

Monetary Policy Report February 2021

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



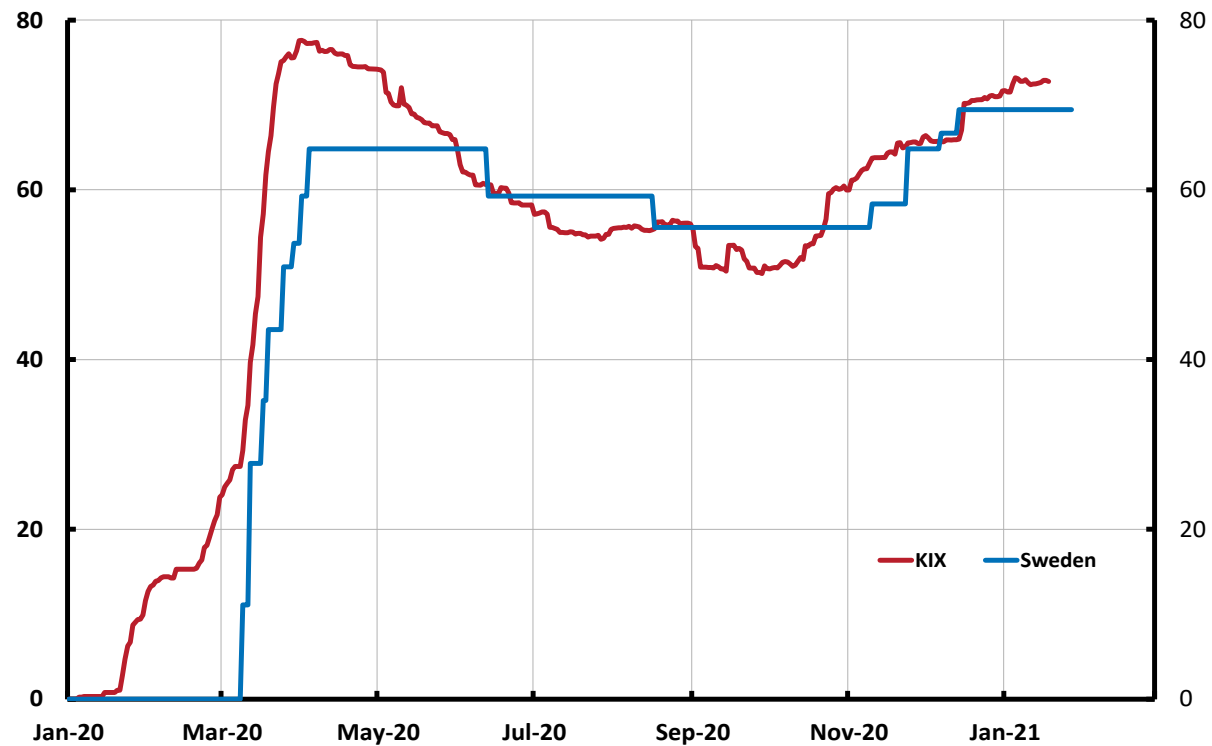
Chapter 1

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



Figure 1. Measures of the degree of government restrictions to reduce the spread of infection

Index

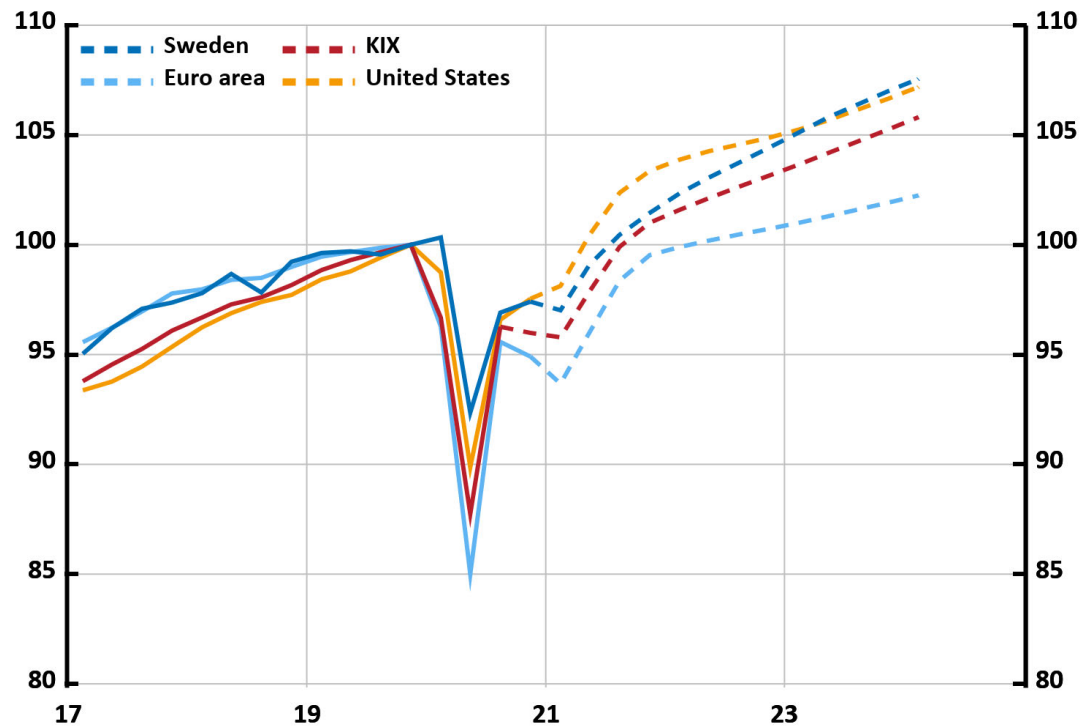


Note. The index measures the extent of restrictions and comprises nine components that describe different types of restrictions, such as school closures and travel bans. For each component there is normally a three-point scale: “no measures”, “recommended measures” and “required measures”. The index corresponds to the average of all components. KIX-weighted refers to an aggregate of 32 countries that are important for Sweden’s international trade.

Source: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT) and the Riksbank.

Figure 2. GDP in Sweden and abroad

Index, 2019 Q4 = 100, seasonally-adjusted data

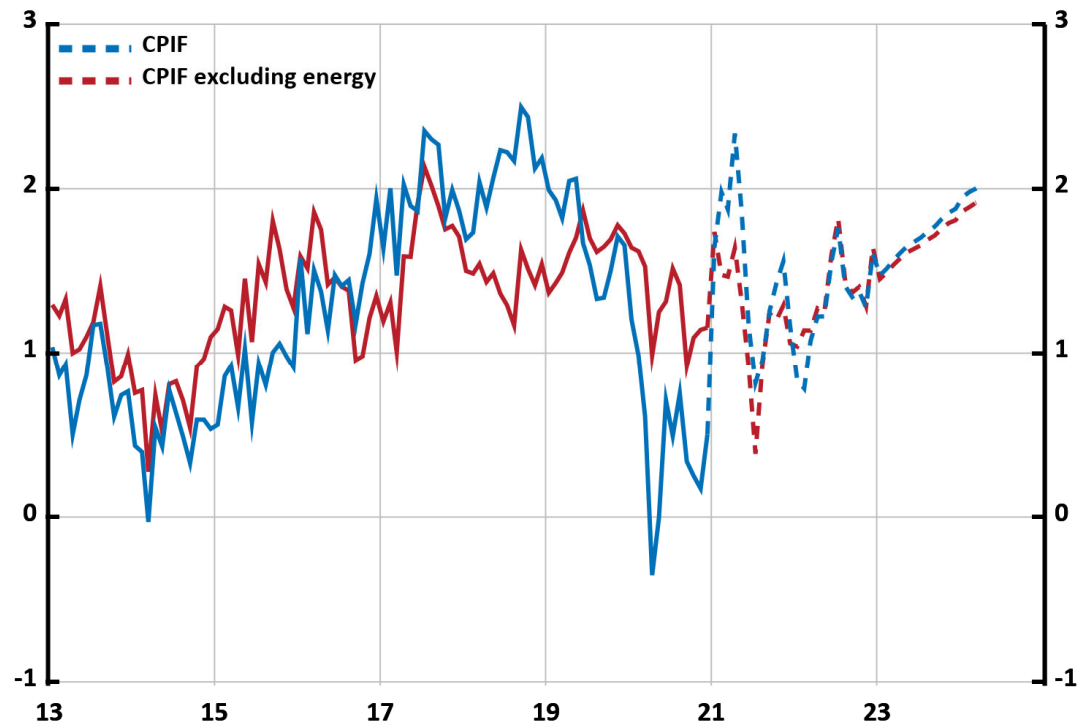


Note. KIX is an aggregate of the countries that are important to Sweden's international trade. Solid line refers to outcome, broken line represents the Riksbank's forecast.

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

Figure 3. CPIF and CPIF excluding energy

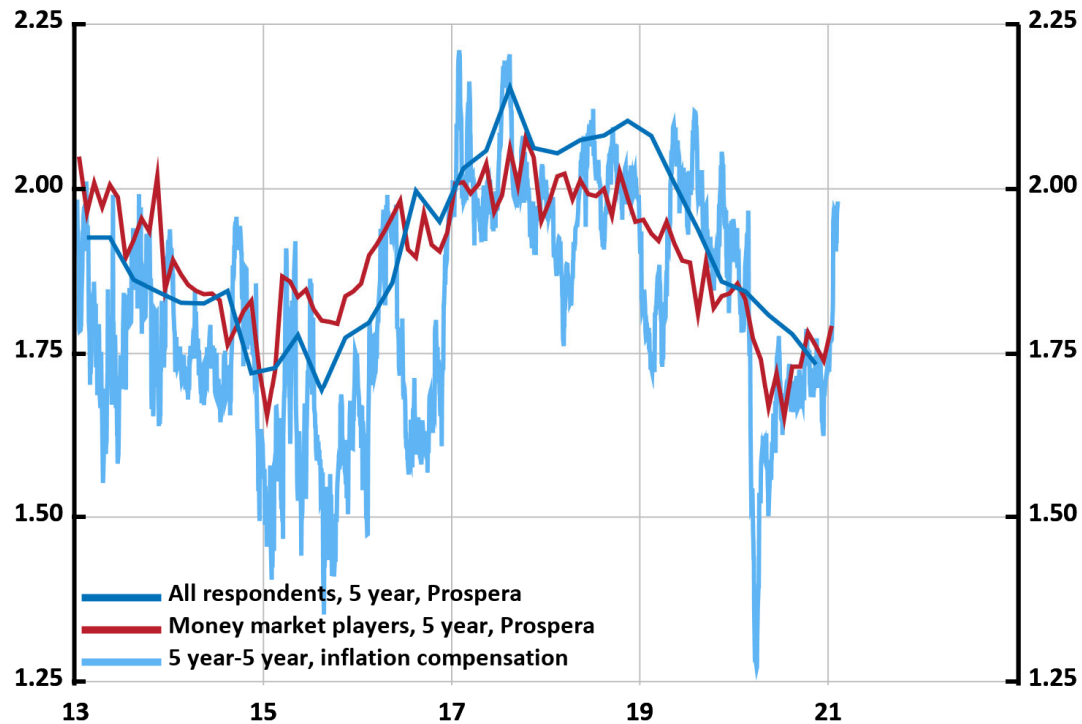
Annual percentage change



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 4. Long-term inflation expectations

Per cent

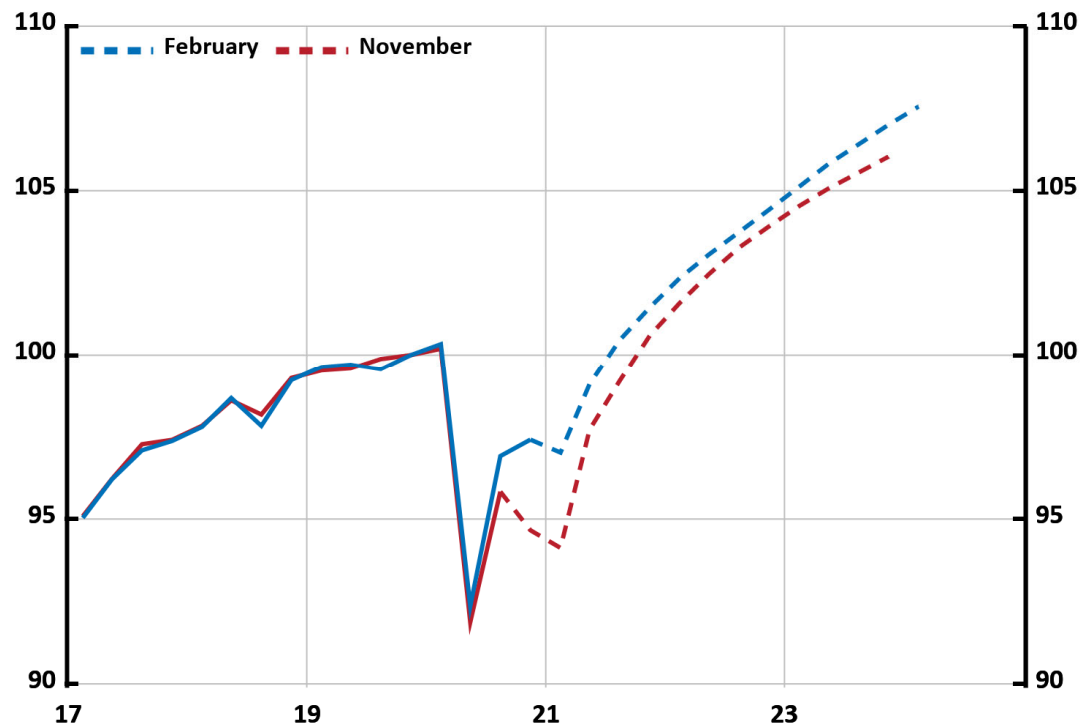


Note. Inflation compensation refers to a 5-year period starting in 5 years' time, calculated on the basis of bond yields.

Sources: Kantar Sifo Prospera and the Riksbank.

Figure 5. GDP in Sweden

Index, 2019 Q4 = 100, seasonally-adjusted data

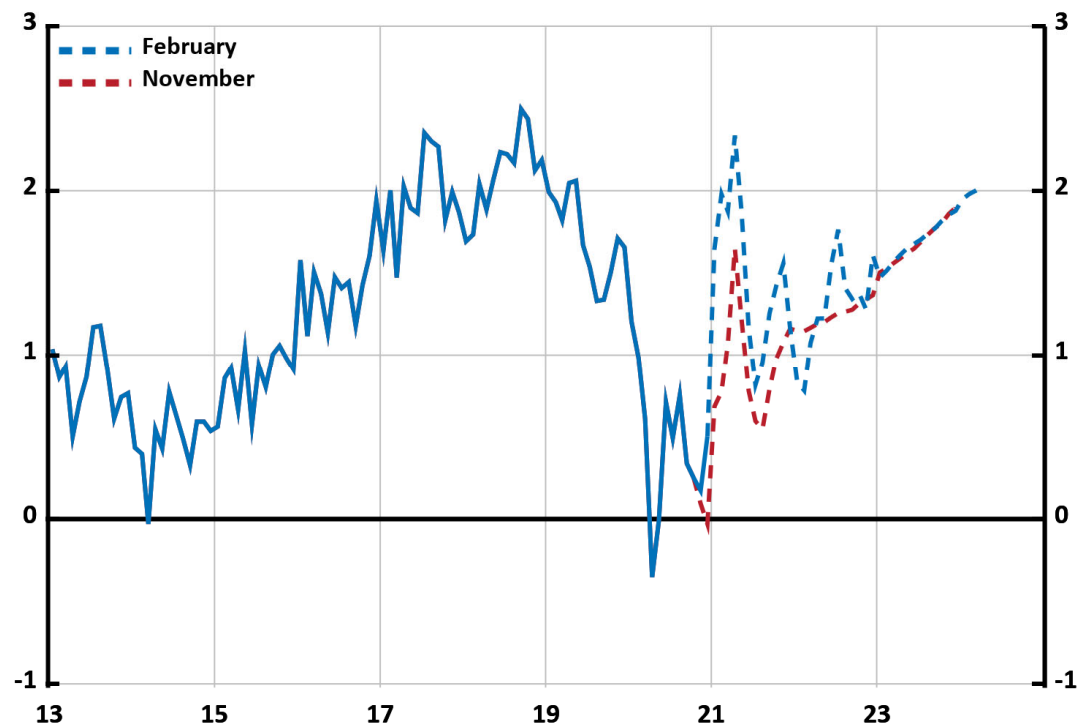


Note. Solid line represents outcome, broken line represents the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 6. CPIF

Annual percentage change

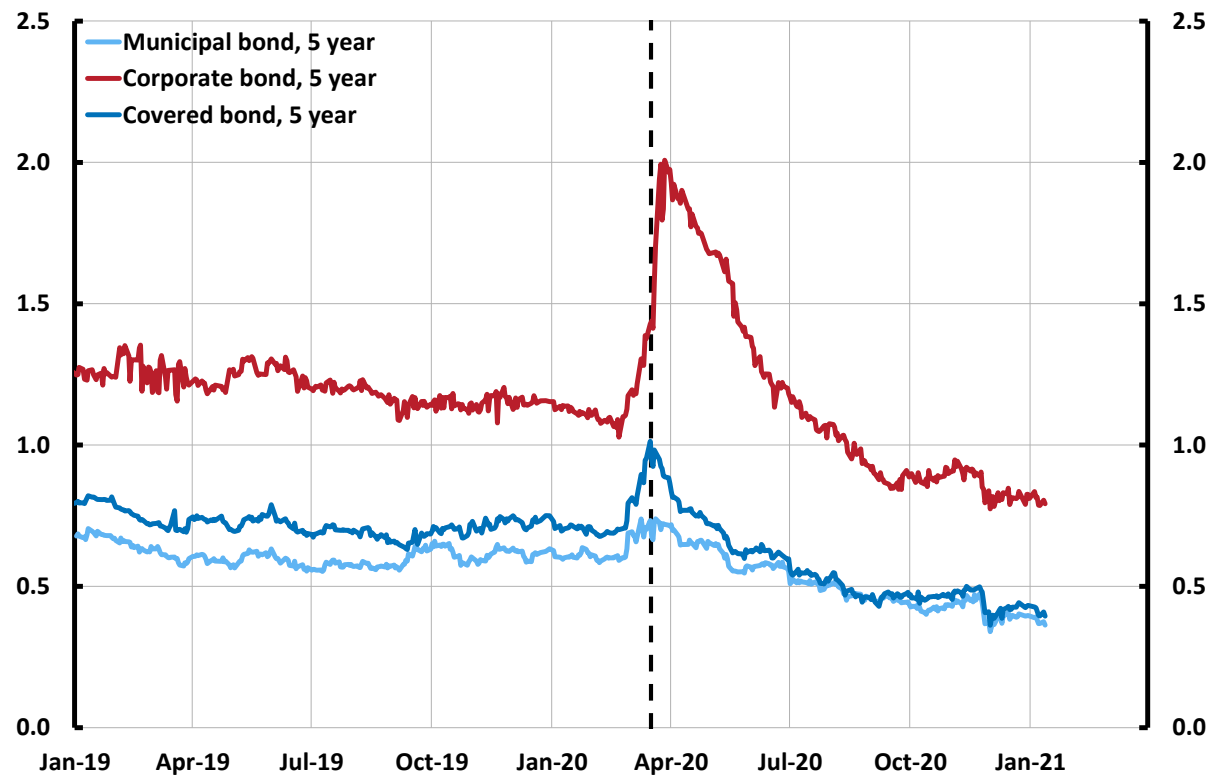


Note. Solid line represents outcome, broken line represents the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 7. Yield spreads between different types of bonds and government bonds

Percentage points

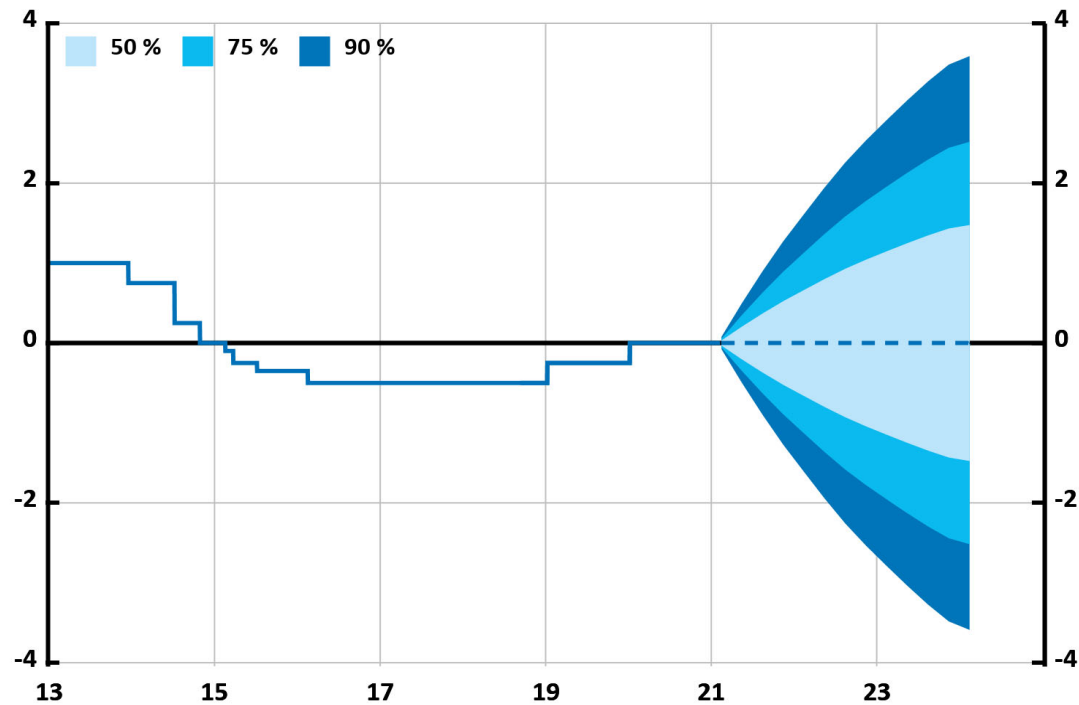


Note. Yields on covered bonds, corporate bonds and government bonds are zero coupon rates calculated using the Nelson-Siegel method. Corporate bonds refer to companies with a high credit rating. Municipal bonds are issued by Kommuninvest i Sverige AB. Broken line marks 16 March 2020, when the Executive Board decided to expand asset purchases to include municipal bonds and covered bonds.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 8. Repo rate with uncertainty bands

Per cent

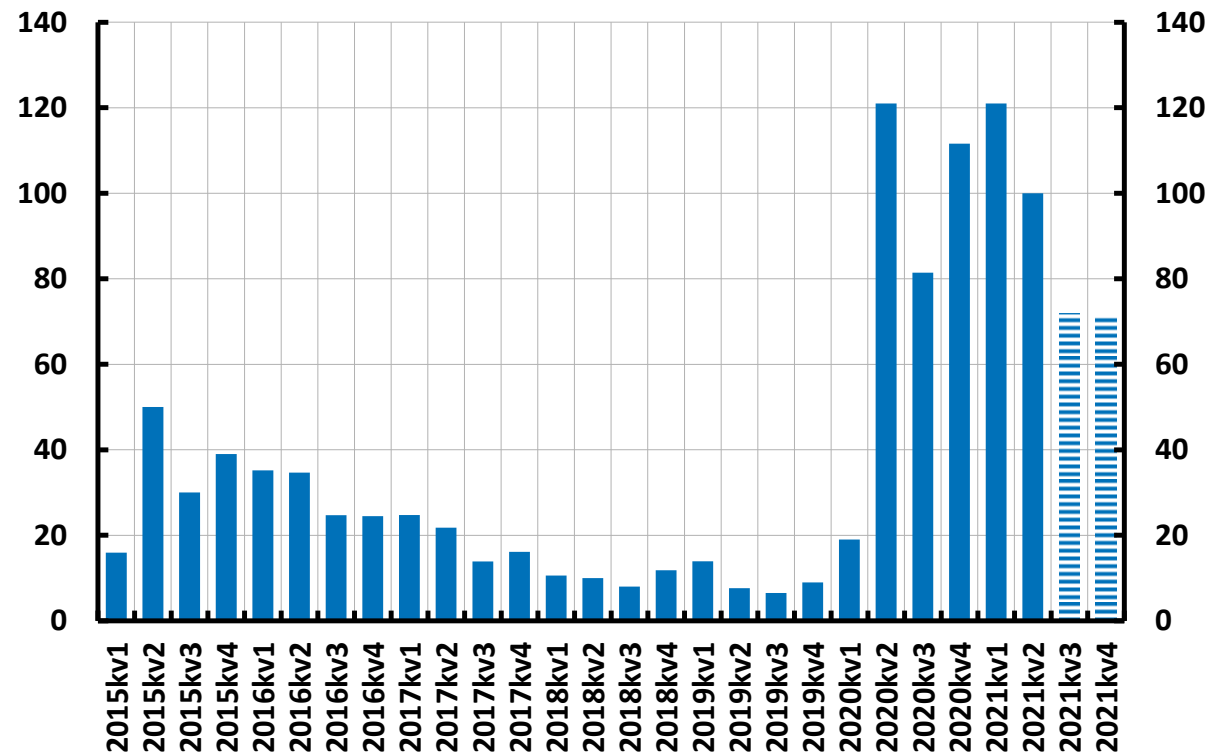


Note. The uncertainty bands for the repo rate are based on the Riksbank's historical forecasting errors and the ability of risk-premium adjusted forward rates to forecast the future repo rate for the period 1999 up to the point when the Riksbank started to publish forecasts for the repo rate during 2007. 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 9. The Riksbank's purchase of assets in Swedish kronor

Nominal amounts, SEK billion

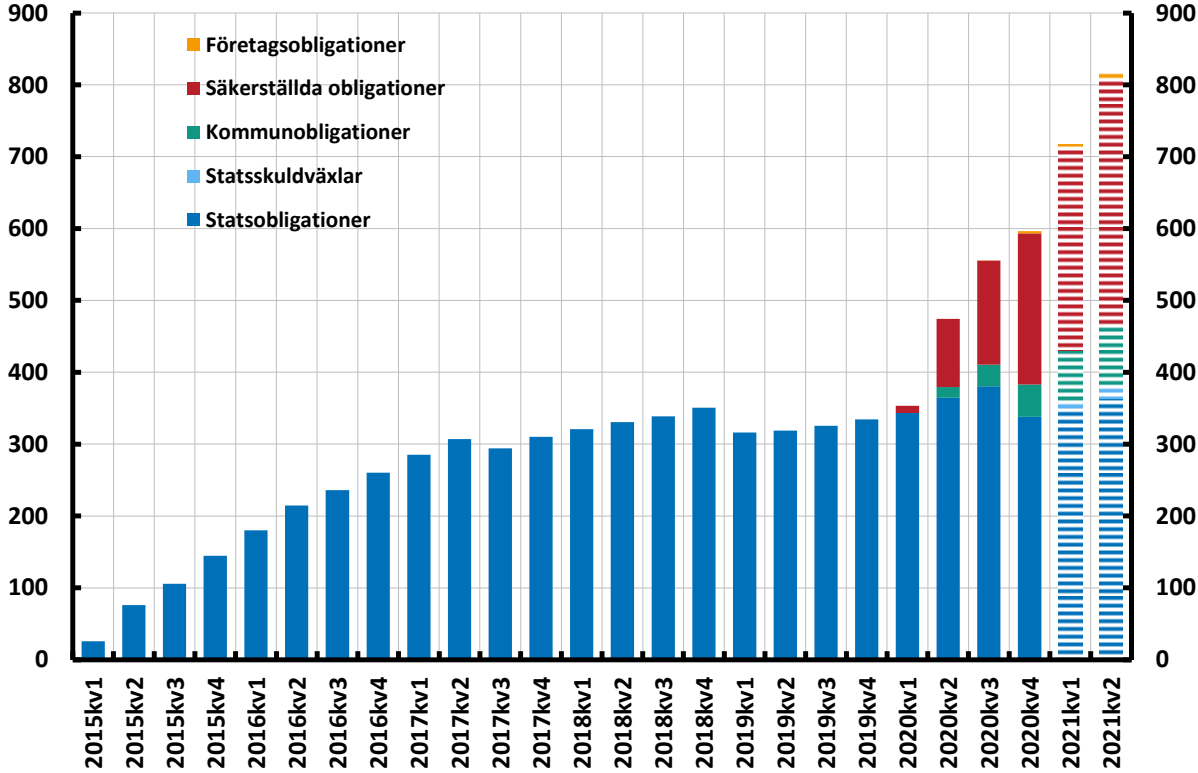


Note. The solid bars represent implemented or decided purchases of government bonds, municipal bonds, covered bonds and corporate bonds within the envelope for both the asset-purchase programme initiated in February 2015 and the new asset-purchase programme initiated in March 2020. The purchase amount for 2021 also includes changes in the holdings of treasury bills. Striped bars show a forecast based on the whole envelope of SEK 700 billion being utilised, assuming an even purchasing rate for the rest of 2021.

Source: The Riksbank.

Figure 10. The Riksbank's holdings of assets by asset type

Nominal amounts, SEK billion

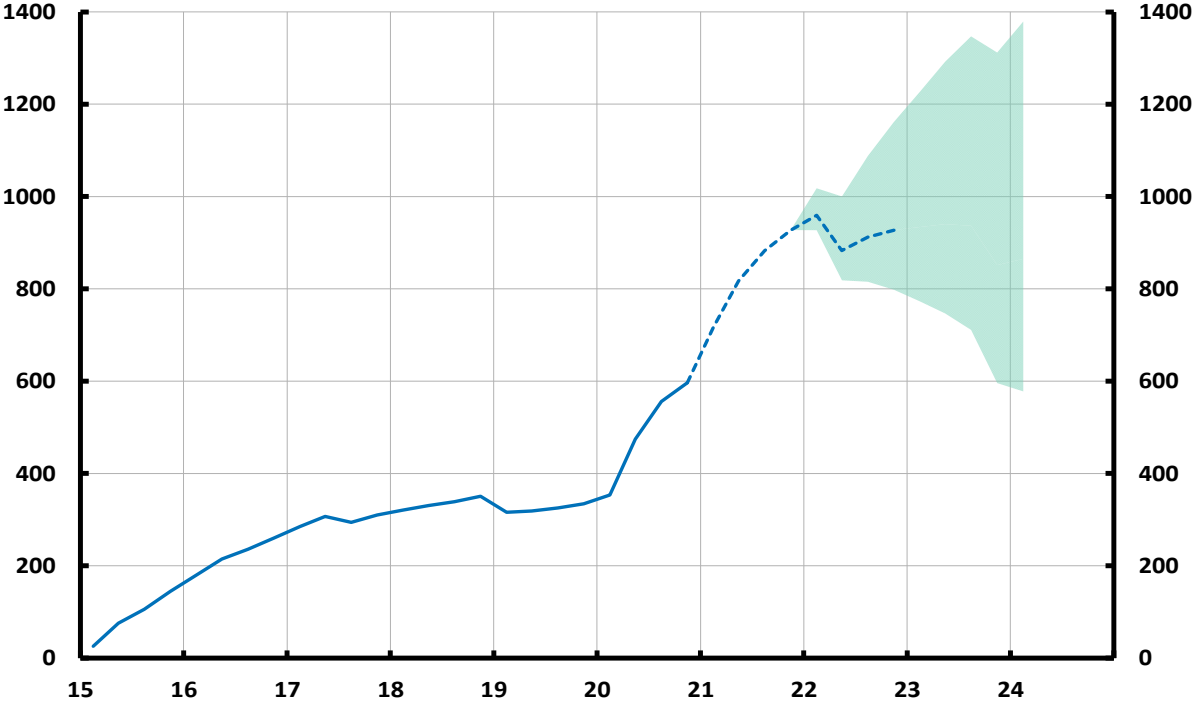


Note. Holdings of assets, excluding commercial paper, issued in Swedish kronor. Decided purchases are shown for the first and second quarter of 2021.

Source: The Riksbank.

Figure 11. The Riksbank's holdings of assets in Swedish kronor

Nominal amounts, SEK billion



Note. Holdings of assets, excluding commercial paper, issued in Swedish kronor. Broken line shows a forecast for holdings up until the end of 2021 and thereafter a technical projection assuming an even purchase rate that will maintain the holdings at the same level at the end of 2022 as at the end of 2021. The interval's upper limit reflects a development in which the Riksbank's asset purchases continue at more or less the same pace as during 2021. Its lower limit is a projection of holdings assuming that no more asset purchases are made after 2021.

Source: The Riksbank.

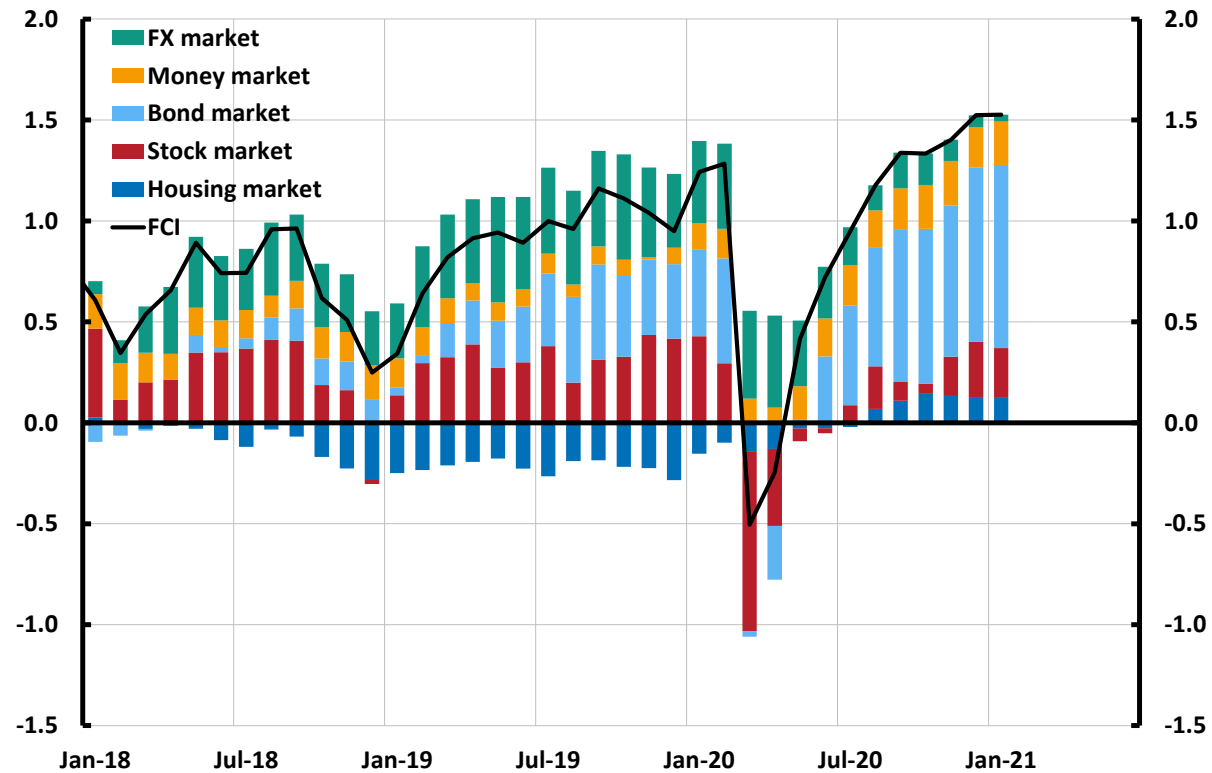
Chapter 2

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



Figure 12. Index for financial conditions in Sweden

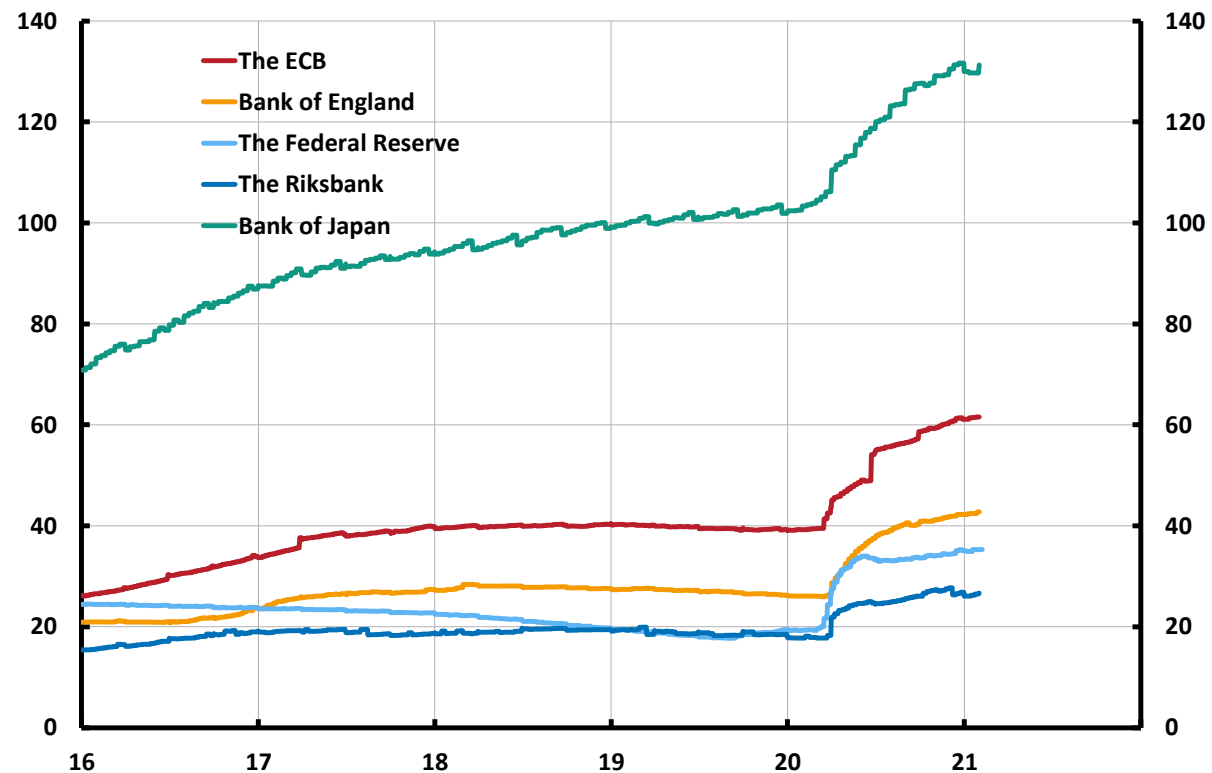
Standard deviations – a higher value indicates more expansionary financial conditions



Source: The Riksbank.

Figure 13. Central banks' balance sheet totals

Per cent of annual GDP

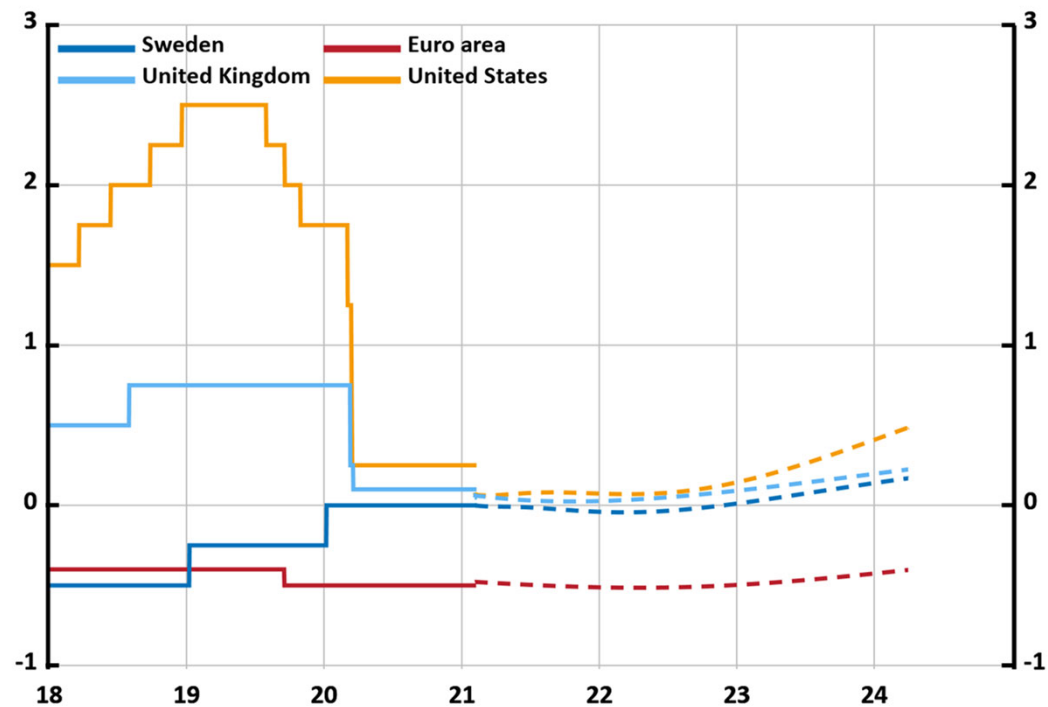


Note. Annual GDP is calculated as a total of the present quarter and the three previous quarters. For observations after 30 September 2020, annual GDP is the total of GDP for the fourth quarter of 2019 up to and including the third quarter of 2020. The series for Bank of England is based on weekly statistics that give an accurate estimate of the bank's fully consolidated balance sheet, which is published with a time-lag of five months.

Sources: Bank of England, Macrobond and the Riksbank.

Figure 14. Policy rates and rate expectations according to forward rates

Per cent

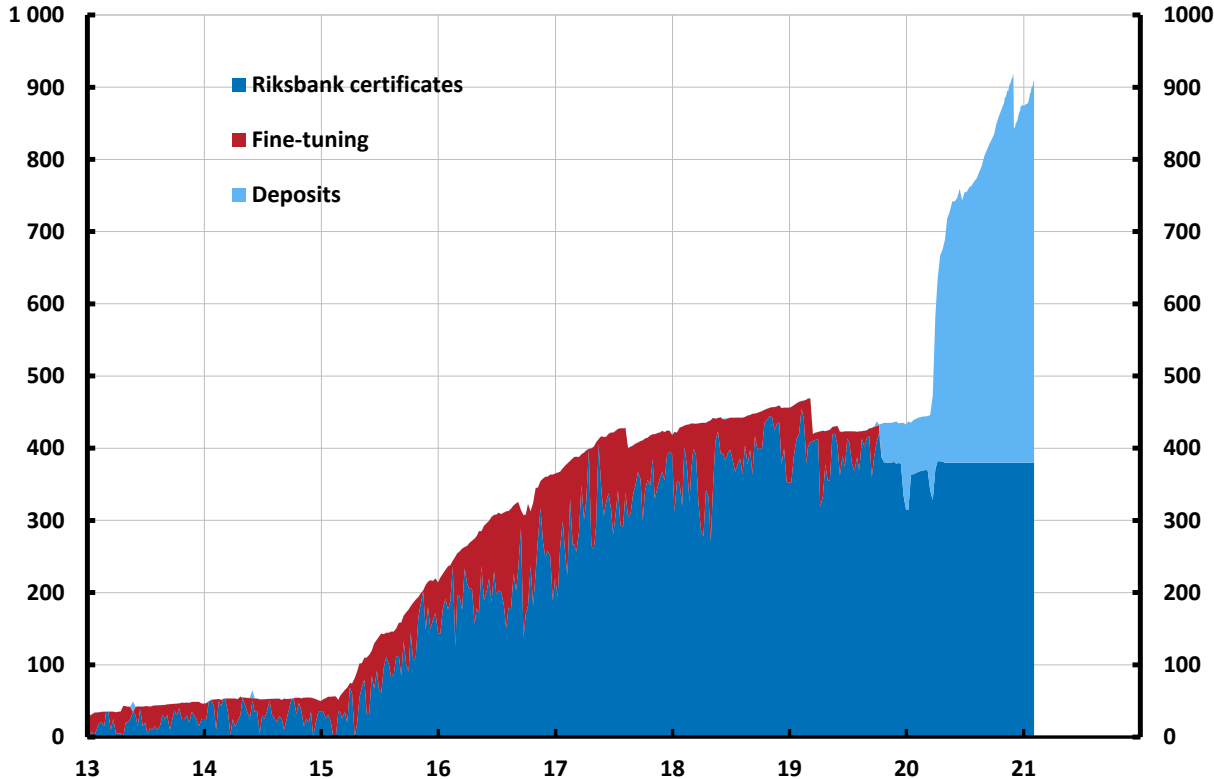


Note. Forward rates describe the expected overnight rate, which does not always correspond to the policy rate. In Sweden the forward rate does correspond to the repo rate. Broken lines are forward rates estimated on 2021-02-05.

Sources: Macrobond and the Riksbank.

Figure 15. Liquidity in the banking system, deposits and Riksbank certificates

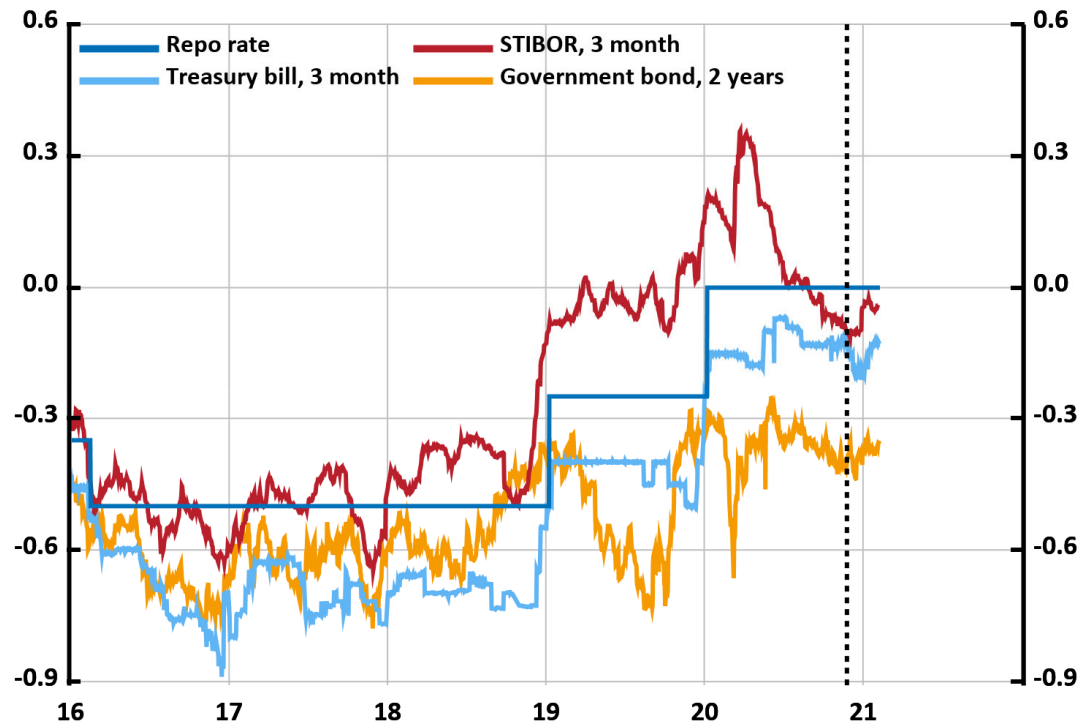
SEK billion



Source: The Riksbank.

Figure 16. The repo rate and market rates

Per cent

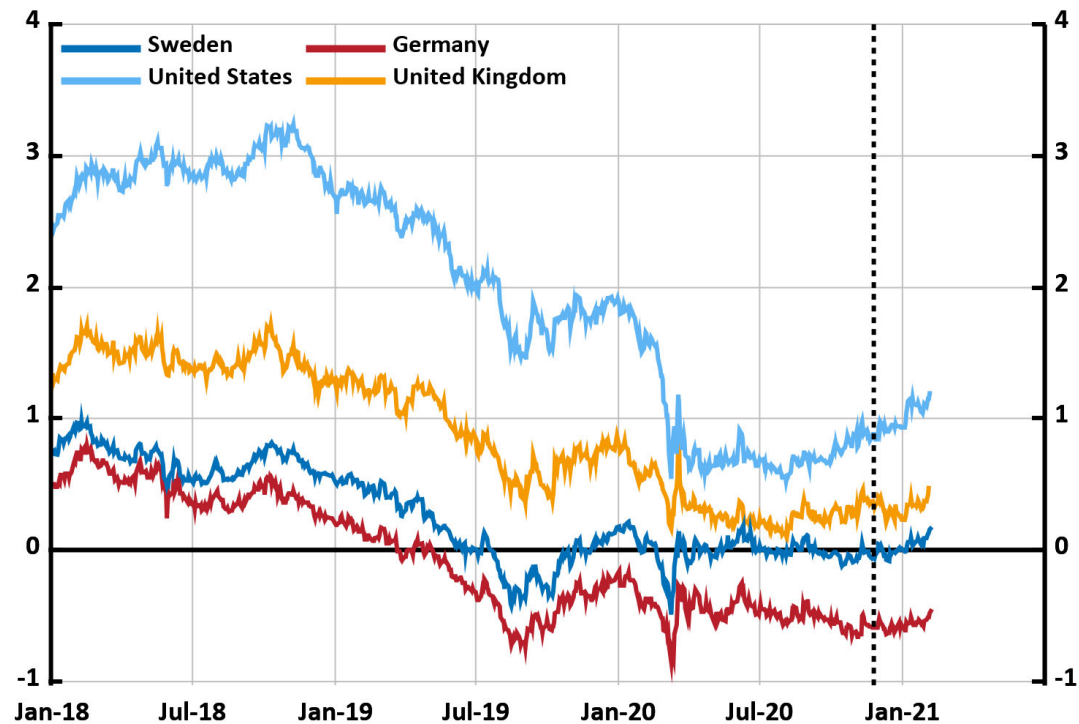


Note. The broken line marks the monetary policy meeting in November.

Sources: Macrobond, Refinitiv and the Riksbank.

Figure 17. Government bond yields with 10 years to maturity

Per cent

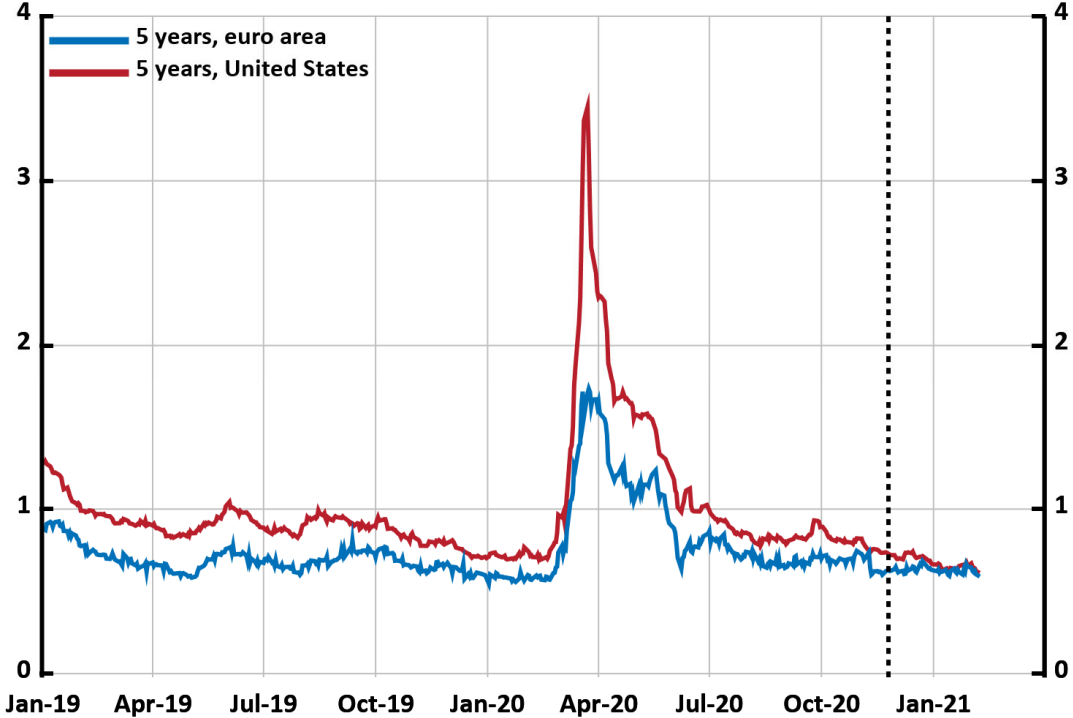


Note. Implied zero-coupon yields from government bonds for Sweden, Germany and United Kingdom. 10-year benchmark bonds for the United States. The broken line indicates the Monetary Policy meeting in September.

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

Figure 18. Difference between yields on corporate bonds and government bonds in the euro area and United States

Percentage points

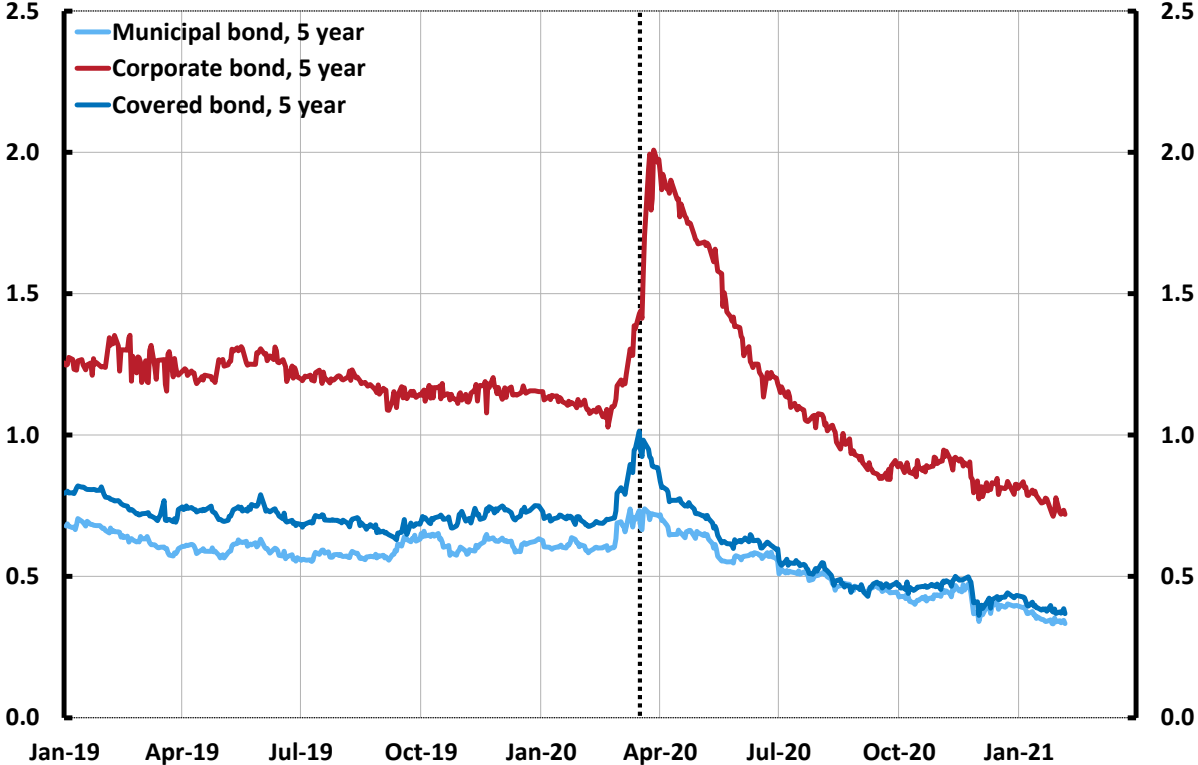


Note. Yield differentials refer to 5-year benchmark bonds issued by companies with good credit ratings and benchmark sovereign bonds respectively. The broken line indicates the Monetary Policy meeting in November.

Source: Macrobond.

Figure 19. Yield spread between different types of bond and government bonds in Sweden

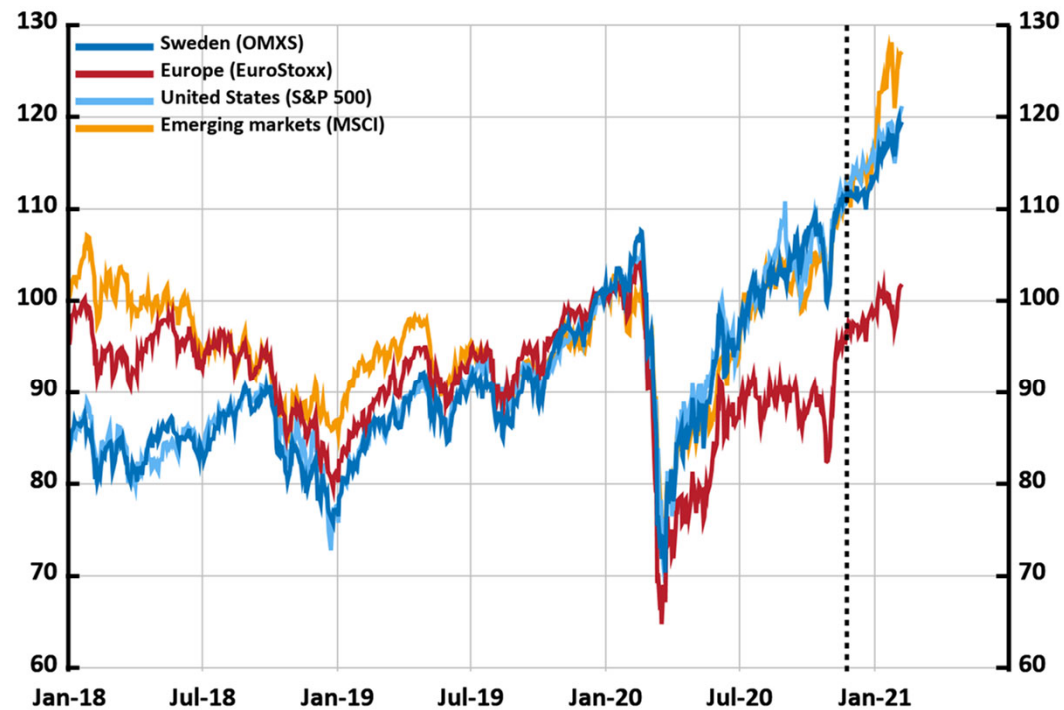
Percentage points



Note. Yields on covered bonds, corporate bonds and government bonds are zero coupon rates calculated using the Nelson-Siegel method. Corporate bonds refer to companies with a high credit rating. Municipal bonds are issued by Kommuninvest i Sverige AB. The broken line marks 16 March 2020, when the Executive Board decided to expand asset purchases to include municipal bonds and covered bonds. Sources: Bloomberg, Macrobond, Refinitiv and the Riksbank.

Figure 20. Stock market movements in domestic currency

Index, 31 December 2019 = 100



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

Source: Macrobond.

Figure 21. Nominal exchange rate, KIX

Index, 18 November 1992 = 100

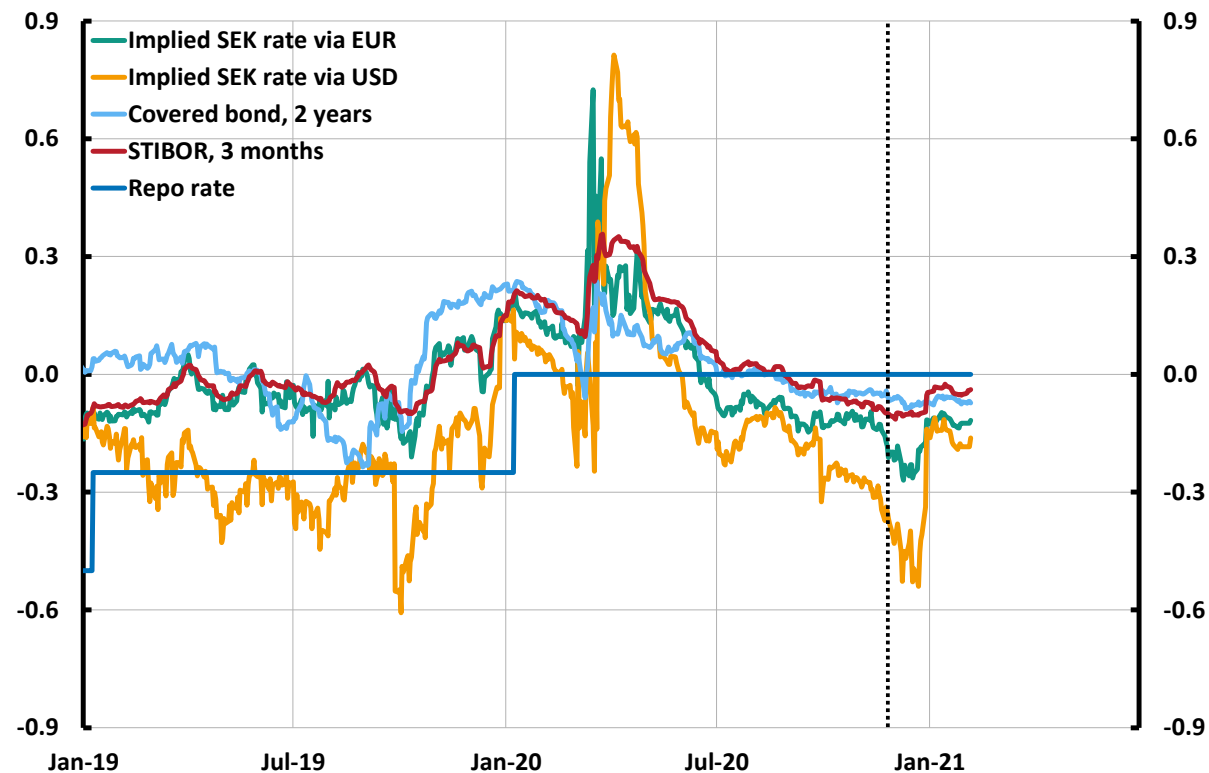


Note. The KIX (krona index) is a weighted average of the currencies in 32 countries that are important for Sweden's international trade. A higher value indicates a weaker exchange rate. The broken line indicates the Monetary Policy meeting in November.

Sources: National sources and the Riksbank.

Figure 22. The repo rate and the banks' funding rates

Per cent

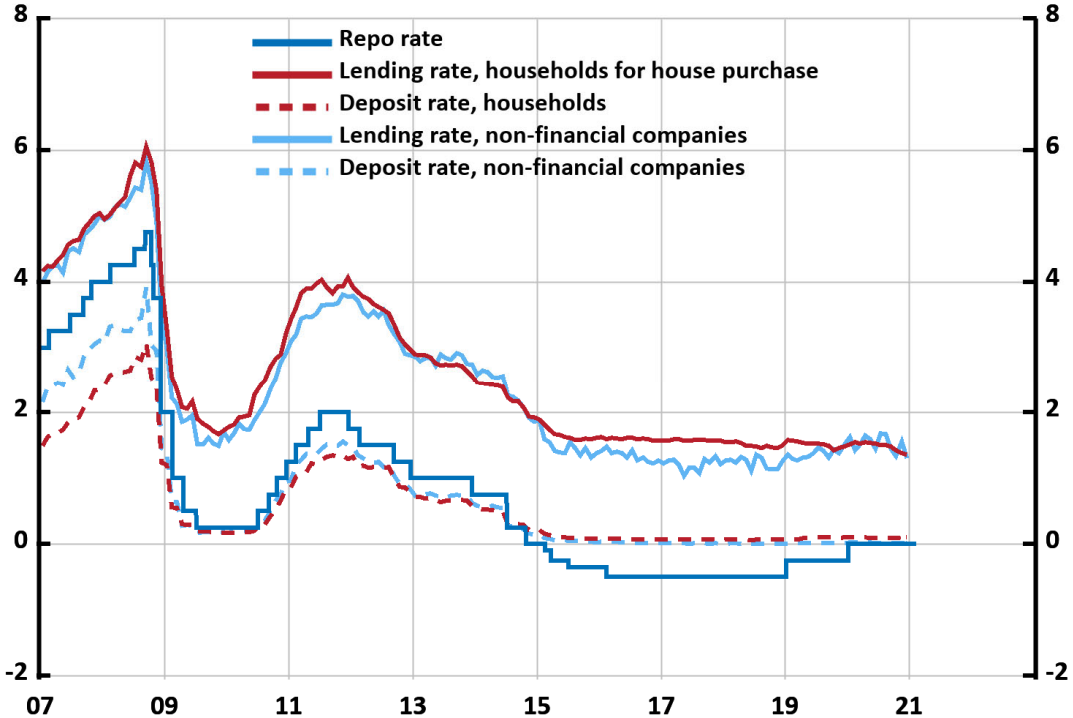


Note. Zero coupon rate with 2-year maturity calculated from government bonds. The implied SEK interest rates are calculated using spot rates and forward exchange rates, as well as 3-month interest rates (EURIBOR and USD LIBOR). The broken line marks the date of the monetary policy meeting in November.

Sources: Bloomberg, Macrobond and the Riksbank.

Figure 23. Repo rate together with the average deposit and lending rate to households and companies, new and renegotiated loans

Per cent

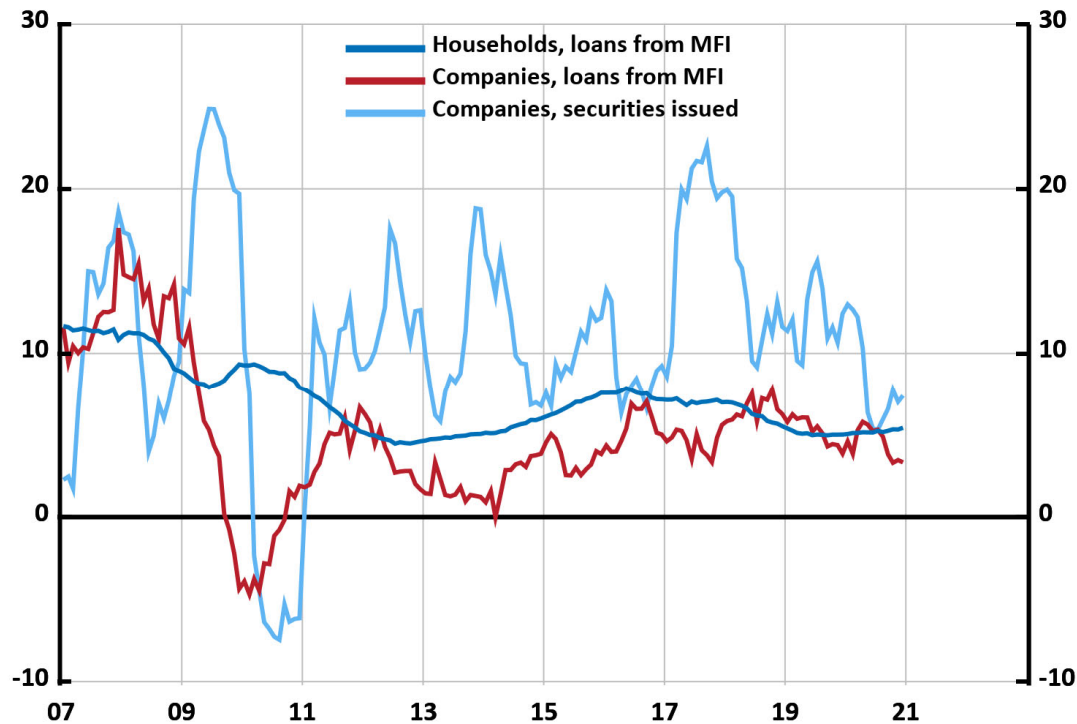


Note. Monetary financial institutes' average deposit and lending rates are a weighted average of all interest rates for different maturities.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 24. Lending to households and companies

Annual percentage change

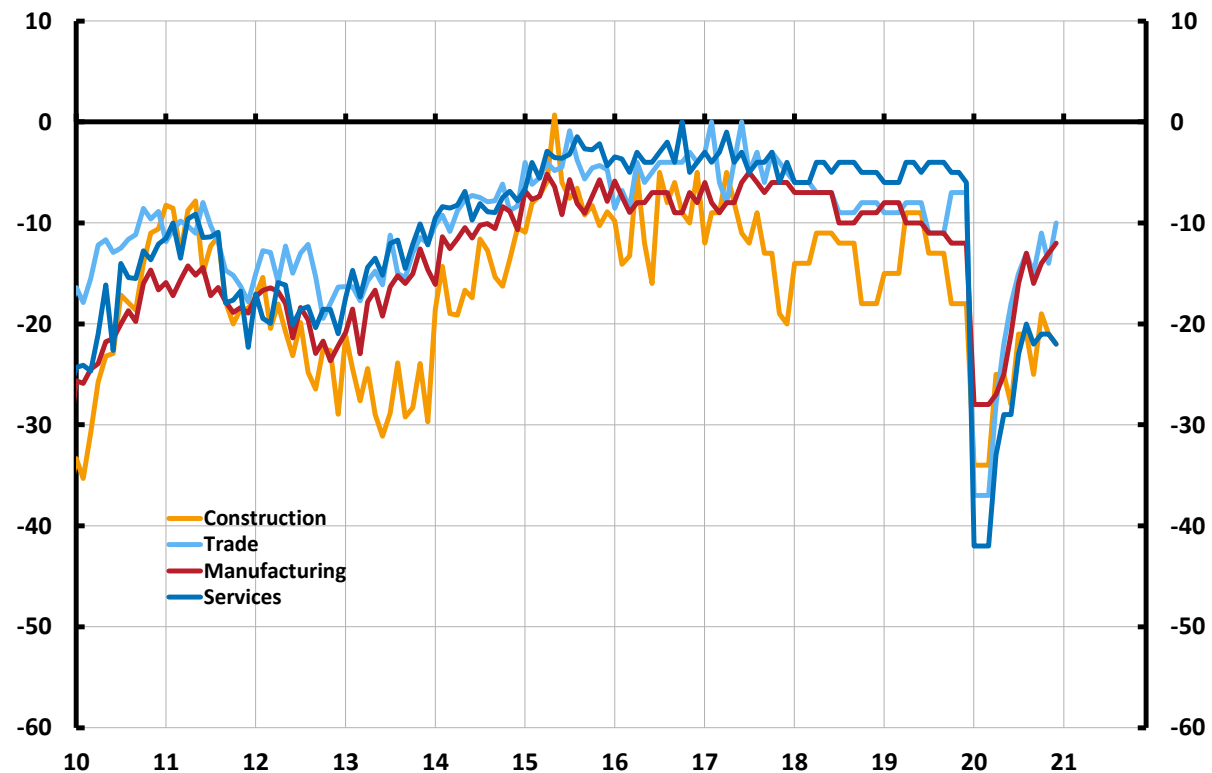


Note. Lending by monetary financial instituts to households and non-financial corporations adjusted for reclassifications and bought and sold loans. Securities issued by non-financial corporations have been adjusted for currency impact.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

Figure 25. Credit and funding terms in different sectors

Net figures, per cent

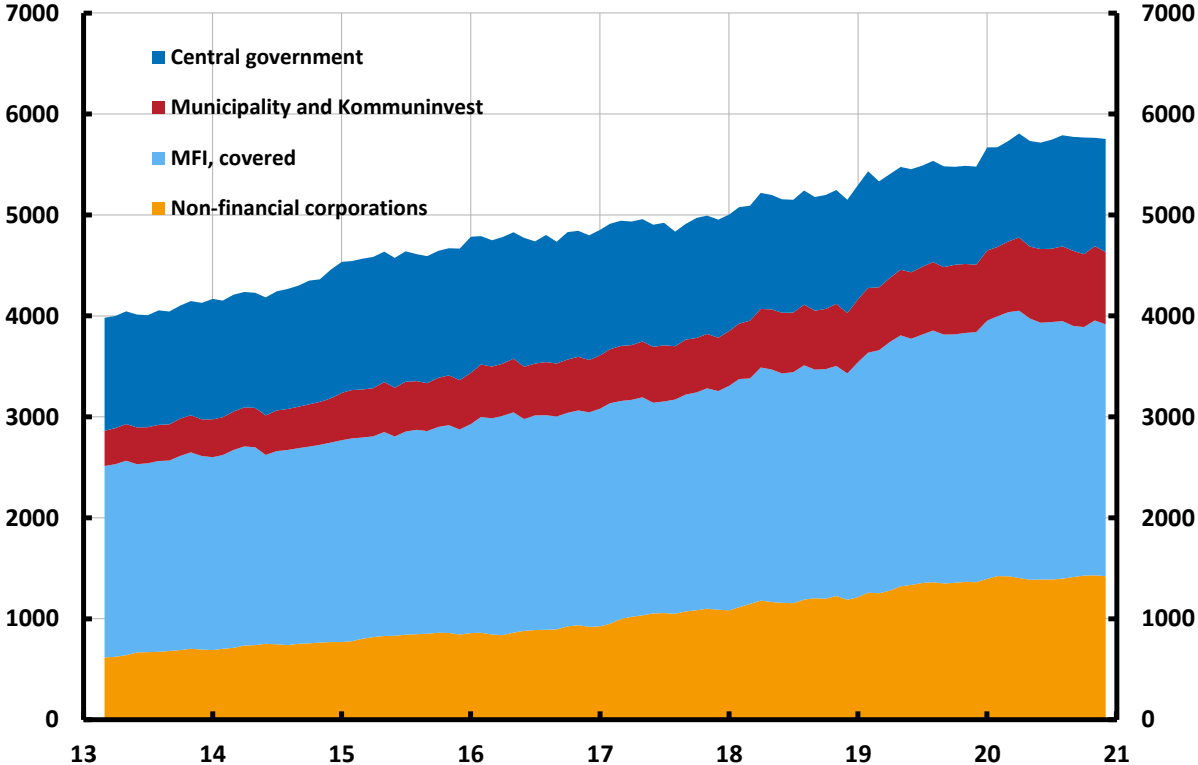


Note. Net figures are the difference between easier/much easier funding and more difficult/much more difficult funding.

Source: National Institute of Economic Research.

Figure 26. Securities debt for different sectors

Market value, SEK billion

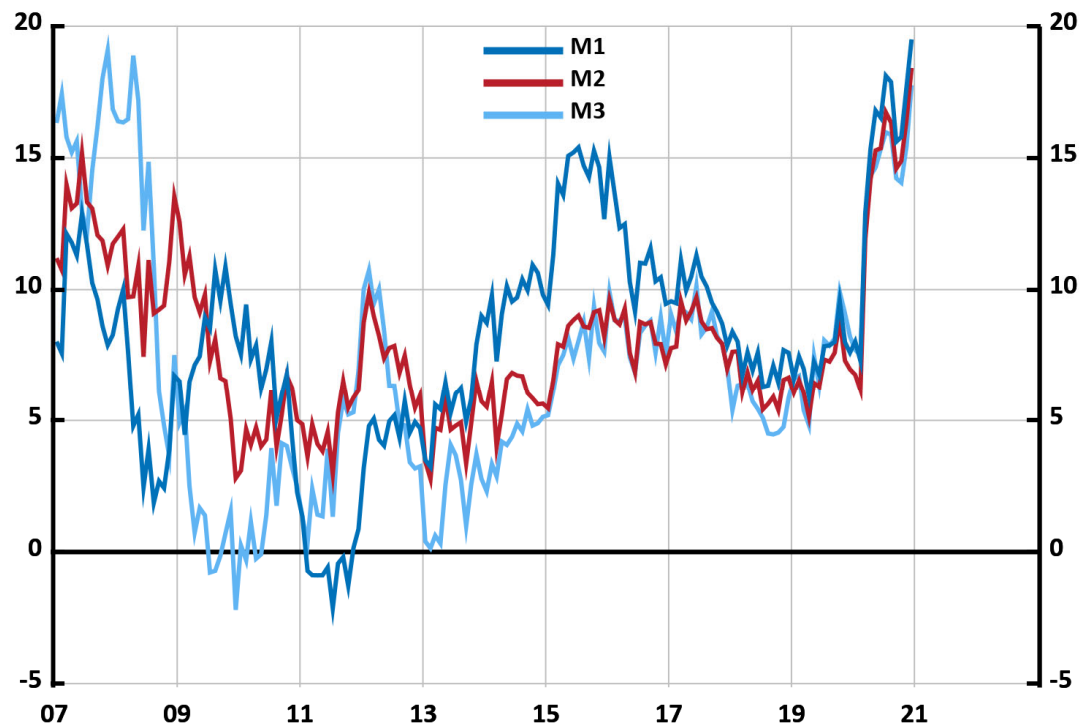


Note. The series for municipal securities debt refers to the borrowing of individual municipalities and the borrowing that occurs via Kommuninvest. The statistics refer to securities debt in both SEK and foreign currency.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 27. Measure of the money supply

Annual percentage change

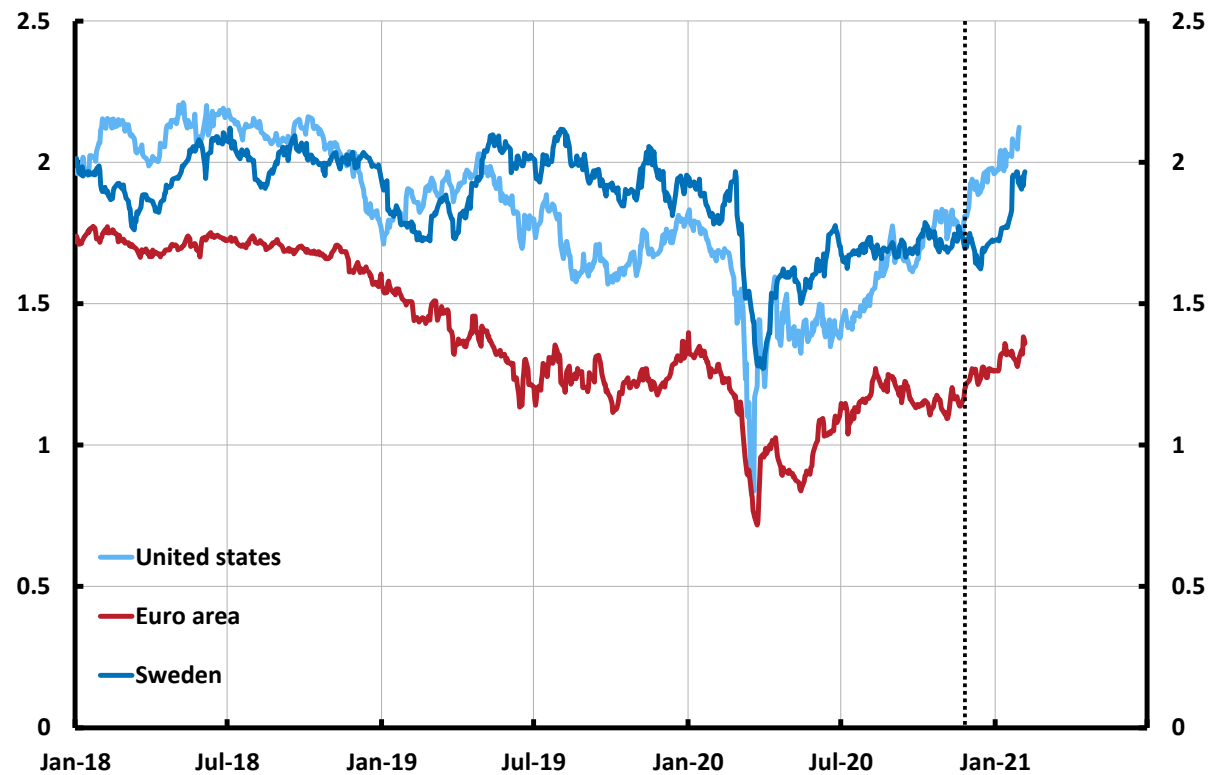


Note. The M1 measure includes banknotes, coins and spot deposits. M2 includes M1 plus deposits with certain conditions. M3 includes shares in money market funds and interest-bearing securities with a maturity of up to 2 years.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 28. Market measure 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 and Sweden, 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 broken line marks the date of the monetary policy meeting in November. Sources: Bloomberg, Macrobond and the Riksbank.

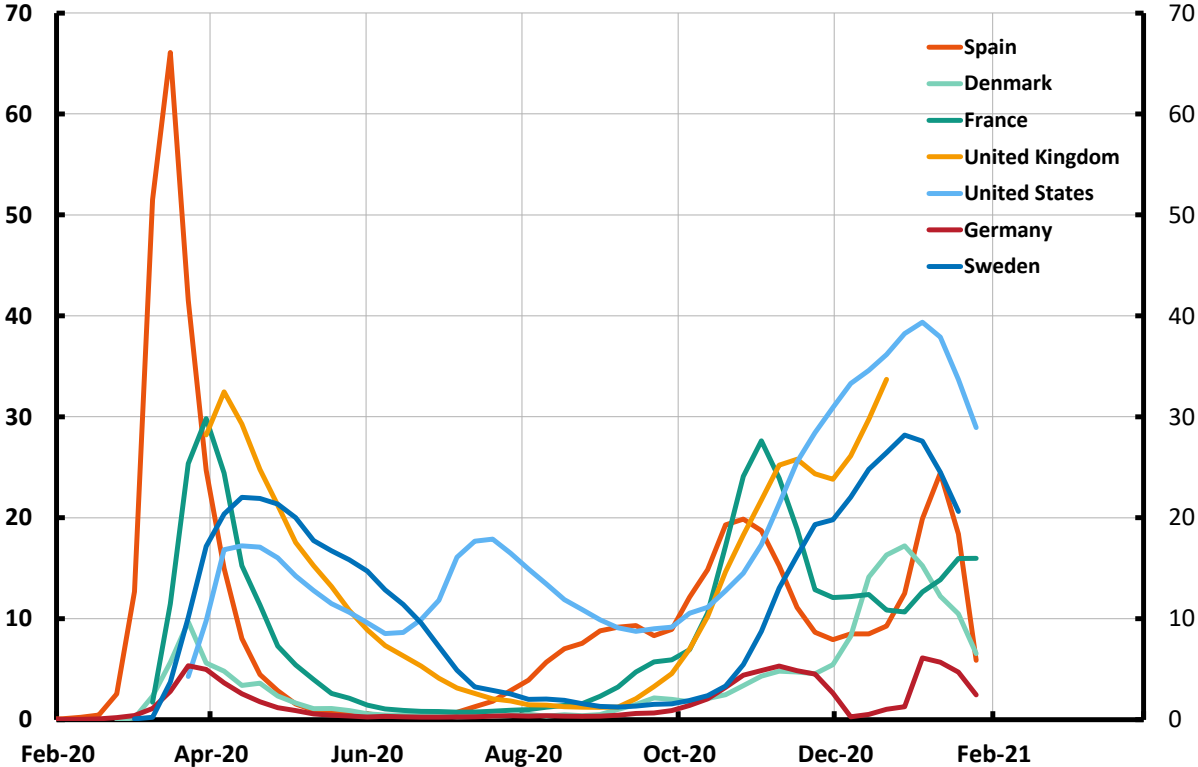
Chapter 3

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



Figure 29. Number of patients in hospital with COVID-19

Number of patients per 100,000 inhabitants

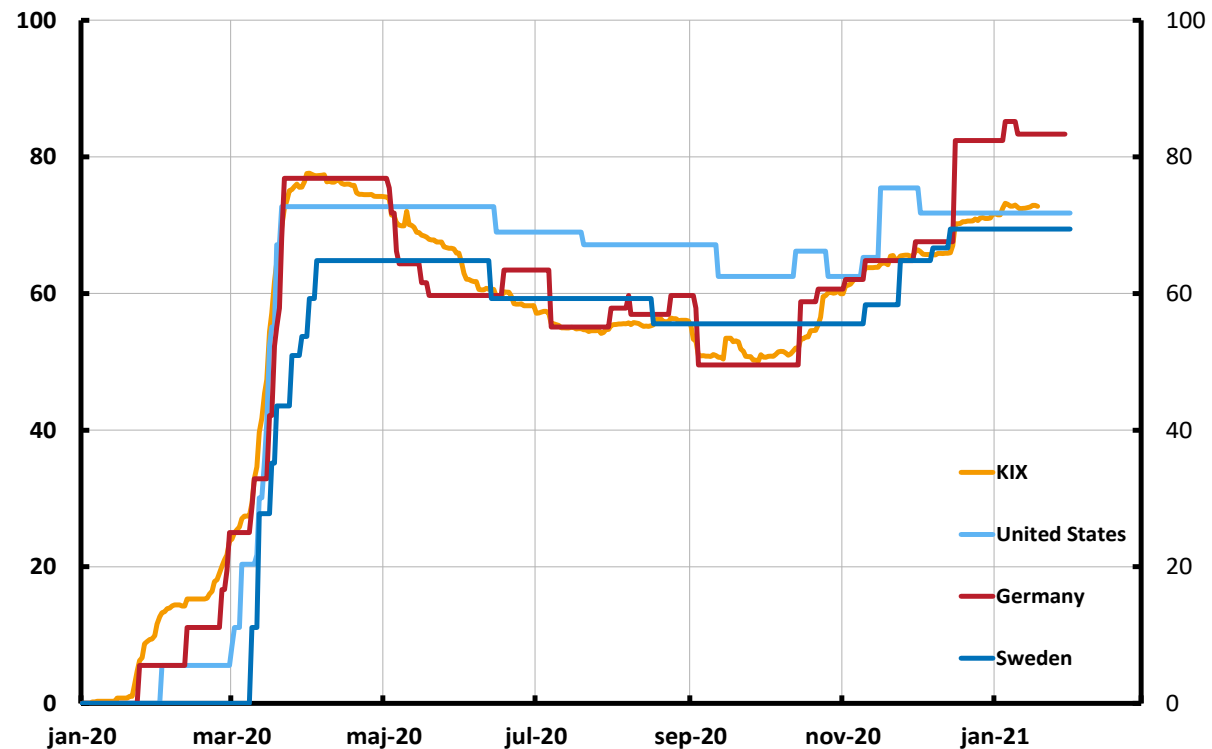


Note. The series show the number of patients in hospital with COVID-19 up until week 4 2021. The outcomes in recent weeks are uncertain due to a time-lag in reporting.

Sources: The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), national sources and The COVID Tracking Project.

Figure 30. Measures of the extent of government restrictions to reduce the spread of infection

Index

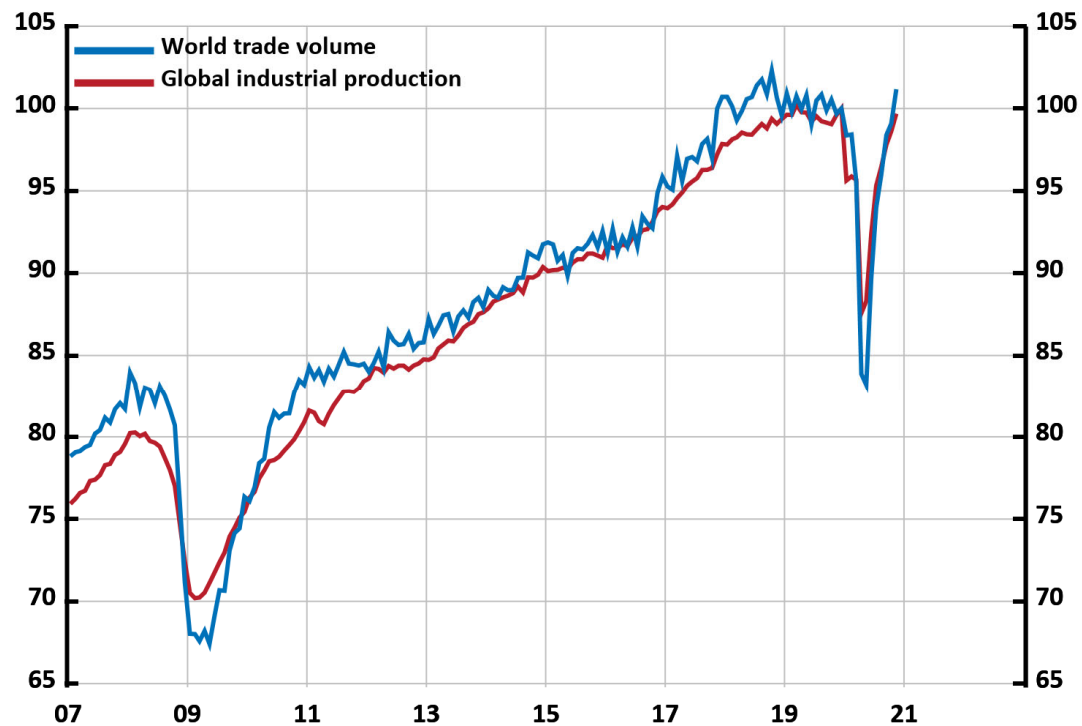


Note. The index measures the extent of measures to combat the spread of COVID-19. The index consists of nine components that describe different types of restrictions, such as closing of schools and travel bans. Each component usually has a three-point scale corresponding to “no measures”, “some kind of instruction” and “a ban”. The index corresponds to the average of all components. KIX-weighted refers to an aggregate of 32 countries that are important for Sweden’s international trade.

Sources: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT) and the Riksbank.

Figure 31. World trade volume and global industrial production

Index, December 2019 = 100

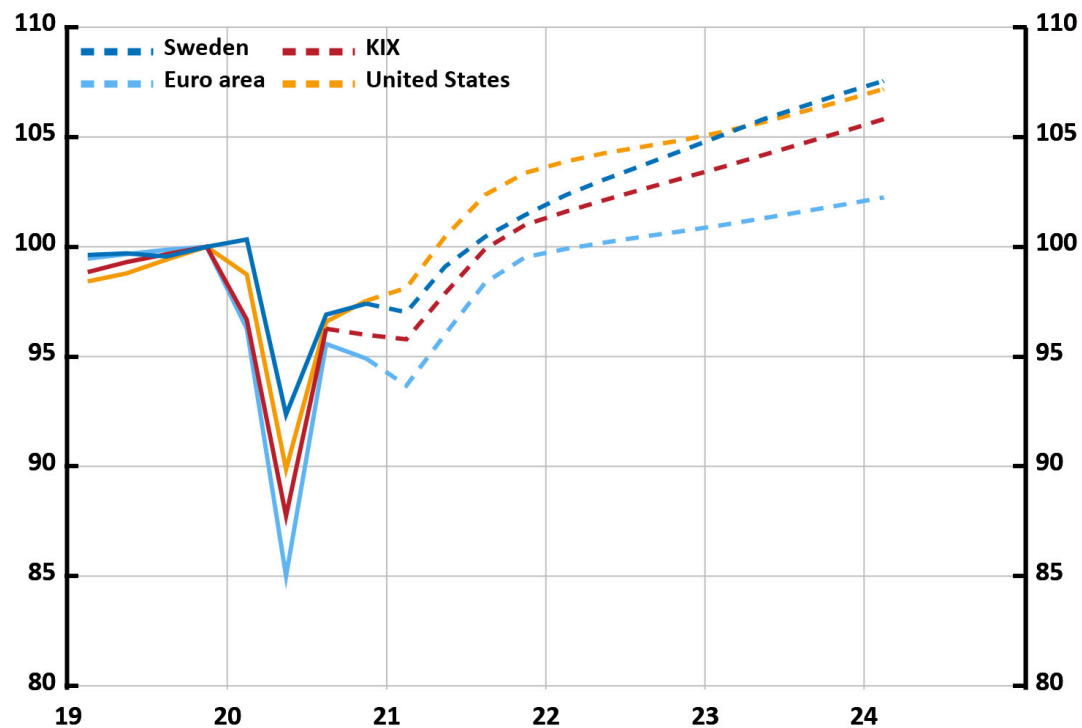


Note. World trade refers to trade in goods.

Source: CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis.

Figure 32. GDP in Sweden and abroad

Index, 2019 Q4 = 100, seasonally-adjusted data

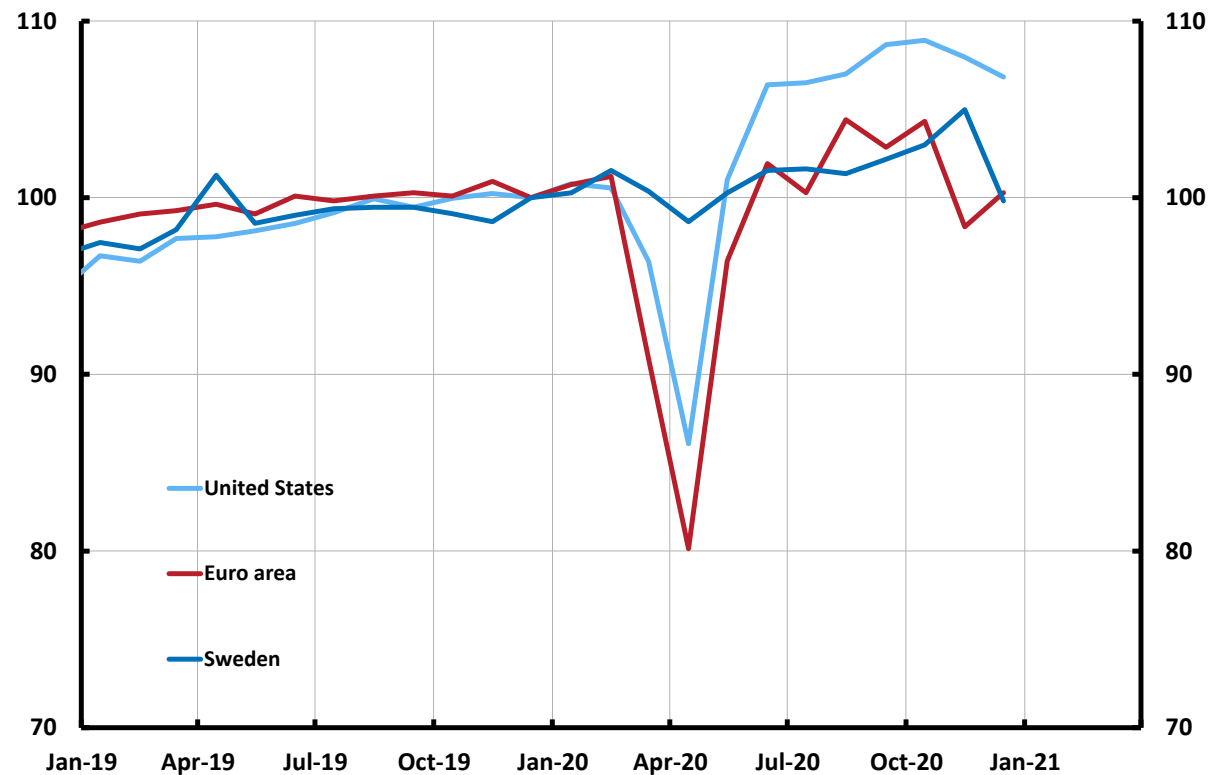


Note. KIX is an aggregate of the countries that are important to Sweden's international trade. Solid line refers to outcome, broken line represents the Riksbank's forecast.

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

Figure 33. Retail trade sales in Sweden, the euro area and the United States

Index, December 2019 = 100, seasonally-adjusted data

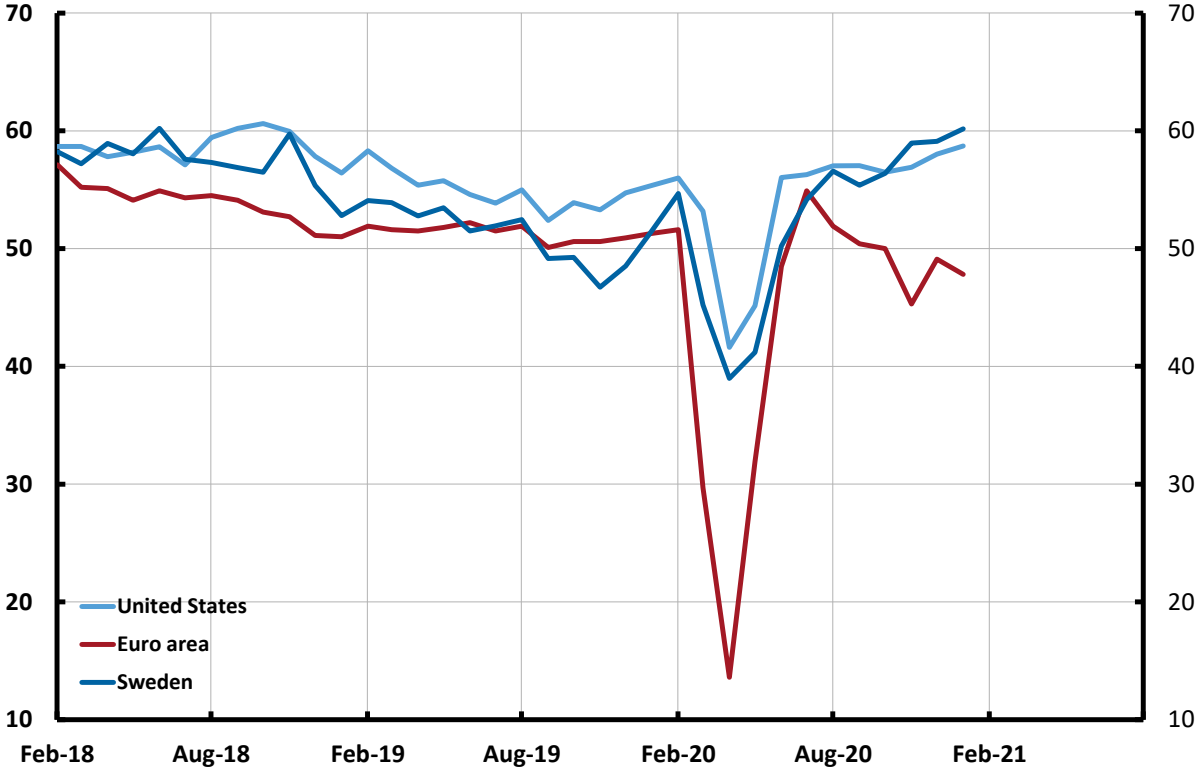


Note. Refers to fixed prices.

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

Figure 34. Purchasing Managers' Index in Sweden and abroad

Index

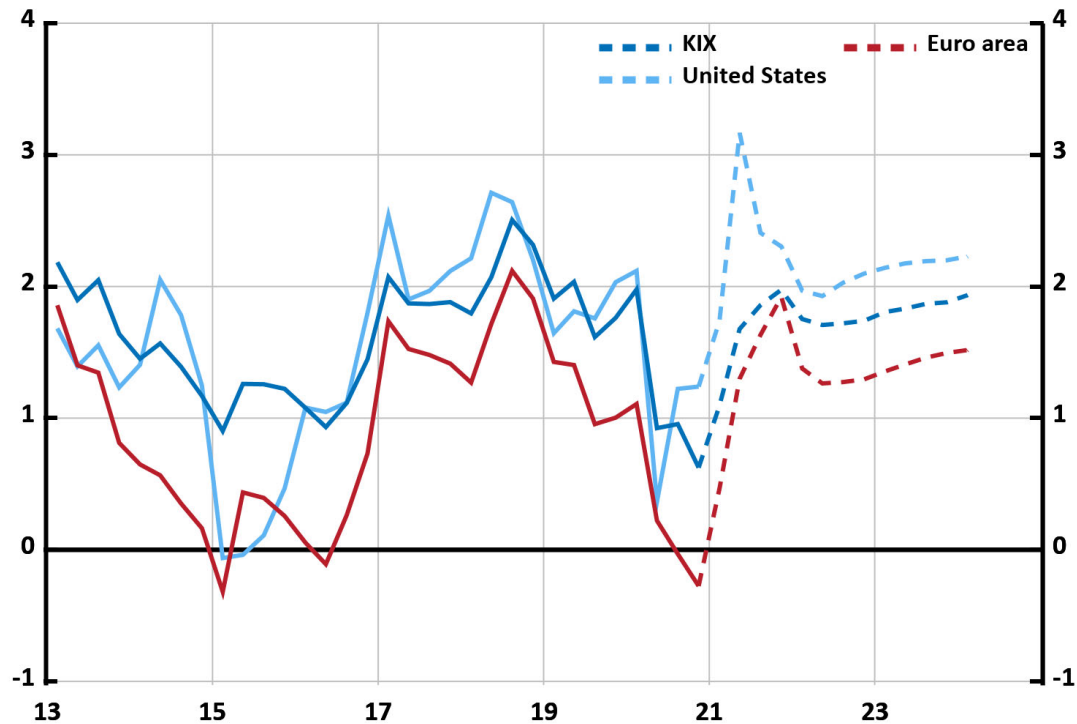


Note. The Purchasing Managers' Index for the United States refers to the Riksbank's weighting together the manufacturing and service sectors. The Purchasing Managers' Index for the euro area was published on 3 February 2021.

Sources: Silf/Swedbank, IHS Markit, ISM and the Riksbank.

Figure 35. Consumer prices in various countries and regions

Annual percentage change

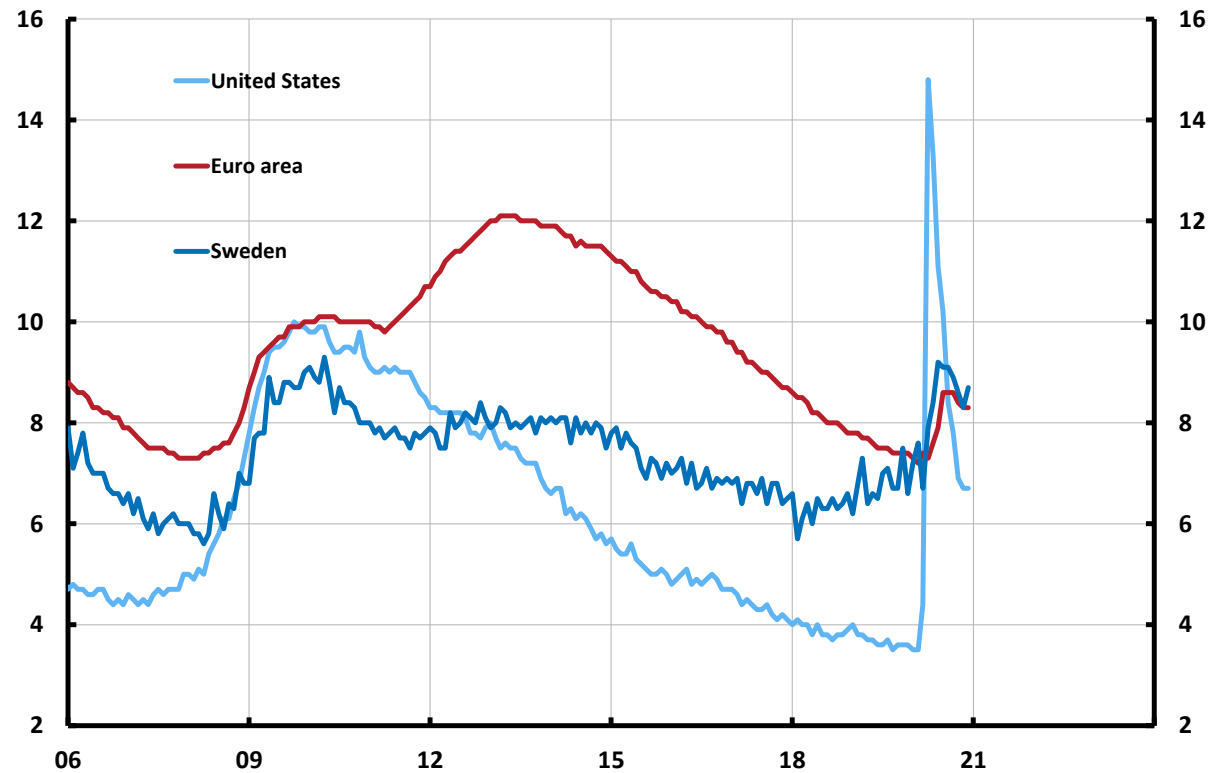


Note. KIX is an aggregate of the countries that are important to Sweden's international trade. Solid line represents outcome, broken line represents the Riksbank's forecast.

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

Figure 36. Unemployment in Sweden, the euro area and the United States

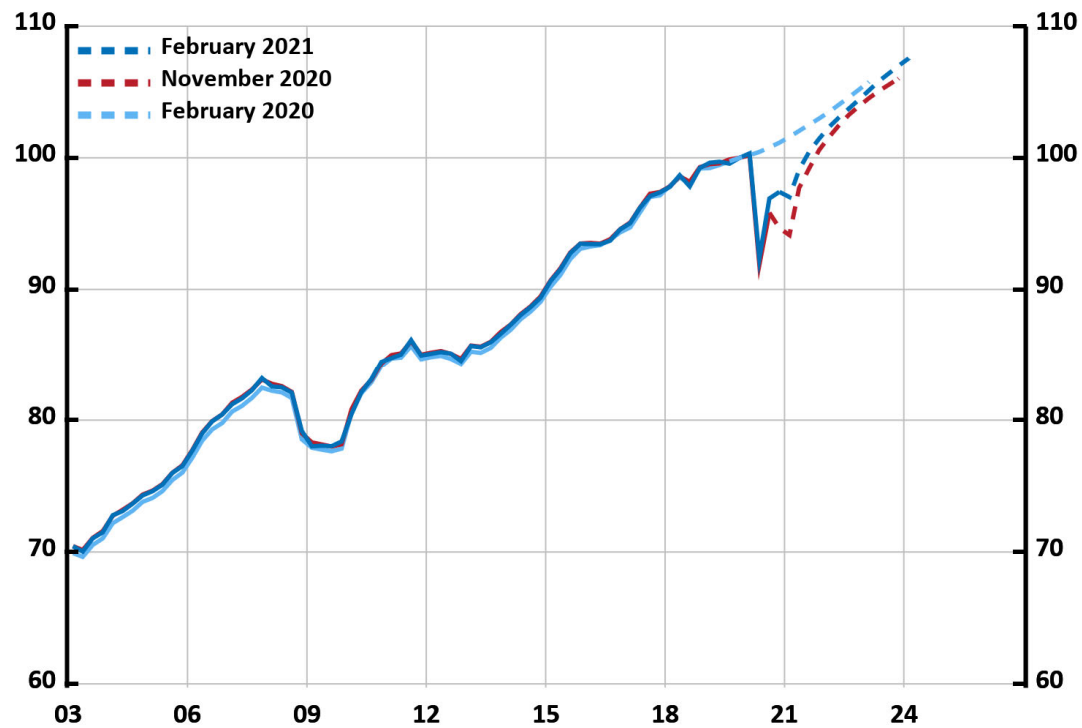
Percentage of the labour force, seasonally adjusted data



Sources: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eurostat and Statistics Sweden.

Figure 37. GDP in Sweden

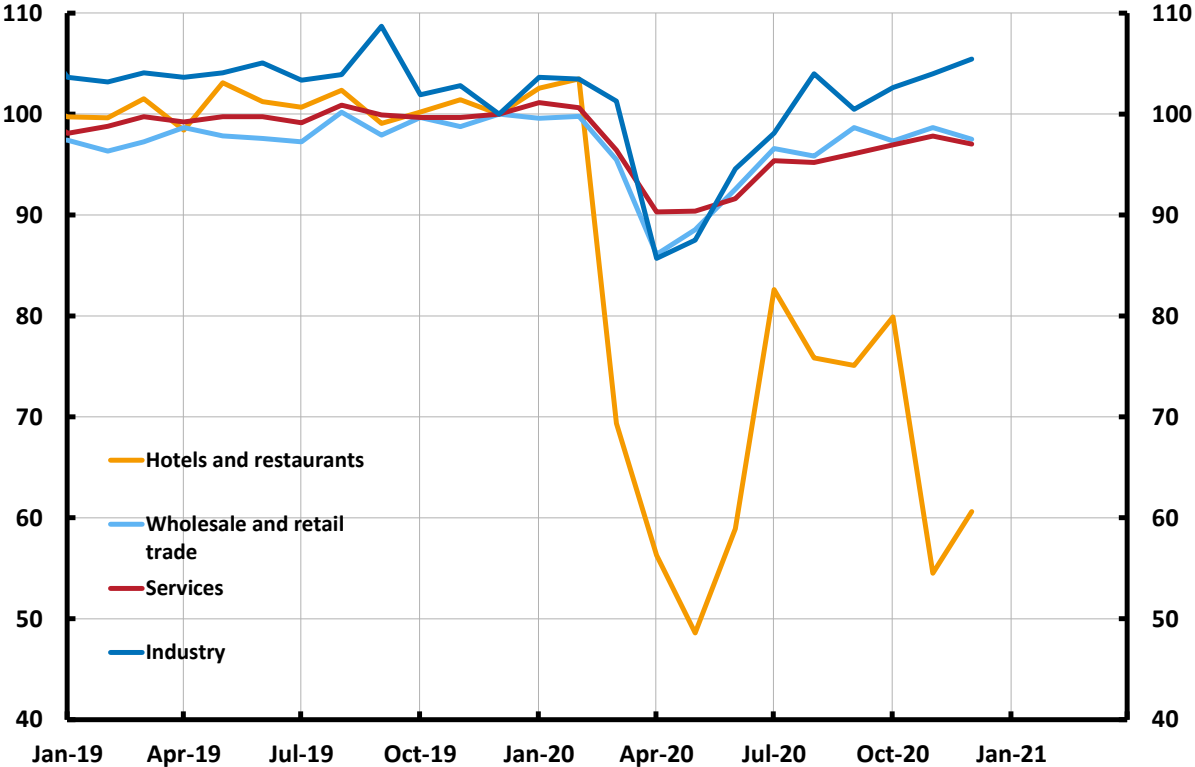
Index, 2019 q4 = 100, seasonally-adjusted data



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 38. Production in selected industries

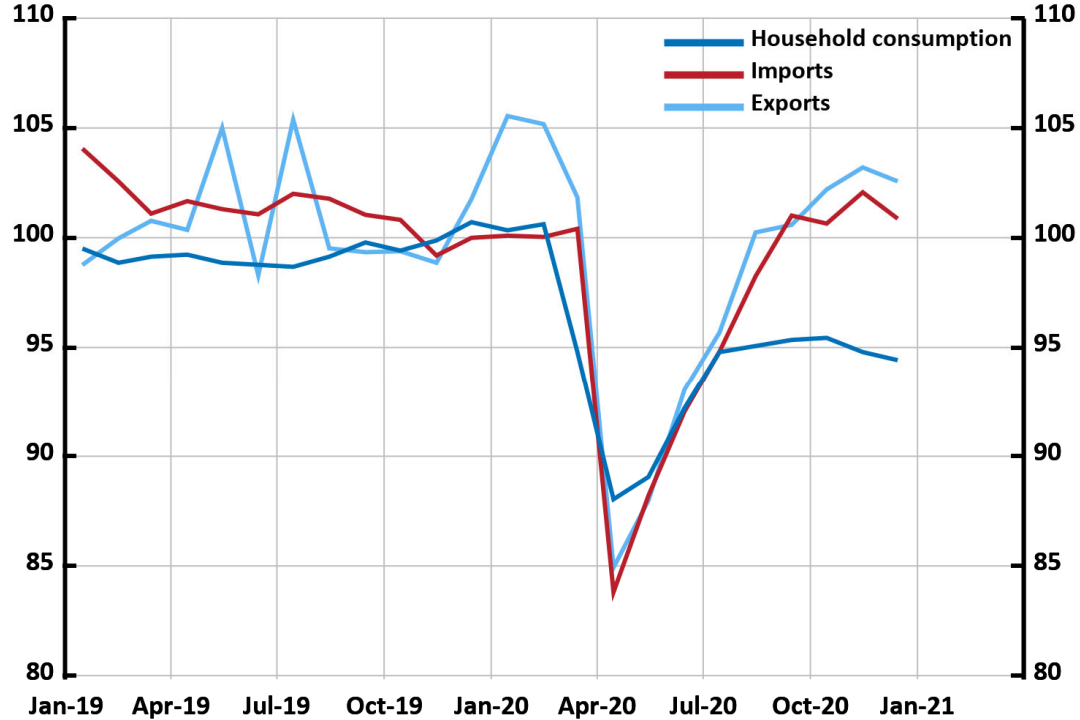
Index, December 2019 = 100, seasonally-adjusted data



Source: Statistics Sweden.

Figure 39. Indicators for household consumption, exports and imports

Index, December 2019 = 100, seasonally-adjusted data

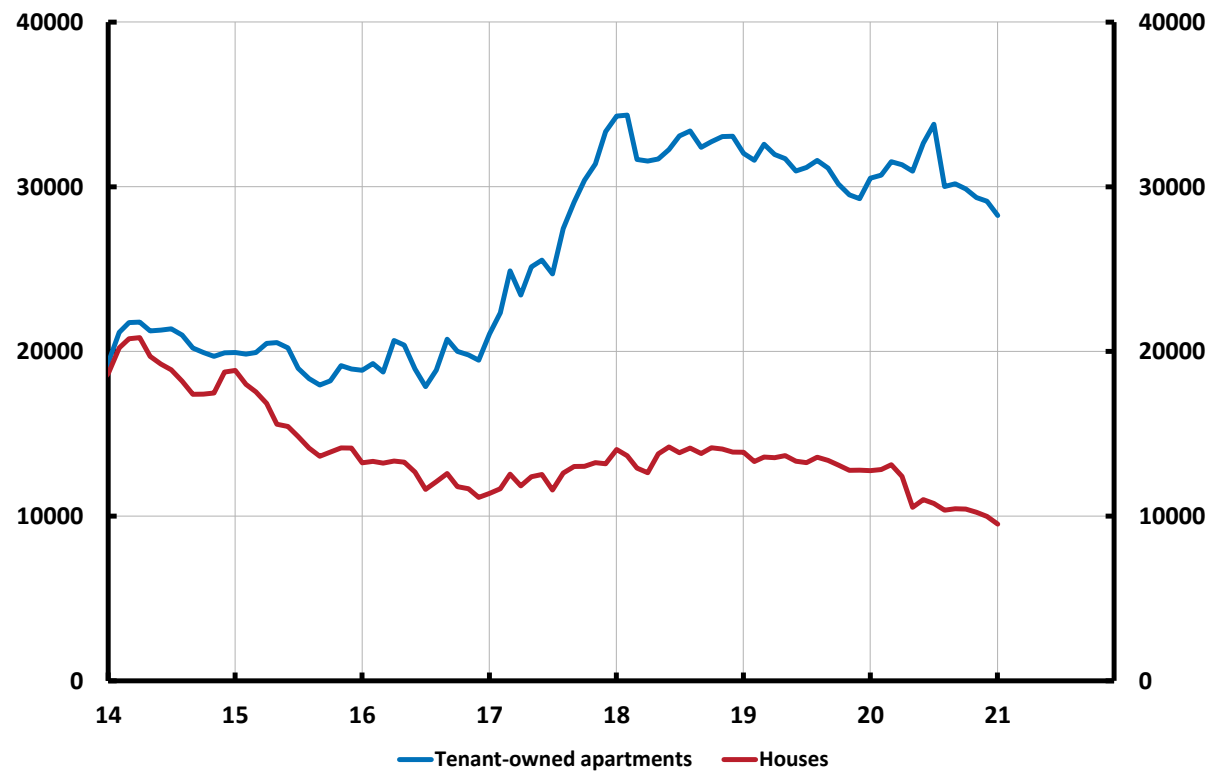


Note. Imports and exports refer to imports and exports of goods.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 40. Advertised apartments and houses

Number of active advertisements during the month on Hemnet, seasonally adjusted data

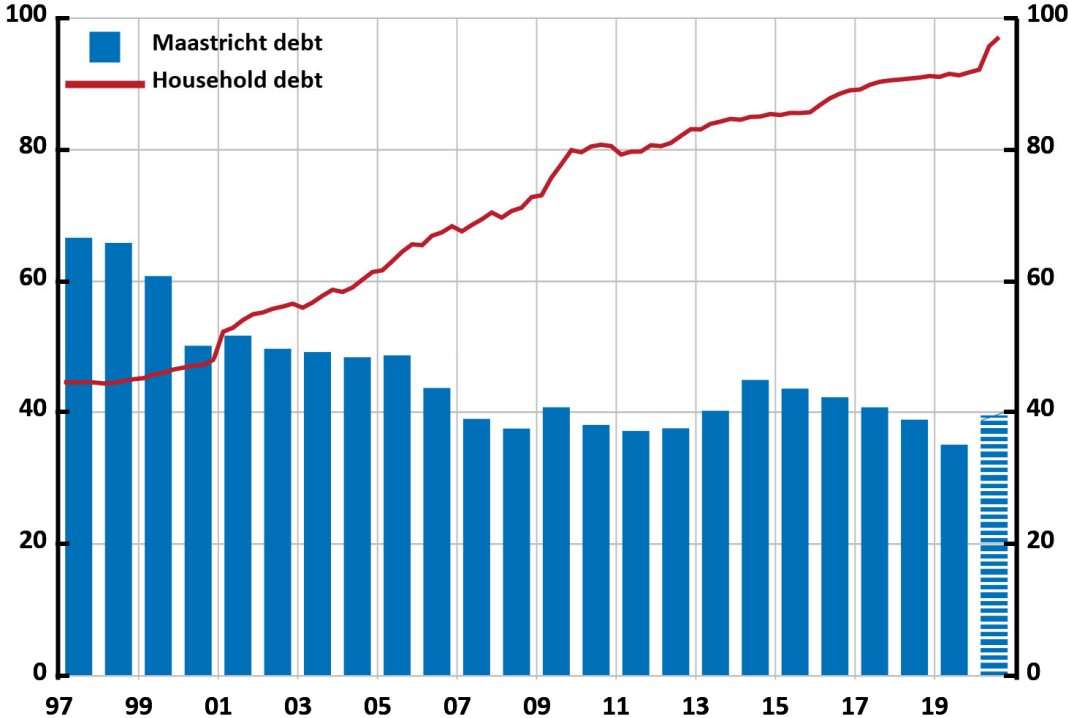


Note. The supply includes all objects that have been active at some point during the month, including new production.

Sources: Hemnet, Mäklarstatistik and the Riksbank.

Figure 41. Maastricht debt and household debt

Per cent of GDP

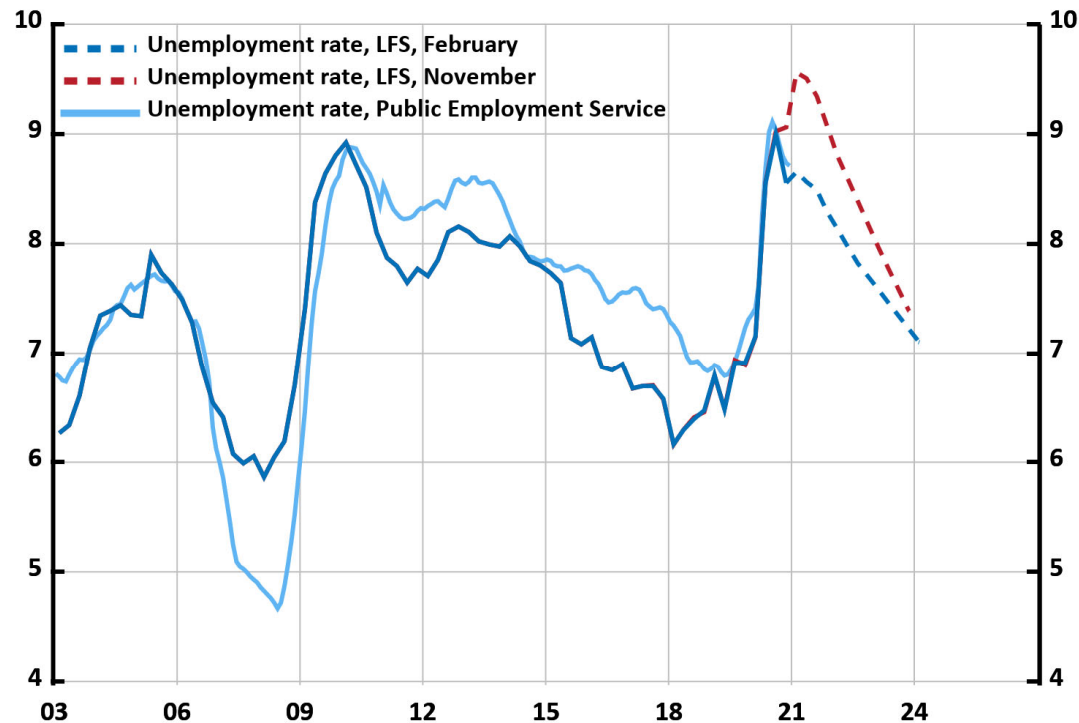


Note. Maastricht debt is the official measure of the public sector's consolidated gross debt. The measure includes the debt of the state, the municipalities, the regions and the pension system. Total household debt is calculated as a share of GDP summed over the past four quarters. Solid bar represents outcome, broken bar represents the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 42. 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

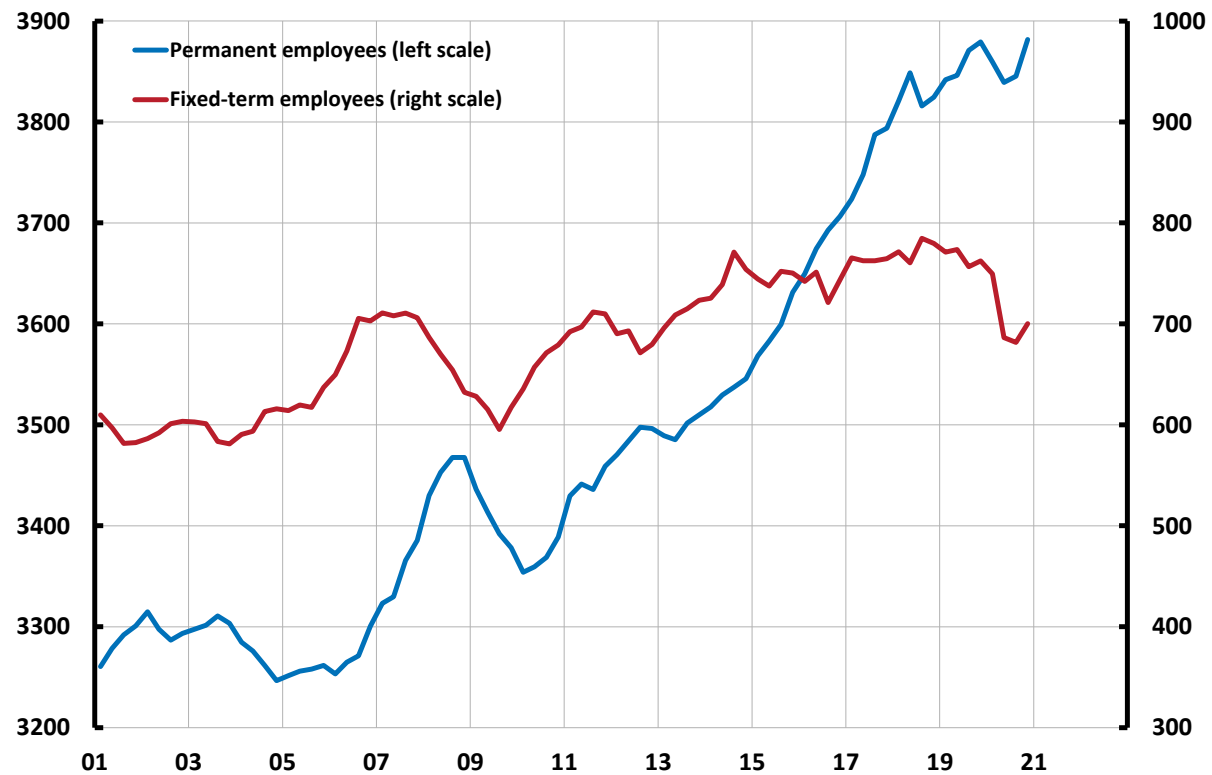


Note. Unemployed persons according to the PES include openly unemployed and participants in labour market programmes. Solid line represents outcome, broken line represents the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: the Swedish Public Employment Service, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 43. Permanent and fixed-term employees

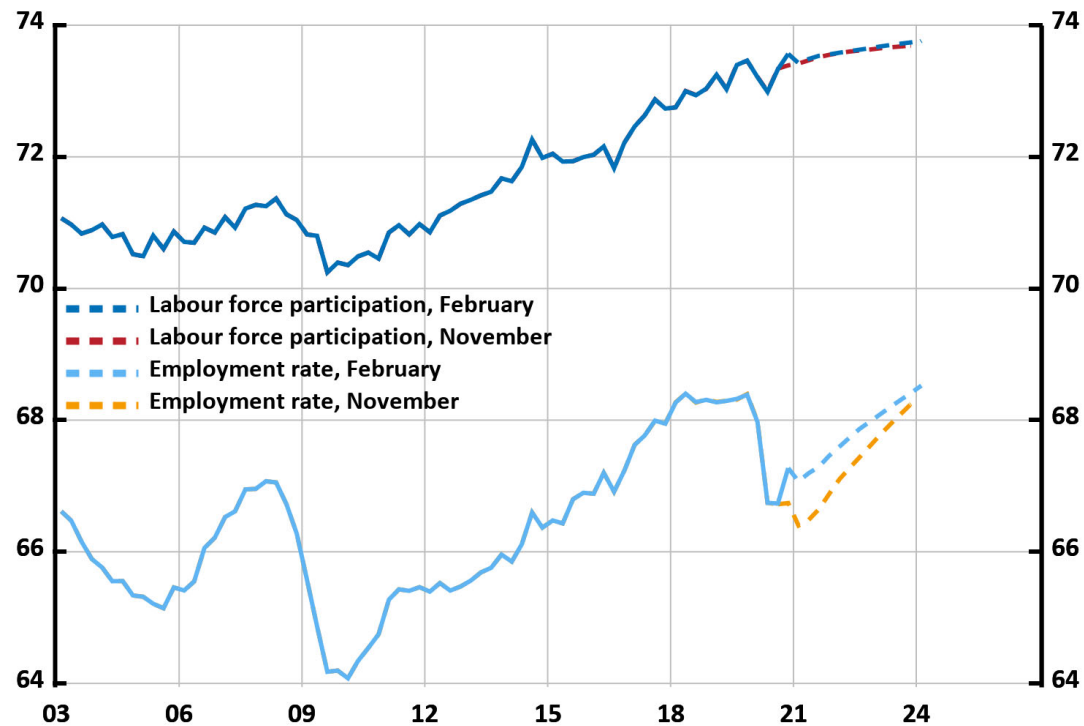
Thousands, seasonally adjusted



Source: Statistics Sweden.

Figure 44. Employment rate and labour force participation

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

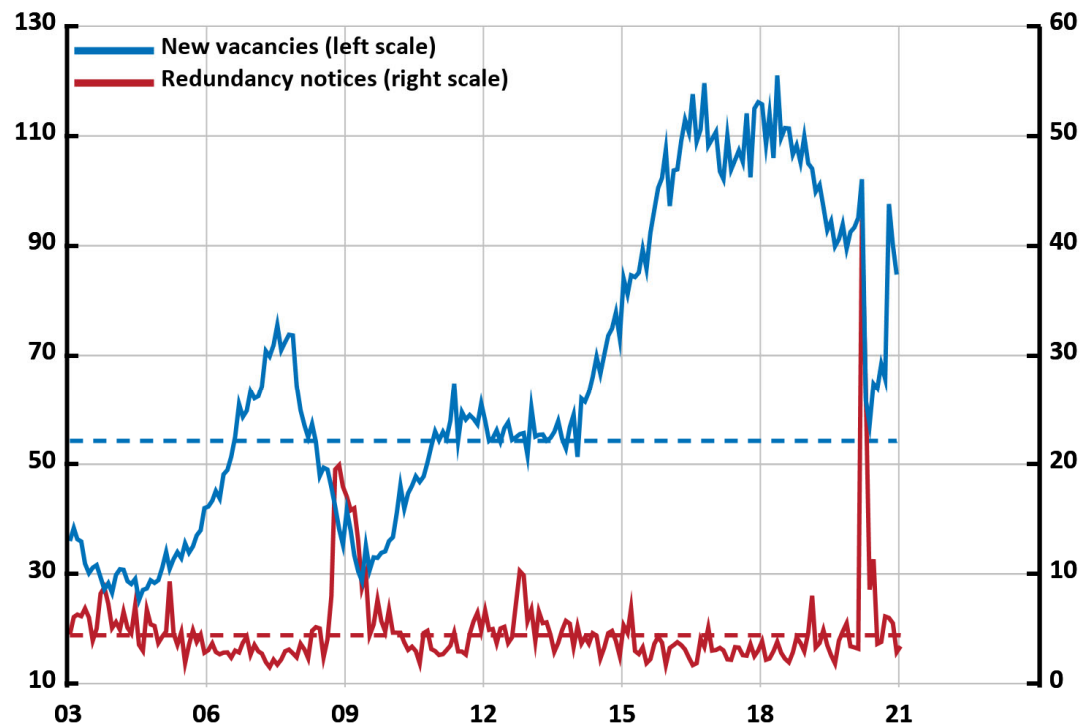


Note. Solid line represents outcome, broken line represents the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 45. New vacancies and redundancy notices

Thousands

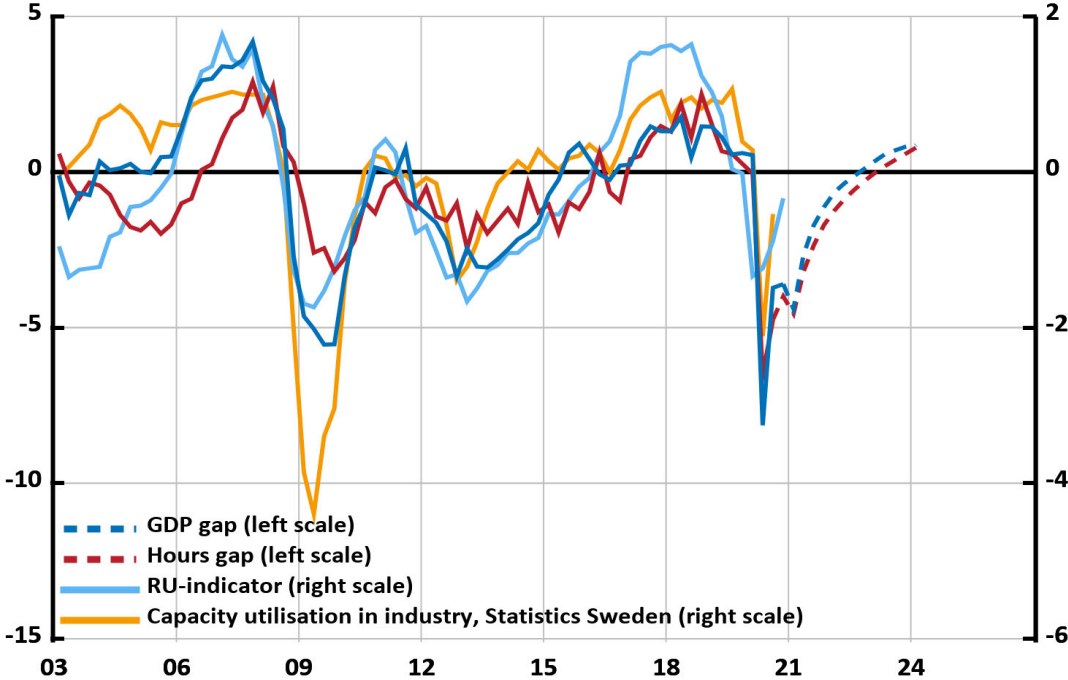


Note. Seasonally-adjusted data for new vacancies. Broken lines represent mean values since January 1995.

Source: the Swedish Public Employment Service.

Figure 46. Measure of capacity utilization

Per cent and standard deviations, respectively

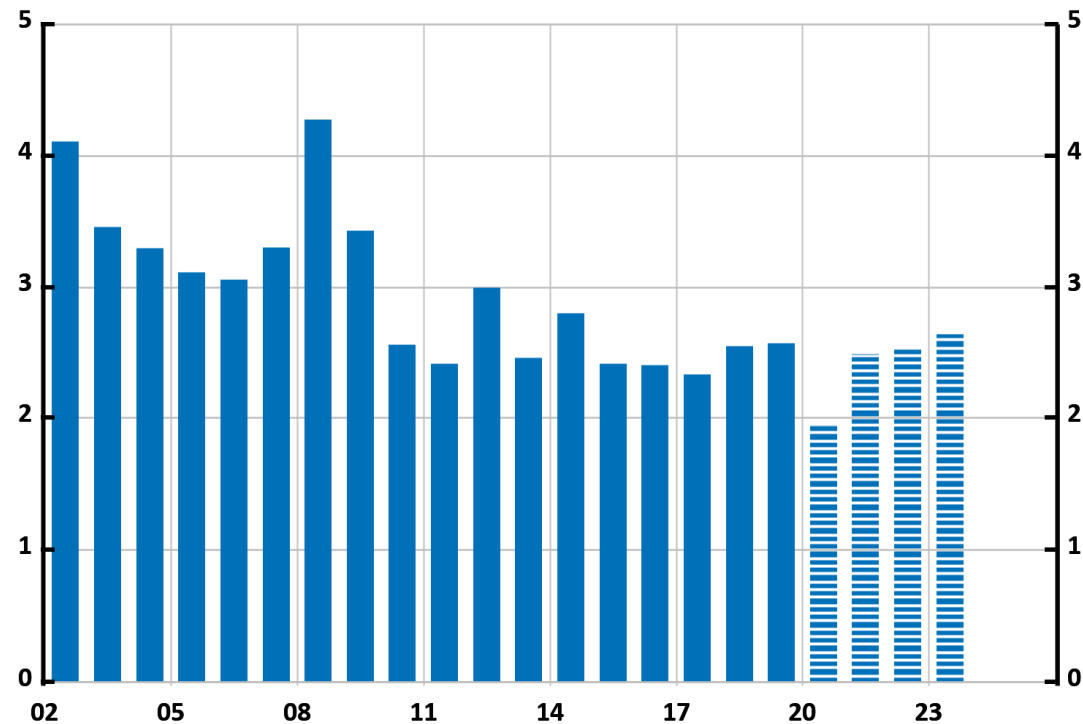


Note. The gaps refer to the deviation of GDP , the number of employed and number of hours worked from the Riksbank's assessed trends. The RU-indicator is a statistical measure of resource utilisation. The RU-indicator and the capacity utilisation in industry are normalised so that the mean value is 0 and the standard deviation is 1. Solid line represents outcome, broken line represents the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 47. Wages according to short-term wage statistics in the economy as a whole

Annual percentage change

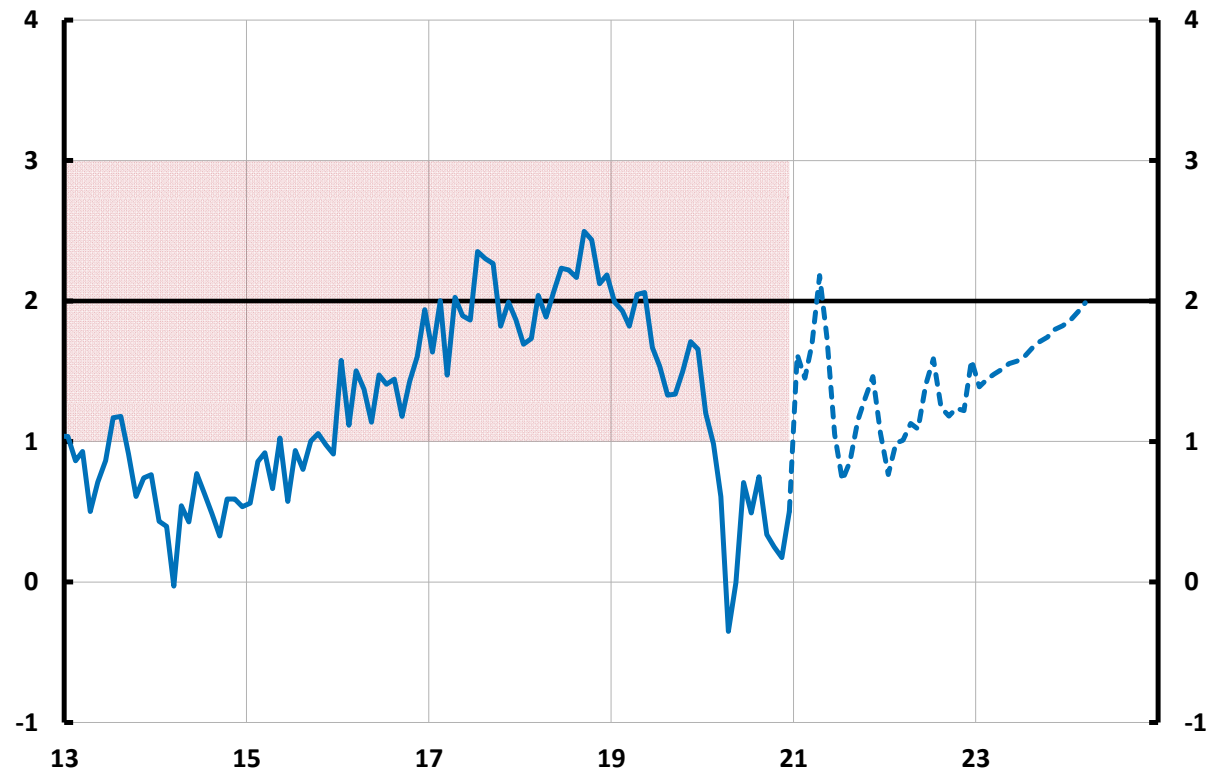


Note. Solid bar represents outcome, broken bar represents the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Swedish National Mediation Office and the Riksbank.

Figure 48. CPIF and variation band

Annual percentage change

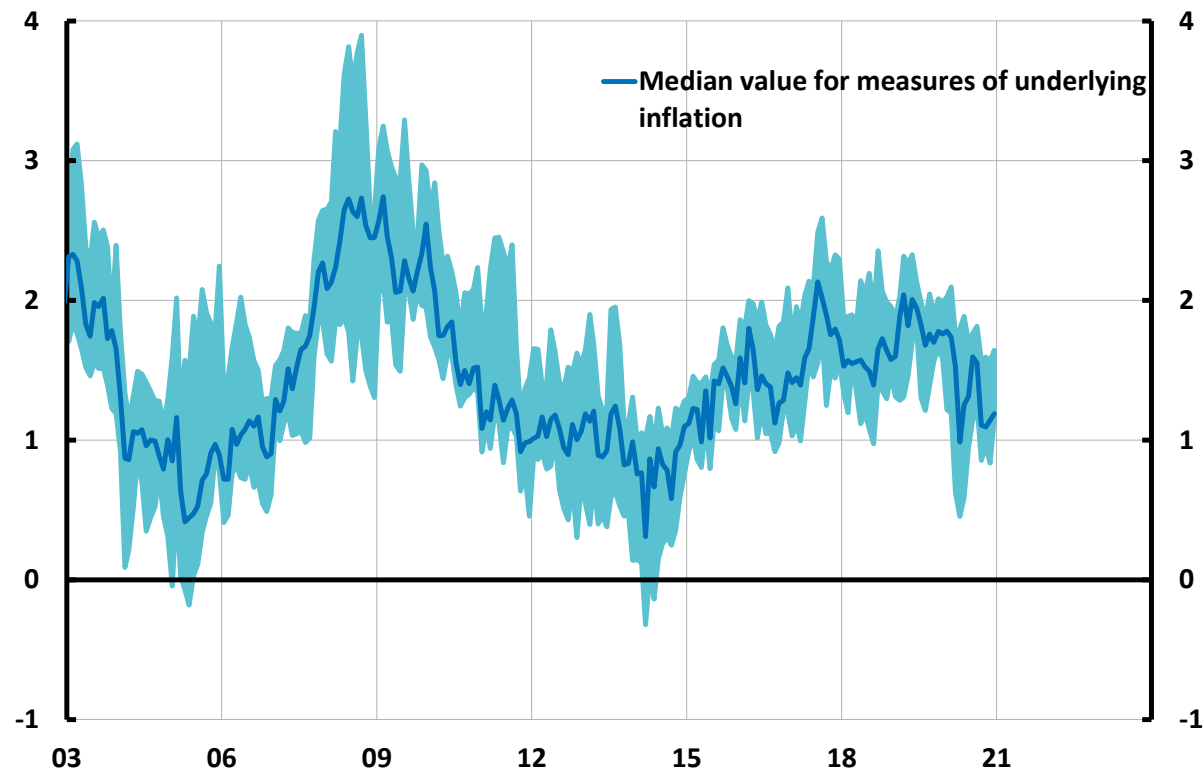


Note. The pink area shows the Riksbank's variation band and covers about three-quarters of the outcomes since January 1995. The variation band is a means of showing whether the deviation from the inflation target is unusually large. Unbroken line refers to outcomes, broken line to the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 49. Different measures of underlying inflation

Annual percentage change

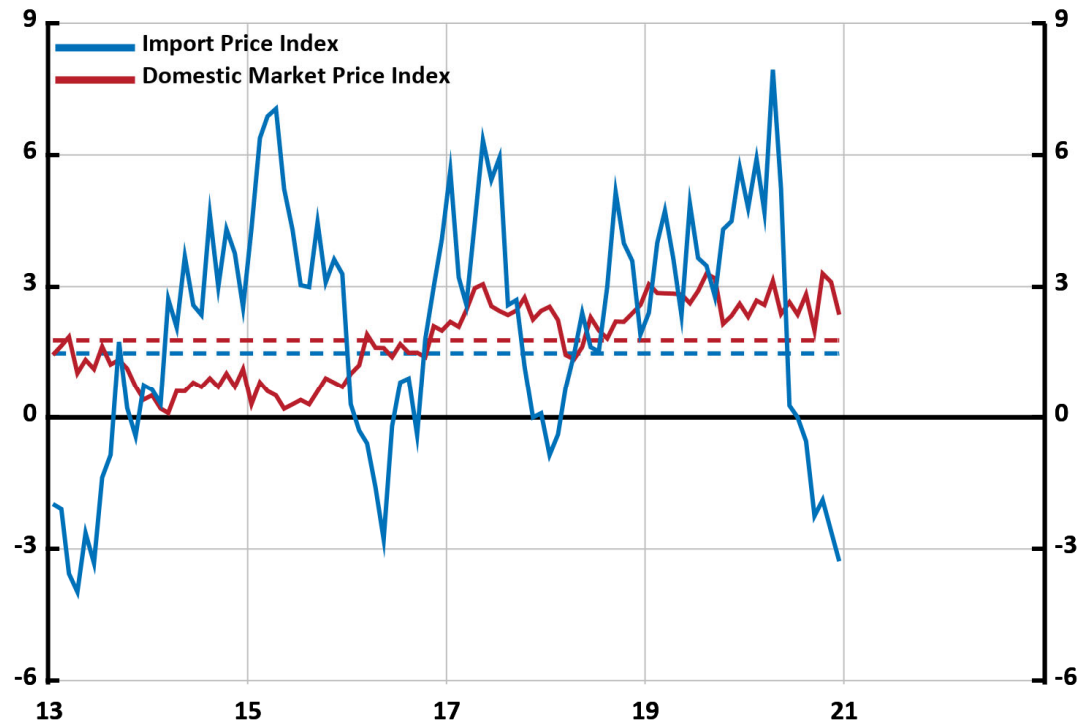


Note. The field shows the highest and lowest outcome among 7 different measures of underlying inflation: CPIF excluding energy, UND24, Trim85, CPIF excluding energy and perishables, persistence-weighted inflation (CPIFPV), factors from principal component analysis (CPIFPC) and weighted mean inflation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

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 50. Producer prices for consumer goods

Annual percentage change

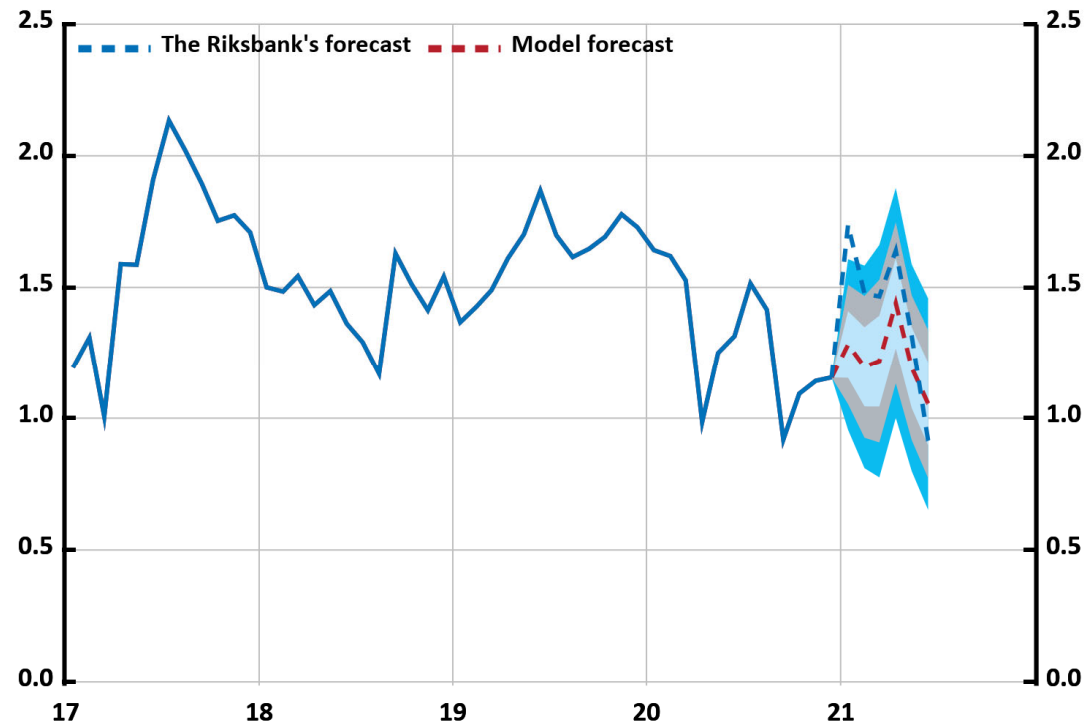


Note. The import price index measures how much Swedish importers pay for their goods at the border. Domestic market prices measure how much Swedish producers are paid when sales take place in Sweden. Broken lines represent the averages since 2000.

Source: Statistics Sweden.

Figure 51. 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. New seasonal patterns and new measurement methods probably results in a larger unertainty for 2021 than what the model's uncertainty bands indicate. Solid line represents outcome, broken line represents the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.



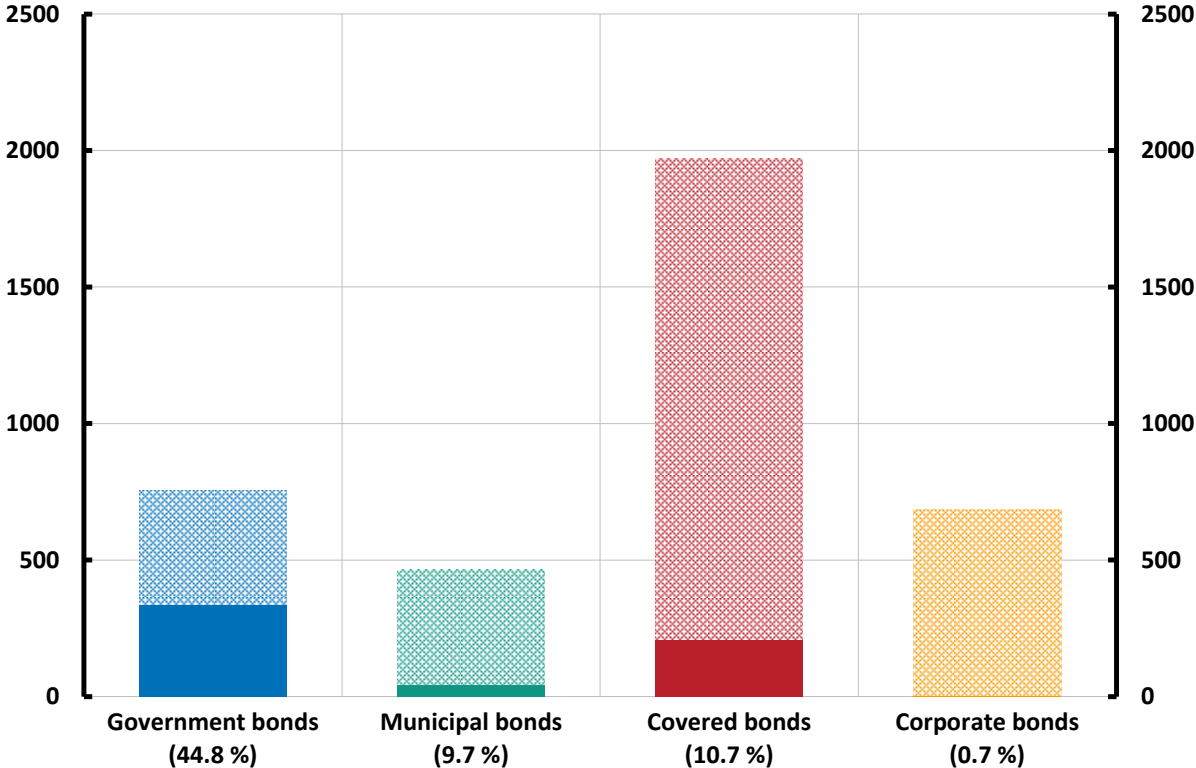
ARTICLE - Development of the Riksbank's securities holdings

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



Figure 52. The Riksbank's bond holdings in relation to outstanding stock

Nominal amounts, SEK billion, as of 31 December 2020

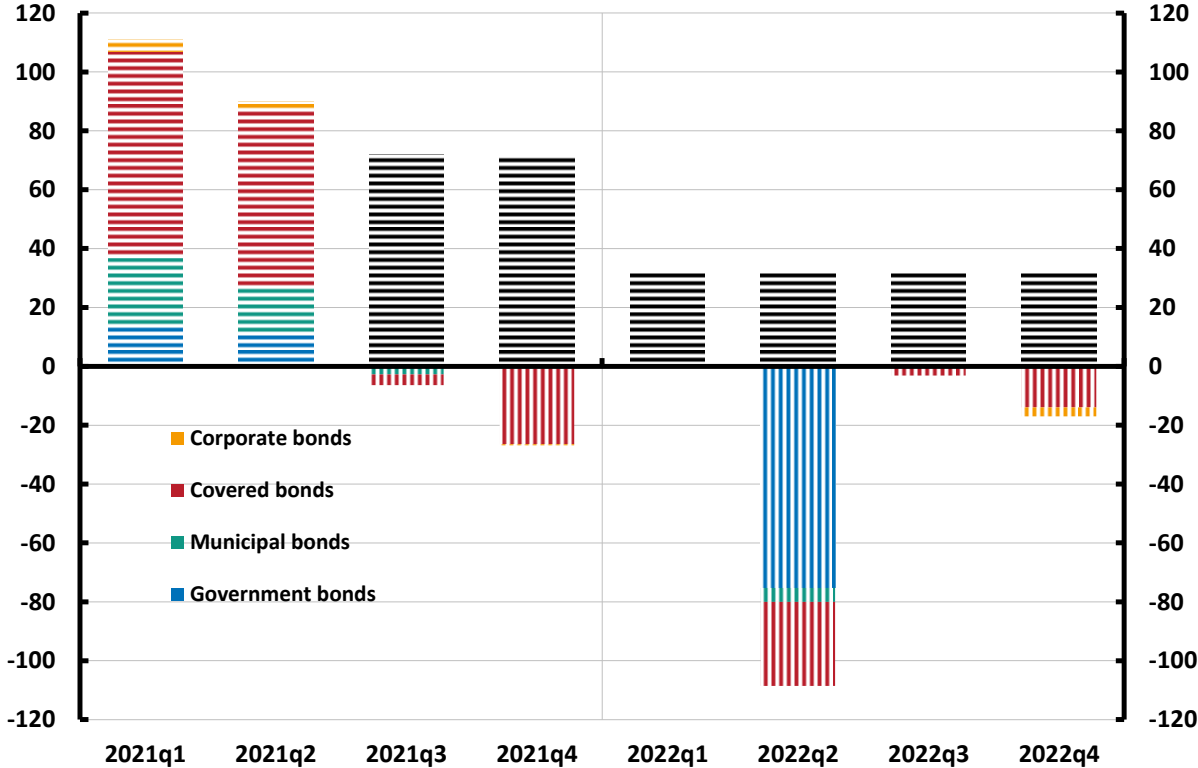


Note. The solid part of each bar denotes the Riksbank's holdings and the shaded part denotes the remaining outstanding stock. Percentages in brackets show the Riksbank's share of total outstanding stock.

Sources: Swedish National Debt Office, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 53. Unevenly distributed principal payments but even purchasing rates

Nominal amounts, SEK billion

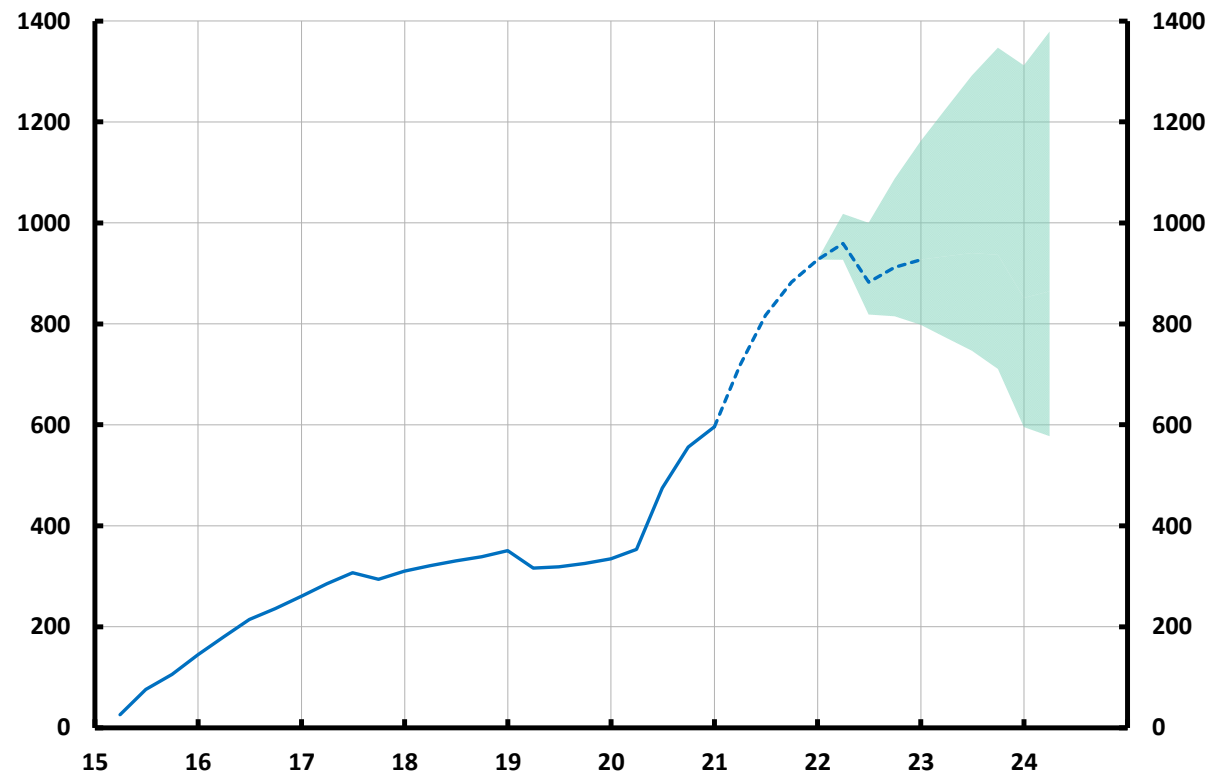


Note. Positive bars show decided purchases of bonds (but not treasury bills) during the first and second quarters of 2021, a forecast for the third and fourth quarters of 2021 based on an even purchasing rate, which means that the entire purchase envelope will be utilised, and then a technical projection assuming an even purchasing rate that will maintain holdings on the same level at the end of 2022 as at the end of 2021. Black bars show total bond purchases per quarter with an as-yet undecided distribution among categories. Negative bars show a forecast for forthcoming principal payments which partly depends on technical assumptions regarding the maturity distribution of upcoming purchases.

Source: The Riksbank.

Figure 54. The Riksbank's holdings of assets in Swedish kronor

Nominal amounts, SEK billion



Note. Holdings of assets, excluding commercial paper, issued in Swedish kronor. Broken line shows a forecast for holdings up until the end of 2021 and thereafter a technical projection assuming an even purchase rate that will maintain the holdings at the same level at the end of 2022 as at the end of 2021. The interval's upper limit reflects a development in which the Riksbank's asset purchases continue at more or less the same pace as during 2021. Its lower limit is a projection of holdings assuming that no more asset purchases are made after 2021.

Source: The Riksbank.



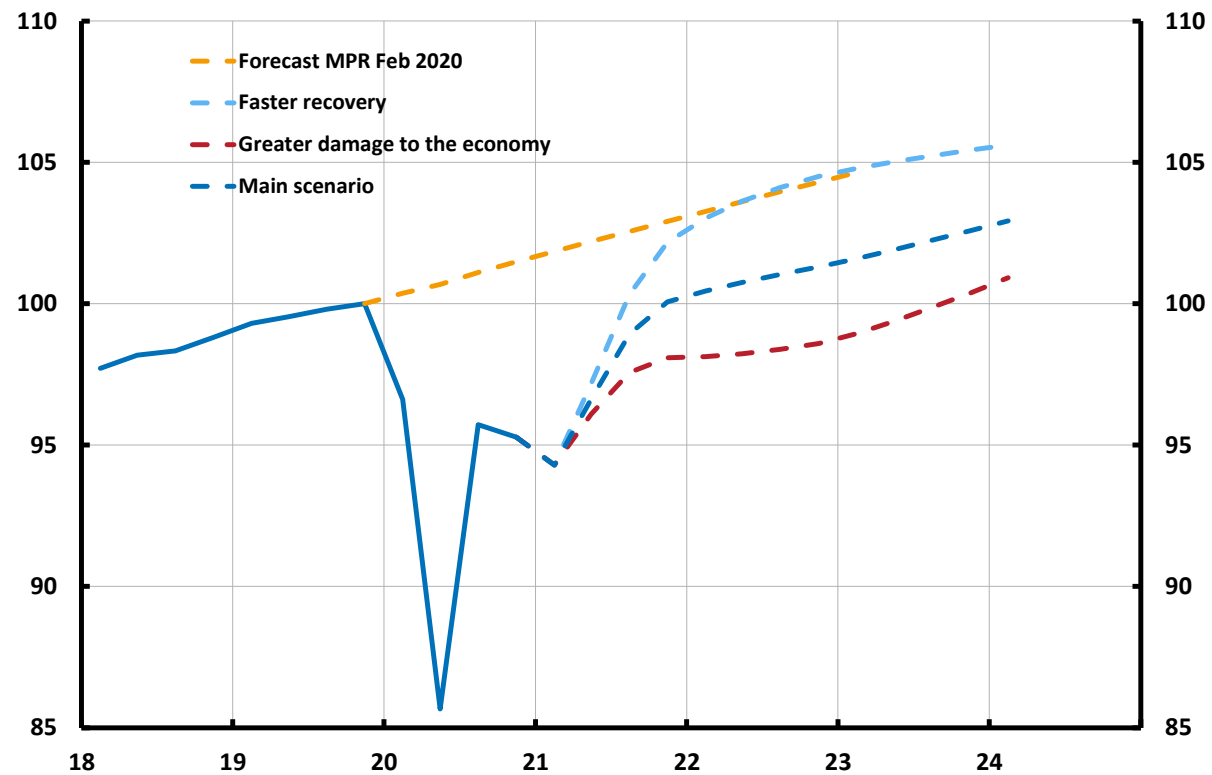
**ARTICLE –
Alternative
scenarios for the
economic recovery**

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



Figure 55. GDP abroad (KIX-2)

Index, 2019 Q4 = 100, seasonally adjusted data

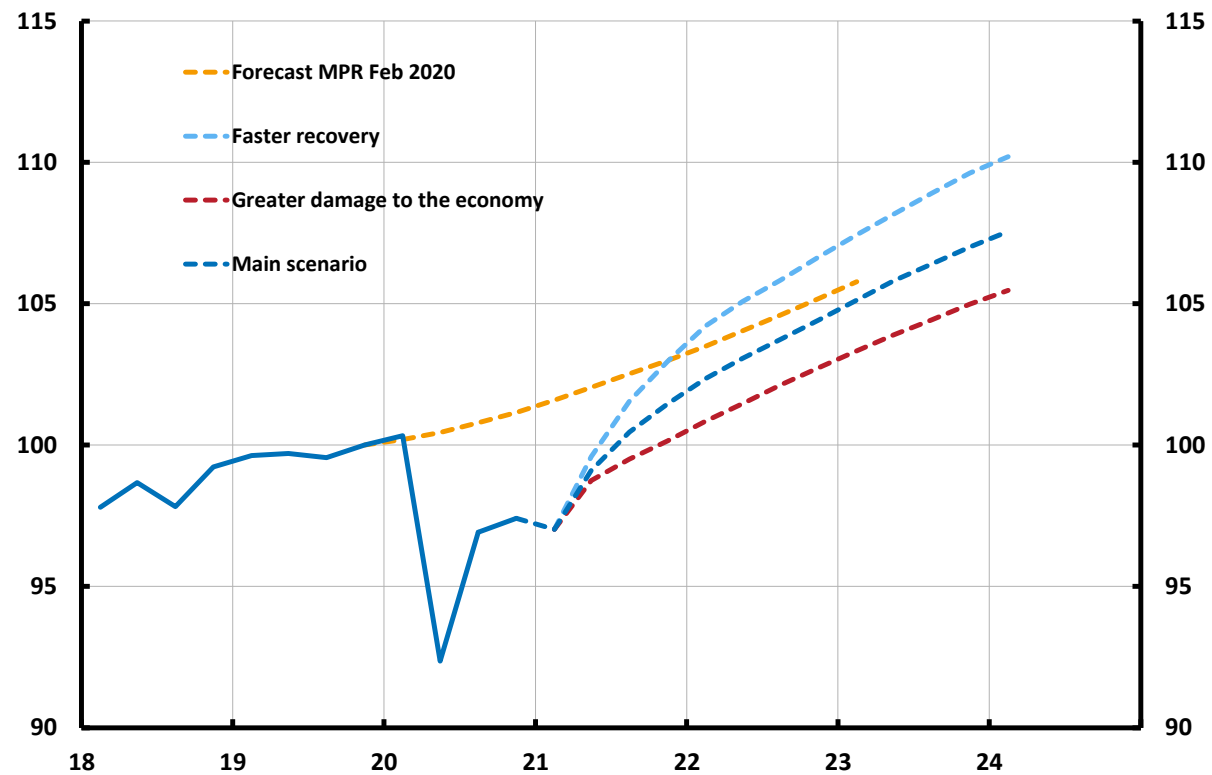


Note. KIX-2 is an aggregate of GDP in the United States and the euro area. Unbroken line refers to outcomes, broken lines to the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Eurostat and the Riksbank.

Figure 56. GDP in Sweden

Index, 2019 Q4 = 100, seasonally adjusted data

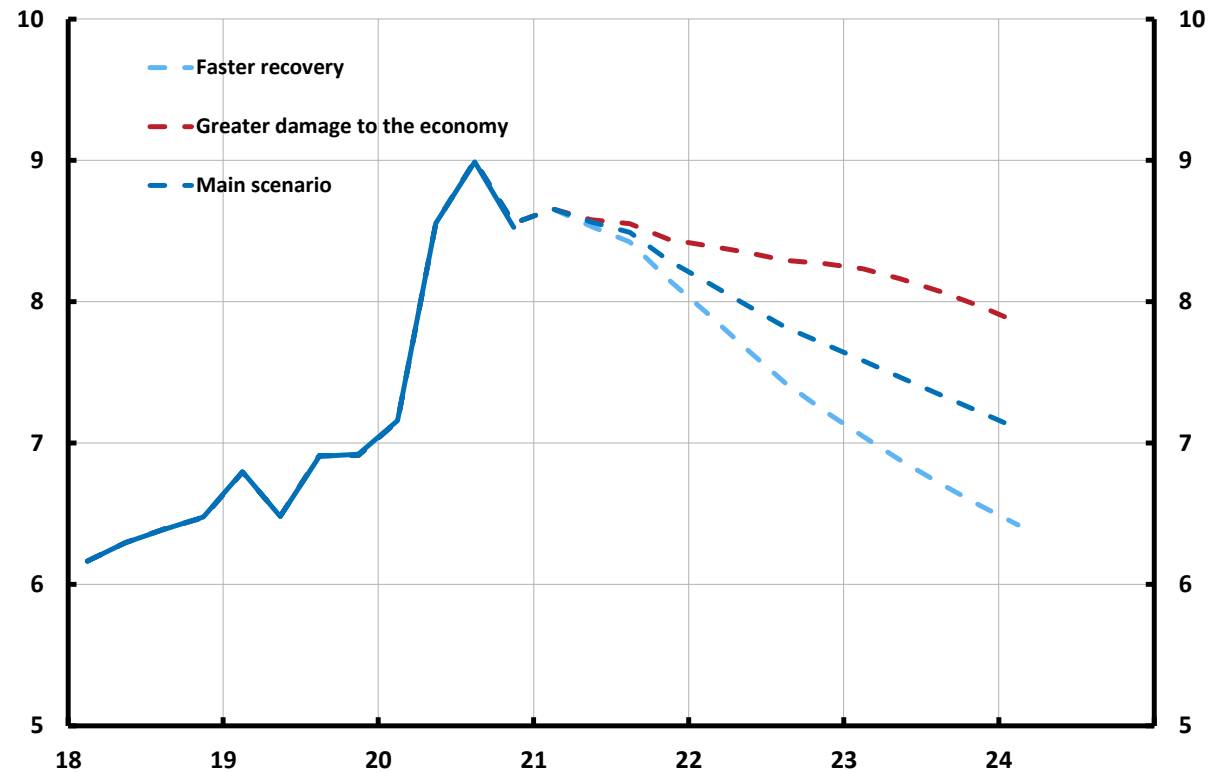


Note. Unbroken line refers to outcomes, broken line to the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 57. Unemployment in Sweden

Percentage of labour force, 15-74 years, seasonally-adjusted data

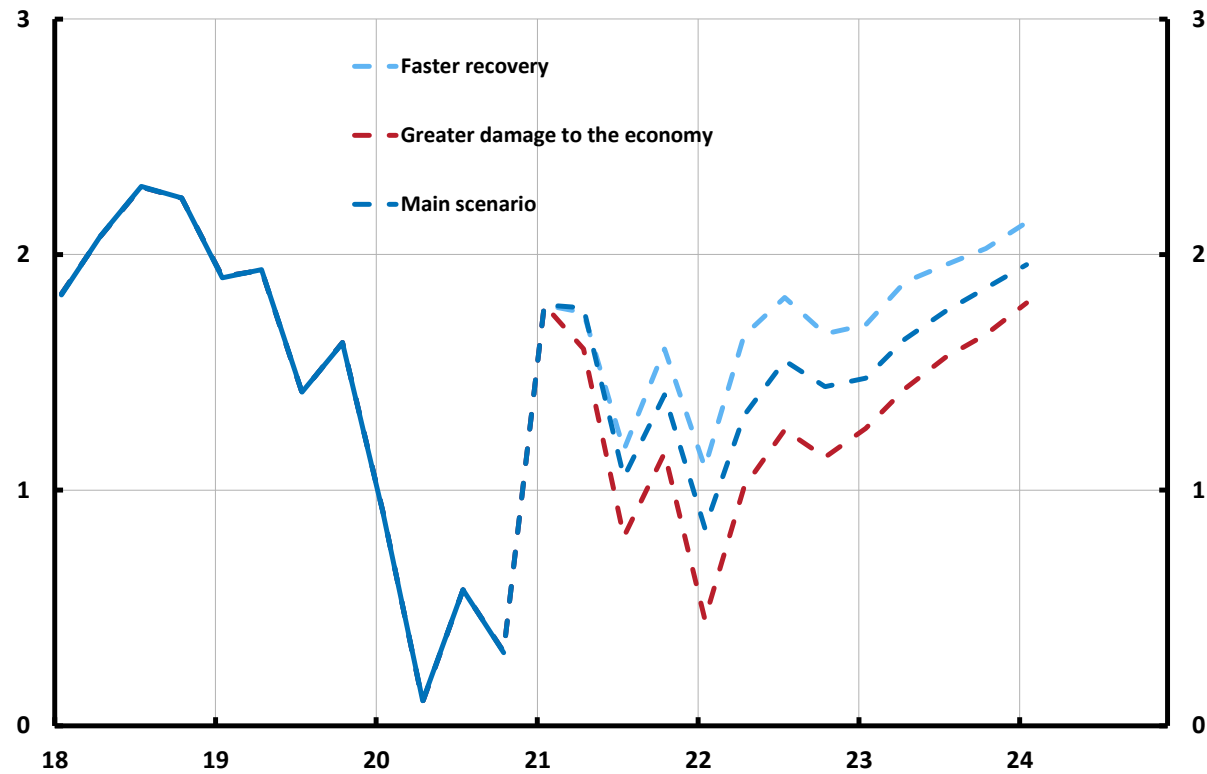


Note. Unbroken line refers to outcomes, broken line to the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

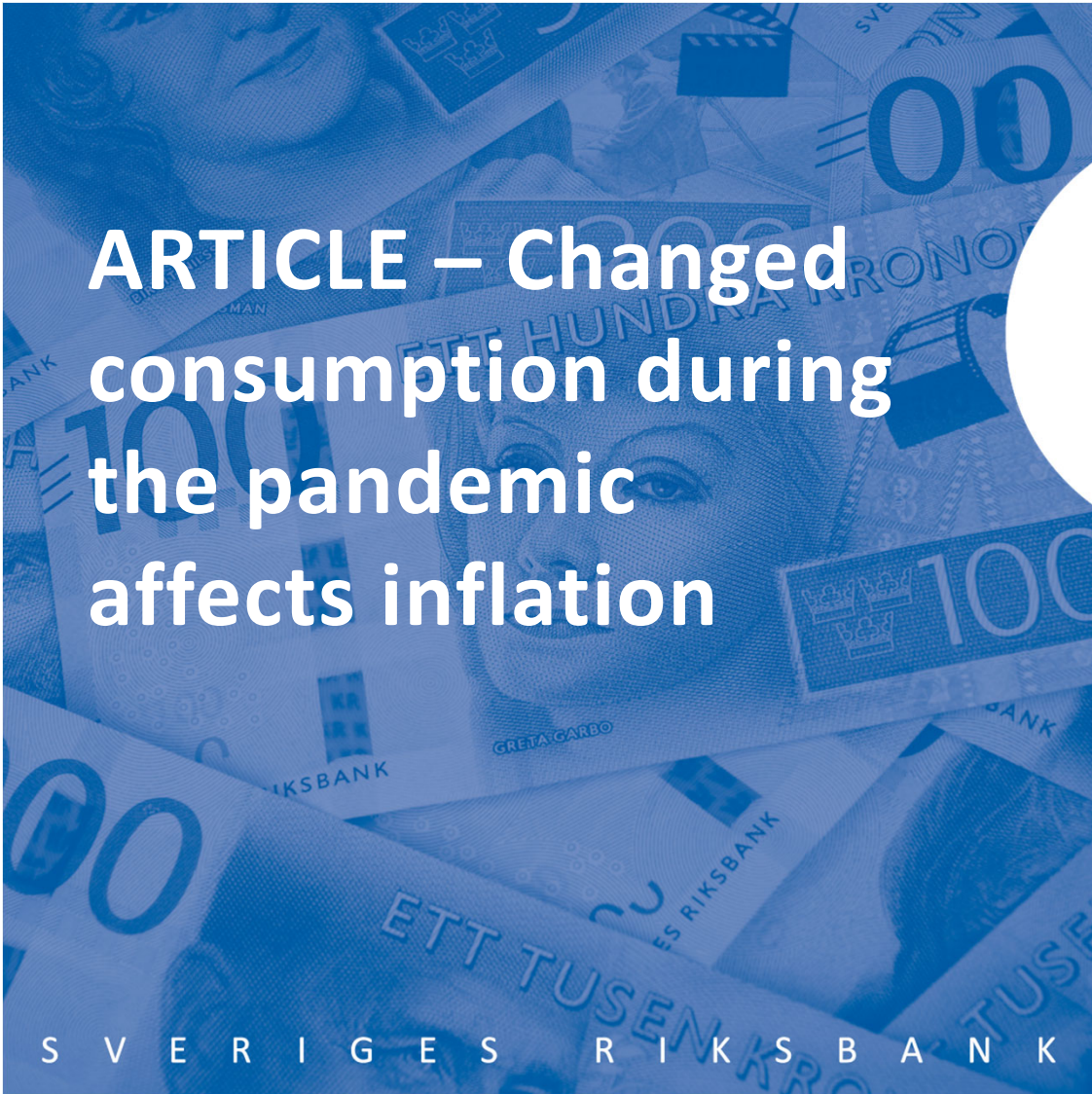
Figure 58. CPIF

Annual percentage change, quarterly data



Note. Unbroken line refers to outcomes, broken line to the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.



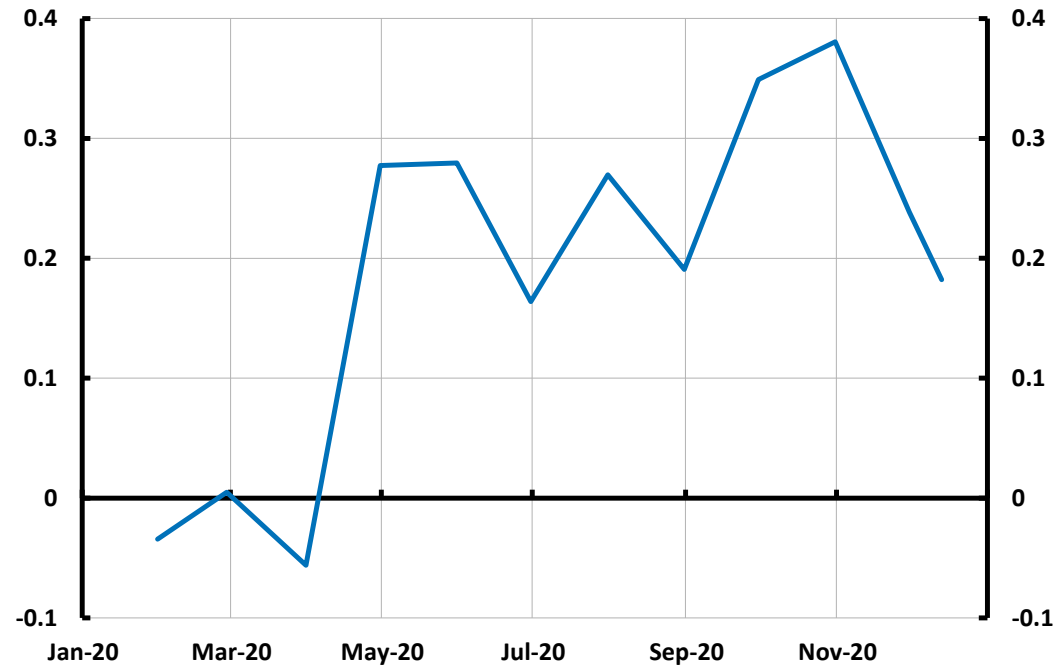
ARTICLE – Changed consumption during the pandemic affects inflation

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



Figure 59. Estimated difference between CPIF inflation calculated using weights from 2020 and weights from 2018

Percentage points

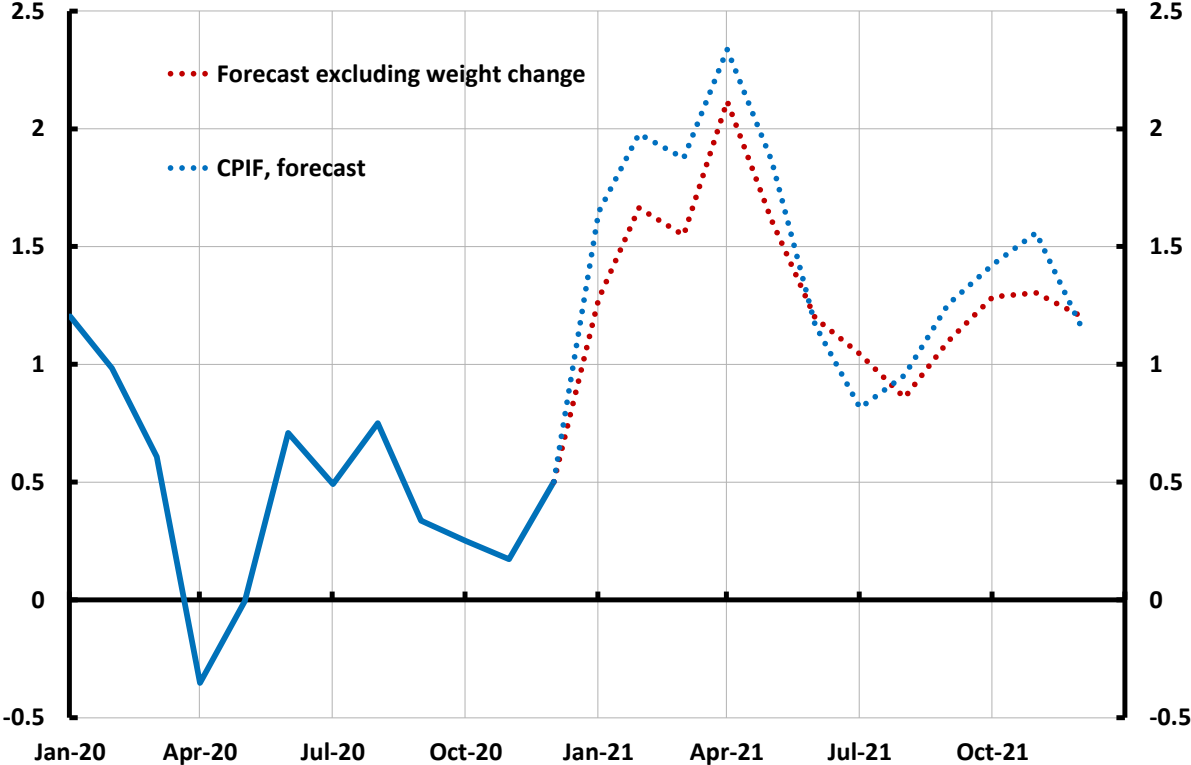


Note. Detailed data on household consumption from the National Accounts up to the end of the third quarter of 2020 has been used to calculate weights in 2018 and in 2020. After that, the actual weights for 2020 have been adjusted on the basis of the difference calculated between the whole year 2018 and the three first quarters of 2020. The annual rate of change in the 80 or so sub-groups of the CPIF has then been pooled with these weights.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.


Figure 60. CPIF forecasts with and without Statistics Sweden's method changes

Annual percentage change



Note. Unbroken line refers to outcomes, broken line to the Riksbank's forecast.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.



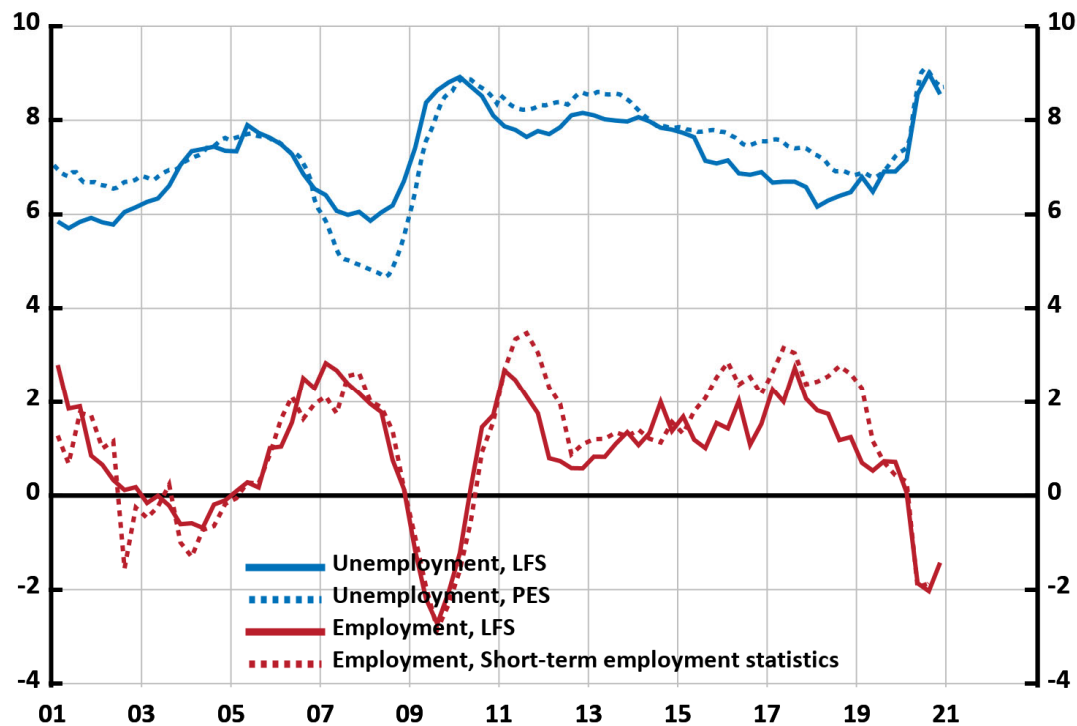
ARTICLE – Changes in the LFS and the Riksbank's analysis of the labour market

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



Figure 61. Unemployment and employment according to different measures

Per cent of labour force and annual percentage change. Unemployment refers to seasonally adjusted data



Note. LFS refers to the 15-74 age group and unemployment according to Swedish Public Employment Service refers to the 16-64 age group. Short-term employment statistics refer to all employees.

Sources: Swedish Public Employment Service and Statistics Sweden.

Tables

The assessment in the previous Monetary Policy Report is given in brackets.

Table 1. Repo rate forecast

Per cent, quarterly averages

	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2022Q1	2023Q1	2024Q1
Repo rate	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0,00

Source: The Riksbank.

Table 2. Inflation

Annual percentage change, annual average

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
CPIF	1.7 (1.7)	0.5 (0.4)	1.5 (0.9)	1.3 (1.2)	1.7 (1.7)
CPIF excl. energy	1.6 (1.6)	1.3 (1.3)	1.2 (1.2)	1.4 (1.3)	1.6 (1.6)
CPI	1.8 (1.8)	0.5 (0.4)	1.3 (0.8)	1.3 (1.2)	1.8 (1.8)
HICP	1.7 (1.7)	0.7 (0.6)	1.5 (0.9)	1.2 (1.2)	1.6 (1.6)

Note. The HICP is an EU-harmonised index for consumer prices.

Source: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Table 3. Summary of financial forecasts

Per cent unless otherwise stated, annual average

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Repo rate	-0.3 (-0.3)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
Yields on 10-year government bonds	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.3)	0.6 (0.7)	0.9 (1.0)
Exchange rate, KIX, 18 Nov 1992 = 100	122.1 (122.1)	118.5 (118.6)	113.5 (113.9)	112.9 (112.7)	112.4 (111.8)
General government net lending*	0.6 (0.5)	-3.3 (-4.4)	-2,6 (-3,6)	-0,9 (-1,2)	0.1 (-0.4)

*Per cent of GDP

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Table 4. International conditions

Annual percentage change unless otherwise specified

GDP	PPP weights	KIX weights	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Euro area	0.12	0.49	1.3 (1.3)	-6.8 (-7.1)	4.3 (4.7)	3.5 (3.7)	1.1 (1.3)
United States	0.16	0.08	2.2 (2.2)	-3.5 (-3.7)	5.6 (4.2)	3.3 (3.4)	1.5 (2.2)
Japan	0.04	0.02	0.3 (0.7)	-5.3 (-5.1)	2.4 (3.1)	2.1 (1.4)	2.1 (1.1)
China	0.17	0.09	6.1 (6.1)	2.0 (1.6)	9.5 (9.1)	5.4 (5.7)	5.5 (5.5)
KIX weighted	0.75	1.00	2.1 (2.1)	-5.3 (-5.8)	4.8 (4.9)	3.8 (3.8)	2.0 (2.3)
The World (PPP)	1,00	—	2.8 (2.8)	-4.4 (-4.4)	5.2 (5.2)	4.2 (4.2)	3.8 (3.8)

Note. Calendar-adjusted growth rates. PPP weights refer to purchasing-power adjusted GDP weights in the world 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 latest five years.

CPI	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Euro area (HICP)	1.2 (1.2)	0.3 (0.3)	1.3 (0.7)	1.3 (1.4)	1.4 (1.5)
United States	1.8 (1.8)	1.2 (1.2)	2.4 (1.9)	2.0 (2.1)	2.2 (2.3)
Japan	0.5 (0.5)	0.0 (0.0)	-0.1 (0.1)	0.5 (0.4)	0.8 (0.4)
KIX weighted	1.8 (1.8)	1.1 (1.1)	1.7 (1.4)	1.7 (1.8)	1.8 (1.9)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
International policy rate, per cent	0.1 (0.1)	-0.3 (-0.3)	-0.3 (-0.3)	-0.3 (-0.3)	-0.3 (-0.3)
Crude oil price, USD/barrel Brent	64.1 (64.1)	43.3 (42.3)	54.8 (42.7)	52.5 (44.8)	51.2 (46.2)
Swedish export market	2.5 (2.5)	-9.2 (-9.1)	7.0 (7.2)	6.5 (6.5)	3.4 (3.9)

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. Supply balance

Annual percentage change unless otherwise specified

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Household consumption	1.3 (1.3)	-5.1 (-4.8)	3.2 (3.4)	6.2 (5.3)	2.8 (2.6)
Public consumption	0.3 (0.1)	-0.3 (0.1)	2.5 (2.3)	1.7 (2.3)	0.7 (1.1)
Gross fixed capital formation	-1.2 (-1.0)	-1.2 (-3.8)	2.6 (1.2)	2.8 (5.2)	2.6 (2.3)
Stock investments*	-0.1 (-0.1)	-0.7 (-0.8)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.2)	0.0 (0.0)
Exports	3.6 (3.3)	-4.9 (-6.7)	6.8 (3.1)	4.6 (9.0)	3.3 (3.9)
Imports	1.2 (1.1)	-6.5 (-7.1)	7.0 (3.3)	5.1 (8.4)	3.0 (3.9)
GDP	1.3 (1.3)	-2.8 (-4.0)	3.0 (2.6)	3.9 (5.0)	2.4 (2.2)
GDP, calendar-adjusted	1.4 (1.3)	-3.1 (-4.2)	2.9 (2.5)	3.9 (5.0)	2.6 (2.4)
Final domestic demand*	0.3 (0.3)	-2.7 (-3.1)	2.7 (2.4)	3.9 (4.3)	2.1 (2.0)
Net exports*	1.1 (1.0)	0.5 (-0.1)	0.2 (0.0)	0.0 (0.5)	0.3 (0.2)
Current account (NA), percentage of GDP	4.6 (4.2)	5.6 (4.7)	5.4 (4.6)	5.1 (4.9)	5.2 (4.9)

* 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 specified

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Population, 15–74 years	0.7 (0.7)	0.4 (0.4)	0.3 (0.4)	0.4 (0.4)	0.4 (0.4)
Potential hours worked	0.8 (0.8)	0.7 (0.7)	0.6 (0.6)	0.6 (0.5)	0.5 (0.5)
Potential GDP	1.7 (1.7)	1.6 (1.6)	1.6 (1.6)	1.6 (1.6)	1.7 (1.7)
GDP, calendar-adjusted	1.4 (1.3)	-3.1 (-4.2)	2.9 (2.5)	3.9 (5.0)	2.6 (2.4)
Hours worked, calendar-adjusted	-0.3 (-0.3)	-3.8 (-4.3)	1.4 (0.6)	2.8 (3.6)	1.6 (1.6)
Employed, 15–74 years	0.7 (0.7)	-1.3 (-1.5)	0.4 (-0.3)	1.2 (1.5)	1.1 (1.4)
Labour force, 15–74 years	1.1 (1.2)	0.3 (0.3)	0.6 (0.7)	0.6 (0.6)	0.5 (0.5)
Unemployment, 15–74*	6.8 (6.8)	8.3 (8.4)	8.5 (9.4)	7.9 (8.5)	7.4 (7.7)
GDP gap**	0.9 (0.9)	-3.7 (-4.8)	-2.5 (-4.1)	-0.3 (-0.8)	0.6 (-0.1)
Hours gap**	0.8 (0.8)	-3.8 (-4.2)	-3.0 (-4.2)	-0.7 (-1.2)	0.2 (-0.2)

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

Note. Potential hours worked and potential GDP refer to the long-run sustainable level 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 specified

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hourly wage, NMO	2.6 (2.6)	1.9 (2.0)	2.5 (2.5)	2.5 (2.5)	2.6 (2.6)
Hourly wage, NA	3.9 (3.9)	4.7 (4.4)	1.0 (1.0)	1.8 (1.7)	2.6 (2.6)
Employer contributions*	0.2 (0.1)	-0.8 (-1.1)	0.7 (1.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
Hourly labour costs, NA	4.0 (4.0)	4.0 (3.3)	1.7 (1.9)	1.8 (1.7)	2.6 (2.6)
Productivity	1.7 (1.6)	0.8 (0.1)	1.4 (1.8)	1.1 (1.4)	1.0 (0.8)
Unit labour costs	2.5 (2.5)	3.2 (3.2)	0.3 (0.1)	0.7 (0.3)	1.6 (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 costs per hour are defined as the sum of actual wages, social-security charges and wage taxes (total labour cost) divided by the total number of hours worked for employees. Unit labour costs are defined as the total labour cost divided by GDP at fixed prices. By utilising the short-time work scheme with state support, companies can reduce the number of hours while payroll expenses will not decrease as much. This means that the measured growth in hourly wages according to NA and unit labour costs will rise 2020. However, companies' costs are expected to increase more slowly than the statistics will show as the state provides support to short-time work schemes.

Sources: National Mediation Office, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.