

Ministry of Finance, Sweden

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Key indicators forecast 13 April 2026 (forecast from December 2025 in italics)

Percentage change unless otherwise stated

Key indicators	2025		2026		2027		2028		2029	
GDP	1,5	<i>1,6</i>	2,8	<i>3,0</i>	2,5	<i>2,3</i>	1,4	<i>1,2</i>	1,5	-
GDP, calendar adjusted	1,8	<i>1,8</i>	2,5	<i>2,8</i>	2,2	<i>2,0</i>	1,7	<i>1,4</i>	1,6	-
GDP per capita	1,3	<i>1,3</i>	2,8	<i>3,0</i>	2,5	<i>2,3</i>	1,3	<i>1,0</i>	1,3	-
Household consumption	1,6	<i>1,5</i>	3,1	<i>3,2</i>	2,6	<i>2,8</i>	2,1	<i>2,1</i>	2,1	-
General government consumption	0,7	<i>0,5</i>	2,2	<i>1,6</i>	0,8	<i>0,7</i>	0,3	<i>0,1</i>	-0,1	-
Gross fixed capital formation	2,0	<i>0,9</i>	3,5	<i>4,7</i>	3,1	<i>2,8</i>	1,7	<i>1,7</i>	1,7	-
Inventory investments, contribution to GDP growth in percentage points	0,2	<i>0,1</i>	0,0	<i>-0,1</i>	0,0	<i>0,0</i>	0,0	<i>0,0</i>	0,0	-
Exports	3,9	<i>5,2</i>	2,6	<i>4,0</i>	3,3	<i>3,2</i>	2,1	<i>2,2</i>	2,4	-
Imports	4,3	<i>4,6</i>	2,9	<i>4,1</i>	3,0	<i>3,2</i>	2,2	<i>2,7</i>	2,2	-
Net exports, contribution to GDP growth in percentage points	-0,1	<i>0,4</i>	-0,1	<i>0,1</i>	0,2	<i>0,1</i>	0,0	<i>-0,2</i>	0,2	-
Hours worked, calendar adjusted	-0,4	<i>-0,1</i>	0,9	<i>1,3</i>	1,4	<i>1,1</i>	0,8	<i>0,6</i>	0,7	-
Productivity business sector, calendar adjusted	2,9	<i>2,6</i>	2,6	<i>2,5</i>	1,1	<i>1,1</i>	0,6	<i>0,8</i>	0,9	-
Employment, aged 15–74	0,4	<i>0,3</i>	1,2	<i>0,8</i>	0,9	<i>1,1</i>	0,8	<i>0,6</i>	0,5	-
Employment rate, % of population aged 15–74	69,0	<i>68,9</i>	69,7	<i>69,4</i>	70,3	<i>70,1</i>	70,6	<i>70,3</i>	70,7	-
Employment rate, % of population aged 20–64	81,8	<i>81,7</i>	82,5	<i>82,2</i>	83,1	<i>83,0</i>	83,4	<i>83,3</i>	83,6	-
Labour force participation rate, aged 15–74	75,7	<i>75,5</i>	76,1	<i>75,8</i>	76,2	<i>76,0</i>	76,2	<i>76,0</i>	76,3	-
Unemployment, % of labour force aged 15–74	8,8	<i>8,8</i>	8,4	<i>8,4</i>	7,8	<i>7,8</i>	7,4	<i>7,4</i>	7,3	-
CPI	0,7	<i>0,7</i>	0,5	<i>0,4</i>	1,7	<i>2,0</i>	3,4	<i>3,3</i>	2,2	-
CPIF	2,6	<i>2,7</i>	1,2	<i>1,1</i>	1,6	<i>1,8</i>	2,7	<i>2,7</i>	2,0	-
General government net lending, % of GDP	-1,3	<i>-1,4</i>	-2,6	<i>-2,4</i>	-2,0	<i>-1,8</i>	-0,7	<i>-0,8</i>	-0,2	-
General government structural balance, % of potential GDP	-0,3	<i>-0,5</i>	-1,9	<i>-1,9</i>	-1,6	<i>-1,5</i>	-0,6	<i>-0,7</i>	-0,2	-
General government structural balance, excl. new defence expenditure and support to Ukraine, % of potential GDP	0,2	<i>0,0</i>	-0,6	<i>-0,5</i>	-0,3	<i>-0,3</i>	0,0	<i>-0,1</i>	0,2	-
General government gross debt, % of GDP	35,1	<i>34,8</i>	36,3	<i>35,8</i>	37,4	<i>37,0</i>	37,0	<i>36,7</i>	36,5	-
Output gap*	-1,7	<i>-1,7</i>	-0,8	<i>-0,5</i>	-0,1	<i>0,0</i>	0,0	<i>0,0</i>	0,0	-
GDP, euro area	1,5	<i>1,4</i>	1,2	<i>1,2</i>	1,4	<i>1,4</i>	1,3	<i>1,3</i>	1,2	-
GDP, world economy KIX-weighted average	2,0	<i>2,0</i>	1,8	<i>1,7</i>	1,8	<i>1,9</i>	1,7	<i>1,8</i>	1,7	-
Policy rate, percent	2,08	<i>2,08</i>	1,75	<i>1,75</i>	1,82	<i>1,85</i>	2,19	<i>2,25</i>	2,25	-

* Difference between actual and potential GDP in % of potential GDP.

Note: Based on published statistics up to and including 5 March 2026 resp. 16 March 2026 for general government net lending and structural balance and 2026-03-31 for gross debt. GDP and expenditure components refer to constant prices.

Sources: Statistics Sweden, Macrobond and own calculations