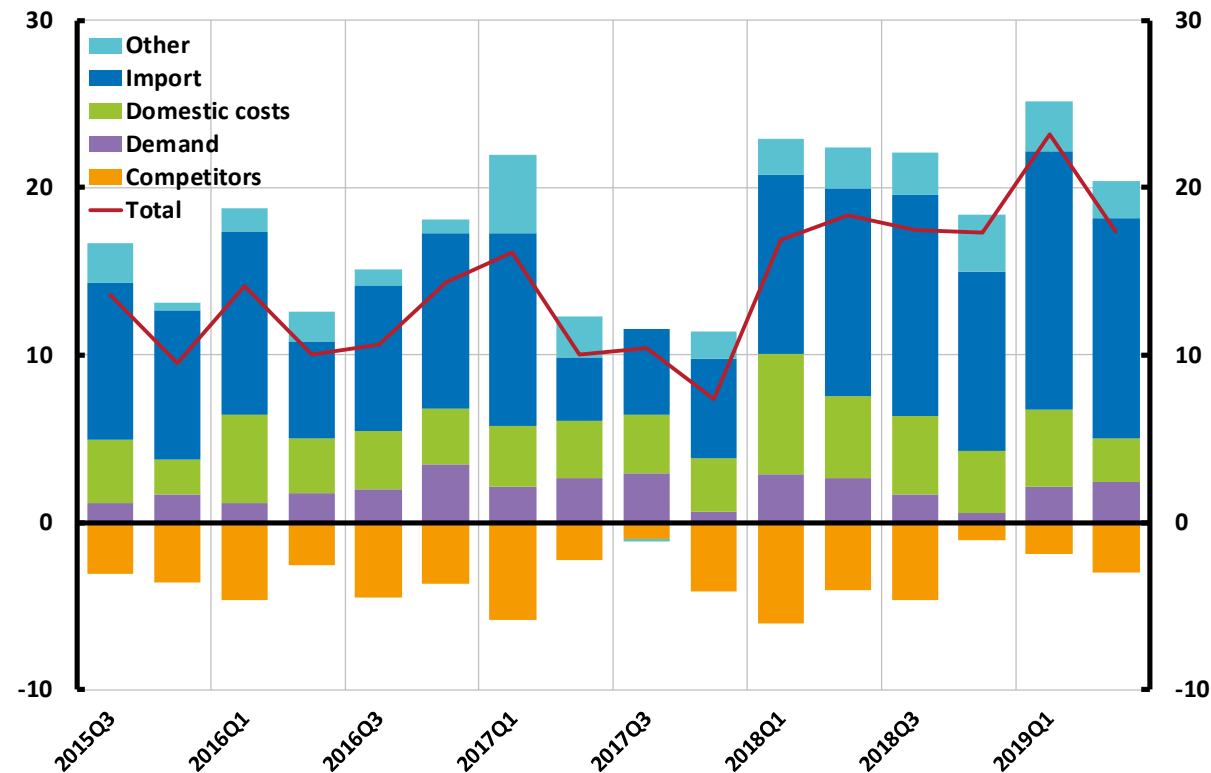


Note. The broken lines represent the average for the period 2000 to the latest outcome. The line showing the average for food overlaps the line showing the average for services.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 3.3. The driving forces behind price changes by companies in the trade and services sectors

Net figures

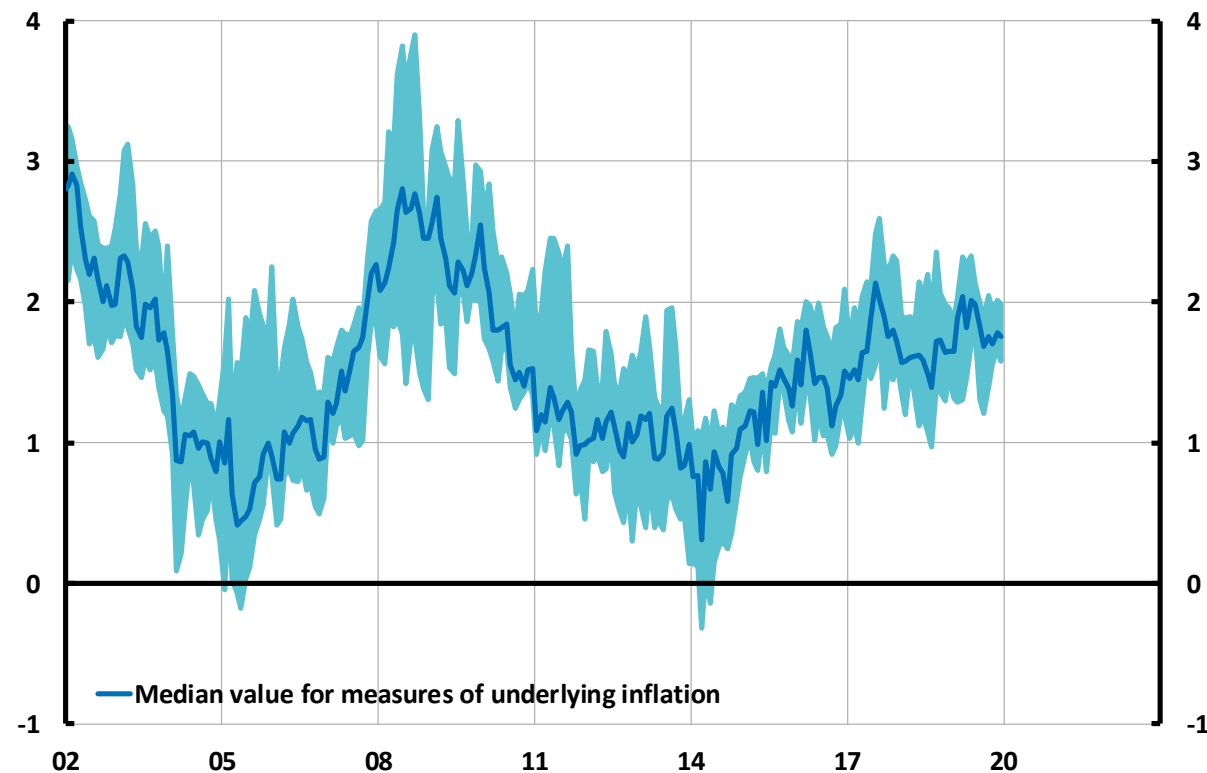


Note. Companies in the trade and service sectors answer whether prices have risen or fallen in the most recent quarter and which factor has been the most significant price development driver.

Sources: National Institute of Economic Research and the Riksbank

Figure 3.4. Different measures of underlying inflation

Annual percentage change

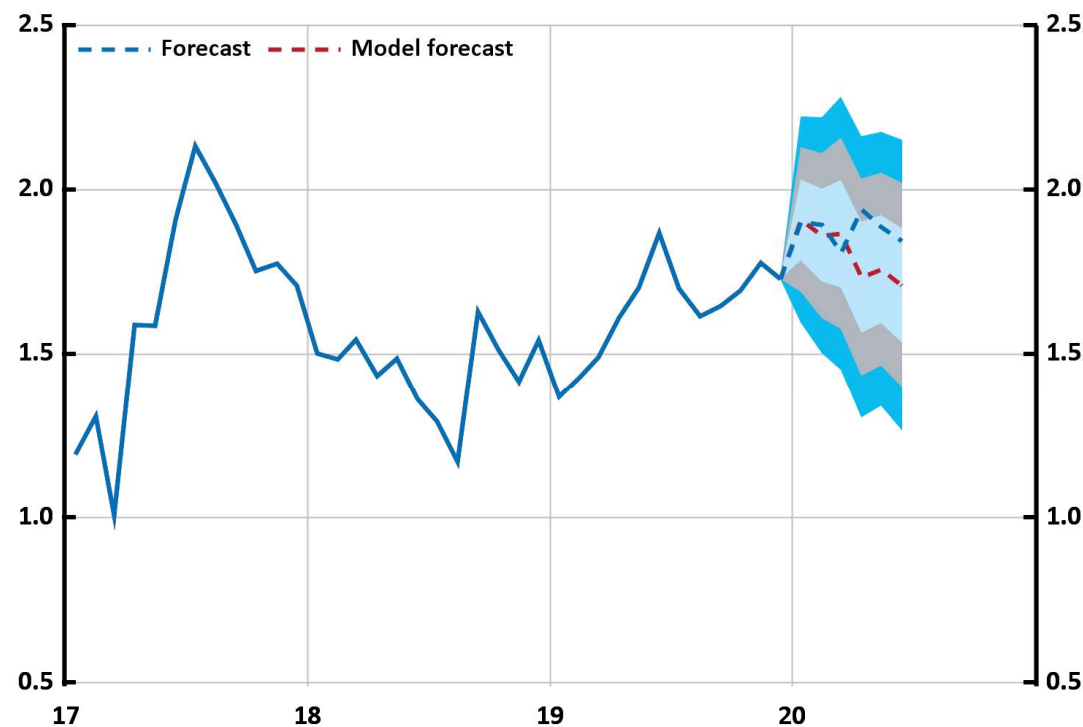


Note. The field shows the highest and lowest outcomes among different measures of underlying inflation. The measures included are the CPIF excluding energy, UND24, Trim85, CPIF excluding energy and perishables, persistence-weighted inflation (CPIFPV), factors from principal component analysis (CPIFPC)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

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 3.5. CPIF excluding energy, model forecast with uncertainty bands

Annual percentage change

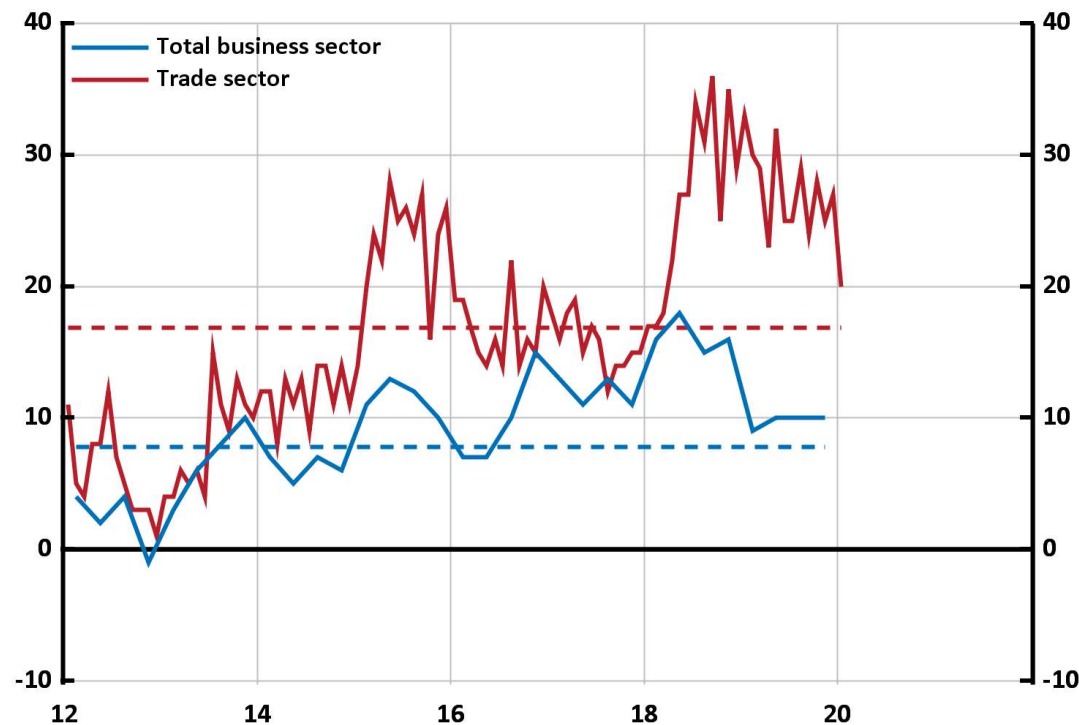


Note. The uncertainty bands 50, 75 and 90 per cent are based on the models' historical forecast errors.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 3.6. Price plans in the business and trade sectors

Net figures, seasonally-adjusted data

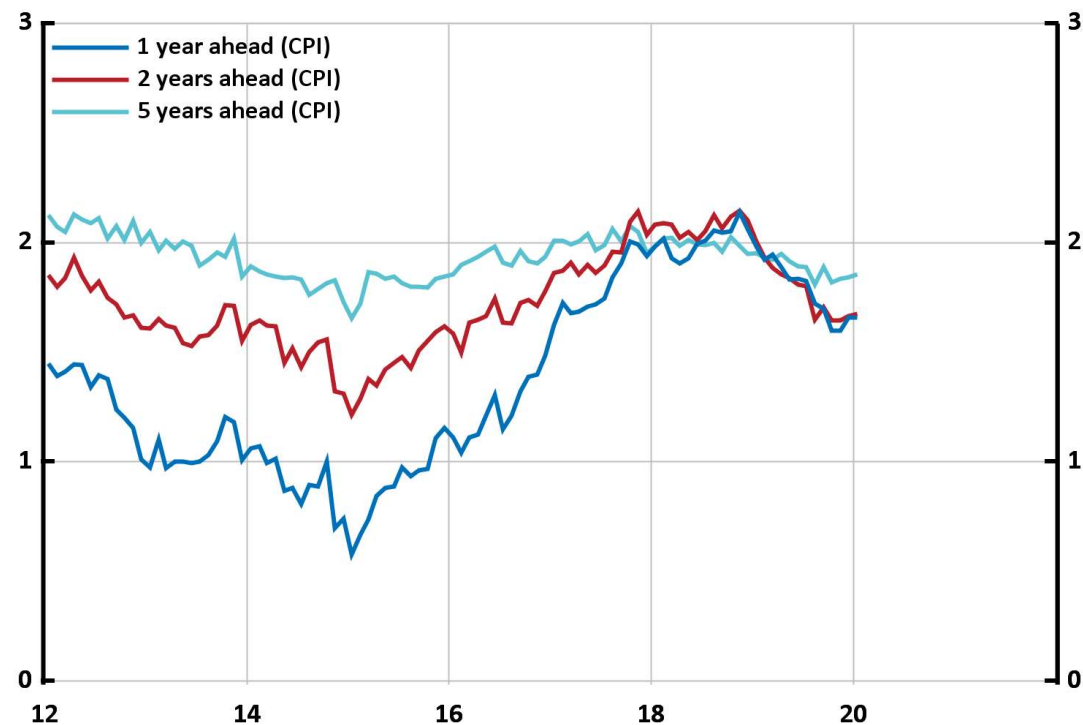


Note. The net figure is the difference between the proportion of companies stating that they expect higher sales prices and those expecting lower sales prices over the next three months. Broken lines represent mean values since May 2003.

Source: National Institute of Economic Research

Figure 3.7. Inflation expectations among money market participants

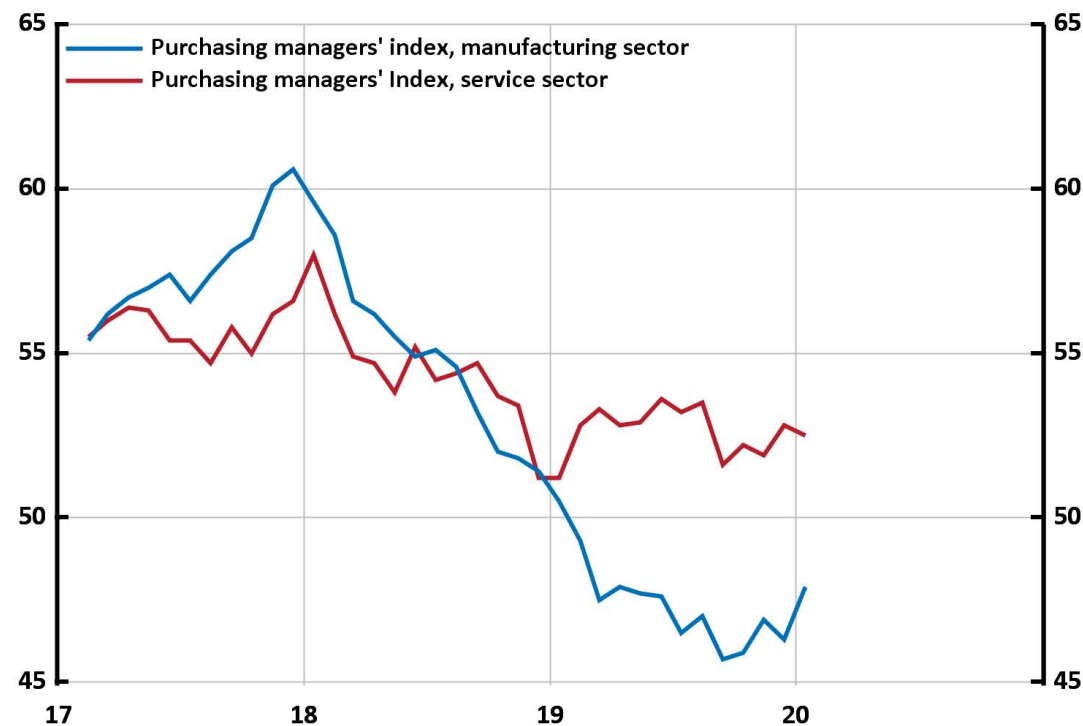
Per cent, mean value



Source: Kantar Sifo Prospera

Figure 3.8. Confidence indicators in the euro area

Index

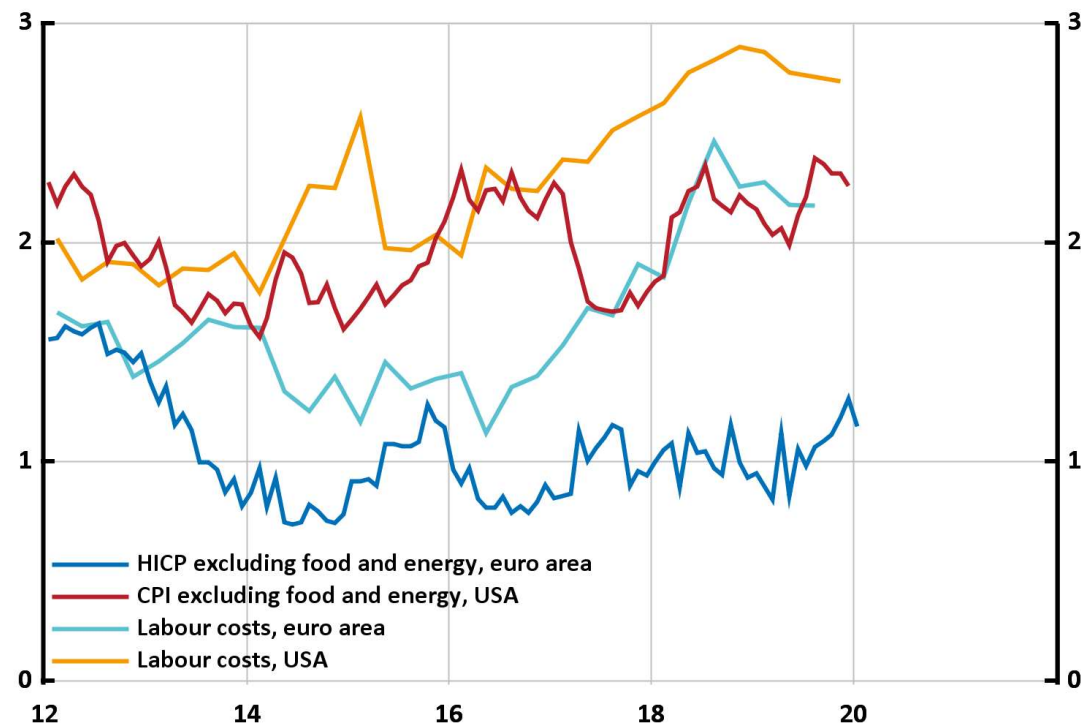


Note. Purchasing Managers' Index for the manufacturing industry and service sector published on 3 February 2020 and 5 February 2020 respectively.

Source: Markit Economics

Figure 3.9. Core inflation and labour costs in the euro area and the United States

Annual percentage change, calendar-adjusted data

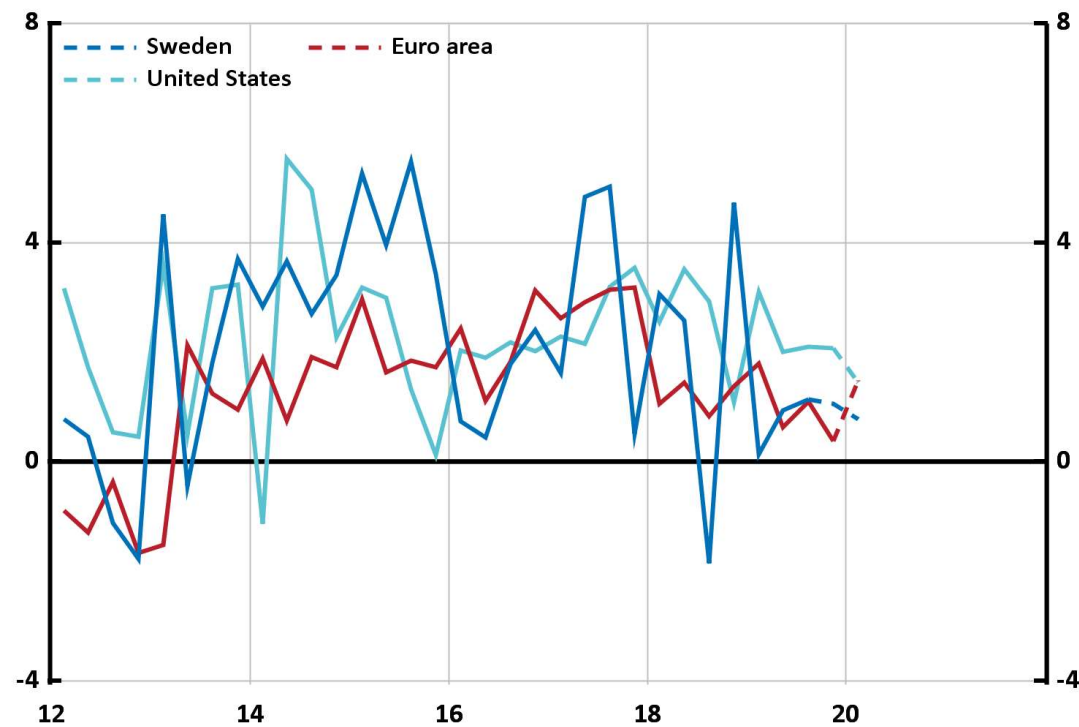


Note. Refers to labour costs per employee.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, ECB, Eurostat and Macrobond

Figure 3.10. GDP in Sweden and abroad

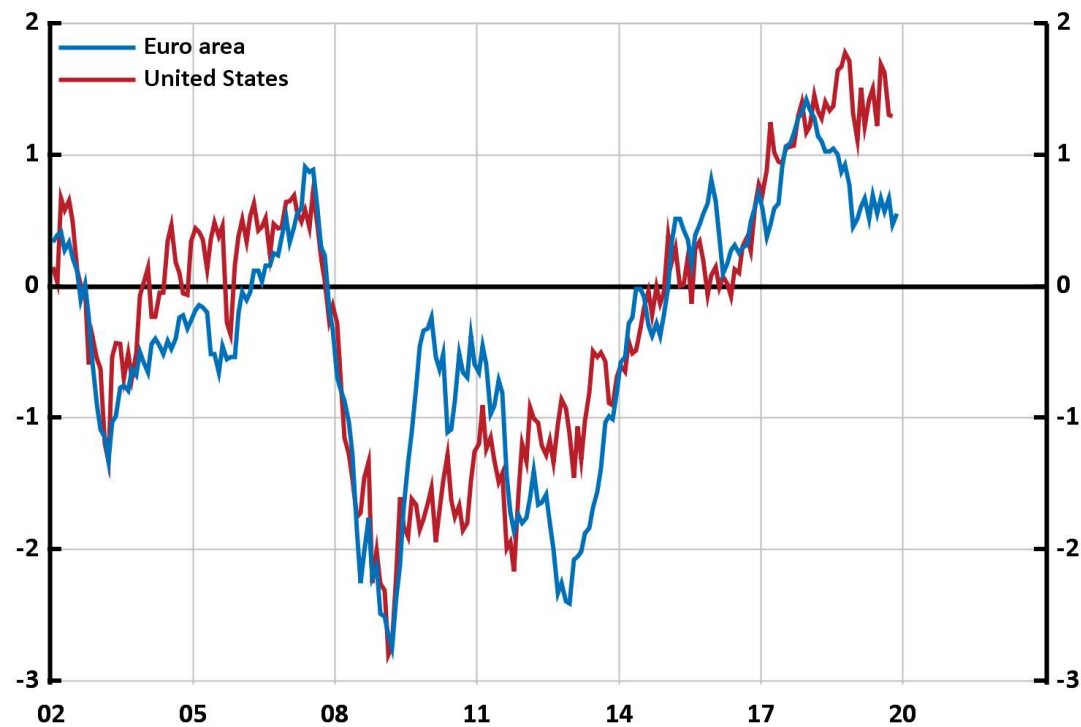
Quarterly change in per cent, annualised, seasonally-adjusted data



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

Figure 3.11. Consumer confidence

Index, average = 0, standard deviation = 1

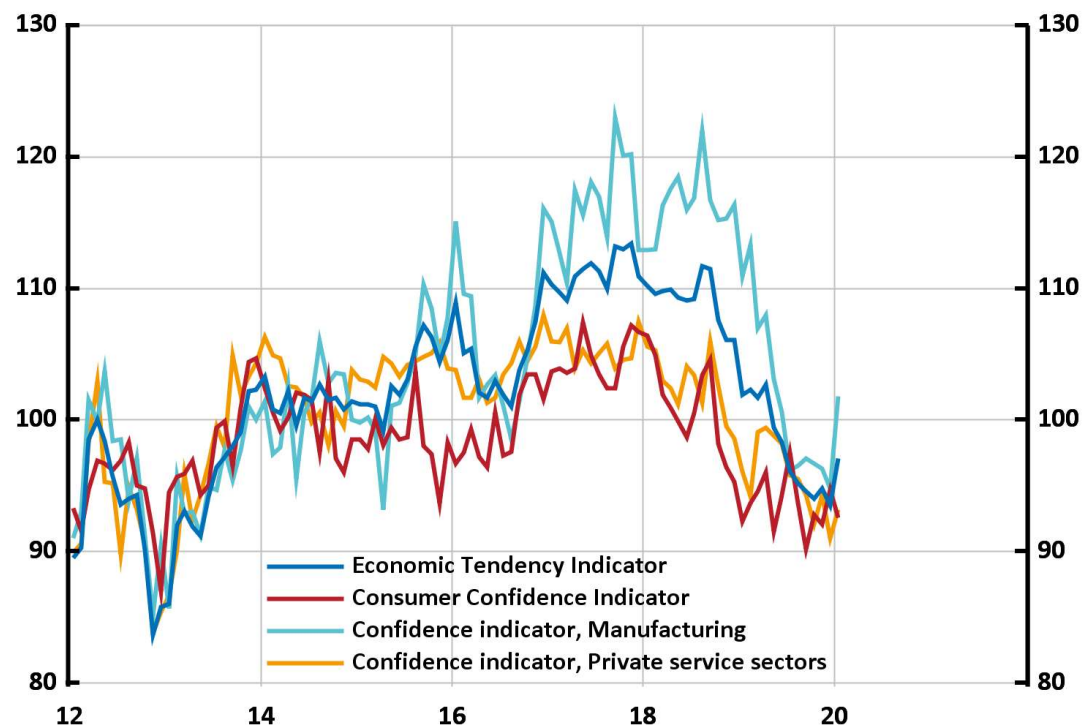


Note. The series have been standardised from 1986 by the Riksbank.

Sources: Conference Board, the European Commission and the Riksbank

Figure 3.12. Confidence indicators in Sweden

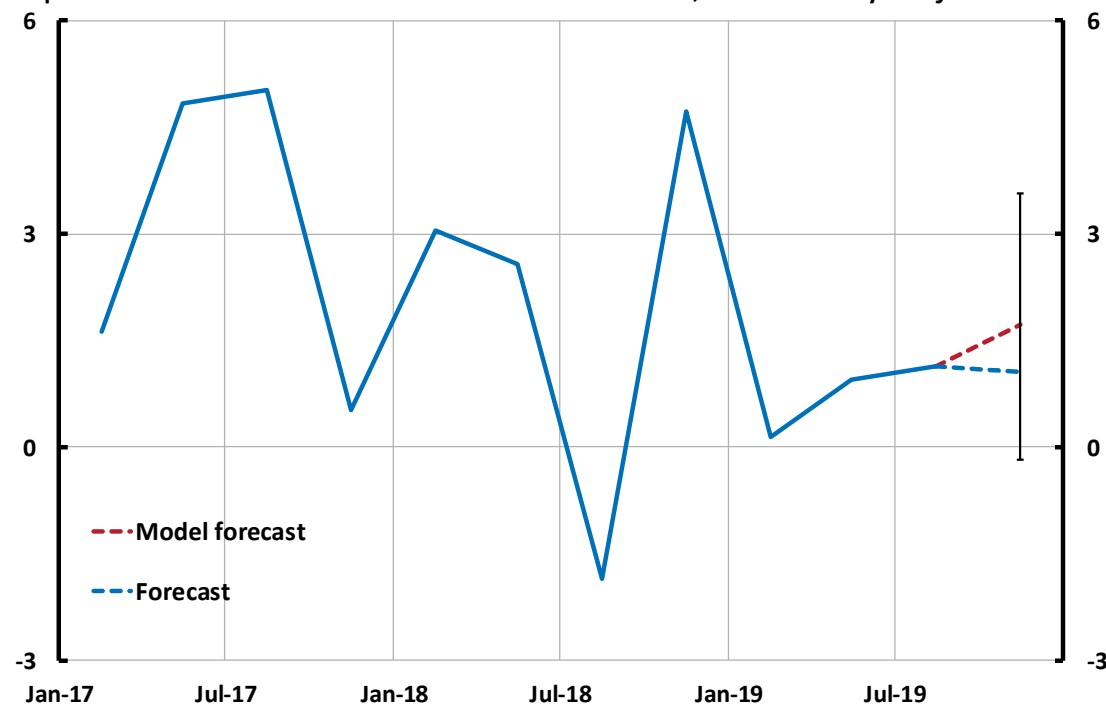
Index, average = 100, standard deviation = 10, seasonally-adjusted data



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. Employment and labour force

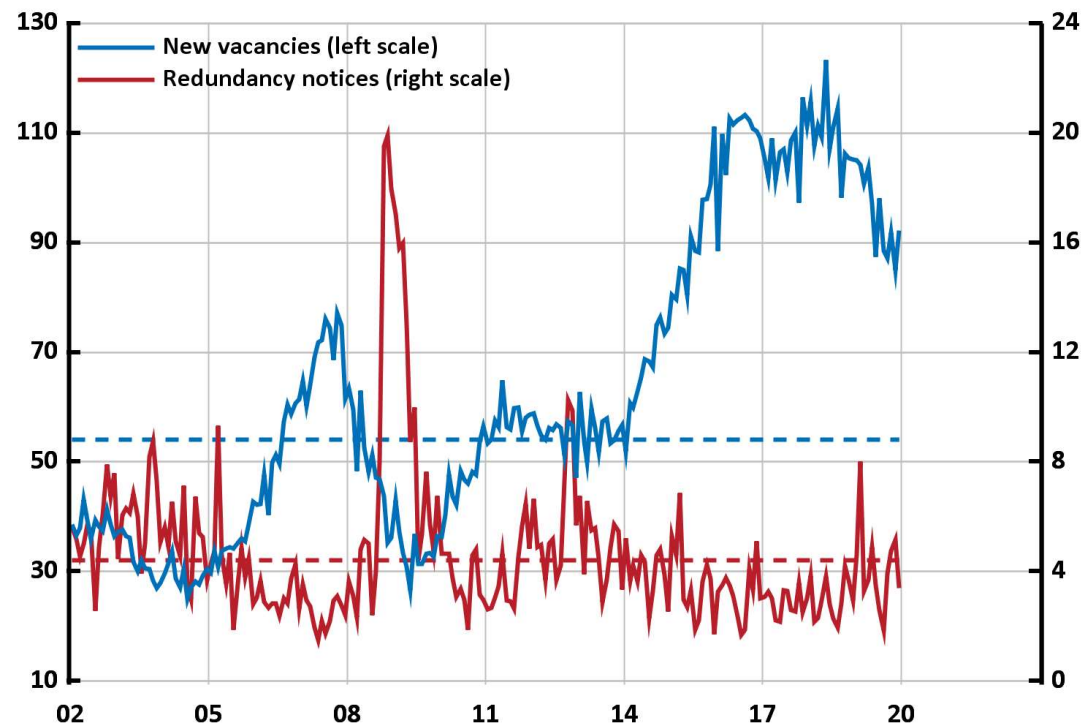
Annual percentage change



Source: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 3.15. New vacancies and redundancy notices

Thousands

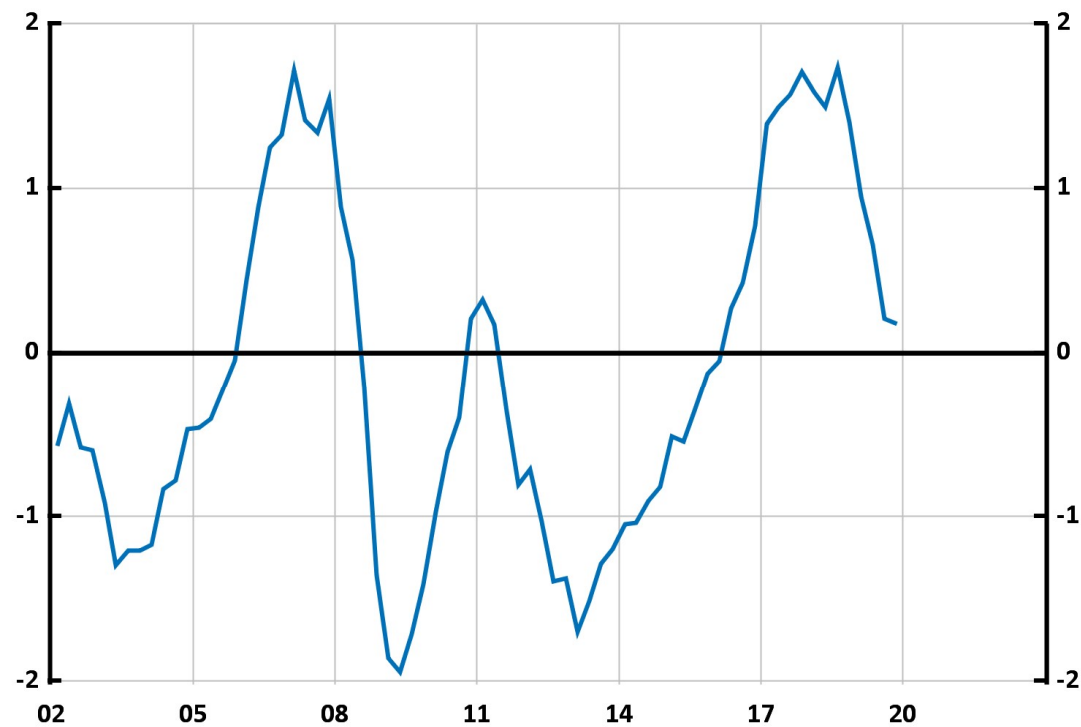


Note. Seasonally-adjusted data for new vacancies. Broken lines represent mean values since January 1995.

Sources: the Swedish Public Employment Service and Macrobond

Figure 3.16. Resource utilisation indicator

Standard deviations



Note. 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.

Source: The Riksbank

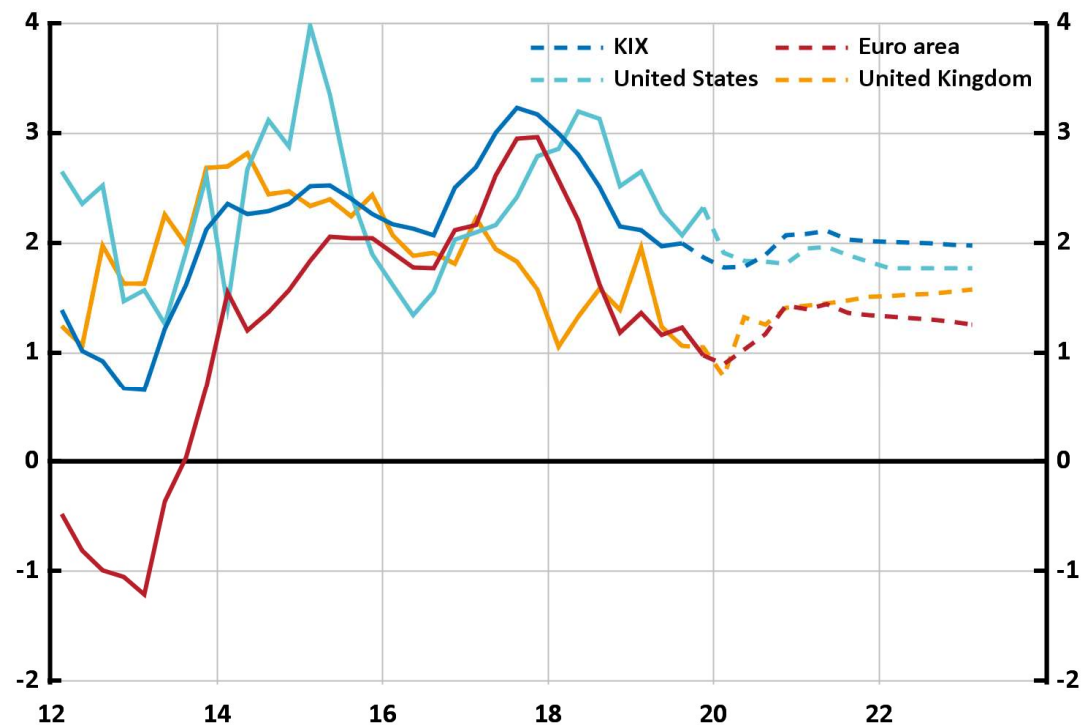
Chapter 4

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



Figure 4.1. GDP in various countries and regions

Annual percentage change

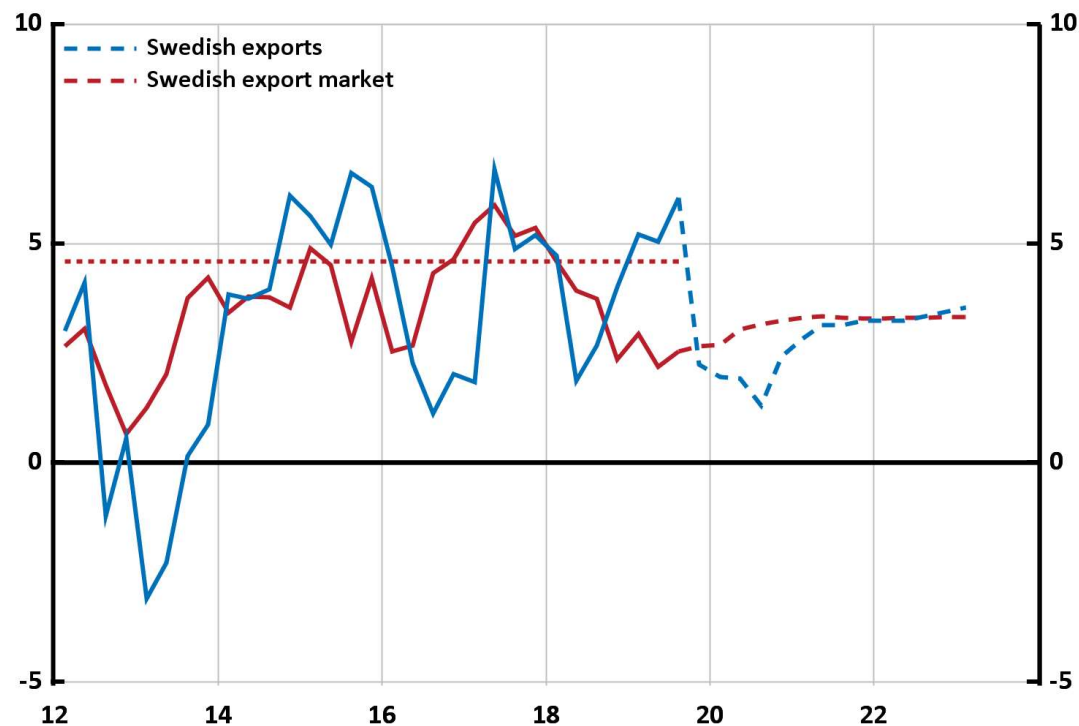


Note. KIX is an aggregate of countries that are important to Sweden's international trade.

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. Dashed line refers to an average of Swedish export market growth, 2000Q1–2019Q3.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.3. Price of crude oil

USD per barrel, Brent oil

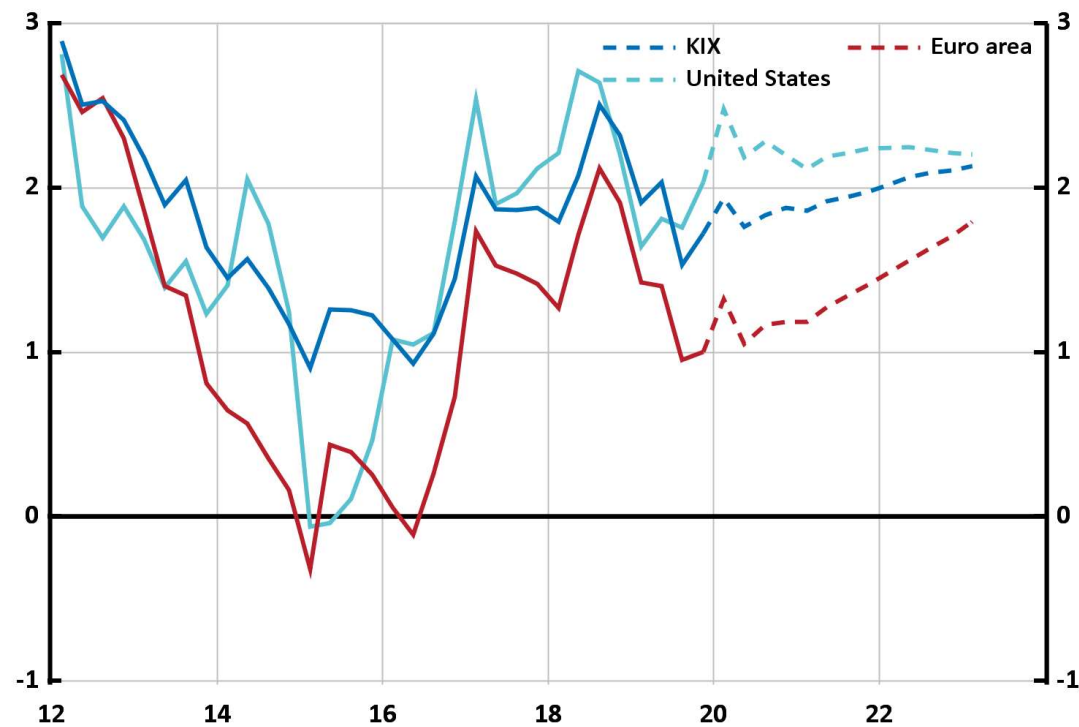


Note. Forward prices are calculated as a 15-day average. The outcomes refer to monthly averages of spot prices.

Sources: Macrobond and the Riksbank

Figure 4.4. Consumer prices

Annual percentage change

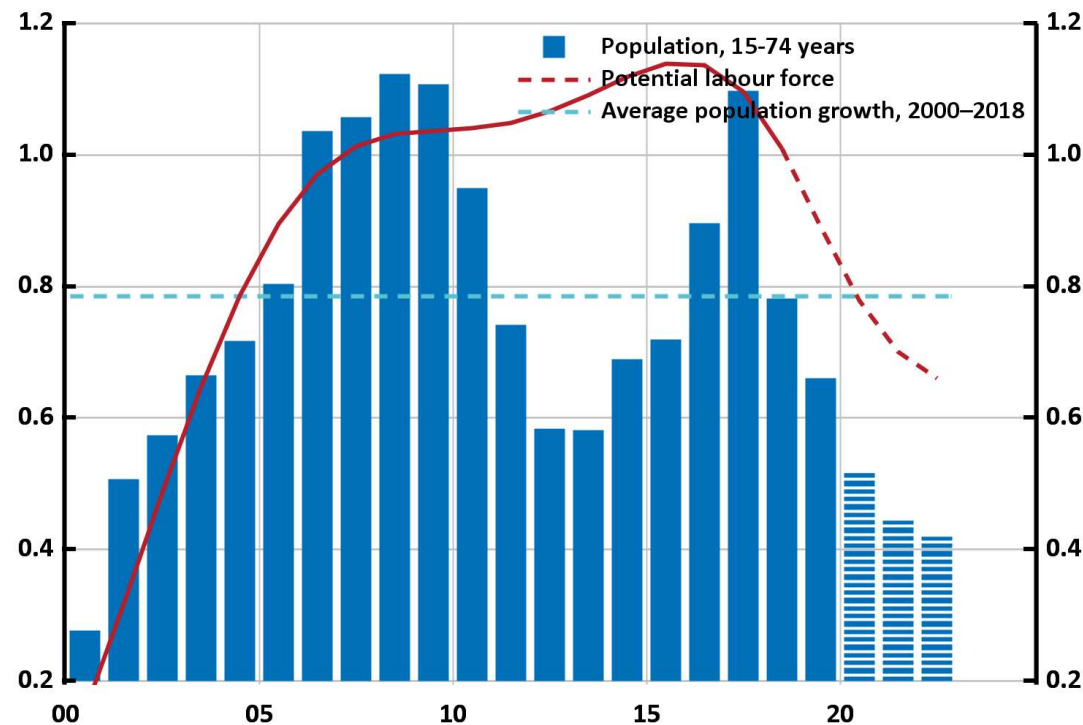


Note. KIX is an aggregate of the countries that are important to Sweden's international trade.

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

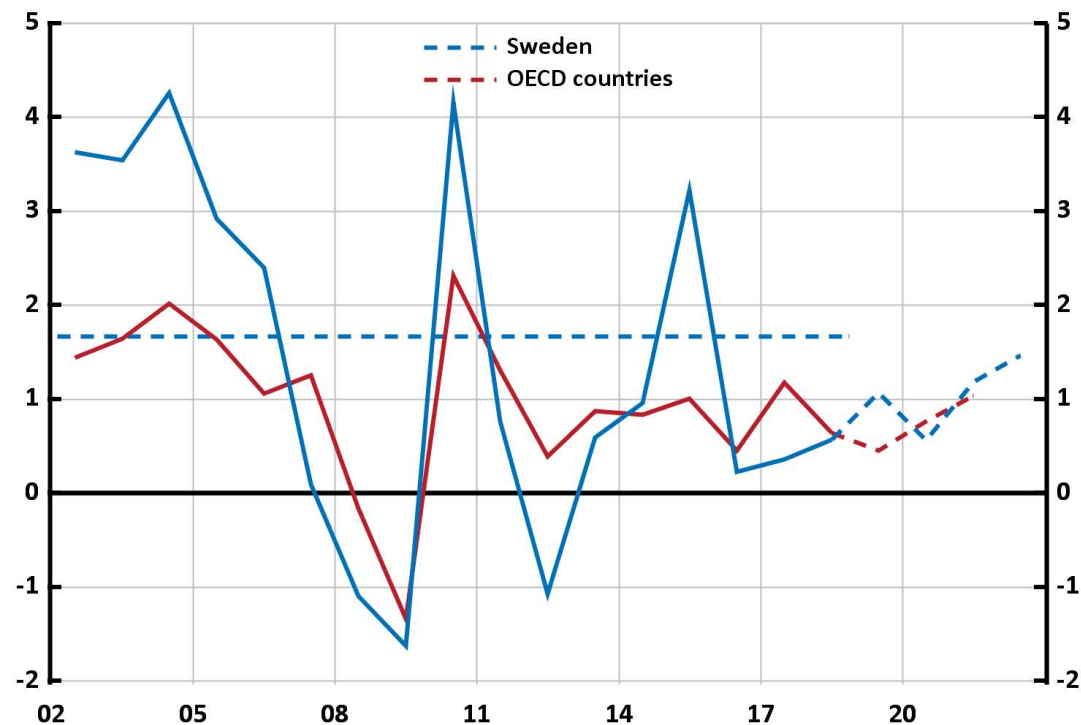


Note. Potential labour force refers to the long-term sustainable level according to the Riksbank's assessment.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.6. Productivity

Annual percentage change, calendar-adjusted data



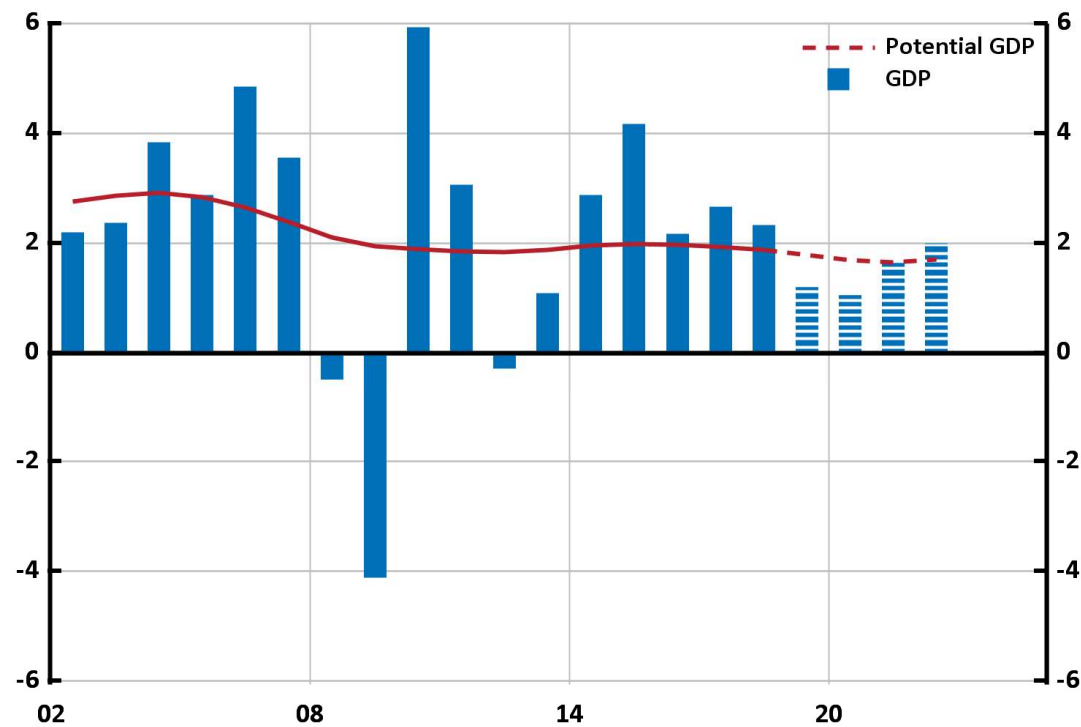
Note. The forecast for the OECD is taken from Economic Outlook, November 2019.

Sources: OECD, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

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.

Figure 4.7. GDP

Annual percentage change, calendar-adjusted data

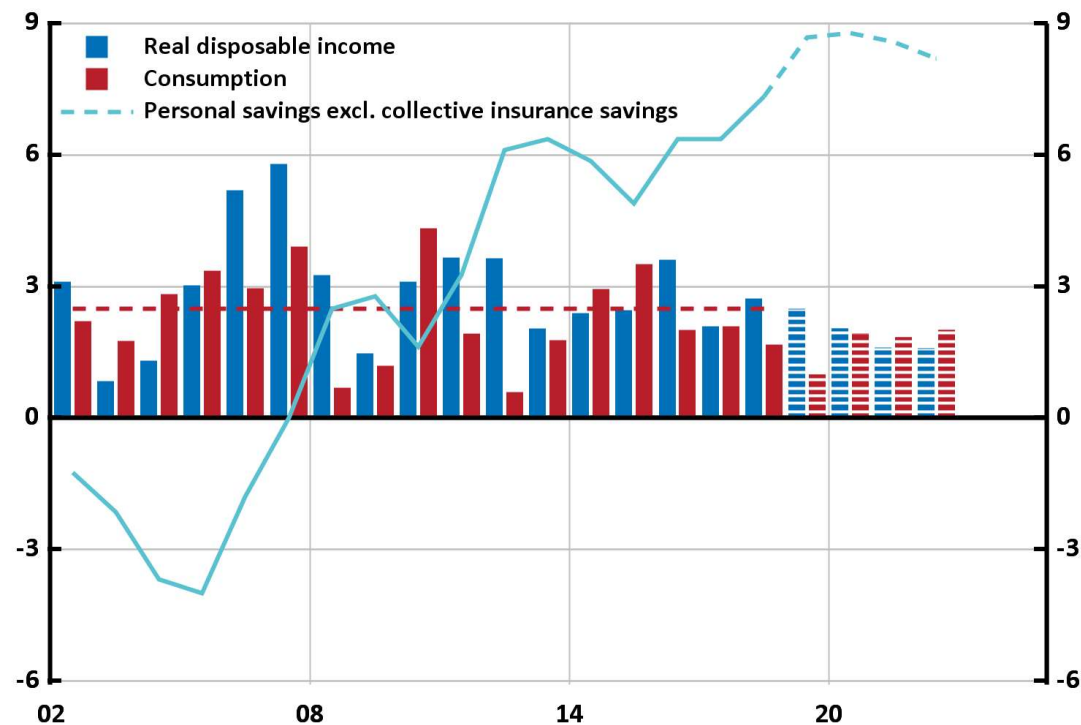


Note. Potential GDP refers to the long-term sustainable level according to the Riksbank's assessment.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.8. Households' real disposable income, consumption and savings ratio

Annual percentage change and per cent of disposable income, respectively

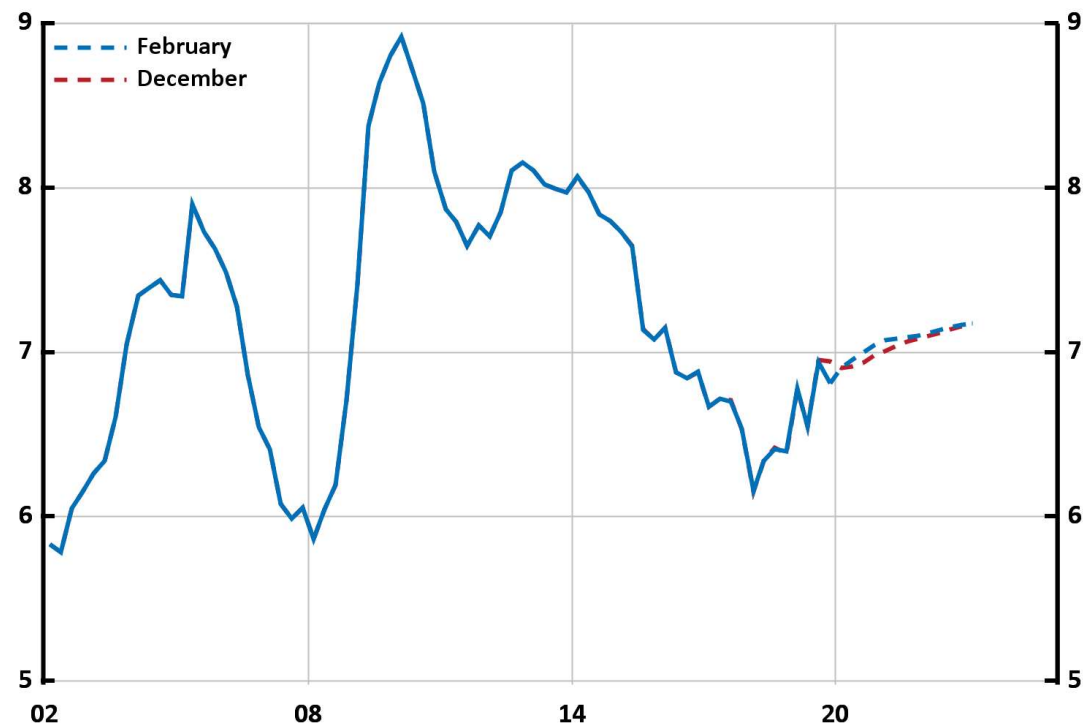


Note. Disposable income has been deflated using the household consumption deflator. Broken line is the average of consumption growth 1994–2018. Collective insurance savings consist of savings that households do not control themselves, e.g. premium pensions and collective agreements insurances.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.9. Unemployment

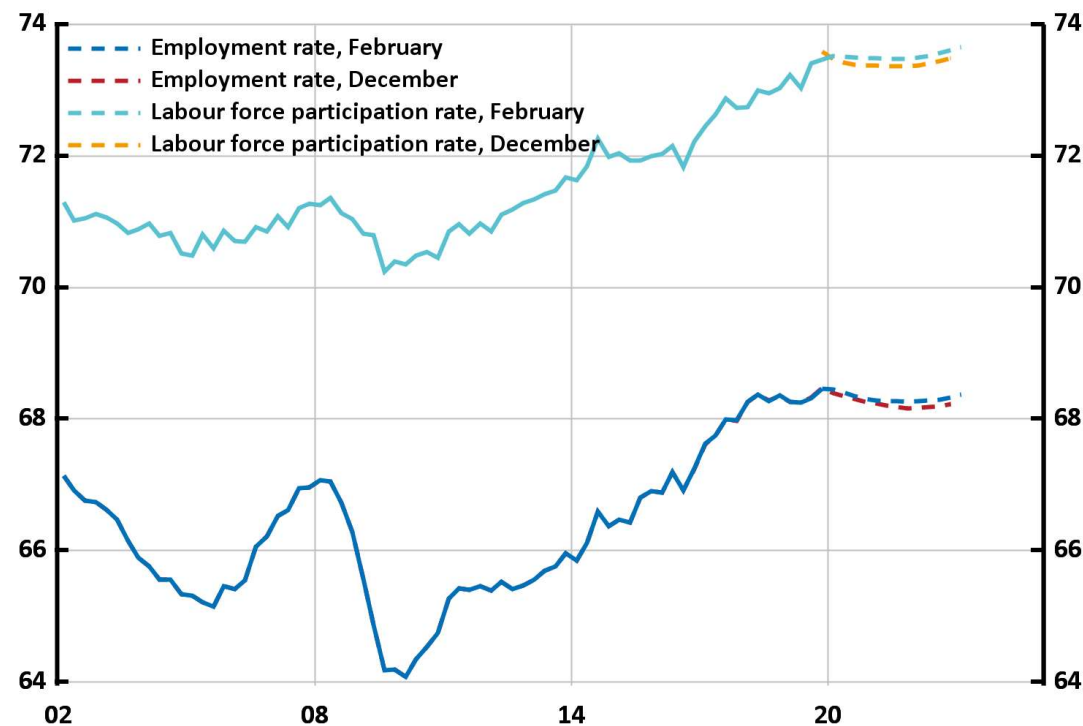
Per cent of the labour force, aged 15–74, seasonally-adjusted data



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.10. Employment rate and labour force participation rate

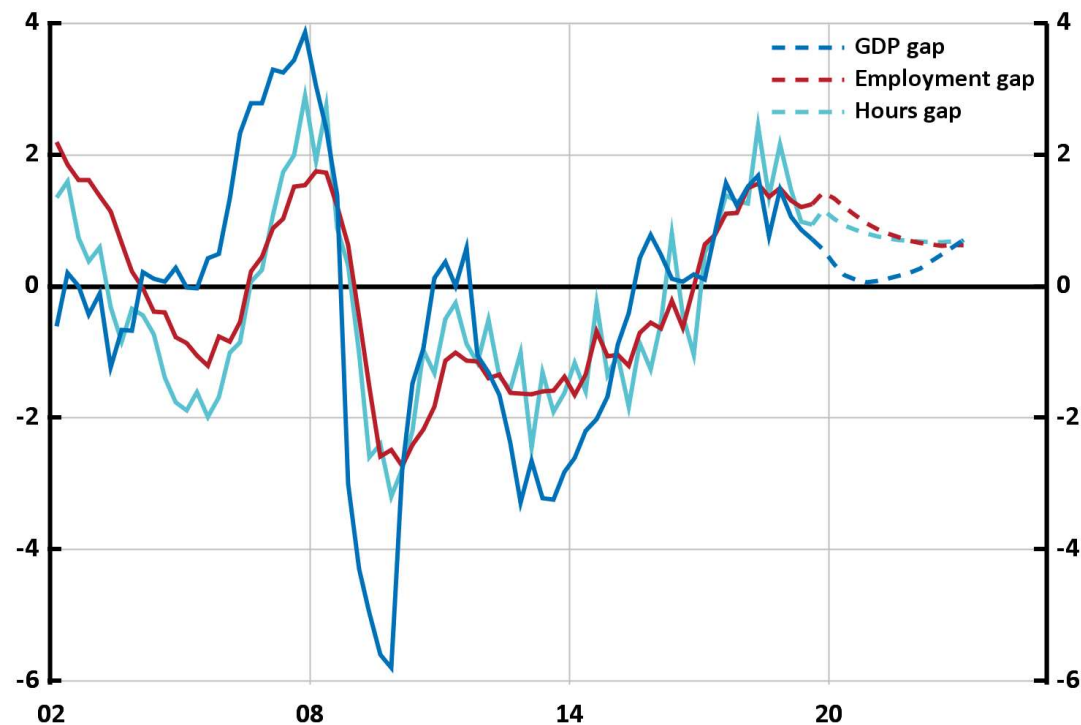
Percentage of the population, aged 15–74, seasonally-adjusted data



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.11. GDP gap, employment gap and hours gap

Per cent

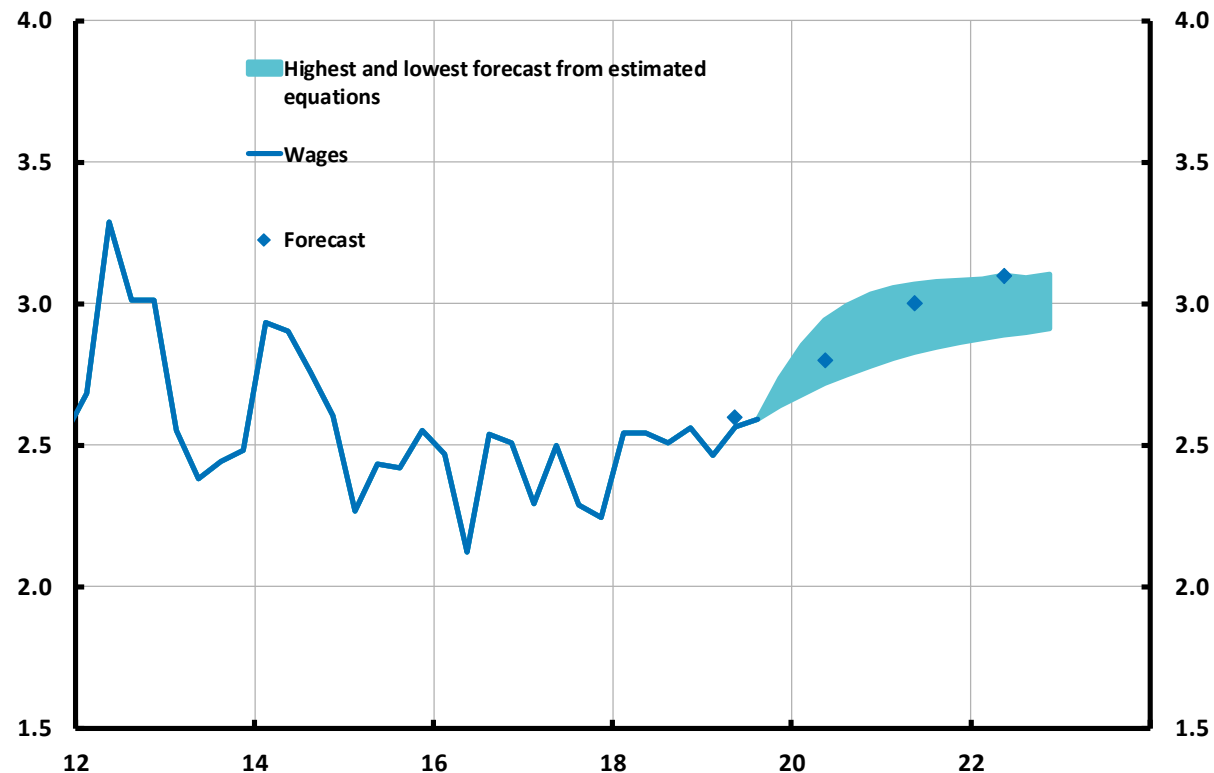


Note. The gaps refer to the deviation of GDP and the number of hours worked from the Riksbank's assessed trends.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.12. Wages

Annual percentage change

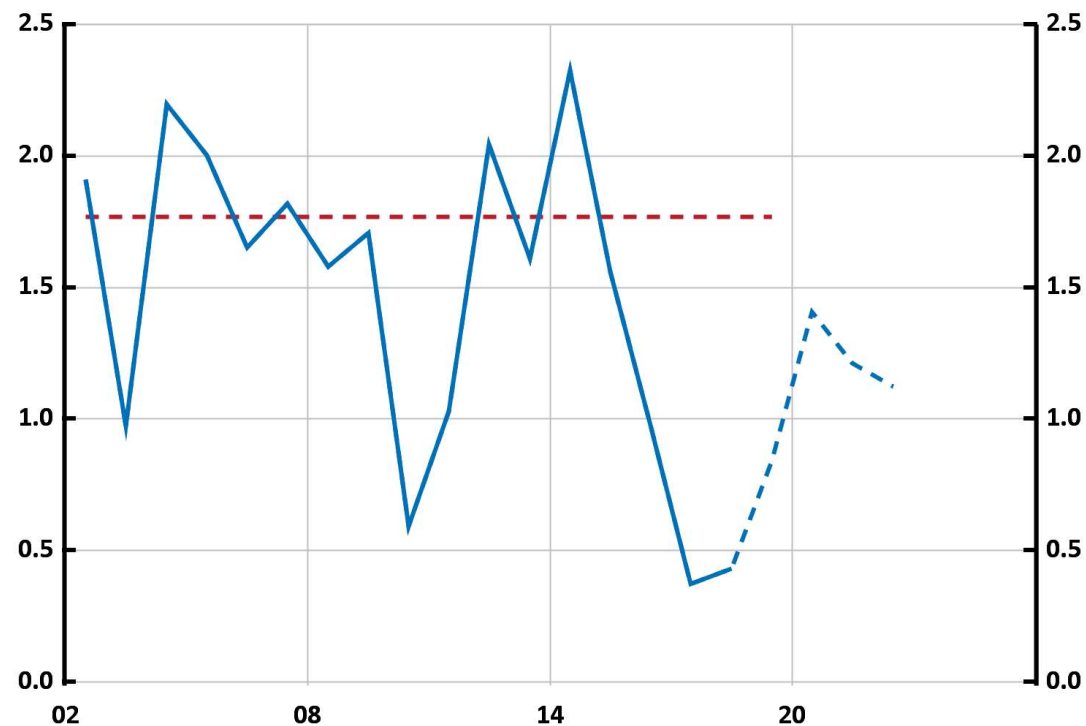


Note. Wages according to the short-term wage statistics. The squares illustrate the Riksbank's forecasts for wage growth for 2019-2022. The band illustrates the difference between the highest and lowest forecast from simple estimated equations in which wage growth is explained by the GDP gap, productivity,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

Sources: National Mediation Office and the Riksbank

Figure 4.13. Real wages

Annual percentage change

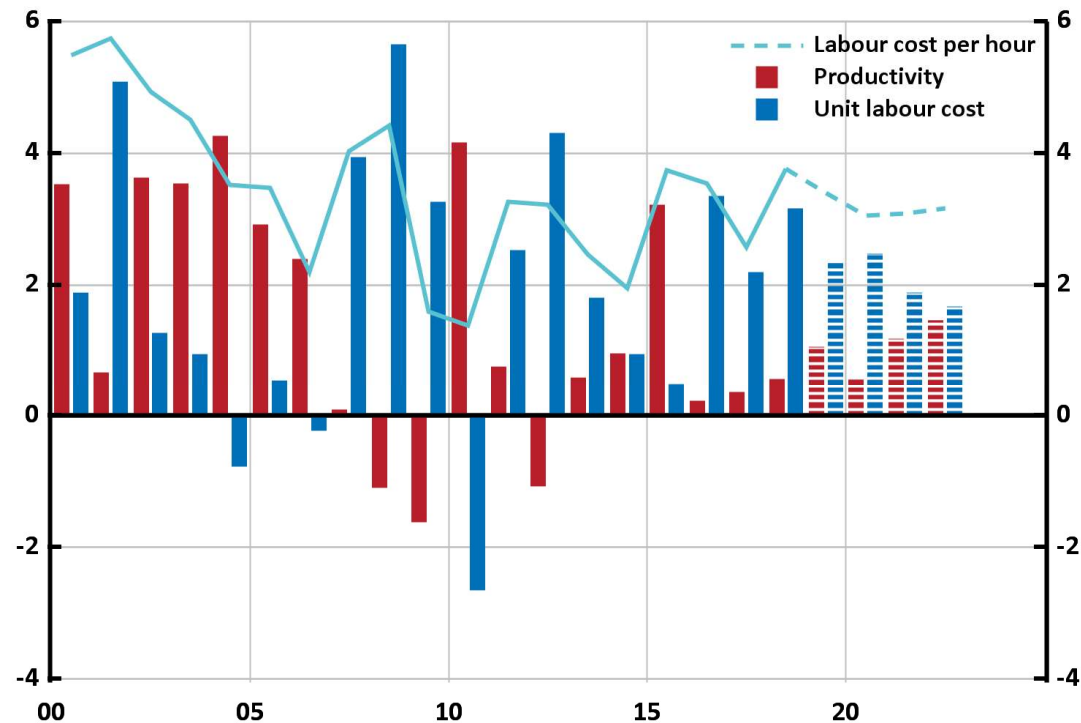


Note. Short-term wages are deflated by the CPIF. The broken red line represent the mean value 1995-2018.

Sources: National Mediation Office, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.14. Labour costs in the whole economy

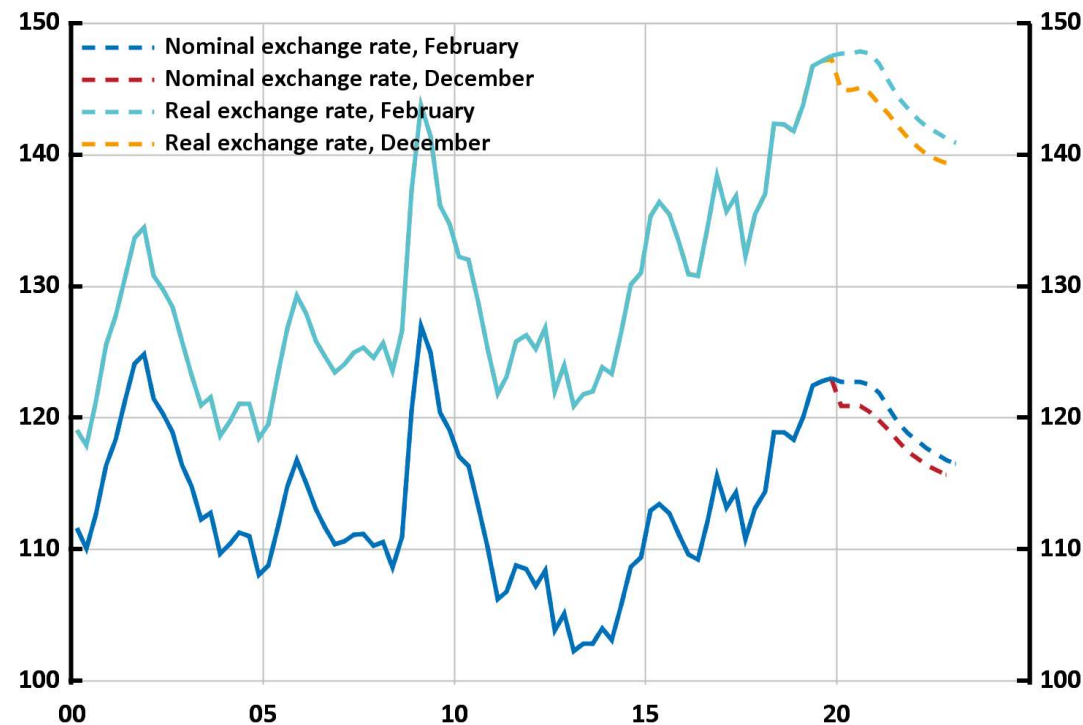
Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.15. Nominal and real exchange rate, KIX

Index, 18 November 1992 = 100

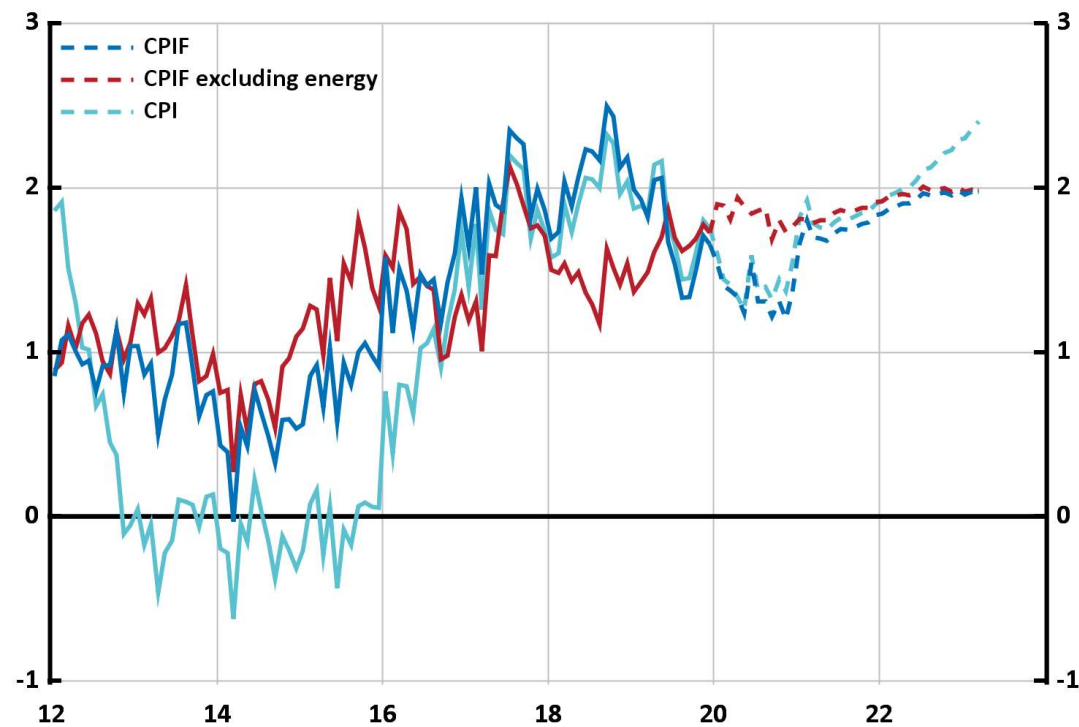


Note. The KIX (krona index) is a weighted average of the krona exchange rate against currencies in 32 countries that are important for Sweden's international trade. A higher value indicates a weaker exchange rate. The real exchange rate is calculated using the CPIF for Sweden and the CPI for other countries.

Sources: National sources, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.16. CPIF, CPIF excluding energy and CPI

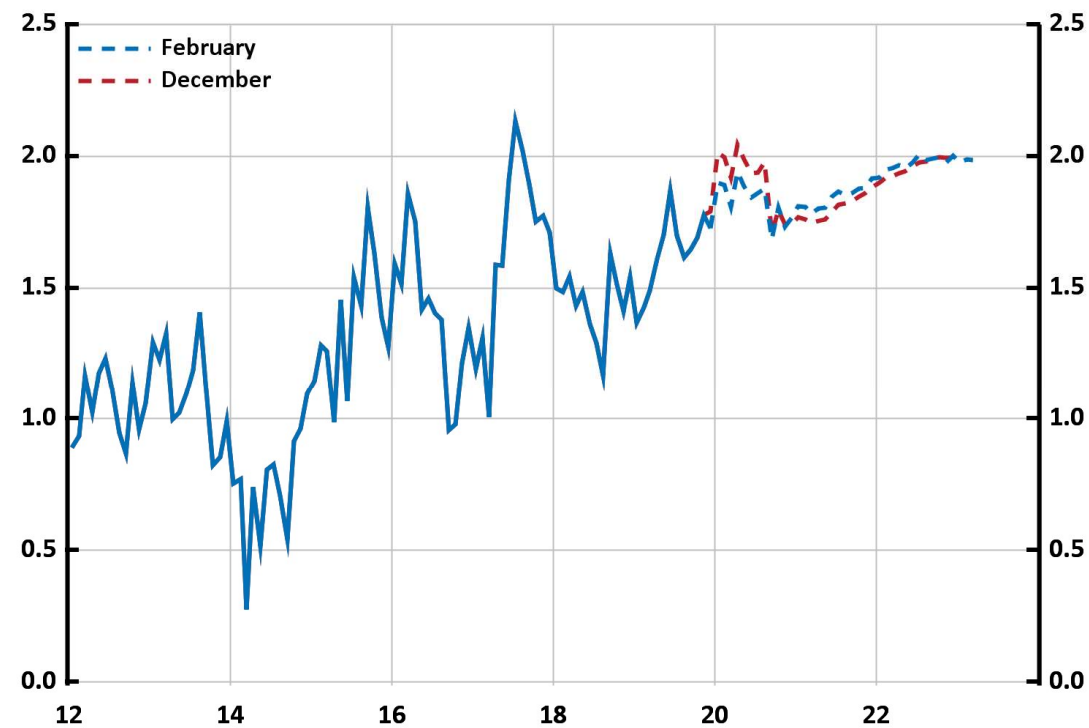
Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.17. CPIF excluding energy

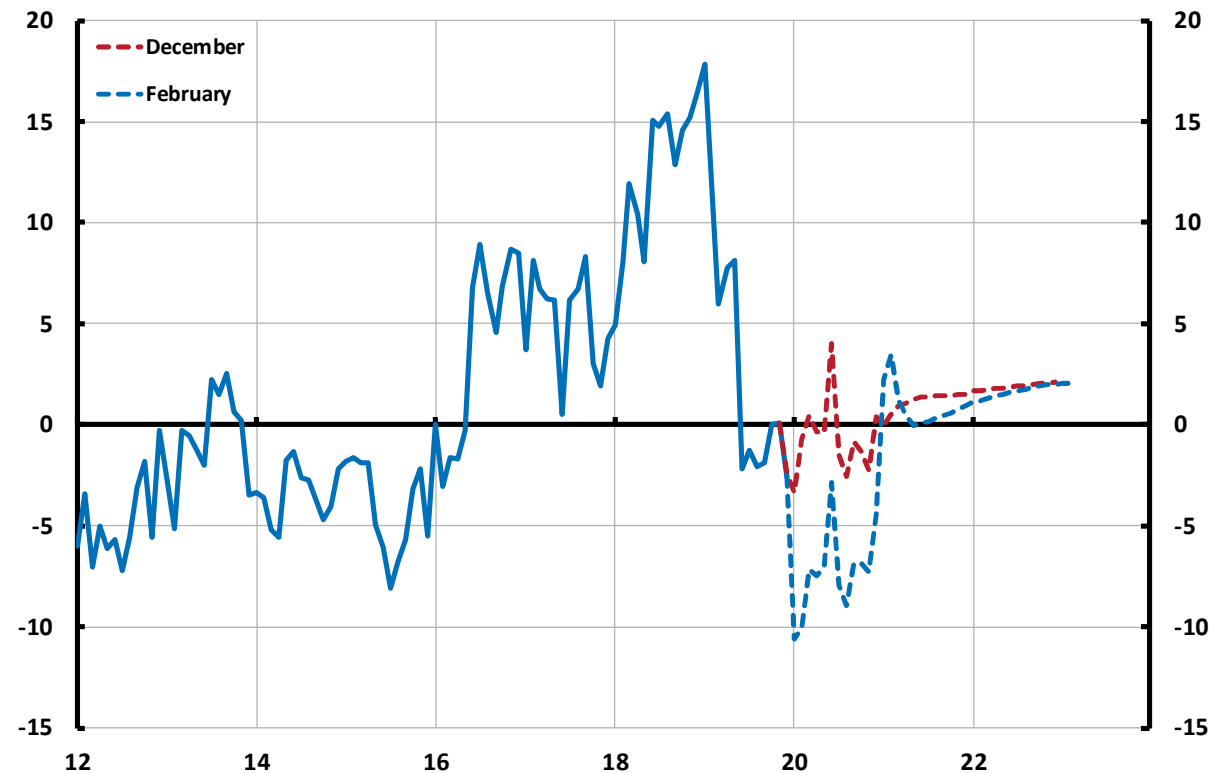
Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

Figure 4.18. Electricity prices in the CPIF

Annual percentage change



Note. Electricity prices have a weight of about 4 per cent in the CPIF.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

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

	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q1 2021	Q1 2022	Q1 2023
Repo rate	−0.25 (−0.25)	−0.02 (−0.02)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.18

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)	1.3 (1.7)	1.7 (1.7)	1.9 (1.9)
CPIF excl. energy	1.4 (1.4)	1.6 (1.6)	1.8 (1.9)	1.8 (1.8)	2.0 (2.0)
CPI	2.0 (2.0)	1.8 (1.8)	1.4 (1.8)	1.8 (1.8)	2.1 (2.1)
HICP	2.0 (2.0)	1.7 (1.7)	1.4 (1.8)	1.7 (1.7)	1.9 (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 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)
10-year rate	0.7 (0.7)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2 (0.3)	0.6 (0.7)	1.0 (1.1)
Exchange rate, KIX, 18 November 1992 = 100	117.6 (117.6)	122.1 (122.1)	122.7 (120.8)	120.3 (118.6)	117.5 (116.3)
General government net lending*	0.8 (0.8)	0.3 (0.3)	0.0 (0.0)	−0.1 (−0.1)	−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)	1.2 (1.2)	1.1 (1.2)	1.4 (1.3)	1.3 (1.3)
USA	0.15	0.08	2.9 (2.9)	2.3 (2.3)	1.8 (1.8)	1.9 (1.7)	1.8 (1.7)
Japan	0.04	0.02	0.3 (0.3)	1.0 (1.0)	0.2 (0.3)	0.6 (0.5)	0.6 (0.6)
China	0.19	0.09	6.7 (6.7)	6.1 (6.1)	5.6 (5.9)	5.9 (5.8)	5.8 (5.8)
KIX-weighted	0.75	1.00	2.6 (2.6)	2.0 (2.0)	1.9 (1.9)	2.1 (2.0)	2.0 (2.0)
World (PPP-weighted)	1.00	—	3.6 (3.6)	3.0 (3.0)	3.2 (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 2019, according to the IMF. KIX weights refer to weights in the Riksbank's krona index (KIX) for 2020. 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 (1.2)	1.3 (1.3)	1.6 (1.6)
USA	2.4 (2.4)	1.8 (1.8)	2.3 (2.3)	2.2 (2.2)	2.2 (2.2)
Japan	1.0 (1.0)	0.5 (0.6)	0.7 (0.8)	0.8 (0.9)	0.9 (1.0)
KIX-weighted	2.2 (2.2)	1.8 (1.8)	1.9 (1.8)	1.9 (1.9)	2.1 (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)	0.0 (0.0)
Crude oil price, USD/barrel Brent	71.5 (71.5)	64.1 (63.9)	59.9 (60.3)	56.7 (57.8)	55.7 (56.9)
Swedish export market	3.6 (3.6)	2.6 (2.8)	3.0 (3.1)	3.3 (3.2)	3.3 (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	1.7 (1.7)	1.0 (1.0)	1.9 (1.9)	1.8 (2.0)	2.0 (2.0)
Public consumption	0.4 (0.4)	0.4 (0.4)	1.0 (0.7)	1.0 (1.0)	0.9 (0.9)
Gross fixed capital formation	4.2 (4.2)	-1.3 (-1.2)	-0.2 (0.3)	1.7 (1.7)	2.5 (2.2)
Inventory investment*	0.4 (0.4)	-0.3 (-0.3)	-0.5 (-0.3)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
Exports	3.2 (3.2)	4.5 (4.7)	2.3 (3.0)	3.3 (3.1)	3.3 (3.2)
Imports	3.6 (3.6)	1.9 (2.2)	1.0 (2.4)	3.0 (3.1)	3.1 (2.9)
GDP	2.2 (2.2)	1.2 (1.1)	1.3 (1.2)	1.8 (1.7)	2.0 (1.9)
GDP, calendar-adjusted	2.3 (2.3)	1.2 (1.2)	1.0 (1.0)	1.6 (1.6)	2.0 (2.0)
Final domestic demand*	1.9 (1.9)	0.2 (0.2)	1.1 (1.1)	1.5 (1.6)	1.8 (1.7)
Net exports*	-0.1 (-0.1)	1.3 (1.2)	0.7 (0.4)	0.3 (0.1)	0.2 (0.2)
Current account (NA), per cent of GDP	2.7 (2.7)	4.2 (4.2)	4.7 (4.4)	4.8 (4.3)	4.8 (4.4)

*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 (0.4)
Potential hours worked	0.9 (0.9)	0.8 (0.8)	0.7 (0.7)	0.6 (0.6)	0.6 (0.6)
Potential GDP	1.9 (1.8)	1.8 (1.8)	1.7 (1.7)	1.7 (1.7)	1.7 (1.7)
GDP, calendar-adjusted	2.3 (2.3)	1.2 (1.2)	1.0 (1.0)	1.6 (1.6)	2.0 (2.0)
Number of hours worked, calendar-adjusted	1.8 (1.8)	0.1 (0.0)	0.5 (0.3)	0.4 (0.4)	0.5 (0.5)
Employed, aged 15–74	1.5 (1.5)	0.7 (0.7)	0.6 (0.5)	0.3 (0.3)	0.5 (0.4)
Labour force, aged 15–74	1.1 (1.1)	1.1 (1.2)	0.8 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)	0.5 (0.5)
Unemployment, aged 15–74 *	6.3 (6.3)	6.8 (6.8)	7.0 (6.9)	7.1 (7.0)	7.1 (7.1)
GDP gap**	1.4 (1.6)	0.8 (1.0)	0.2 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	0.4 (0.3)
Hours gap**	1.8 (1.8)	1.1 (1.1)	0.9 (0.7)	0.7 (0.5)	0.7 (0.4)

* 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.

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 (2.8)	3.0 (3.0)	3.1 (3.1)
Hourly wage, NA	2.8 (2.8)	3.6 (3.8)	3.0 (2.9)	3.0 (3.0)	3.1 (3.1)
Employers' contribution*	0.7 (0.7)	-0.2 (-0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
Hourly labour cost, NA	3.5 (3.5)	3.5 (3.7)	3.1 (3.0)	3.1 (3.1)	3.2 (3.2)
Productivity	0.5 (0.5)	1.1 (1.2)	0.6 (0.7)	1.2 (1.2)	1.5 (1.4)
Unit labour cost	3.2 (3.2)	2.3 (2.5)	2.5 (2.3)	1.9 (1.9)	1.7 (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