# Appendix:

# NBO statistics – March 2022

# 1. Macroeconomic overview

## Table 1. Macroeconomic overview I

| Country | GDP %-change* | Real GDP pc. %-change** | Inflation %-change*** | Unemployment rate, %**** |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| **Denmark** | +3.7 | -2.1 | +4.3 | 2.5 |
| **Finland** | +4.0 | -2.8 | +3.5 | 6.7 |
| **Sweden** | +5.7 | -2.9 | +3.9 | 7.3 |
| **Iceland** | +6.0 | -6.5 | +5.6 | 5.2 |
| **Norway** | +5.4 | -0.7 | +3.2 | 3.5 |

*Note: * Change on a year ago as of Q3 2021 for Denmark, Finland and Iceland and Q4 for Sweden and Norway. ** Yearly change for 2020. *** Change on a year ago of December 2021 for Finland and Sweden and of January 2022 for Denmark, Iceland and Norway. **** As of November 2021 for Norway, December 2021 for Finland, Denmark and Sweden and January 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** | +8.6 | - | -0.29 | -0.08 |
| **Finland** | -0.3 | -2.1 | -0.56 | 0.18 |
| **Sweden** | +3.7 | -0.3 | -0.38 | 0.14 |
| **Iceland** | +1.4 | -7.1 | 2.65 | 3.94 |
| **Norway** | +8.5 | +0.2 | 1.10 | 1.86 |

*Note: * Estimated GDP in 2022. ** Three months interbank offer rate as of January 2022 for Denmark, Finland and Norway and December 2021 for Sweden and Iceland. *** Ten years governmental bonds as of January 2022 for Finland and Norway and December 2021 for Denmark, Iceland 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** | 2,748,569 | 58% | 39% | 3% |
| **Finland** | 2,766,679 | 52% | 47% | 2% |
| **Sweden** | 5,037,444 | 42% | 51% | 7% |
| **Iceland** | 138,182 | 48% | 51% | 1% |
| **Norway** | 2,637,521 | 70% | 25% | 5% |

*Note: Data from 2021. Data for Sweden and Finland from 2020 and for Iceland from 2019. 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



■ Persons pr. dwelling  ■ Rooms pr. person
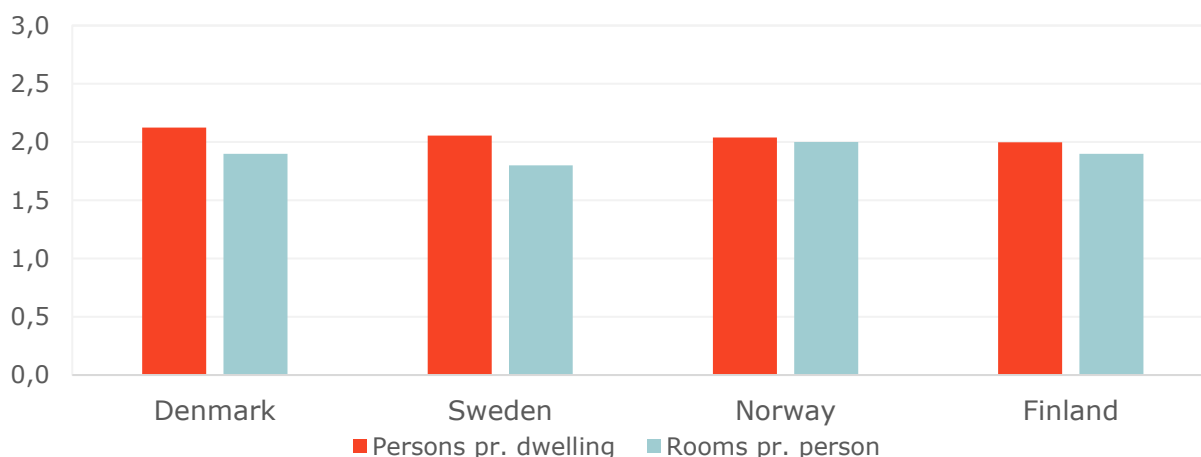
*Note: Data about rooms per person is an average of the data available between 2012-2016/17. Data for populations from 2021. Data about dwelling from 2021 and for Sweden and Finland from 2020. Data for Denmark contain only dwellings with registered residents.*
*Sources: Eurostat\demo_pjan, OECD, Better Life Index - Edition 2019 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 explained among others 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.
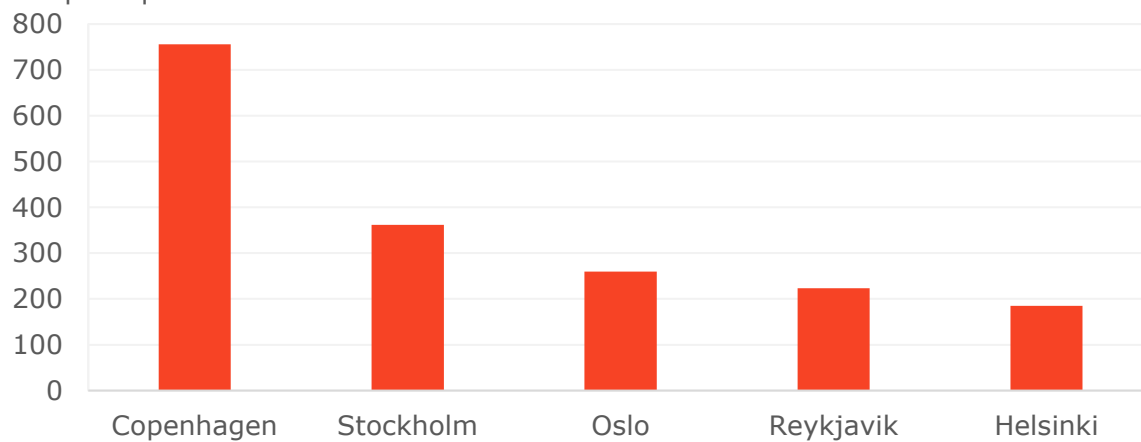
## Figure 2.  Share of tenants in population
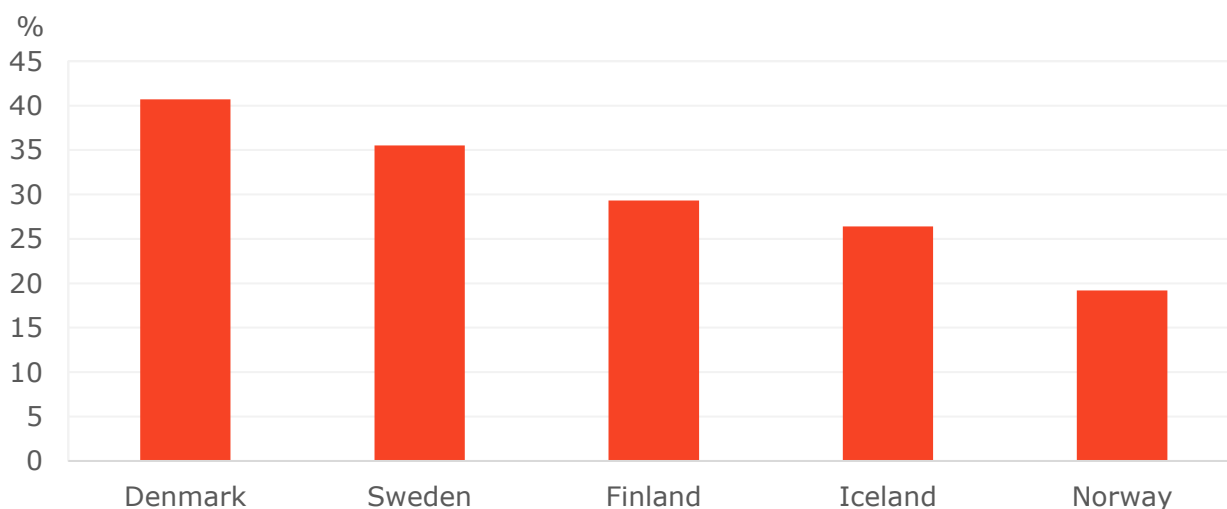


*Note: Data for Iceland from 2018.*
*Source: Eurostat/ilc_lvho02.*

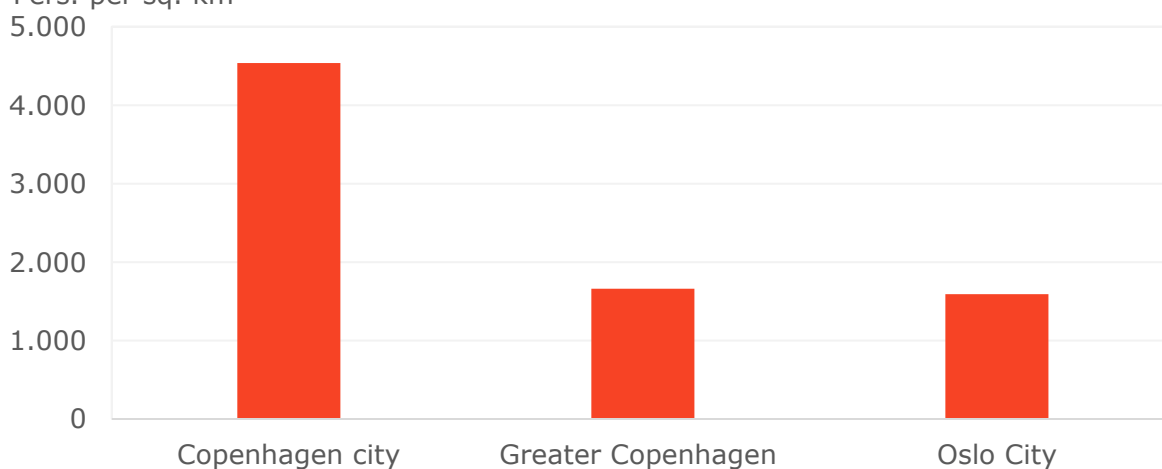## Figure 3. Population density by NUTS 2 region

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
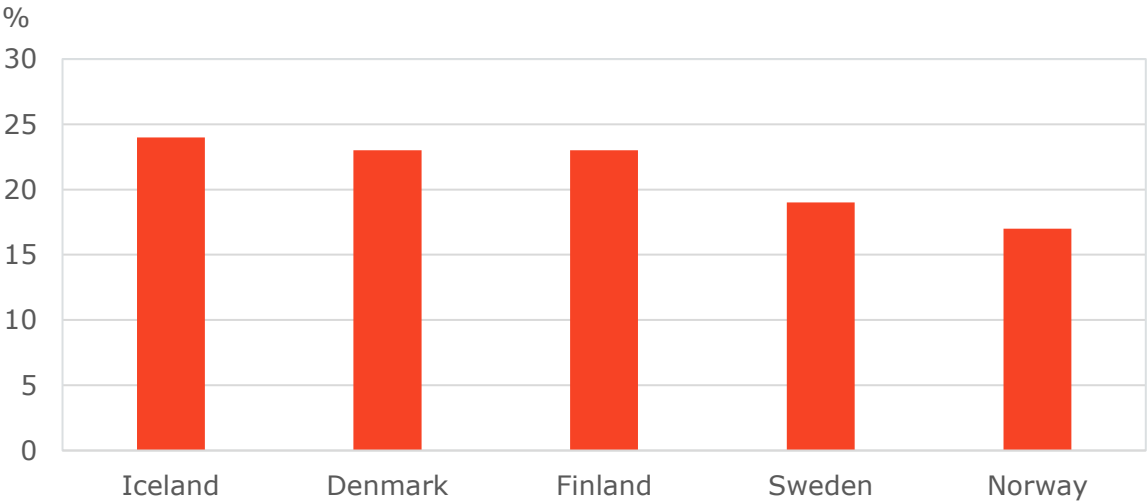


Note: The reference year of the data is from 2015 and from 2016 for Denmark and Norway.
Source: OECD, Better Life Index - Edition 2019.

# 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 w. 2015 and for Iceland from 2018 in comparison w. 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** | 22.3 | 57.8 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 53.4 | 25.6 |
| **Finland** | 21.1 | 56.6 | 22.3 | 17.5 | 54.3 | 28.2 |
| **Sweden** | 23.3 | 56.7 | 20.0 | 21.8 | 54.8 | 23.5 |
| **Iceland** | 24.8 | 60.8 | 14.4 | 21.5 | 56.7 | 21.9 |
| **Norway** | 23.3 | 59.2 | 17.5 | 20.0 | 55.6 | 24.4 |

*Note: Population now data from 2020. 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 | rate, % | rate | | |
| **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 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** | 25.9 | 40.4 | 33.7 |
| **Finland** | 15.9 | 44.2 | 39.8 |
| **Sweden** | 20.7 | 41.1 | 38.3 |
| **Iceland** | 27.6 | 35.6 | 36.8 |
| **Norway** | 23.5 | 37.7 | 38.8 |

*Note: Data from 2020.*
*Source: Eurostat\edat_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 2019.*
*Source: Eurostat\ilc_li02, ilc_peps01 and ilc_di12.*

# 6. Environmental 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** | 31.6 | 741 | 9 | 95 |
| **Finland** | 43.8 | 957 | 6 | 95 |
| **Sweden** | 60.1 | 695 | 6 | 96 |
| **Iceland** | 83.7 | 1316 | 3 | 99 |
| **Norway** | 77.4 | 824 | 5 | 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 from 2013 and data on water quality from the three-year average 2014-2016.*
*Source: Eurostat\t2020_31, sdg_07_20 (2020) and OECD, Better Life Index - Edition 2019.*

**Figure 6. Electrical energy prices for households**
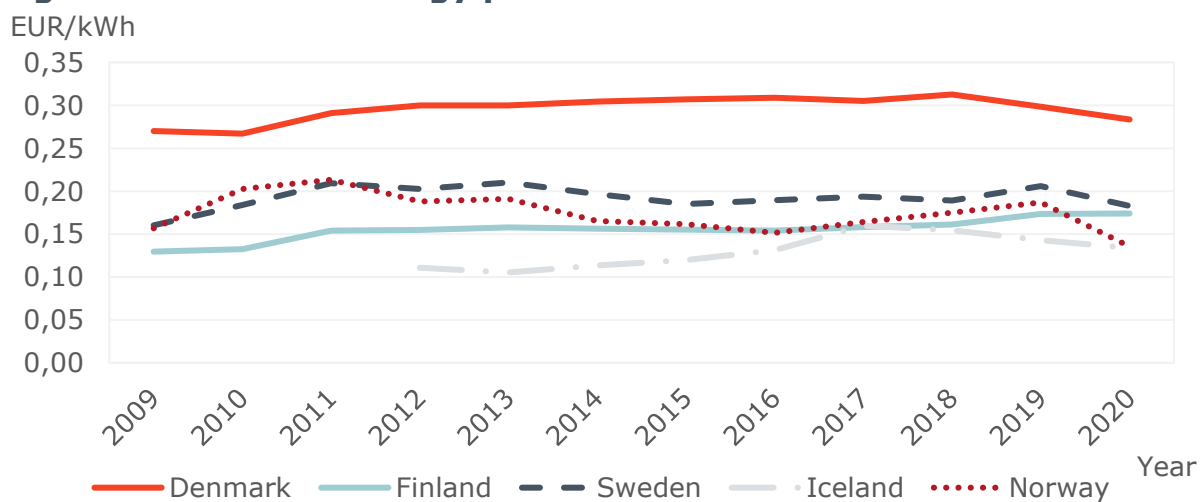


*Note: Data for Iceland are first available from 2012.*
*Source: Eurostat\ten00117.*

# 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. Covid-19 financial indicators

## Table 13. Country specific numbers following the Corona crisis

| Country | Deaths pr. 100.000 | Pct. infected in capital | GDP – change forecast 2022 | GDP - change forecast 2023 |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| **Denmark** | 75.1 | 52% | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| **Finland** | 42.0 | 18% | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| **Sweden** | 160.0 | 57% | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| **Iceland** | 16.2 | 30% | - | - |
| **Norway** | 28.6 | 32% | - | - |

*Note: Number of infected in capital and deaths is cumulative. GDP forecast from February 2022. Infected in capital – numbers are presented for the entire Iceland due to the data unavailability on regional level. Population count in Copenhagen from 2022Q1, Iceland 2021Q4, Oslo from 2021Q3, Sweden 2021Q4, Iceland 2021Q4 and Helsinki 2020Q4. Number of deaths as registered 23.02.2022 from John Hopkins. Infected in capital in Stockholm and Iceland are from John Hopkins, in Denmark from ssi.dk, in Norway from vg.no as registered 23.02.2022 and Helsinki from hel.fi. as registered 23.02.2022.*
*Sources: Statistic population for countries and capitals: Norway: Statistikker\folkemangde, Denmark: Statistikbanken\FOLK1A, Sweden: Scb\population-statistics, Iceland: Statice\population overview and Finland: stat.fi/til/vamuu/index_en.html.*
*Statistic covid-19: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_504, COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University, Norway: https://www.vg.no/spesial/corona/fylker/03/kommuner/0301/, Denmark: ssi.dk and Finland: hel.fi/helsinki/coronavirus-en/social-and-health/corona-situation/situation-update.*
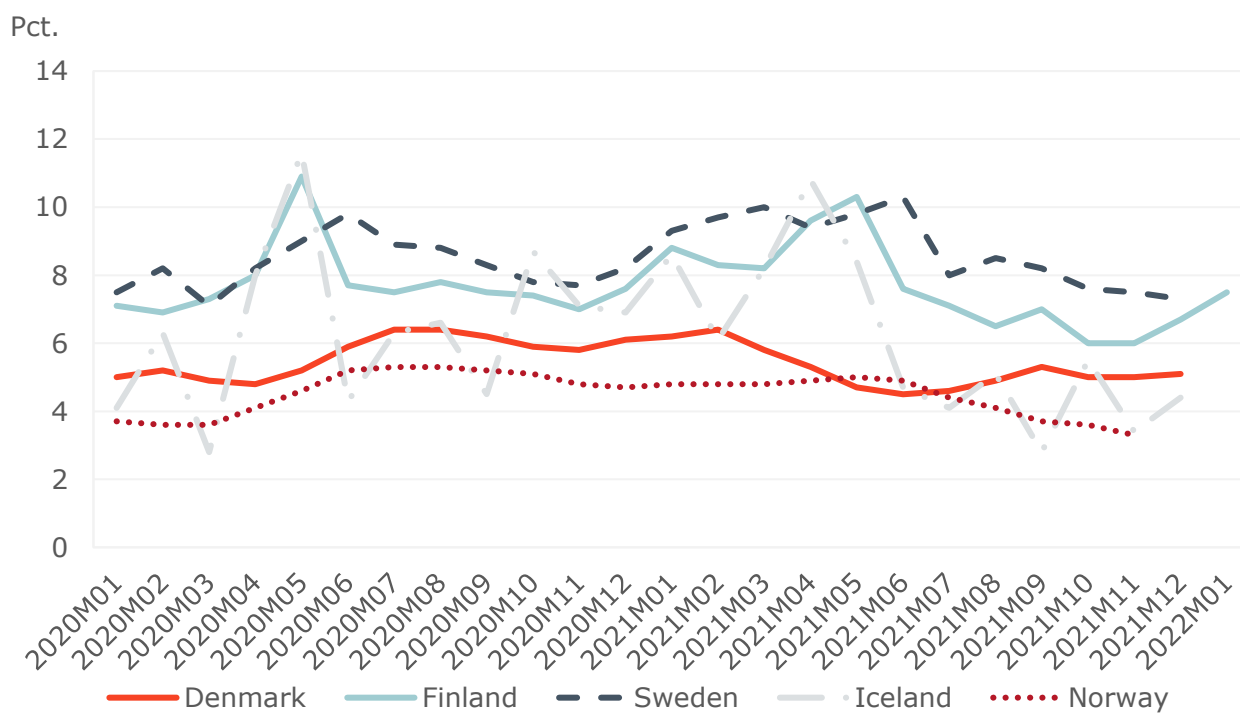*GDP forecast: Autumn 2021 Economic Forecast.*

## Figure 7. Consumer confidence index (CCI)

Index value
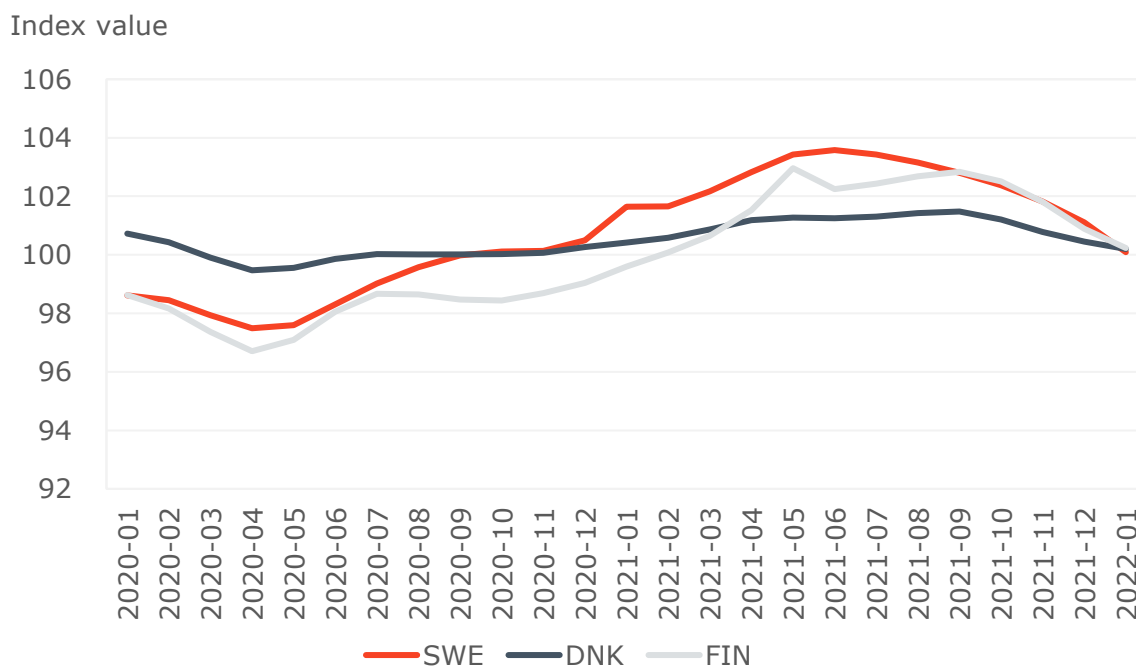


*Note: The consumer confidence indicator provides an indication of future developments of households' consumption and savings. Measured against the long-term average = 100.*
*Source: OECD\Consumer confidence index (CCI) (indicator).*

# Figure 8. Harmonized unemployment rates

Pct.



Source: OECD\harmonised unemployment rate (HUR).