



Appendix:

NBO Statistics – June 2022

1. Macroeconomic Overview

Table 1. Macroeconomic overview I

Country	GDP %-change*	Real GDP pc. %-change**	Inflation %-change***	Unemployment rate, %****
Denmark	+6.8	+4.7	+6.7	2.5
Finland	+3.5	+3.5	+5.8	7.0
Sweden	+3.5	+4.8	+6.4	8.2
Iceland	+4.4	+4.3	+7.2	4.5
Norway	+5.4	+3.9	+5.4	3.1

Note: * Change on a year ago as of Q4 2021 for Denmark, Finland, Norway and Iceland and Q1 2022 for Sweden. ** Yearly change for 2021. *** Change on a year ago of Apr. 2022 for Norway, Iceland, Denmark and Sweden and of Mar. 2022 for Finland**** As of Mar. 2022 for Denmark, Sweden and Finland, Feb. 2022 for Norway and Apr. 2022 for Iceland.

Source: Economist Economic and Financial Indicators, Eurostat\tec00115.

Table 2. Macroeconomic overview II

Country	CA balance % of GDP	Budget Balance % of GDP*	Short-term int. rate %**	Long-term int. rate, %***
Denmark	+8.2	+1.0	-0.21	0.57
Finland	-0.3	-2.1	-0.45	1.18
Sweden	+3.4	-0.4	-0.22	0.82
Iceland	+1.5	-7.1	3.61	5.08
Norway	+9.2	+2.6	1.27	2.72

Note: * Estimated GDP in 2022. ** Three months interbank offer rate as of April 2022 for Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway and March 2022 for Sweden. *** Ten years governmental bonds as of April 2022 for Finland, Iceland and Norway and March 2022 for Denmark and Sweden.

Source: Economist Economic and Financial Indicators and OECD\Finance – Interest rates.

2.Existing Housing Situation

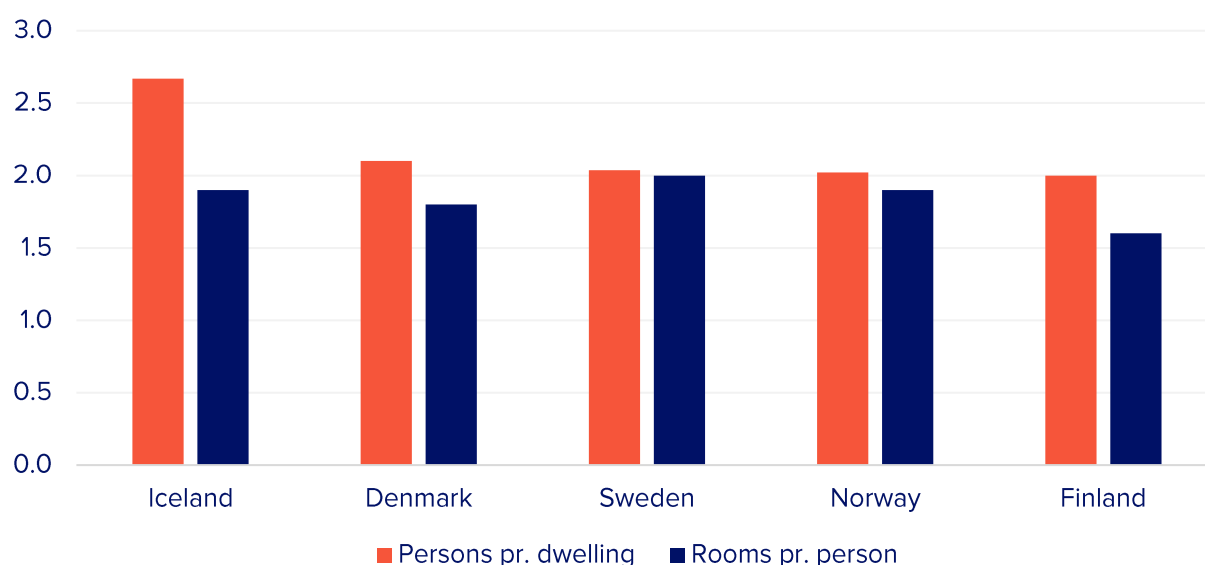
Table 3. Dwellings by type

Country	Number of dwellings	Houses, %	Apartment blocks, %	Other, %
Denmark	2,779,623	58%	40%	3%
Finland	2,766,679	52%	47%	2%
Sweden	5,096,007	42%	52%	7%
Iceland	138,182	48%	51%	1%
Norway	2,666,507	69%	25%	5%

Note: Data for Denmark and Norway from 2022. Data for Sweden from 2021, Finland from 2020 and Iceland from 2018. Data for Denmark contain only dwellings with registered residents.

Sources: Statistics Denmark/BOL101, Statistics Norway/06265, Statistics Sweden/BO0104AG, Statistics Finland/116b. Statistics Iceland: Nordic Statistics Database\HOUS01.

Figure 1. Persons per dwelling and rooms per person



Note: Data about rooms per person from 2020. Data for populations from 2021. Data for numbers of dwellings from latest year available. Data for Denmark contain only dwellings with registered residents.

Sources: Eurostat\demo_pjan, OECD, Better Life Index - Edition 2020 and Statistics Denmark/BOL101, Statistics Norway/06265, Statistics Sweden/BO0104AG, Statistics Finland/116b.

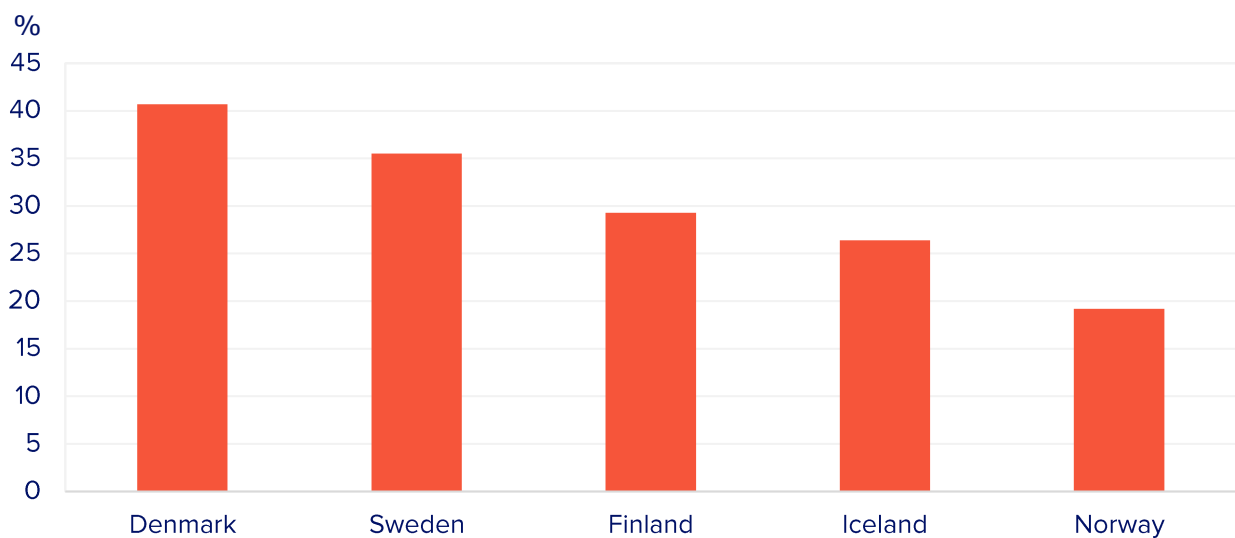
Table 4. Housing cost overburden and ownership

Country	Housing cost overburden			Ownership		
	Cities	Towns and suburbs	Rural areas	Owner w/mortgage	Owner no mortgage	Tenant
Denmark	20.3	11.5	9.7	45.2	14.1	40.7
Finland	6.3	2.9	2.5	40.6	30.1	29.3
Sweden	10.1	6.8	7.6	52.1	12.3	35.5
Iceland	10.0	9.1	5.3	57.4	16.2	26.4
Norway	13.0	9.2	5.8	61.5	19.3	19.2

Note: Housing cost overburden: Percentage of the population living in a household where total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances). Data from 2020 and for Iceland from 2018.

Source: Eurostat/ilc_lvho07d and ilc_lvho02.

High housing burden in Denmark can potentially be partly explained by a high share of tenants in population as shown in Figure 2. On top of that Denmark has the highest population density in the city of Copenhagen and the region surrounding Copenhagen compared to the capital cities of other Nordic countries, see Figure 3 and Figure 4.

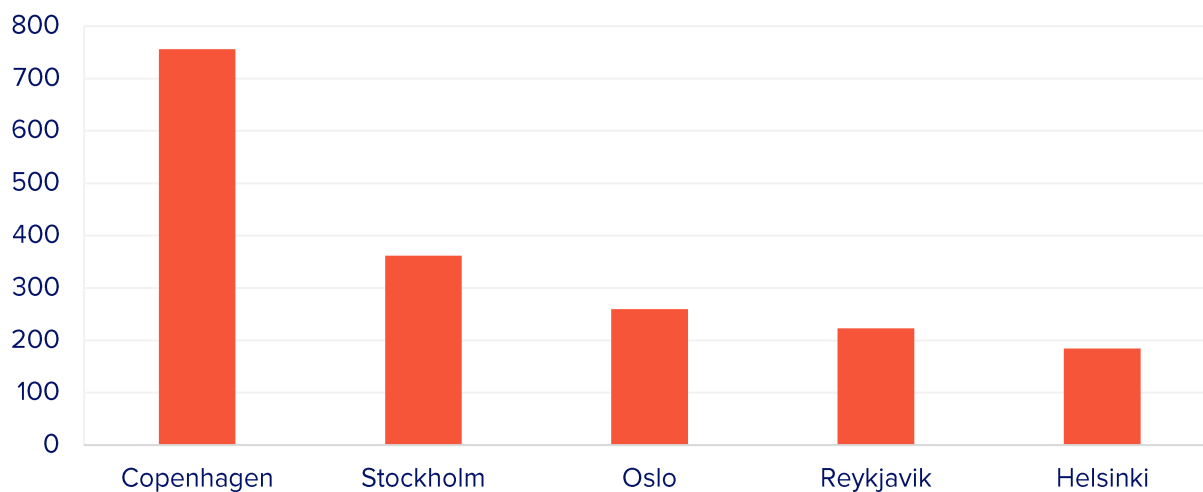
Figure 2. Share of tenants in population

Note: Data from 2020. Data for Iceland from 2018.

Source: Eurostat/ilc_lvho02.

Figure 3. Population density by NUTS 2 region

Pers. per sq. km



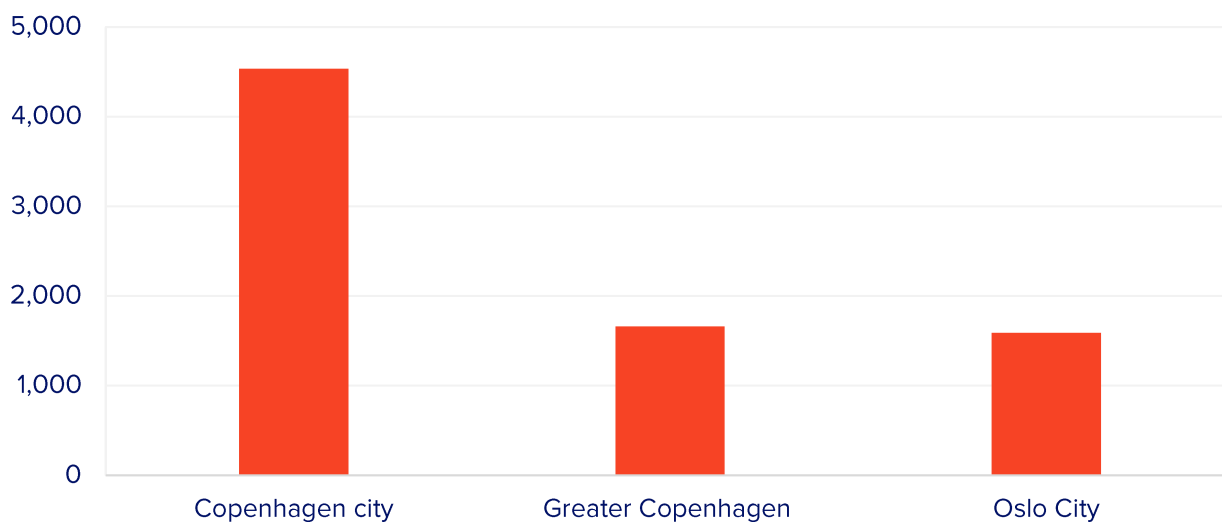
Note: NUTS 2 regions presented in the figure are larger regions around the capital cities. Reykjavik by NUTS 3. See NUTS geographical classification here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/background>. Data from 2019.

Source: Eurostat/demo_r_d3dens.

Figure 4. Population density by NUTS 3 region

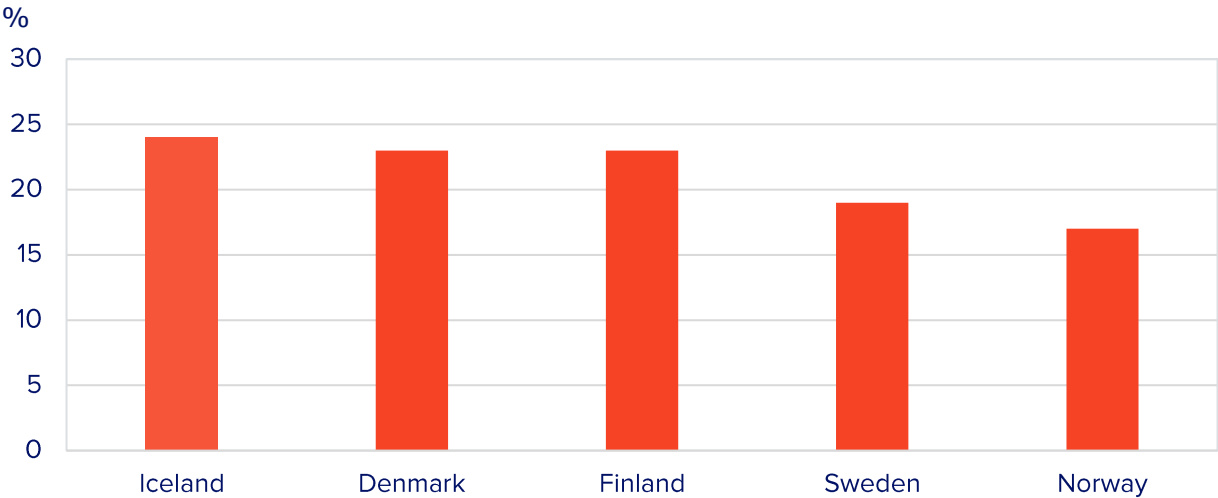
Pers. per sq. km



Note: See NUTS geographical classification here: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/background>. Data from 2019.

Source: Eurostat/demo_r_d3dens.

Figure 5. Housing expenditure as % of disposable income



*Note: Data is from the latest year available Data for Iceland is estimated.
Source: OECD, Better Life Index - Edition 2020.*

3.Living Conditions

Table 5. Housing conditions

Country	% in 2020	%-change over the past five years
Dwelling with bad housing conditions		
Denmark	16.8	4.3
Finland	4.5	2.3
Sweden	7.1	-7.8
Iceland	19.9	6.1
Norway	6.3	-7.4
Occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in residence area		
Denmark	7.0	-5.2
Finland	7.0	-4.1
Sweden	13.8	26.6
Iceland	2.8	27.3
Norway	4.1	-28.1
Noise from neighbors or from the street		
Denmark	18.2	10.3
Finland	14.1	20.5
Sweden	17.3	37.3
Iceland	11.1	-4.3
Norway	12.8	25.5

Note: Dwelling with bad housing conditions is "a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor". Data from 2020 in comparison with 2015 and for Iceland from 2018 in comparison with 2013.

Source: Eurostat\ ilc_mdho01, sdg_16_20, ilc_mddw01.

4. Population

Table 6. Population now and in the future

Country	0-19 years	20-64 years	65+ years	0-19 years	20-64 years	65+ years
		%			%, in 2050	
Denmark	22.1	57.8	20.1	21.1	53.4	25.6
Finland	20.9	56.4	22.7	17.5	54.3	28.2
Sweden	23.3	56.7	20.1	21.8	54.8	23.5
Iceland	24.8	60.6	14.7	21.5	56.7	21.9
Norway	23.0	59.1	17.9	20.0	55.6	24.4

Note: Population now data from 2021. Baseline population projection from 2019.

Source: Eurostat\demo_pjanind and proj_19np.

Table 7. Demographic statistics

Country	Population		Net migration	Total fertility	Life expectancy at birth, males	Healthy life years at 65, males
	in 1,000	%-change				
Denmark	5,840	0.3	0.2	1.7	79.5	10.7
Finland	5,534	0.2	0.3	1.4	79.3	9.3
Sweden	10,379	0.5	0.4	1.7	81.5	15.9
Iceland	369	1.3	0.7	1.7	81.7	13.2
Norway	5,391	0.4	0.2	1.5	81.3	15.8

Note: Population stock from 2021. Net migration rate and total fertility rate from 2020. Rest of the data from 2019. Healthy life years at 65 for Iceland from 2018.

Source: Eurostat\demo_pjan, demo_gind, demo_find, hlth_hlye.

5. Population, Income and Education

Table 8. Highest education completed

Country	Highest education completed		
	none, primary og lower-secondary %	upper- and post-secondary %	Tertiary %
Denmark	25.5	39.7	34.8
Finland	18.2	46.3	35.5
Sweden	20.1	40.1	39.7
Iceland	24.8	39.4	35.8
Norway	24.4	34.8	40.7

Note: Data from 2021 among the age group 15-64 years.

Source: Eurostat\ledat_lfse_03.

Table 9. Poverty and income inequality

Country	Population at risk		Gini-coefficient***
	of poverty, %*	of poverty or social exclusion, %**	
Denmark	12.1	15.9	27.3
Finland	12.2	16.0	26.5
Sweden	16.1	17.9	26.9
Iceland	8.8	11.0	23.2
Norway	12.7	15.9	25.3

Note: * Cut-off point: 60% of median equivalized income after social transfers. ** Same cut-off for risk and poverty supplied with indicators for people reporting being constrained by the lack of resources and living in households with very low work intensity. See: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/t2020_50 for more details. *** Based on equivalized disposable income. Data from 2020 and for Iceland from 2018.

Source: Eurostat\ilc_li02, ilc_peps01 and ilc_di12.

6. Environment and Energy

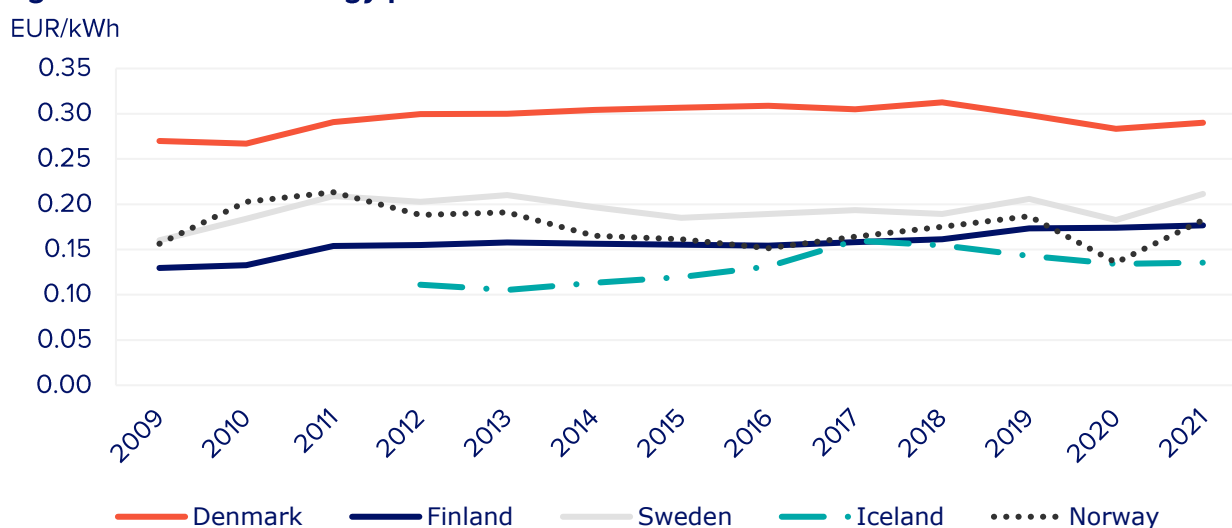
Table 10. Energy, renewables and pollution

Country	Renewables in energy consumption %	Energy cons. per pers. kg of oil equiv.*	Air pollution mg. per m3 **	Water quality, %***
Denmark	31.7	741	10.0	93
Finland	43.8	957	5.5	97
Sweden	60.1	695	5.8	97
Iceland	83.7	1316	6.4	97
Norway	77.4	824	6.7	98

Note: * Consumption in households only. ** Weighted average of annual concentrations of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) in the air. *** Water quality is pct. of population satisfied with water quality. Data from 2020, data on air pollution and water quality from latest available year.

Source: Eurostat (2020_31, sdg_07_20 (2020) and OECD, Better Life Index - Edition 2020.

Figure 6. Electrical energy prices for households



Note: Data for Iceland are available from 2012.

Source: Eurostat (ten00117).

7. Political Situation

Table 11. The latest elections

Country	Turn-out*	Latest election**
Denmark	85%	05.06.2019
Finland	69%	14.04.2019
Sweden	87%	09.09.2018
Iceland	80%	25.09.2021
Norway	77%	13.09.2021

Note: * Participation in pct. ** The latest date for national elections.

Sources: Nordic Statistics Database\ELEC01, data.val.se, stat.fin\120_evaa_102, kmdvalg.dk/Main/Home/FV, Valgresultat.no, px.hagstofa.is.

Table 12. Parties in government

Denmark		Iceland		Sweden	
Party	Wing	Party	Wing	Party	Wing
Social Democratic Party	Left	Independence Party	Centre-right	Social Democrats	Left
		Progressive Party	Centre right		
		Left Green Movement	Centre left		
Finland		Norway			
Party	Wing	Party	Wing		
Social Democratic party	Centre left	Labour Party	Centre-left		
Centre Party	Centre right	Centre	Centre		
The Greens	Centre left				
Left Alliance	Left-wing				
Swedish People's Party	Centre				

Sources: <https://www.regeringen.dk/>, <https://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/frontpage>, <https://www.regeringen.se/>, <https://www.government.is/>, <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/id4/>.

8. Financial Indicators

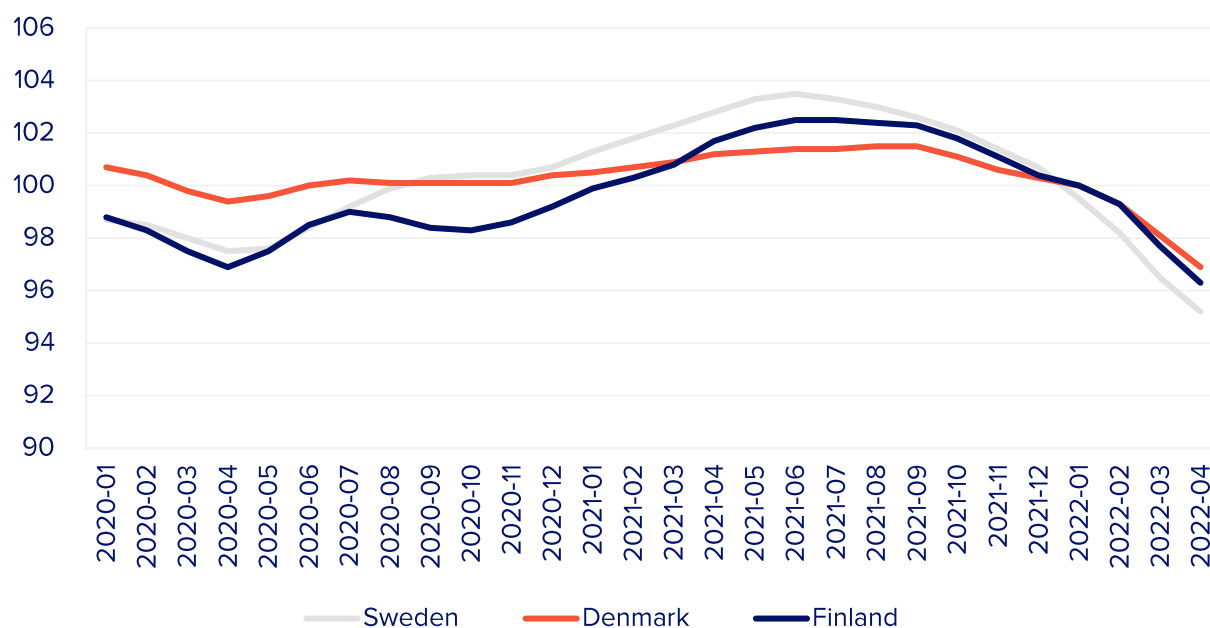
Table 13. GDP change

Country	GDP - change forecast 2022	GDP - change forecast 2023
Denmark	2.7	2.4
Finland	2.8	2.0
Sweden	3.5	1.7
Iceland	-	-
Norway	-	-

Note: GDP forecast from May 2022. Source https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-performance-and-forecasts/economic-forecasts/autumn-2021-economic-forecast-recovery-expansion-amid-headwinds_en.

Figure 7. Consumer confidence index (CCI)

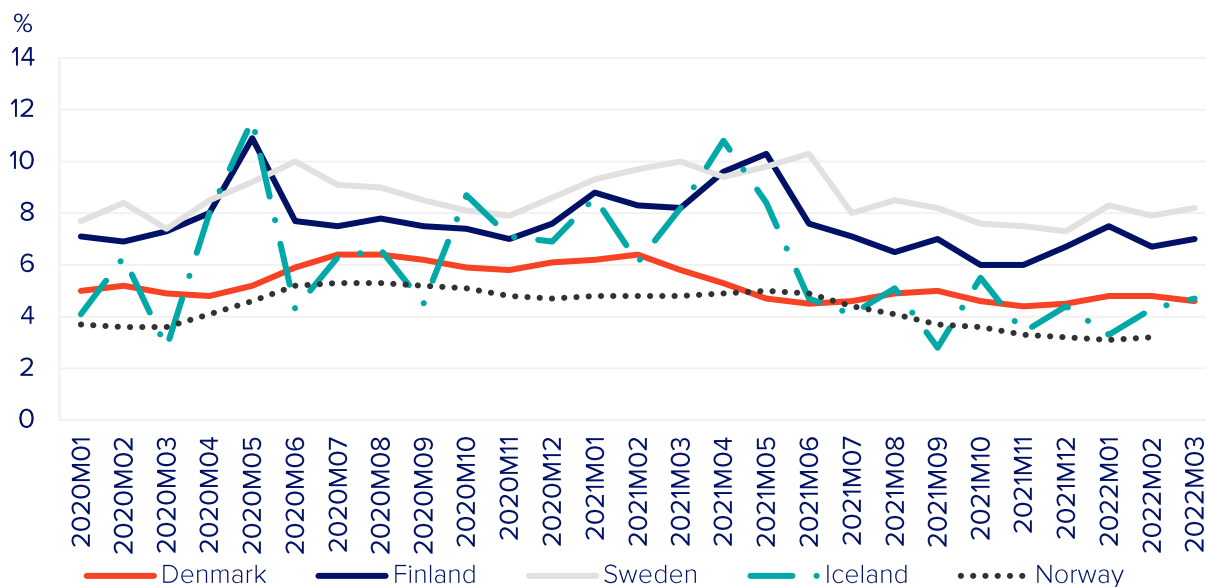
Index value



Note: The consumer confidence indicator provides an indication of future developments of households' consumption and savings. Measured against the long-term average = 100.

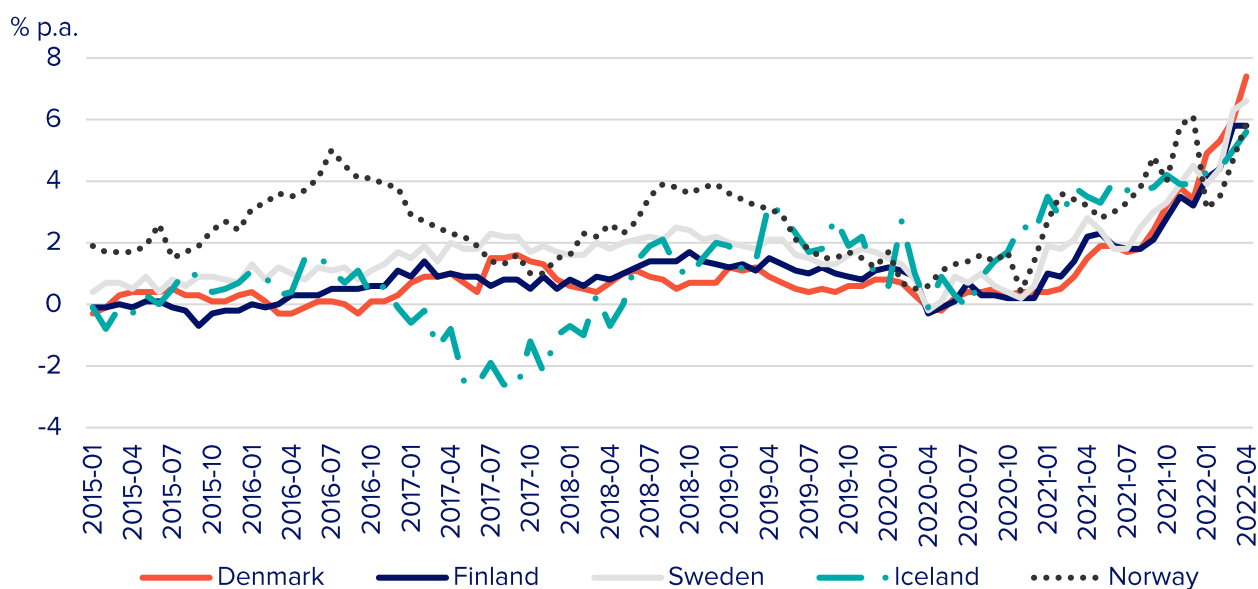
Source: OECD\Consumer confidence index (CCI) (indicator).

Figure 8. Harmonised unemployment rate



Source: OECD\harmonised unemployment rate (HUR).

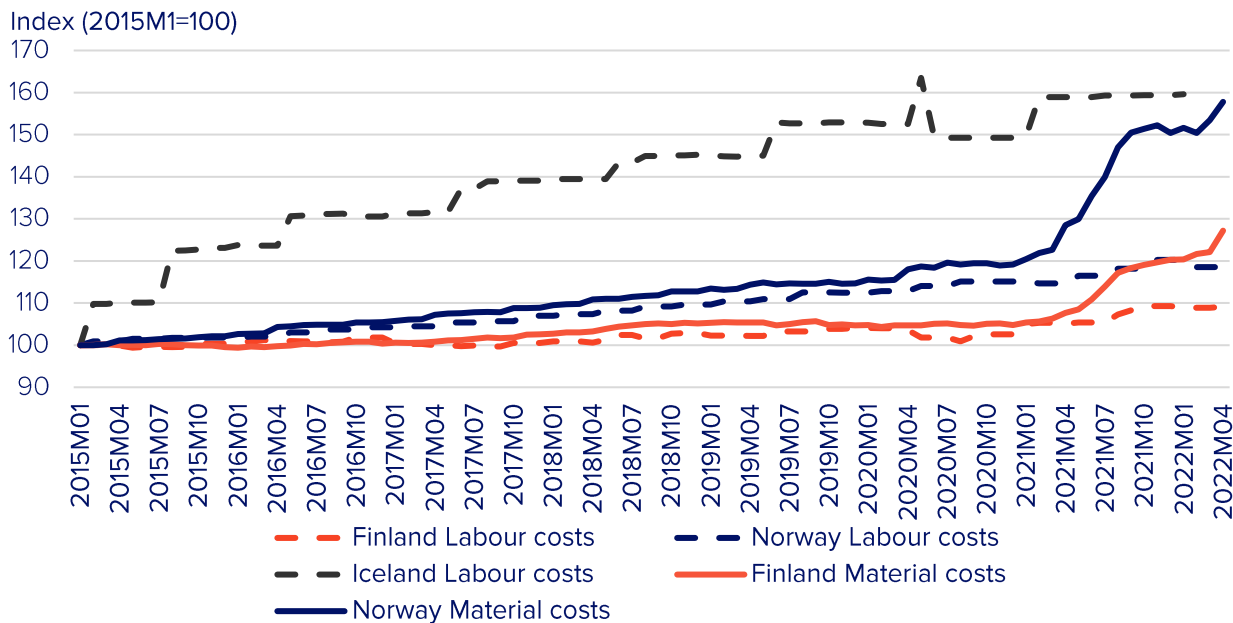
Figure 9. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices



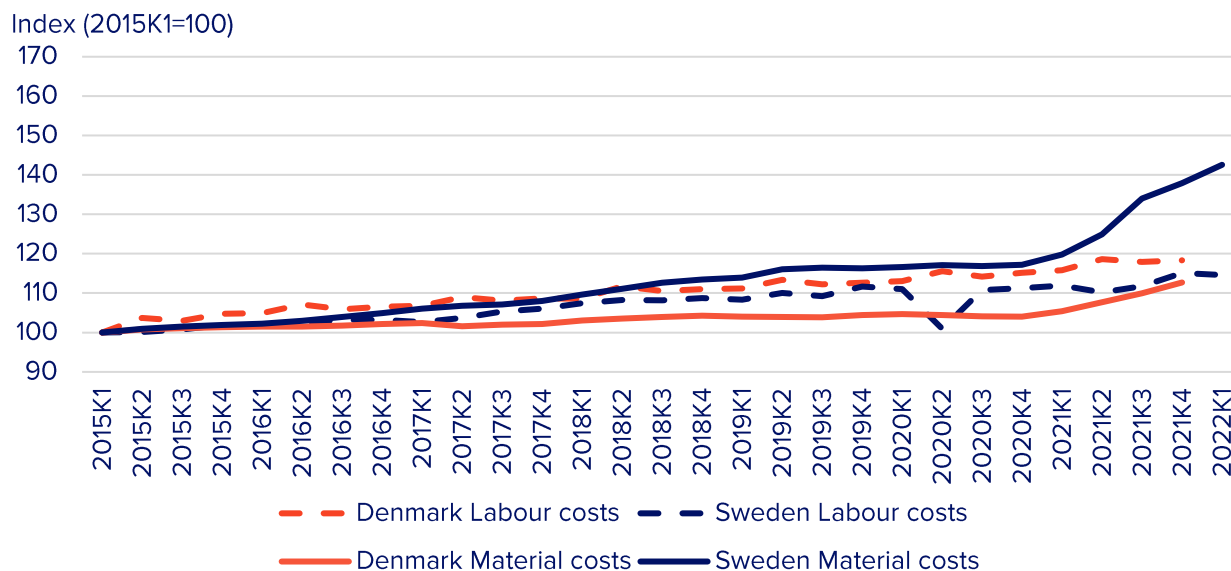
Source: Eurostat\Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

Figure 10. Labor Costs and Material Costs

A. Iceland, Finland and Norway (Monthly Basis)



B. Denmark and Sweden (Quarterly Basis)



Source: Statistics Denmark/BYG42, Statistics Norway/08651, Statistics Sweden/ FPIInLg15KvN, Statistics Finland/118p.