

# **Country Tables** Sweden

Total population (thousands)
Population growth rate (%)
Percentage under 25
Percentage 60 and older
Total fertility rate
Life expectancy at birth

Thousands

Per capita labor income and consumption profile
Consumption
Labor Income

90+

Thousands

8,923	Per capita income (current USD)	35,140
0.51	Per capita income (PPP, USD)	30,425
32	Rate of growth (%), real per capita inc., past 25 yrs	1.8
22	Child dependency ratio	27
1.71	Old age dependency ratio	26
80	Eychange rate (local currency unit per LISD)	8 N9

**Population Distribution** 

National Transfer Accounts summary, per capita values							
SEK	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+			
Lifecycle Deficit	6,080	160,569	-115,476	214,098			
Consumption	180,337	166,656	171,779	230,499			
Less: Labor Income	174,257	6,087	287,255	16,401			
Transfers	-5,200	159,342	-133,679	212,851			
Public Transfers	-7,726	73,674	-109,744	236,651			
Private Transfers	2,526	85,667	-23,935	-23,800			
Asset-based Reallocations	11,293	1,228	18,203	1,326			
Asset Income	41,335	199	47,302	79,649			
Less: Saving	30,042	-1,028	29,099	78,323			

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					

National Transfer Accounts summary, aggregate values							
SEK100000	All ages	0-19	20-64	65+			
Lifecycle Deficit	542,474	3,455,915	-6,099,601	3,186,160			
Consumption	#######	3,586,918	9,073,577	3,430,238			
Less: Labor Income	#######	131,003	15,173,178	244,078			
Transfers	-464,001	3,429,493	-7,061,103	3,167,609			
Public Transfers	-689,349	1,585,688	-5,796,830	3,521,794			
Private Transfers	225,348	1,843,805	-1,264,272	-354,185			
Asset-based Reallocations	1,007,658	26,423	961,501	19,734			
Asset Income	3,688,166	4,293	2,498,559	1,185,314			
Less: Saving	2,680,508	-22,129	1,537,058	1,165,580			

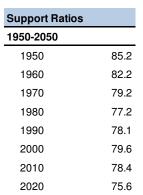
Fiscal Support Ratios					
1950-2050					
1950	115.1				
1960	110.7				
1970	106.8				
1980	101.9				
1990	100.9				
2000	102.2				
2010	100.0				
2020	95.7				
2030	90.4				
2040	87.7				
2050	86.5				

Flows as a percent of consumption at each age range									
All ages 0-19 20-64 6									
Labor Income	96.6	3.7	167.2	7.1					
Private Transfers	1.4	51.4	-13.9	-10.3					
Public Transfers	-4.3	44.2	-63.9	102.7					
Asset-based Reallocations	6.3	0.7	10.6	0.6					

	(	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90+
	Aggregate labor income and consumption profile  Consumption Labor Income										
Billions	40 -					<u> </u>	~~/				
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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.

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## 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.

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.