



# Monetary Policy Report July 2020

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



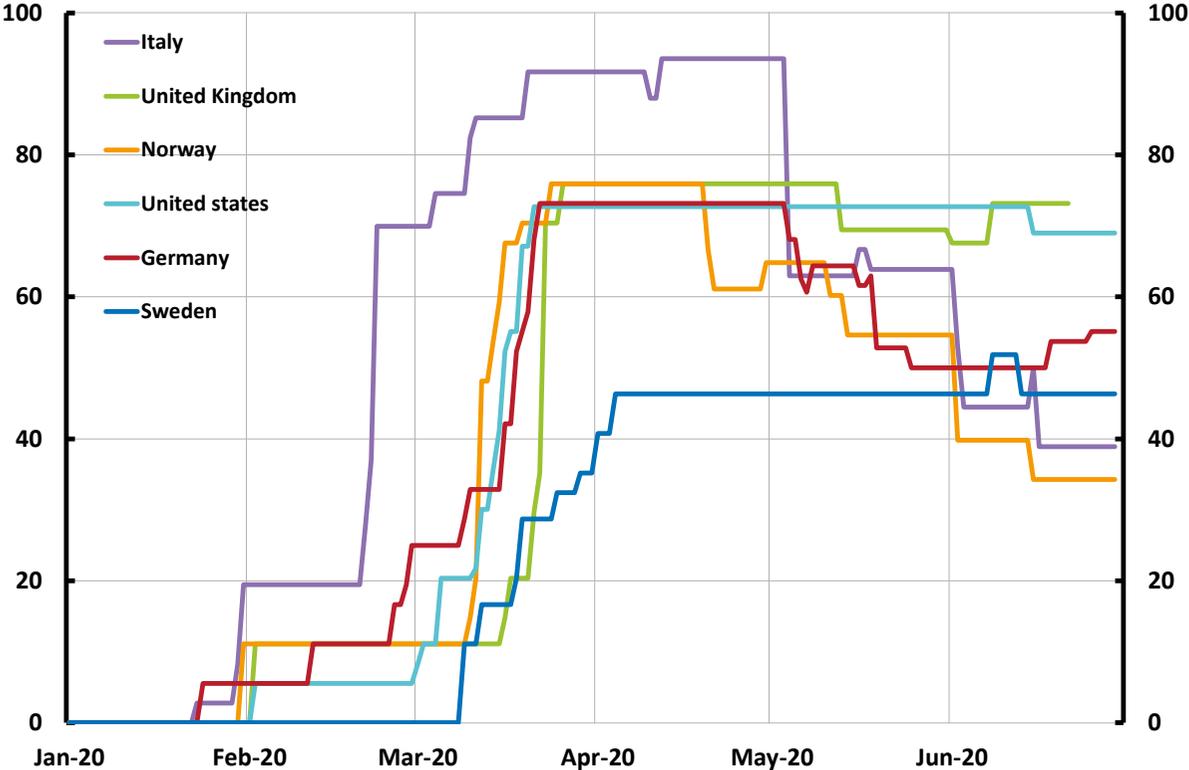
# Chapter 1

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



# Figure 1.1. Measures of the degree of government restrictions to reduce the spread of infection

Index

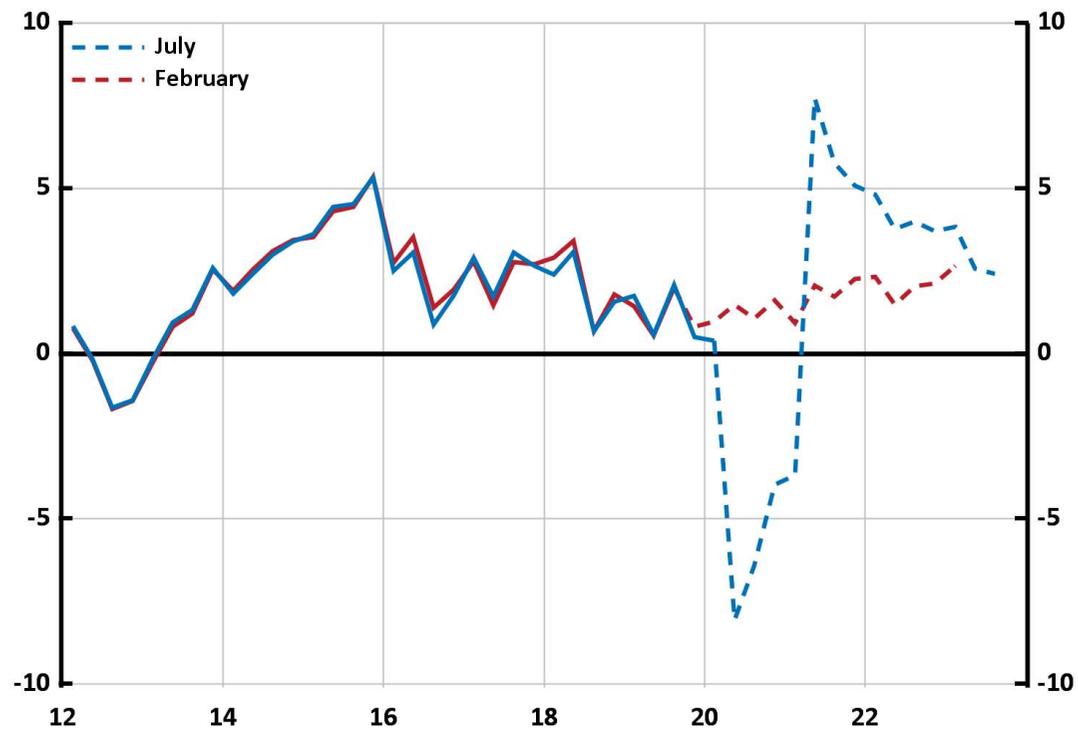


Note: The index measures the extent of measures to combat the spread of COVID-19. The index consists of nine components that describe different types of restrictions, such as closing of schools, travel bans, etc. Each component usually has a three-point scale corresponding to “no measures”, “some kind of instruction” and “a ban”. The index corresponds to the average of all components.

Source: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)

# Figure 1.2. GDP in Sweden

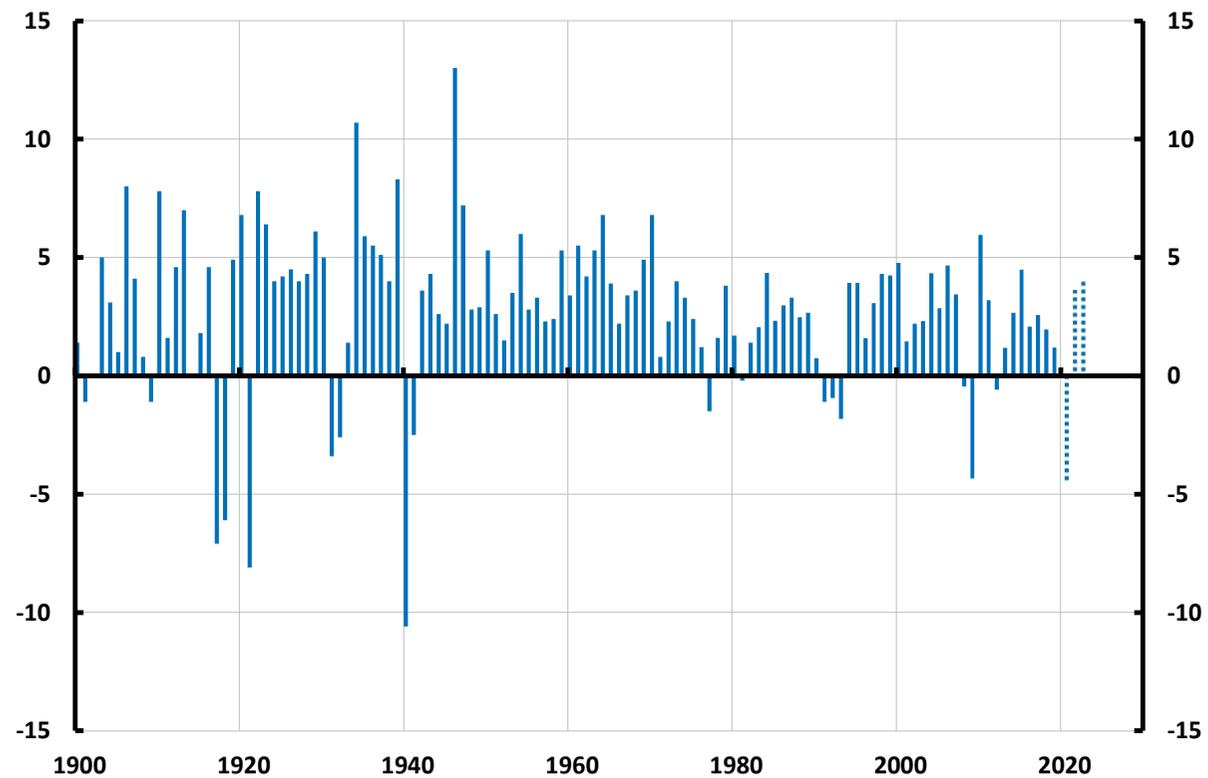
Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 1.3. GDP in Sweden 1900–2022

Annual percentage change

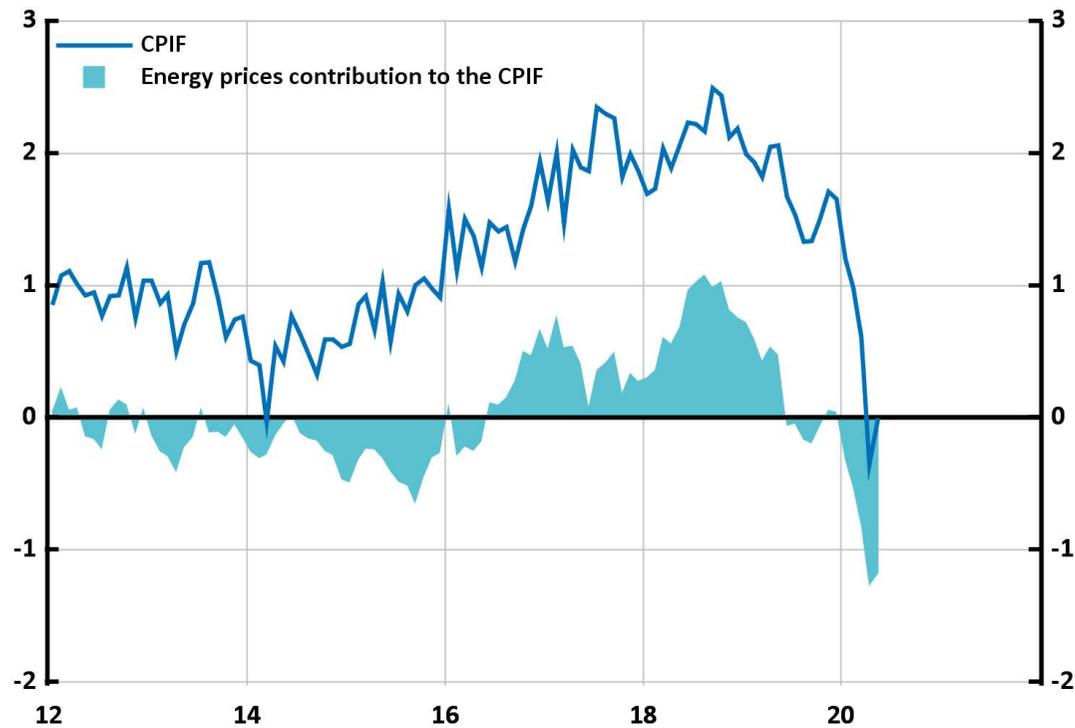


Note. The series refers to data from historical monetary statistics for Sweden issued by the Riksbank up to end of 1950, after that by Statistics Sweden.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 1.4. CPIF and contribution from energy prices

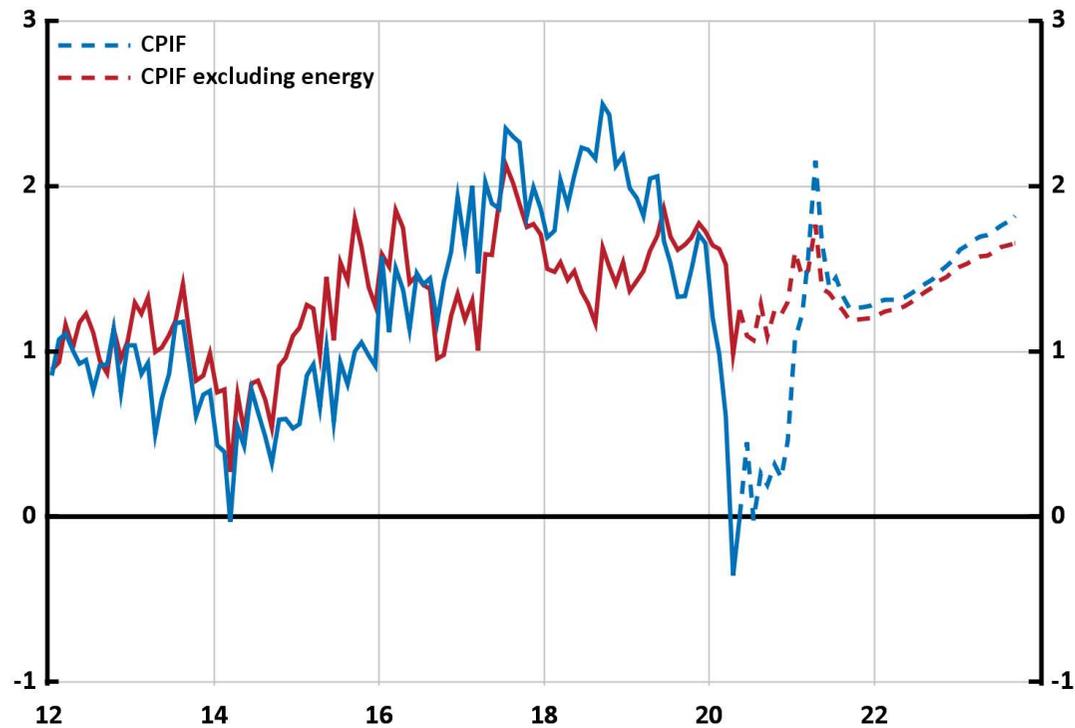
Annual percentage change and percentage points, respectively



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 1.5. CPIF and CPIF excluding energy

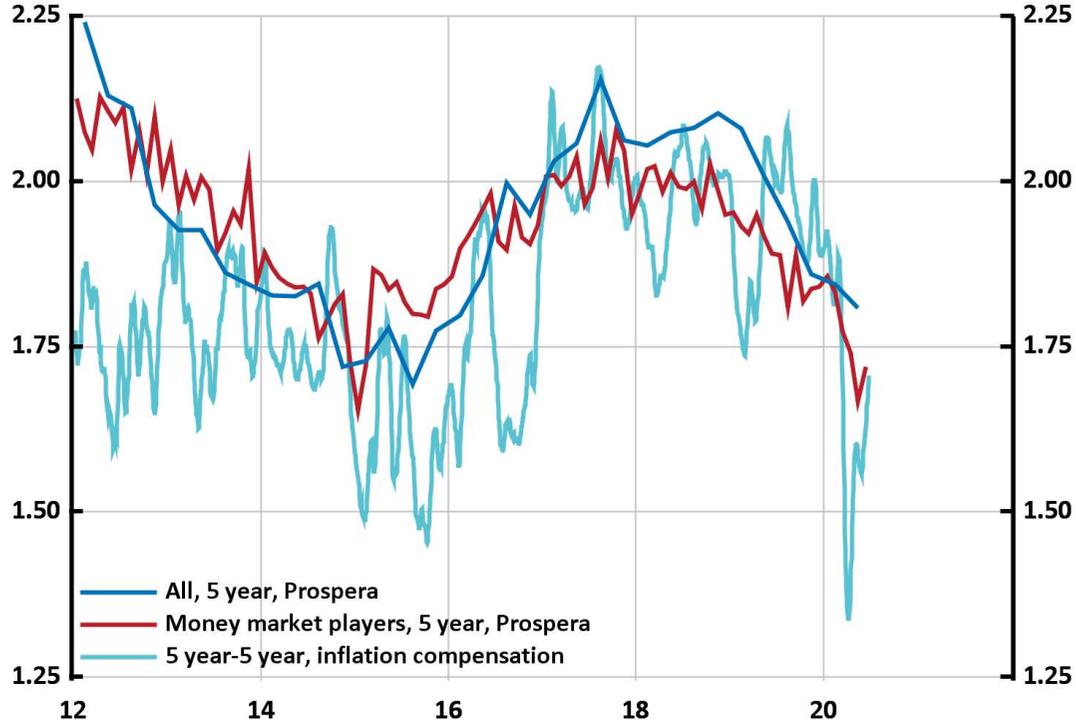
Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 1.6. Long-term inflation expectations

Per cent

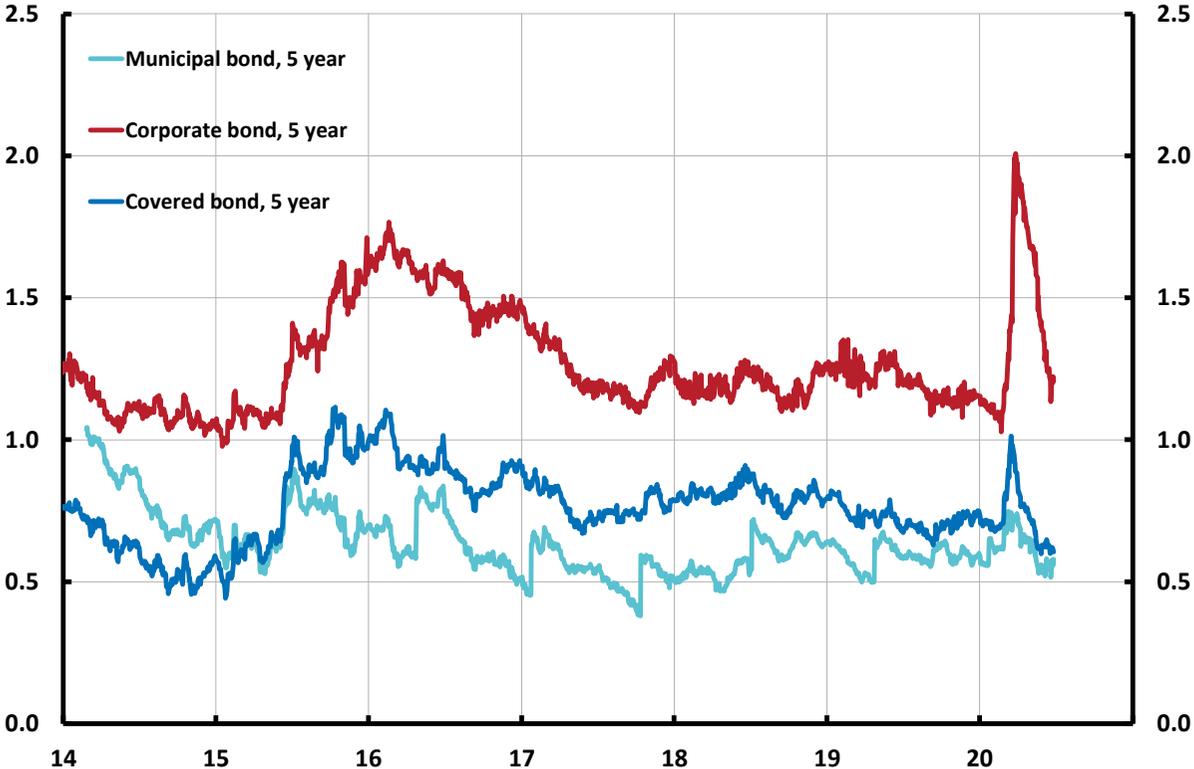


Note. Inflation compensation refers to a 5-year period starting in 5 years' time, calculated on the basis of bond yields, 15 days moving average.

Sources: Kantar Sifo Prospera and the Riksbank

# Figure 1.7. Yield differential between different types of bonds and government bonds in Sweden

Per cent

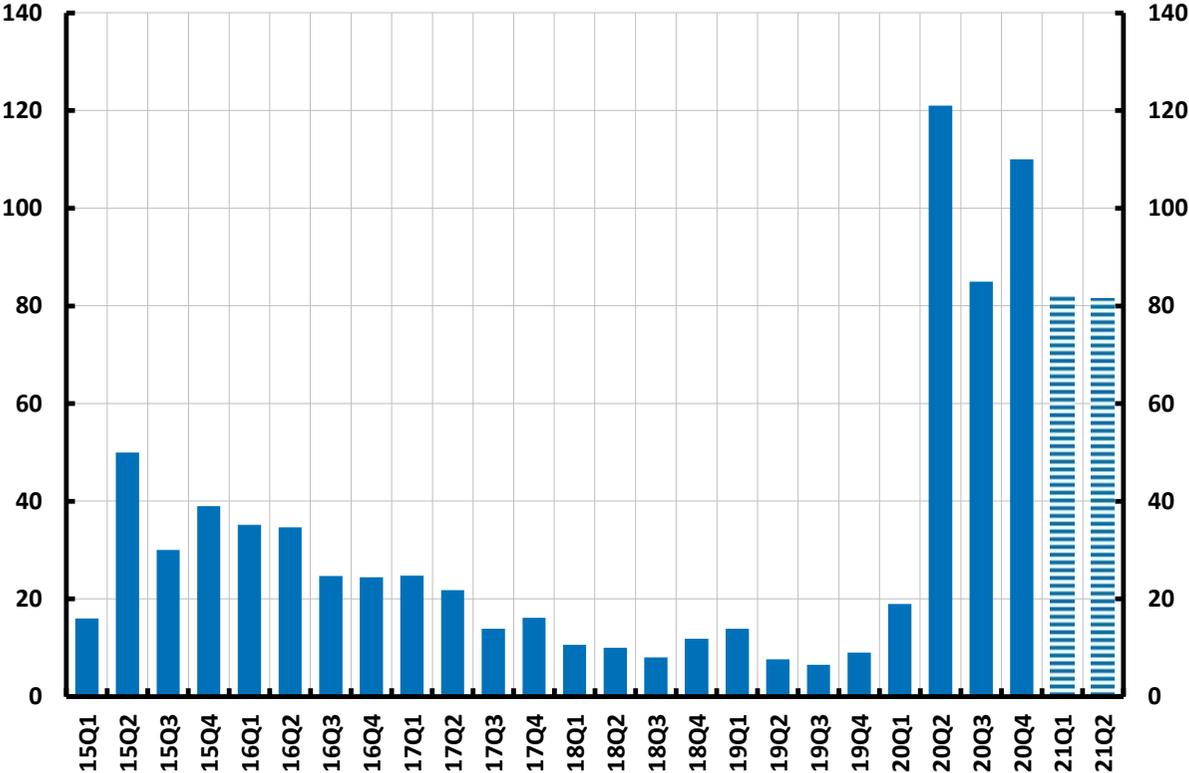


Note. Covered bond, government bonds and corporate bonds are zero coupon rates calculated using the Nelson-Siegel method. Corporate bonds for companies with credit ratings of BBB or higher. Municipal bonds are benchmark bonds, issued by Kommuninvest i Sverige AB.

Sources: Bloomberg, Macrobond, Refinitiv and the Riksbank

# Figure 1.8. Purchases of bonds in Swedish kronor

Nominal amounts, SEK billion

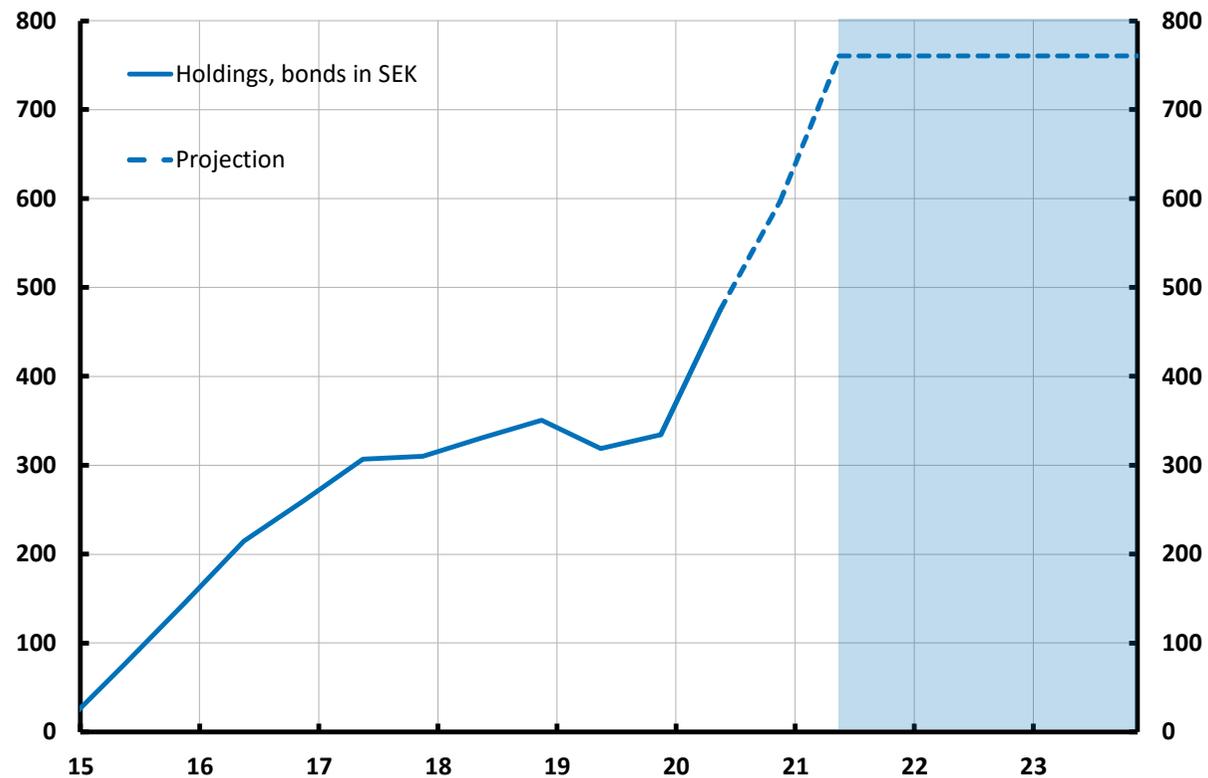


Note: Refers to purchases of government bonds, municipal bonds, covered bonds and corporate bonds. The broken bar is a forecast based on decided purchases and on the assumption that the total scope is utilised.

Source: The Riksbank

# Figure 1.9. The Riksbank's holdings of bonds

Nominal amounts, SEK billion

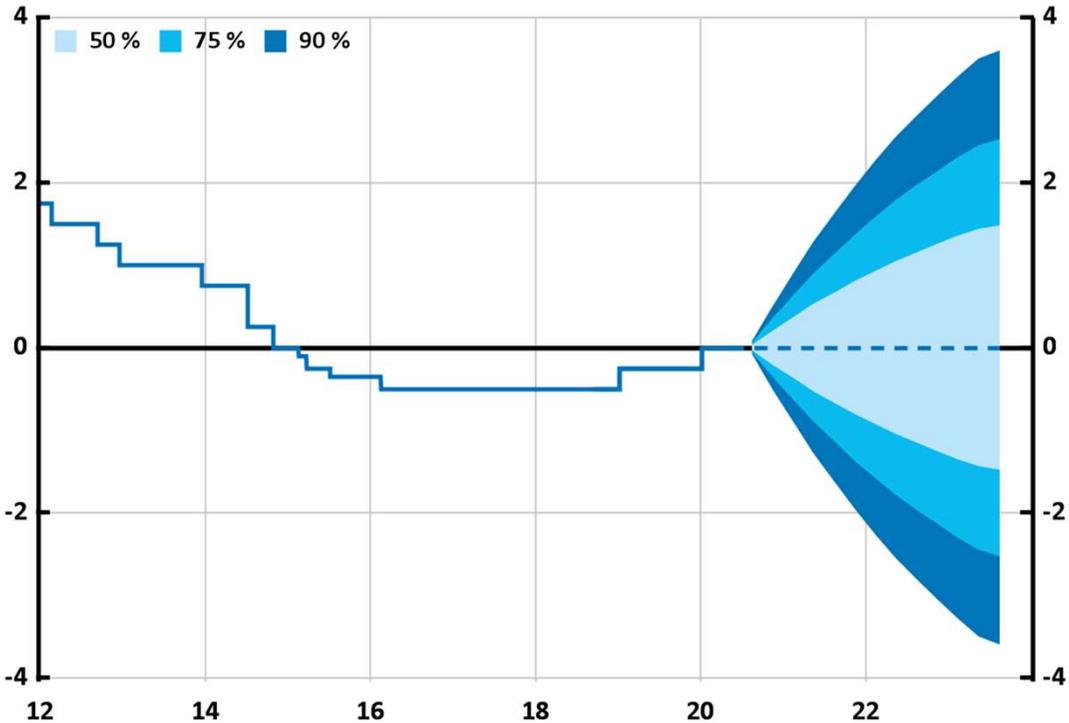


Note. Forecast up to June 2021 refers to bond purchases that have been decided on, under the assumption that the entire framework is used. After that (shaded area) a projection based on an assumption of future decisions on purchases to an extent that compensates for maturities.

Source: The Riksbank

# Figure 1.10. Repo rate with uncertainty bands

Per cent

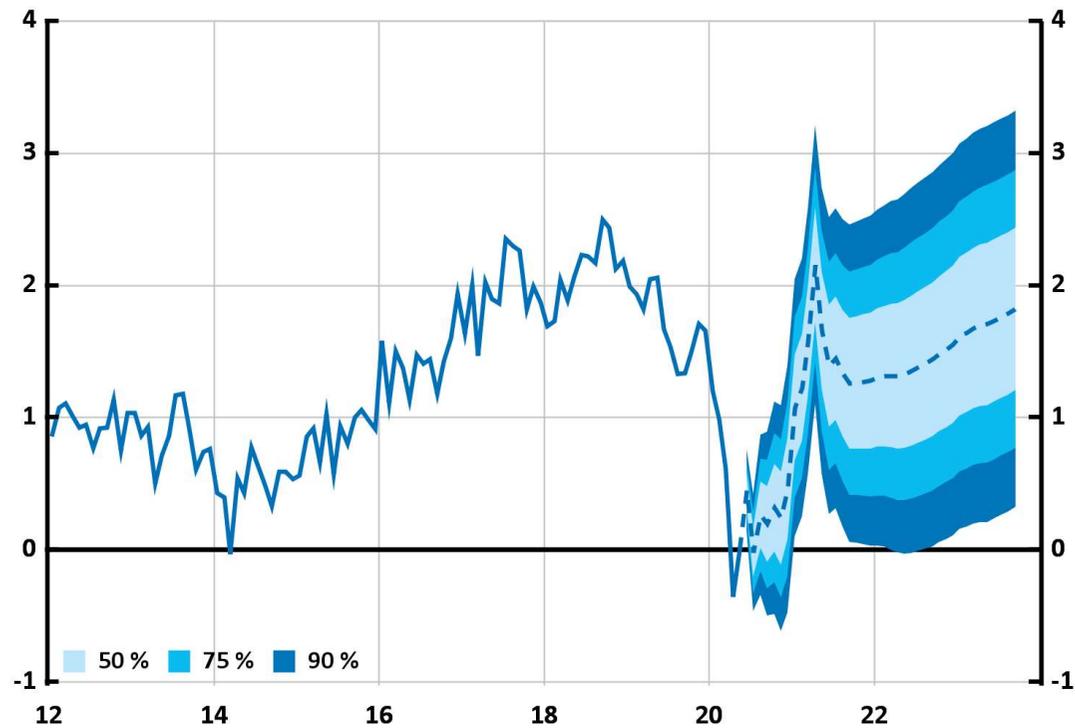


Note. The uncertainty bands for the repo rate are based on the Riksbank’s historical forecasting errors and the ability of risk-premium adjusted forward rates to forecast the future repo rate for the period 1999 up to the point when the Riksbank started to publish forecasts for the repo rate during 2007. 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 1.11. 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

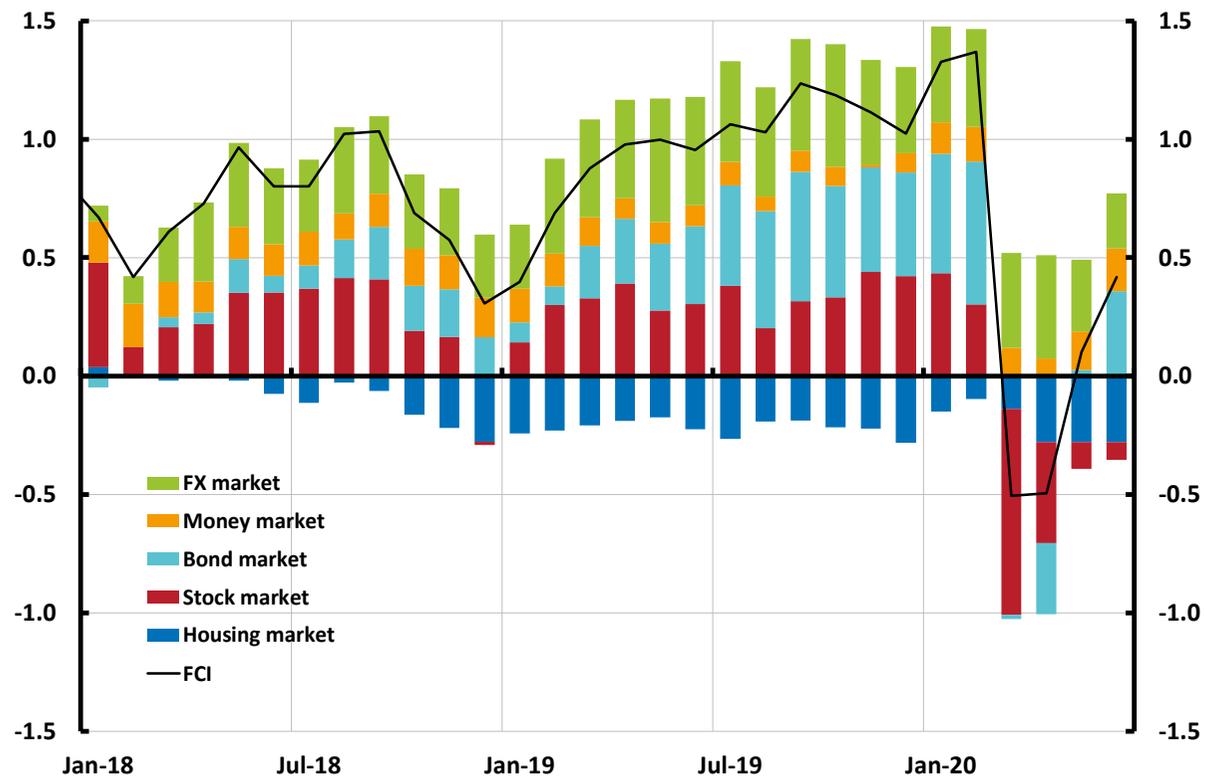
# Chapter 2

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



# Figure 2.1. Financial conditions index, FCI

Standard deviations

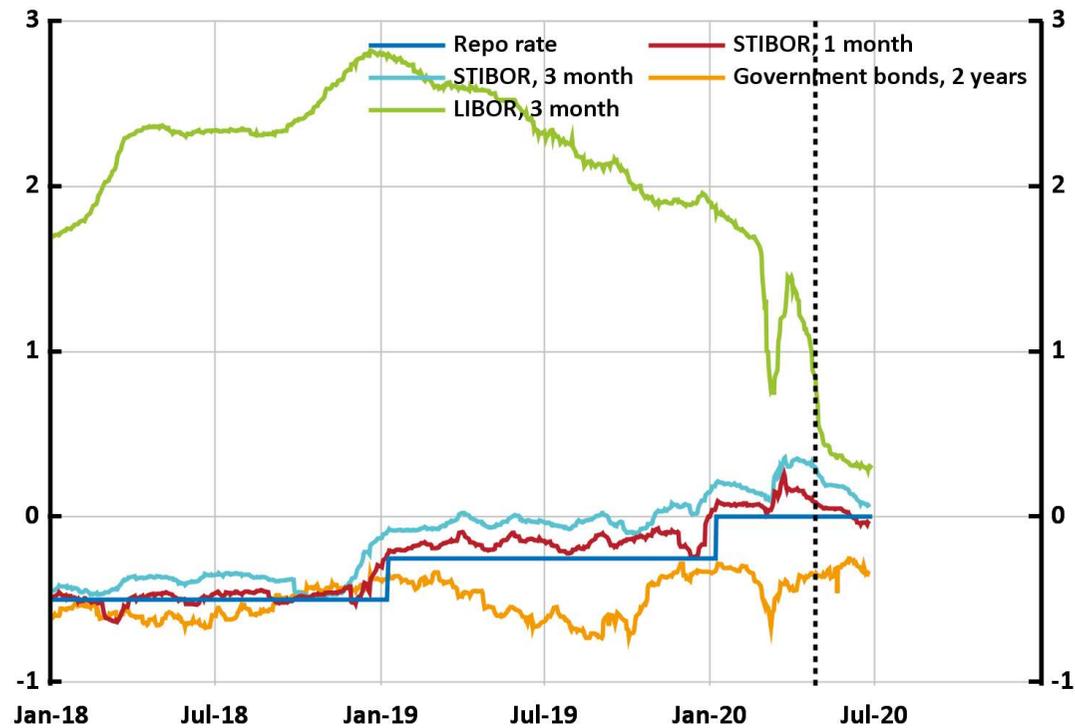


Note. A higher value indicates more expansionary financial conditions.

Source: The Riksbank

# Figure 2.2. The repo rate and market rates

Per cent

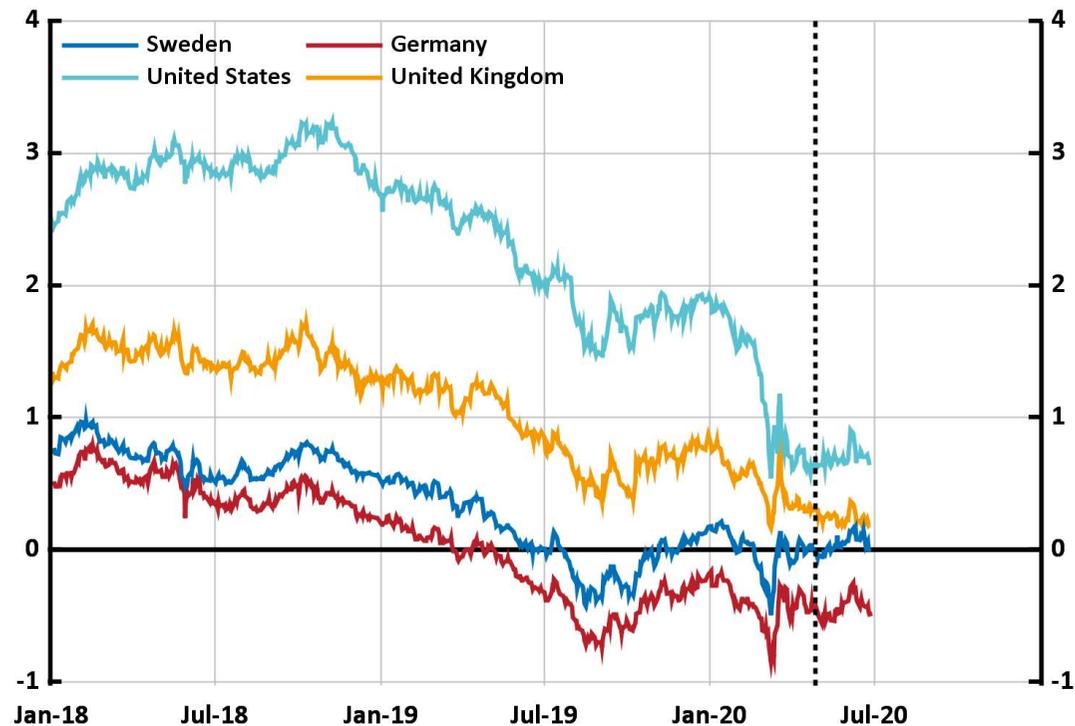


Note. Zero coupon rate with 2-year maturity calculated from government bonds. LIBOR in US dollar terms. The broken line indicates the Monetary Policy meeting in April.

Sources: Macrobond and the Riksbank

# Figure 2.3. Government bond yields with 10 years to maturity

Per cent

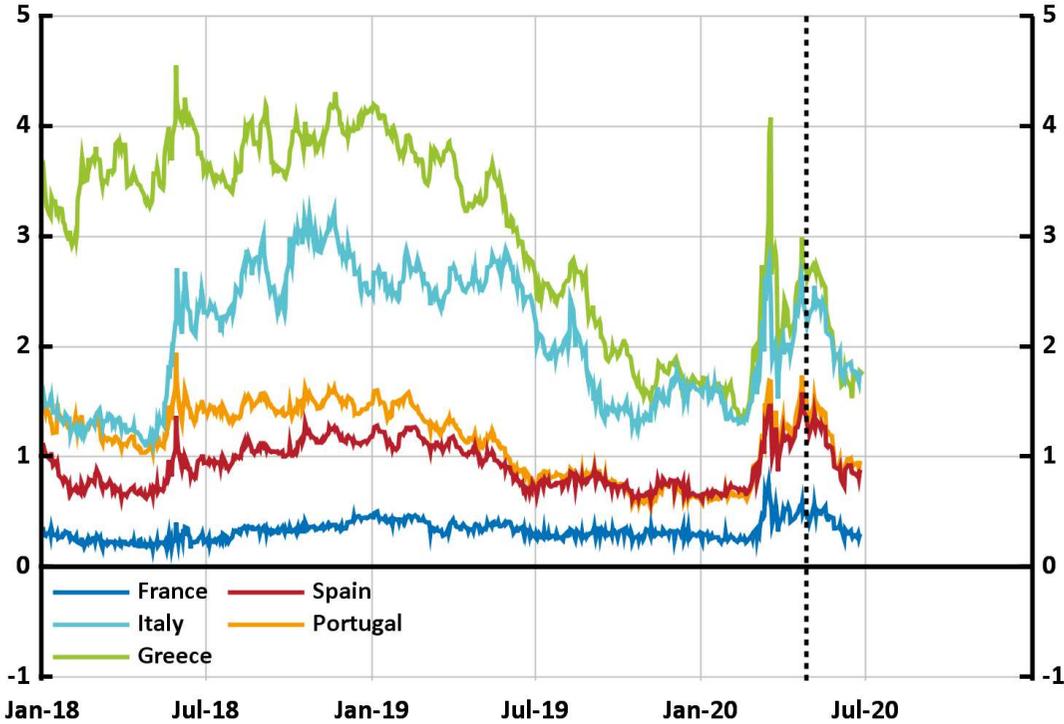


Note. Implied zero-coupon yields from government bonds for Sweden, Germany and United Kingdom. 10-year benchmark bonds for the United States. The broken line indicates the Monetary Policy meeting in April.

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

# Figure 2.4. Yield differential between European and German 10-year government bonds

Percentage points

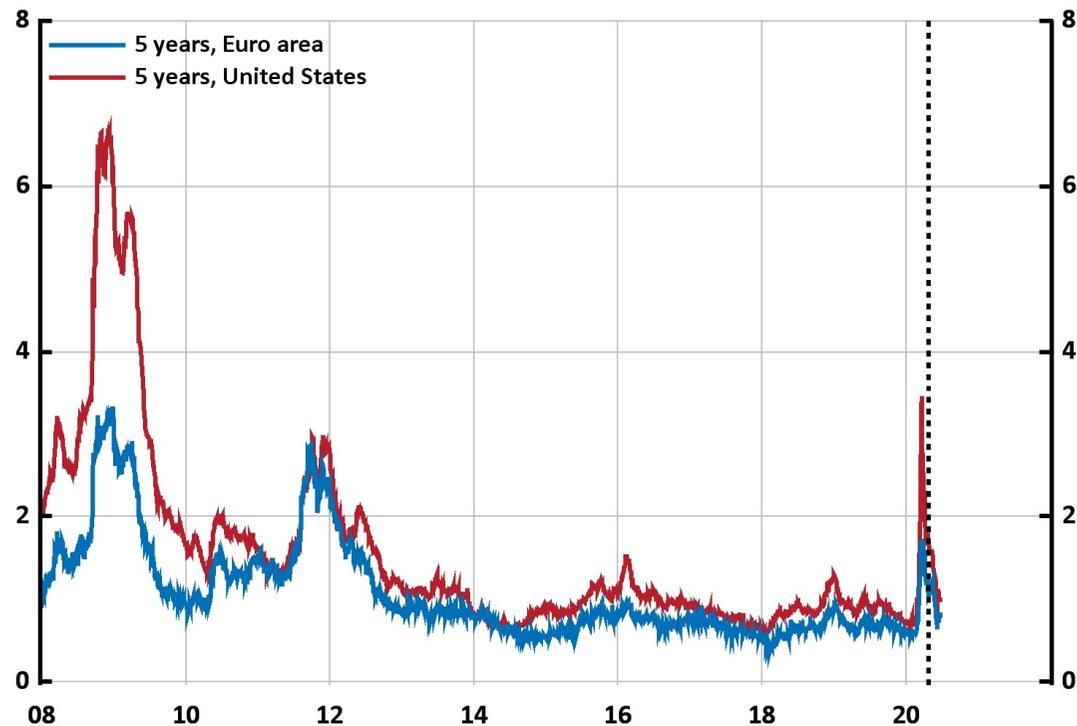


Note. Benchmark bonds. The broken line indicates the Monetary Policy meeting in April.

Source: Macrobond

# Figure 2.5. Difference between yields on corporate bonds and government bonds in the United States and euro area

Percentage points

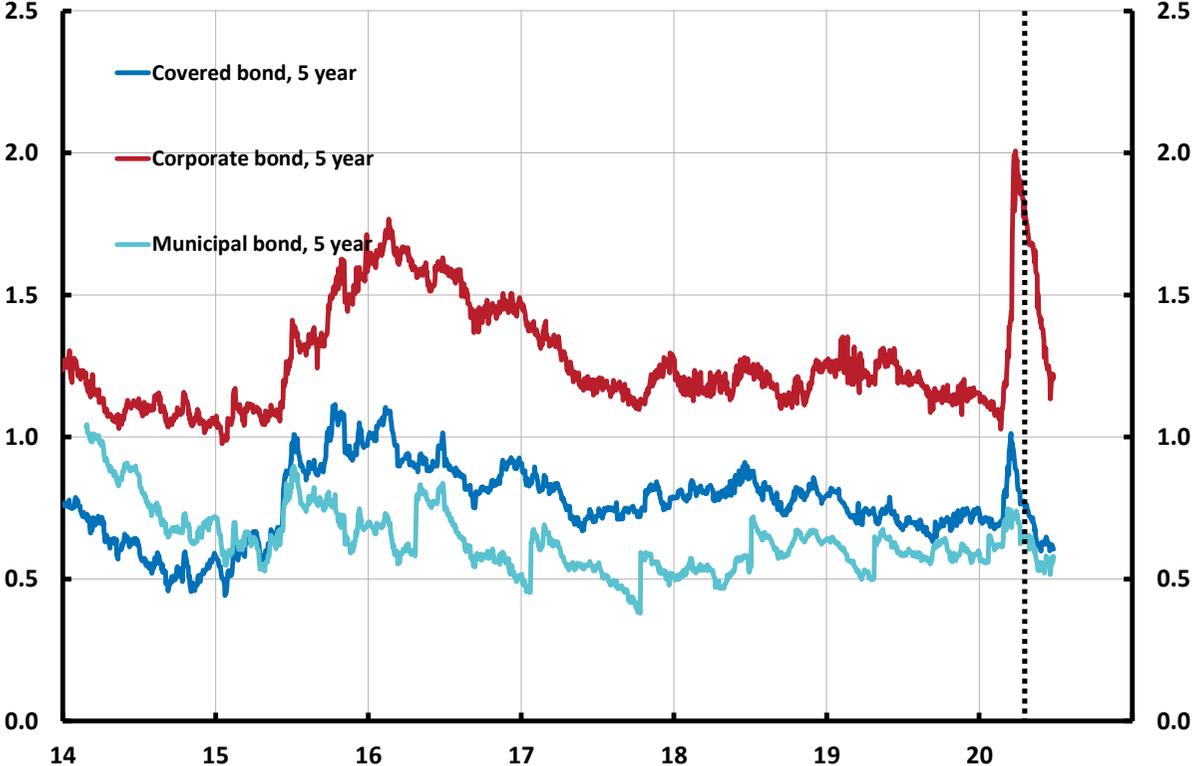


Note. Yield differentials refer to 5-year benchmark issued by companies with good credit ratings respectively benchmark sovereign bonds. The vertical line indicates the Monetary Policy Meeting in April.

Source: Macrobond

# Figure 2.6. Yield difference between bonds and government bonds in Sweden

Percentage points

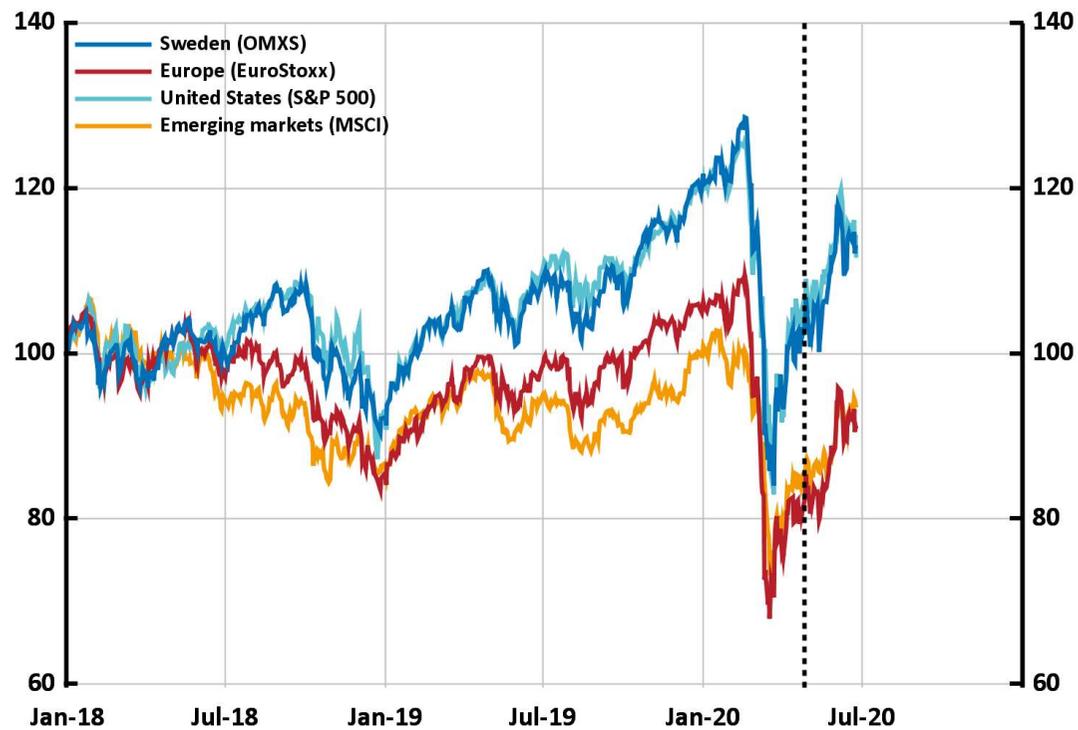


Note. Covered bonds and corporate bonds are zero coupon rates calculated using the Nelson-Siegel method. Corporate bonds for companies with credit ratings of BBB or higher. Municipal bonds are benchmark bonds, issued by Kommuninvest i Sverige AB. Broken line marks 16 March 2020, when the Executive Board decided to extend the asset purchases to cover municipal bonds and covered bonds.

Sources: Bloomberg, Macrobond, Refinitiv and the Riksbank

# Figure 2.7. Stock market movements in domestic currency

Index, 2 January 2018 = 100

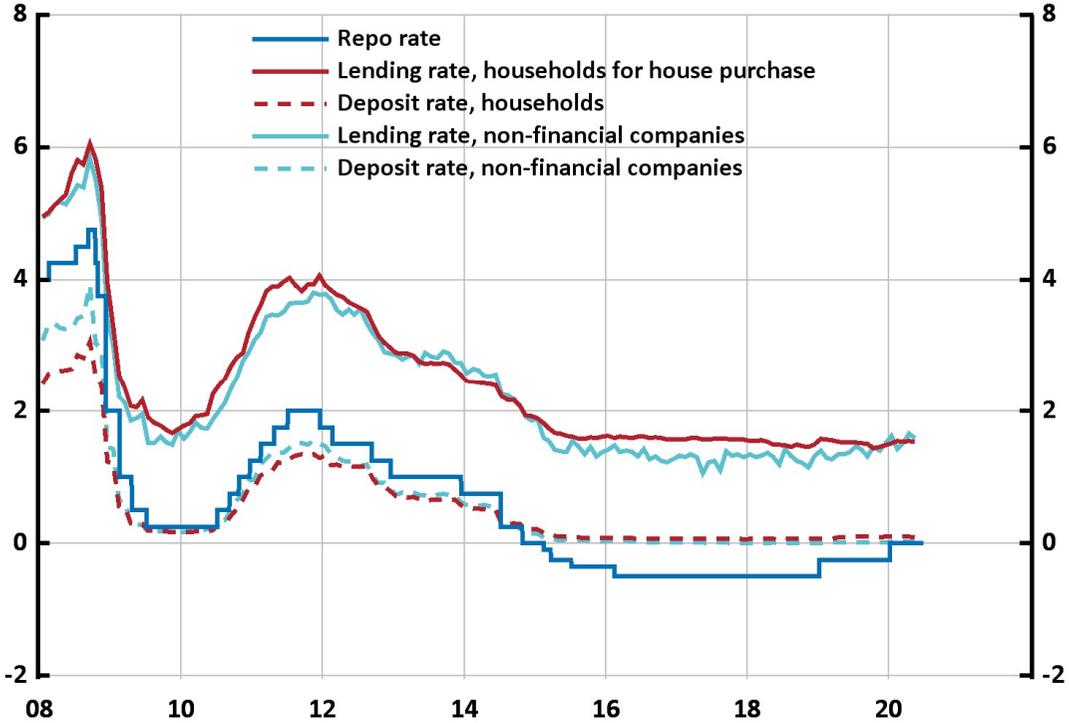


Note. The broken line indicates the Monetary Policy meeting in April.

Source: Macrobond

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

Per cent

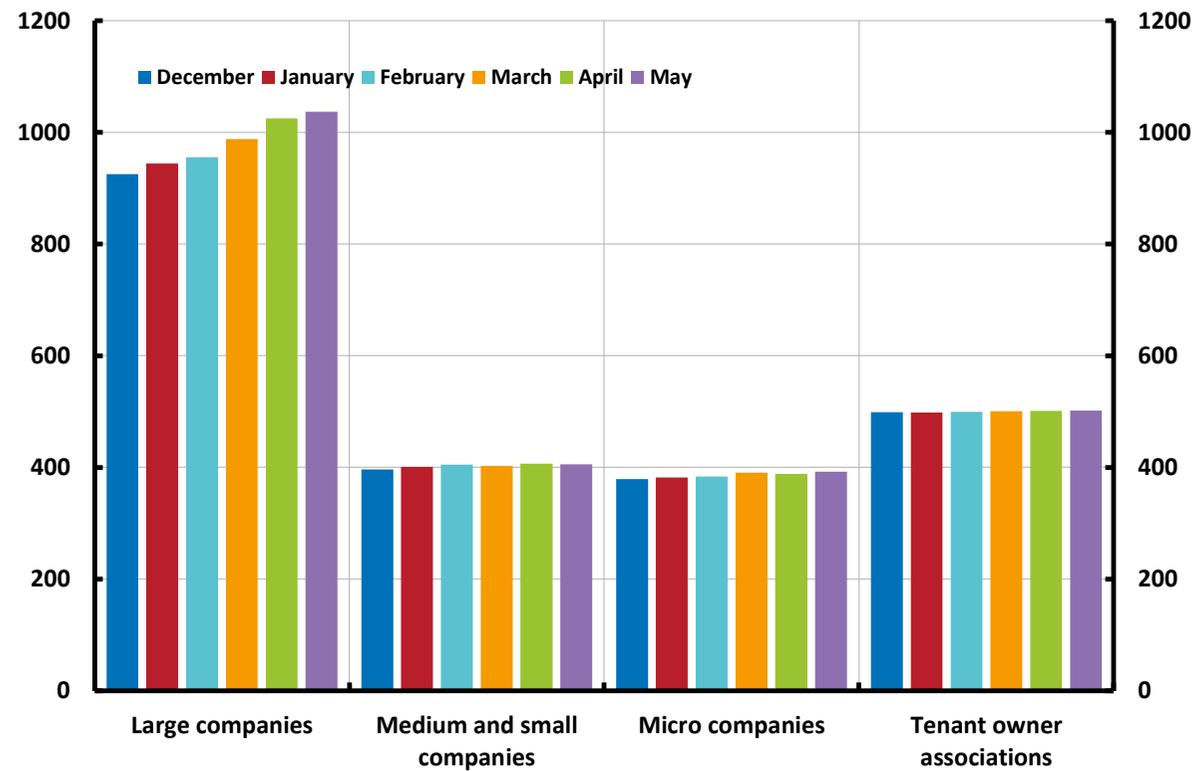


Note. MFIs' average deposit and lending rates are a weighted average of all interest rates for different maturities.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 2.9. Loan stock broken down by company size

SEK billion



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

## Figure 2.10. Nominal exchange rate, KIX

Index, 18 November 1992 = 100

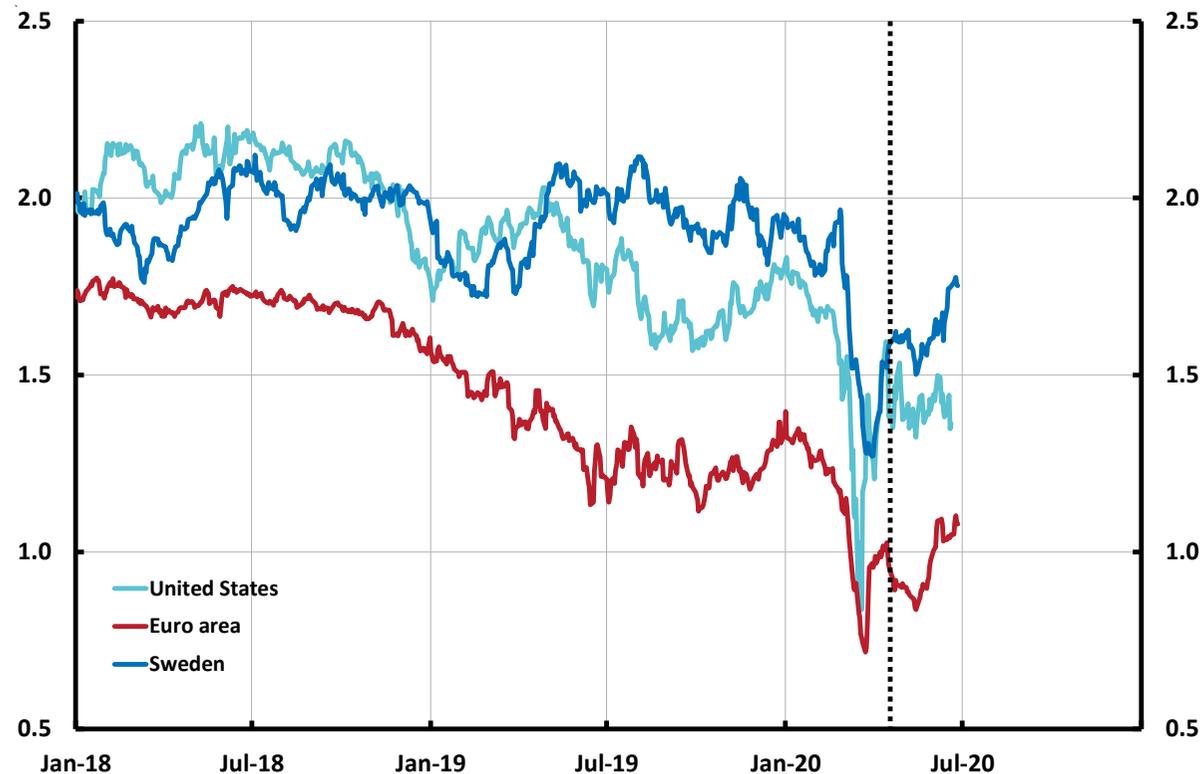


Note. The KIX (krona index) is a weighted average of the currencies in 32 countries that are important for Sweden's international trade. A higher value indicates a weaker exchange rate. The broken line indicates the Monetary Policy meeting in April.

Sources: National sources and the Riksbank

# Figure 2.11. Market measure of long-term inflation expectations

Per cent



Note. The measures refer to a 5-year period starting in 5 years' time. For the United States and Sweden, they 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 February.

Sources: Bloomberg, Macrobond and the Riksbank



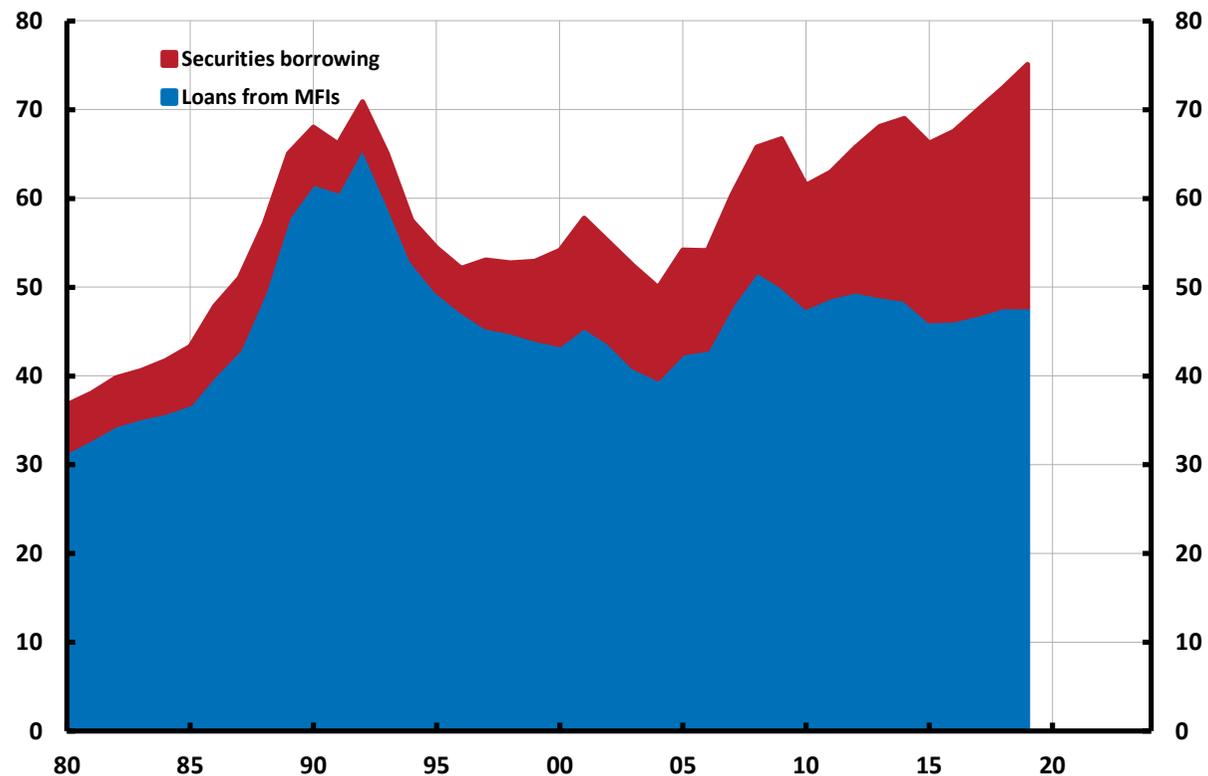
# Article – The Swedish market for corporate bonds

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



# Figure 2.12. Borrowing among non-financial corporates

Per cent of GDP

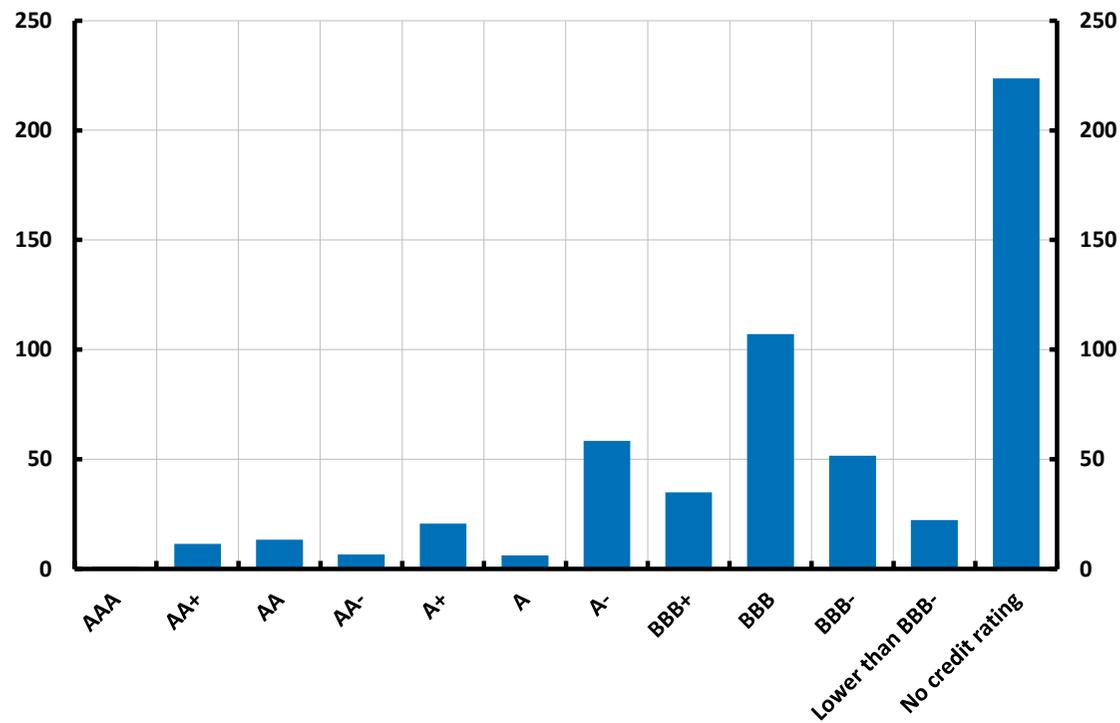


Note. Yearly data, includes securities borrowing and loans in both Swedish kronor and foreign currency. Securities borrowing 1980-1984 is based on the older classifications in the Financial Accounts.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

## Figure 2.13. Credit ratings for corporate bonds issued by Swedish non-financial corporates in Swedish kronor

Outstanding nominal volume 31 May 2020, SEK billion



Source: Statistics Sweden

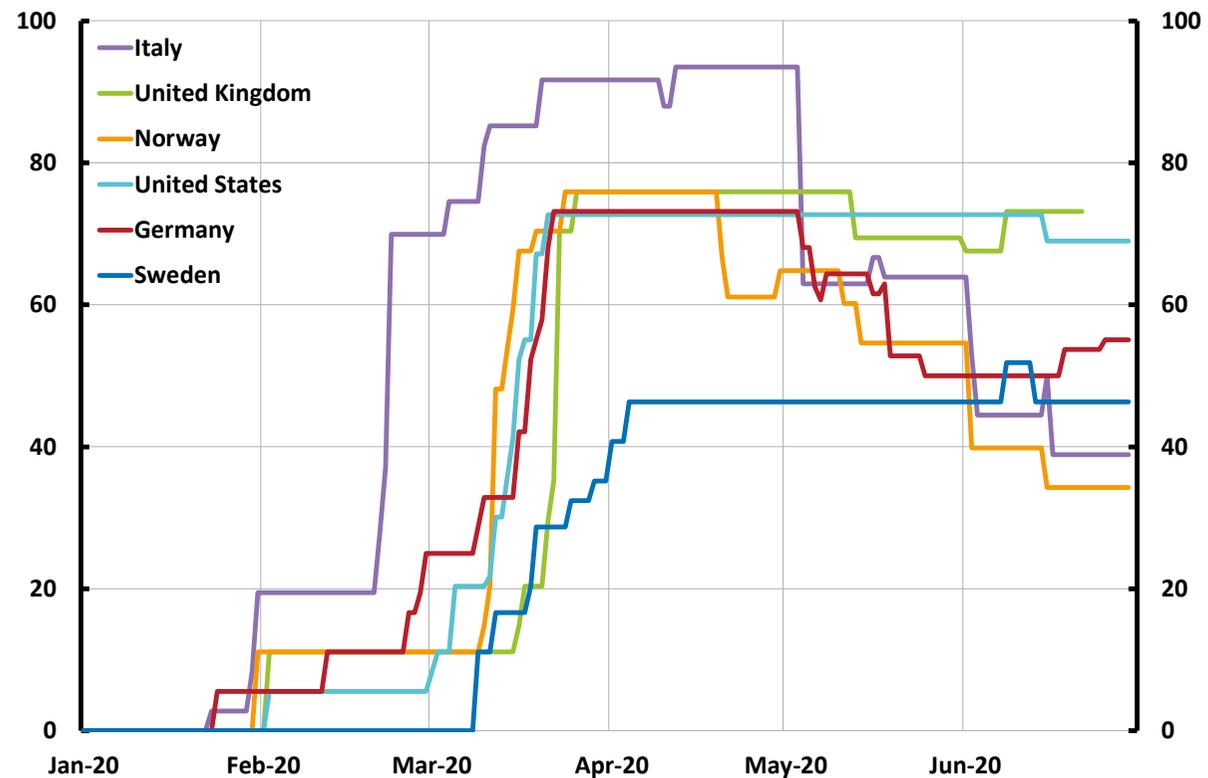
# Chapter 3

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



# Figure 3.1. Measures of the extent of government restrictions to reduce the spread of infection

Index

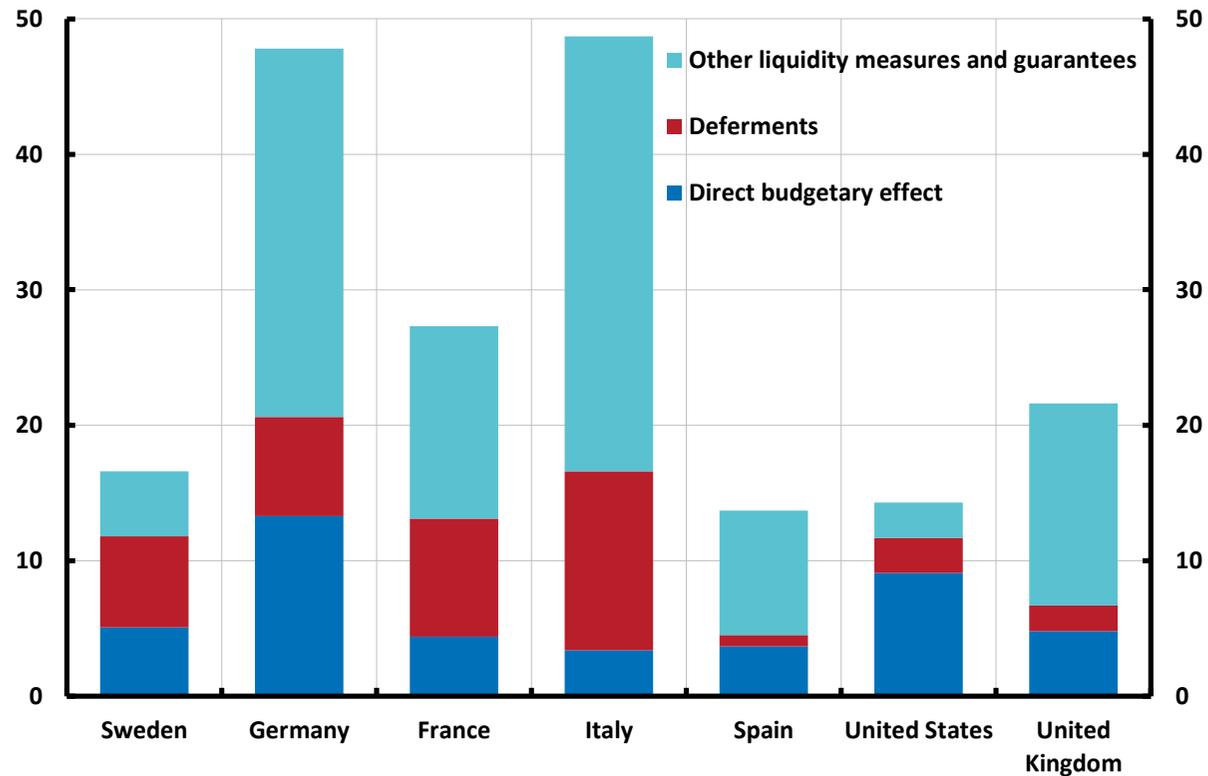


Note. The index measures the extent of measures to combat the spread of COVID-19. The index consists of nine components that describe different types of restrictions, such as closing of schools, travel bans, etc. Each component usually has a three-point scale corresponding to “no measures”, “some kind of instruction” and “a ban”. The index corresponds to the average of all components.

Source: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT)

# Figure 3.2. Fiscal policy support measures

Per cent of GDP 2019

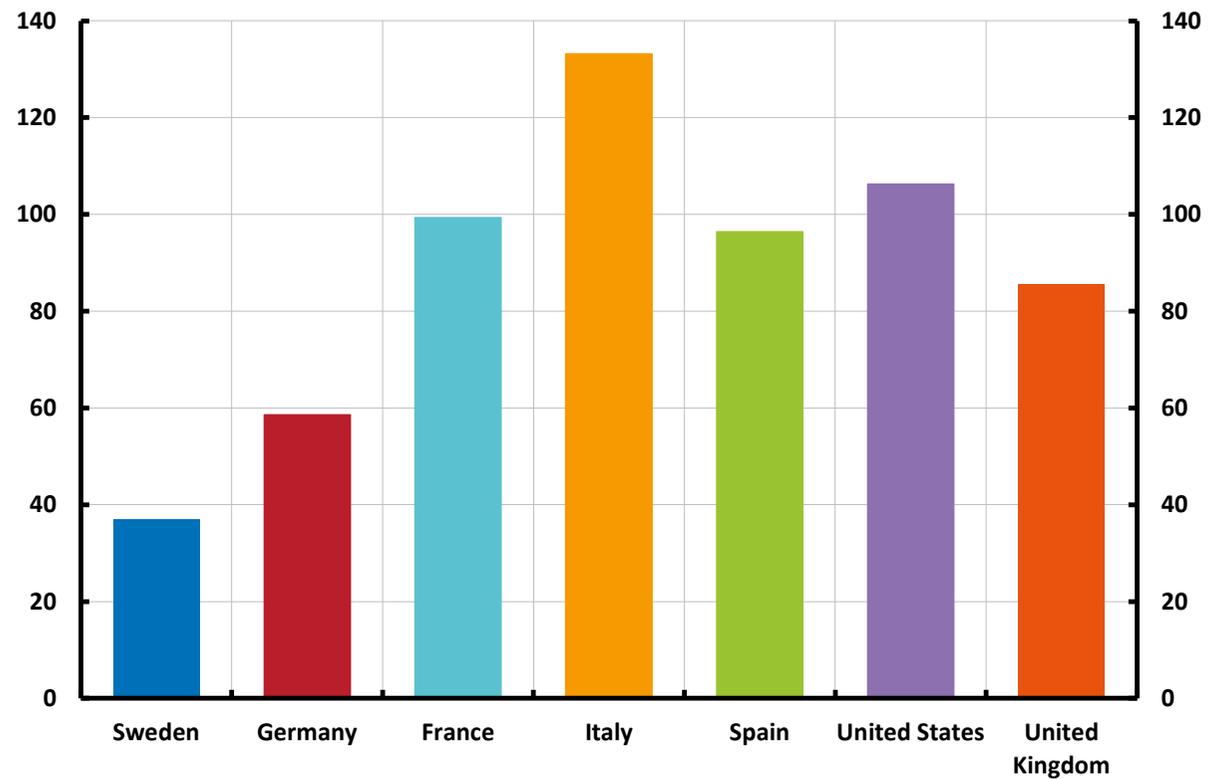


Note. Direct budgetary effect: discretionary decisions involving higher public expenditure and/or lower revenue. Deferments: measures that lead to a reduction in the budget balance in 2020 but that will be compensated for later. Other liquidity measures and guarantees: measures that do not necessarily lead to a reduced budget balance but may involve future expenditure when compensating credit losses. Total pledged deferments and liquidity measures and guarantees are shown for Sweden. Bruegel's assessment of what is utilised by corresponding items is shown for other countries. The information in the table has been updated as follows: Sweden 18 June, Germany 3 June, France 18 June, Italy 22 June, Spain 23 June, United States 27 April, United Kingdom 30 April.

Sources: Bruegel and the Swedish Government Offices

# Figure 3.3. General government gross debt 2019

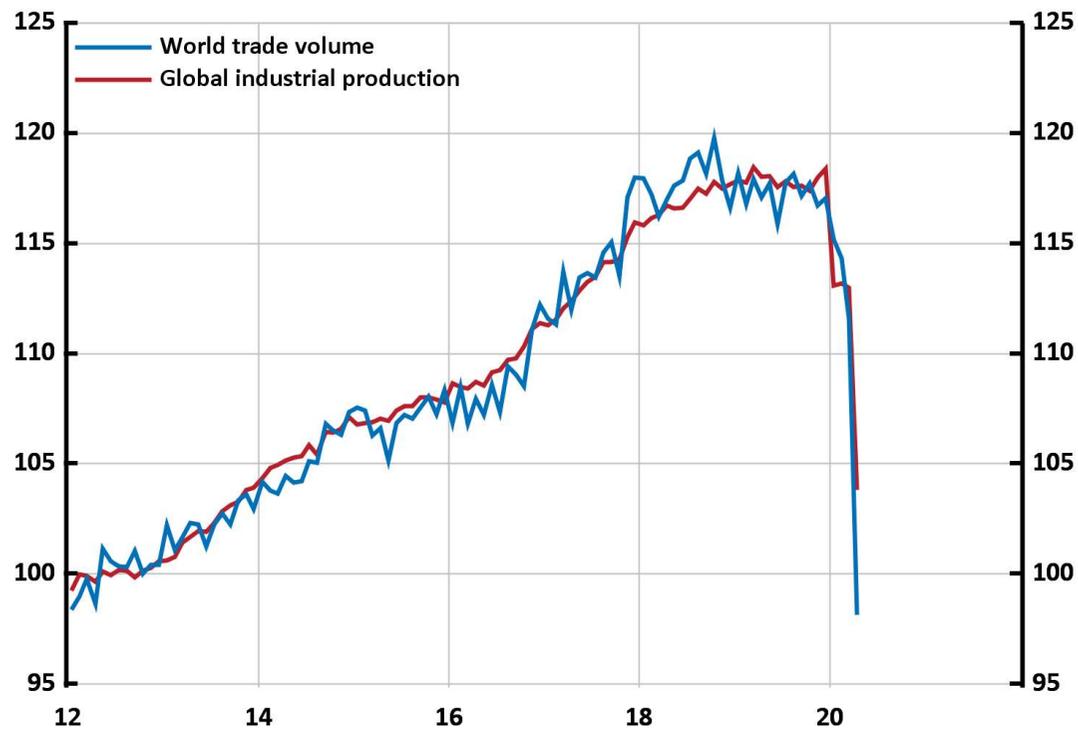
Per cent of GDP



Source: the IMF

# Figure 3.4. World trade volume and global industrial production

Index, 2012 = 100

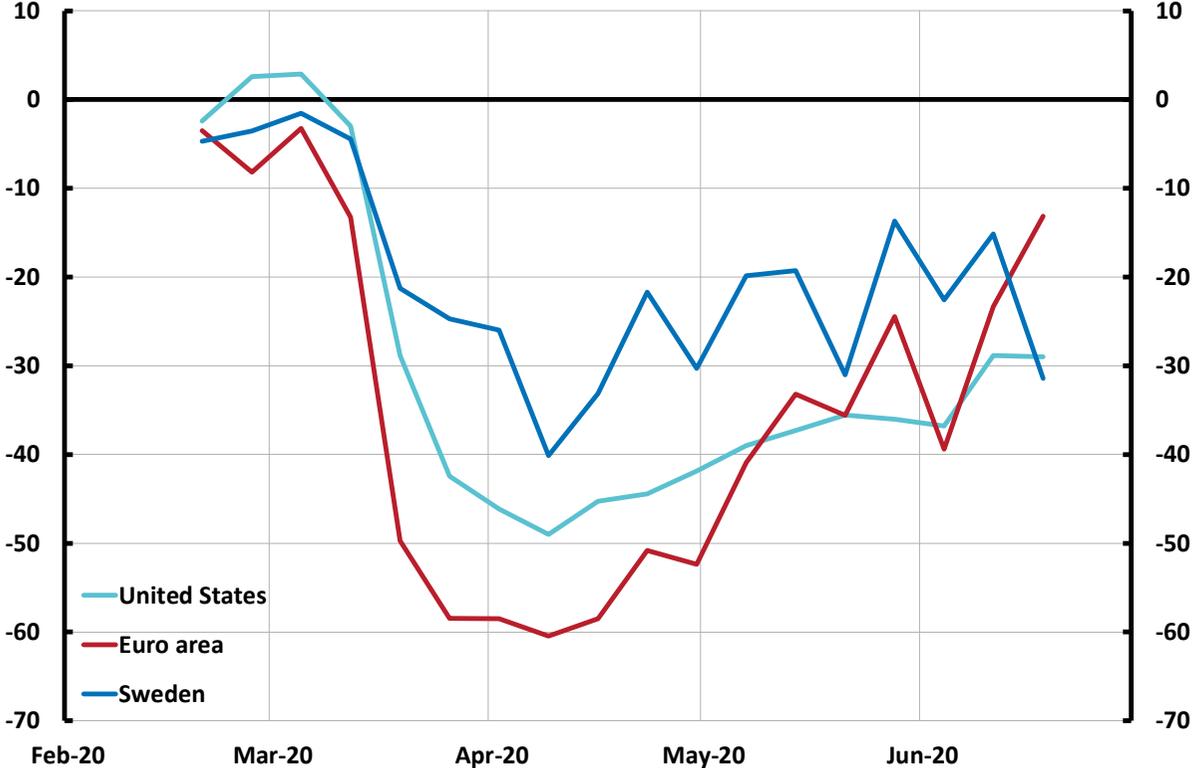


Note. World trade refers to trade in goods.

Source: CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis

# Figure 3.5. Mobility trends for places of work

Percentage deviation from the median value during the period 3 January–6 February

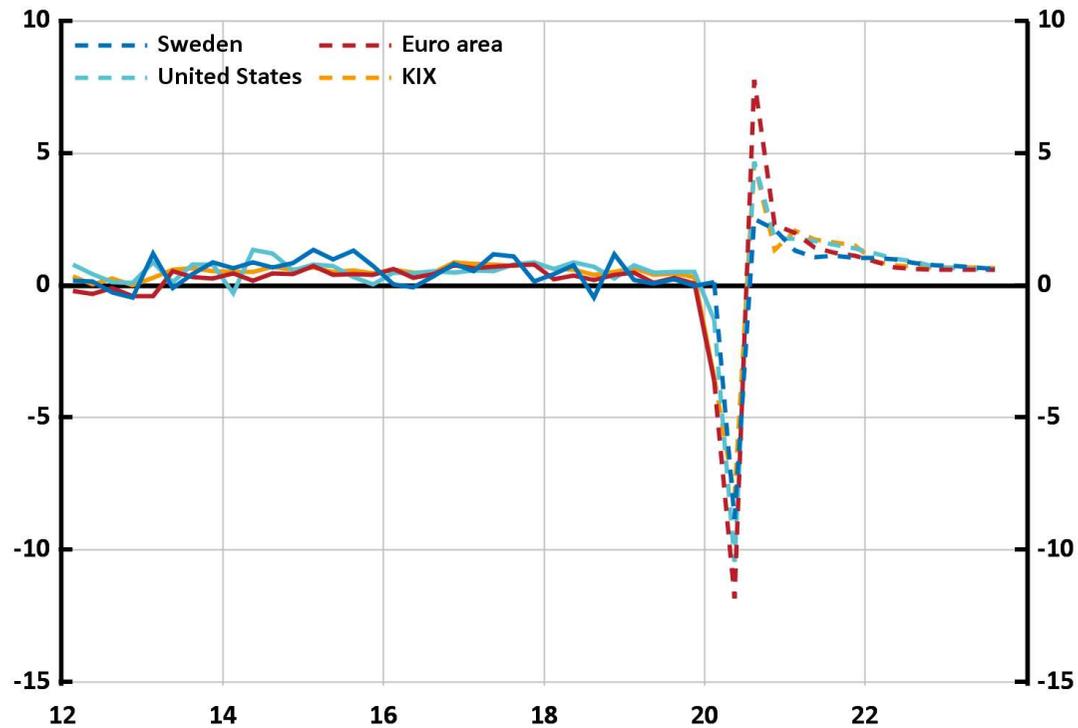


Note. The index shows the extent to which people have been at their places of work based on anonymised data from users who have activated the setting “location history” in their Android telephones.

Source: <https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility/>

# Figure 3.6. GDP in Sweden and abroad

Quarterly changes, per cent, seasonally-adjusted data

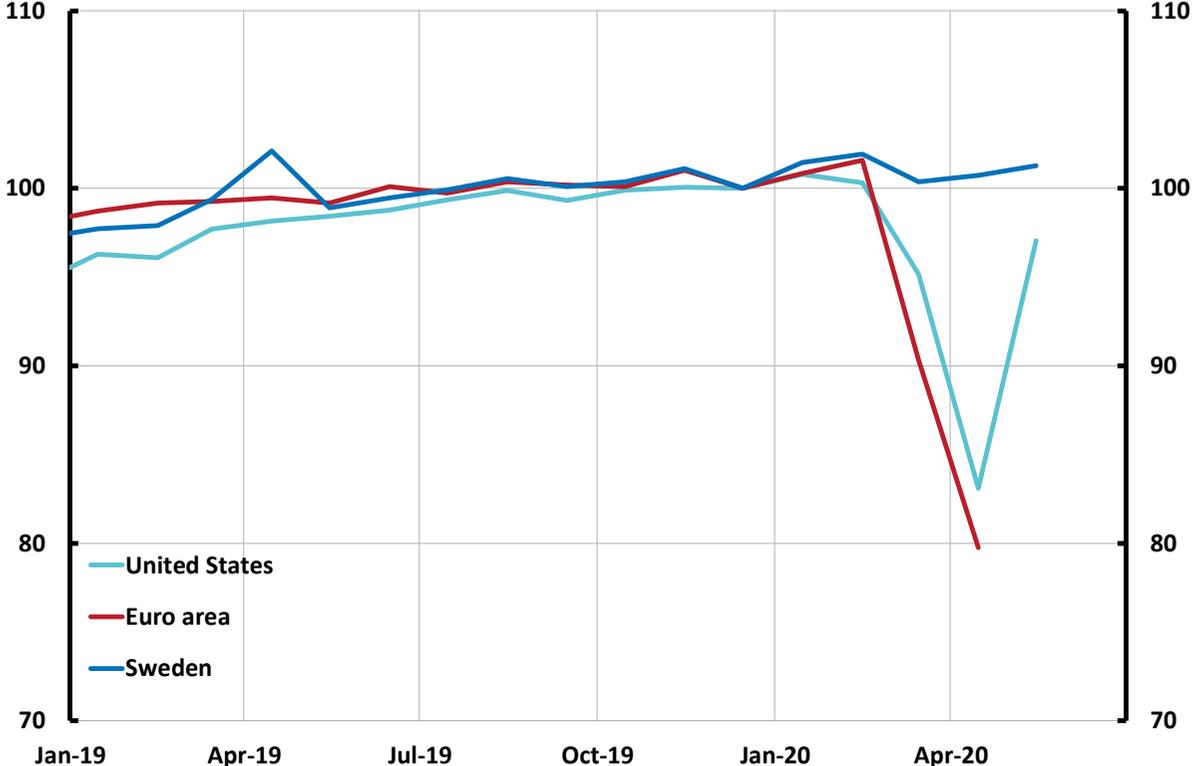


Note. KIX is an aggregate of the countries that are important to Sweden's international trade.

Sources: Bureau of economic analysis, Eurostat, national sources, Office for National Statistics, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.7. Retail trade sales in Sweden, the euro area and the United States

Index, 31 December 2019 = 100

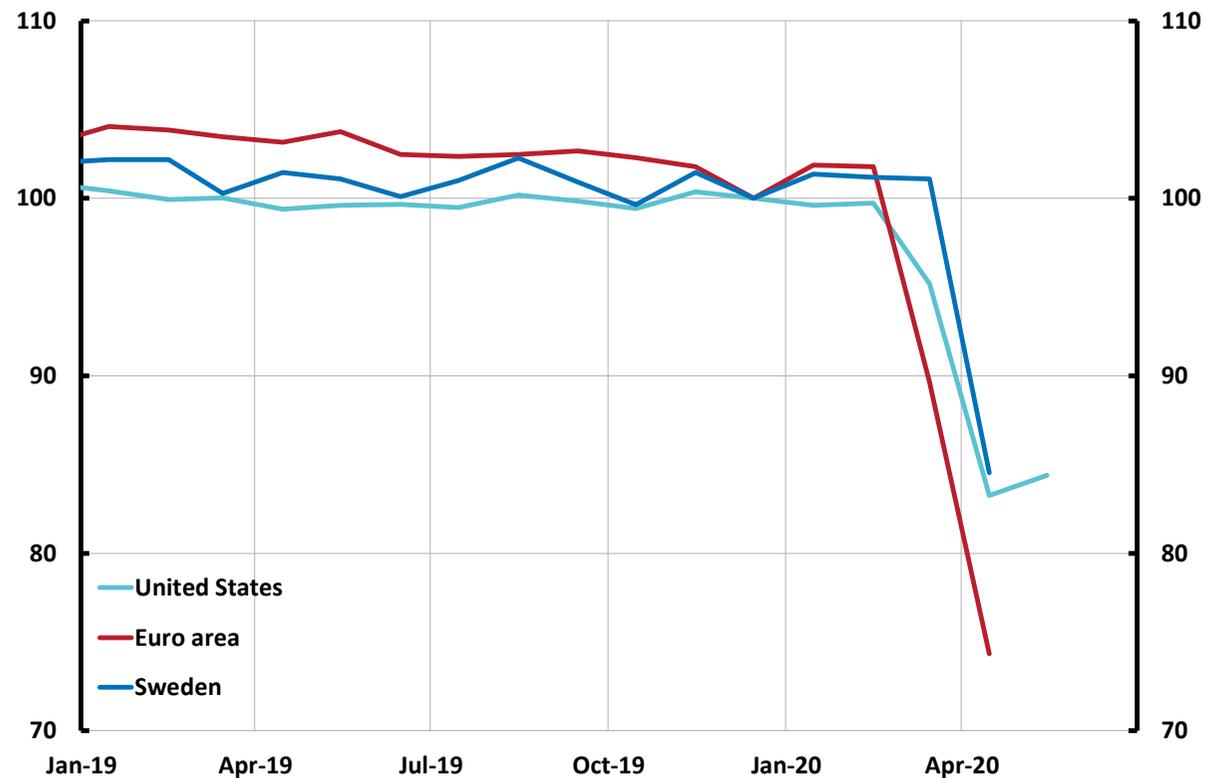


Note. Retail trade sales in Sweden and the euro area are expressed in constant prices, sales in the United States is expressed in current prices.

Sources: Eurostat, Statistics Sweden and the U.S. Census Bureau

# Figure 3.8. Industrial output in Sweden, the euro area and the United States

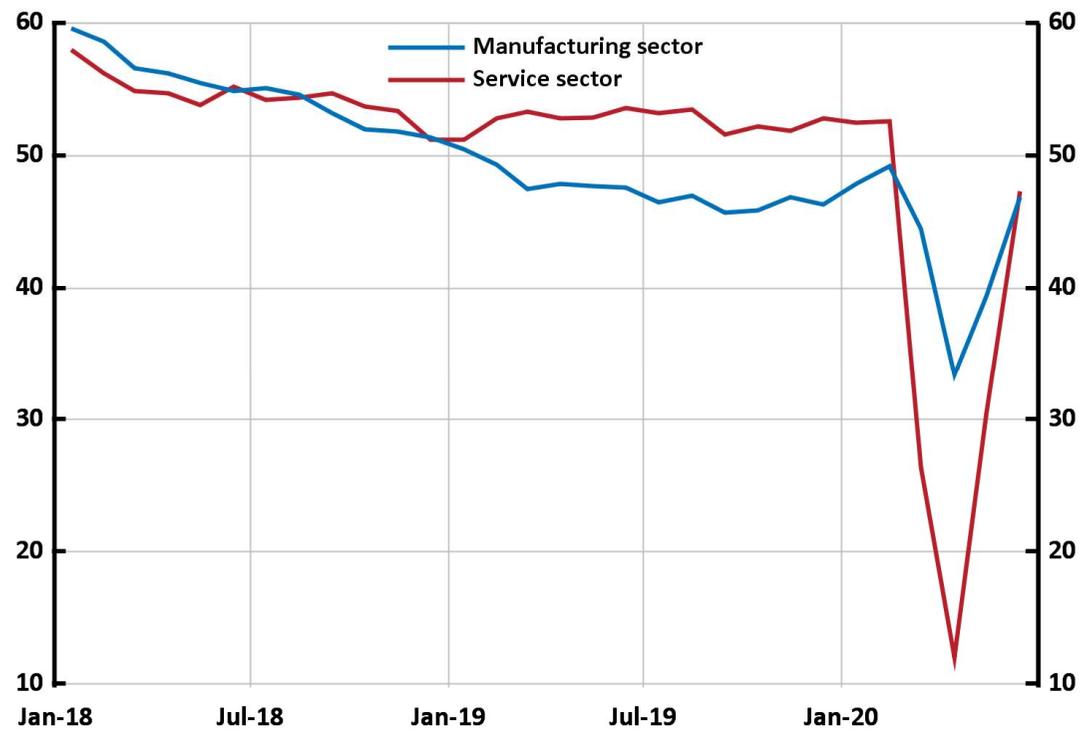
Index, 31 December 2019 = 100



Sources: Eurostat, Federal Reserve and Statistics Sweden

# Figure 3.9. Purchasing Manager's Index in the euro area

Index

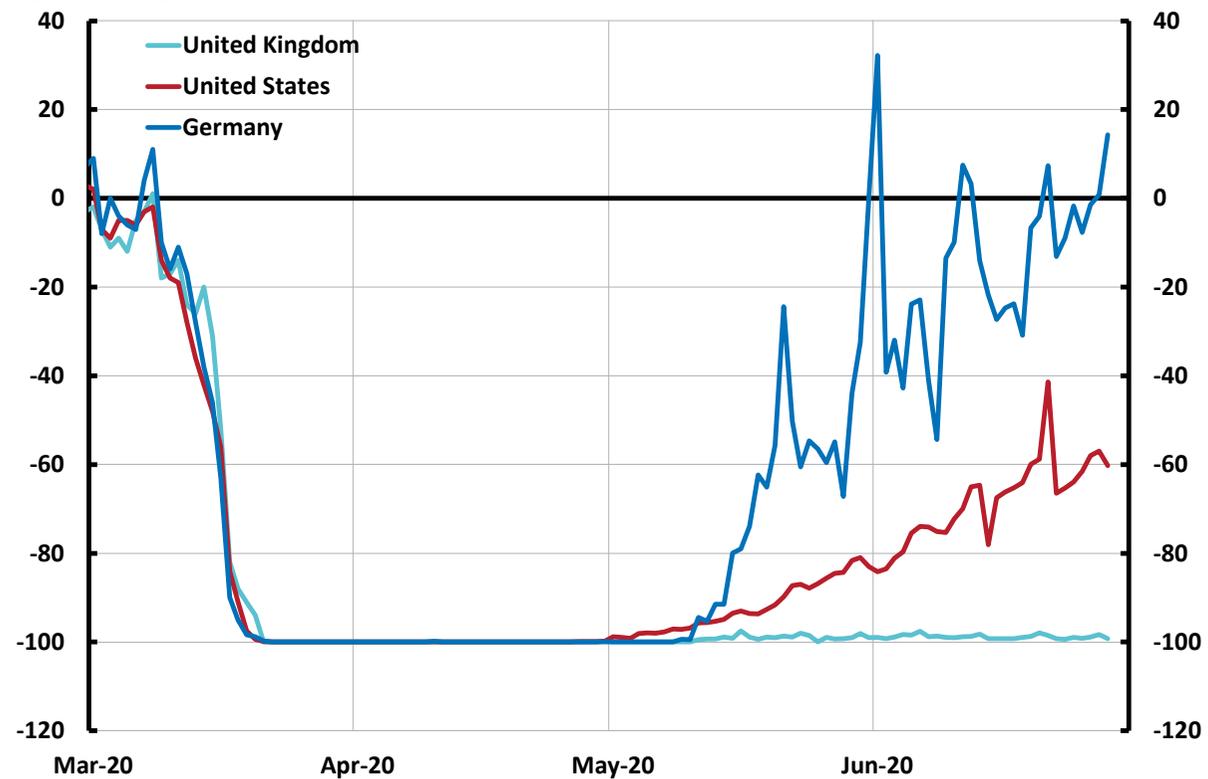


Note. Preliminary outcomes for June were published on 23 June 2020.

Source: Markit Economics

# Figure 3.10. Restaurant visits abroad

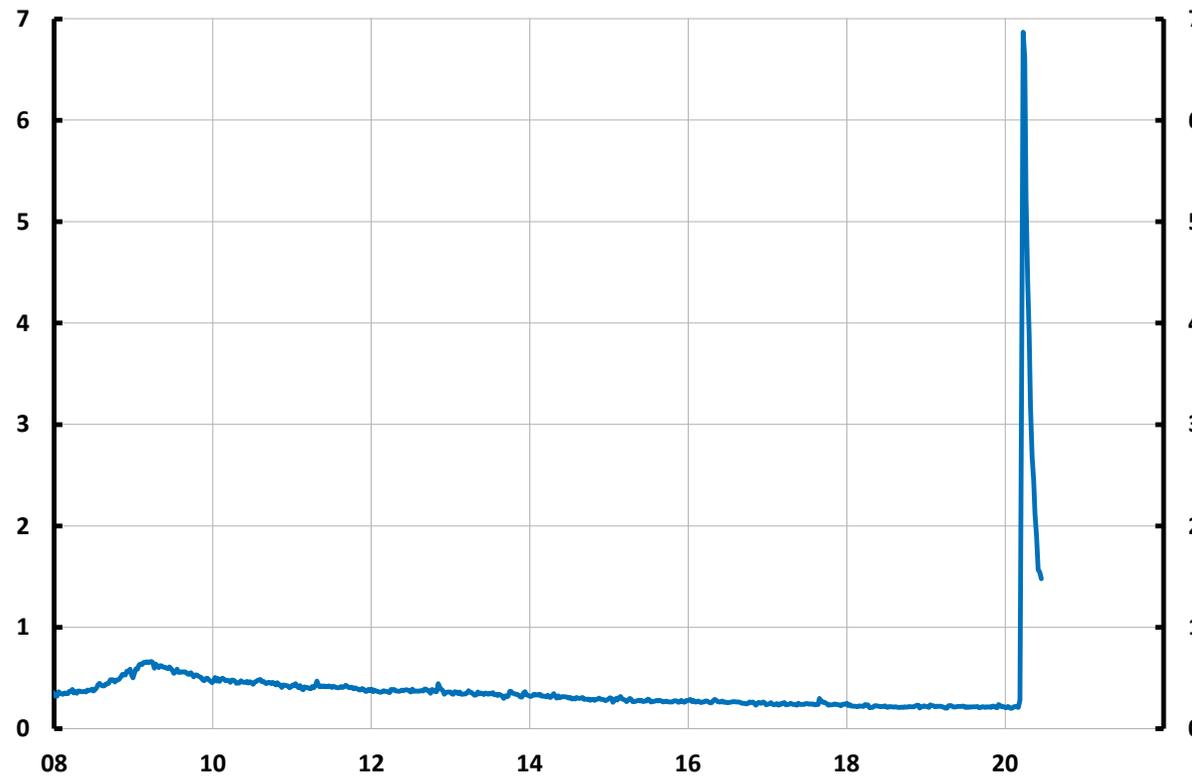
Annual percentage change



Source: Open table

# Figure 3.11. Unemployment insurance weekly claims in the United States

Millions per week



Source: U.S. Department of Labor



# Figure 3.12. Labour force participation in the United States

Per cent of the population, 16 years and older



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistic

# Figure 3.13. Price of crude oil

USD per barrel, Brent oil

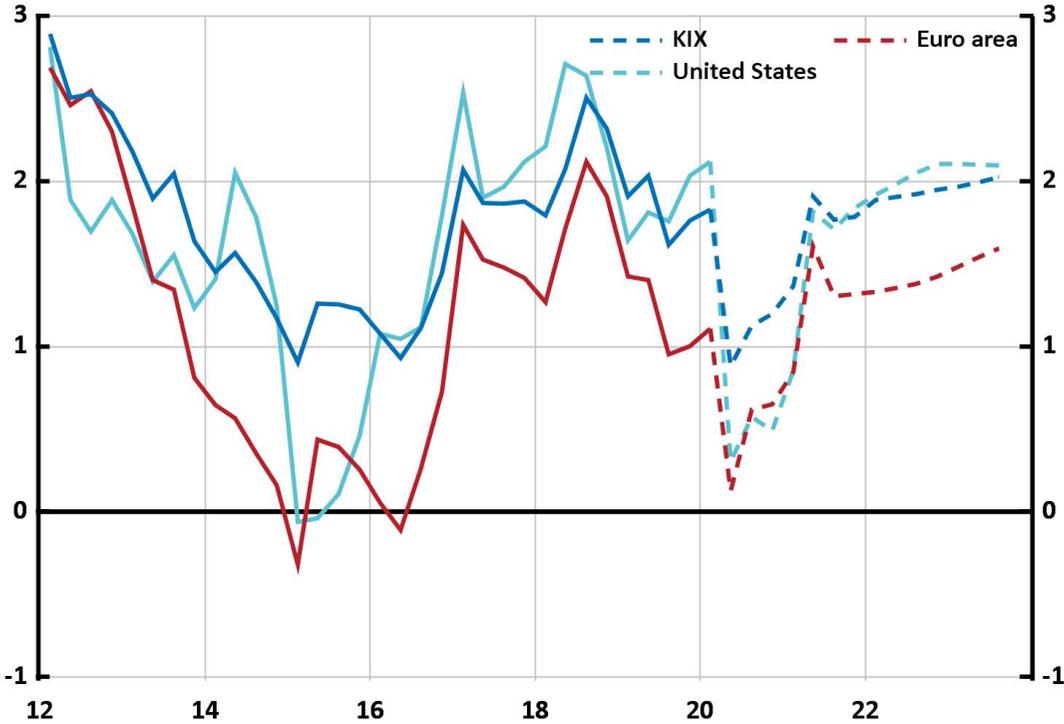


Note. Forward prices are calculated as a 15-day average. The outcomes refer to monthly averages of spot prices.

Sources: Macrobond and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.14. Consumer prices in various countries and regions

Annual percentage change

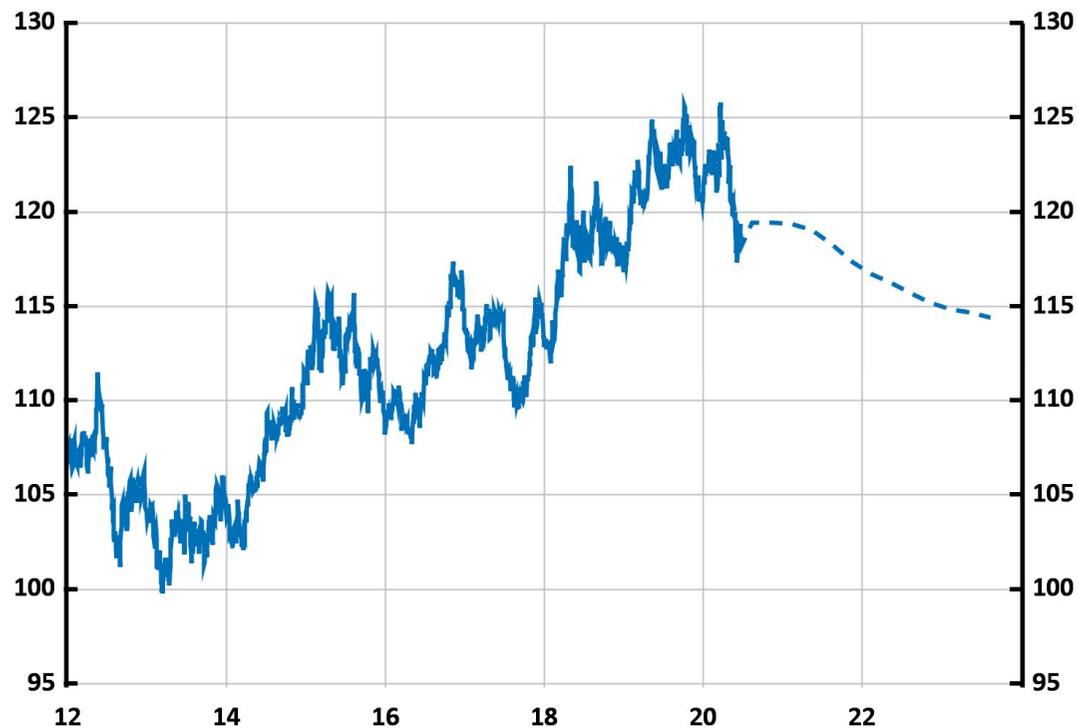


Note. KIX is an aggregate of the countries that are important to Sweden's international trade.

Sources: Eurostat, national sources, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.15. Nominal exchange rate, KIX

Index, 18 November 1992 = 100

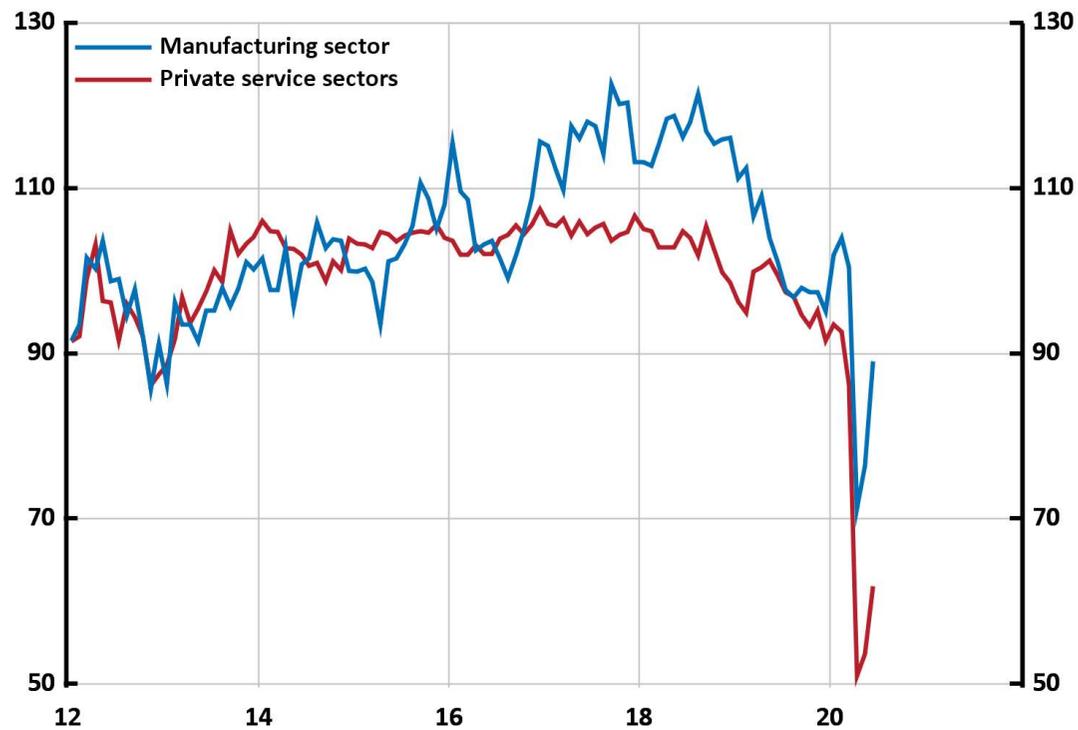


Note. KIX (krona index) is a weighted average of the currencies in 32 countries that are important for Sweden's international trade. A higher value indicates a weaker exchange rate. Outcomes are daily data and forecasts refer to quarterly averages.

Source: the Riksbank

# Figure 3.16. Confidence indicators in Sweden

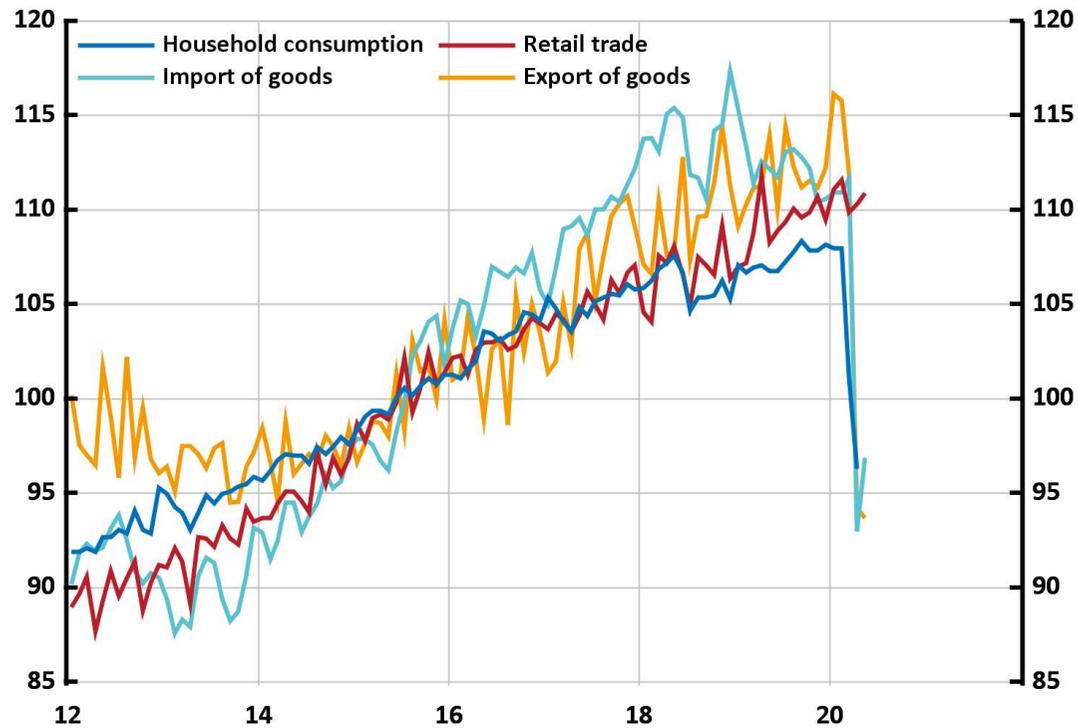
Index, average = 100, standard deviation = 10, seasonally-adjusted data



Source: National Institute of Economic Research

# Figure 3.17. Demand indicators

Index, 2015 = 100, seasonally-adjusted data

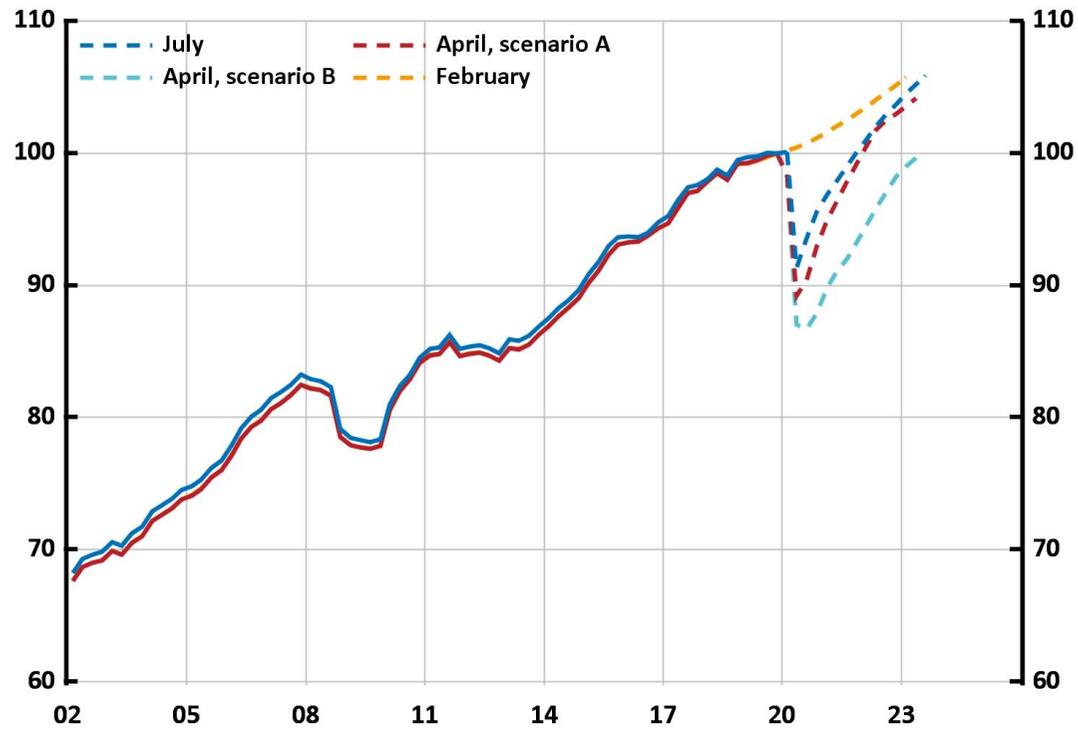


Note. The Riksbank's revision of exports and imports of goods.

Sources: Statistics Sweden

# Figure 3.18. GDP in Sweden

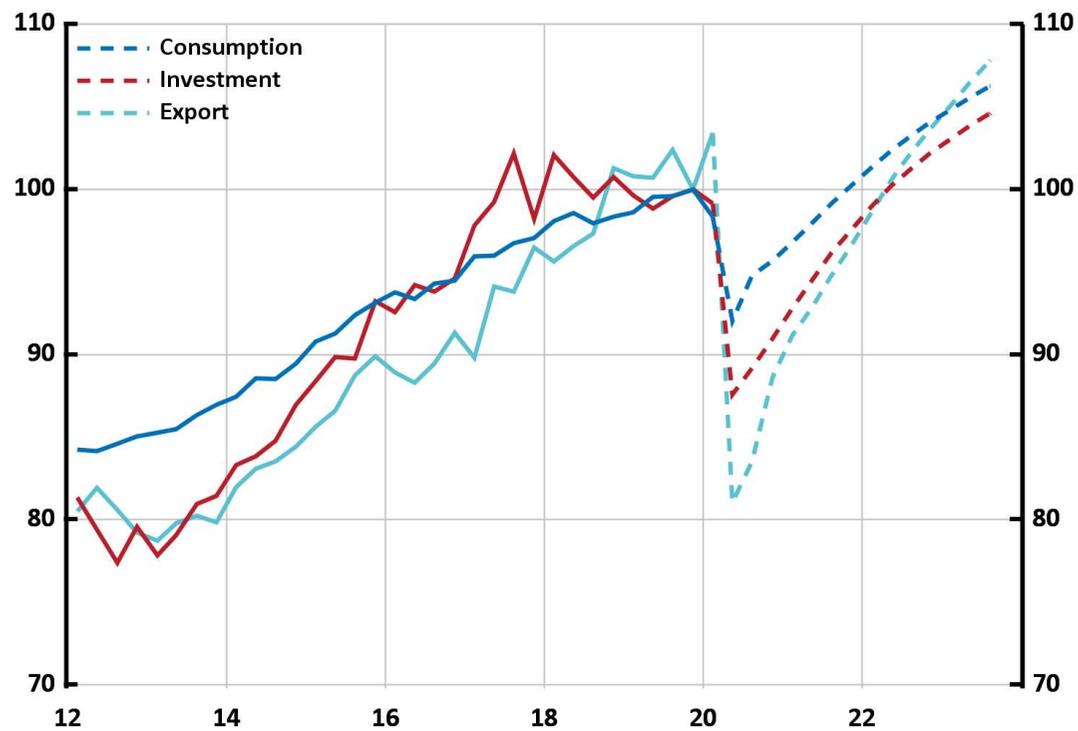
Index, 2019 Q4 = 100



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.19. Consumption, investments and exports

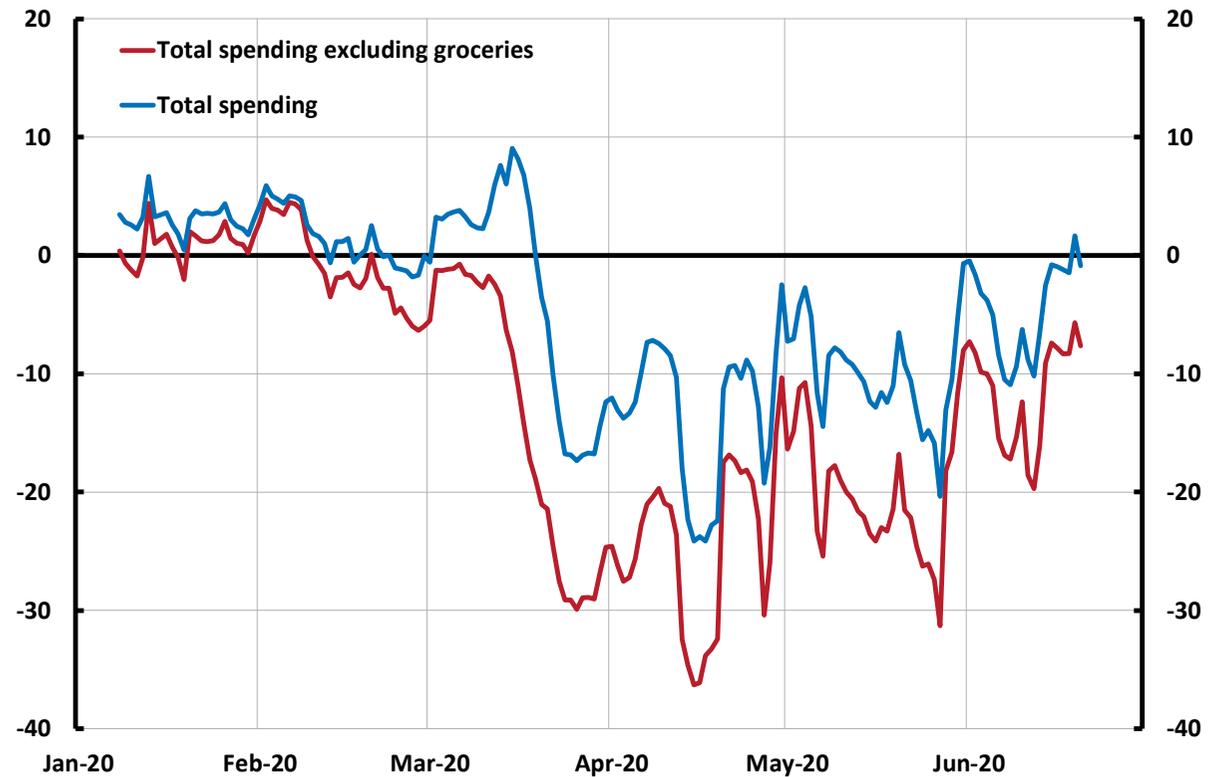
Index, 2019 Q4 = 100



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.20. Turnover based on card transactions

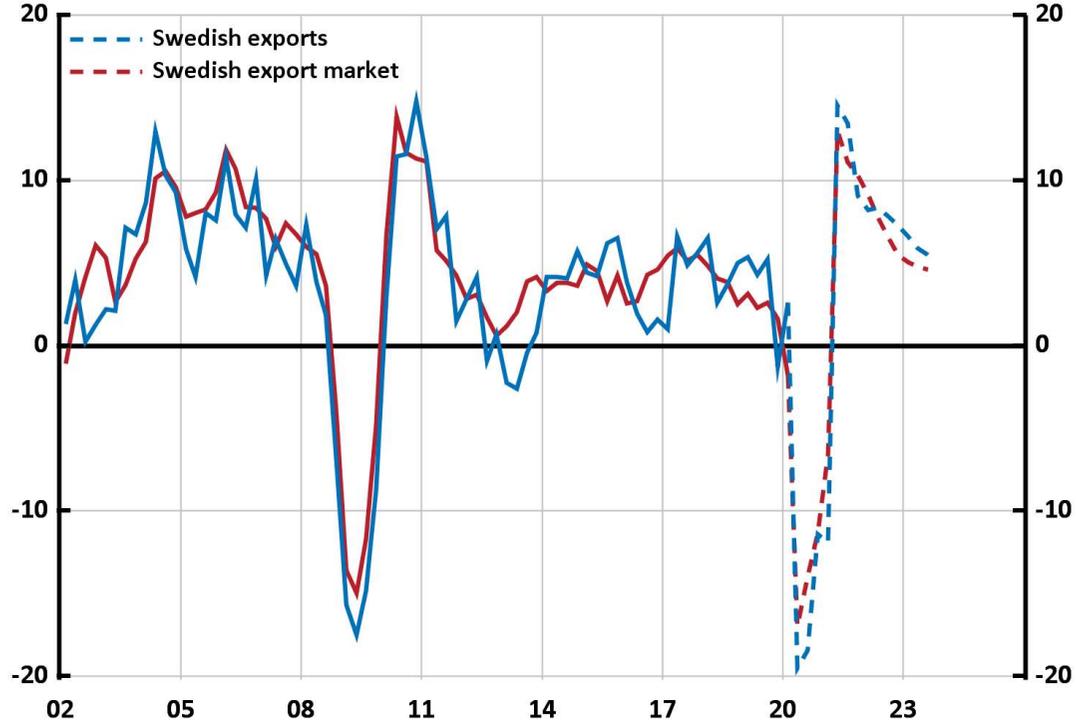
Annual percentage change, 7 days moving average



Source: Swedbank Pay and Swedbank Research

# Figure 3.21. Exports and the Swedish export market

Annual percentage change, seasonally-adjusted data

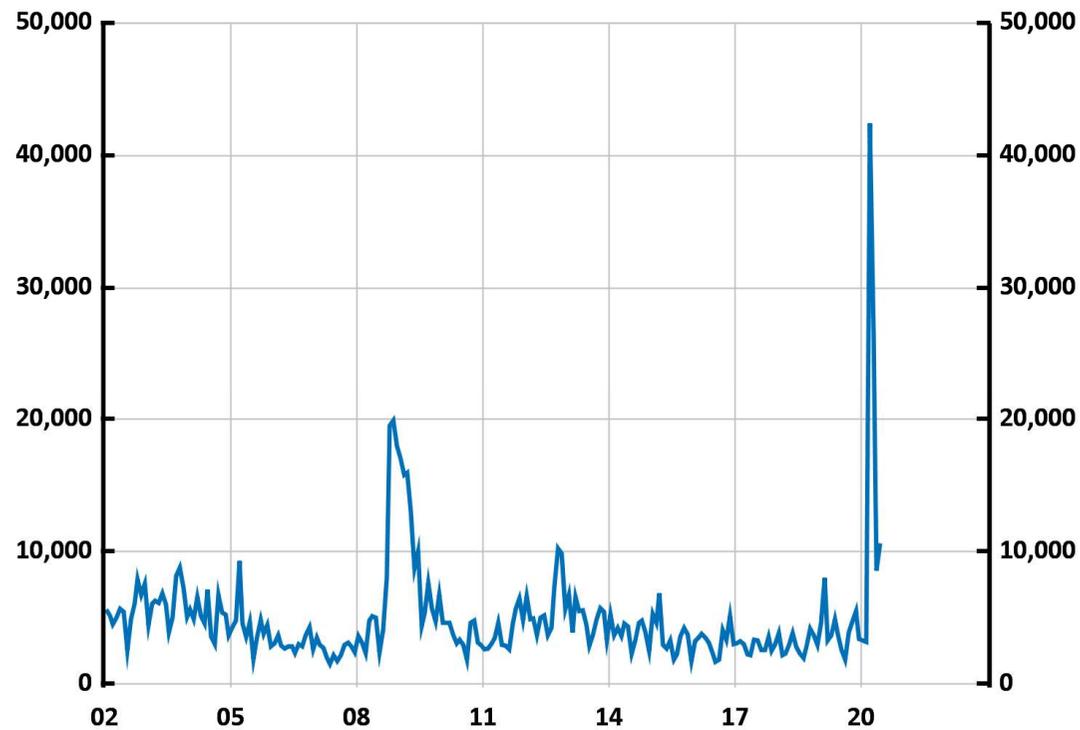


Note. The Swedish export market index measures import demand in the countries to which Sweden exports. This is calculated by aggregating imports in the countries included in KIX and covers around 85 per cent of the total Swedish export market.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.22. Redundancy notices

Number per month

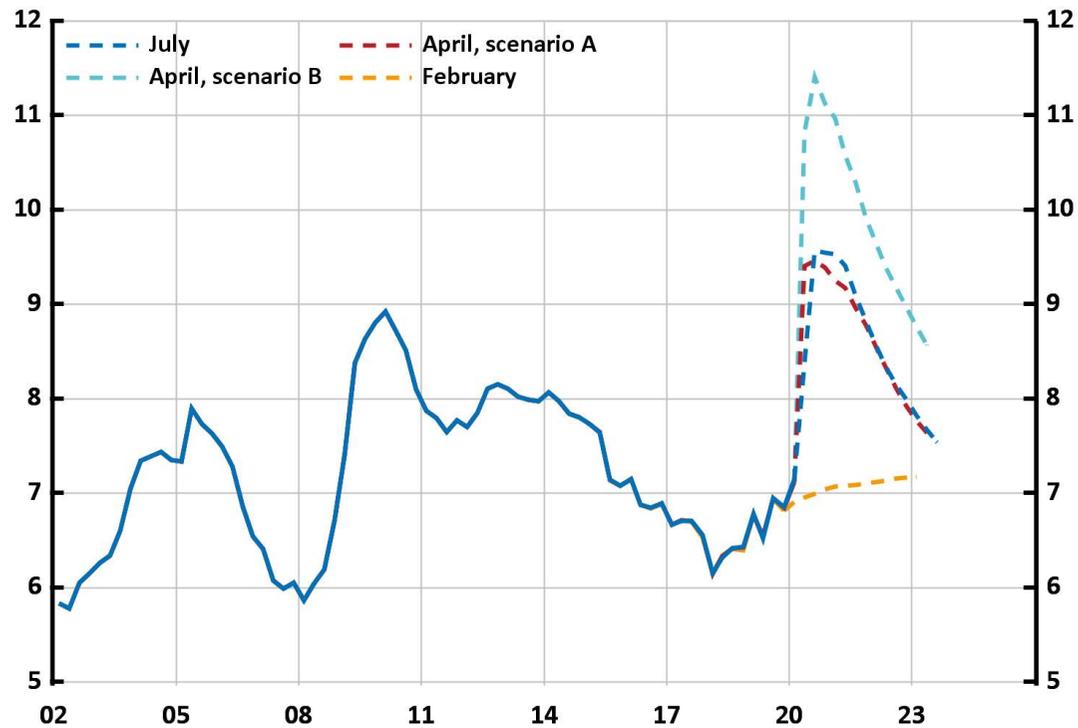


Note. Redundancies for June refer to the period 1–26 June.

Source: the Swedish Public Employment Service

# Figure 3.23. Unemployment rate

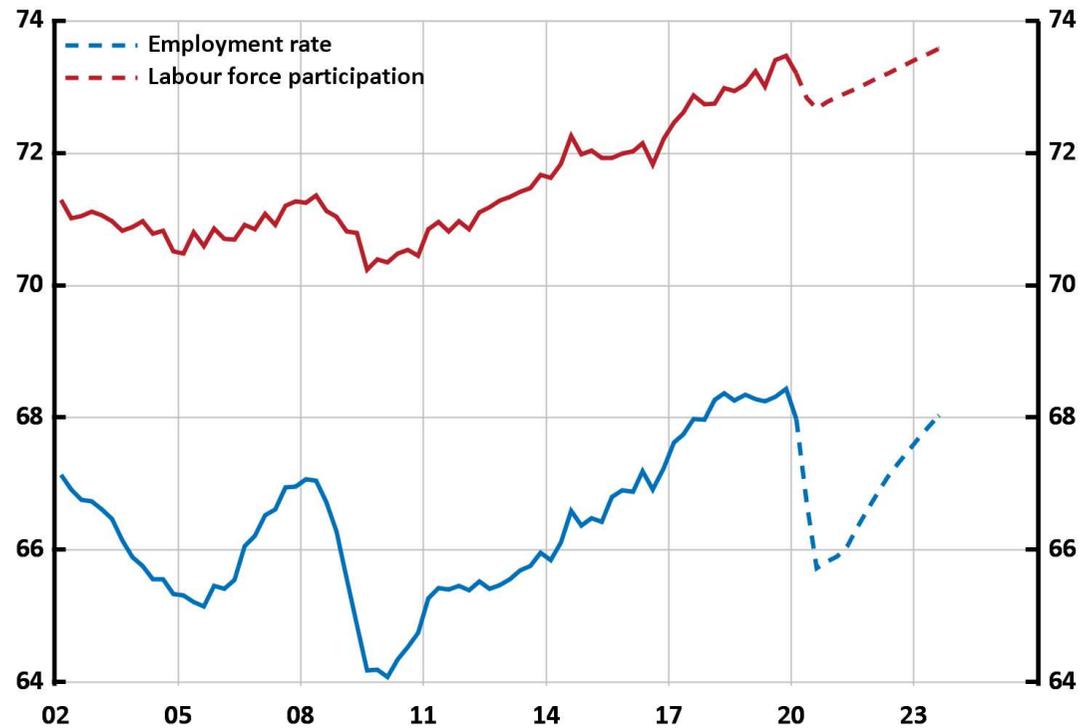
Per cent of the labour force, aged 15–74, seasonally-adjusted data



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.24. Employment rate and labour force participation

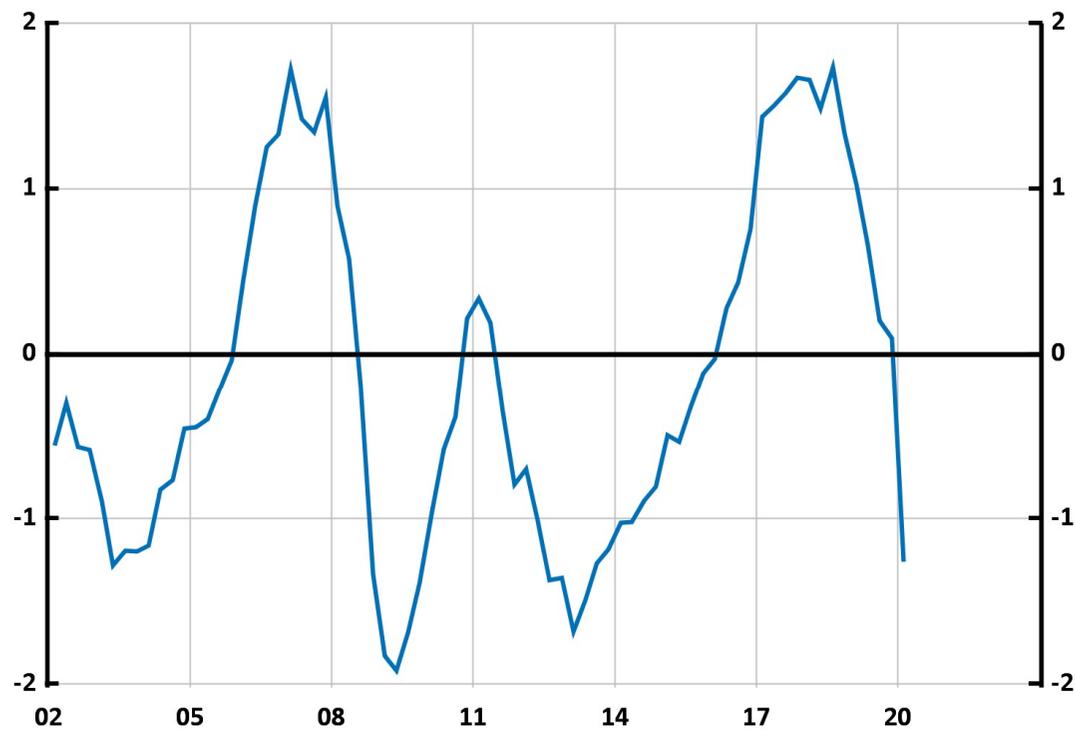
Percentage of the population, aged 15–74, seasonally-adjusted data



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.25. Resource utilisation indicator

Standard deviations

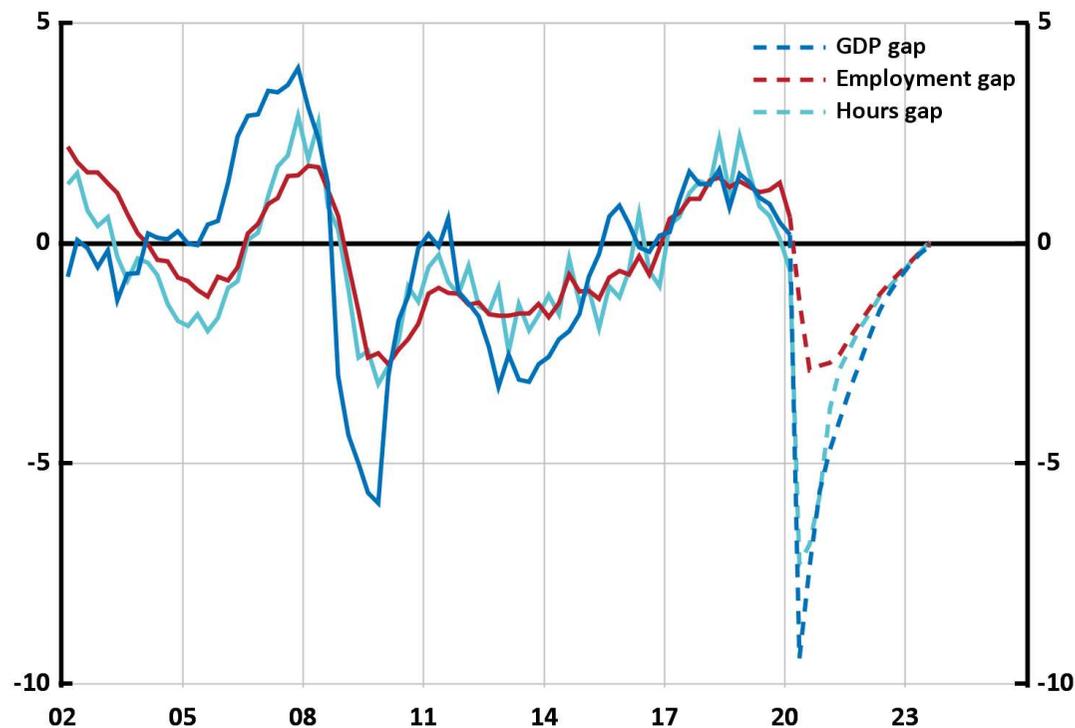


Note. The RU indicator is a statistical measure of resource utilisation. It is normalised so that the mean value is 0 and the standard deviation is 1.

Source: the Riksbank

# Figure 3.26. 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 3.27. Wages in the business sector and the whole economy

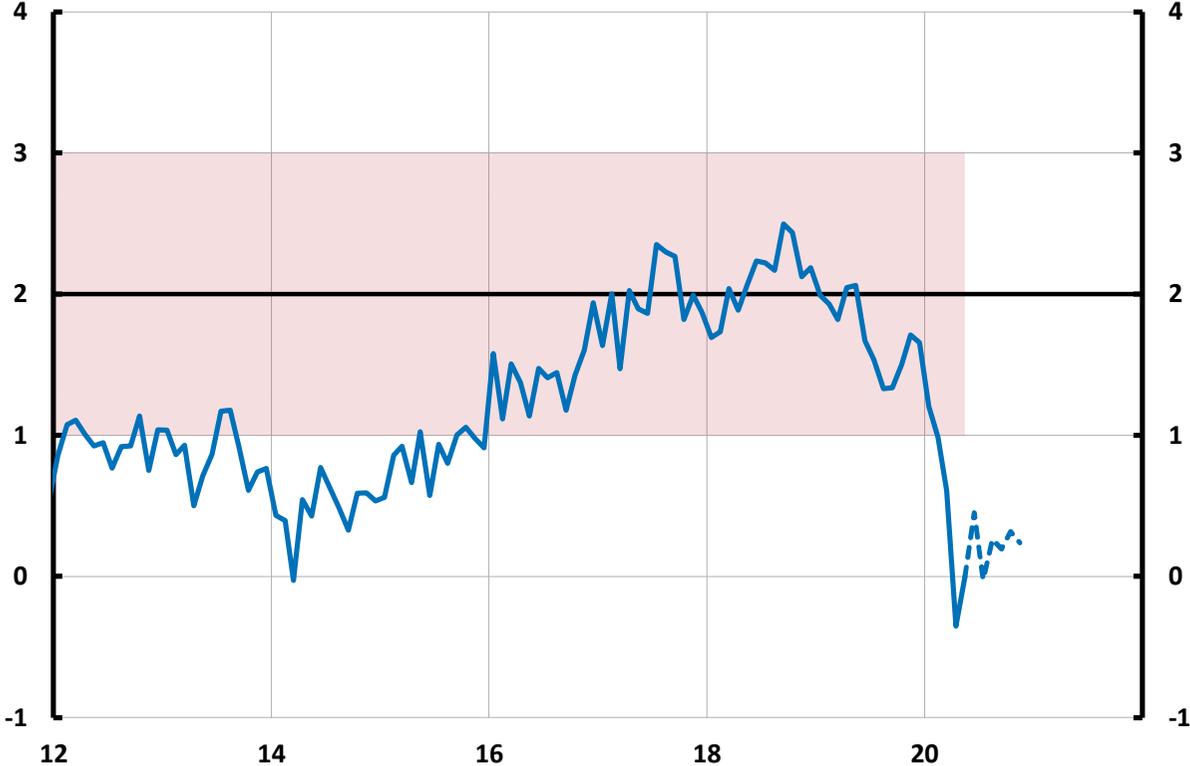
Annual percentage change



Source: National Mediation Office

# Figure 3.28. CPIF and variation band

Annual percentage change

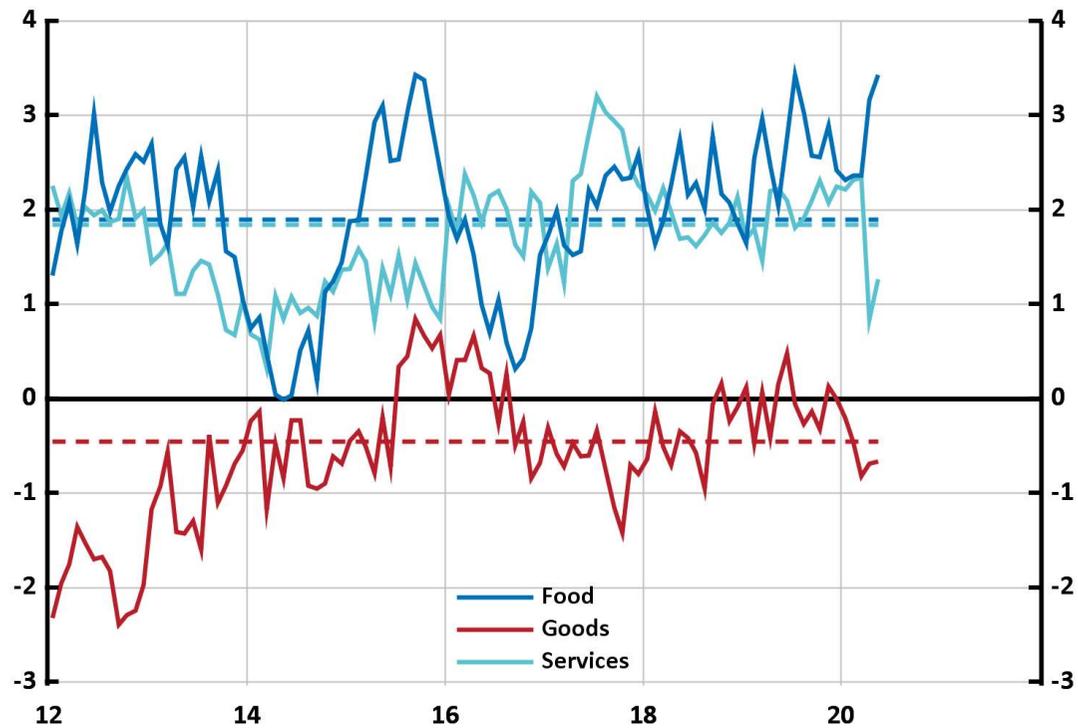


Note. The pink area shows the Riksbank’s variation band and covers about three-quarters of the outcomes since January 1995. The variation band is a means of showing whether the deviation from the inflation target is unusually large. The broken line represents the forecast for the next 6 months.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.29. Food, goods and service prices

Annual percentage change

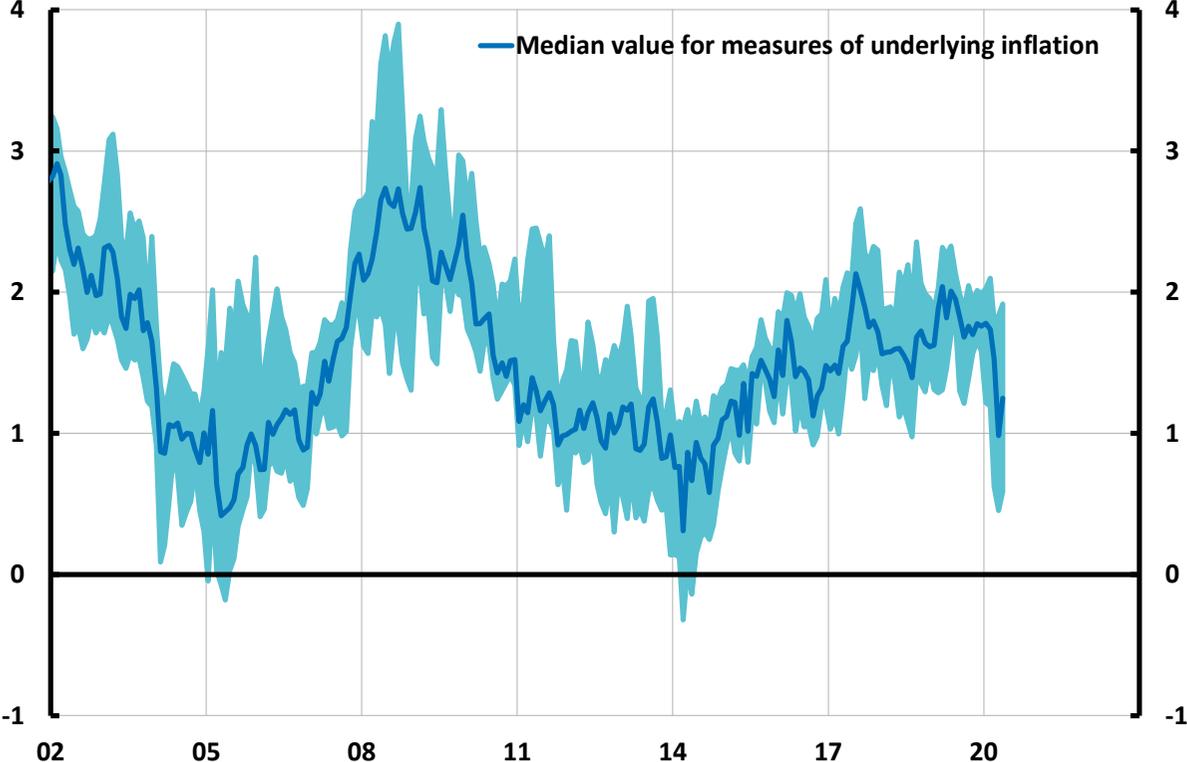


Note. The broken lines represent the average for the period 2000 to the latest outcome. The line showing the average for food overlaps the line showing the average for services.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.30. Different measures of underlying inflation

Annual percentage change

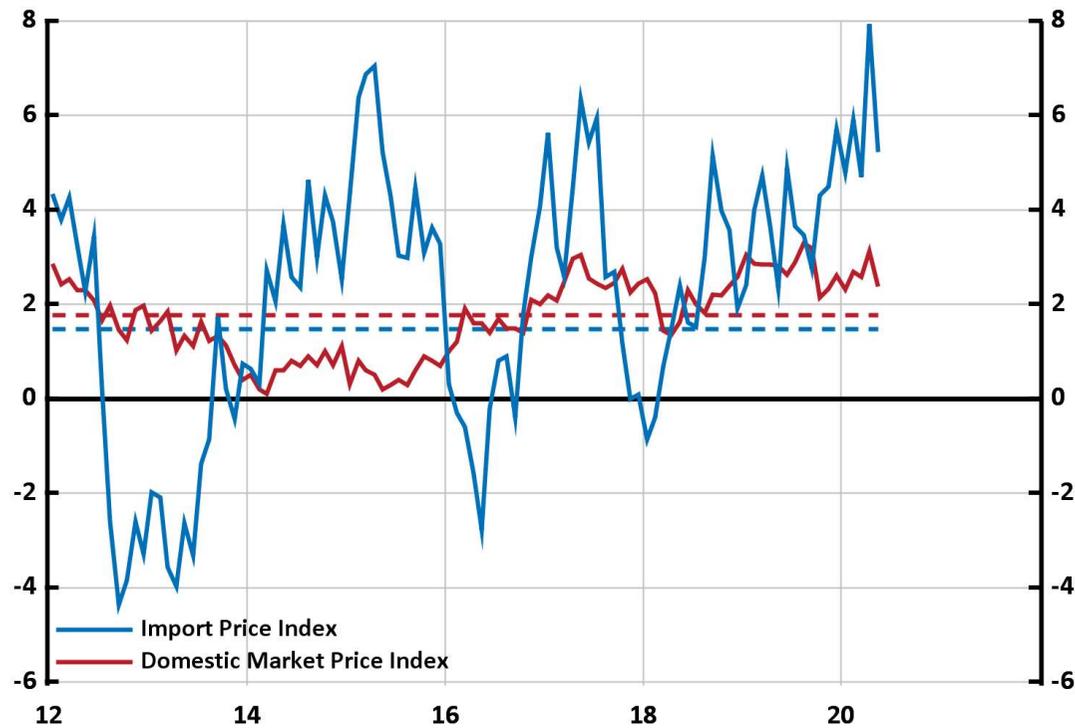


Note. The field shows the highest and lowest outcome among 7 different measures of underlying inflation: CPIF excluding energy, UND24, Trim85, CPIF excluding energy and perishables, persistence-weighted inflation (CPIFPV), factors from principal component analysis (CPIFPC) and weighted mean inflation (Trim1).

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.31. Producer prices for consumer goods

Annual percentage change

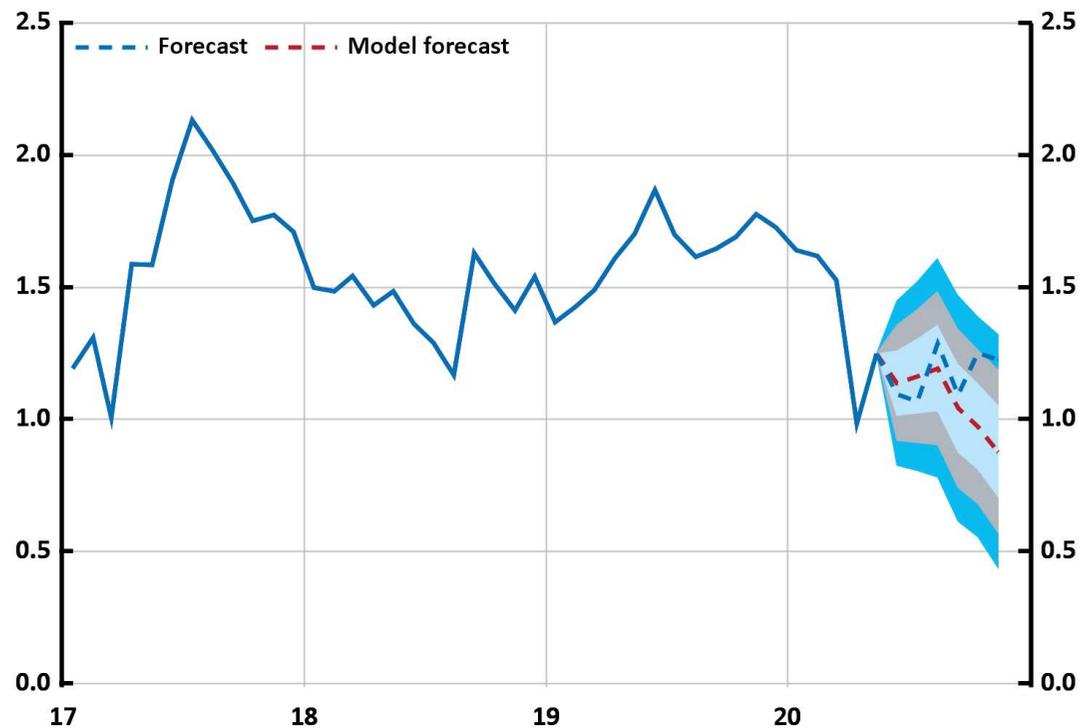


Note. The import price index measures how much Swedish importers pay for their goods at the border. Domestic market prices measure how much Swedish producers are paid when sales take place in Sweden. Broken lines represent the averages since 2000.

Source: Statistics Sweden

# Figure 3.32. CPIF excluding energy, model forecast with uncertainty bands

Annual percentage change

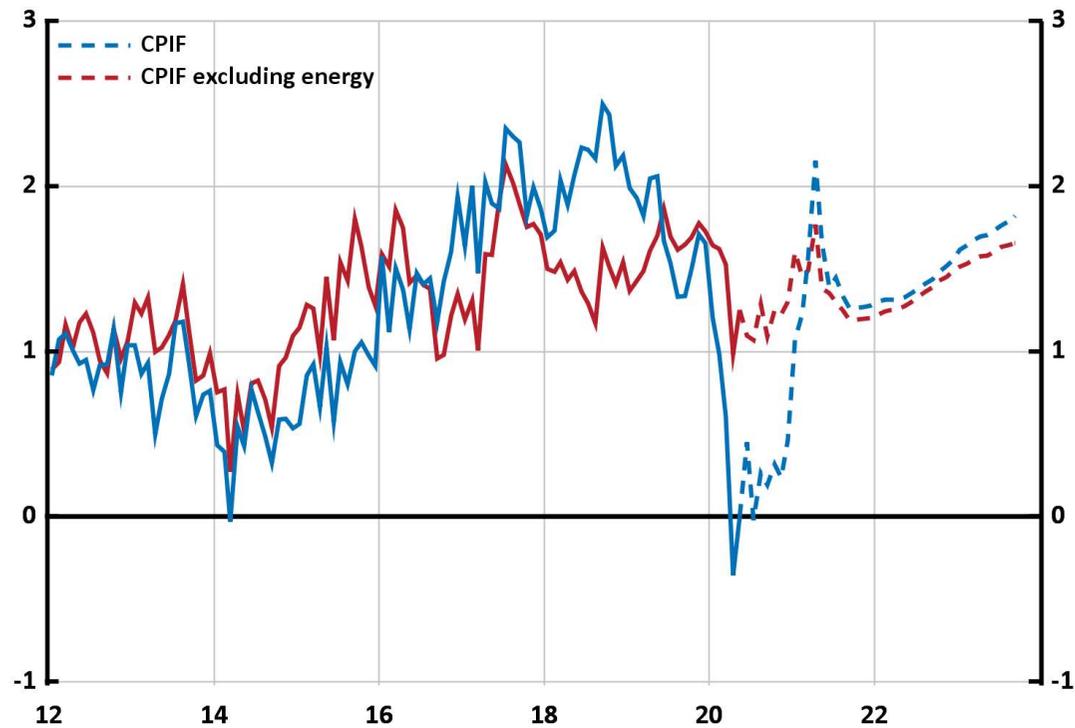


Note. The uncertainty bands 50, 75 and 90 per cent are based on the models' historical forecast errors.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.33. CPIF and CPIF excluding energy

Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank



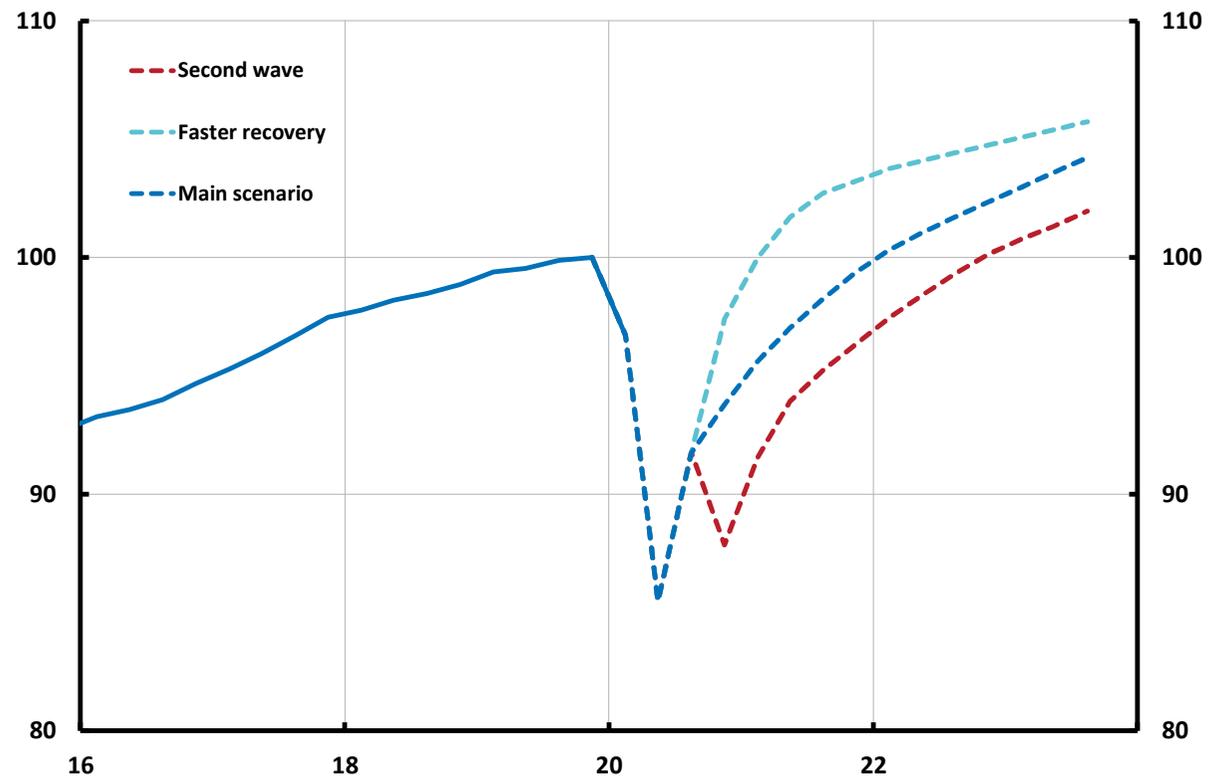
# Article – Economic development according to two alternative scenarios

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



# Figure 3.34. GDP abroad (KIX2)

Index 2019 Q4 = 100

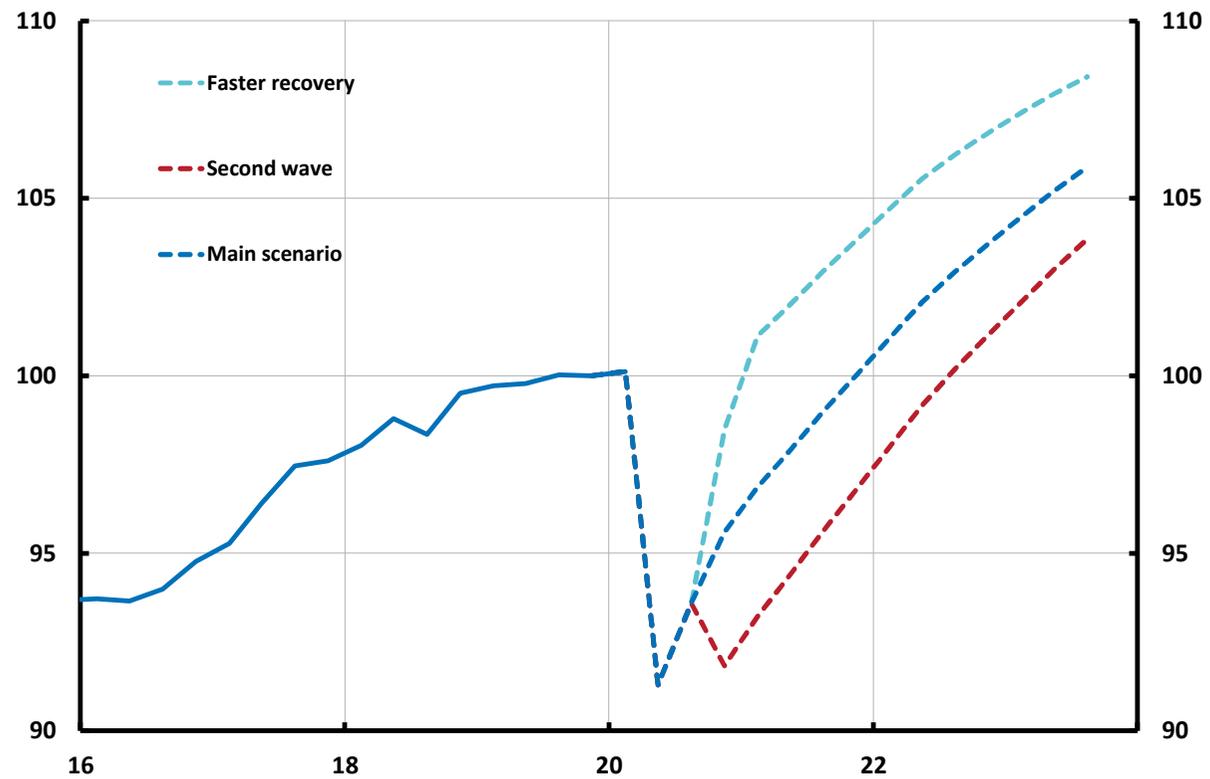


Note. KIX2 is the euro area and the United States combined with their respective relative KIX weights (approximately 0.86 and 0.14 respectively).

Sources: Eurostat, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.35. GDP

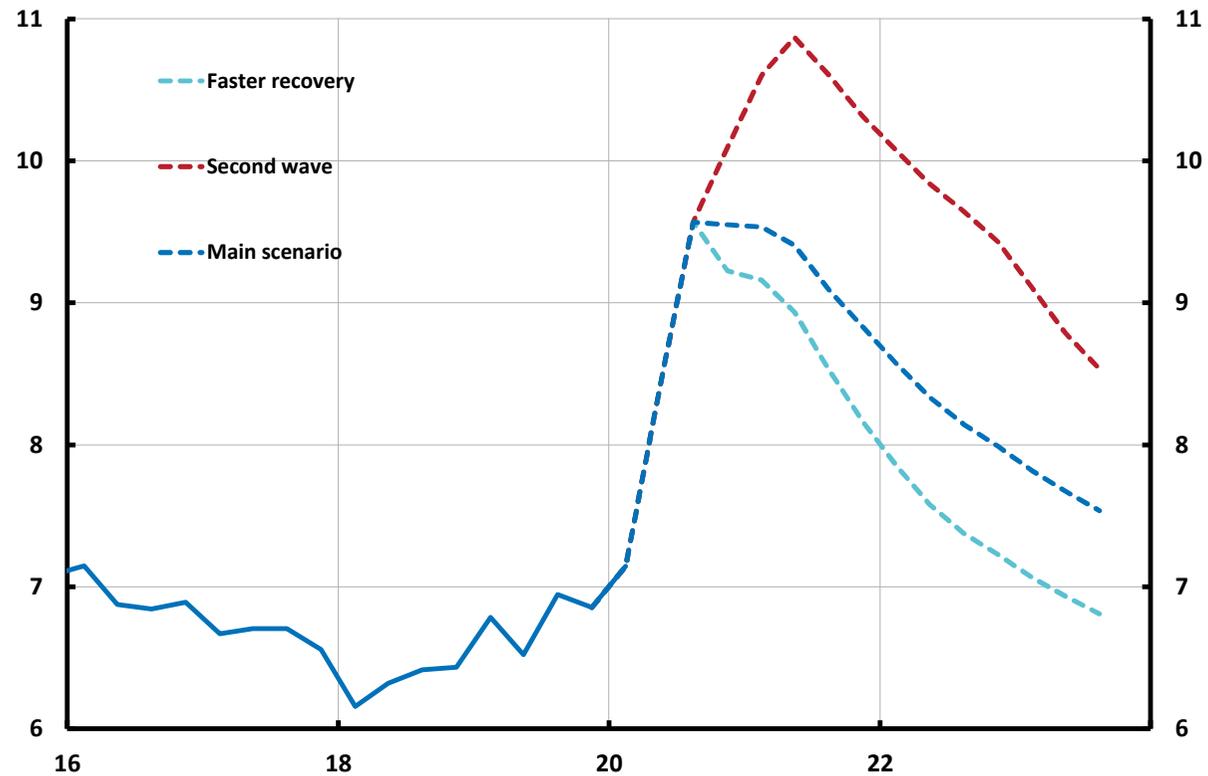
Index 2019 Q4 = 100



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.36. Unemployment

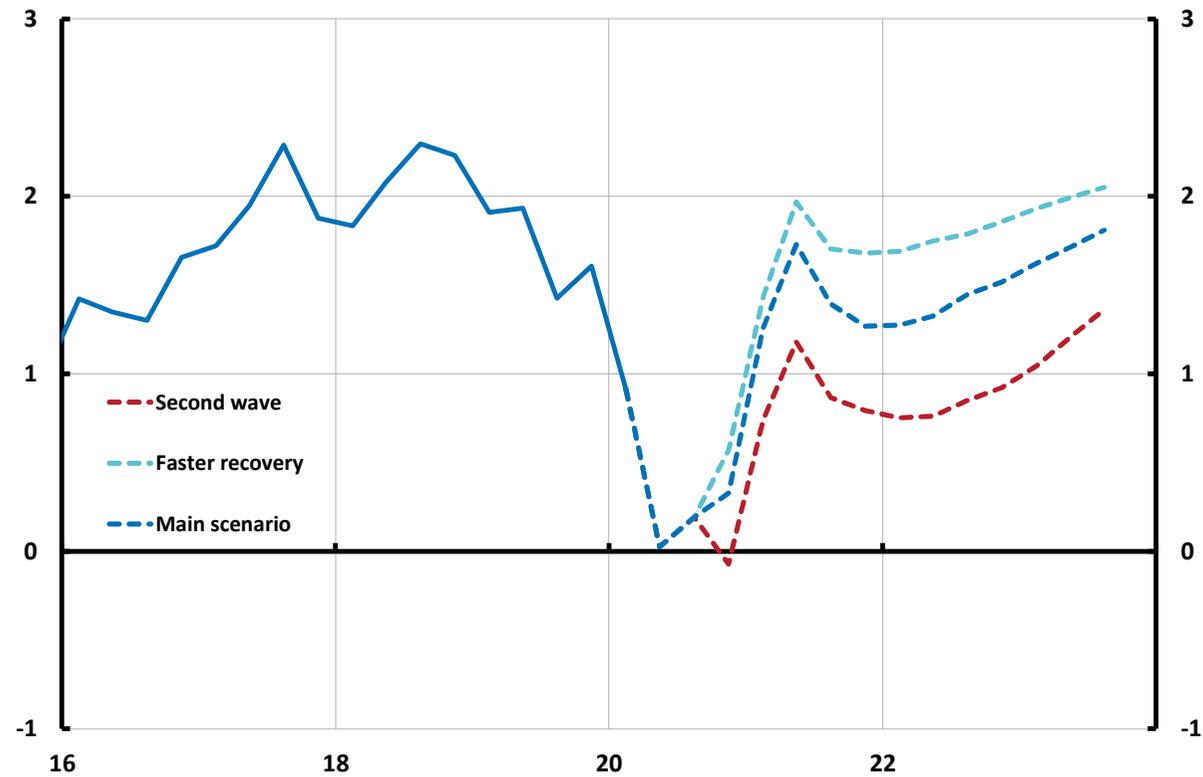
Percentage of labour force, aged 15–74, seasonally-adjusted data



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.37. CPIF

Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank



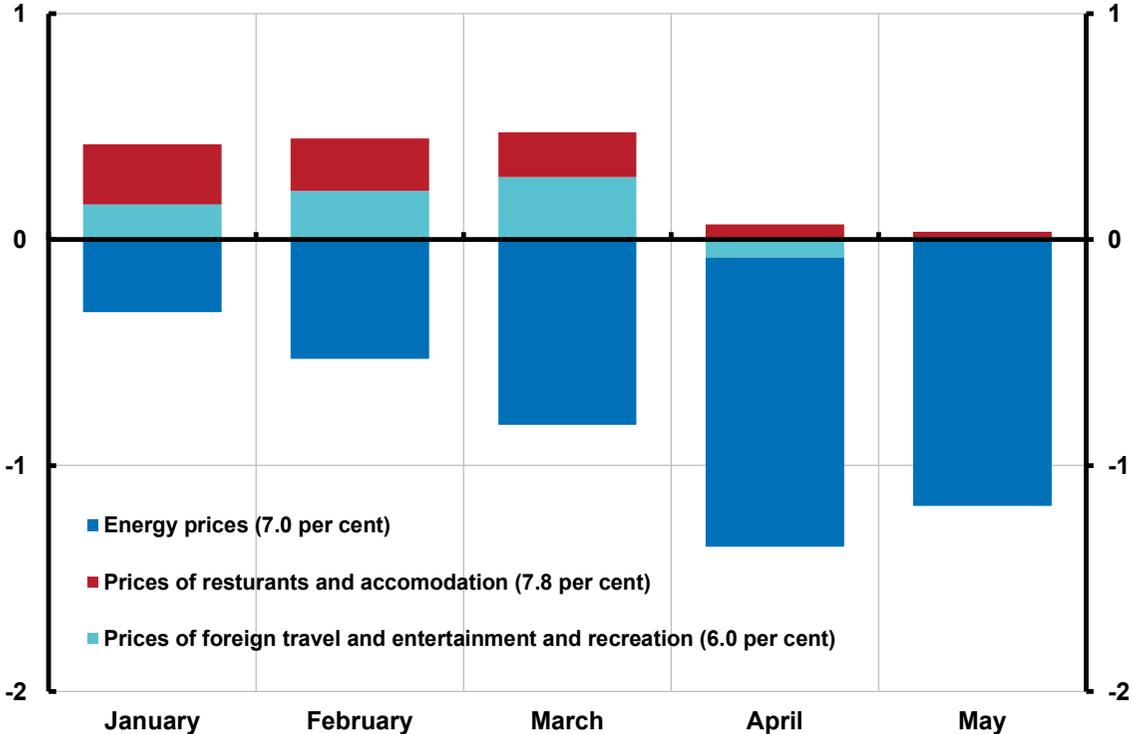
# Article – Inflation outlook during the corona crisis

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



# Figure 3.38. Contribution to CPIF inflation from prices especially affected during the coronavirus crisis

Percentage points

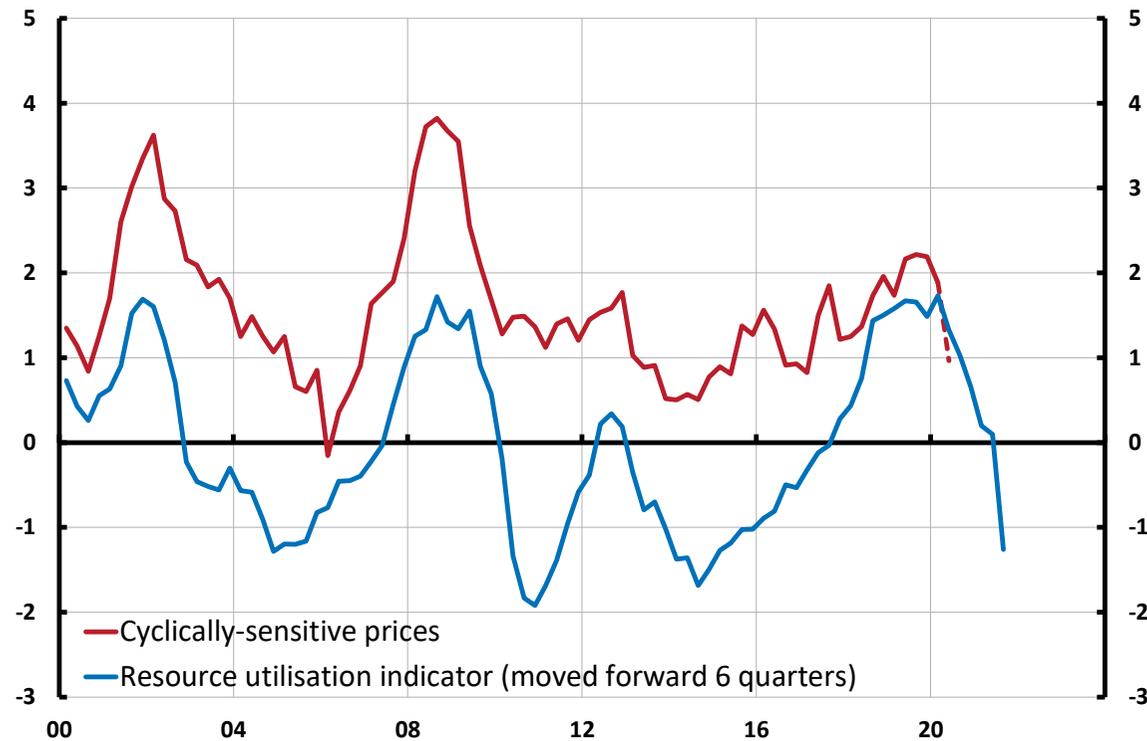


Note. The bars show each price group’s contribution to the rate of increase in the CPIF. The figures in brackets refer to the weight in the CPIF.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Figure 3.39. Resource utilisation indicator and cyclically-sensitive prices

Standard deviations and annual percentage change, respectively, quarterly data



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. The final observation for the time series with cyclically-sensitive prices (broken line) contains just two months (of three to obtain a full quarter) and should be interpreted with caution. The total weight for the product groups included in the index amounts to just over 48 per cent of the total weight in the CPIF.

Sources: Statistics Sweden, National Institute of Economic Research and the Riksbank



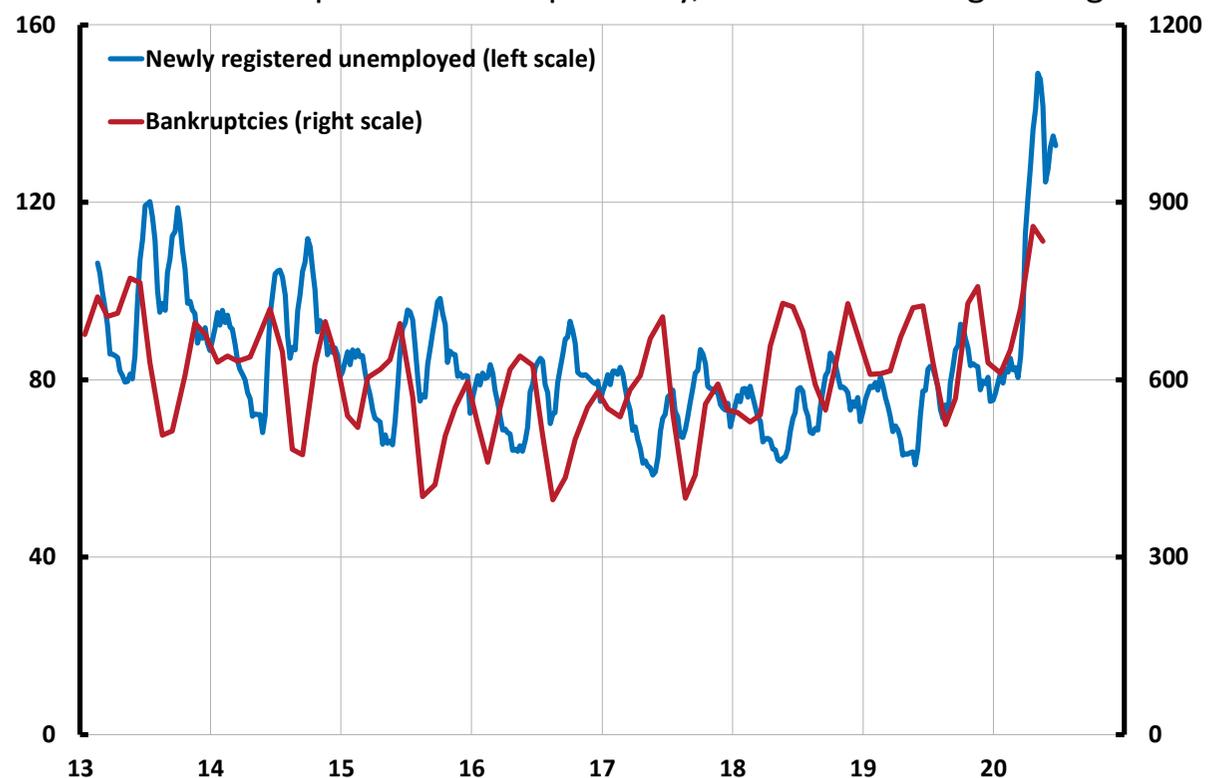
# Article – The long-term effects of the pandemic on output and employment

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

# Figure 3.40. Newly registered unemployed at the Swedish Public Employment Service and bankruptcies



Hundreds per week and numbers per month respectively, 2-month moving average



Sources: the Swedish Public Employment Service and Statistics Sweden

# Figure 3.41. Unemployment and an interval for long-term unemployment

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



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Tables

In April, the situation was so uncertain that the Riksbank did not publish a forecast. The tables below therefore show a comparison with the assessment from the Monetary Policy Report in February, in brackets.

**Table 1. Repo rate forecast**

Per cent, quarterly averages

	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q3 2021	Q3 2022	Q3 2023
Repo rate	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.08)	0.00

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)	0.4 (1.3)	1.4 (1.7)	1.4 (1.9)
CPIF excl. energy	1.4 (1.4)	1.6 (1.6)	1.3 (1.8)	1.4 (1.8)	1.3 (2.0)
CPI	2.0 (2.0)	1.8 (1.8)	0.5 (1.4)	1.4 (1.8)	1.4 (2.1)
HICP	2.0 (2.0)	1.7 (1.7)	0.5 (1.4)	1.4 (1.7)	1.4 (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)	0.0 (0.1)
10-year rate	0.7 (0.7)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.2)	0.5 (0.6)	0.8 (1.0)
Exchange rate, KIX, 18 November 1992 = 100	117.6 (117.6)	122.1 (122.1)	120.6 (122.7)	118.5 (120.3)	116.0 (117.5)
General government net lending*	0.8 (0.8)	0.3 (0.3)	-6.6 (0.0)	-2.7 (-0.1)	-0.7 (-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)	-8.1 (1.1)	6.3 (1.4)	3.7 (1.3)
USA	0.15	0.08	2.9 (2.9)	2.3 (2.3)	-5.8 (1.8)	5.1 (1.9)	4.9 (1.8)
Japan	0.04	0.02	0.3 (0.3)	0.7 (1.0)	-5.0 (0.2)	2.9 (0.6)	1.5 (0.6)
China	0.19	0.09	6.6 (6.7)	6.1 (6.1)	0.6 (5.6)	10.2 (5.9)	5.8 (5.8)
KIX-weighted	0.75	1.00	2.6 (2.6)	2.0 (2.0)	-6.3 (1.9)	5.9 (2.1)	4.4 (2.0)
World (PPP-weighted)	1.00	—	3.6 (3.6)	2.9 (3.0)	-3.2 (3.2)	6.3 (3.6)	4.4 (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)	0.6 (1.2)	1.3 (1.3)	1.4 (1.6)
USA	2.4 (2.4)	1.8 (1.8)	0.9 (2.3)	1.6 (2.2)	2.0 (2.2)
Japan	1.0 (1.0)	0.5 (0.5)	-0.1 (0.7)	0.1 (0.8)	0.4 (0.9)
KIX-weighted	2.2 (2.2)	1.8 (1.8)	1.3 (1.9)	1.7 (1.9)	1.9 (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)	-0.3 (0.0)	-0.4 (0.0)	-0.4 (0.0)
Crude oil price, USD/barrel Brent	71.5 (71.5)	64.1 (64.1)	40.8 (59.9)	42.4 (56.7)	45.1 (55.7)
Swedish export market	3.8 (3.6)	2.4 (2.6)	-11.0 (3.0)	6.5 (3.3)	7.2 (3.3)

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	1.8 (1.7)	1.2 (1.0)	-4.3 (1.9)	3.6 (1.8)	4.3 (2.0)
Public consumption	0.8 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)	0.5 (1.0)	1.6 (1.0)	1.4 (0.9)
Gross fixed capital formation	1.4 (4.2)	-1.3 (-1.3)	-7.7 (-0.2)	4.3 (1.7)	5.6 (2.5)
Inventory investment*	0.3 (0.4)	-0.1 (-0.3)	-0.8 (-0.5)	0.5 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
Exports	4.2 (3.2)	3.2 (4.5)	-11.3 (2.3)	5.5 (3.3)	7.9 (3.3)
Imports	3.8 (3.6)	1.1 (1.9)	-12.3 (1.0)	6.0 (3.0)	7.6 (3.1)
GDP	2.0 (2.2)	1.2 (1.2)	-4.5 (1.3)	3.6 (1.8)	4.1 (2.0)
GDP, calendar-adjusted	2.1 (2.3)	1.2 (1.2)	-4.8 (1.0)	3.5 (1.6)	4.1 (2.0)
Final domestic demand*	1.4 (1.9)	0.3 (0.2)	-3.7 (1.1)	3.1 (1.5)	3.7 (1.8)
Net exports*	0.3 (-0.1)	1.0 (1.3)	0.0 (0.7)	0.0 (0.3)	0.4 (0.2)
Current account (NA), per cent of GDP	2.4 (2.7)	4.1 (4.2)	4.5 (4.7)	4.2 (4.8)	4.3 (4.8)

\* 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	1.7 (1.9)	1.6 (1.8)	1.6 (1.7)	1.6 (1.7)	1.7 (1.7)
GDP, calendar-adjusted	2.1 (2.3)	1.2 (1.2)	-4.8 (1.0)	3.5 (1.6)	4.1 (2.0)
Number of hours worked, calendar-adjusted	1.8 (1.8)	-0.3 (0.1)	-5.0 (0.5)	2.9 (0.4)	2.2 (0.5)
Employed, aged 15–74	1.5 (1.5)	0.7 (0.7)	-2.1 (0.6)	-0.1 (0.3)	1.9 (0.5)
Labour force, aged 15–74	1.1 (1.1)	1.1 (1.1)	-0.1 (0.8)	0.5 (0.4)	0.8 (0.5)
Unemployment, aged 15–74 *	6.3 (6.3)	6.8 (6.8)	8.7 (7.0)	9.2 (7.1)	8.3 (7.1)
GDP gap**	1.4 (1.4)	0.9 (0.8)	-5.5 (0.2)	-3.7 (0.1)	-1.4 (0.4)
Hours gap**	1.8 (1.8)	0.8 (1.1)	-5.1 (0.9)	-2.7 (0.7)	-1.1 (0.7)

\* 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 unless otherwise stated

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hourly wage, NMO	2.5 (2.5)	2.6 (2.6)	2.1 (2.8)	2.2 (3.0)	2.7 (3.1)
Hourly wage, NA	2.7 (2.8)	3.9 (3.6)	4.9 (3.0)	0.0 (3.0)	2.5 (3.1)
Employers' contribution*	0.7 (0.7)	-0.1 (-0.2)	-1.1 (0.1)	1.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.1)
Hourly labour cost, NA	3.4 (3.5)	3.8 (3.5)	3.7 (3.1)	1.1 (3.1)	2.5 (3.2)
Productivity	0.2 (0.5)	1.5 (1.1)	0.3 (0.6)	0.5 (1.2)	1.8 (1.5)
Unit labour cost	3.4 (3.2)	2.4 (2.3)	3.5 (2.5)	0.6 (1.9)	0.6 (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. Hourly wages according to the National Accounts can be calculated as payroll expenses divided by the number of hours worked. Via the short-time work scheme, companies can reduce the number of hours while payroll expenses will not decrease as much. This also means that the rate of increase in unit labour costs will rise this year. However, companies' costs are also expected to increase more slowly than the statistics will show. The wage and labour cost statistics from the National Accounts are thus adjusted to reflect payroll expenses from a wage-earner perspective to a higher degree than companies' wage costs.

Sources: National Mediation Office, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank