

## *List of Figures*

### Chapter 1

Figure 1	People aged 60 and above as shares of total population by region, 2000–2050. Percent (UN, 1998)	2
Figure 2	Population pyramids in 12 European countries in 2000	3
Figure 3	Population ageing in the European Union, France, and Italy, 2000–2050	4
Figure 4	Population ageing in Sweden, 2000–2050	5
Figure 5	Life expectancy at birth, 2001	5
Figure 6	Old-age dependency ratio, 2000 and 2050 (population 60 and over to population 20–59 years)	6
Figure 7	Employment rates of workers aged 55–64, 2001, and the employment targets according to the Lisbon and Stockholm summits	9
Figure 8	Average exit age from labor force, 2001	10
Figure 9	Percentage of men in Sweden with good and very good self-perceived health by age	10
Figure 10	Percentage of women in Sweden with good and very good self-perceived health by age	11
Figure 11	Percentage of men in EU-15 with good and very good self-perceived health by age	11
Figure 12	Percentage of women in EU-15 with good or very good self-perceived health by age	12

### Chapter 3

Figure 1	Structure of SESIM	57
Figure 2	A SESIM-created life path	59
Figure 3	Share of youngsters living with their parents in LINDA and HEK	63
Figure 4	Comparison of married/cohabiting women in LINDA and HEK 1999	63
Figure 5	Share of married/cohabiting women in LINDA and HEK (after correction of youngsters living with parents)	64

## Chapter 4

Figure 1	Shares with bad or very bad self-assessed health among Swedish men and women 16–84 years old, 1980/81–2002/2003 (age-standardized)	87
Figure 2	Distribution of self-assessed health by age group among Swedish men and women, 2002/2003 men and women	87
Figure 3	Shares with bad or very bad health by educational level among Swedish men and women 16–84 years old, 1982/83–2002/2003, men and women	88
Figure 4	Shares with bad or very bad health by country of birth (Swedish or foreign) among Swedish men and women 16–84 years old, 1982/83–2002/2003 (age-standardized) men and women	88
Figure 5	Shares with long-standing illness and severely affected work capacity, respectively, among Swedish men and women 16–84 years old, 1980/81–2002/2003 (age-standardized)	89
Figure 6	Shares with severely affected work capacity due to long-standing illness by age and sex, 2002/2003	89
Figure 7	Observed and predicted sample shares by health category 1988 and 1996	102
Figure 8	Simulated cross-sectional age–health profiles 2000, 2020, and 2040 (men)	103
Figure 9	Simulated cross-sectional age–health profiles 2000, 2020, and 2040 (women)	104
Figure 10	Simulated cohort age–health profiles for the birth-cohorts of 1930, 1940, and 1950 (men)	104
Figure 11	Simulated cohort age–health profiles for the birth-cohorts of 1930, 1940, and 1950 (women)	105
Figure 12	Simulated population 50–74 shares for each health category, 2000–2040	106
Figure 13	Simulated population 75+ shares for each health category, 2000–2040	106

## Chapter 5

Figure 1	Sickness absence among employees 20–64 years of age in Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and the EU-15 in 1990–2004 (percent)	127
Figure 2	The number of days for which sickness-absenteeism reimbursement was paid. Calculated from the data used in this chapter (HILDA). The categories include the following observations: 0, includes all zero observations; 1, includes 0 < number of	

	days $\leq 25$ ; 2, includes $25 < \text{number of days} \leq 50$ ; ...;	
	9, includes $200 < \text{number of days} \leq 225$ ; and 10,	
	includes $225 < \text{number of days} \leq 365$	128
Figure 3	Simulated cross-sectional average days of sick-leave by age 20–64 for 2000, 2020, and 2040 (men and women, respectively)	133
Figure 4	Simulated average number of days of sick-leave by age 50–64 for the birth-cohorts of 1940, 1960, and 1980 (men and women, respectively)	134
Figure 5	Simulated annual average number of days of sick-leave for the 50–64 population, 2000–2040 (men and women, respectively)	134
Figure 6	Simulated annual total number of days of sick-leave (in thousands) for the 20–64 population, 2000–2004 (men and women, respectively)	135
Chapter 6		
Figure 1	Labor force participation rates, males 50–54 (NW), males 55–59 (SW), females 50–54 (NE), and females 55–59 (SE)	153
Figure 2	Labor force participation rates, males 60–64 (NW), males 65–69 (SW), females 60–64 (NE), and females 65–69 (SE)	154
Figure 3	Annual exit rate from work, by sector and age, in years 1992–2000	156
Figure 4	Population and simulated shares in work, old age retirement, and disability insurance for the age group 60–64, by gender	177
Figure 5	Simulated population shares in work, retirement, and disability, all age groups	178
Figure 6	Simulated average age at transition into retirement from different status, by gender	179
Figure 7	Relative income of retirees compared to the earnings of current workers by pension source and sector affiliation	181
Figure 8	Difference between alternative and base scenario simulated shares in work, retirement, and disability insurance for age group 60–64	183
Figure 9	Shares in old age pension, disability pension, and work, by age; the alternative scenario 2; years 2010–2040	185
Figure 10	Average transition age to old age retirement	186
Figure 11	Percentage point difference in occupational status between the alternative scenario 2 and the base scenario, all age groups	187

Figure 12	Relative incomes of old age pensioners and workers in the alternative scenario 2 and the base scenario	188
Figure 13	Percentage point difference in relative incomes of old age pensioners and workers between the alternative scenario 2 and the base scenario	188
Figure 14	Development in average earnings in the alternative scenario 2 divided by average earnings in the base scenario	189
Chapter 7		
Figure 1	New constructions in Sweden 1958–2004	206
Figure 2	Elderly living in different tenures by age. Share by age group in year 2000	213
Figure 3	Model overview	216
Figure 4	Population shares by region	236
Figure 5	Population growth by migration, mortality, and fertility per region in the period 1999–2040 for regions Malmoe, Urbane Götaland, and Rural Norrland	238
Figure 6	Cumulative distribution of age by region in 2000 and 2040	240
Figure 7	Cumulative distribution of age in 2040 for regions Stockholm, Malmoe, and Rural Norrland	241
Figure 8	Dependency ratio by region	241
Figure 9	The share of elderly living in ownership by age in the period 2000–2040 (in thousands of the total population)	242
Figure 10	The share of elderly living in rental housing by age in the period 2000–2040 (in thousands of the total population)	242
Figure 11	The share of elderly per age group living in ownership by year of simulation	242
Chapter 8		
Figure 1	The income distribution of households aged 55–90 in a few selected OECD countries	251
Figure 2	Equalized disposable income 1975–2003 (means per family unit in thousands of SEK, 2003 price level)	254
Figure 3	Gini coefficients for equalized disposable income per family unit	255
Figure 4	Male Labor force participation rates	256
Figure 5	Female Labor force participation rates	256
Figure 6	Male incomes from employment and business in year 2000 prices	257

Figure 7	Male incomes from pensions in year 2000 prices	258
Figure 8	Male incomes from capital in year 2000 prices	259
Figure 9	The Stockholm exchange general index 1987–2003	260
Figure 10	Equalized disposable income (means per family unit in year 1999 prices)	261
Figure 11	Average taxable incomes for pensioners relative to the average taxable income of the working cohorts (age 20–64)	282
Figure 12	Average taxable incomes by age relative to average taxable income for everyone 20+; a comparison of LINDA and SESIM for the income year 2003	283
Figure 13	The income distribution of the cohorts born in 1949; equalized disposable income (1999 prices)	285
Figure 14	Share of households below the poverty line, by birth cohort and age	286
Figure A.1	Taxable income for different samples of the cohort born in 1950	289
Chapter 9		
Figure 1	Financial and real wealth and cost of housing in SESIM	301
Figure 2	Probability to save in a private pension policy in 2000 if no accumulated savings in 1999, predicted and observed values	307
Figure 3	Mean net wealth by period and the age of oldest in the household (SEK in 1999 prices)	316
Chapter 10		
Figure 1	Simulated average days of inpatient care by age 0–100 for cross-sectional populations of 2000, 2020, and 2040 (men and women, respectively)	337
Figure 2	Simulated average days of inpatient care by age 50–100 for the birth cohorts of 1930, 1940, and 1950 (men and women, respectively)	337
Figure 3	Simulated development of average number of days of inpatient care for the 50–74 population, 2000–2040 (men and women, respectively)	338
Figure 4	Simulated development of average number of days of inpatient care for the 75+ population, 2000–2040 (men and women, respectively)	339
Figure 5	Simulated development of total number of days of inpatient care for the 50–74 population (men and women, respectively)	339

Figure 6	Simulated development of total number of days of inpatient care for the 75+ population (men and women, respectively)	340
Figure 7	Simulated development of total number of days of inpatient care for the total 0–100 population (men and women, respectively)	341
Chapter 11		
Figure 1	Proximity to nearest child (share of parents within distance)	349
Figure 2	Share of elderly living close to adult children	357
Figure 3	Share of elderly living close to an adult child by family type and age over the simulated period	358
Figure 4	Share of elderly living close to an adult child by region and year	358
Figure 5	Age distribution in the Kungsholmen study (top) and HINK/HEK (bottom)	362
Figure 6	Total number of individuals by mode of care and age group, 2000–2030 (in thousands)	377
Figure 7	Population shares with no help, home help, and institutionalized care by age group 2000–2039	378