



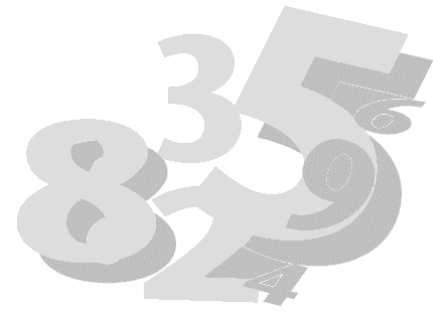
Statistics Sweden

Statistiska centralbyrån

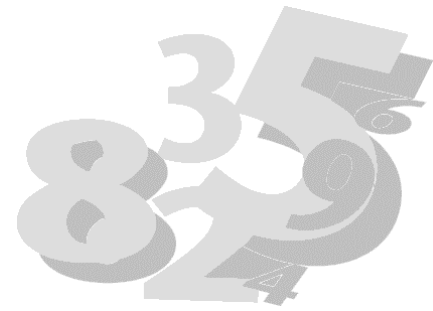
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# How long will we work in 2060?

**Lena Lundkvist**  
**Statistics Sweden**



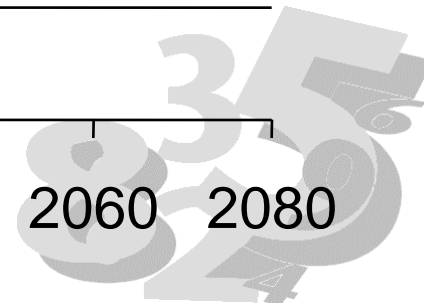
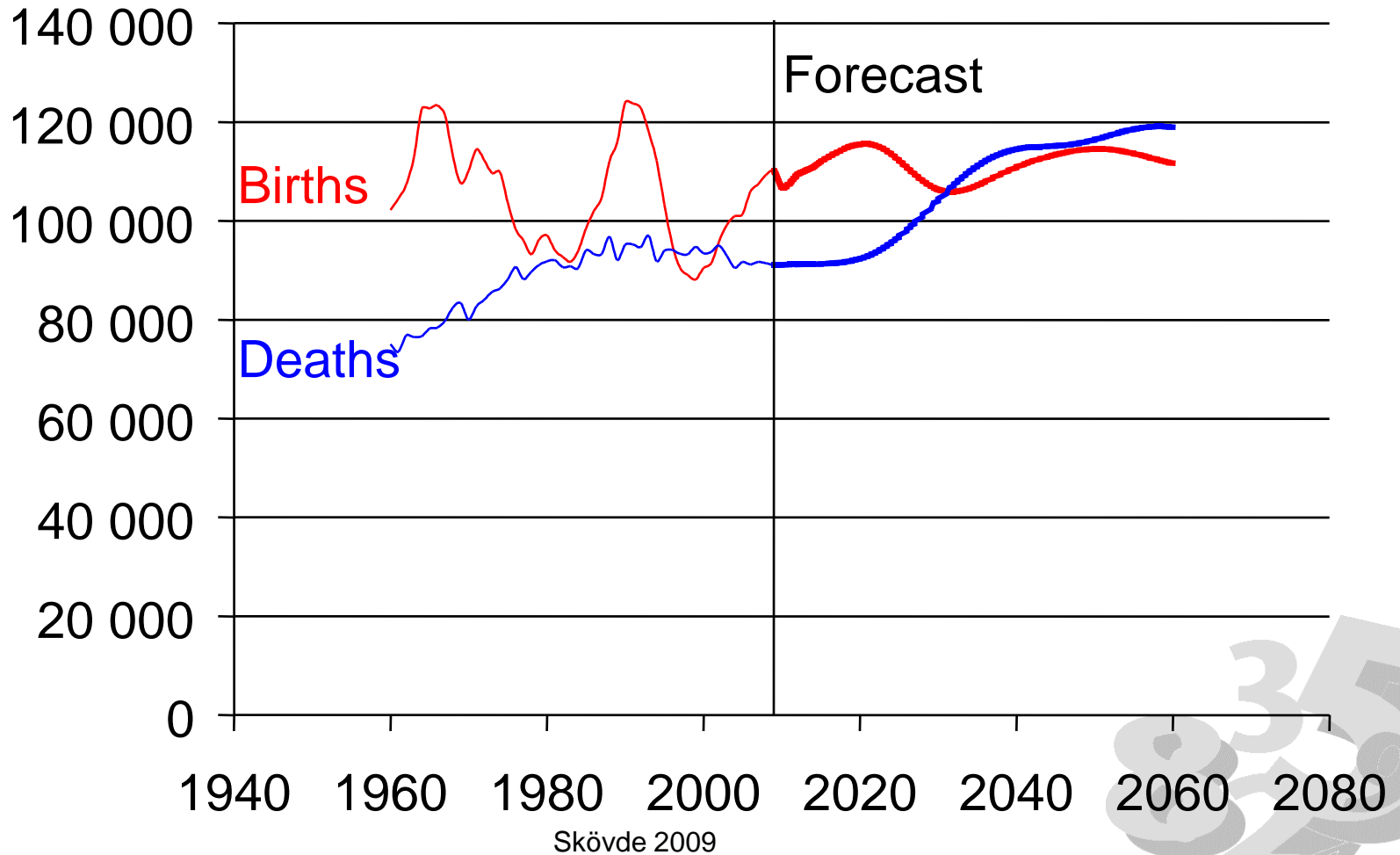
- 
- Statistics Sweden's population projection 2009-2060
  - Demographic dependency ratio
  - The Swedish pension system
  - Employment rate
  - Europe



# Population 2008 och 2060

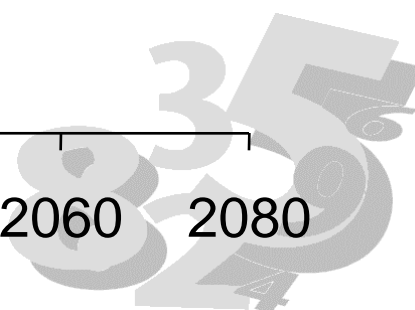
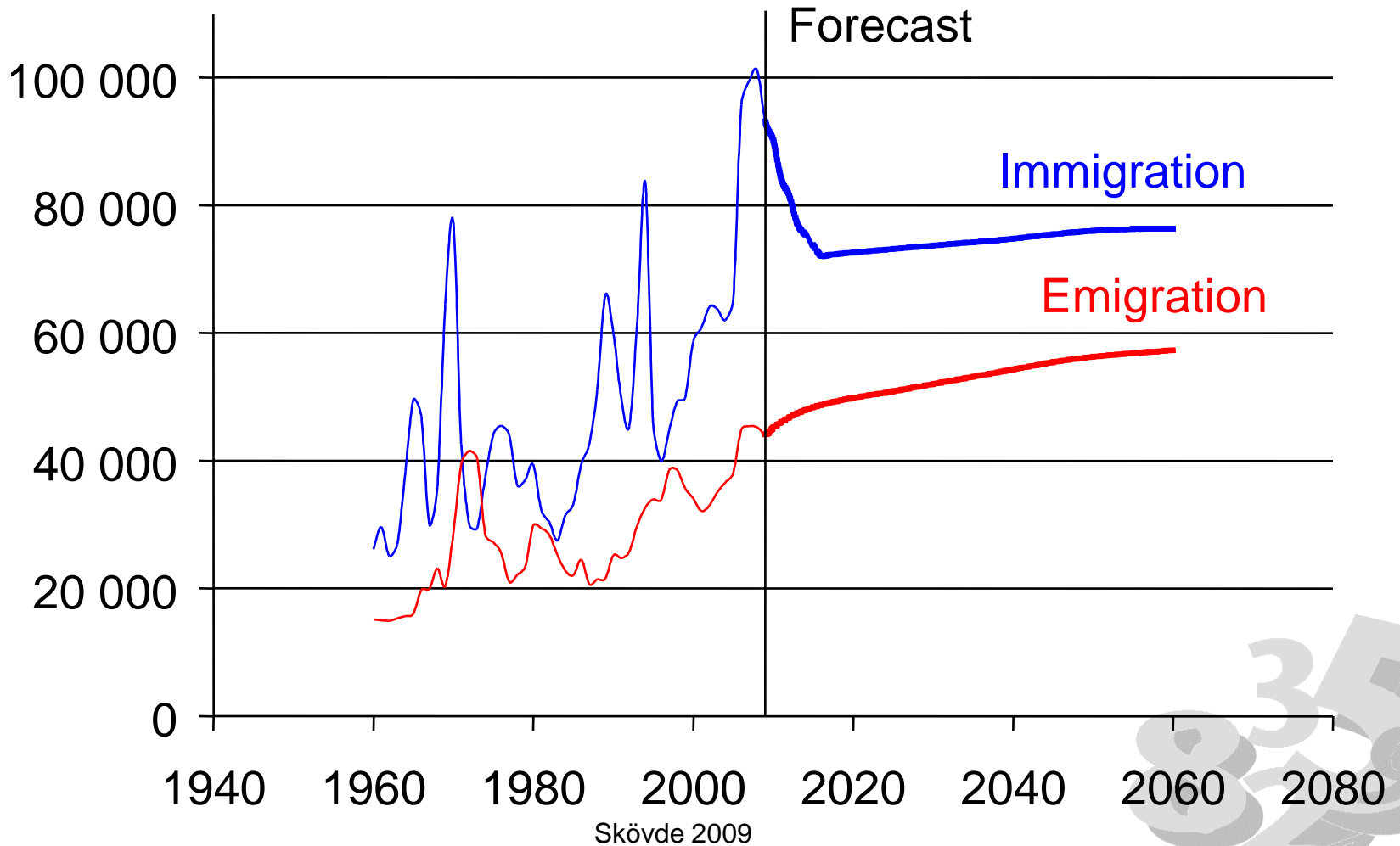


# Births - Deaths



# Migration

Statistics Sweden  
Statistiska centralbyrån



# Number in different age groups, million

	2008	2030	2060
age 0-19	2,1	2,2	2,3
age 20-64	5,4	5,6	5,7
age 65-	1,6	2,3	2,7



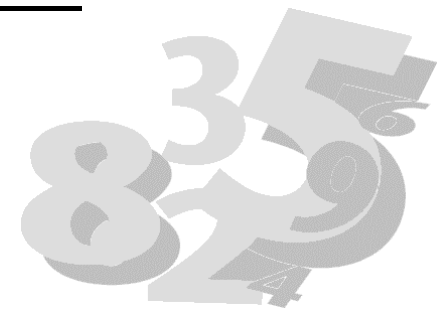
# Demographic dependency ratio

---

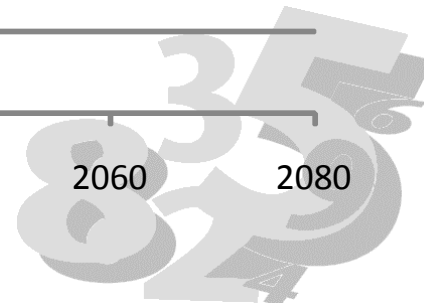
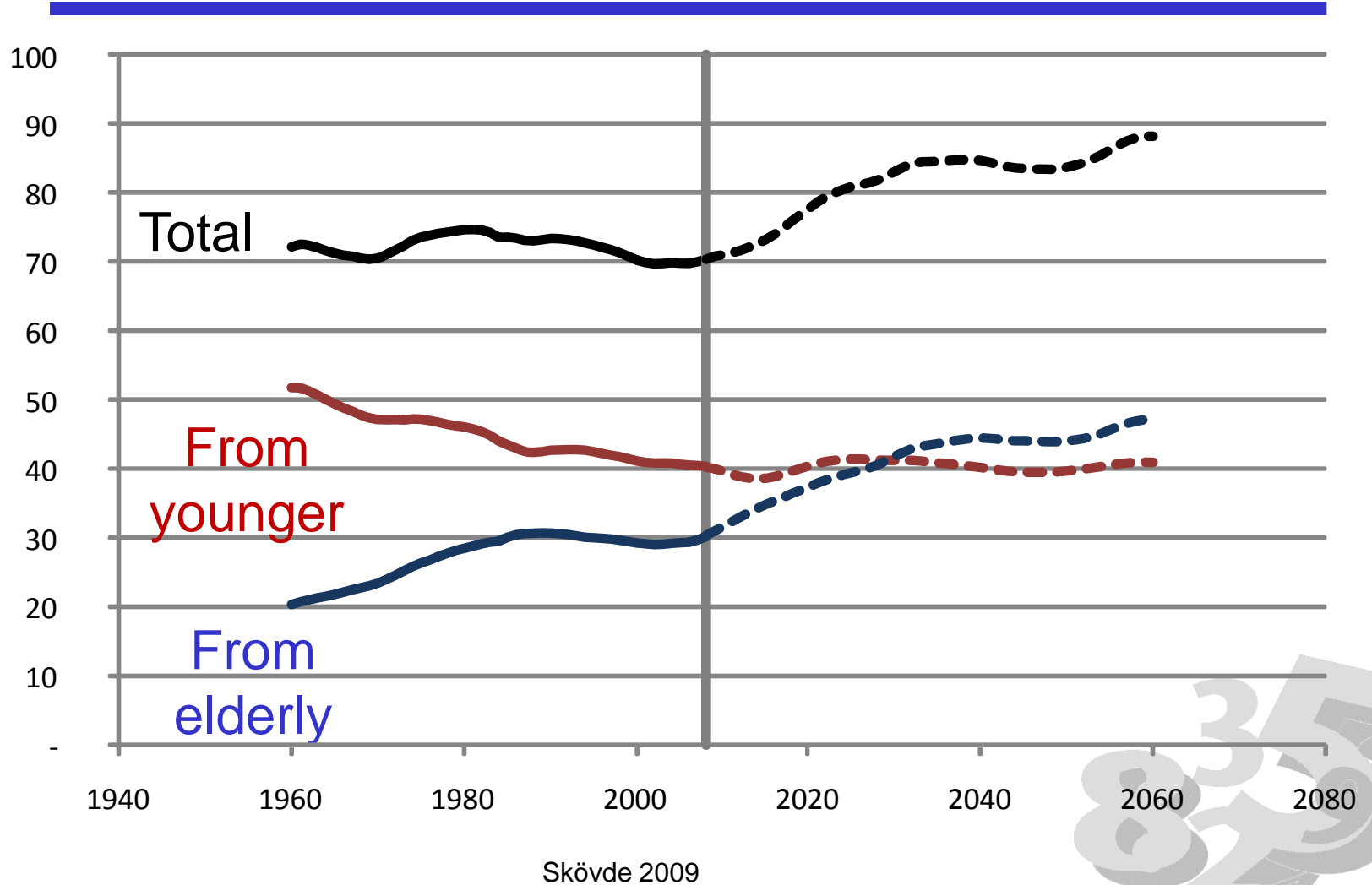
From younger:  
Number 0-19 years  
Number 20-64 years

From elderly:  
Number 65- years  
Number 20-64 years

Total:  
Number 0-19 years + Number 65-  
Number 20-64 years



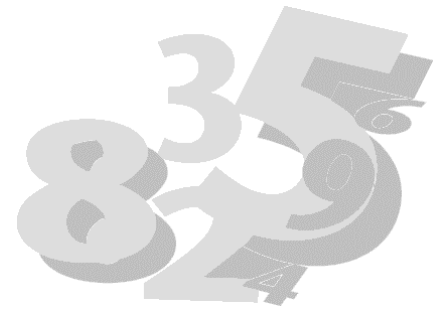
# Dependency ratio



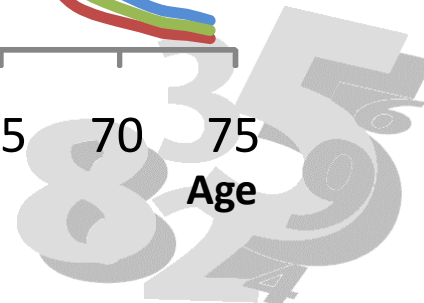
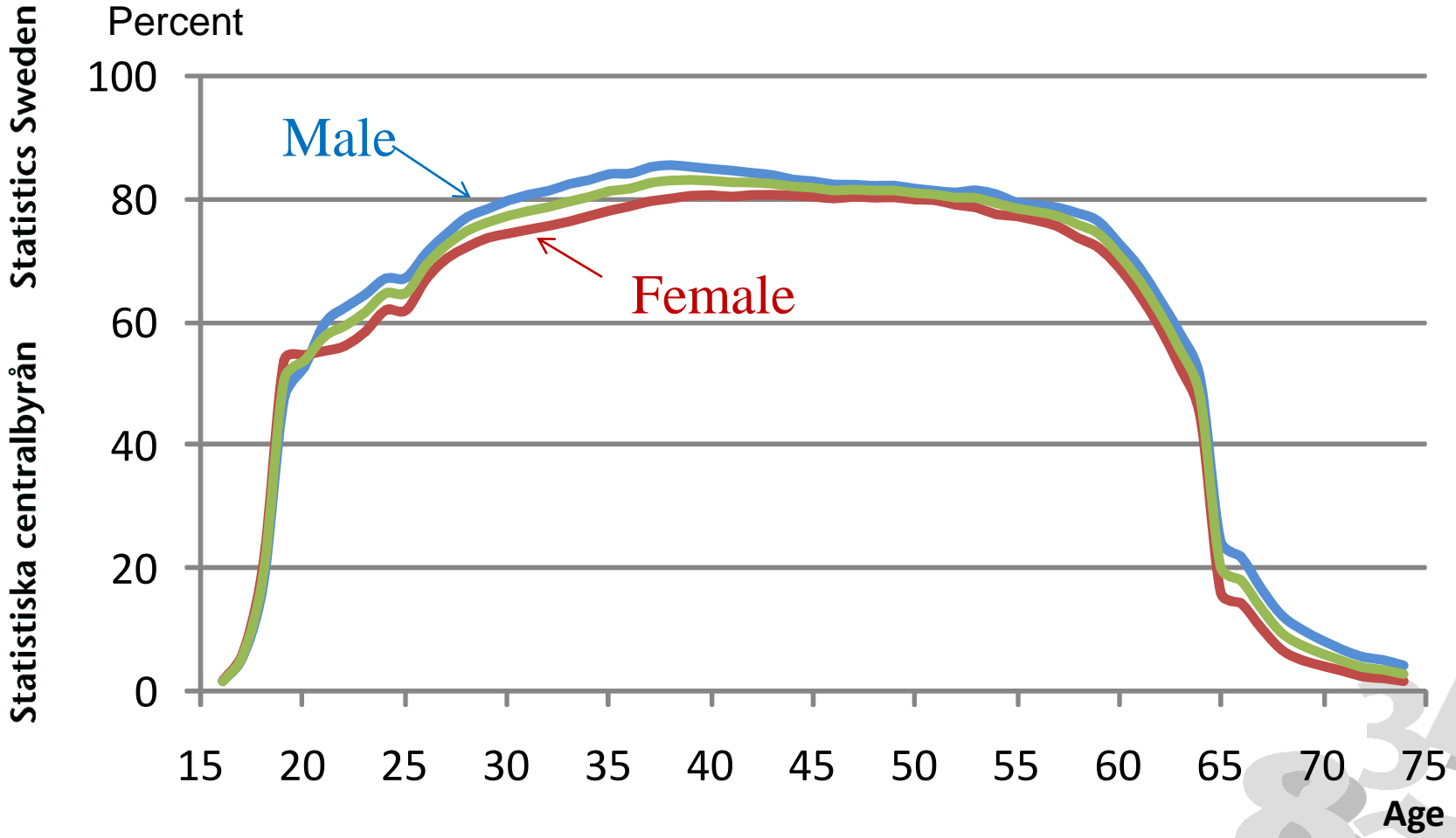
# It that ratio OK?

---

- It has been higher
- Number of employees
- 80 percent age 20-64 are employed
- What will the society look like? How are the working life organised?

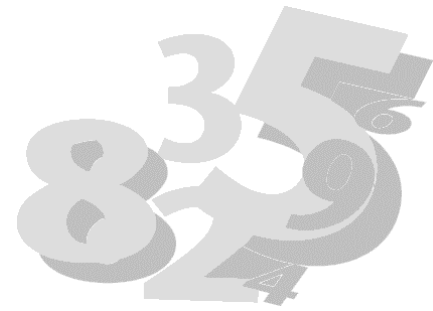


# Employed by age 2006

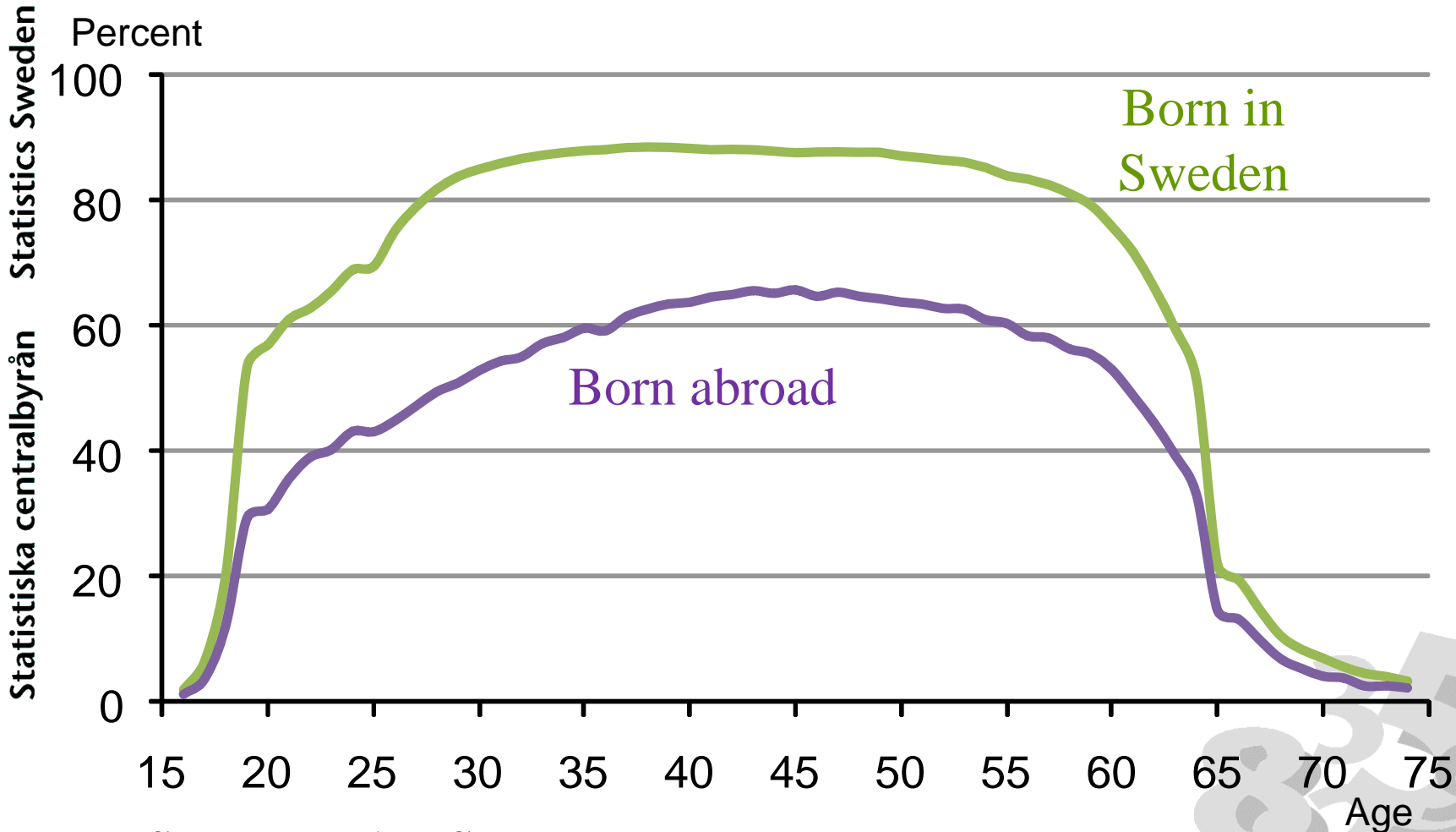


# Population in ages 20-64, millions

	2008	2030	2060
Male	2,7	2,8	2,9
Female	2,7	2,7	2,7

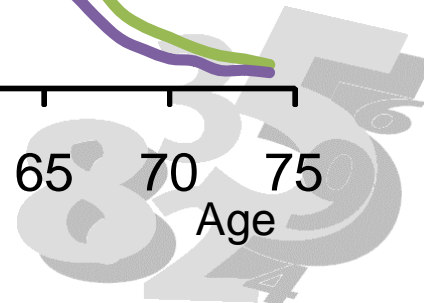


# Employment rate 2006



Source: RAMS

Skövde 2009



# Population in age 20-64, millions

	2008	2030	2060
Born in Sweden	4,5	4,3	4,5
Born abroad	0,9	1,3	1,2



# What can be done to change it?

## If it needs to change?

---

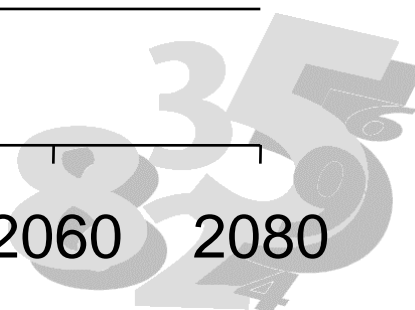
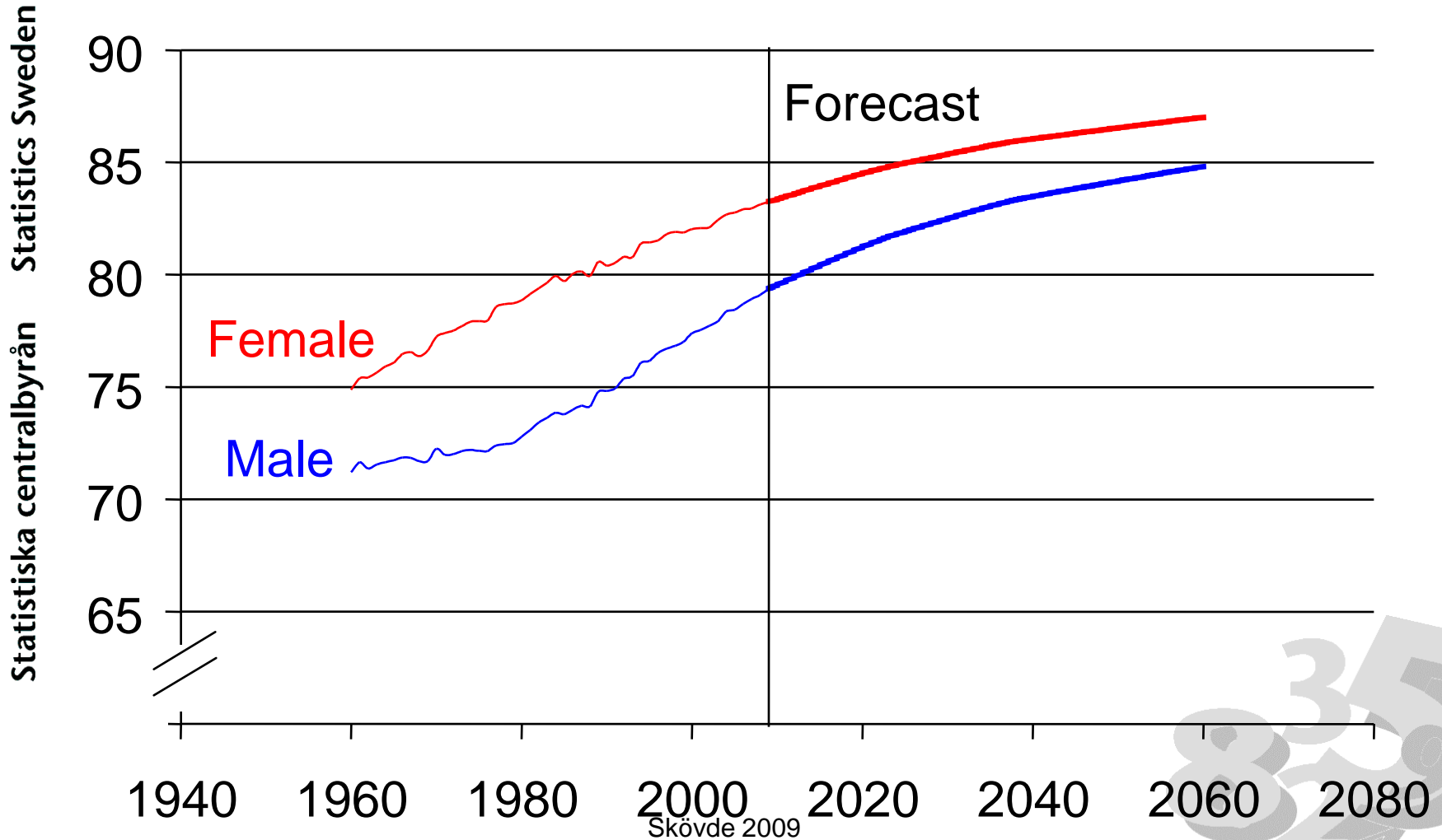
- Decrease the number of elderly?

Shorter life expectancy?

- Increase the number in labour active ages?



# Life expectancy



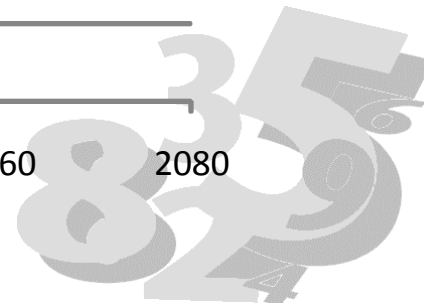
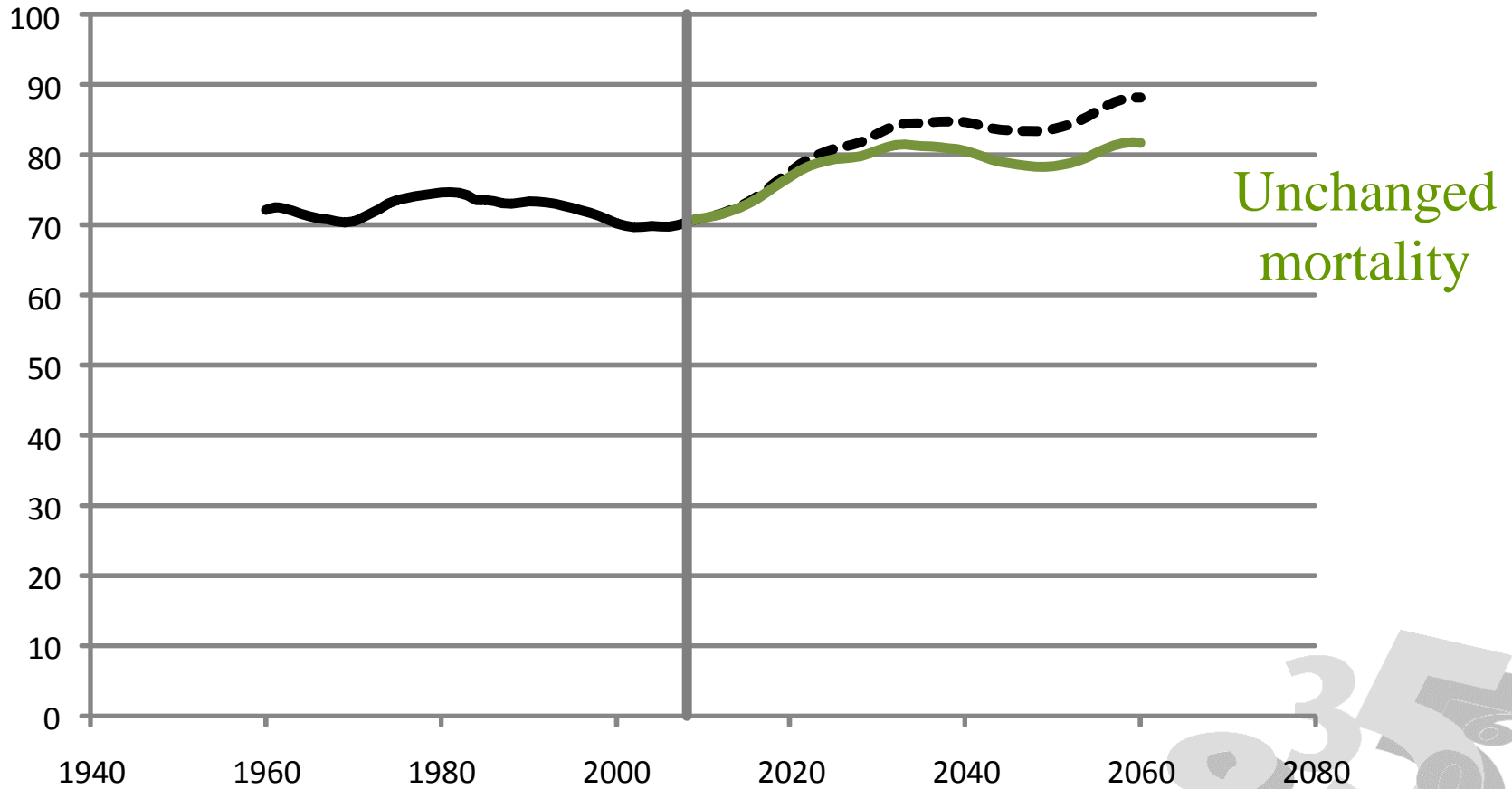
# The impact of life expectancy

---

- Male 85 year, Female 87 year
- Unchanged life mortality :  
Male 79 years, Female 83 years



# Dependency ratio

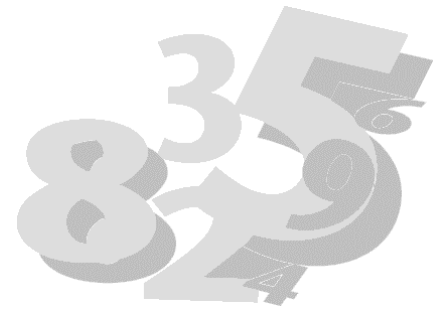


# What can be done to change it?

## If it needs to change?

---

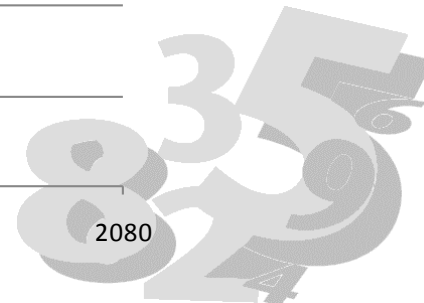
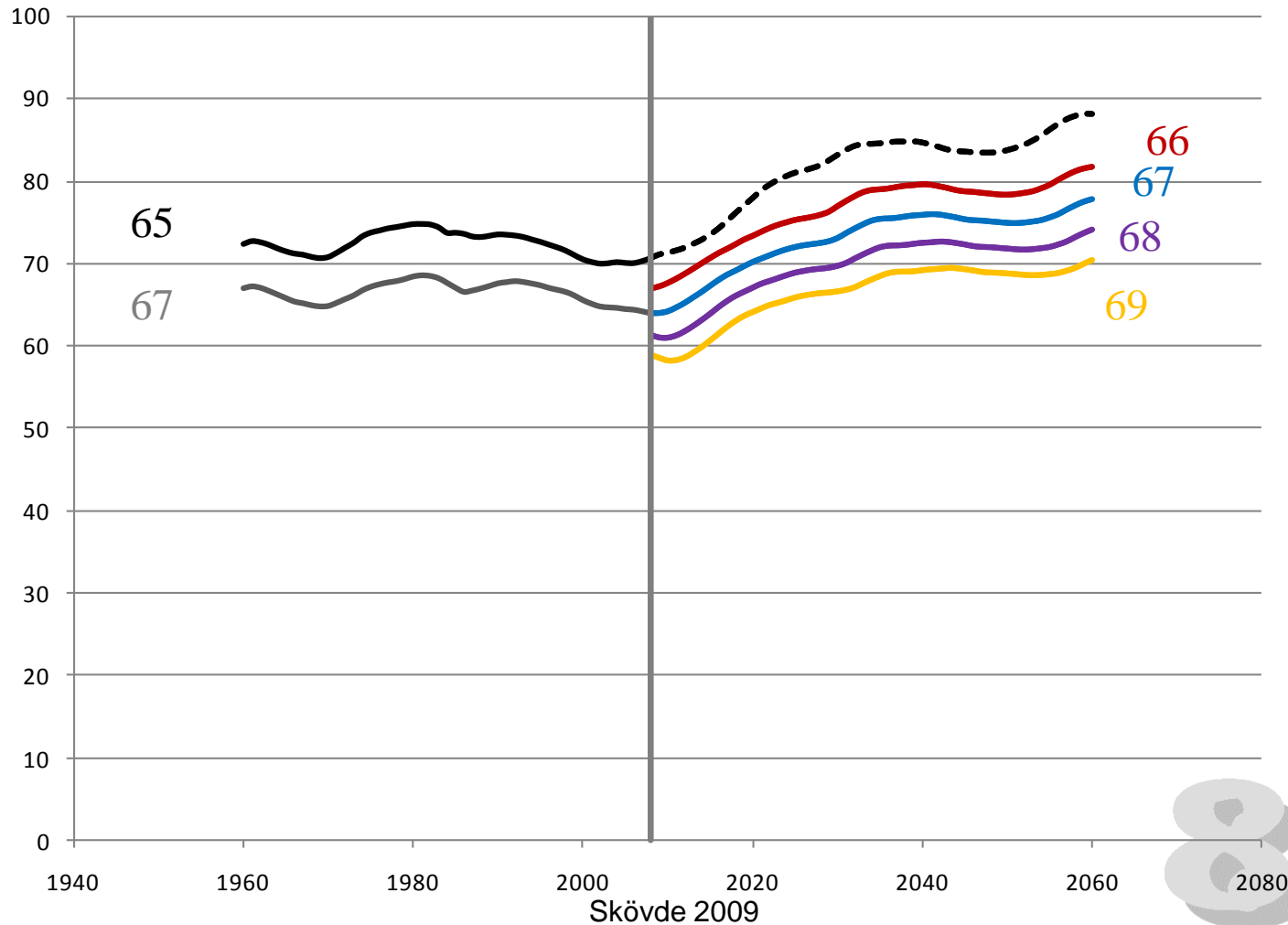
- Decrease the number of elderly?
  - Shorter life expectancy?
  - Longer working life?
- Increase the number in labour active ages?
  - Longer working life?



# What happens if the pension age is raised?



Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden

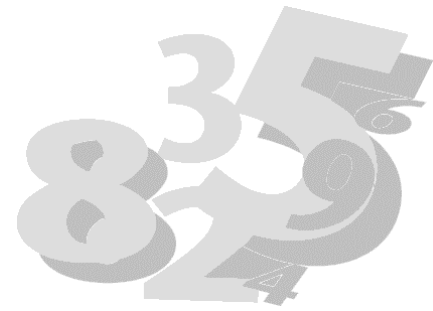




# Swedish pension system

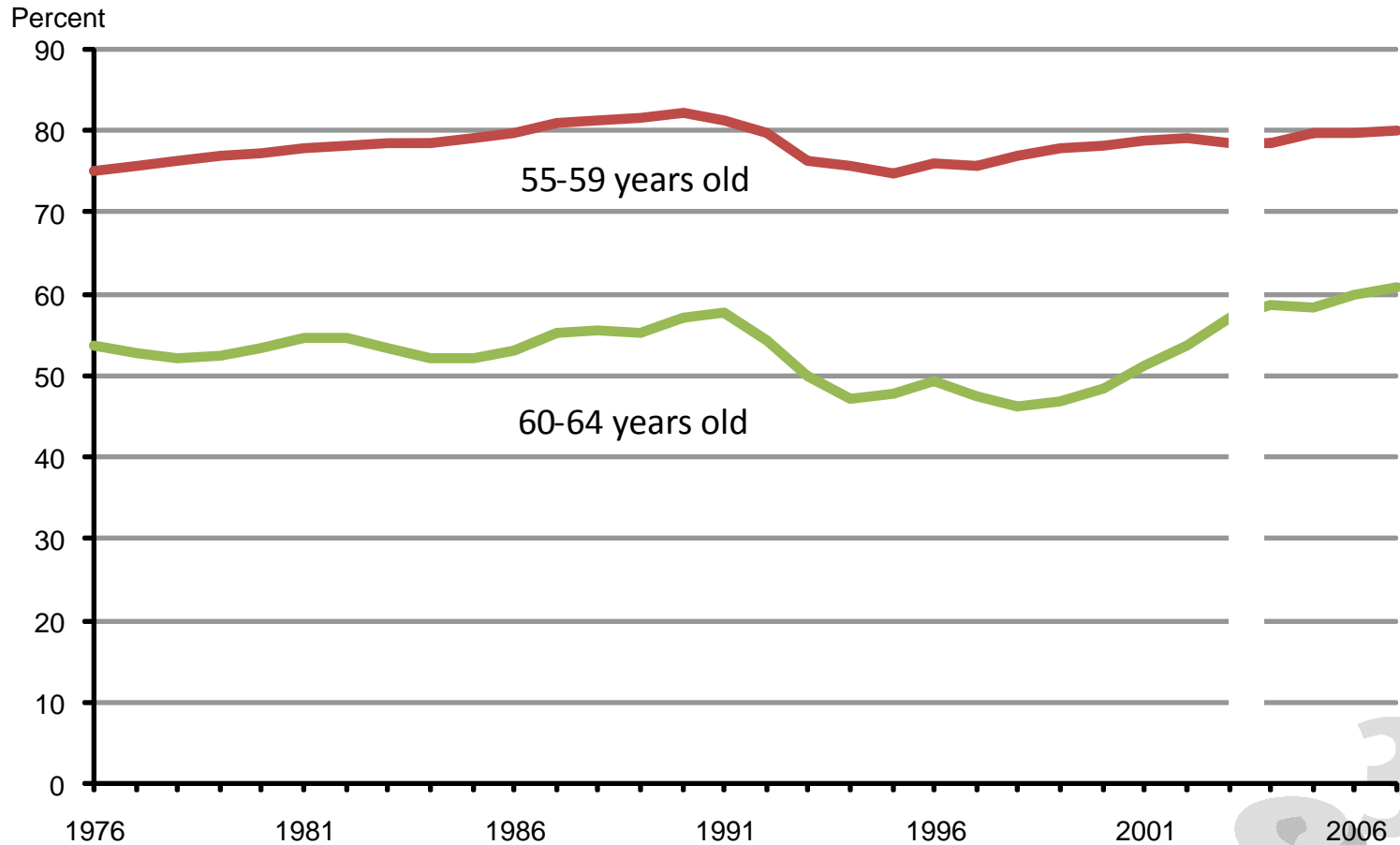
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- Can be drawn at any time the age of 61
- Higher pension the longer you work
- Right to work until age 67
- Still 65 years limit in many social insurance benefits, for instance disability pension and sickness benefit



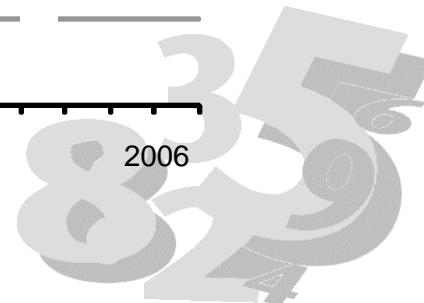
# Employment rate in older age groups

Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden

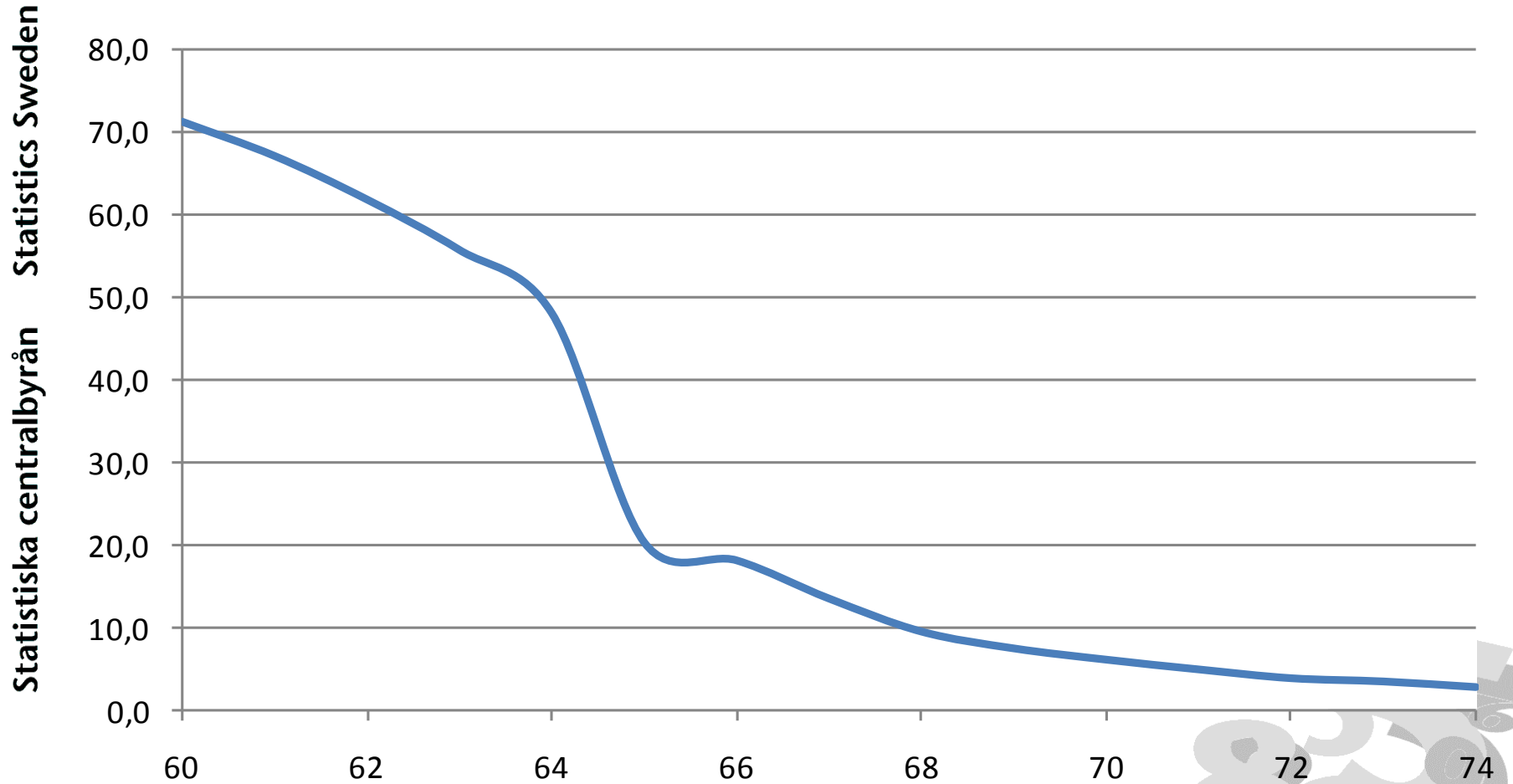


Source: LFS

Skövde 2009

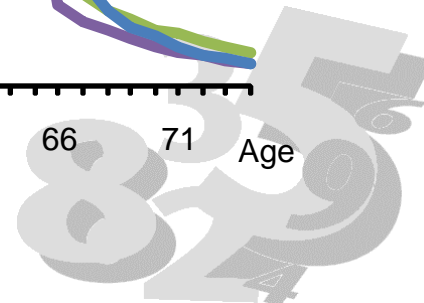
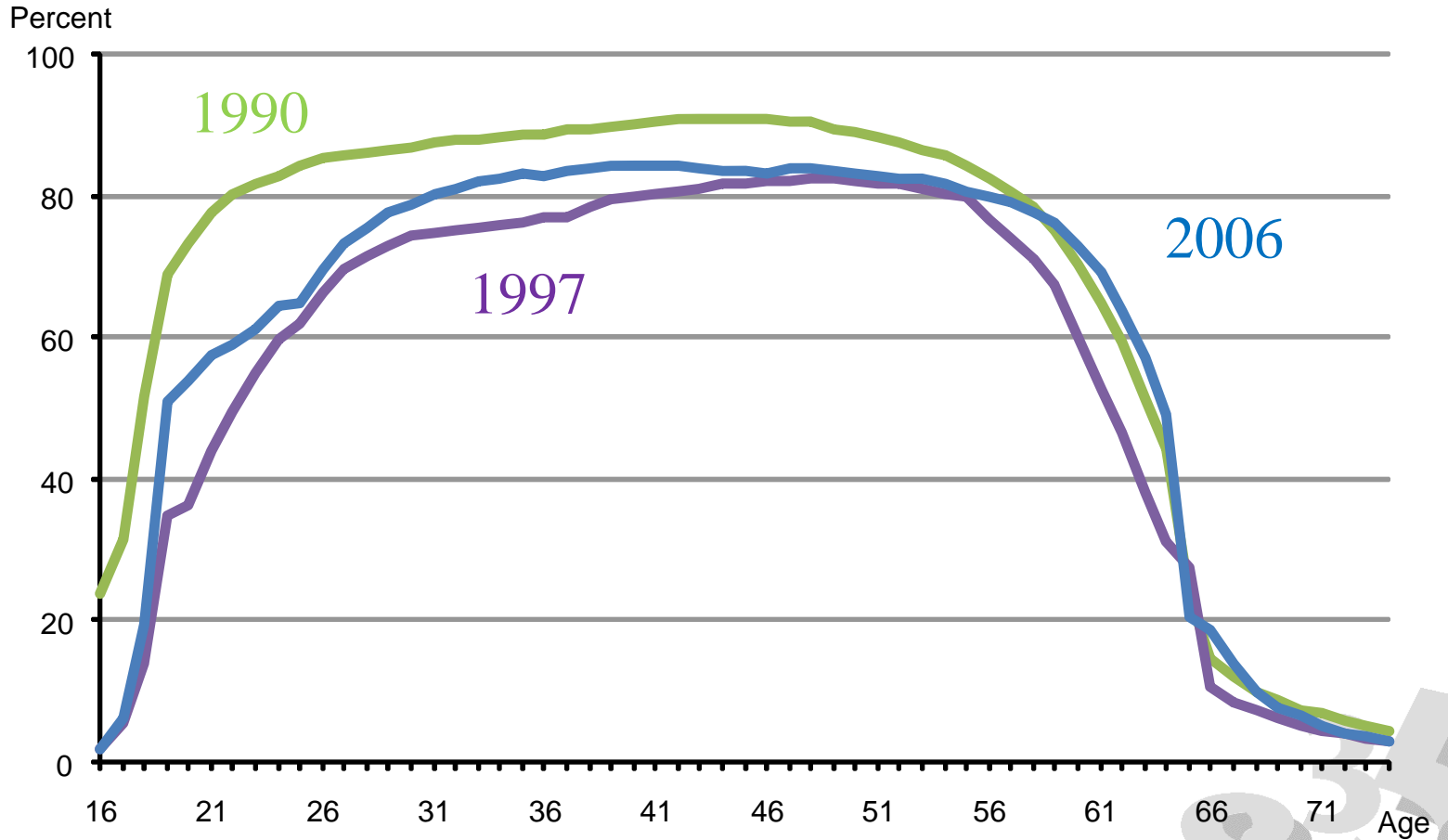


# Employment rate 2006 age 60-74



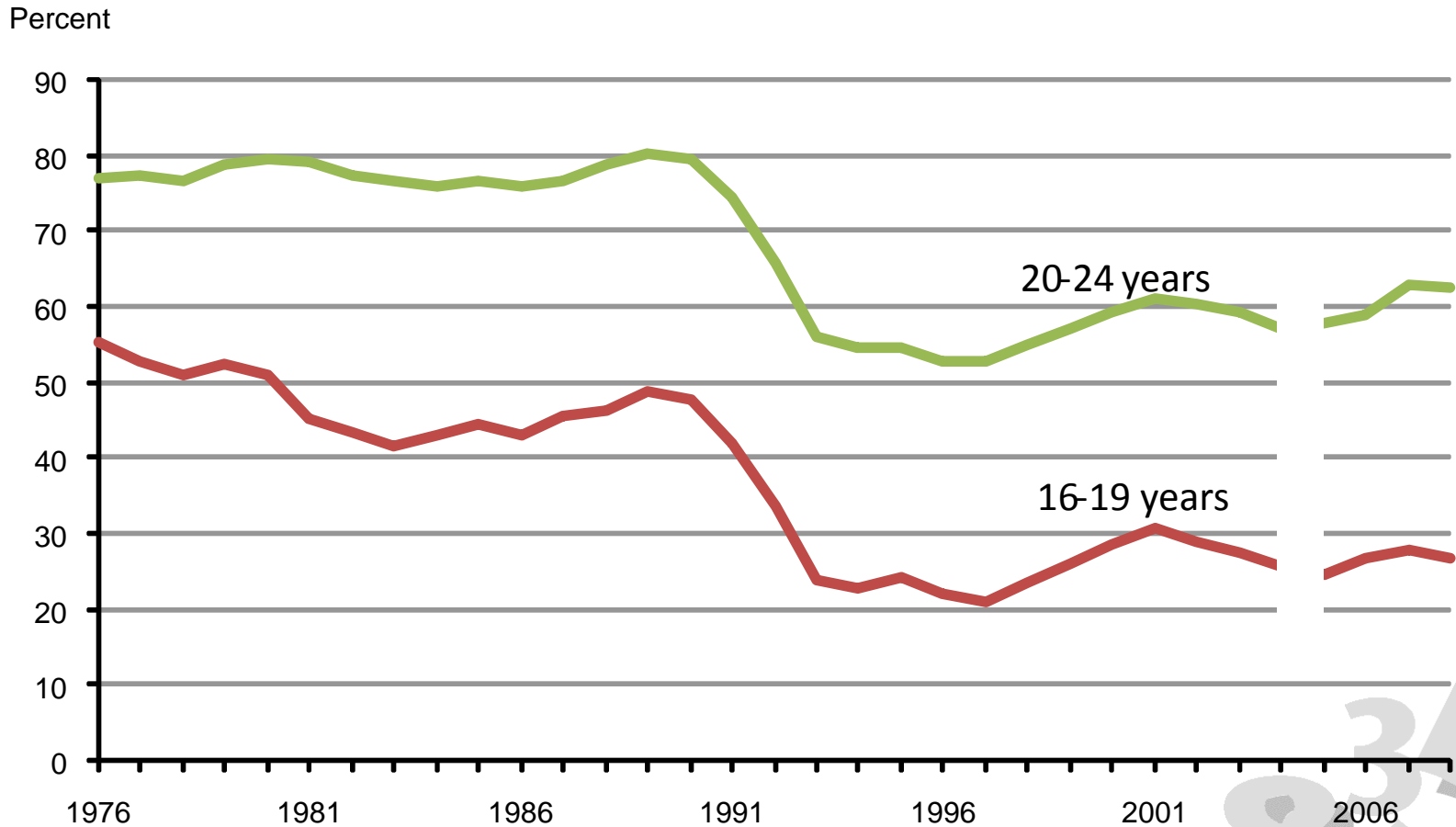
# Employment rate

Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



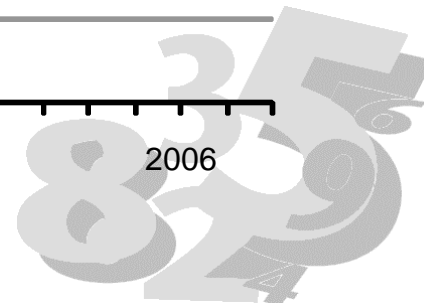
# Employment rates for younger

Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



Source: LFS

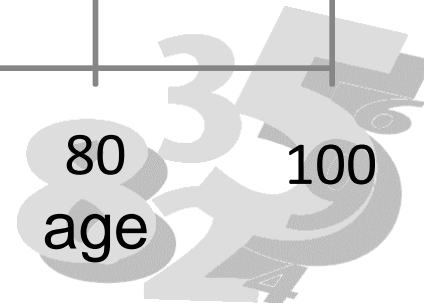
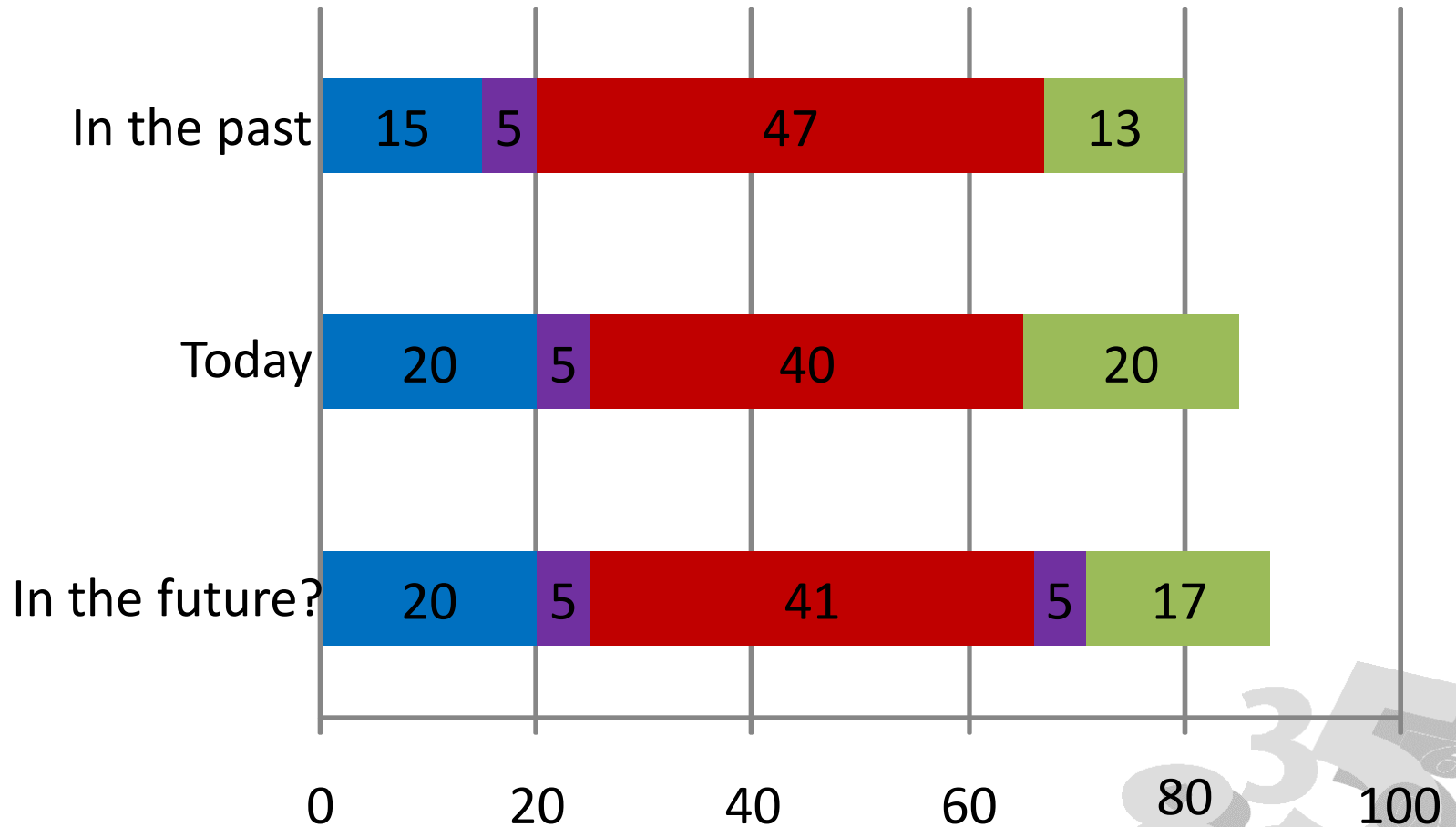
Skövde 2009



# Length of the working life

Statistics Sweden

Statistiska centralbyrån



# What can be done to change it?

## If it needs to change?

---

- Decrease the number of elderly?
  - Shorter life expectancy?
  - Longer working life?
- Increase the number in labour active ages?
  - Longer working life?
  - Increased immigration?



# Alternative assumptions 2030

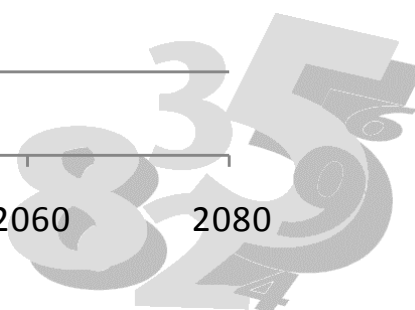
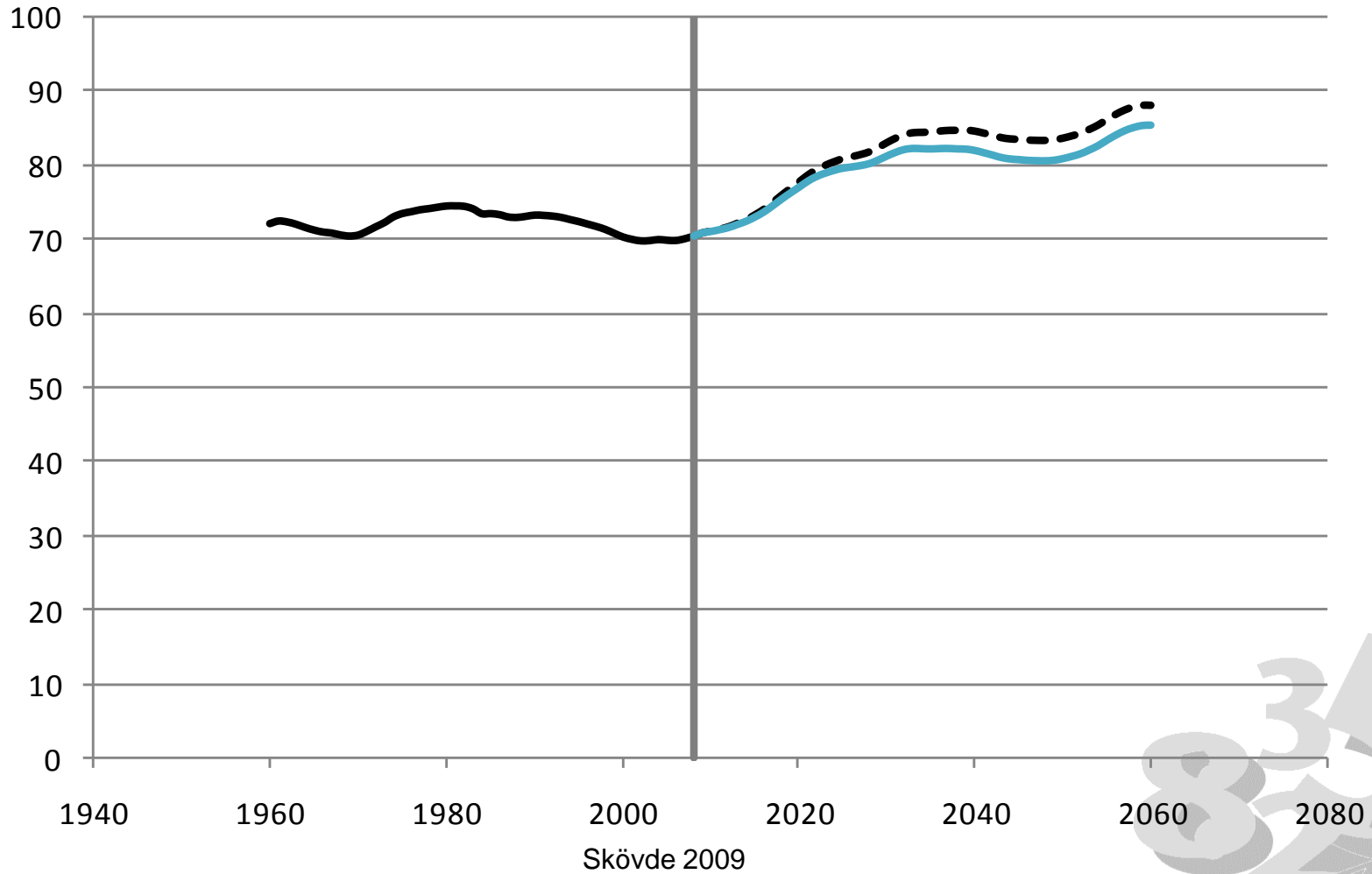
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• Immigration	74 000	91 000
• Emigration	52 000	58 000
• Net migration	22 000	34 000



# High immigration

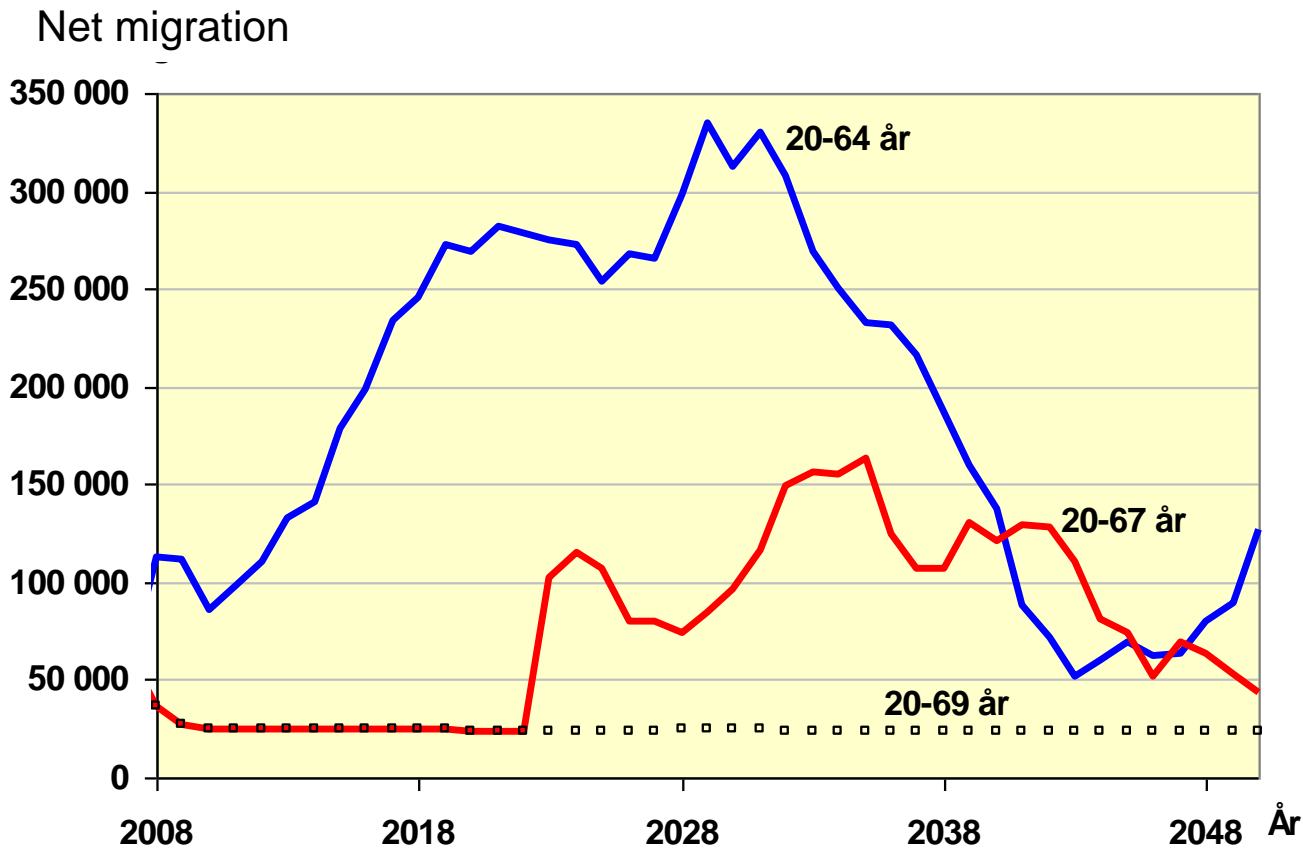
Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden





# Rough calculation .. Needed yearly net migration to keep the ratio at today's level

Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



# What can be done to change it?

## If it needs to change?

---

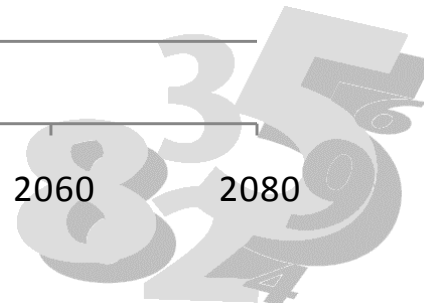
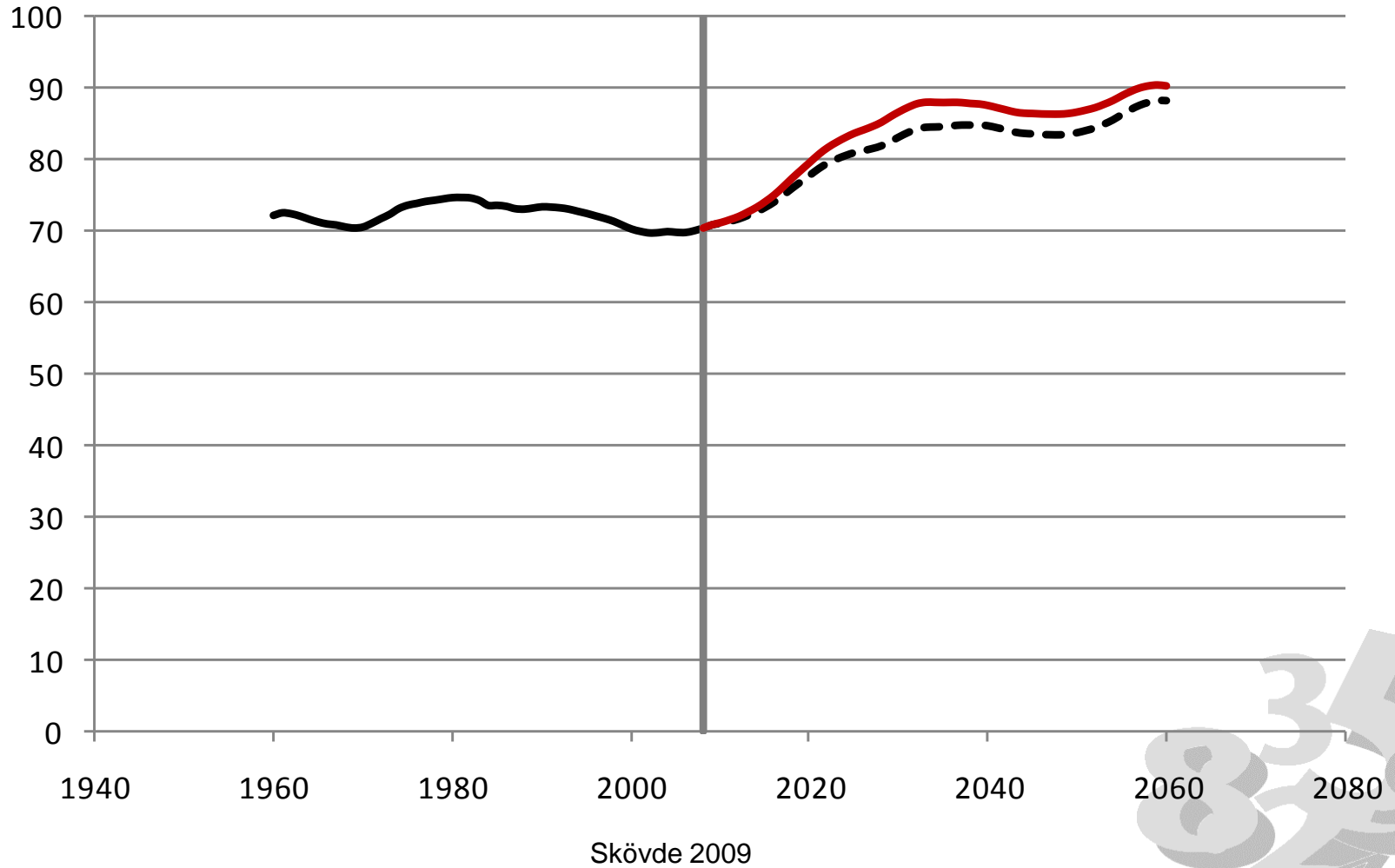
- Decrease the number of elderly?
  - Shorter life expectancy?
  - Longer working life?
- Increase the number in labour active ages?
  - Longer working life?
  - Increased immigration?
  - More children?





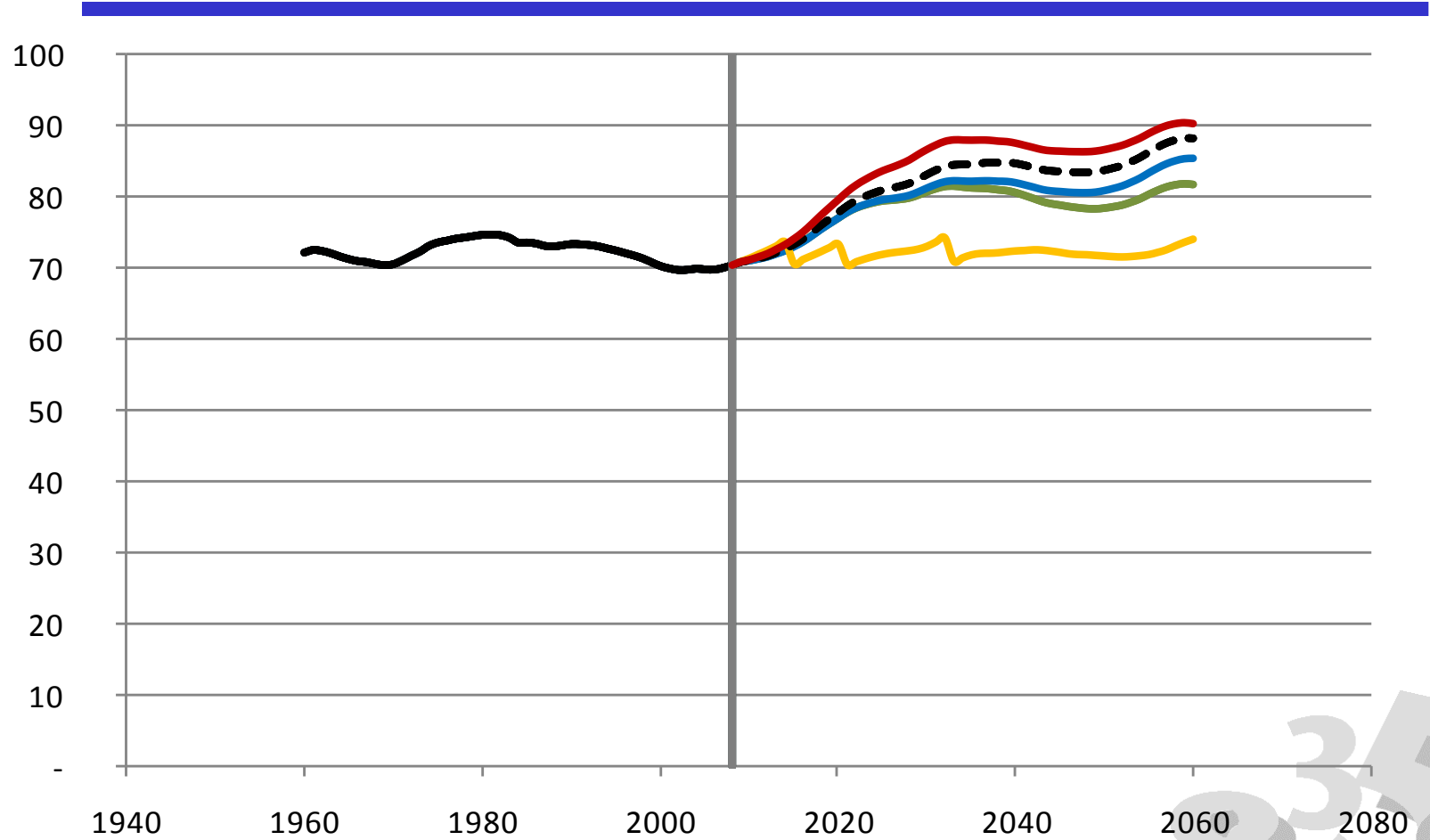
# Increased childbearing?

Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden

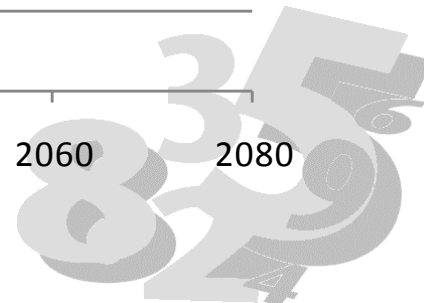




Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



Skövde 2009



# Conclusions

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- If the ratio will remain constant the only solution will be to raise the pension age or kill elderly
- Sweden are doing well due to high childbearing in the past



# Conclusions cont...

---

- If childbearing remains on a high level, it's "enough" to raise the pension age with the increase in life expectancy.





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~~How long will we work 2060?~~

How long can we be retires 2060?

Answer: As long as today!





---

# Thanks for your attention so far

After the coffee break- something  
about Europe



# The future Europe

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- Eurostat convergence scenario 2008
- All countries in EU will have the same death risks and the same fertility by 2150



# Compared to Europe ....Sweden is doing well

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- Number of persons aged 20-64 decreases in Europe
- Considerable increase in number of elderly
- Less younger

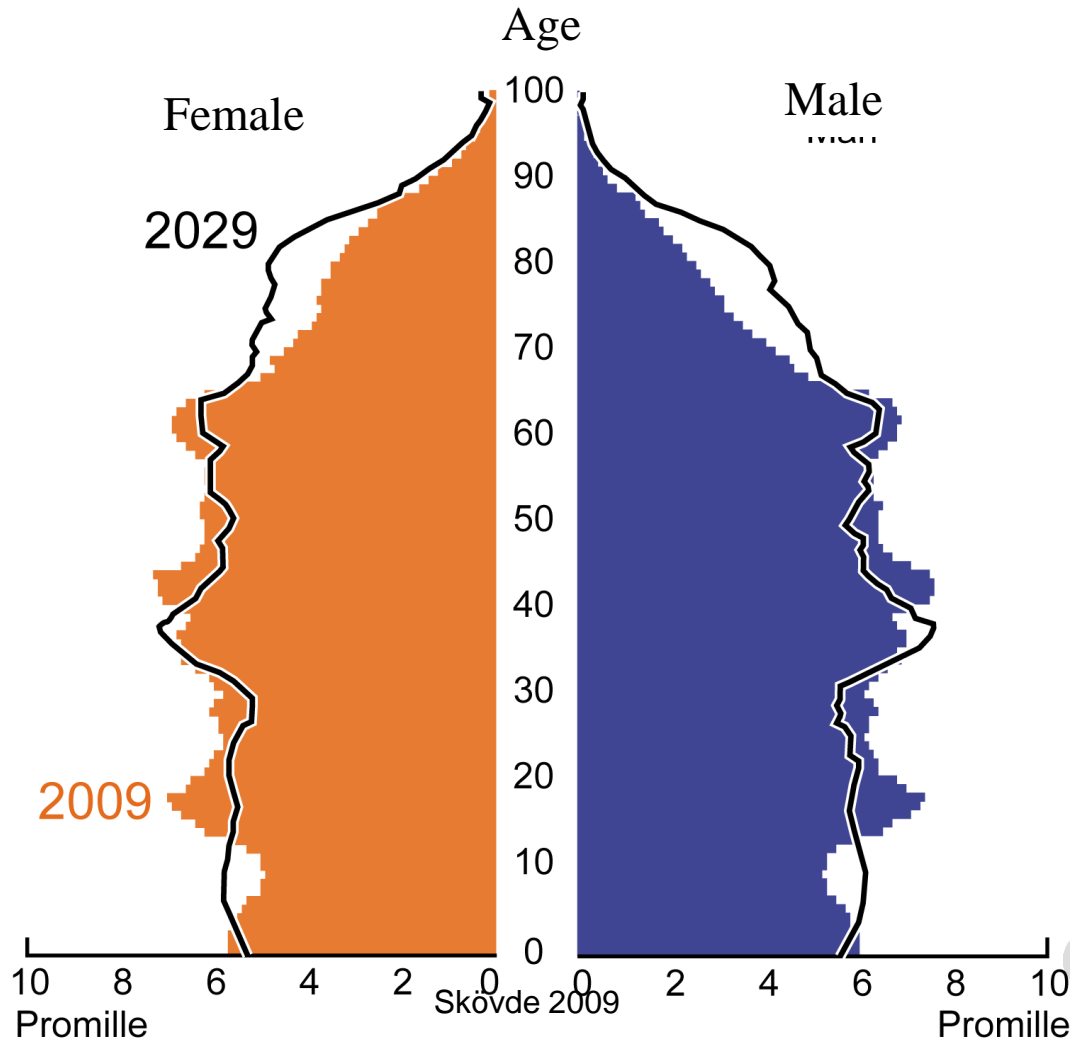
The Nordic countries, France and Ireland have the best conditions



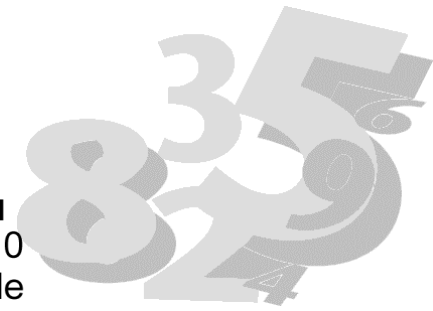


# Sweden

Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



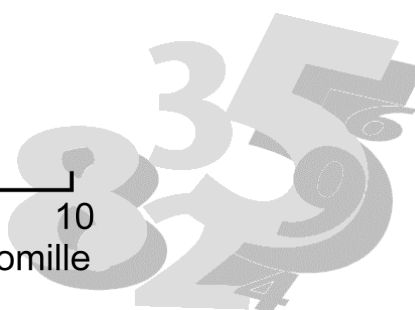
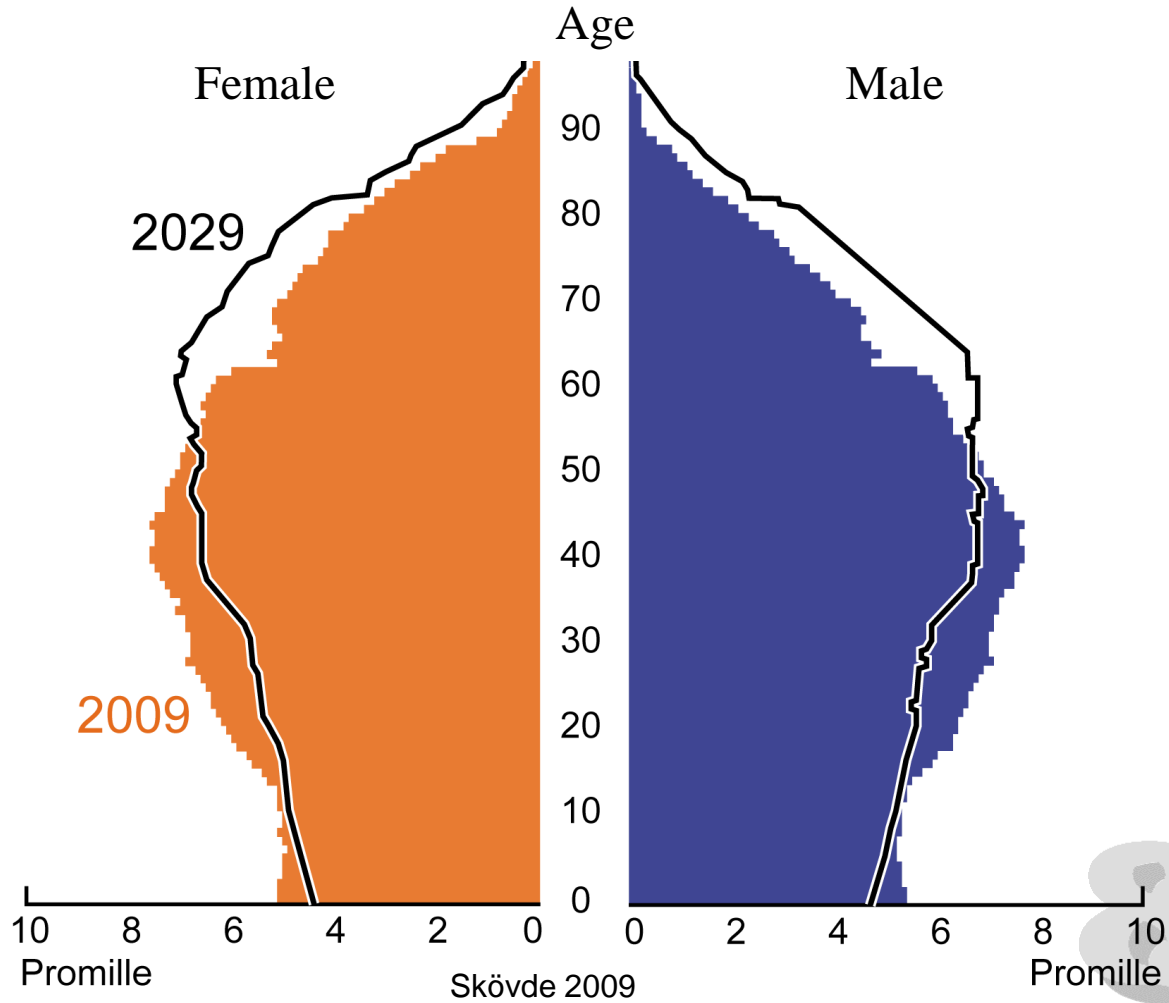
Source: Eurostat



# Population in Sweden, millions

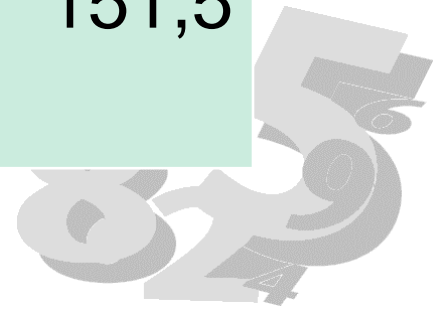
Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden

	2008	2030	2060
0-19	2,2	2,4	2,4
20-64	5,4	5,6	5,6
65-	1,6	2,3	2,9



# Population in EU, millions

	2008	2030	2060
0-19	107,3	102,7	95,8
20-64	303,5	294,8	258,5
65-	84,6	122,5	151,5



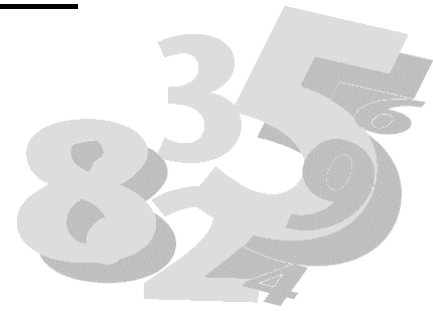
# Demographic dependency ratio

---

From younger:  
Number 0-19 years  
Number 20-64 years

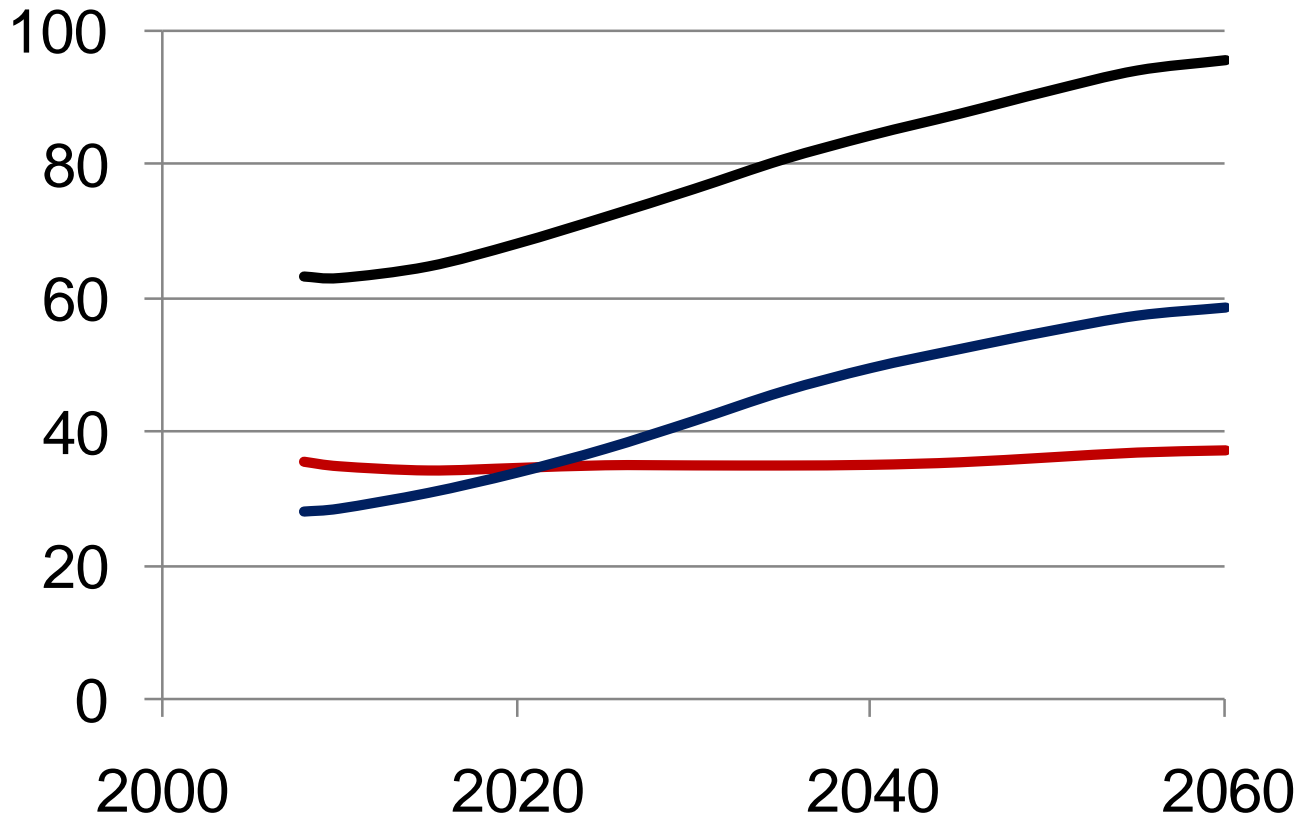
From elderly:  
Number 65- years  
Number 20-64 years

Total:  
Number 0-19 years + Number 65-  
Number 20-64 years



# Dependency ratio EU

Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden



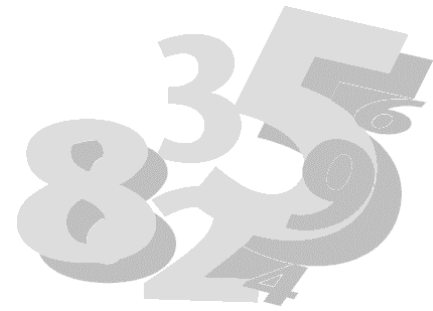
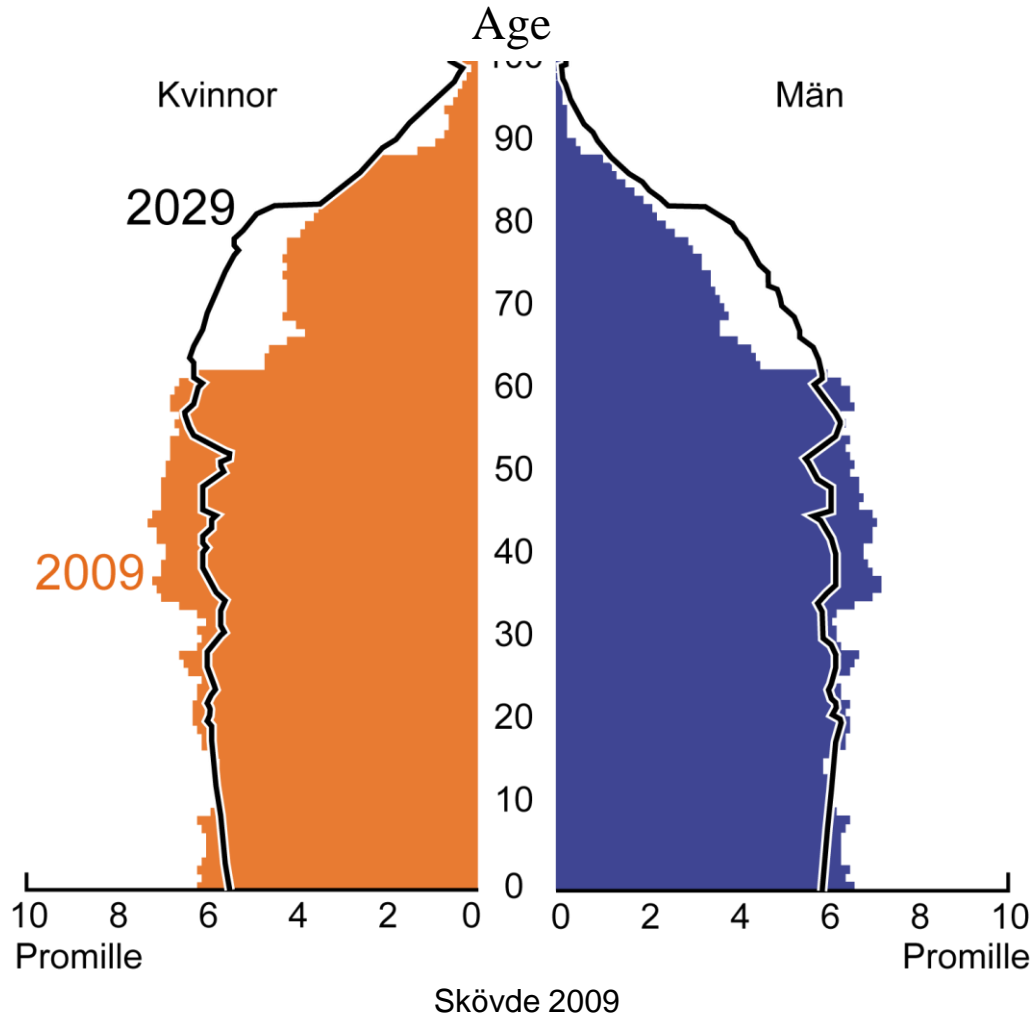
Total

From elderly

From younger

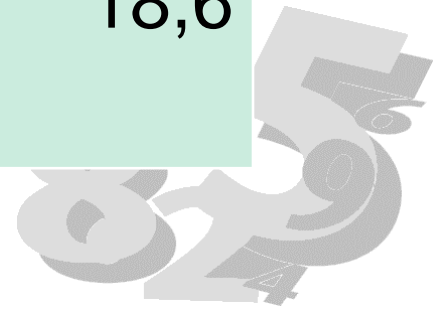


# France

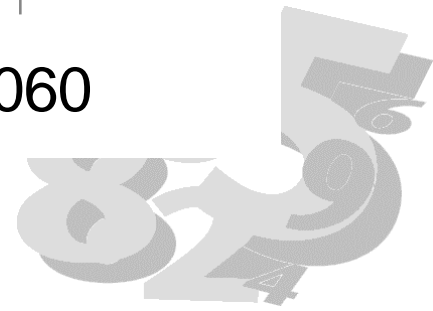
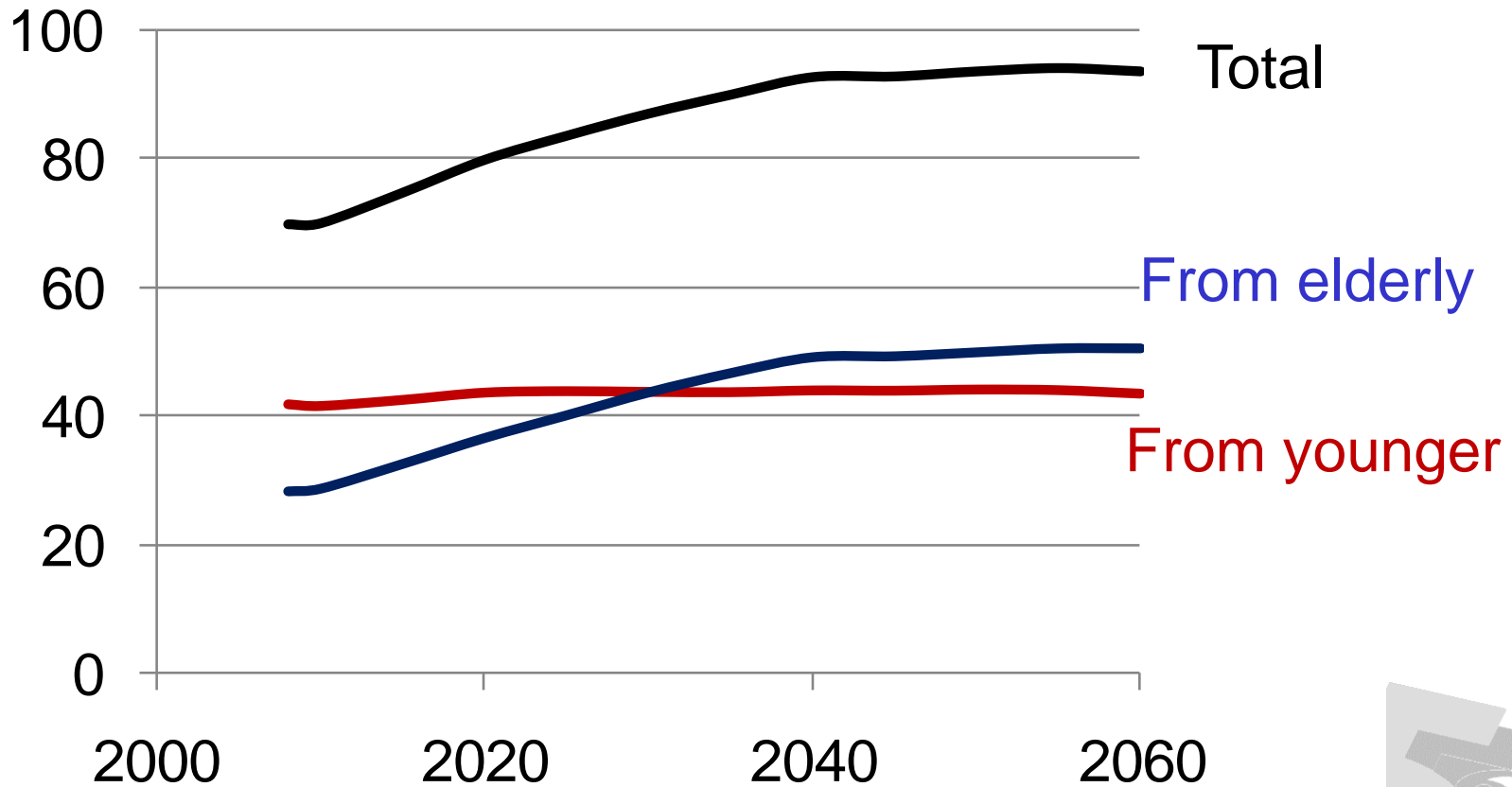


# Population in France, millions

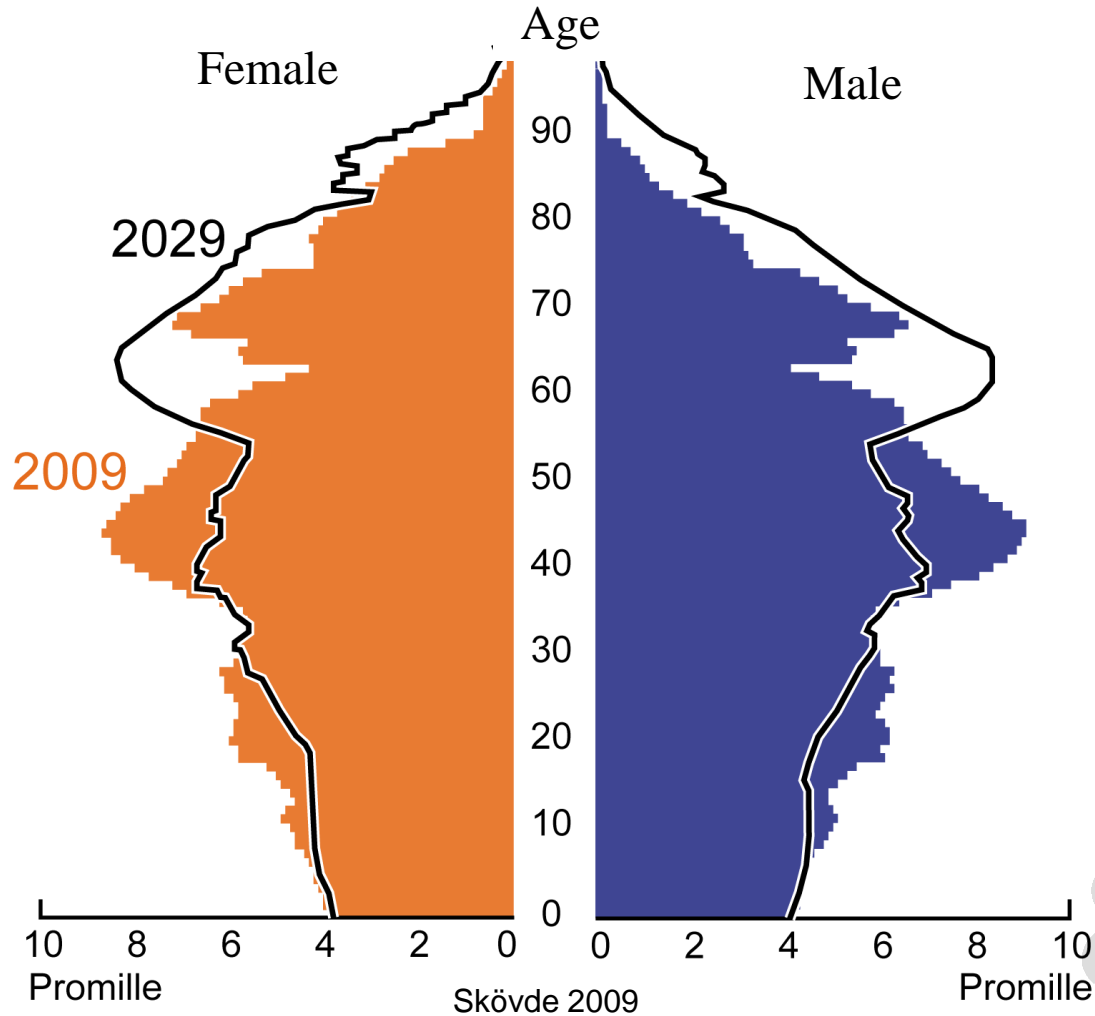
	2008	2030	2060
0-19	15,2	15,9	16,1
20-64	36,4	36,4	37,1
65-	10,2	15,8	18,6



# Dependency ratio France

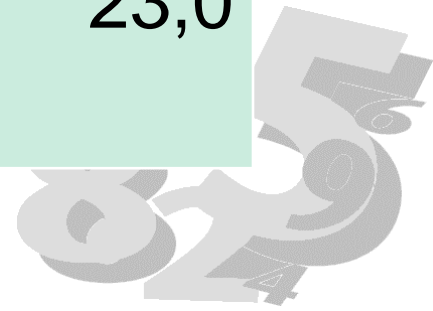


# Germany

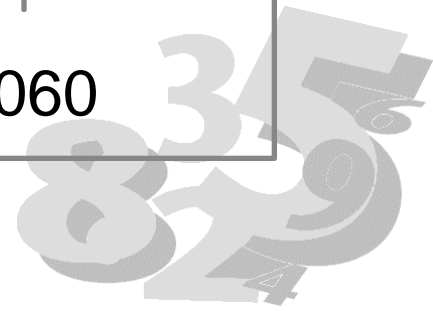
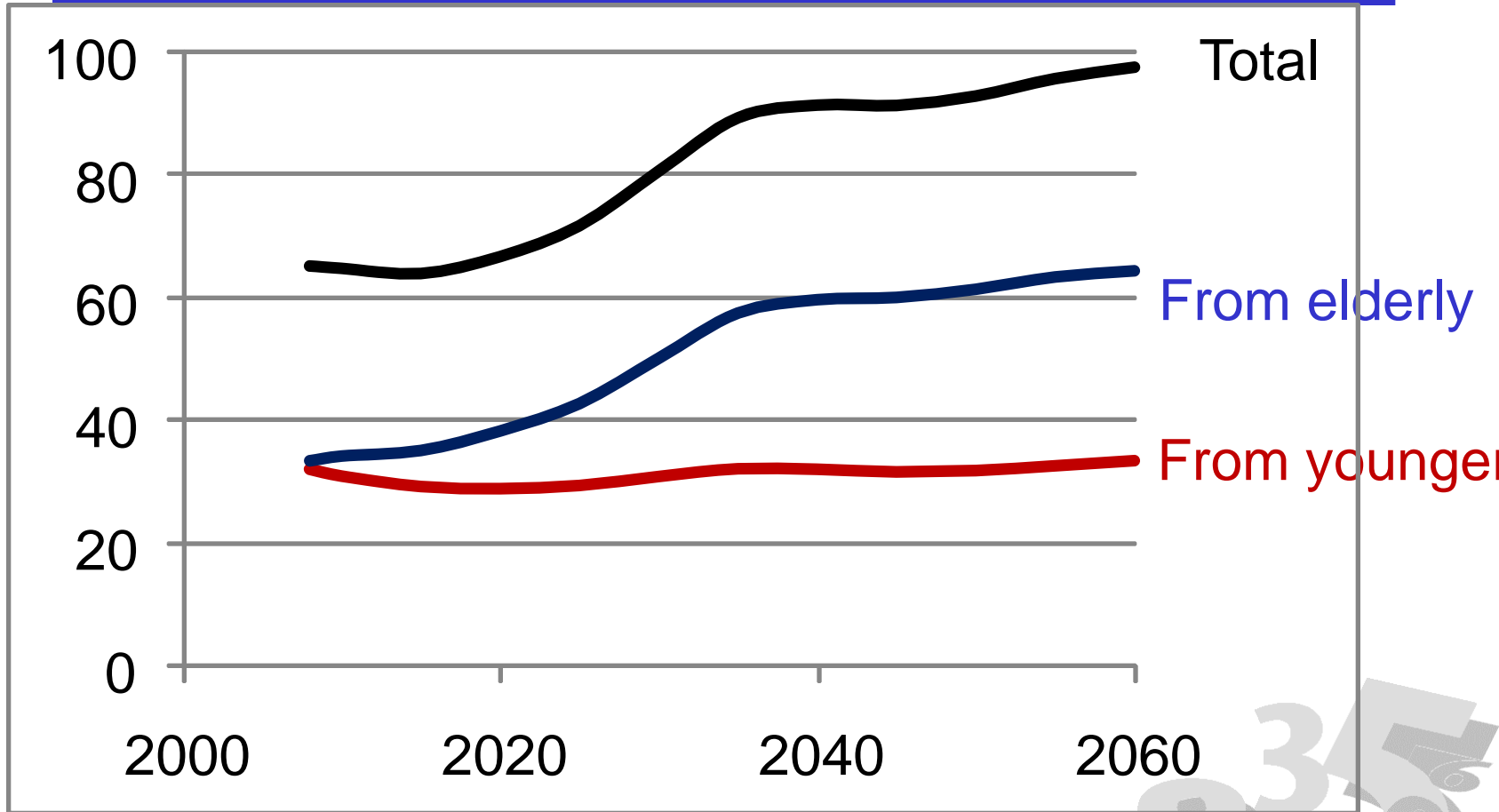


# Population in Germany, millions

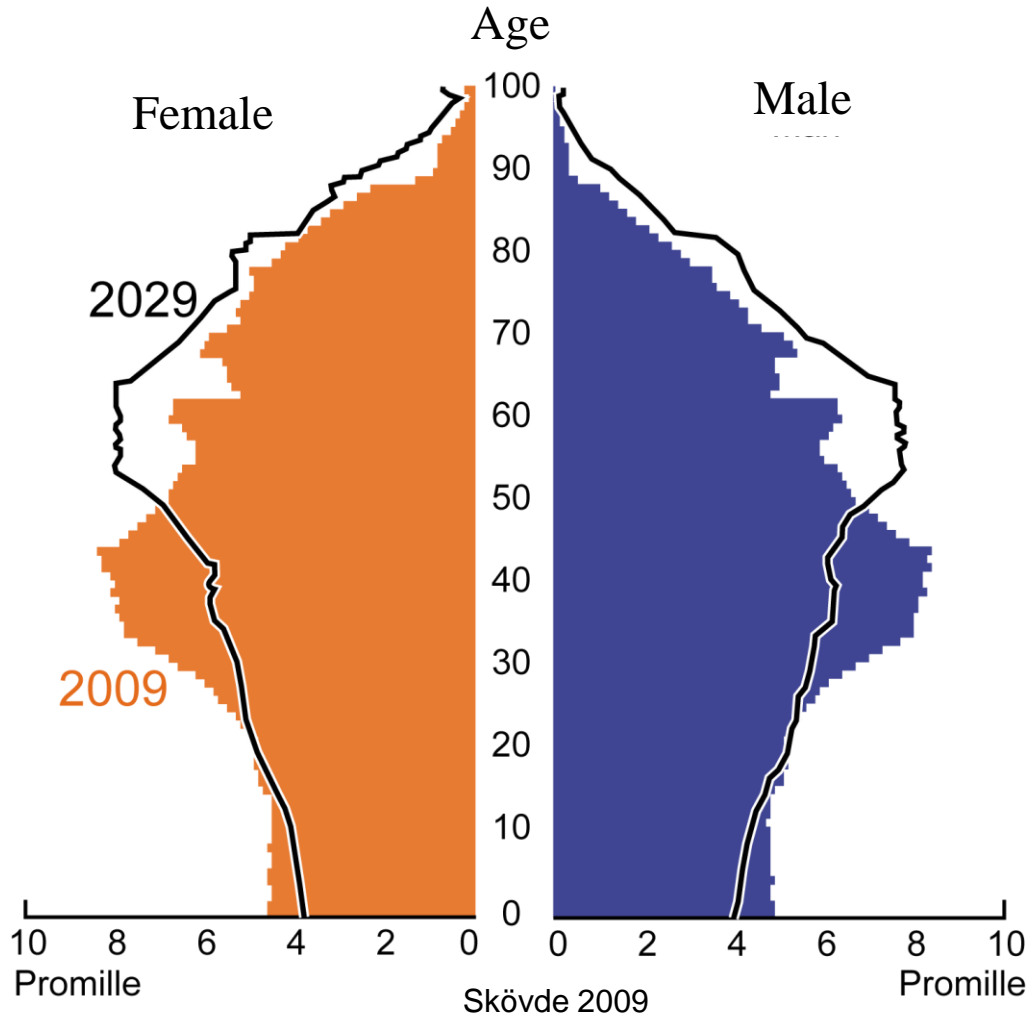
	2008	2030	2060
0-19	15,9	13,6	12,0
20-64	49,8	44,4	35,8
65-	16,5	22,1	23,0



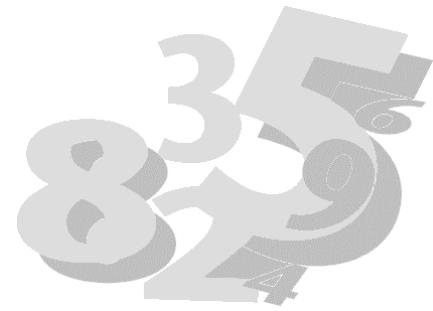
# Dependency ratio Germany



# Italy

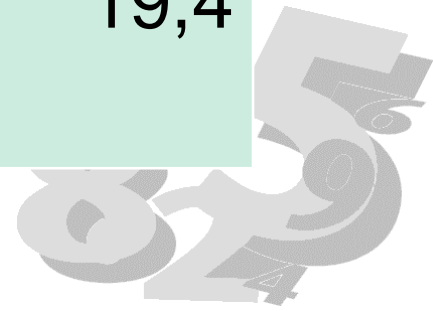


Source: Eurostat

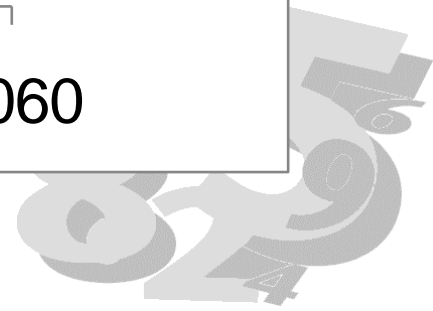
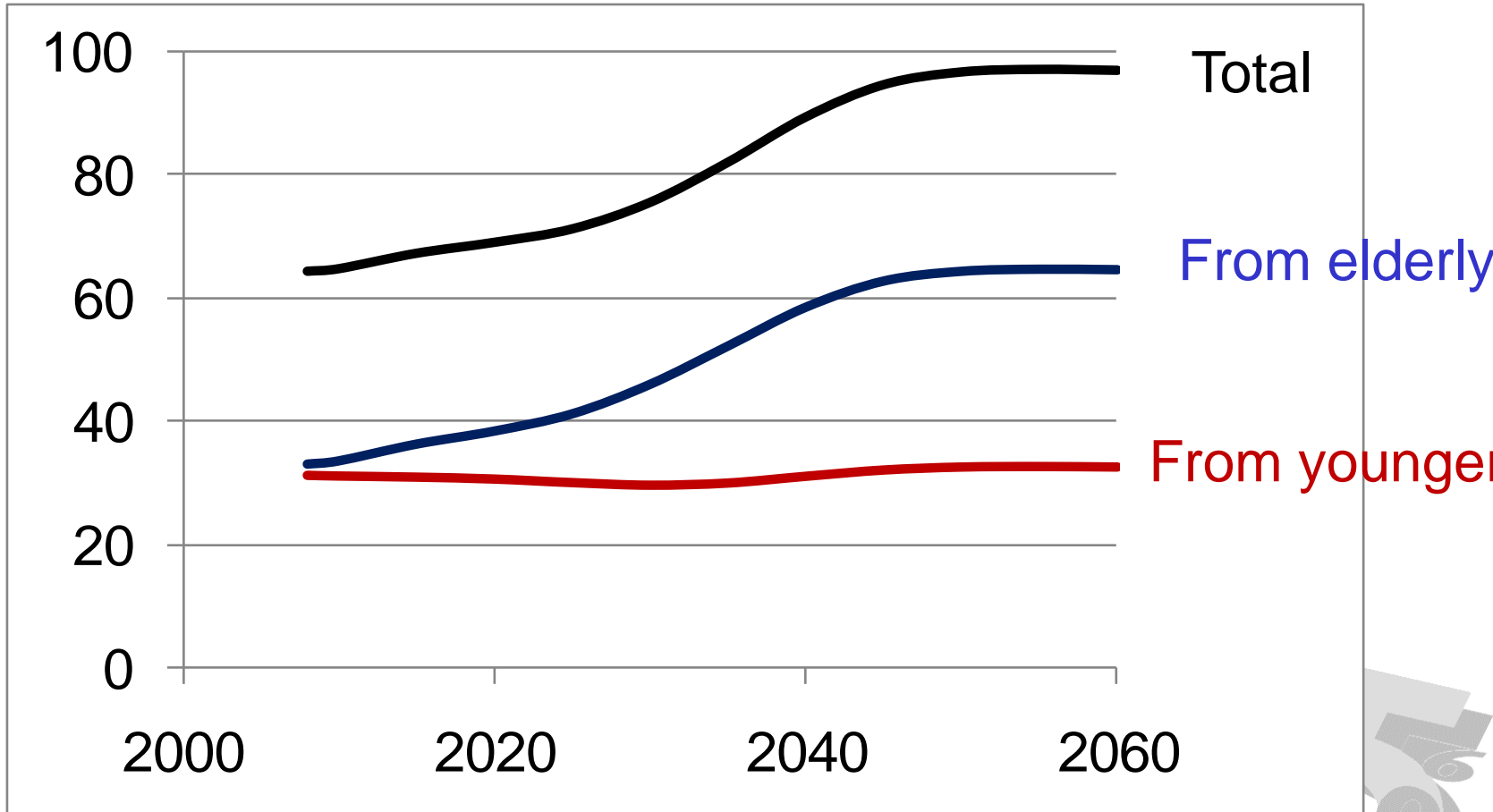


# Population in Italy, millions

	2008	2030	2060
0-19	11,3	10,4	9,8
20-64	36,3	35,3	30,1
65-	12,0	16,2	19,4

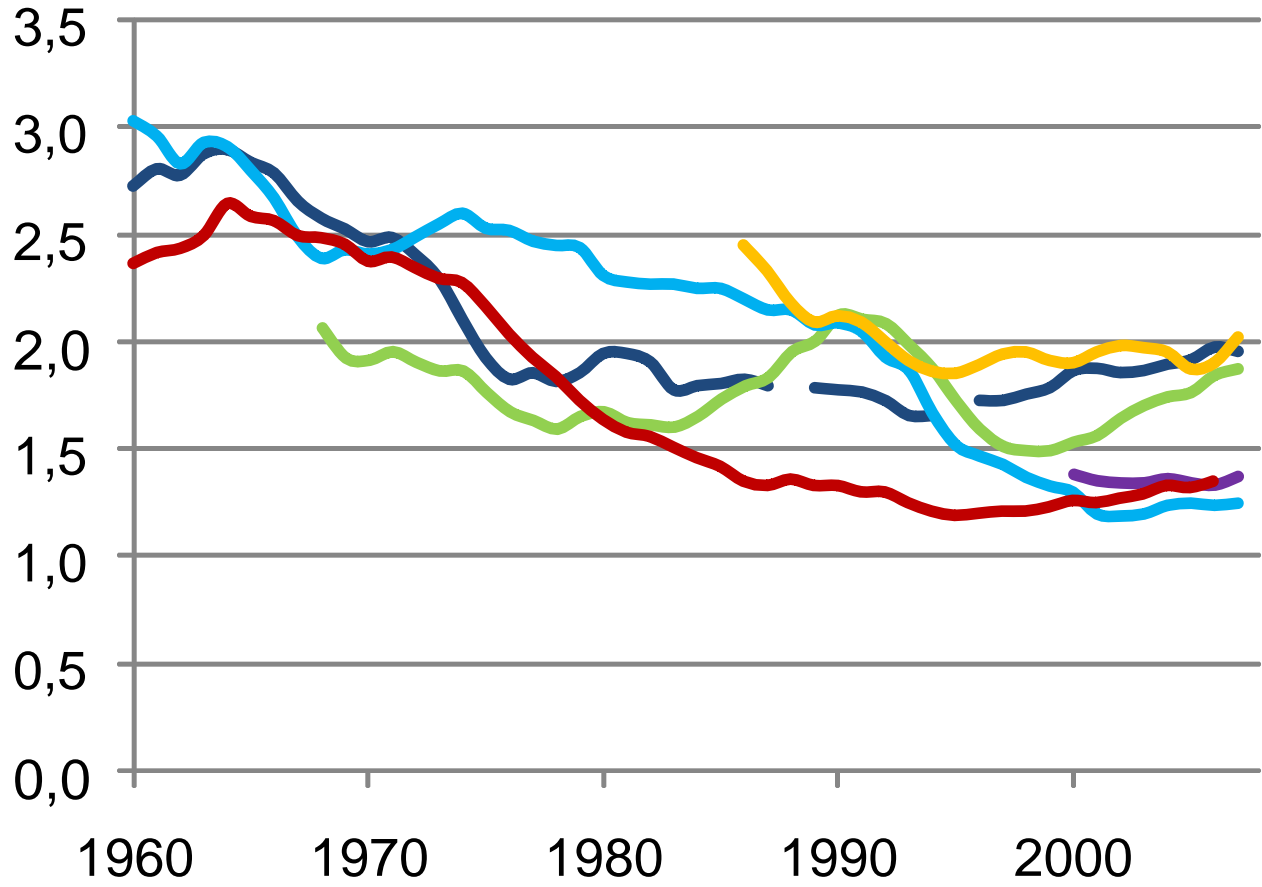


# Dependency ratio Italy



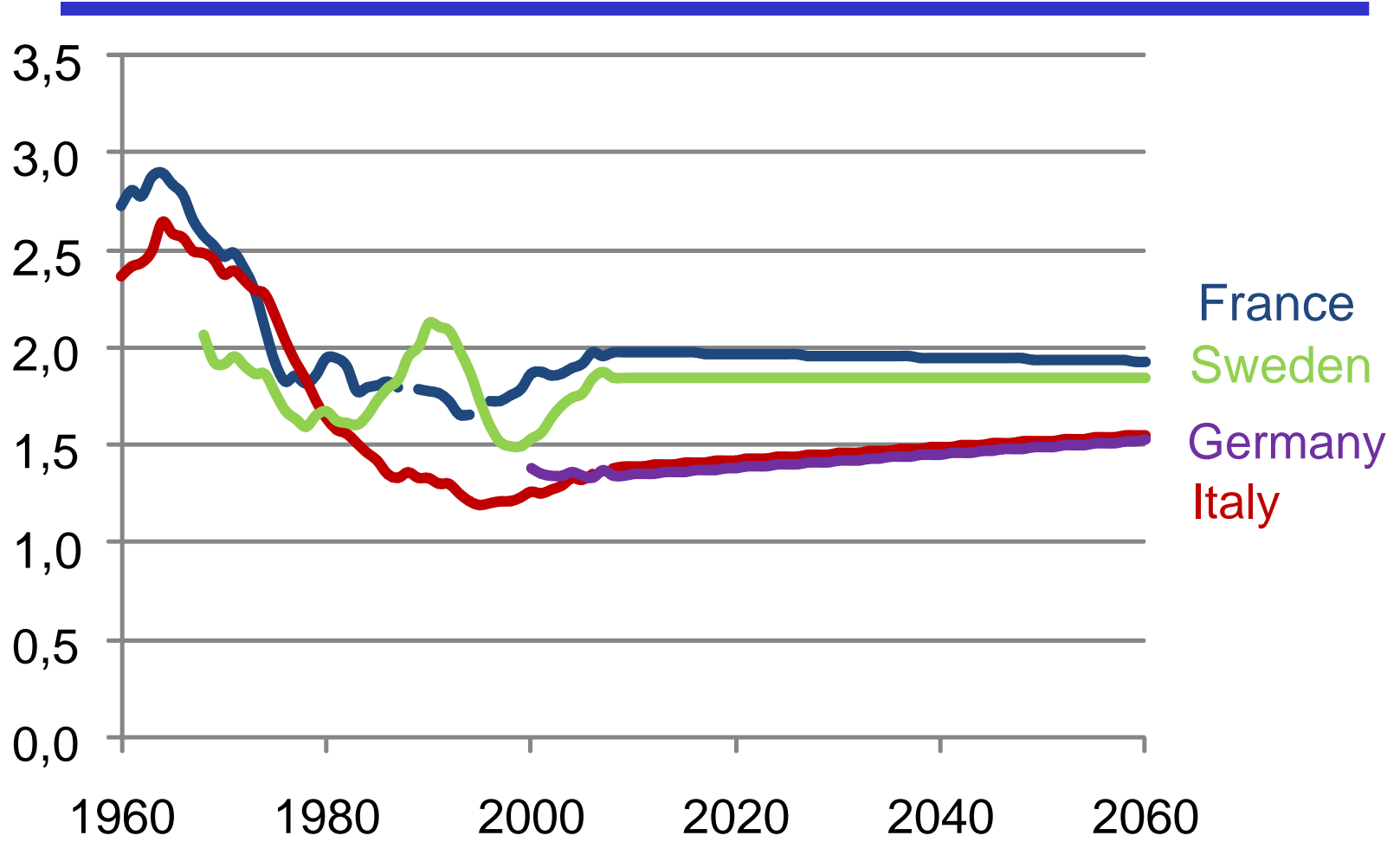
# Fertility

Statistiska centralbyrån Statistics Sweden

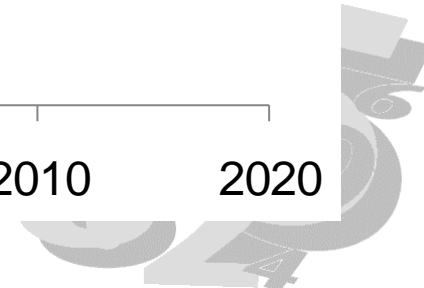
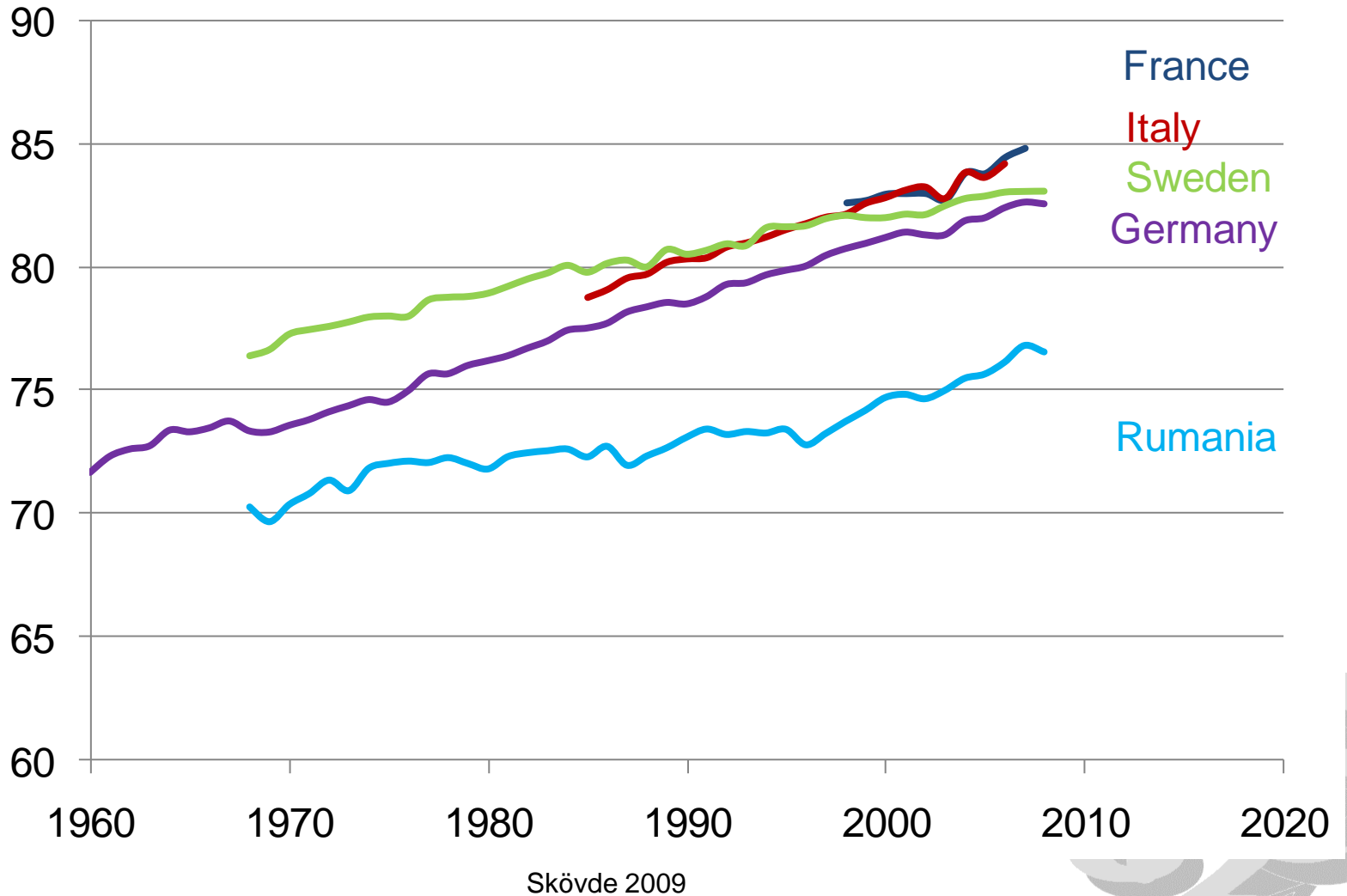


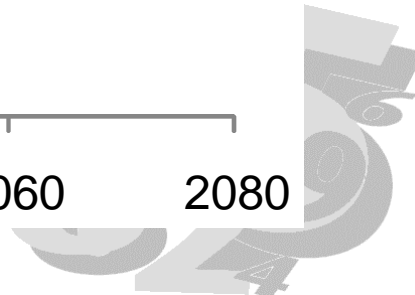
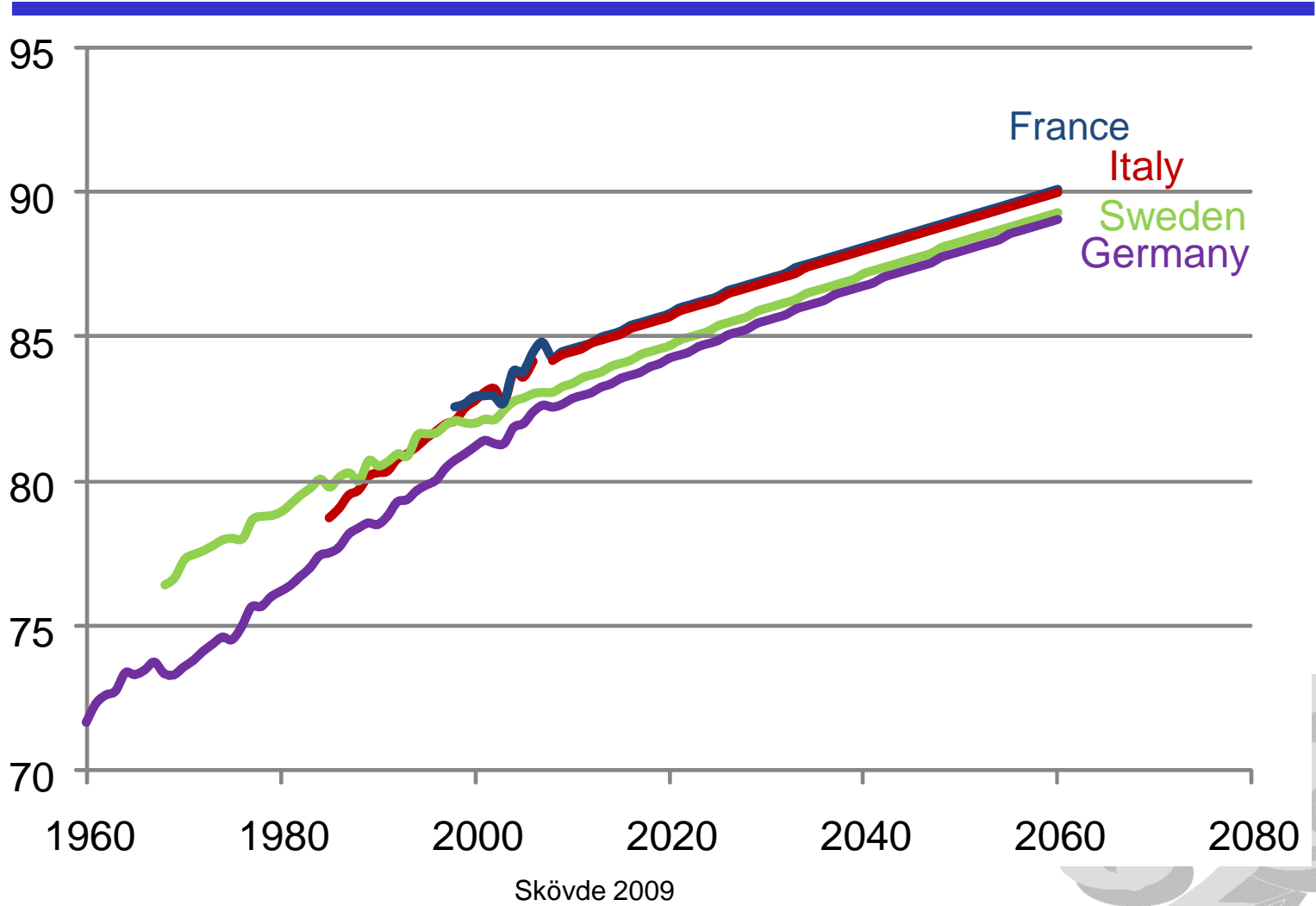
- Ireland
- France
- Sweden
- Germany
- Italy
- Slovakia





# Female life expectancy





## 5 important areas according to EU

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- Family policies
- Increased employment rate
- Higher productivity
- Increased immigration- better integration
- Sustainable public finances

