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# New Swedish Historical National Accounts since the 16th Century in Constant and Current Prices

## ABSTRACT

This Working Paper presents and discusses Swedish Historical National Accounts back to 1560 in both current and constant prices. With current prices, this paper provides a major extension of our prior WP 123. It also presents some revisions and additions to earlier data. The main result from the earlier paper of a long secular cycle with troughs around 1600 and 1800 and a peak around 1700 still holds, but there are new aspects on long term development and structural changes from the analysis of both current and constant prices. Thus, the position of agriculture in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century looks even bleaker in current than in constant prices. The link to the data set is <http://www.ekh.lu.se/en/research/economic-history-data/shna1560-2010>.

**JEL Classification:** N01;N13;N14

**Keywords:** historical national accounts; deflating; economic growth; demand approach.

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# New Swedish Historical National Accounts since the 16th Century in Constant and Current prices

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## INTRODUCTION

Historical National Accounts have a long history in Sweden, from the pioneering group of economists in the 1930s with *National Income in Sweden 1861-1930* (Lindahl et.al 1937) up to Krantz and Schön with revised and extended accounts back to 1800, last version in 2012. During recent years, these construction works have taken a new turn following recent European and international interest in really long run economic growth, from medieval times and onwards.

The first initiative in this direction in Sweden was presented by Olle Krantz in 2004. He constructed a benchmark for Swedish GDP in 1571, based upon very exclusive archive materials for that particular year thanks to countrywide taxation, undertaken to finance a considerable ransom that Sweden had to pay for the return of a strategic fortitude. The benchmark indicated that Sweden was at similar levels in terms of GDP per capita at the end of the sixteenth century as around 1800.

This rather surprising result provided a challenge for more concerted efforts to construct comprehensive accounts for the whole period from 1800 back to the late sixteenth century. Annual and sector specific data at constant prices 1560-1800 were presented by Schön and Krantz in EREH and in Lund Papers in Economic History in the autumn of 2012.

The full GDP per capita data supported the earlier result of long run stagnation between the late sixteenth and early nineteenth century. The Swedish experience was in accordance with the continental pattern that Allen (2000) had presented, which contrasted to the growth poles in north-western Europe, around the Channel.

The annual series by Krantz and Schön provided another unexpected result – a long secular cycle in GDP per capita appeared with troughs around 1600 and 1800 and with a peak around 1700. The economic expansion during the seventeenth century went counter to most Swedish historians who saw the seventeenth century as a bleak, dismal century in economic

terms, despite the Swedish military expansion around the Baltic. The imperial Swedish power was considered to be based upon increased oppression of the peasants from a mightier state administration and expanding nobility. In agriculture, conditions deteriorated. This view was recently expressed by Myrdal (2011) in his survey of Swedish agriculture. Sixteenth century expansion – an opinion early expressed by Eli Heckscher – was followed by seventeenth century stagnation and hardships for the masses, according to Myrdal.

Our estimate of GDP, however, put forward a different view of the macro economic development. Stagnation and even retrogression in agriculture was counteracted by expansion in other sectors of the economy – growth was the effect of structural changes that would have passed unnoticed without the systematic construction of Historical National Accounts.

A data set containing the historical national accounts for the entire period 1560-2010 is found online: <http://www.ekh.lu.se/en/research/economic-history-data/shna1560-2010>. See also appendix. One should note that present time levels of GDP and sector value added in these series differ from data in contemporary official national accounts. It is natural that a number of shifts and redefinitions are performed in contemporary statistics in relation to structural and technological changes, but it is also reasonable that levels in the short contemporary series are adjusted to the long historical series rather than the other way around.

## **MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTION 1560-1800**

The material for the annual series was very different from the rich taxation material for the 1571 benchmark. For most areas and for most of the period, statistical information was scarce and in some cases of poor quality. Therefore, a number of other sources and methods had to be used.

**Population data.** Before the start in 1749 of the very minute Swedish demographic statistics, estimates made by historian Lennart Andersson Palm for the whole period were used. These population data have been considered uncertain and are revised in the present paper (see further below).

**Prices and wages.** Series of prices, wages and consumer price index were important sources, particularly for the agricultural sector. Agricultural consumption was estimated through the demand approach, which in our works was utilized for the first time in Sweden,



with inspiration from a number of European Historical National Accounts back to medieval times.<sup>1</sup>

**Foreign trade data.** Volumes of important items in both exports and imports were recorded from the 1730s and before that historical studies present many benchmarks. Export data were important especially for calculating production in the metal industry, a dominant industry in pre-modern Sweden.

**Domestic trade data.** Records of internal tariffs and custom values were used to calculate commercial services from the seventeenth century.

**Urbanization.** The number of urban citizens has been calculated for benchmarks back to the sixteenth century, following the international criteria of at least 5000 inhabitants to qualify as urban. The number of urban population was used, i.a., to estimate personal services, while the development of the urbanization rate was used as a supporting evidence of long term economic trends.

**Central government records.** These were available from the 1720s and have been used for public services, also with extrapolations backward.

This is only a short summary of principal data and methods for the construction of annual sector production series 1560-1800. A more detailed account is of course given in the two papers of Krantz and Schön (Schön/Krantz 2012a and 2012b).

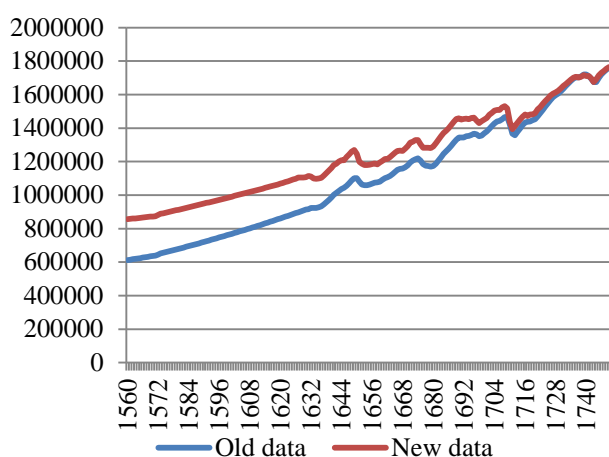
## **REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE EARLIER ESTIMATE OF GDP 1560-1800 IN CONSTANT PRICES**

**Population:** In the previous construction of GDP, Andersson Palm's (2000, 2001) population estimates were used for the time span 1560-1749, that is before the beginning of the official Swedish annual population statistics. However, these data have been shown to be too low for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and, therefore, Edvinsson (2014) has published a revised series for 1620-1749. Since the GDP data goes back to 1560, population figures up to 1620 are also required. An estimate was made by extrapolation of the ratio between the new and the old data back to 1560. Both series are shown in figure 1.

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<sup>1</sup> A partly similar approach, based on agricultural and industrial prices and on consumption of industrial goods, was used in Schön (1985).

**Figure 1. Swedish population 1560-1749, old and new data**



Edvinsson also made estimates for some years before 1620 and compared with figures computed by other scholars. Data from this comparison and from the present estimate are shown in table 1. From this it can be concluded that the new figures seem reasonable and, consequently, they are used here instead of the old ones.

**Table 1. Comparisons between some population estimates for years before 1620.**

	Palm (2000, 2001)	Myrdal (1999)	Maddison (2007)	Edvinsson (2014)	Present estimate
1571	639000	800000		8-900000	874000
1600		1000000	760000	970000	987000
1620	854000	1150000		1070000	1070000

*Source:* Edvinsson (2014), Table 1, and the present estimate.

The present estimate means a reduction of annual population growth rates from 0,6 to 0,4 percent between 1560 and 1620. This is in line with population growth in the following period up to 1800. It is still higher than average West European population growth in the seventeenth century but on par with Europe in the eighteenth century.

**Manufacturing industry and handicrafts:** In the previous version, this sector consisted of the metal and food industries. In the present estimate, the wood, chemical, and textile industries are added.

*Wood industry:* Before 1896 there is no official industrial statistics on production in the wood industry, i.e. sawmills and wood processing industries. Therefore, production has to be

estimated on the basis of other sources. For 1800-1896 Schön (1988) based the estimate on timber export in the official trade statistics. Export figures are also used here as an indicator of total production during the period before 1800.

For 1738-1800 official export data exist and are published in *Historisk statistik 3*. There are figures for a number of items and value data (*riksdaler specie*) for 1769, 1770 and 1771, which makes it possible to compute an export volume series. For scattered years before 1738, Heckscher (1936) provides data for Sweden's exports of plank and battens, and for some other years figures are found in Heckscher/Boëthius (1938). Still, there are lacunas. Data for export of planks and battens from Gothenburg are published in Lind (1923) from 1638 onwards. These are used as volume indicators. Another data set of interest is found in the Sound Toll tables which emanate from the tolls for ships passing through Öresund. The records are published in books edited by Ellinger Bang and Korst (1922, 1939, 1953). However, during most of the period the Sound Toll series show greater fluctuations than the other series. Furthermore, as Heckscher remarked, only a small fraction of the total Swedish wood exports passed through Öresund; in 1640 the share was 4.6 per cent.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, other data are preferred as far as possible. The Gothenburg series follows the official one rather closely after 1738. Furthermore, the scattered data for the whole country indicate a course of export changes rather close to those for Gothenburg. Thus, the linked series from 1638 onwards is employed. Since there are no other data available before 1638, the Sound Toll figures are used to estimate the trend. Due to the great fluctuations in this series, seven-year moving averages are employed instead of annual data.

*Chemical (tar) industry:* In the historical national accounts from 1800 onwards tar production forms part of the chemical industry. An estimate for the nineteenth century was made by Schön (1988) and was based on the export of tar. Actually, Schön considered the tar export to be identical with production, as was also the case in Lindahl et al. (1937). Thus, production for domestic use was not included in the estimate. This procedure is followed here.

For 1738-1800 official annual export data on quantity in barrels (tunnor) for tar and pitch are published in *Historisk statistik 3*. Furthermore, as for wood export, value figures (*riksdaler specie*) are published for 1769, 1770 and 1771. This makes it possible to calculate volume values. For the time before 1738 export data, not annual though, for the whole country are found in Boëthius/Heckscher (1938), where also data for Stockholm are presented for a number of years. Furthermore, some figures for the whole country are found in

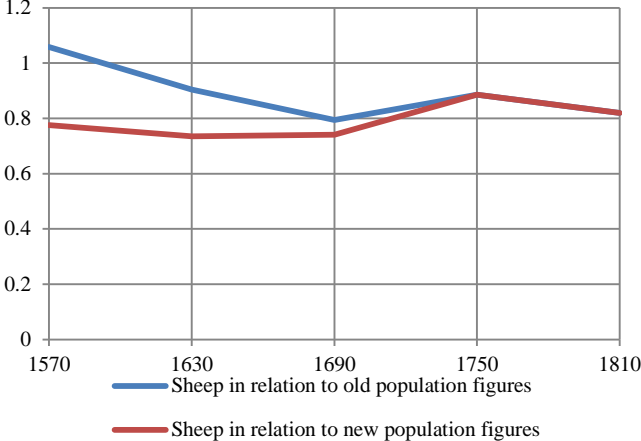
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<sup>2</sup> Heckscher (1936), p 431.

Heckscher (1936). Data for tar and pitch shipped from Gothenburg are supplied in Lind (1923). Figures of interest are also found in the Sound Toll registers published in Ellinger Bang and Korst (1922, 1939, and 1953). Thus, the series used here is built on official statistics 1738-1800 linked to the Gothenburg series 1638-1738 and the Öresund series before 1638.

*Textile industry:* Very few data that could be used for a production estimate have been found. Thanks to Andersson Palm and Linde, the number of sheep is known for five years, 1570, 1630, 1690, 1750 and 1810.<sup>3</sup> These data are uncertain since the source material is probably incomplete, but still they could be taken to indicate changes of wool and textile production. The number of sheep in relation to population according to the old and the new series are shown in figure 2.

**Figure 2. The number of sheep in relation to population 1570, 1630, 1690, 1750, and 1810.**



According to the new population figures there are about the same number of sheep per capita over a period of 240 years – at least the variations are small. This is an indication that the population changes could be used as an approximation of the production changes in the textile industry.

**REVISED GDP ESTIMATE IN CONSTANT PRICES**

The new data for population and for industrial production lead to the following modifications of the earlier estimates in constant prices:

**Agriculture:** The size of the agricultural sector increases almost parallel to the new population data. Since the previous agricultural consumption was estimated in a demand

<sup>3</sup> Andersson Palm, Lennart, (2012, 2012a, 2013), Linde (2012), Linde/Andersson Palm (2014).

model at per capita level, the present revision of population has only a minor effect upon agricultural production per capita. Total consumption is raised in accordance with the increased population numbers and, as before, total production is calculated as consumption minus imports plus exports. The only effect upon production per capita comes from the fact that the weight of foreign trade diminishes somewhat in relation to the increased size of the sector.

**Manufacturing industry:** The hitherto used output data for this sector, that is the metal and food industries, are now complemented with the new series for wood, chemical, and textile industries presented above. As before, weights are computed from the respective branch shares 1800/1809 in Schön (1988).

**Building:** The average of the index series for industry, agriculture and population (the new series) are taken as an indicator of the production in this sector.

**Transports:** The average of the indices for agriculture and industry (the new series) is assumed to constitute 50 per cent of the sector production. The other 50 per cent are made up of domestic trade.

**Private services:** No change of the earlier estimate has been made since urban population is not revised.

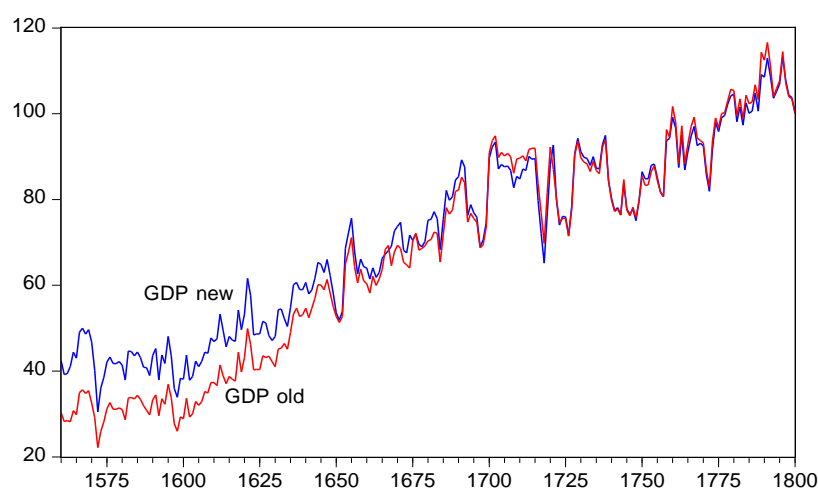
**Public services:** Data for the period 1722-1800 are the same as before and for 1560-1722 population figures (the new data) are used to approximate production, with the same adjustments for periods of warfare as before.

**Services of dwellings:** As before, the share of GDP 1800/1809 is assumed to be valid for the whole period.

## **MAJOR RESULTS OF THE REVISED CONSTANT PRICE ESTIMATE**

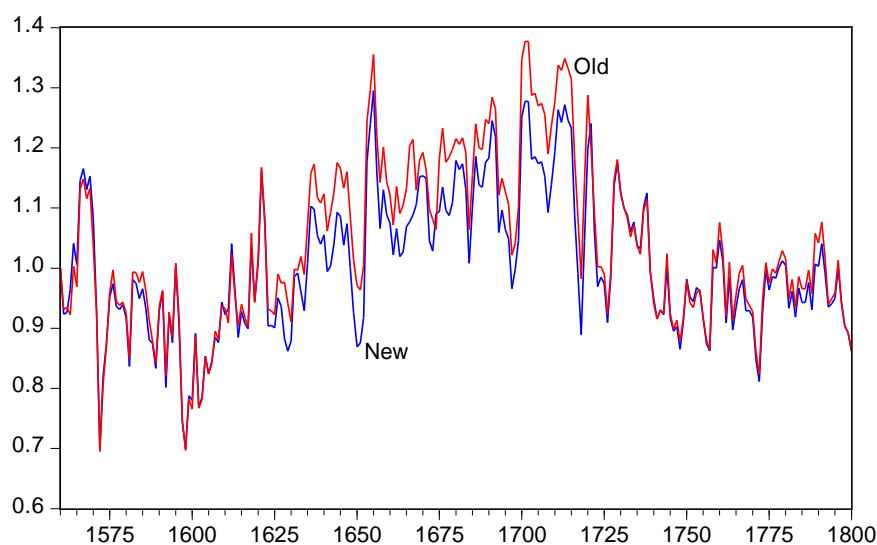
With the new estimates, the GDP level is raised roughly in the same order as population before the 1720s – it is raised by about one third in the late sixteenth century, by one quarter around 1620 and then falling down to level around 1700 (see figure 3). This means that annual growth rates in total GDP are reduced from about 0,7 to 0,5 percent between 1560 and 1700.

**Figure 3. Swedish GDP in new and old estimates 1560-1800. Index 1800=100.**



In per capita terms, the new and old estimates follow each other rather closely (figure 4). Actually they are almost identical 1560-1620. The reason for this symmetry, despite revisions, is that major sectors are estimated in relation to population, while the directly calculated sectors were still quite small. Between 1620 and 1720 the two curves deviate, however, with the new per capita curve about 10 percent lower than the old one. During this period directly calculated sectors not influenced by revised population, such as metal industry and part of the service sector, expanded most strongly. The weight of their expansion is lowered by the overall increase in the size of the economy.

**Figure 4. Swedish GDP per capita in new and old estimates 1560-1800. Index 1560=1.**



The general pattern, discovered in the previous work, is however supported by the new calculations. There is a distinctive fall in the per capita level during the late sixteenth century,

followed by the long upturn to the early eighteenth century and the subsequent fall in GDP per capita down to a low level in the second half of that century, i.e. the long term variation that describes a secular cycle is still there. The fluctuation is on a somewhat lower level than in the old series but the result is still a challenge to prevalent interpretations of Swedish economic development in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Long run stagnation in the level of GDP per capita from the late sixteenth to the early nineteenth century did not mean, however, that the economy or the society remained in a stationary position. On the contrary, structural change was pervasive (table 2). In the 1560s, agriculture dominated with more than 60 percent of the economy in constant (1800) prices but by 1800 its share had fallen to about 40 percent. Instead, the sectors of manufacturing industry, transportation and private services (commercial and personal) increased their shares strongly. Thus, in the sixteenth century, the economy was more dependent upon resources from the primary sector and upon the further preparation of these resources within the households with little specialization at the societal level. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the economy had become more sophisticated in terms of specialization. Thus, the structure was modernized over these centuries.

**Table 2. Main sectors' share of GDP 1560-1800 in constant 1800 prices. Decadal averages.**

	Agricult.	Manuf.	Building	Transp.	Priv.serv	Pub.serv	Dwellin.	Total
1560s	61,1	5.9	3.5	4.3	2.3	11.8	11.0	100
1600s	61.2	8.0	4.0	4.8	2.5	8.4	11.1	100
1650s	46.4	12.5	3,8	6.3	9.6	10.3	11.1	100
1700s	44.8	10.2	3.4	5.8	12.5	12.1	11.2	100
1750s	42,9	11.3	3.7	7.2	16.8	6.9	11.3	100
1790s	41.3	11,2	3.7	7.4	16.9	8.3	11.3	100

Most of these changes occurred during the seventeenth century, particularly during the first half of the century. This was the period when the Swedish Empire around the Baltic was created. The imperial expansion had its basis in a new and modernized structure in Sweden. The State administration was modernized and urbanization took off with new nexuses for both private and public services. In the same period, a number of universities were founded or incorporated in the Swedish realm as another element in the Swedish transformation.<sup>4</sup> The

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<sup>4</sup> Universities were founded in Tartu (Estonia), Åbo (Finland), Lund (former Danish province) and incorporated in Greifswald (Pomerania).

metal industry was probably of even greater importance. It provided income through copper exports but the iron industry had a wider significance. It was revolutionized with technological change and a new capitalist structure – with important contributions from West European immigrants. The result was a strong relative price fall in iron and iron products during the first half of the seventeenth century. Factories and foundries were founded, often with public initiative, and the industry supported the armament of the Swedish troops with greater amounts of rifles and canons. But cheaper iron products had probably a wider impact upon the Swedish economy. Equipment in agriculture and in transportation could be made more efficient even with small inputs of iron.

The shift in weight from agriculture to other sectors was not due, however, to increased efficiency in agrarian production. Per capita consumption of agricultural products fell over the centuries, particularly during the eighteenth century. Population increase in Sweden was strong and cultivation was extended to marginal land with diminishing returns to labour. That may have been counteracted by a transfer of labour to sectors with a constant, and higher, return to labour as in industry and services.

From this perspective, Sweden in the eighteenth century belongs to the group of continental countries which, according to Allen, went through a protoindustrial development with overall stagnation rather than expansion before the agricultural revolution and industrialization took off. This is further underlined when Swedish GDP per capita is put in a European comparison (table 3).

**Table 3. GDP per capita in four European countries 1565/1600-1800.**

	England	Spain	Germany	Sweden
1565				1107
1600	1350	1440	1150	865
1700	1890	1430	1210	1182
1750	2150	1310	1250	959
1800	2010	1290	1260	929

*Source:* Malanima (2011), table 5, and present estimate.

*Note:* Due to strong annual fluctuations in Swedish data, 11-year averages are used.

Only at the peak of the Swedish imperial period, at 1700, could Sweden compare with its closest continental neighbour Germany but that position was short-lived. Sweden was clearly behind leading economies in western, southern and continental Europe at the turn of century



1800.<sup>5</sup> At the same time, however, the structural changes over the preceding centuries with a strengthened public administration and increased commercialization and specialization of the economy, had prepared Sweden for the nineteenth century agrarian revolution and industrial take-off.

## **GDP IN CURRENT PRICES**

The earlier series were based upon estimates of production volumes, expressed in constant prices of 1800 for each sector. In most cases, data were estimated from volume indicators either from statistics or from constructions such as “the demand model” for agriculture or from extrapolations based on total or urban population. A number of price indices was used, however, as for “the demand model”. For the present paper, price series have been extended into sector deflators and ultimately into a GDP deflator whereby series in current prices are achieved. Before presenting the results of the current price estimates, all price series used for the sector deflators are described in the following section.

### **DEFLATORS 1560-1800**

**Agriculture:** Rye, barley and butter prices are used: 1560-1620, rye, which is also assumed to represent barley, and butter prices, from Söderberg (2003), 1620-1732, all three price series from Hansson (2006),<sup>6</sup> and 1732-1800 from Jörberg (1972).

**Manufacturing industry and handicrafts:** To form a deflator for the whole sector, the price series for the sub-industries are combined by weights from 1800-1809, taken from Schön (1988).

*Metal industry:* The iron and copper industries form the output series and therefore the deflator pertains to these sub-industries as well. The price series are as follows. Bar iron: 1560-1620, Söderberg (2003), 1620-1650, Posthumus (1943), 1650-1732, Hansson (2006), 1732-1800, Jörberg (1972). Copper: 1560-1624, due to lack of data the price changes are assumed to be identical with those for bar iron, 1624-1800: Posthumus (1943) (1624-1777, Swedish garcopper, 1777-1800, Norwegian and Trondheim garcopper).

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<sup>5</sup> In the paper Schön/Krantz 2012a the possible role of unpaid labour, primarily female household work, is taken into consideration. With unpaid labour included and estimated with the wage of hired housemaids, Swedish GDP per capita rises over and above the German level for the whole period since 1560. In 1700 it is even close to the English level. This raises the question to what extent this labour should be included in the Historical National Accounts and what principles in these respects different countries follow.

<sup>6</sup> An adjustment for a strong deviation from CPI 1632-1633 was made.

*Wood industry:* 1560-1633: Due to lack of data, prices for fire wood are employed, Jansson et al (1991), 1633-1732 sawn battens, Hansson (2006) and 1732-1800, Jörberg (1972).

However, a series for the whole country is not provided by Jörberg. Therefore, since Hansson's prices refer to Östergötland, Jörberg's data for this county are used for 1757-1800, and for 1732-1757, since prices for Östergötland County are missing, data from the neighbouring Skaraborg County are used.

*Food industry:* The changes of production for this industry are as mentioned assumed to be represented by those for agriculture. As deflator, rye prices are employed. For 1560-1620 they were collected from Söderberg (2003), for 1620-1732 from Hansson (2006) and for 1732-1800 from Jörberg (1972).

*Textile industry:* For the period 1600-1719 a series for coarse cloth is provided in Jansson et al. (1991). This series is also part of the CPI computation, Edvinsson/Söderberg (2009). Before 1600 as well as 1719-1732 CPI is used and for 1732-1800, the series for coarse cloth in Jörberg (1972) is utilized.

*The chemical industry:* Since the series in constant prices consists of data for tar production, the deflator should pertain to this subindustry as well. Up to 1600, no data for tar were found and, therefore, prices for firewood (Jansson et al (1991)) are employed. Then, the following data were used: 1600-1641 tar prices, Jansson et al (1991), 1641-1732, tar prices, Hansson (2006) and 1732-1800, Jörberg (1972).

**Building:** Output data in constant prices were constructed as an average of agriculture, industry, and population and the deflator is constructed as an average of the deflators for agriculture and industry.

**Transport:** The series in constant prices was constructed by an average of goods transport (the volume series for agriculture 0.75 and industry 0.25) and trade (also assumed to include passenger transport). The same procedure was applied for the deflator.

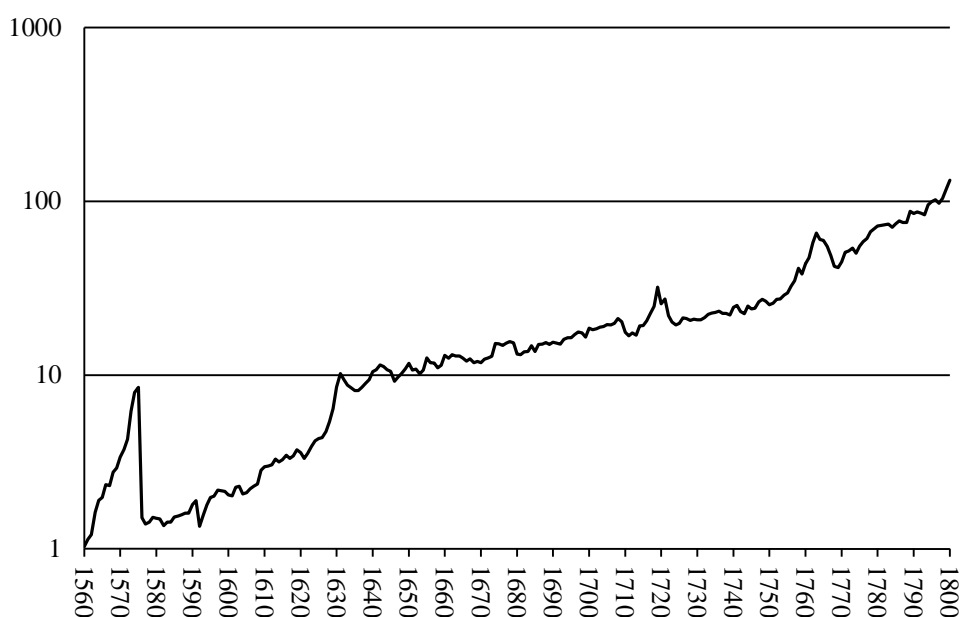
**Private services:** The series for trade and other services are combined by weights pertaining to 1800-1809 (Krantz (1991)). For trade, data from Andersson Palm (1992) are used, complemented with the consumer price index 1570-1622. For other services, the consumer price index (Edvinsson/Söderberg (2009)) is employed.

**Public services:** As for the period from 1800 onwards, wage changes are used as deflator. Here Söderberg's (2009) series is employed.

## MAJOR RESULTS OF THE CURRENT PRICE ESTIMATE

The aggregate GDP in current prices does not carry much information since it is dominated by a long run inflation process, with an annual average inflation of 1,5 percent that over 240 years raised the price level by about 40 times. Inflation was particularly marked in the periods 1600-1640 and 1750-1800. There are also some marks of drastic but short run inflations/deflations, primarily in connection with wars (see figure 5). Thus, the huge fluctuation in the 1560s and 1570s spanned over The Nordic Seven Years War, while the fluctuation in the 1710s was connected with the Swedish participation in the European Seven Years War. There was also a flagrant price fluctuation during the 1760s connected both to warfare and to a political shift between the expansive Hat party and the restrictive Cap party.

*Figure 5, GDP in current prices 1560-1800*



Price changes differed, however, between production sectors which had an effect upon structural change in current prices compared to volume changes. The most conspicuous effect was a further deterioration in agricultural conditions during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when measured in current prices. While volume shares fell from about 60 to 45 percent from the sixteenth

century to late 17<sup>th</sup> century, the share in current prices was below 30 percent during the same period, only to recover to over 35 percent at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>7</sup> (Table 4).

**Table 4. Main sectors share of GDP 1560-1800 in current prices. Decadal averages.**

	Agricult.	Manuf.	Building	Transp.	Priv.serv	Pub.serv	Dwellin.	Total
1560s	27,0	13,2	5,0	18,6	7,5	17,3	11,4	100
1600s	30,5	15,5	5,2	21,2	8,1	8,2	11,3	100
1650s	26,3	13,2	3,3	13,4	17,6	14,8	11,4	100
1700s	24,4	9,6	2,7	9,7	19,8	22,4	11,4	100
1750s	32,7	12,0	3,6	9,0	19,9	11,5	11,3	100
1790s	35,8	11,2	3,6	8,6	19,2	10,3	11,3	100

Agricultural prices were rather stable in the long term relative to the GDP deflator from the 1560s to the 1710s, according to available data, with an upward shift in the early 17th century followed by a downward trend during the rest of that century. Prices thus underline the structural changes in the Swedish economy during the period of imperialistic advance around the Baltic, with a shift in income distribution to the disadvantage of peasants and a transmission of purchasing power to other sectors, particularly private and public services, manufacturing industry and transportation. The shift in prices also gives support to the opinion that the 17<sup>th</sup> century was a long period of oppression and misery for the agricultural population. It is documented that public administration and the military expanded, that the nobility strengthened its grip on the Swedish economy, that new capitalistic principles were imported to the metal industry and that urban centres, particularly Stockholm, increased its share of total population. But by what means such a shift in relative prices was performed needs further investigations.

Is it reasonable, however, that oppression and swings in the income distribution were so great during the 17<sup>th</sup> century that some 80-90 percent of the population received only about 30 percent of total income, indicated by the sector shares? It does not seem probable. But there is one other aspect. Much of the labour in the expanding sectors was supplied by rural households. Work became more diversified. Manufacturing, transportation, construction, personal services and trade were to a high degree rural in character. Peasants supplied metal industry with inputs of charcoal and produced most of the tar for exports. Much of

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<sup>7</sup> By 1800 the agricultural share was above 40 percent due to a sharp price increase during the 1790s.

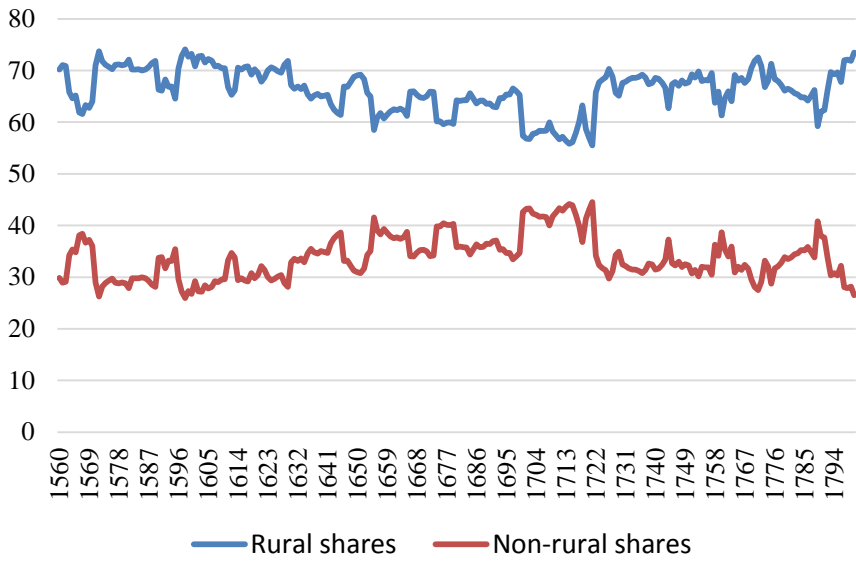
transportations and residential constructions were performed by rural labour during slack seasons in agriculture. Women served much of textile and food industries within the household as well as supplied maidens for services in both rural and urban areas; peddlers became more common from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and so on. In order to estimate a reasonable share in total income for rural and non-rural households, one should add a sizeable part of these other sectorial shares to the rural household. It can only be a guestimate but the result of such an estimate will come closer to the rural character of the economy.<sup>8</sup> From figure 6 it is clear that the calculation gives more likely results with levels for the rural income between 75 and 55 percent but the general pattern is still there with a shift away from rural areas during the 17<sup>th</sup> century and back again during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The 18<sup>th</sup> century – from the 1720s – was very different from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Sweden lost most of its holdings east and south of the Baltic and new ideas came to govern a much less militaristic policy. An increasing population should instead colonize the interior of Sweden. Physiocratic opinions led to a more benevolent attitude from the authorities to agriculture, to private property and to population increase. Reclamation of land and construction of small cottage plots was liberalized. Perhaps most important was the new possibility for peasants to turn crown property into freeholds with a fixed taxation. Since prices rose over the century, taxes were hollowed out and income shifted in favour of landholders, especially commercially oriented peasants, creating a basis for the so called agricultural revolution that was to really take off in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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<sup>8</sup> In the present calculation 50 percent of industry and private services, 75 percent of building and transportation and 85 percent of dwellings are added to agriculture for the rural share of production in current prices.

**Figure 6. Rural and non-rural shares of total income 1560-1800. Current prices.**



## *Appendix. Tables in the Data base*

<http://www.ekh.lu.se/en/research/economic-history-data/shna1560-2010>.

Table I. GDP and GDP per capita. Factor Prices, Current and Constant Prices. 1560-2010

Table II. Value added, Main Sectors and GDP. Factor prices, Mill. SEK, Current and Constant Prices. 1560—1800

Table III. Value added, Main Sectors, and GDP. Factor prices, Mill. SEK, Current and Constant Prices. 1800—2010

Table IV. Unpaid Domestic Services. Mill. SEK, Current and Constant Prices. 1800—2010

Table V. GDP in factor and market prices and Population. Mill. SEK, Current and Constant Prices. 1800—2010

Table VI. GDP by destination in Market Prices. Mill. SEK, Current and Constant Prices. 1800—2010

Table VII a-d. Foreign Trade 1800—2000

Table VIII. Employment 1850—2010

Table IX. Agriculture and Ancillaries Production Account 1800—1950. Current Prices

Table X. Manufacturing Industry and Handicrafts. Production Account 1800—1950. Current Prices

Table XI. Building and Construction. Production Account 1800—1950. Current Prices

Table XII. Transport and Communications. Production Account 1800—1950. Current Prices

Table XIII. Private Services. Production Account 1800—1950. Current Prices

Table XIV. Public Services. Production Account 1800—1950. Current Prices

Table XV. Services of Dwellings. Production Account 1800—1950. Current Prices

Table XVI. Deflators 1800—1950. 1910/12=100

*Appendix table.* GDP, mill SEK, current and constant prices (1910/12 price level) and GDP per capita, SEK, constant prices, 1560-2010

	GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita		GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita
<b>1560</b>	1.0	200.9	234.5	<b>1600</b>	2.0	181.0	183.4
<b>1561</b>	1.1	185.9	216.7	<b>1601</b>	2.0	207.4	209.2
<b>1562</b>	1.2	186.9	217.4	<b>1602</b>	2.3	180.0	180.9
<b>1563</b>	1.6	196.5	228.2	<b>1603</b>	2.3	184.3	184.5
<b>1564</b>	1.9	212.2	245.9	<b>1604</b>	2.1	201.0	200.4
<b>1565</b>	2.0	205.5	237.8	<b>1605</b>	2.1	195.0	193.7
<b>1566</b>	2.3	234.1	270.3	<b>1606</b>	2.2	200.8	198.6
<b>1567</b>	2.3	238.5	274.9	<b>1607</b>	2.3	210.9	207.8
<b>1568</b>	2.8	231.8	266.7	<b>1608</b>	2.4	209.6	205.7
<b>1569</b>	2.9	236.8	271.9	<b>1609</b>	2.8	226.5	221.4
<b>1570</b>	3.4	223.1	255.7	<b>1610</b>	3.0	222.4	216.6
<b>1571</b>	3.7	190.7	218.2	<b>1611</b>	3.0	227.3	220.5
<b>1572</b>	4.3	144.9	164.5	<b>1612</b>	3.0	254.4	245.8
<b>1573</b>	6.2	171.3	192.9	<b>1613</b>	3.3	236.9	228.0
<b>1574</b>	7.9	183.0	205.3	<b>1614</b>	3.2	216.6	207.7
<b>1575</b>	8.5	199.9	223.3	<b>1615</b>	3.3	228.0	217.7
<b>1576</b>	1.5	205.3	228.5	<b>1616</b>	3.5	224.1	213.1
<b>1577</b>	1.4	198.2	219.7	<b>1617</b>	3.3	222.7	211.0
<b>1578</b>	1.4	197.9	218.5	<b>1618</b>	3.4	257.0	242.5
<b>1579</b>	1.5	200.3	220.3	<b>1619</b>	3.7	235.5	221.4
<b>1580</b>	1.5	196.5	215.2	<b>1620</b>	3.6	252.5	236.4
<b>1581</b>	1.5	180.0	196.4	<b>1621</b>	3.3	291.7	271.9
<b>1582</b>	1.4	211.7	230.1	<b>1622</b>	3.5	273.3	253.6
<b>1583</b>	1.4	211.2	228.7	<b>1623</b>	3.9	229.5	211.9
<b>1584</b>	1.4	206.6	222.8	<b>1624</b>	4.2	230.7	212.1
<b>1585</b>	1.5	210.9	226.6	<b>1625</b>	4.3	230.7	211.1
<b>1586</b>	1.5	204.5	218.8	<b>1626</b>	4.4	244.5	222.7
<b>1587</b>	1.6	194.1	206.8	<b>1627</b>	4.7	242.5	219.3
<b>1588</b>	1.6	193.6	205.5	<b>1628</b>	5.4	228.8	206.9
<b>1589</b>	1.6	185.1	195.8	<b>1629</b>	6.4	223.2	201.8
<b>1590</b>	1.8	208.9	220.0	<b>1630</b>	8.5	229.6	207.5
<b>1591</b>	1.9	216.4	227.0	<b>1631</b>	10.2	259.2	232.7
<b>1592</b>	1.3	182.0	190.2	<b>1632</b>	9.4	259.6	233.9
<b>1593</b>	1.6	209.4	218.0	<b>1633</b>	8.8	249.0	226.6
<b>1594</b>	1.8	200.1	207.5	<b>1634</b>	8.5	240.5	219.2
<b>1595</b>	2.0	229.8	237.4	<b>1635</b>	8.1	260.9	237.4
<b>1596</b>	2.0	207.0	212.9	<b>1636</b>	8.2	286.3	259.6
<b>1597</b>	2.2	170.9	175.1	<b>1637</b>	8.5	288.6	258.4
<b>1598</b>	2.2	161.2	164.6	<b>1638</b>	9.0	280.6	247.9
<b>1599</b>	2.1	182.1	185.1	<b>1639</b>	9.4	280.3	244.4



	GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita		GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita
<b>1640</b>	10.5	287.9	247.8	<b>1680</b>	13.2	352.8	273.5
<b>1641</b>	10.7	275.2	233.5	<b>1681</b>	13.1	353.7	270.0
<b>1642</b>	11.4	279.6	235.4	<b>1682</b>	13.6	361.8	272.1
<b>1643</b>	11.2	292.1	243.4	<b>1683</b>	13.7	354.2	262.0
<b>1644</b>	10.7	309.8	256.5	<b>1684</b>	14.7	320.2	233.6
<b>1645</b>	10.5	307.7	254.8	<b>1685</b>	13.7	353.4	255.4
<b>1646</b>	9.2	296.6	241.7	<b>1686</b>	15.0	384.8	274.9
<b>1647</b>	9.7	310.7	250.0	<b>1687</b>	15.0	374.1	263.8
<b>1648</b>	10.2	293.1	232.8	<b>1688</b>	15.4	377.7	262.8
<b>1649</b>	10.8	273.7	215.5	<b>1689</b>	15.0	396.3	272.6
<b>1650</b>	11.7	252.2	202.2	<b>1690</b>	15.5	399.9	274.1
<b>1651</b>	10.7	244.2	203.7	<b>1691</b>	15.2	418.4	288.6
<b>1652</b>	10.8	253.4	213.5	<b>1692</b>	15.1	410.6	282.4
<b>1653</b>	10.2	322.7	273.8	<b>1693</b>	16.0	357.8	245.6
<b>1654</b>	10.7	339.5	288.0	<b>1694</b>	16.4	368.9	253.9
<b>1655</b>	12.6	358.0	303.1	<b>1695</b>	16.4	360.0	246.4
<b>1656</b>	11.8	321.9	271.6	<b>1696</b>	17.1	355.1	242.7
<b>1657</b>	11.8	297.1	249.9	<b>1697</b>	17.7	323.1	223.6
<b>1658</b>	11.0	313.5	265.1	<b>1698</b>	17.4	330.4	231.1
<b>1659</b>	11.4	305.4	255.6	<b>1699</b>	16.5	349.3	242.2
<b>1660</b>	13.0	303.0	251.7	<b>1700</b>	18.6	423.1	291.8
<b>1661</b>	12.5	291.6	239.8	<b>1701</b>	18.2	435.2	297.9
<b>1662</b>	13.1	303.3	249.4	<b>1702</b>	18.5	440.6	298.0
<b>1663</b>	12.8	293.1	238.9	<b>1703</b>	18.9	411.1	275.6
<b>1664</b>	12.9	298.4	240.4	<b>1704</b>	19.0	415.8	276.5
<b>1665</b>	12.5	314.1	250.3	<b>1705</b>	19.5	413.3	273.9
<b>1666</b>	12.0	315.9	250.2	<b>1706</b>	19.4	414.4	274.6
<b>1667</b>	12.4	319.7	252.7	<b>1707</b>	19.8	409.6	269.0
<b>1668</b>	11.8	324.5	256.7	<b>1708</b>	21.1	390.6	255.0
<b>1669</b>	12.0	341.4	267.3	<b>1709</b>	20.3	403.2	265.8
<b>1670</b>	11.8	346.2	267.8	<b>1710</b>	17.6	400.6	278.8
<b>1671</b>	12.3	350.6	266.9	<b>1711</b>	16.8	411.3	295.1
<b>1672</b>	12.6	319.8	242.5	<b>1712</b>	17.5	409.6	290.1
<b>1673</b>	12.8	316.8	238.6	<b>1713</b>	16.9	425.5	297.2
<b>1674</b>	15.2	338.8	255.0	<b>1714</b>	19.1	422.7	291.4
<b>1675</b>	15.1	332.9	255.5	<b>1715</b>	19.2	423.7	288.5
<b>1676</b>	14.8	340.2	265.2	<b>1716</b>	20.5	377.5	254.9
<b>1677</b>	15.2	328.9	256.4	<b>1717</b>	22.7	341.8	232.2
<b>1678</b>	15.6	326.1	254.2	<b>1718</b>	24.9	309.5	208.9
<b>1679</b>	15.3	331.7	259.2	<b>1719</b>	32.0	363.1	245.2

	GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita		GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita
<b>1720</b>	25.7	417.1	280.0	<b>1760</b>	43.6	465.7	243.1
<b>1721</b>	27.4	438.3	289.9	<b>1761</b>	47.4	453.4	234.5
<b>1722</b>	22.0	375.7	246.4	<b>1762</b>	57.8	409.3	210.4
<b>1723</b>	20.2	347.4	224.8	<b>1763</b>	65.6	447.1	229.2
<b>1724</b>	19.5	356.0	228.1	<b>1764</b>	60.4	406.1	207.3
<b>1725</b>	19.9	355.6	225.5	<b>1765</b>	59.4	426.3	216.3
<b>1726</b>	21.3	335.0	210.2	<b>1766</b>	55.0	443.4	223.4
<b>1727</b>	21.1	365.8	227.8	<b>1767</b>	48.8	454.0	226.9
<b>1728</b>	20.7	424.5	263.2	<b>1768</b>	42.2	432.6	214.7
<b>1729</b>	21.0	441.4	272.0	<b>1769</b>	41.5	434.4	214.5
<b>1730</b>	20.8	425.9	260.4	<b>1770</b>	44.8	431.6	211.9
<b>1731</b>	20.8	419.2	253.9	<b>1771</b>	51.0	400.0	195.5
<b>1732</b>	21.4	417.5	251.1	<b>1772</b>	51.7	381.8	187.0
<b>1733</b>	22.4	409.9	244.5	<b>1773</b>	53.8	428.7	213.9
<b>1734</b>	22.7	419.3	248.2	<b>1774</b>	50.2	457.5	230.1
<b>1735</b>	22.9	407.2	239.3	<b>1775</b>	55.0	447.0	222.3
<b>1736</b>	23.3	406.9	238.4	<b>1776</b>	58.6	462.4	227.7
<b>1737</b>	22.7	433.2	254.5	<b>1777</b>	60.9	464.9	226.9
<b>1738</b>	22.6	443.3	259.7	<b>1778</b>	66.8	477.8	231.4
<b>1739</b>	22.2	394.2	229.6	<b>1779</b>	69.4	487.1	234.1
<b>1740</b>	24.5	374.1	218.7	<b>1780</b>	72.0	488.7	232.3
<b>1741</b>	25.1	360.9	211.0	<b>1781</b>	72.5	458.4	215.7
<b>1742</b>	23.2	364.4	214.6	<b>1782</b>	73.3	475.0	222.3
<b>1743</b>	22.6	356.5	212.9	<b>1783</b>	73.9	455.0	212.4
<b>1744</b>	24.9	391.9	231.7	<b>1784</b>	70.8	479.5	223.6
<b>1745</b>	24.0	362.9	211.6	<b>1785</b>	74.1	468.4	218.1
<b>1746</b>	24.2	356.9	206.5	<b>1786</b>	77.2	471.2	218.5
<b>1747</b>	26.4	362.9	208.4	<b>1787</b>	75.5	490.1	225.8
<b>1748</b>	27.2	350.5	199.8	<b>1788</b>	75.5	470.6	215.4
<b>1749</b>	26.6	371.4	210.5	<b>1789</b>	87.5	515.5	235.3
<b>1750</b>	25.4	403.5	226.6	<b>1790</b>	84.9	510.6	233.4
<b>1751</b>	26.0	395.5	219.5	<b>1791</b>	86.9	531.4	242.1
<b>1752</b>	27.3	395.7	217.8	<b>1792</b>	85.3	509.2	229.8
<b>1753</b>	27.4	409.9	223.0	<b>1793</b>	83.6	483.8	216.0
<b>1754</b>	28.8	412.1	221.9	<b>1794</b>	95.3	491.7	217.4
<b>1755</b>	29.7	397.3	211.9	<b>1795</b>	99.5	499.7	219.5
<b>1756</b>	32.4	381.8	202.1	<b>1796</b>	102.2	530.5	231.6
<b>1757</b>	34.9	376.5	198.9	<b>1797</b>	97.2	502.8	217.5
<b>1758</b>	41.1	440.5	232.7	<b>1798</b>	103.9	486.9	208.7
<b>1759</b>	38.1	441.2	231.5	<b>1799</b>	118.0	485.4	206.5

	GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita		GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita
<b>1800</b>	130.9	468.0	199.0	<b>1840</b>	438.2	711.4	227.8
<b>1801</b>	138.6	471.3	200.4	<b>1841</b>	441.1	711.8	225.5
<b>1802</b>	144.4	489.8	207.2	<b>1842</b>	444.7	684.6	214.6
<b>1803</b>	139.1	487.4	204.8	<b>1843</b>	447.9	706.4	219.3
<b>1804</b>	129.6	460.1	192.0	<b>1844</b>	443.9	745.2	228.9
<b>1805</b>	143.6	489.0	202.7	<b>1845</b>	445.9	771.8	234.2
<b>1806</b>	158.3	501.0	206.6	<b>1846</b>	483.9	753.7	226.4
<b>1807</b>	164.0	480.0	197.2	<b>1847</b>	514.1	779.9	232.6
<b>1808</b>	182.1	453.8	186.5	<b>1848</b>	514.6	793.6	234.8
<b>1809</b>	186.2	430.3	178.5	<b>1849</b>	512.9	831.4	243.1
<b>1810</b>	197.9	461.9	192.9	<b>1850</b>	538.2	865.2	249.9
<b>1811</b>	227.4	499.5	207.8	<b>1851</b>	548.7	857.7	245.1
<b>1812</b>	263.8	470.2	194.7	<b>1852</b>	555.9	846.0	239.8
<b>1813</b>	287.1	483.3	199.6	<b>1853</b>	583.7	863.6	243.1
<b>1814</b>	288.6	486.8	200.2	<b>1854</b>	657.3	881.7	245.9
<b>1815</b>	288.7	504.3	205.7	<b>1855</b>	764.6	950.2	262.2
<b>1816</b>	299.8	520.8	209.9	<b>1856</b>	856.4	945.4	258.5
<b>1817</b>	304.7	510.8	203.5	<b>1857</b>	909.9	976.7	265.4
<b>1818</b>	321.6	524.4	207.0	<b>1858</b>	811.0	996.6	268.6
<b>1819</b>	331.1	521.9	204.3	<b>1859</b>	797.7	1046	278.2
<b>1820</b>	319.2	529.1	205.6	<b>1860</b>	837.9	1083	283.3
<b>1821</b>	304.9	550.0	211.7	<b>1861</b>	847.4	1059	272.4
<b>1822</b>	298.5	559.1	212.7	<b>1862</b>	866.1	1039	263.7
<b>1823</b>	301.3	560.7	210.2	<b>1863</b>	889.1	1099	275.1
<b>1824</b>	301.5	584.6	215.9	<b>1864</b>	887.1	1133	280.0
<b>1825</b>	327.6	609.3	221.6	<b>1865</b>	885.5	1166	284.8
<b>1826</b>	343.6	620.7	222.6	<b>1866</b>	885.1	1159	280.1
<b>1827</b>	360.7	598.8	212.6	<b>1867</b>	923.5	1192	285.2
<b>1828</b>	333.9	612.0	215.7	<b>1868</b>	891.6	1085	259.3
<b>1829</b>	337.0	624.5	218.8	<b>1869</b>	933.2	1155	277.2
<b>1830</b>	349.5	613.8	213.4	<b>1870</b>	995.7	1303	313.0
<b>1831</b>	376.7	630.4	217.8	<b>1871</b>	1047	1350	322.6
<b>1832</b>	381.3	617.3	212.0	<b>1872</b>	1188	1398	330.6
<b>1833</b>	372.9	642.9	218.6	<b>1873</b>	1349	1425	333.3
<b>1834</b>	376.0	657.9	221.4	<b>1874</b>	1457	1494	346.0
<b>1835</b>	386.9	662.7	220.6	<b>1875</b>	1400	1451	332.7
<b>1836</b>	407.3	692.7	227.7	<b>1876</b>	1478	1562	354.5
<b>1837</b>	415.7	693.7	226.1	<b>1877</b>	1448	1544	346.5
<b>1838</b>	425.8	688.3	223.3	<b>1878</b>	1314	1506	334.1
<b>1839</b>	445.0	696.6	224.8	<b>1879</b>	1296	1606	352.5

	GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita		GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita
<b>1880</b>	1331	1573	344.1	<b>1920</b>	12680	4066	692.1
<b>1881</b>	1405	1630	356.8	<b>1921</b>	9807	3916	660.4
<b>1882</b>	1379	1572	343.6	<b>1922</b>	8406	4226	707.7
<b>1883</b>	1433	1697	369.6	<b>1923</b>	8138	4380	730.4
<b>1884</b>	1402	1672	361.6	<b>1924</b>	8636	4698	780.2
<b>1885</b>	1388	1717	368.2	<b>1925</b>	8906	4819	797.2
<b>1886</b>	1316	1747	371.8	<b>1926</b>	9042	5069	836.0
<b>1887</b>	1260	1705	360.7	<b>1927</b>	9235	5249	863.2
<b>1888</b>	1313	1737	366.2	<b>1928</b>	9565	5413	887.8
<b>1889</b>	1404	1770	371.7	<b>1929</b>	10029	5750	940.6
<b>1890</b>	1457	1817	380.2	<b>1930</b>	10138	6022	982.1
<b>1891</b>	1546	1922	400.9	<b>1931</b>	9440	5855	951.7
<b>1892</b>	1562	1903	396.0	<b>1932</b>	8806	5617	909.4
<b>1893</b>	1552	1954	405.7	<b>1933</b>	8854	5715	921.6
<b>1894</b>	1547	1976	407.5	<b>1934</b>	9606	6118	983.2
<b>1895</b>	1643	2092	427.3	<b>1935</b>	10190	6426	1030
<b>1896</b>	1709	2166	438.5	<b>1936</b>	10748	6657	1064
<b>1897</b>	1847	2272	455.6	<b>1937</b>	11660	6839	1090
<b>1898</b>	1997	2370	470.7	<b>1938</b>	12157	7095	1127
<b>1899</b>	2159	2450	482.3	<b>1939</b>	13218	7606	1202
<b>1900</b>	2219	2475	483.7	<b>1940</b>	14129	7188	1131
<b>1901</b>	2202	2559	496.3	<b>1941</b>	15442	6984	1093
<b>1902</b>	2211	2540	489.8	<b>1942</b>	16745	7060	1098
<b>1903</b>	2401	2686	515.5	<b>1943</b>	17976	7371	1136
<b>1904</b>	2408	2748	524.3	<b>1944</b>	18764	7695	1173
<b>1905</b>	2459	2725	516.3	<b>1945</b>	19443	7897	1190
<b>1906</b>	2766	2964	557.6	<b>1946</b>	21967	8747	1302
<b>1907</b>	3077	3186	594.7	<b>1947</b>	24881	9575	1407
<b>1908</b>	3045	3115	576.4	<b>1948</b>	27208	9820	1427
<b>1909</b>	3025	3156	578.8	<b>1949</b>	28438	10180	1464
<b>1910</b>	3223	3241	589.4	<b>1950</b>	31134	10867	1549
<b>1911</b>	3309	3344	603.5	<b>1951</b>	38648	10895	1541
<b>1912</b>	3546	3490	625.1	<b>1952</b>	42513	11191	1571
<b>1913</b>	3804	3729	663.4	<b>1953</b>	42958	11311	1577
<b>1914</b>	3911	3838	678.2	<b>1954</b>	45327	11896	1649
<b>1915</b>	4577	3965	696.1	<b>1955</b>	48718	12250	1687
<b>1916</b>	5774	4188	730.2	<b>1956</b>	53323	12748	1743
<b>1917</b>	6964	4004	692.8	<b>1957</b>	57240	13103	1779
<b>1918</b>	9189	3692	635.7	<b>1958</b>	59730	13256	1789
<b>1919</b>	11158	3775	647.4	<b>1959</b>	63102	13847	1860

	GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita		GDP Current prices	GDP Constant prices	GDP per capita
<b>1960</b>	68725	14359	1920	<b>2000</b>	1919674	38816	4375
<b>1961</b>	75301	15284	2032	<b>2001</b>	1986180	39302	4417
<b>1962</b>	81733	15924	2106	<b>2002</b>	2068754	40182	4500
<b>1963</b>	87553	16599	2183	<b>2003</b>	2156924	41051	4579
<b>1964</b>	98410	17863	2332	<b>2004</b>	2255434	42734	4748
<b>1965</b>	109333	18710	2419	<b>2005</b>	2334823	44036	4873
<b>1966</b>	118048	18954	2428	<b>2006</b>	2480446	45718	5023
<b>1967</b>	127981	19570	2487	<b>2007</b>	2632730	47164	5142
<b>1968</b>	136312	20337	2570	<b>2008</b>	2697240	46082	4984
<b>1969</b>	147075	21215	2663	<b>2009</b>	2615369	43619	4675
<b>1970</b>	162406	22274	2769	<b>2010</b>	2805991	46759	4972
<b>1971</b>	176863	22623	2794				
<b>1972</b>	189952	22714	2796				
<b>1973</b>	211389	23615	2902				
<b>1974</b>	249345	25448	3118				
<b>1975</b>	290934	25957	3168				
<b>1976</b>	327006	26068	3170				
<b>1977</b>	351009	25290	3065				
<b>1978</b>	388930	25526	3084				
<b>1979</b>	437404	26622	3210				
<b>1980</b>	492948	26856	3232				
<b>1981</b>	537222	26734	3213				
<b>1982</b>	592332	27265	3275				
<b>1983</b>	660492	27572	3310				
<b>1984</b>	738914	28702	3443				
<b>1985</b>	797949	29062	3480				
<b>1986</b>	881861	30118	3598				
<b>1987</b>	951251	30988	3690				
<b>1988</b>	1040112	31859	3776				
<b>198</b>	1152084	32654	3845				
<b>1990</b>	1253959	32624	3812				
<b>1991</b>	1320959	31533	3659				
<b>1992</b>	1342120	31668	3653				
<b>1993</b>	1352802	30974	3553				
<b>1994</b>	1438656	32122	3658				
<b>1995</b>	1559878	33655	3813				
<b>1996</b>	1604146	34130	3860				
<b>1997</b>	1666242	34786	3932				
<b>1998</b>	1730018	35807	4046				
<b>1999</b>	1808712	37137	4193				

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