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
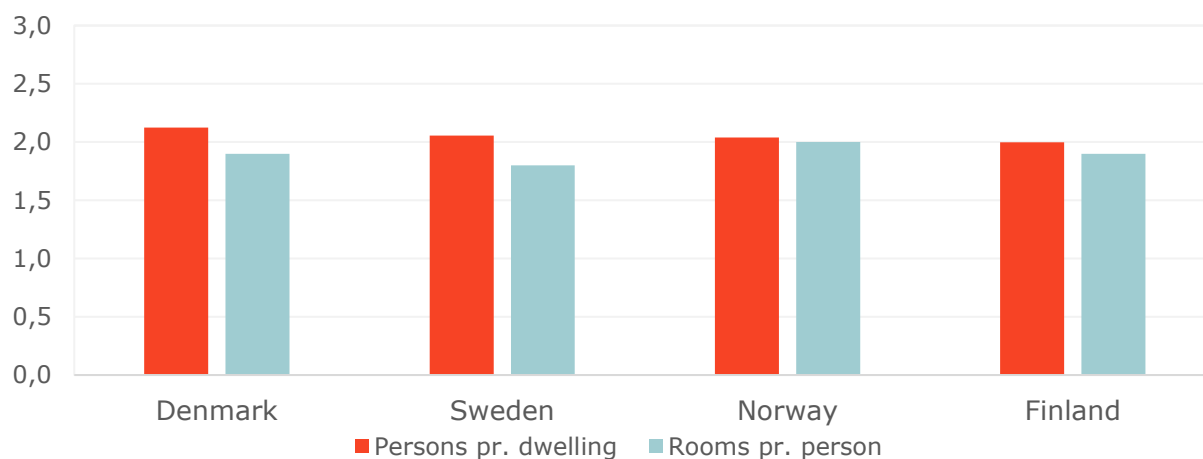
Note: Data about rooms per person is an average of the data available between 2012-2016/17. Data for populations from 2021. Data about dwelling from 2021 and for Sweden and Finland from 2020. Data for Denmark contain only dwellings with registered residents.
Sources: Eurostat\demo_pjan, OECD, Better 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
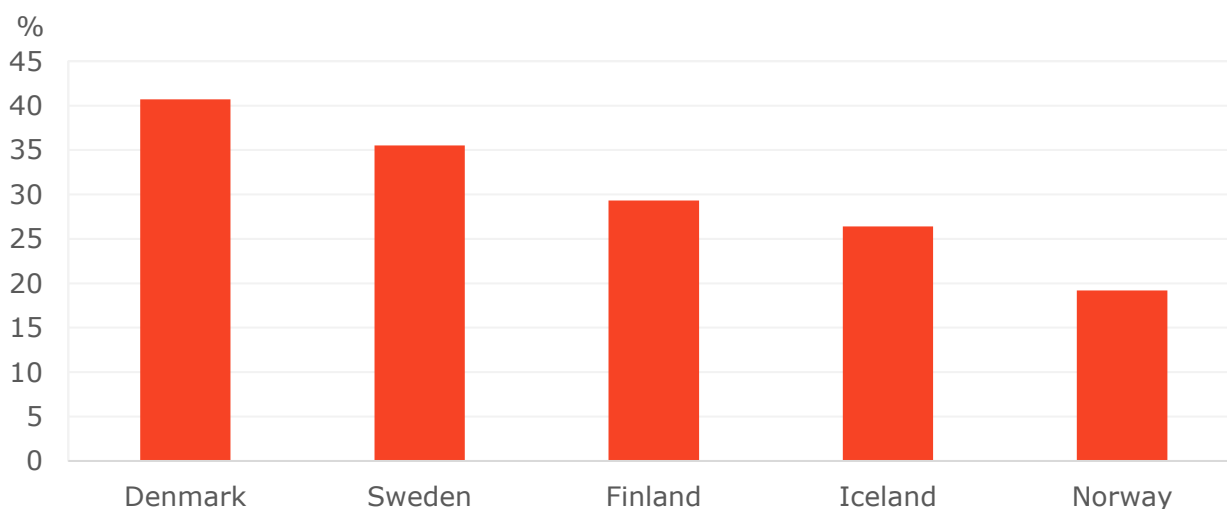

Note: Data for Iceland from 2018.
Source: Eurostat/ilc_lvho02.

Figure 3. Population density by NUTS 2 region

Pers. per sq. km
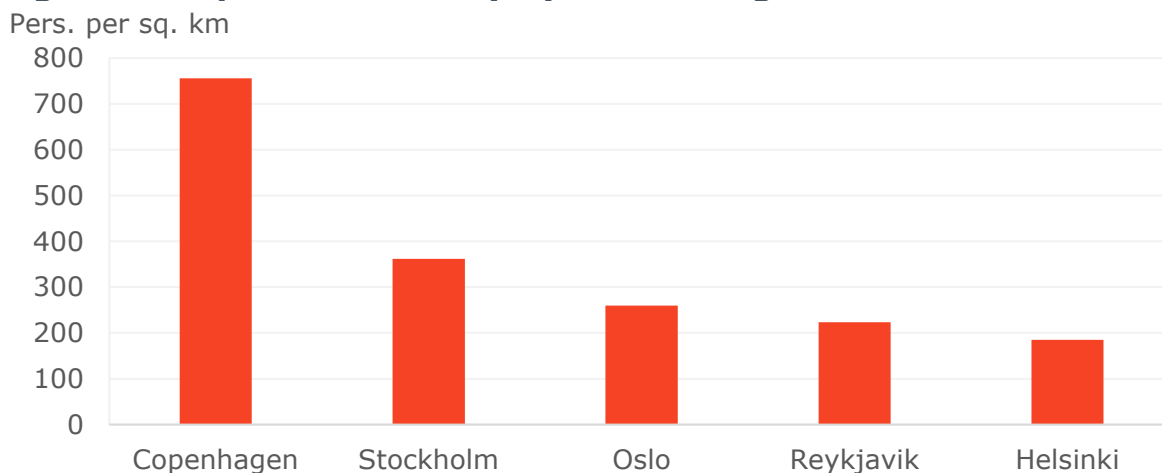
Note: NUTS 2 regions presented in the figure are larger regions around the capital cities. Reykjavik by NUTS 3. See NUTS geographical classification here:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/background. Data from 2019.
Source: Eurostat/demo_r_d3dens.

Figure 4. Population density by NUTS 3 region
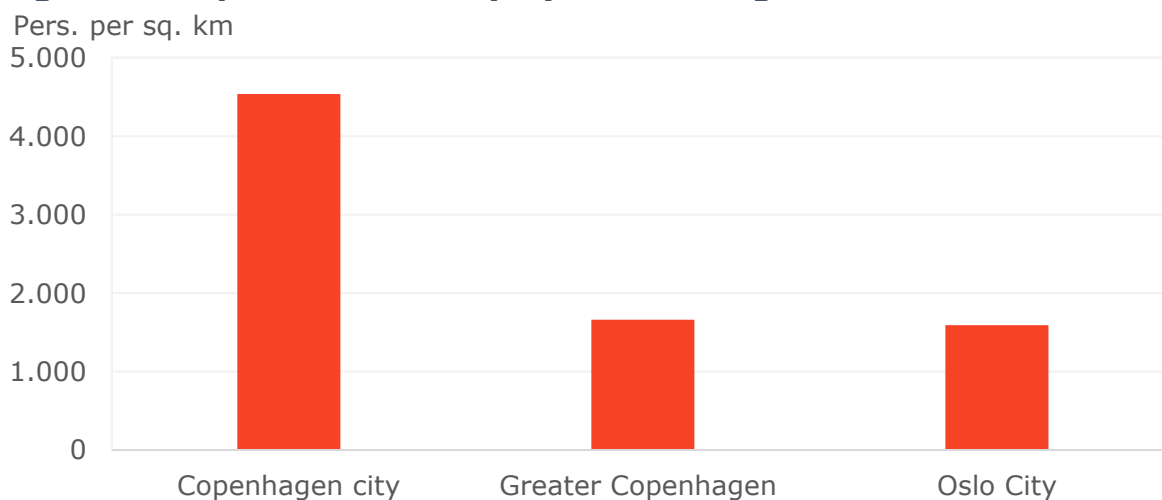
Pers. per sq. km

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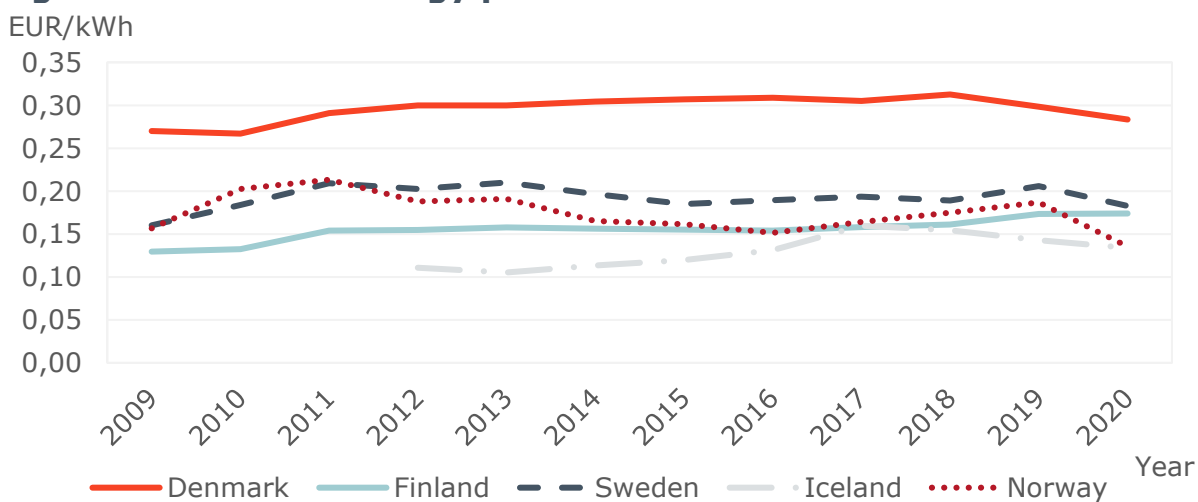
Note: Data for Iceland are first available from 2012.
Source: Eurostat\ten00117.

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.
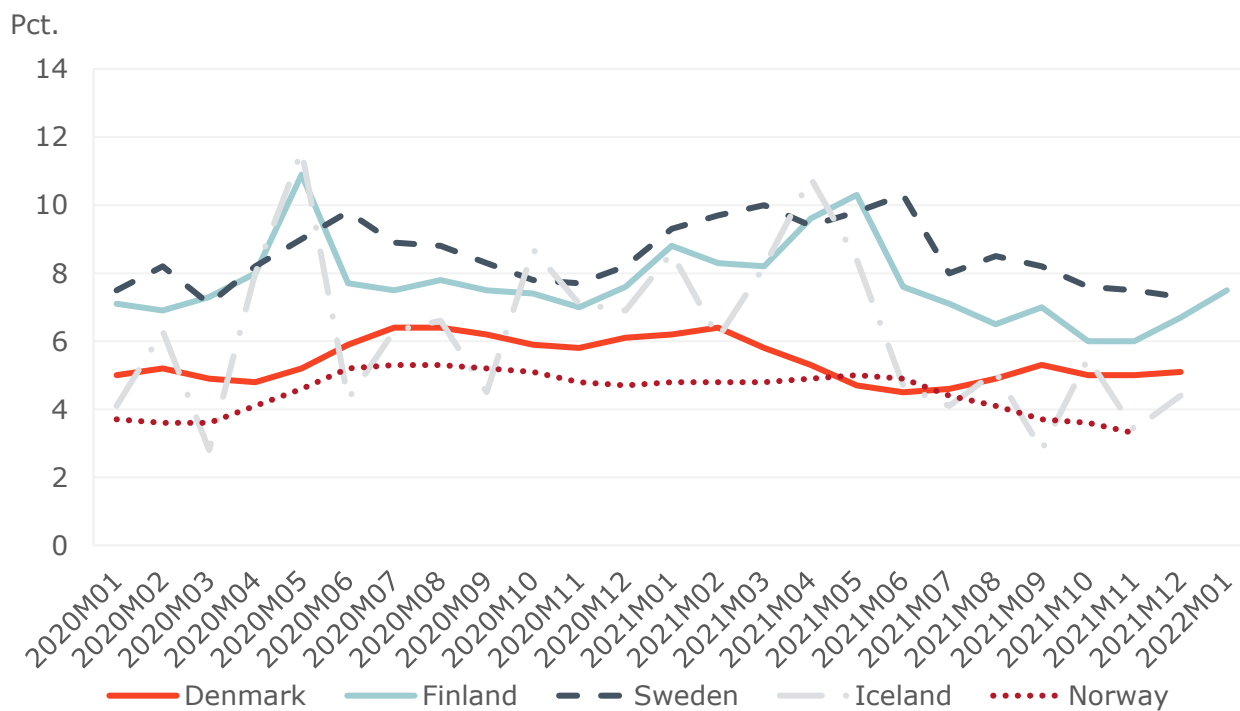*GDP forecast: Autumn 2021 Economic Forecast.*

Figure 7. Consumer confidence index (CCI)

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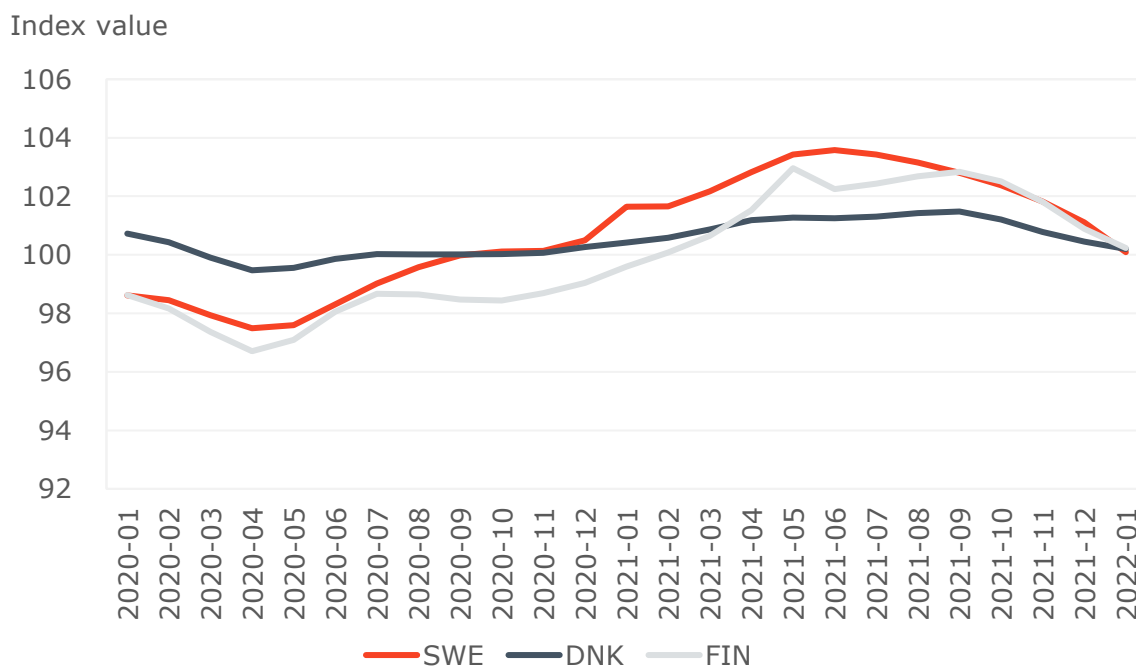
Note: The consumer confidence indicator provides an indication of future developments of households' consumption and savings. Measured against the long-term average = 100.
Source: OECD\Consumer confidence index (CCI) (indicator).

Figure 8. Harmonized unemployment rates

Source: OECD\harmonised unemployment rate (HUR).