



NORDIC MAJOR CITIES STATISTICS

Data on 16 major cities and their regions. From the NORDSTAT database (nordstat.org)

2007



THE NORDSTAT DATABASE

The major Nordic cities work together to produce comparable statistics.

”Major City Regions of Scandinavia” was published in 1992. One of the pioneering new features of the publication was that it defined major city regions, and presented comparable statistics for cities, regions and countries. In connection with this project, the NORDSTAT database, which is available at www.nordstat.org, was set up.

Since then, current statistics have been added to the database on an annual basis. An extract from the database has been published each year, entitled ”Nordic Major City Statistics”.

It is now 15 years since the database was first created. The fact that data is now available for a significant number of years means that time series can be produced. This year’s publication therefore includes a number of time series, with key figures or indices from the database, in order to give an idea of the information which can be compiled using the database.

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This report was produced by Bengt Hellman and Gunnar Lindqvist at the Stockholm Office of Research and Statistics. The data presented herein was obtained from the NORDSTAT database: www.nordstat.org

POPULATION AND POPULATION CHANGES

The Nordic major city regions are growing. This growth has risen from less than half a percent per year in the 1970s to over one percent per year in the 2000s. In 2005, the 16 regions described here had a combined population of 11 million inhabitants. The fastest population growth has been seen in Oulu, where the population of the region is expected to double in size between 1971 and 2016. This is partly due to more municipalities being added to the region, which has also been the case in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. The Reykjavik region has also seen a rapid growth in population.

1 January 2007 there was a municipal reform in Denmark. In this publication with statistics for the previous period the old regions and municipalities is showed except for the population forecast.

The diagrams on this page and the next page show population trends from 1971 onwards and a forecast for the next ten years up until 2016.

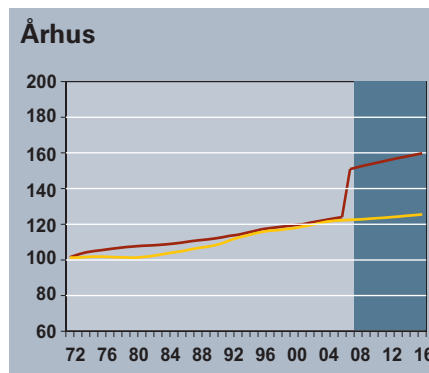
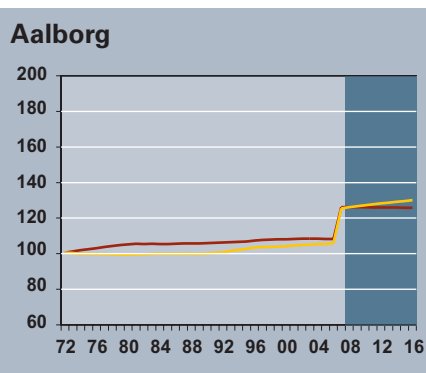
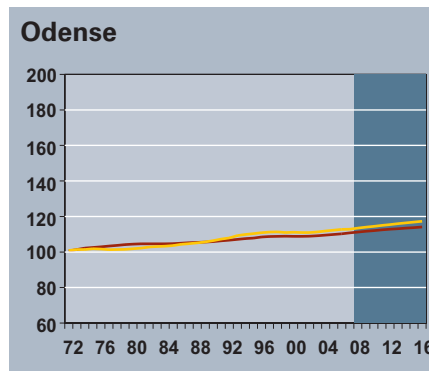
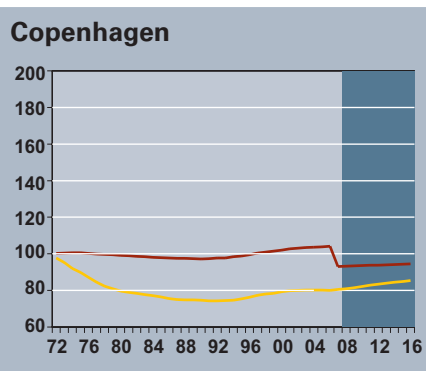
Pages 6-7 show population pyramids for cities and regions for 1996 and 2006. City-centre dwellings are often small, making them suitable for single people and students, but less suitable for families with children. The cities therefore have a large number of inhabitants in the 20-35 age range, but fewer children, young people and parents.

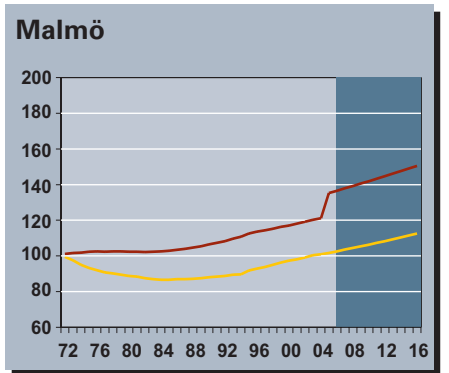
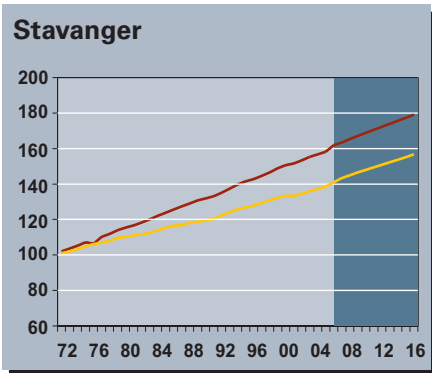
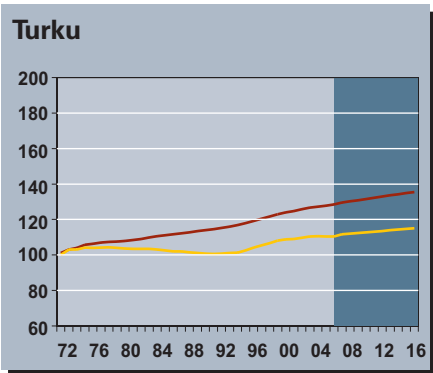
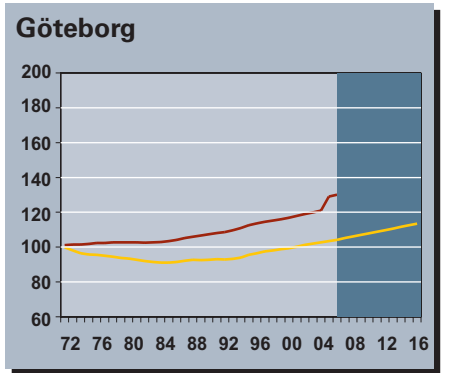
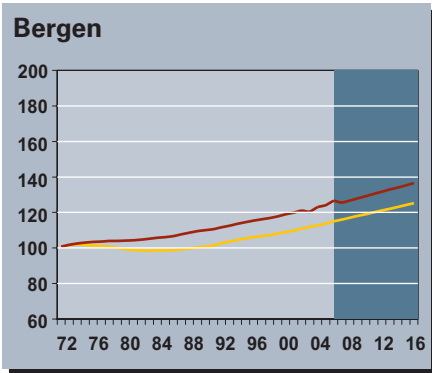
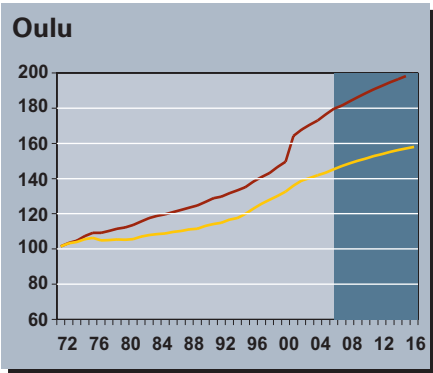
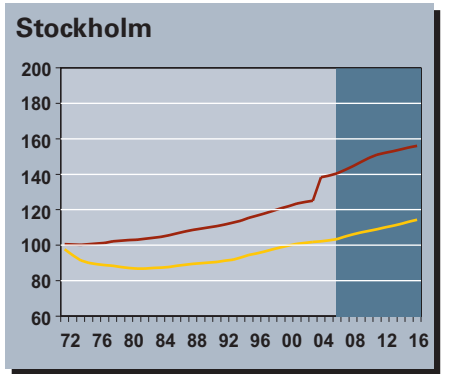
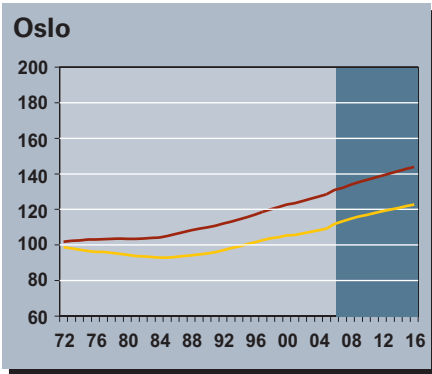
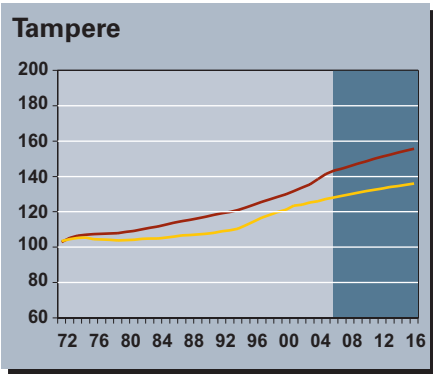
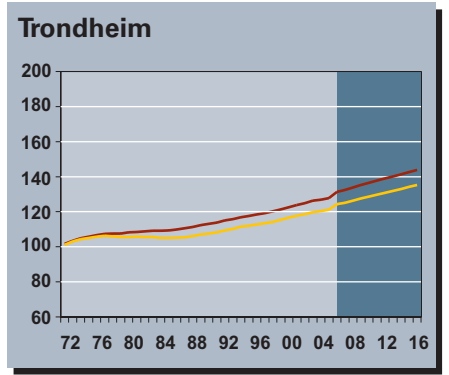
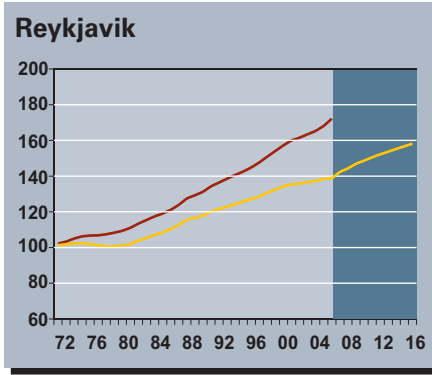
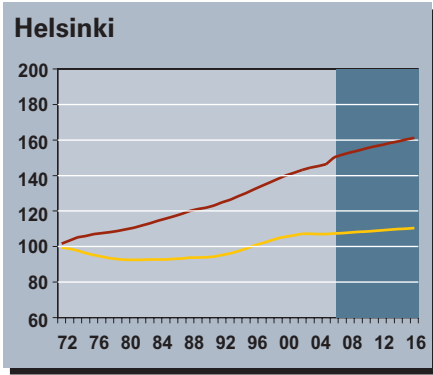
— Region — City

Population 1 jan 2006

	City		Region	
	Change 2005	Total 1 jan 2006	Change 2005	Total 1 jan 2006
Copenhagen	-1 234	501 158	4 457	1 831 751
Aalborg	704	163 952	-17	495 090
Odense	721	186 595	1 710	478 347
Århus	534	295 513	3 702	661 370
Helsinki	1 890	560 905	11 731	1 274 746
Tampere	1 419	204 337	4 266	320 280
Oulu	1 740	128 962	3 656	206 549
Turku	68	174 868	1 578	298 538
Reykjavik	1 120	114 968	3 182	187 426
Oslo	8 600	538 411	15 486	1 039 536
Bergen	2 954	242 158	4 539	353 717
Stavanger	1 151	115 157	4 092	271 472
Trondheim	2 484	158 613	3 276	216 393
Stockholm	6 092	771 038	17 198	1 889 945
Göteborg	3 569	484 942	7 186	879 288
Malmö	2 149	271 271	5 426	604 382

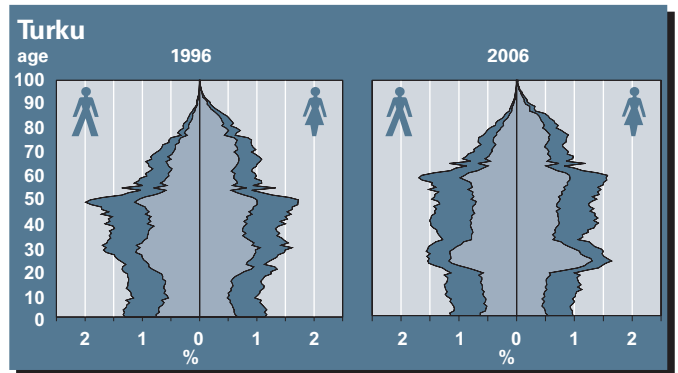
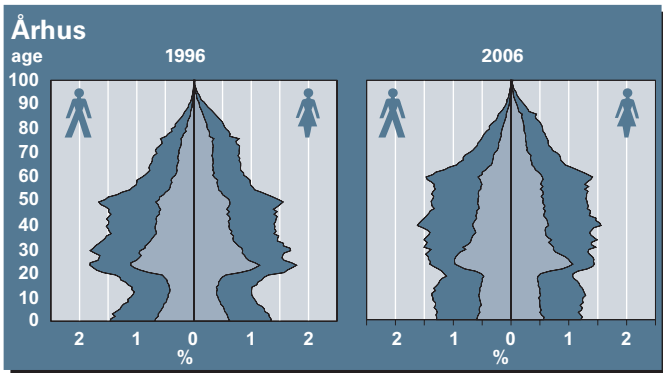
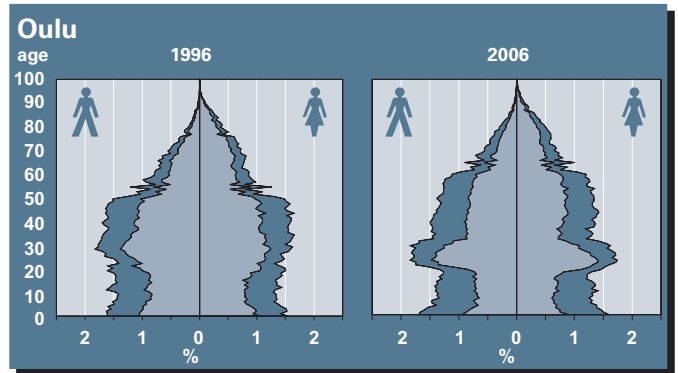
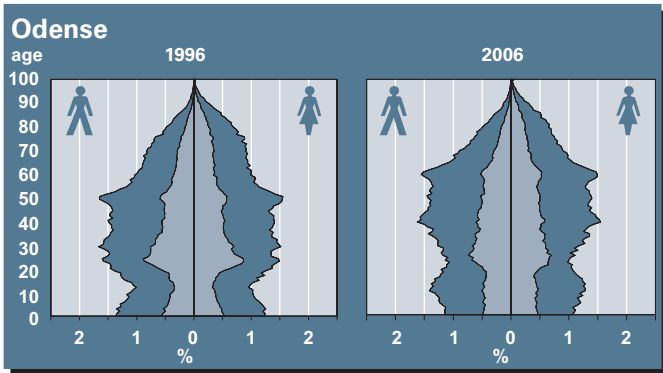
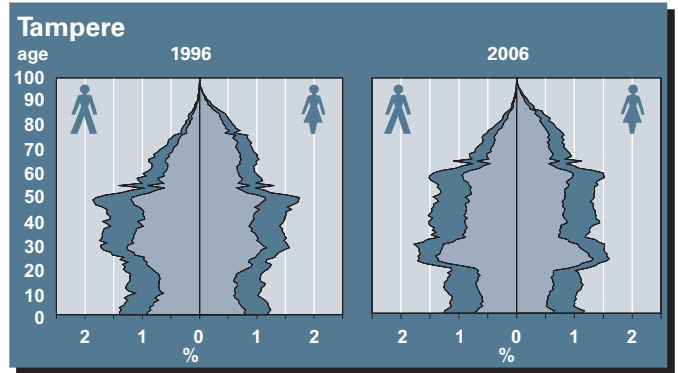
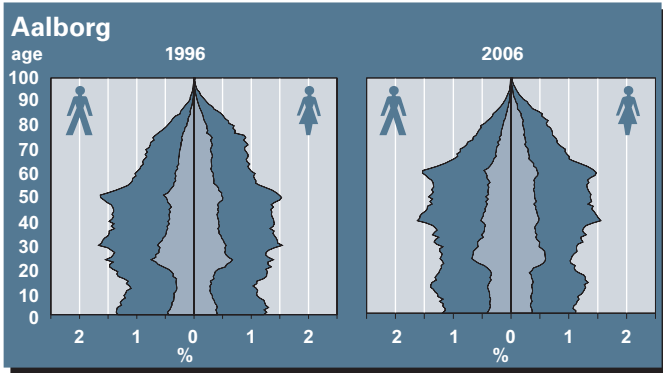
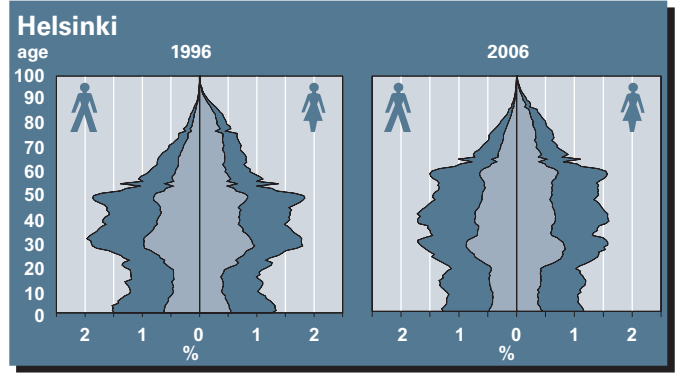
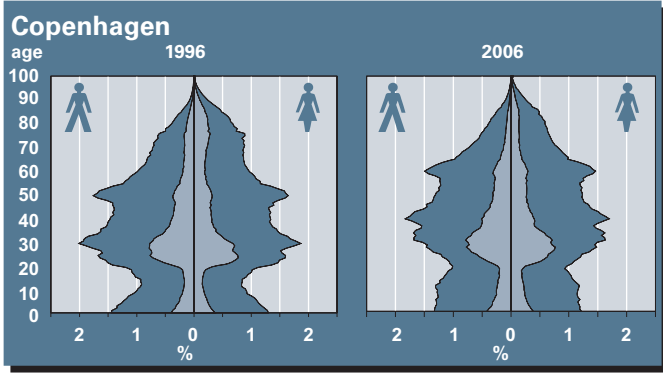
Population changes 1971-2005. Prognoses 1 jan 2006-2016. Index: 1971=100

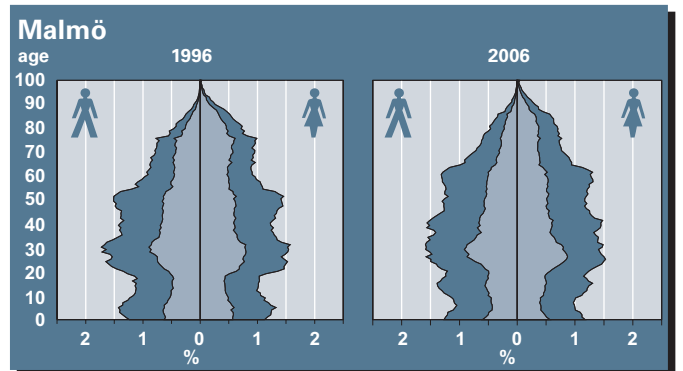
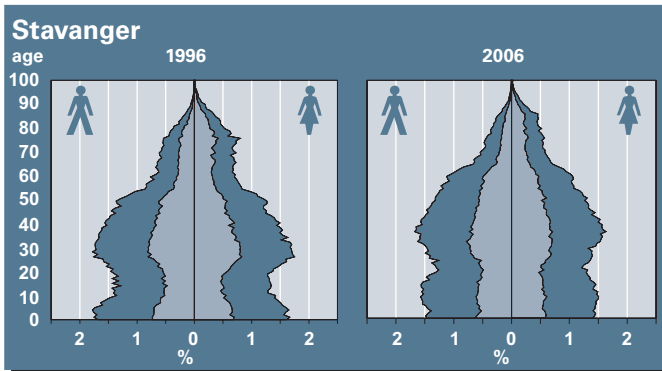
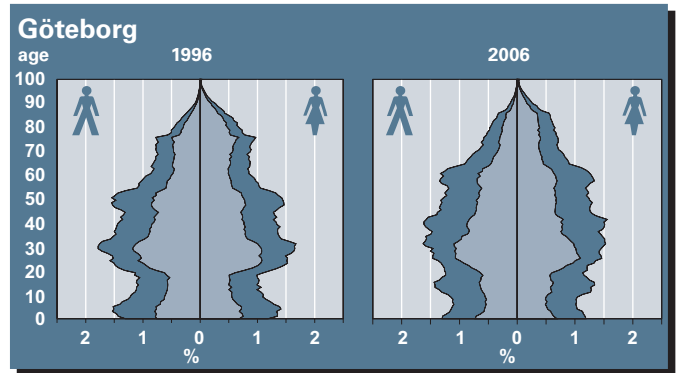
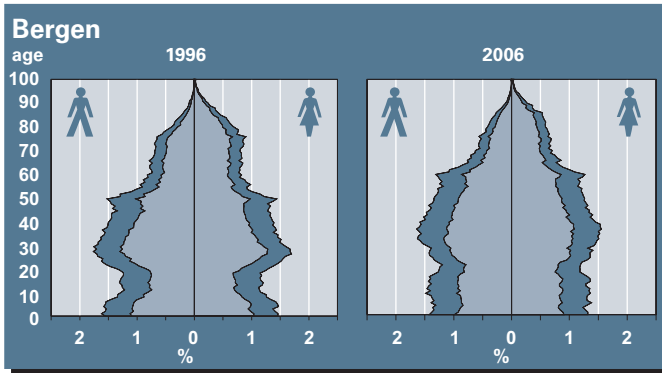
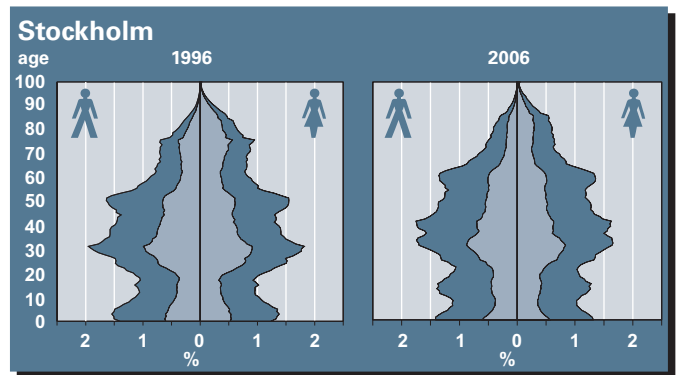
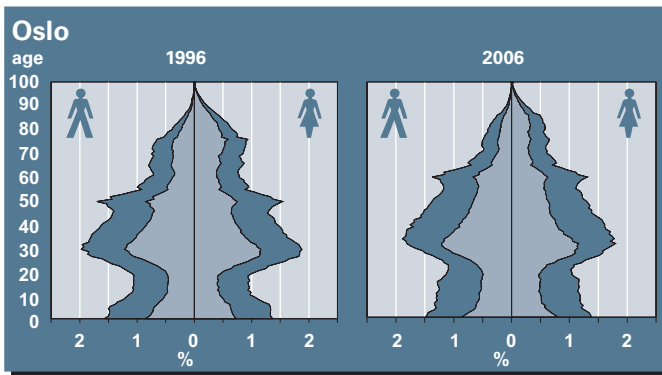
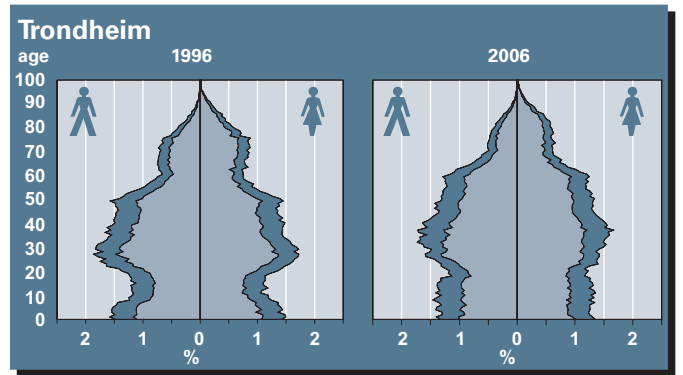
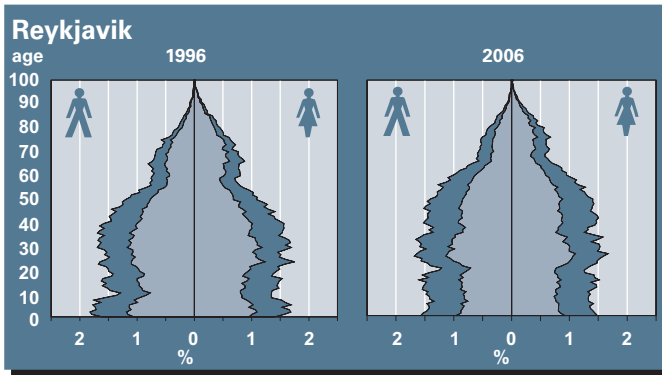




Population by age (% of the whole population in the regions) 1996 and 2006

Region City





HOUSEHOLDS

In 1991, 40% of the households in the regions consisted of one person, 30% consisted of two people, with the remainder consisting of three or more people. In central municipalities, single-person households made up half of all households.

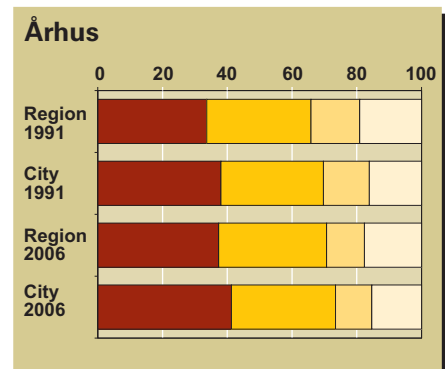
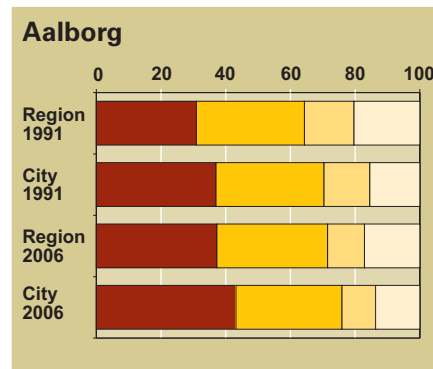
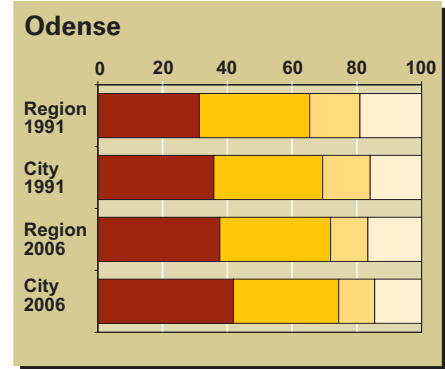
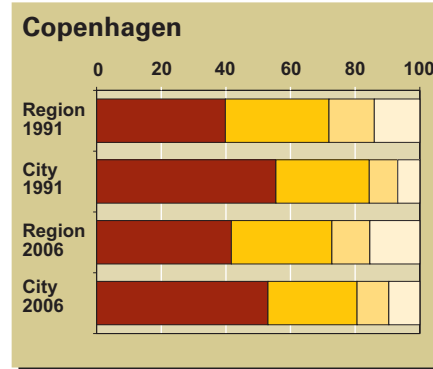
Despite the high proportion of single-person households, only 18% of the population of the regions lived in single-person households. The average household consisted of 2.1 people. The most common household size was more than four people, accounting for over a third of inhabitants.

During the period 1991-2006, household sizes grew somewhat smaller in the regions, but increased somewhat in the cities. The proportion of single-person households has fallen in Copenhagen and Oslo, but grown in Helsinki, narrowing the gap between these cities. The proportion of single-person households is greatest in the major cities.

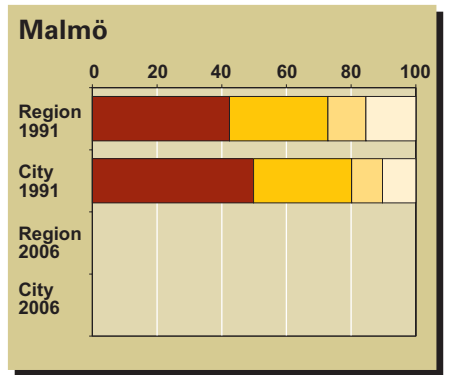
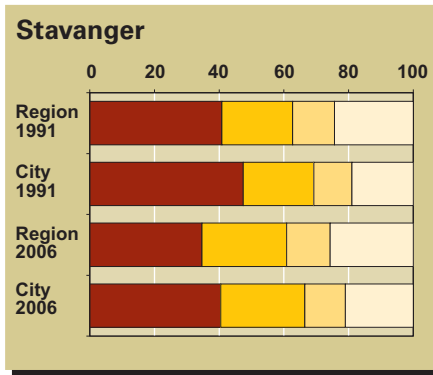
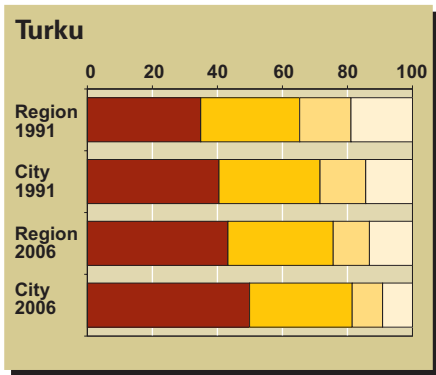
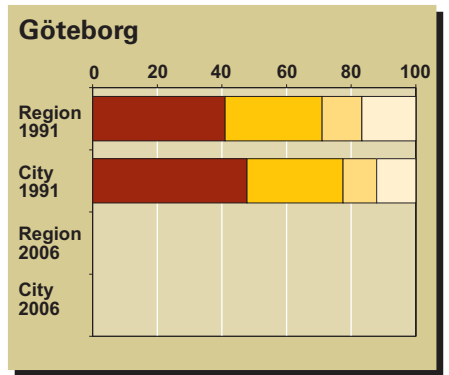
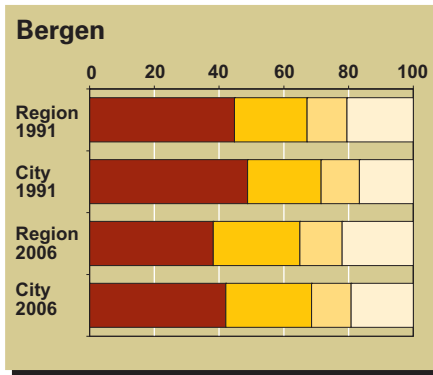
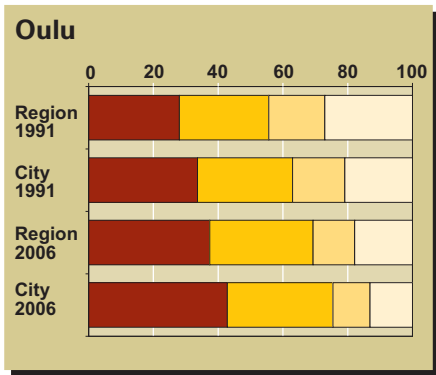
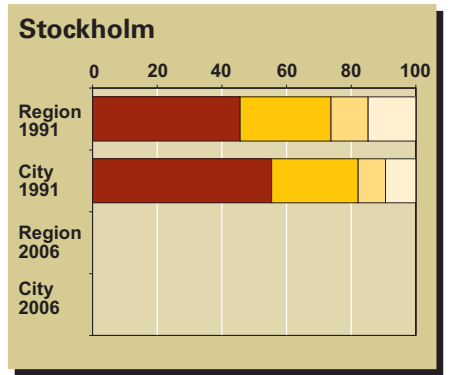
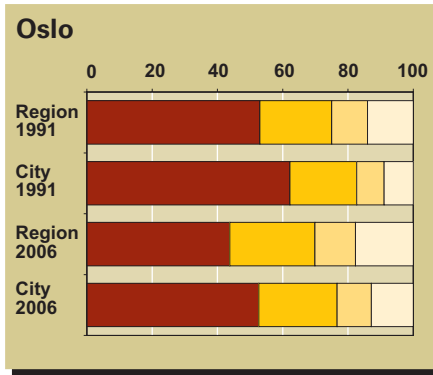
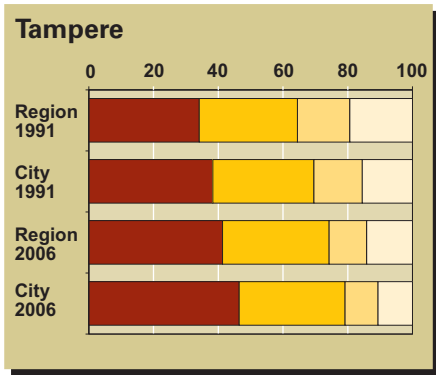
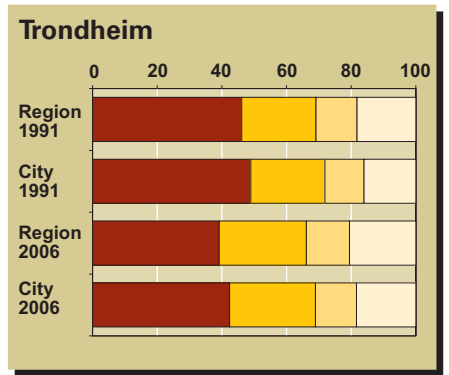
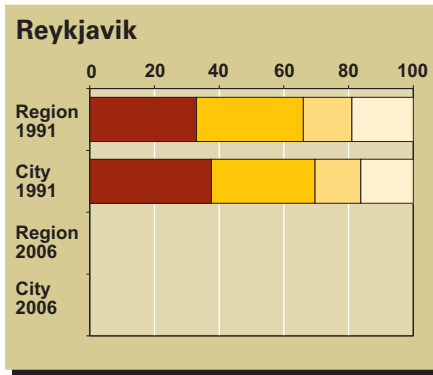
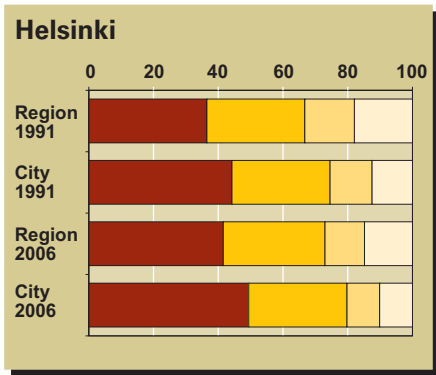
Households 1 jan 2006

	City			Region		
	Total	With children		Total	With children	
		0-17 years	%		0-17 years	%
Copenhagen	273 671	51 116	19	871 078	224 728	26
Aalborg	81 551	18 528	23	228 342	59 858	26
Odense	90 734	21 959	24	222 086	57 890	26
Århus	140 483	34 386	24	301 442	81 743	27
Helsinki	291 177	55 208	19	599 592	150 037	25
Tampere	104 793	20 534	20	152 742	36 181	24
Oulu	62 956	14 478	23	90 985	25 707	28
Turku	92 707	16 606	18	145 295	32 828	23
Reykjavik	..	16 749	..	..	28 371	..
Oslo	275 990	61 809	22	479 730	132 772	28
Bergen	108 987	30 947	28	150 581	46 238	31
Stavanger	50 467	15 227	30	108 888	37 517	34
Trondheim	72 545	20 668	28	94 794	28 902	30
Stockholm	..	..	..	..	..	..
Göteborg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malmö	..	..	..	..	..	..

Householdes by size 1 jan 1991 and 2006 (%)



■ 1 person ■ 2 persons
■ 3 persons ■ 4+ persons



MIGRATION

The diagram shows migration trends for the period 1992-2005. Migration is shown in relation to population.

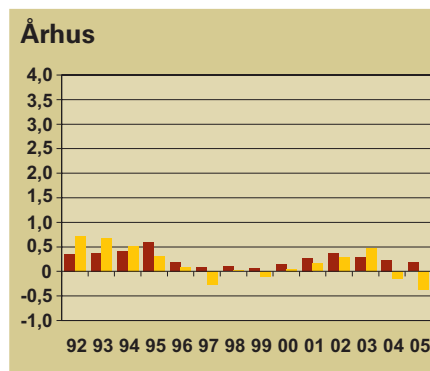
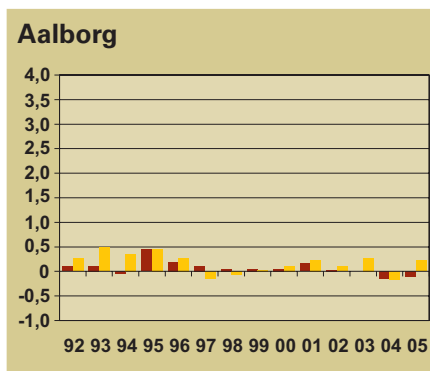
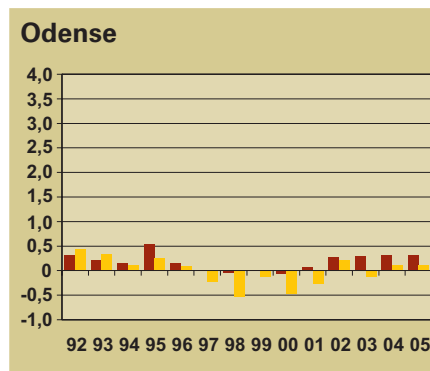
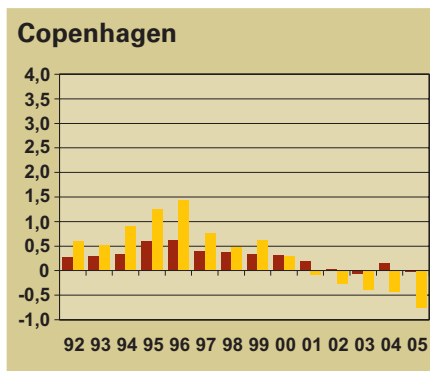
Many cities and major city regions gained a relatively large influx of new inhabitants in the mid-1990s. Inward migration has fallen, and a number of cities such as Copenhagen, Helsinki and Reykjavik have experienced net outward migration. Often, the actual region has not experienced the same degree of outward migration, with inhabitants instead moving from the city to the peripheral municipalities.

The majority of migration has taken place domestically. The NORDSTAT database includes details of emigration to other countries.

Net migration 2005

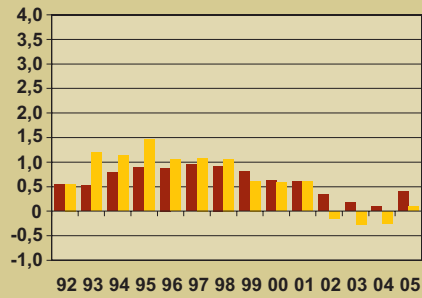
	City		Region	
	Total	From abroad	Total	From abroad
Copenhagen	-3 810	-223	-614	633
Aalborg	366	188	-508	717
Odense	207	152	1 541	808
Århus	-1 110	622	1 193	1 048
Helsinki	572	1 978	5 043	3 618
Tampere	794	328	2 851	471
Oulu	579	133	1 467	166
Turku	-64	..	1 043	..
Reykjavik	71	919	1 426	1 497
Oslo	4 355	3 001	8 761	4 858
Bergen	1 497	1 187	2 404	1 527
Stavanger	332	674	1 960	1 368
Trondheim	1 570	..	2 062	808
Stockholm	2 072	2 791	6 879	5 656
Göteborg	1 866	1 688	4 120	2 212
Malmö	1 461	2 400	3 745	3 283

Net Migration 1992-2005 (%)

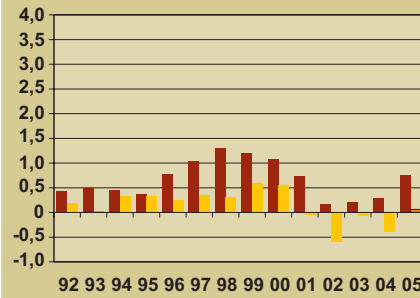


■ Region ■ City

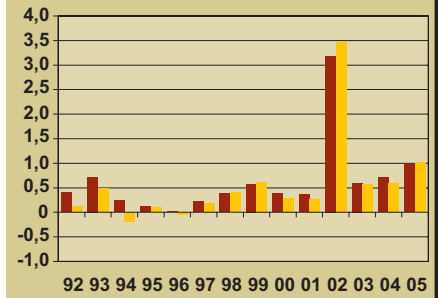
Helsinki



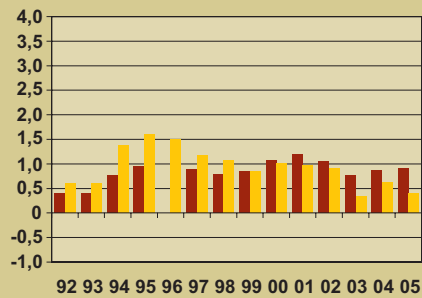
Reykjavik



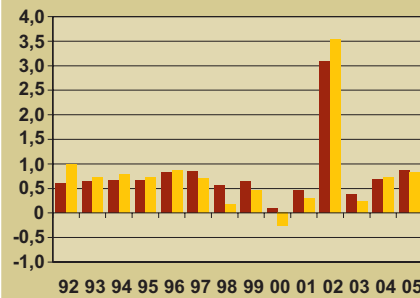
Trondheim



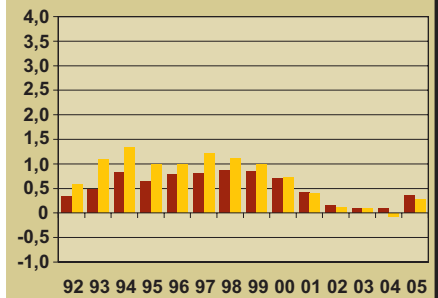
Tampere



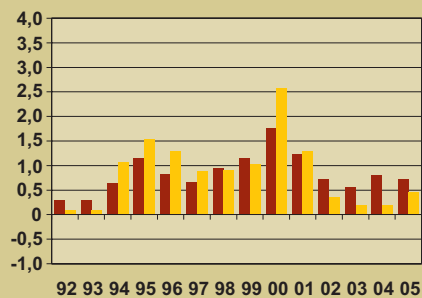
Oslo



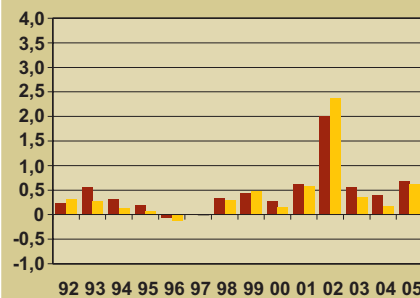
Stockholm



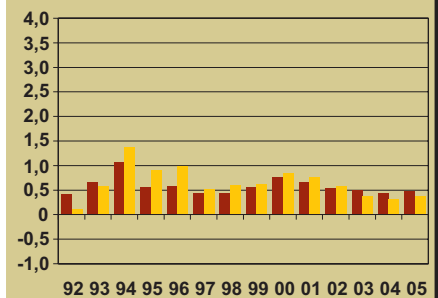
Oulu



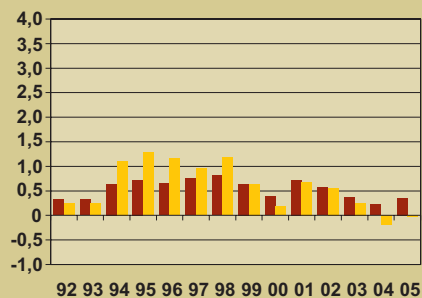
Bergen



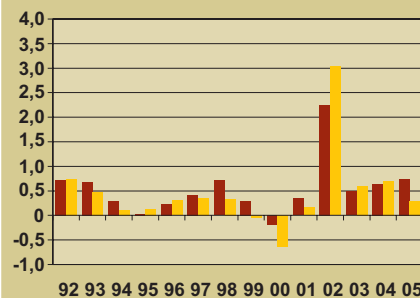
Göteborg



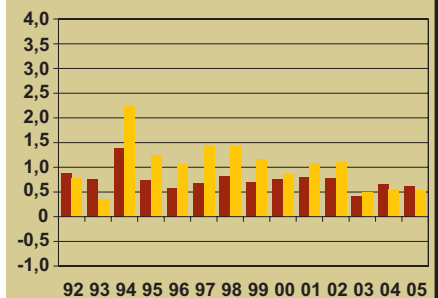
Turku



Stavanger



Malmö



DWELLINGS COMPLETED

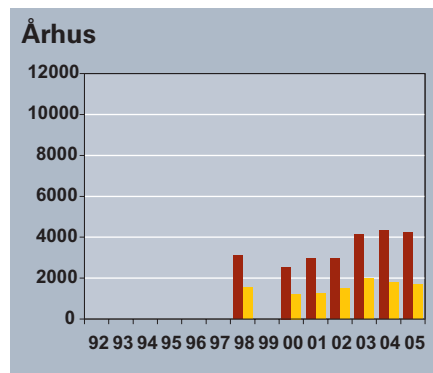
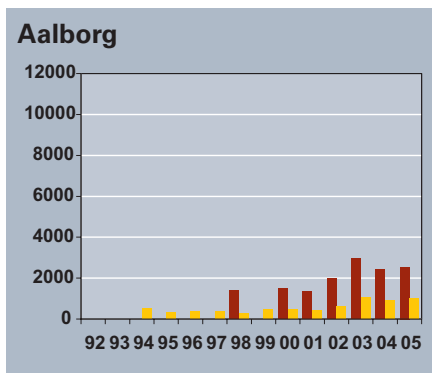
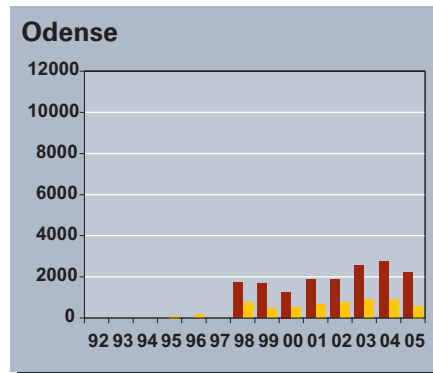
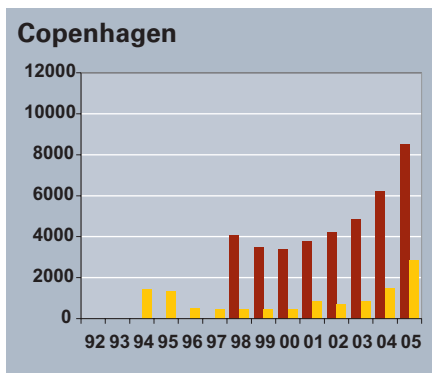
The construction of dwellings varies considerably between the regions. The Helsinki region has seen the highest construction levels, building an average of 9,000 apartments each year since 1992. The Copenhagen, Stockholm and Oslo regions have only built around half that number. Since the turn of the millennium, construction levels have risen dramatically in the Copenhagen, Stockholm and Oslo regions, and are now approaching the level seen in Helsinki.

Only a small proportion of the dwellings constructed have been in the cities. Most of those built have been further out in the regions. In the smaller regions, a greater proportion of the new dwellings have been built in the cities.

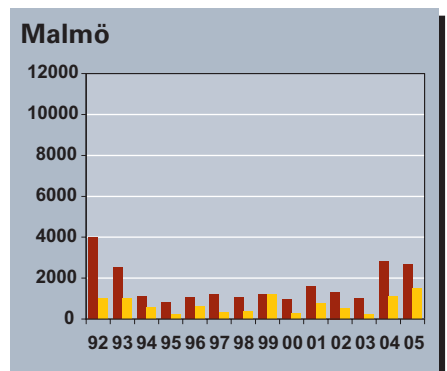
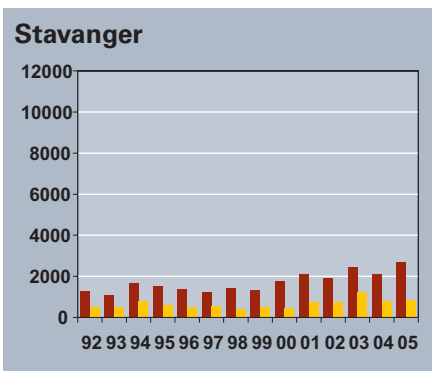
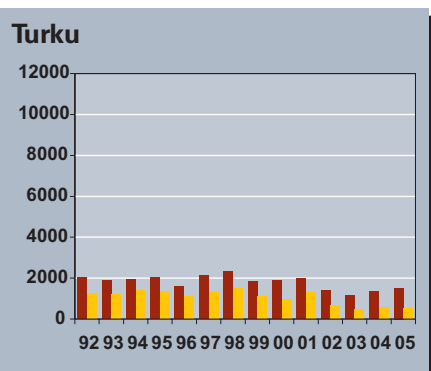
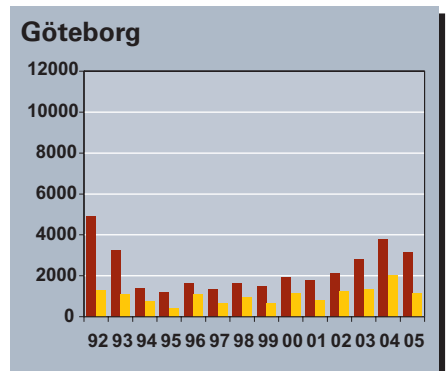
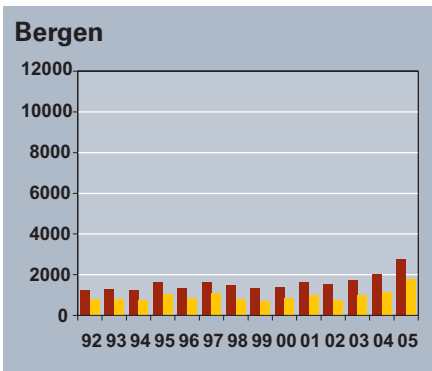
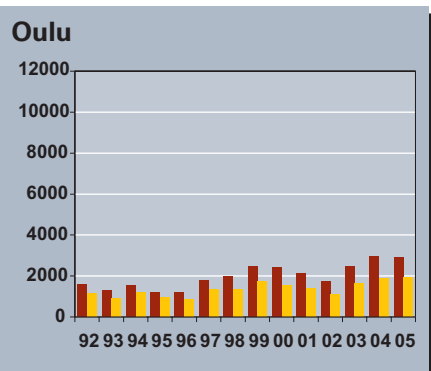
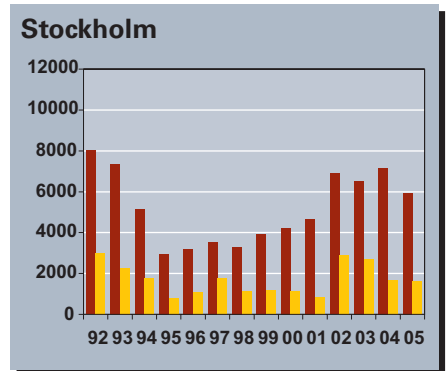
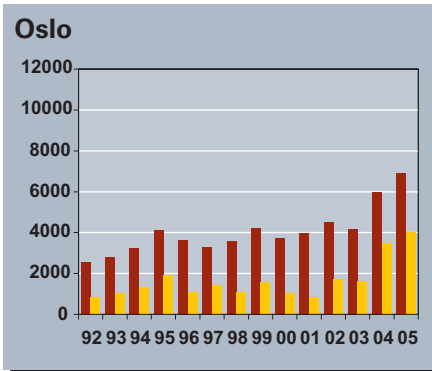
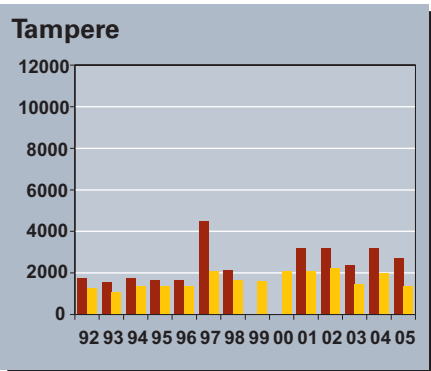
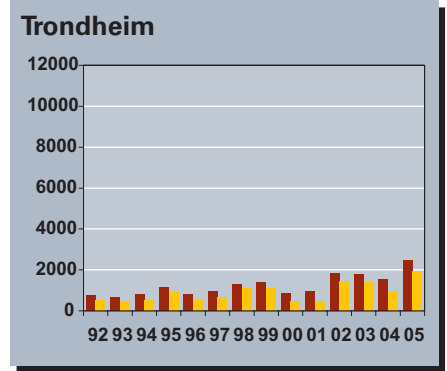
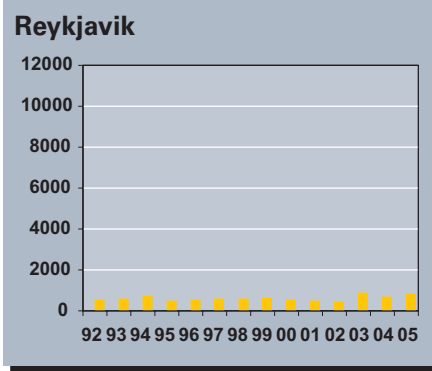
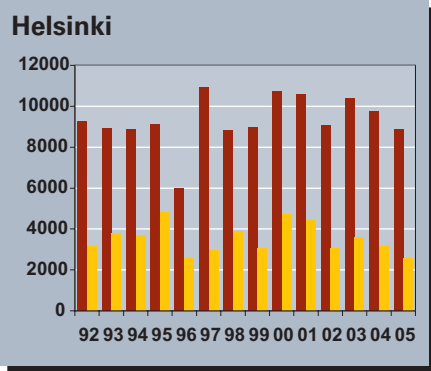
Dwellings 1 jan 2006 and dwellings completed 2005

	City		Region	
	Completed 2005	Total 1 jan 2006	Completed 2005	Total 1 jan 2006
Copenhagen	2 884	287 556	8 515	899 109
Aalborg	1 007	85 716	2 548	245 004
Odense	589	93 473	2 205	234 751
Århus	1 707	144 969	4 207	313 591
Helsinki	2 546	313 695	8 862	639 257
Tampere	1 377	113 501	2 699	164 260
Oulu	1 911	68 776	2 918	98 710
Turku	497	102 304	1 520	158 539
Reykjavik	782	47 768	..	73 335
Oslo	4 049	..	6 903	..
Bergen	1 772	..	2 758	..
Stavanger	856	..	2 694	..
Trondheim	1 945	..	2 450	..
Stockholm	1 646	418 810	5 929	903 687
Göteborg	1 149	246 627	3 127	409 731
Malmö	1 477	141 081	2 673	288 415

Dwellings completed 1992-2005

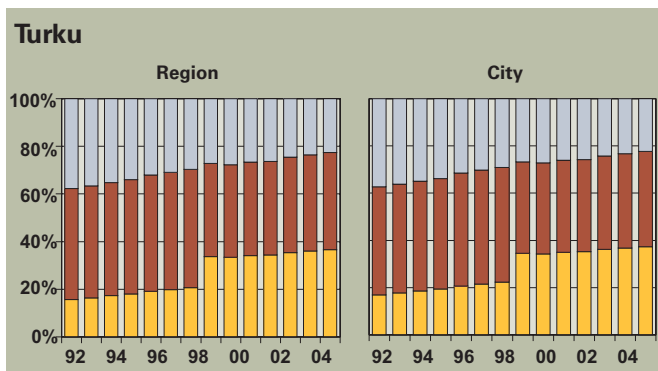
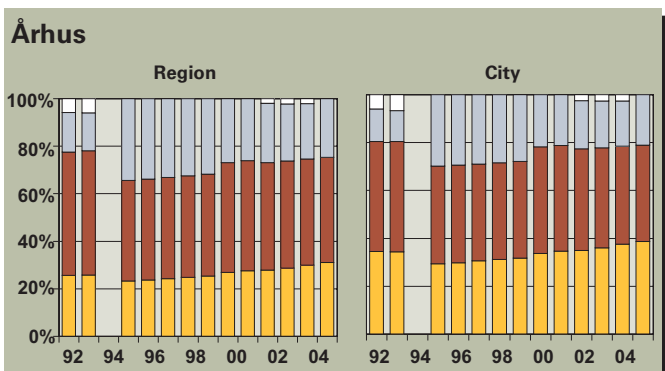
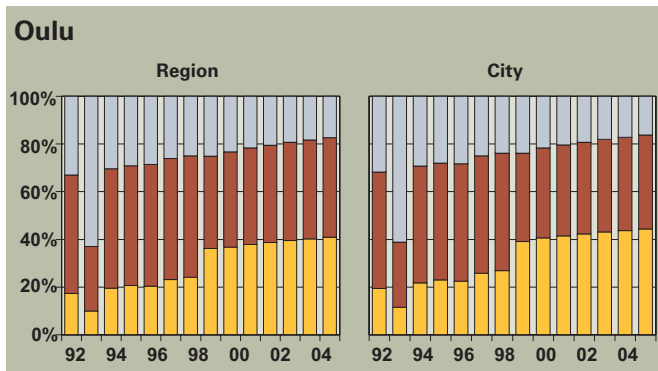
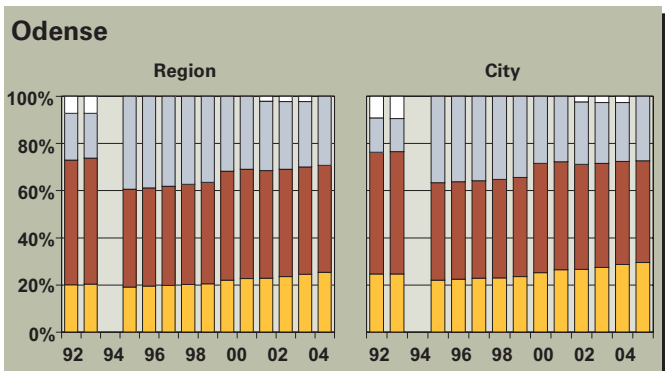
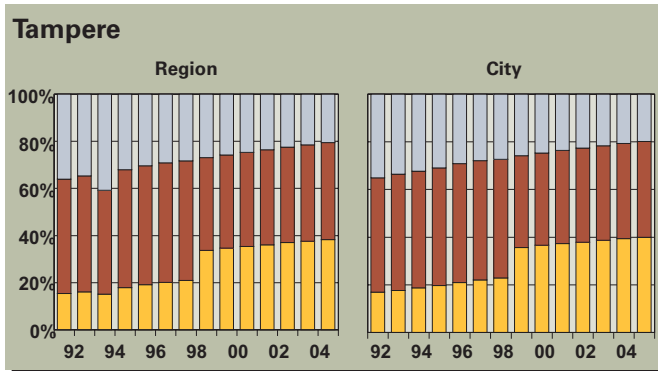
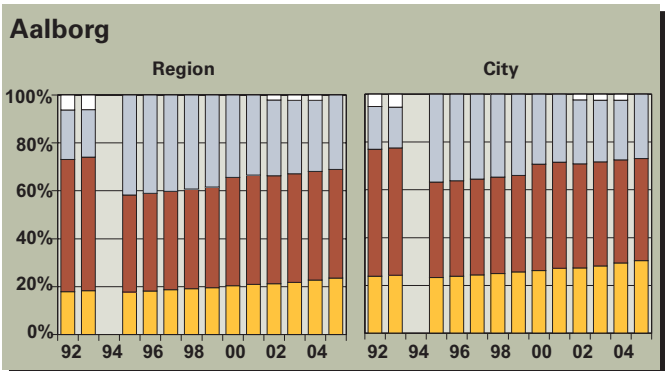
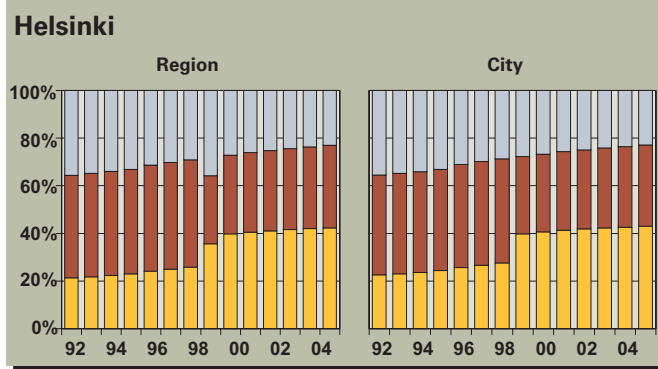
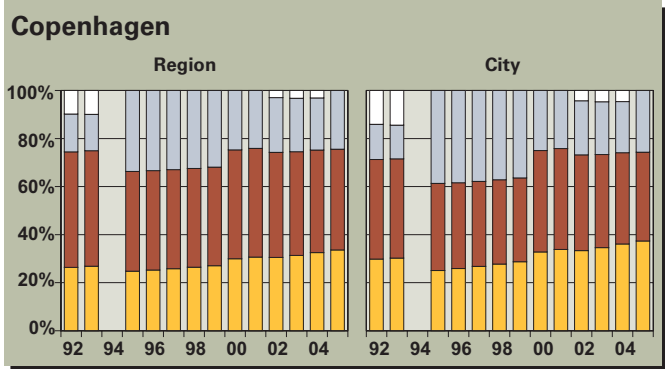


■ Region ■ City

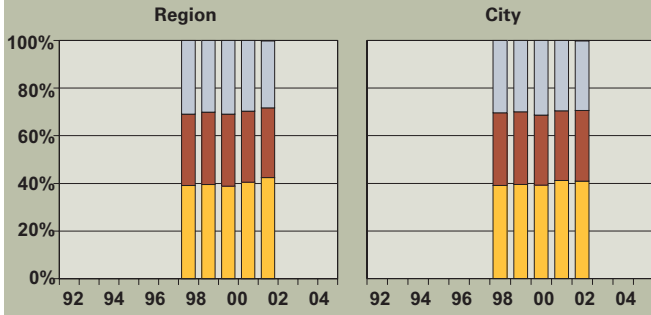


Educational background 25–64 years 1 jan 1992-2005

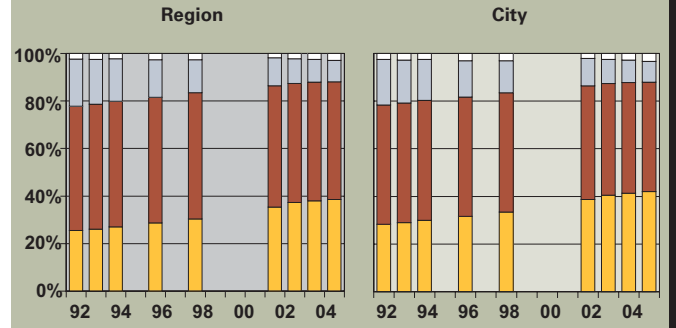
■ 13- years
 ■ 10-12 years
 ■ 0-9 years
 Unknown



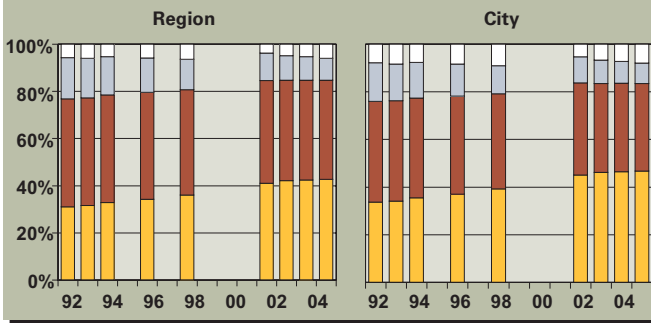
Reykjavik



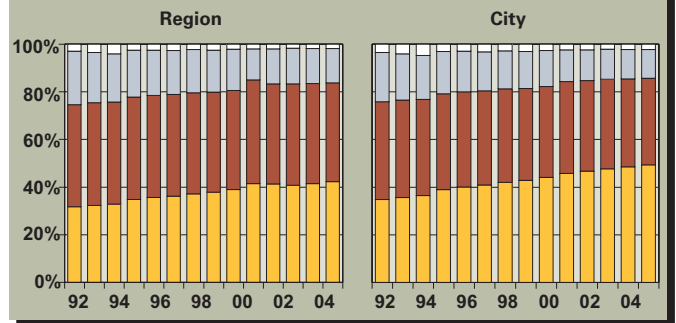
Trondheim



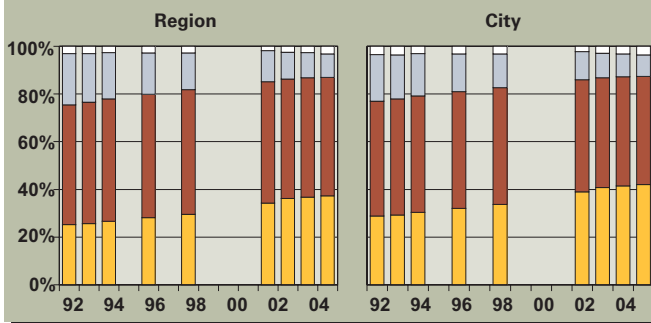
Oslo



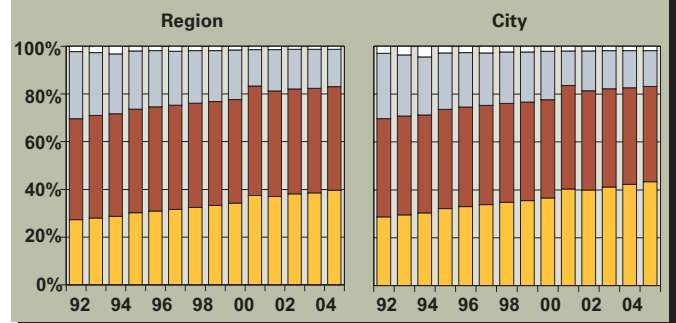
Stockholm



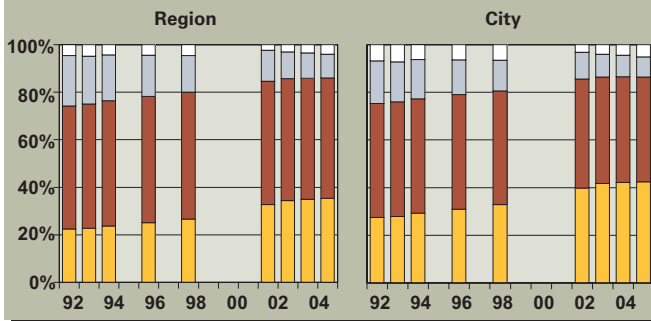
Bergen



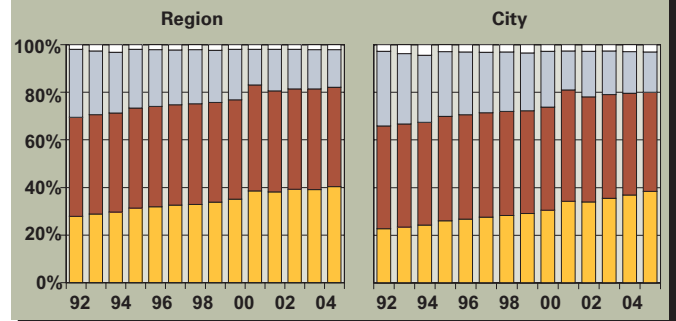
Göteborg



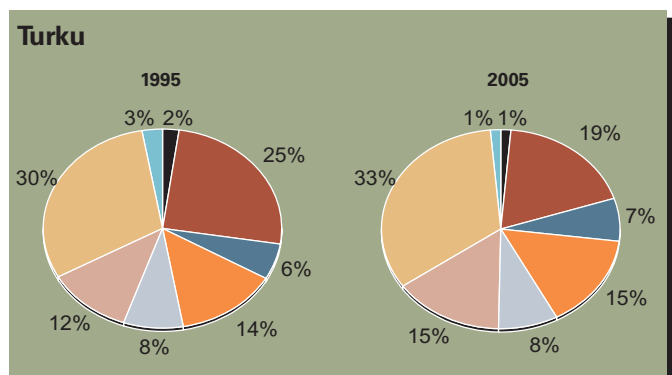
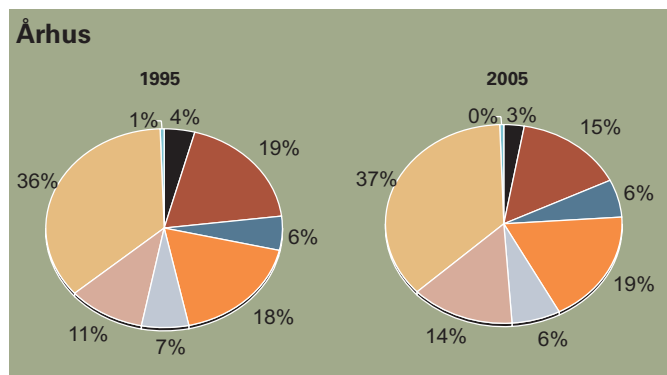
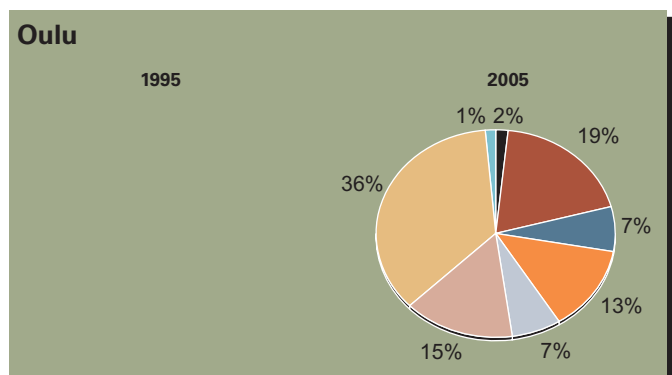
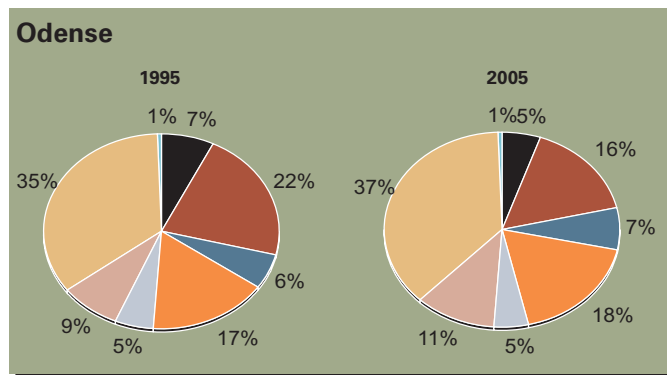
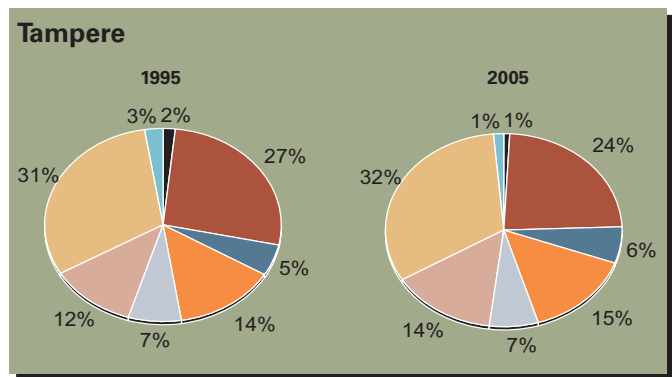
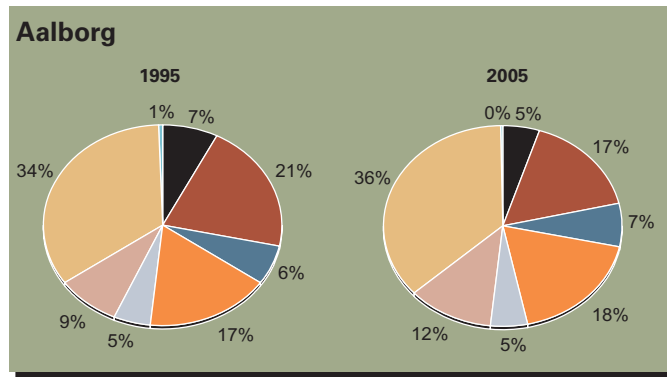
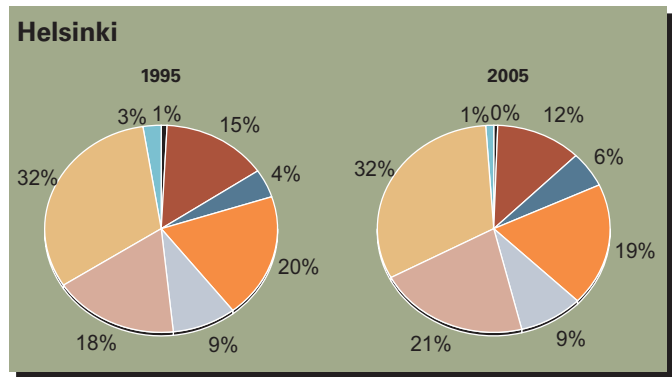
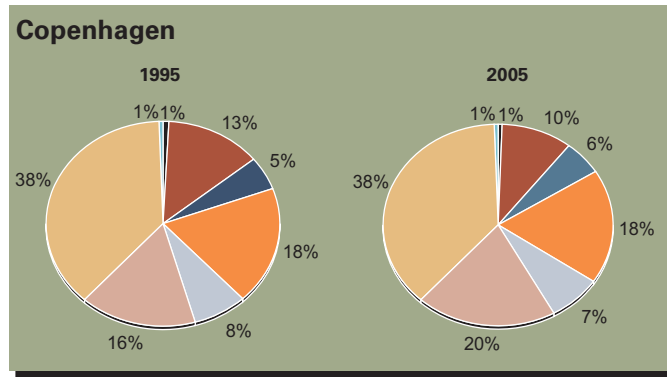
Stavanger



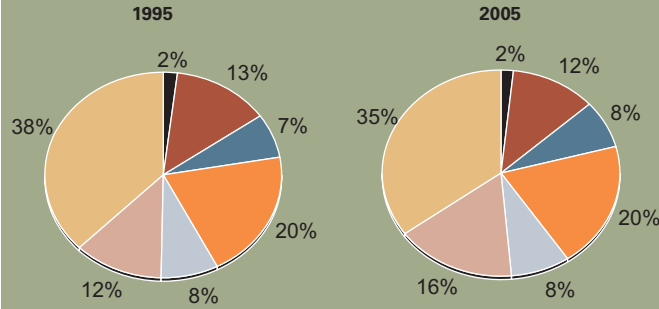
Malmö



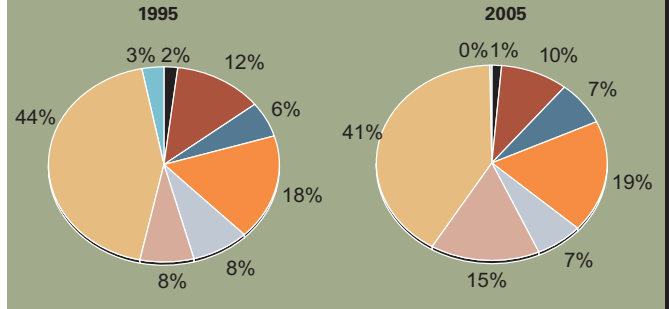
Proportion of jobs in different industries in the regions on 1st of January 1995 and 2005



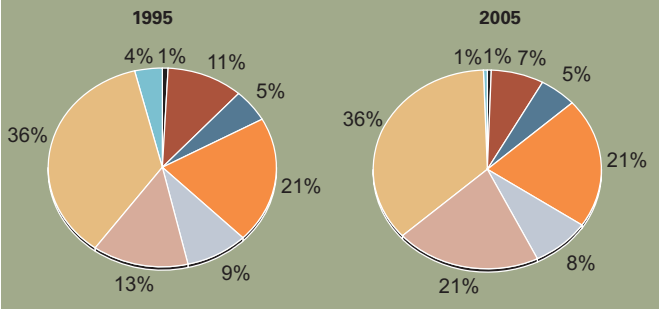
Reykjavik



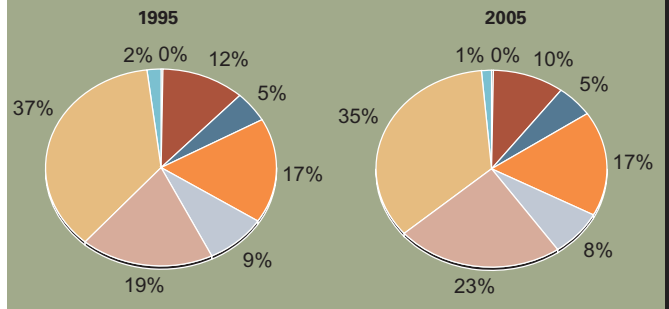
Trondheim



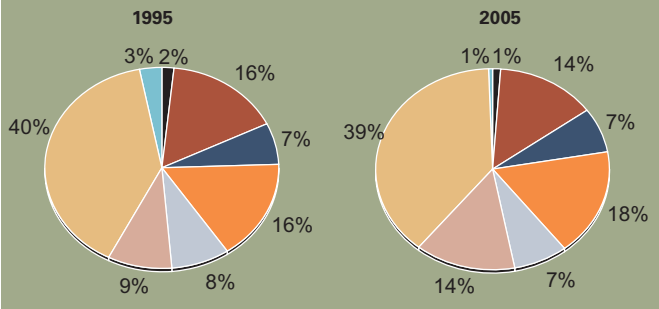
Oslo



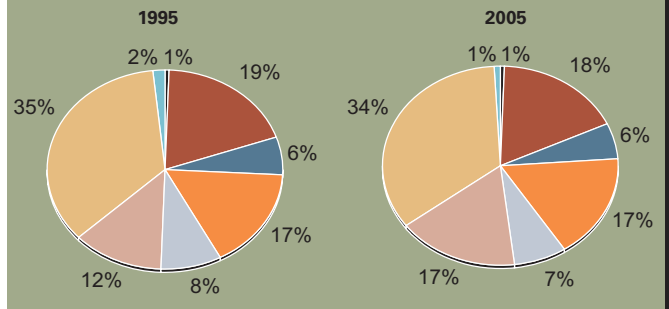
Stockholm



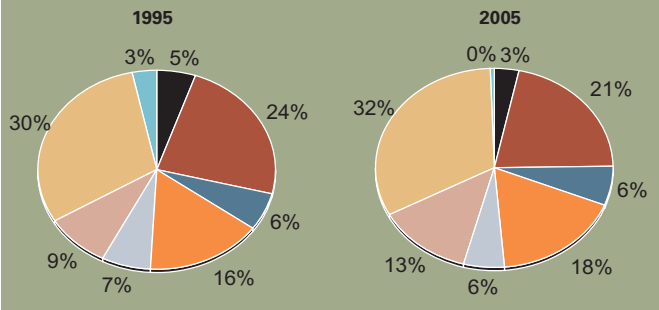
Bergen



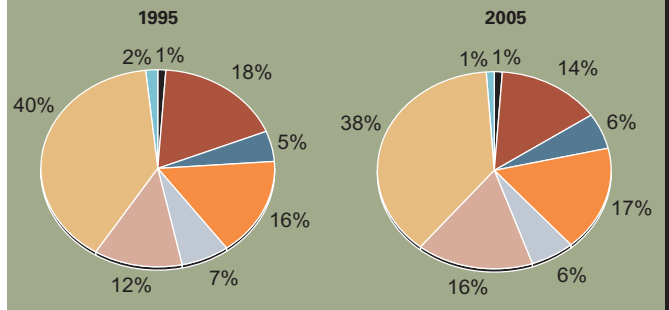
Göteborg



Stavanger



Malmö



UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in the major Nordic cities reached a peak in 1993-95. At that time, the sixteen regions had a combined total of over half a million unemployed people.

Unemployment was then halved over the period up until 2001, with a slight increase up until 2005.

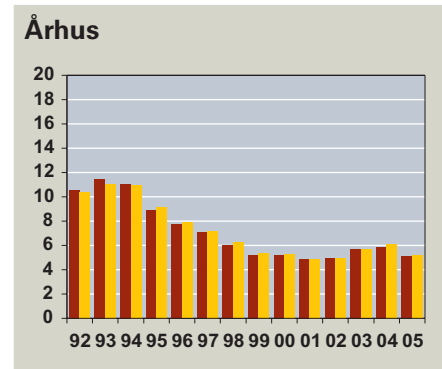
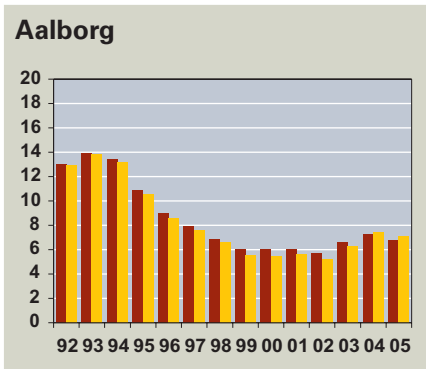
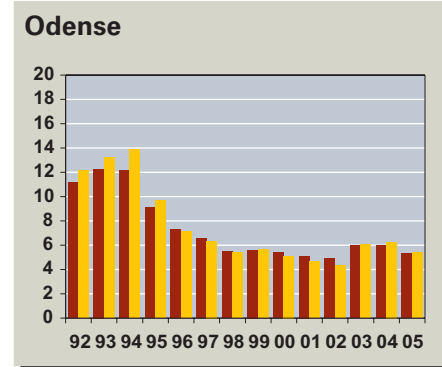
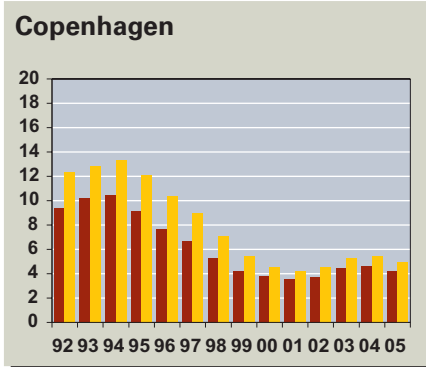
Unemployment rates differ significantly between the countries. The cities of Iceland and Norway feature low levels of unemployment, while the cities of Finland, Denmark and Sweden have more than double the levels of unemployment. The highest levels of unemployment were in the Finnish cities.

The cities often have somewhat higher levels of unemployment than their regions.

Labour market 2005

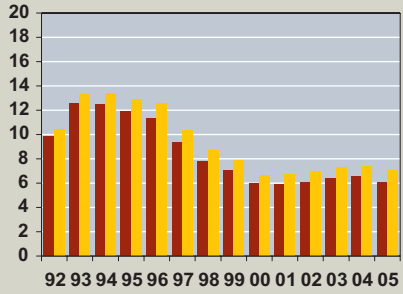
	City		Region	
	Employed 1 jan	Unemployed annual average	Employed 1 jan	Unemployed annual average
Copenhagen	251 467	17 502	878 297	48 043
Aalborg	73 414	7 389	218 305	19 861
Odense	82 866	6 274	208 650	15 085
Århus	139 807	10 039	306 709	20 658
Helsinki	266 793	26 345	606 977	49 877
Tampere	90 804	13 606	142 379	19 166
Oulu	54 425	7 983	84 799	11 783
Turku	..	..	..	..
Reykjavik	62 500	2 000	103 200	3 000
Oslo	268 632	11 098	510 582	17 128
Bergen	115 183	2 693	167 204	4 358
Stavanger	55 703	3 000	130 634	4 584
Trondheim	77 283	2 628	104 799	3 358
Stockholm	366 842	19 873	882 714	42 671
Göteborg	218 686	16 357	403 249	23 297
Malmö	105 043	9 804	253 399	17 445

Unemployed (looking for work) 20-64 years 1992-2005 (annual average) %

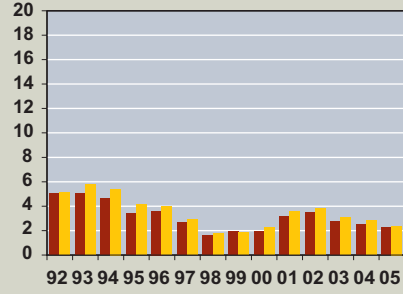


■ Region ■ City

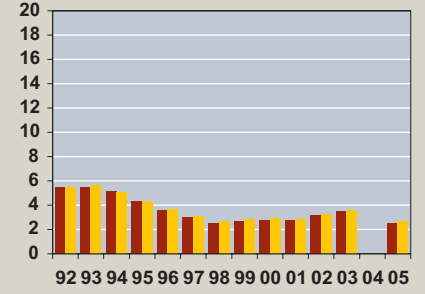
Helsinki



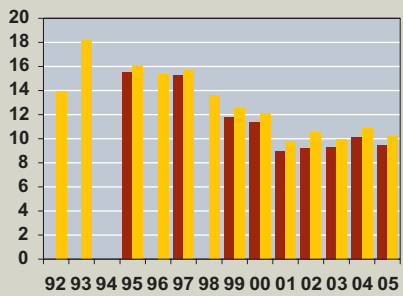
Reykjavik



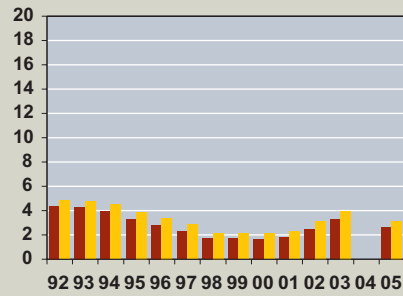
Trondheim



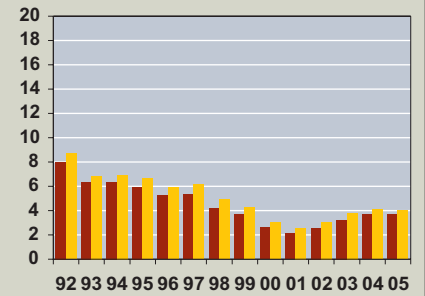
Tampere



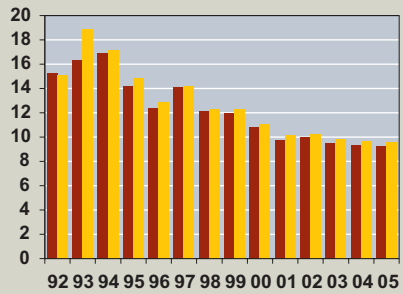
Oslo



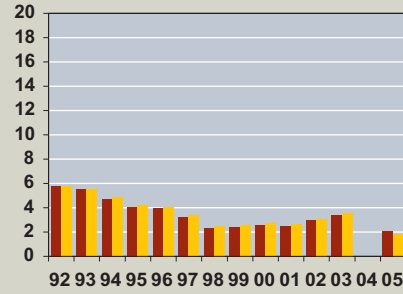
Stockholm



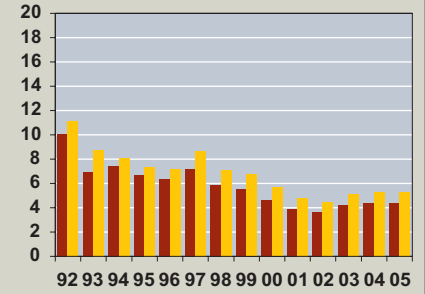
Oulu



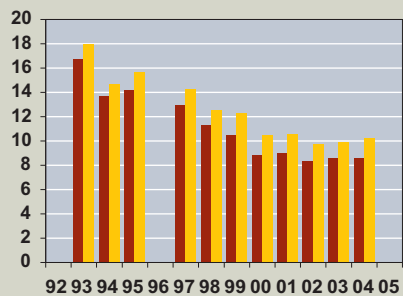
Bergen



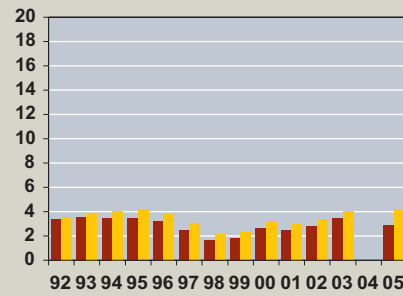
Göteborg



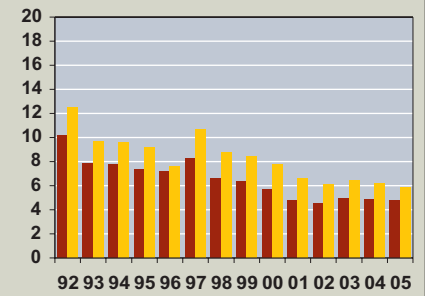
Turku



Stavanger

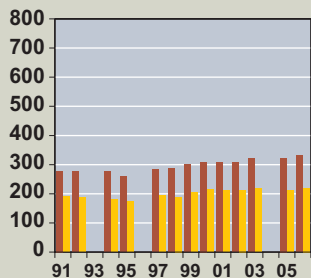


Malmö

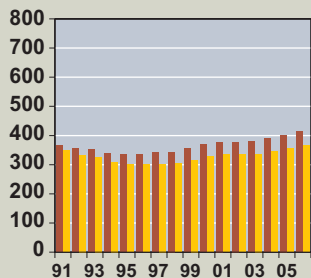


Motor vehicles in traffic registered per 1 000 inhabitants 1 jan 1991-2006

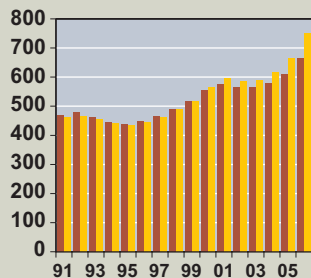
Copenhagen



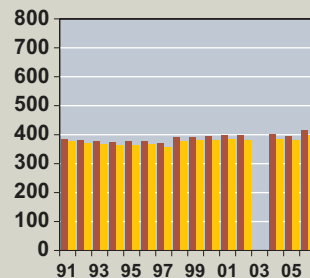
Helsinki



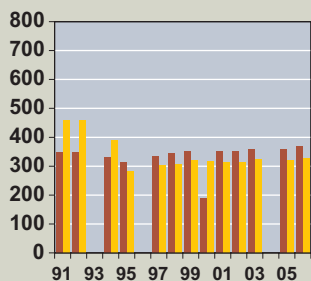
Reykjavik



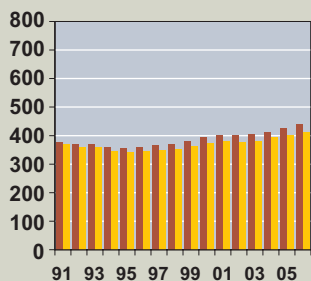
Trondheim



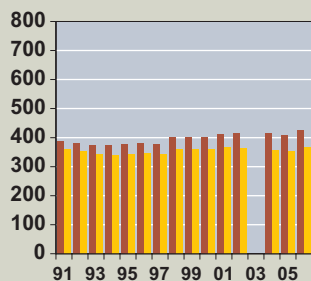
Aalborg



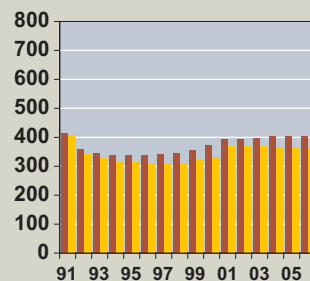
Tampere



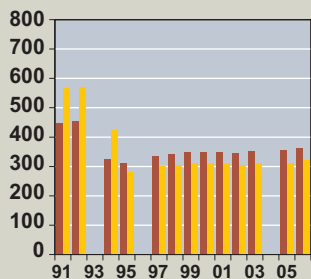
Oslo



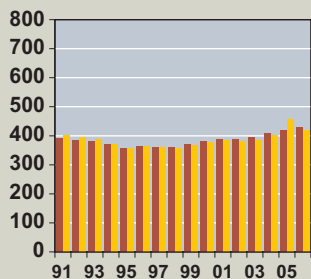
Stockholm



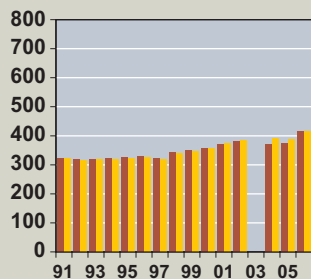
Odense



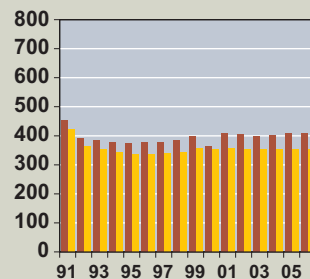
Oulu



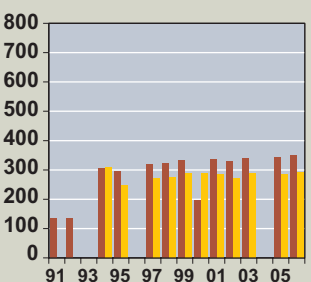
Bergen



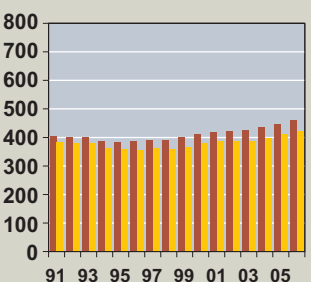
Göteborg



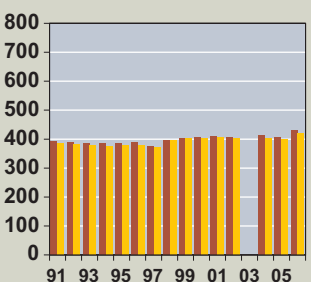
Århus



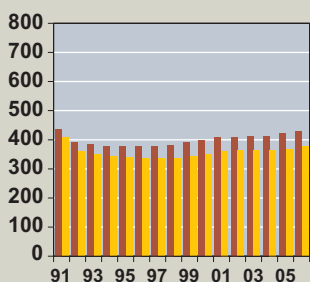
Turku



Stavanger



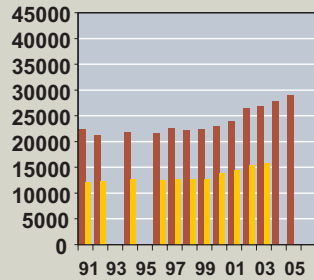
Malmö



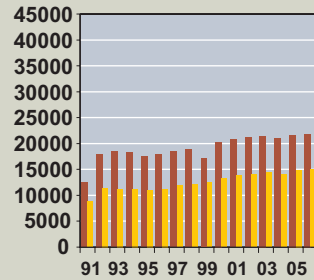
■ Region ■ City

Hotel beds 1 jan 1991-2006

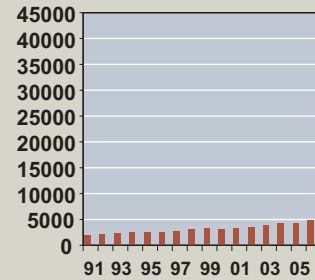
Copenhagen



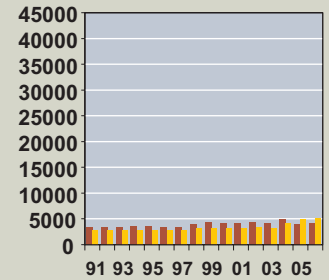
Helsinki



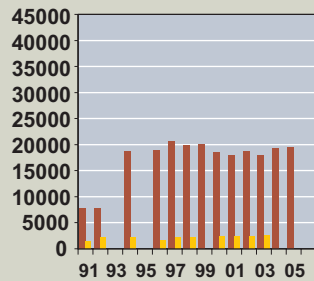
Reykjavik



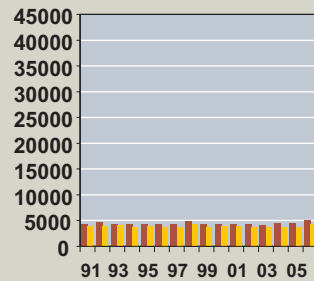
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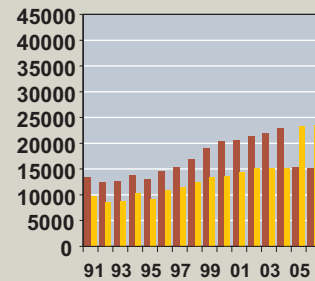
Aalborg



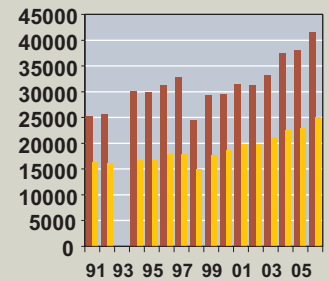
Tampere



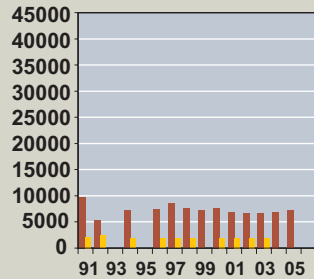
Oslo



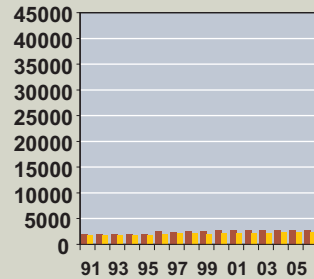
Stockholm



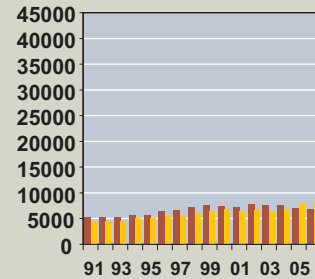
Odense



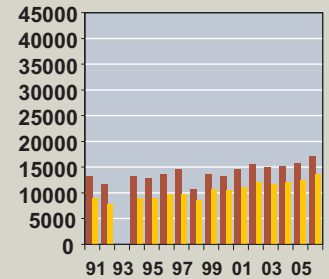
Oulu



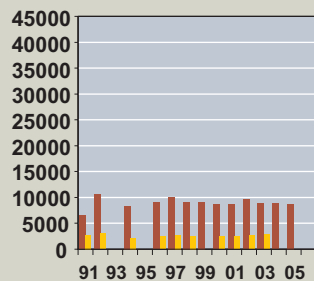
Bergen



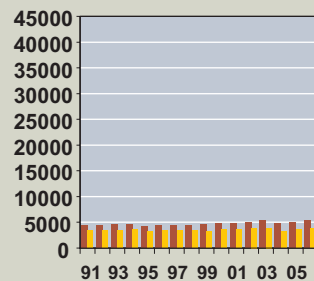
Göteborg



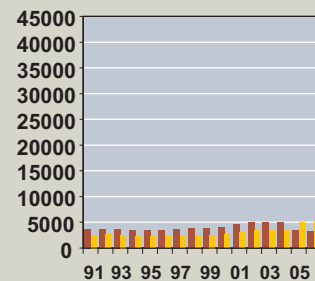
Århus



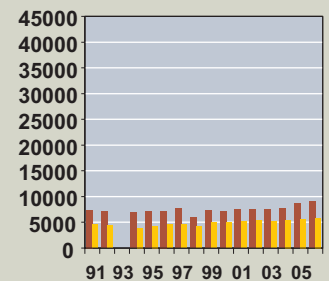
Turku



Stavanger

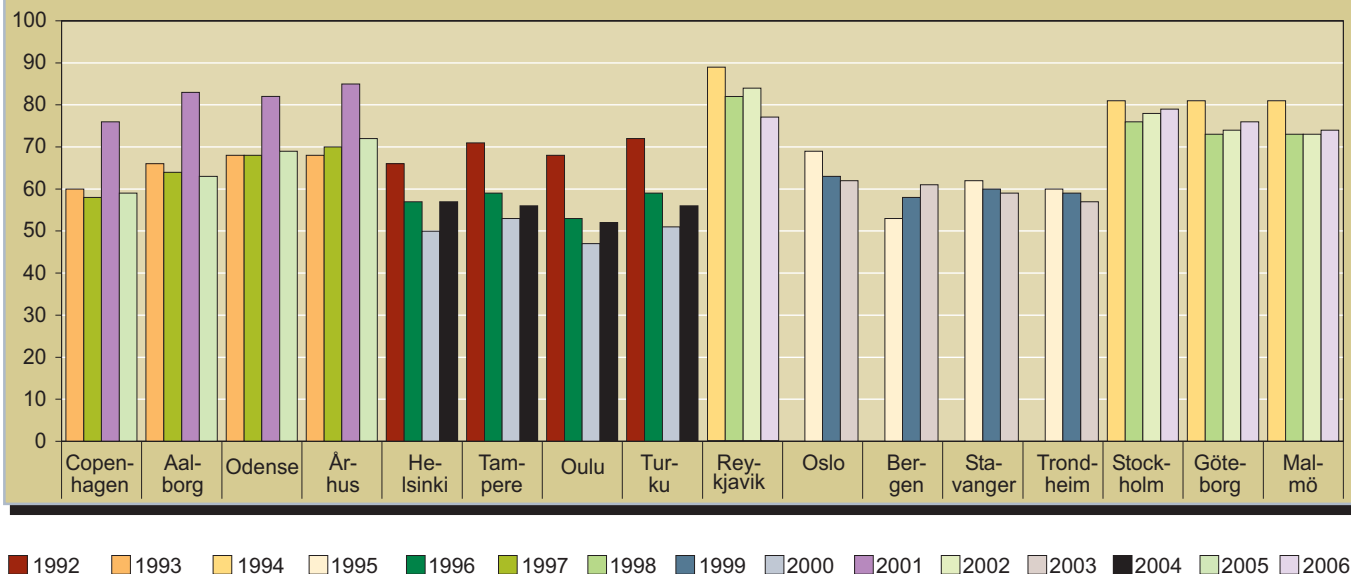


Malmö



■ Region ■ City

Participation (%) in the last four elections to local councils 1992-2006



ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION

Municipal elections are held every four years in the Nordic countries. Municipal elections were held in Finland in 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004, in Denmark in 1993, 1997, 2001

and 2005, in Iceland in 1994, 1998, 2002 and 2006 in Sweden in 1994, 1998, 2002 and 2006, and in Norway in 1995, 1999 and 2003.

Electoral participation is high in the Nordic countries. Since 1992, the

level of electoral participation in the cities has varied between 50% and 90%. The average is 66%. Reykjavik has the highest level of electoral participation, with over 80% voting in the municipal elections.

THE PUBLICATION "Major Nordic Cities and Regions – facts and figures" 1999 gives a short presentation of the cities. The publication is a good introduction to the facts provided by the NORDSTAT database, and also helps giving the figures a more intelligible context.

The Major Nordic Cities and Regions have been functionally delimited. They all comprise a major city of 100 000 inhabitants or more, and a commuting area consisting of neighbouring municipalities.

DENMARK

THE COPENHAGEN REGION

The region comprises the cities of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg, and the counties (amt) of Copenhagen, Frederiksborg and Roskilde with a total of 48 municipalities, including the neighbouring municipalities Gentofte and Gladsaxe in Copenhagen County, the old provincial cities of Helsingör and Hilleröd in Frederiksborg County and Roskilde and Køge in Roskilde County.

THE AALBORG REGION

The region is the same as North Jutland County, comprising 27 municipalities, the largest of which are Aalborg, Frederikshavn, Hirtshals, Hjørring, Hobro, Løgstör, Lökken-Vrå, Pandrup, Skagen, Stövring and Åbybro.

THE ODENSE REGION

The region is the same as Funen County, consisting of 32 municipalities, the largest of which are Odense, Svendborg, Middelfart, Nyborg, Fåborg, Söndersö, Ringe and Otterup.

THE ÅRHUS REGION

The region is the same as Århus County, consisting of 26 municipalities, the largest of which are Århus, Randers, Silkeborg, Skanderborg, Odder, Grenå, Ebeltoft and Hadsten.

From 1 January 2007 the units of 271 municipalities and 14 counties in Denmark were changed to 98 municipalities and 5 regions. In this publication it only affect the figures of population forecasts. In the next publication all new tables will be on a new geographical level. The changes will concern a deminishing of Copenhagen Region and an enlargement of the regions of Aalborg and Århus and the municipality of Aalborg.

FINLAND

THE HELSINKI REGION

The region comprises Helsinki and 13 neighbouring municipalities: Espoo, Kauniainen, Vantaa, Hyvinkää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Sipoo, Järvenpää, Tuusula and Vihti.

THE TAMPERE REGION

The region comprises Tampere and 6 neighbouring municipalities: Kangasala, Lempäälä, Nokia, Pirkkala, Vesilahti and Ylöjärvi.

THE OULU REGION

The region comprises Oulu and 9 neighbouring municipalities: Haukipudas, Kempele, Oulunsalo, Muhos, Kiiminki, Hailuoto, Liminka, Lumijoki and Tyrnävä.

THE TURKU REGION

The region comprises Turku and 12 neighbouring municipalities: Naantale, Parainen, Raisio, Aura, Kaarina, Lieto, Masku, Nousiainen, Paimio, Piikkiö, Rusko and Vahto.

ICELAND

THE REYKJAVIK REGION

The region comprises 8 municipalities: Reykjavik, Kopavogur, Hafnarfjordur, Mosfellsbaer, Gardabaer, Seltjarnarnes, Alftanes, Kjosahreppur.

NORWAY

THE OSLO REGION

The region comprises the city of Oslo and the Akershus County with 22 municipalities: Vestby, Ski, Ås, Frogn, Nesodden, Oppegård, Baerum, Asker, Aurskog-Höland, Sörum, Fet, Raelingen, Enebakk, Lörenskog, Skedsmo, Nittedal, Gjerdrum, Ullensaker, Nes, Eidsvoll, Nannestad and Hurdal.

THE BERGEN REGION

The region comprises Bergen and 13 neighbouring municipalities: Fusa, Samnanger, Os, Sund, Fjell, Askøy, Vaksdal, Osterøy, Meland, Öygarden, Radøy, Lindås and Austrheim.

THE STAVANGER REGION

The region consists of Stavanger and the following 9 neighbouring municipalities: Sandnes, Hå, Klepp, Time, Gjesdal, Sola, Randaberg, Strand and Rennesøy.

THE TRONDHEIM REGION

The region comprises Trondheim and the following 5 neighbouring municipalities: Melhus, Skaun, Klaebu, Malvik and Stjørdal.

SWEDEN

THE STOCKHOLM REGION

The region comprises Stockholm and the 25 other municipalities in the Stockholm County: Danderyd, Ekerö, Järfälla, Lidingö, Norrtälje, Sigtuna, Sollentuna, Solna, Sundbyberg, Täby, Upplands-Bro, Upplands Väsby, Vallentuna, Vaxholm, Österåker, Botkyrka, Haninge, Huddinge, Nacka, Nykvarn, Nynäshamn, Salem, Södertälje, Tyresö and Värmdö.

THE GÖTEBORG REGION

The region consists of Göteborg and 12 neighbouring municipalities: Ale, Alingsås, Härryda, Kungsbacka, Kungälv, Lerum, Lilla Edet, Mölndal, Partille, Stenungsund, Tjörn and Öckerö.

THE MALMÖ REGION

The region comprises 12 municipalities: Eslöv, Höör, Malmö, Lund, Trelleborg, Vellinge, Kävlinge, Skurup, Svedala, Staffanstorps, Lomma and Burlöv.

In 1990 sixteen Nordic cities started a statistical project – NORDSTAT – aiming to create a database containing only variables that could be compared in a reliable way. The database contains statistics from the 16 Urban regions, their “core cities” and – where it is meaningful – on each country.

The figures have been chosen mainly from the cities’ own data holdings, corresponding to the official statistics in each country and broken down to regional and local level. The NORDSTAT closely follows available international standards and recommendations for statistical variables.

This publication includes a number of time series, with key figures or indices from the database, in order to give an idea of the information which can be compiled using the database.

If you wish to learn more about the Nordic cities and the NORDSTAT project we recommend a visit to the NORDSTAT website: www.nordstat.org