



| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---|--------|
| Total population (thousands) | 8,976 | Per capita income (current USD) | 35,131 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.38 | Per capita income (PPP, USD) | 30,419 |
| Percentage under 25 | 32 | Rate of growth (%), real per capita inc., past 25 yrs | 1.8 |
| Percentage 60 and older | 23 | Child dependency ratio | 27 |
| Total fertility rate | 1.69 | Old age dependency ratio | 26 |
| Life expectancy at birth | 80 | Exchange rate (local currency unit per USD) | 8.09 |

National Transfer Accounts summary, per capita values

| SEK | All ages | 0-19 | 20-64 | 65+ |
|---------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| Lifecycle Deficit | 8,972 | 160,569 | -115,476 | 223,775 |
| Consumption | 182,199 | 166,656 | 171,779 | 239,617 |
| Less: Labor Income | 173,228 | 6,087 | 287,255 | 15,842 |
| Transfers | -2,335 | 159,342 | -133,679 | 222,031 |
| Public Transfers | -4,712 | 73,674 | -109,744 | 245,788 |
| Private Transfers | 2,377 | 85,667 | -23,935 | -23,757 |
| Asset-based Reallocations | 11,247 | 1,228 | 18,203 | 1,401 |
| Asset Income | 41,462 | 199 | 47,302 | 79,069 |
| Less: Saving | 30,215 | -1,028 | 29,099 | 77,669 |

National Transfer Accounts summary, aggregate values

| 100000 SEK | All ages | 0-19 | 20-64 | 65+ |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Lifecycle Deficit | 805,256 | 3,455,915 | -6,099,601 | 3,448,942 |
| Consumption | ##### | 3,586,918 | 9,073,577 | 3,693,113 |
| Less: Labor Income | ##### | 131,003 | 15,173,178 | 244,171 |
| Transfers | -209,554 | 3,429,493 | -7,061,103 | 3,422,056 |
| Public Transfers | -422,930 | 1,585,688 | -5,796,830 | 3,788,212 |
| Private Transfers | 213,376 | 1,843,805 | -1,264,272 | -366,157 |
| Asset-based Reallocations | 1,009,513 | 26,423 | 961,501 | 21,589 |
| Asset Income | 3,721,513 | 4,293 | 2,498,559 | 1,218,661 |
| Less: Saving | 2,712,000 | -22,129 | 1,537,058 | 1,197,072 |

Flows as a percent of consumption at each age range

| | All ages | 0-19 | 20-64 | 65+ |
|---------------------------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| Labor Income | 95.1 | 3.7 | 167.2 | 6.6 |
| Private Transfers | 1.3 | 51.4 | -13.9 | -9.9 |
| Public Transfers | -2.6 | 44.2 | -63.9 | 102.6 |
| Asset-based Reallocations | 6.2 | 0.7 | 10.6 | 0.6 |

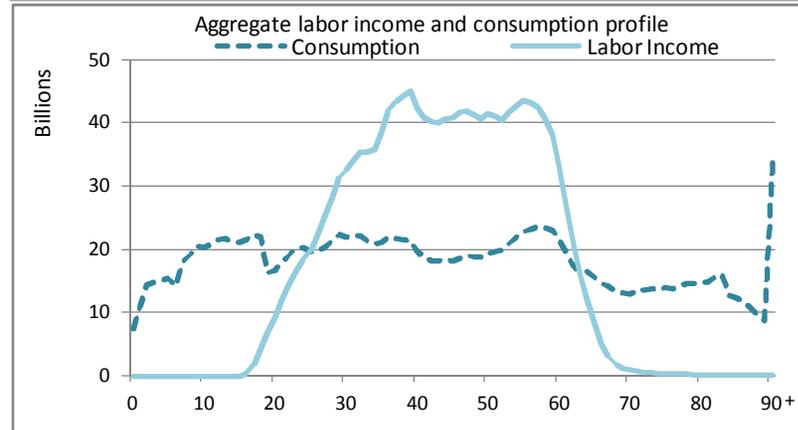
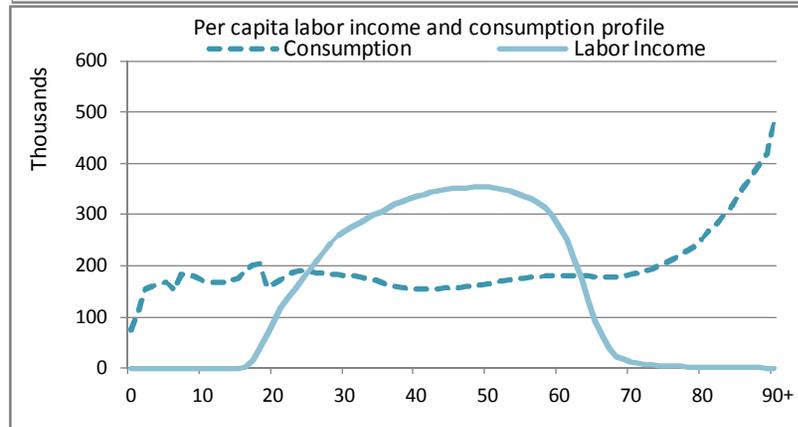
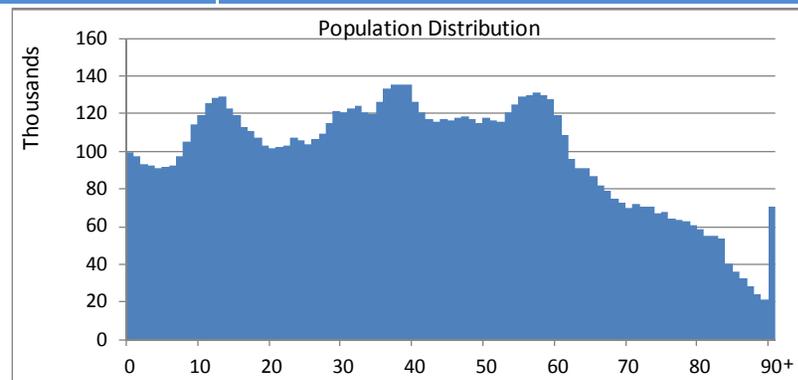
For more information: Ronald Lee and Andrew Mason, lead authors and editors, 2011. *Population aging and the generational economy: A global perspective*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

Support Ratios

| 1950-2050 | |
|-----------|------|
| 1950 | 85.2 |
| 1960 | 82.2 |
| 1970 | 79.2 |
| 1980 | 77.2 |
| 1990 | 78.1 |
| 2000 | 79.6 |
| 2010 | 78.4 |
| 2020 | 75.6 |
| 2030 | 71.8 |
| 2040 | 69.6 |
| 2050 | 68.9 |

Fiscal Support Ratios

| 1950-2050 | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1950 | 115.1 |
| 1960 | 110.7 |
| 1970 | 106.8 |
| 1980 | 101.9 |
| 1990 | 100.9 |
| 2000 | 102.2 |
| 2010 | 100.0 |
| 2020 | 95.7 |
| 2030 | 90.4 |
| 2040 | 87.7 |
| 2050 | 86.5 |



Total fertility rate

The average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates and were to survive from birth through the end of her reproductive life. It is obtained by summing the single-year age-specific fertility rates in a specific year.

Dependency ratios

Child dependency ratio: the number of people between 0 and 14 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

Old age dependency ratio: the number of people over 65 / 100 people between 15 and 64.

Lifecycle deficit

Consumption minus labor income. A positive value means that more is being consumed than is earned through labor. A negative value indicates that less is being consumed than is earned through labor.

Support ratio

Effective number of producers per 100 effective consumers.

Fiscal support ratio

Projected tax revenues relative to public transfers as percent of values in 2010. Revenues and expenditures are projected assuming that per capita taxes and public expenditures by single year of age remain constant at base-year values. Thus, values are the result of changes in population age structure only. Values less than 100% indicate a decline in tax revenues relative to expenditures. All cash and in-kind public transfers are included.

The sources for population growth rate, total fertility rate, life expectancy, and exchange rate are the United Nations World Population Prospects 2010 Revision, and World Bank data accessed May 2012.

Suggested citation: Daniel Hallberg, Thomas Lindh, Gustav Öberg, and Charlotte Thulstrup (2011).

NTA Country Report, Sweden , 2003. National Transfer Accounts. URL: <http://www.ntaccounts.org>

The NTA project is assessing the economic impact of changes in population age structure in a wide variety of social, economic, and political settings. To achieve this objective, the project is collecting data and developing methods to measure income and consumption by age as well as economic flows across age groups. NTA researchers from 36 economies are based in universities, government statistical agencies and research institutes, private research institutions, and international organizations. Project coordinators are Ronald D. Lee at the Center for the Economics and Demography of Aging, University of California at Berkeley, and Andrew Mason at the Population and Health Studies Program, East-West Center, and the Department of Economics, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Please refer to www.ntaccounts.org for more information.