NORDIC MAJOR CITIES STATISTICS

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

2007
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.
POPPULATION 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.

### Population 1 jan 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Change 2005</th>
<th>Total 1 jan 2006</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Change 2005</th>
<th>Total 1 jan 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>-1 234</td>
<td>501 158</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 457</td>
<td>1 831 751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aalborg</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>163 952</td>
<td></td>
<td>-17</td>
<td>495 090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odense</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>186 595</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 710</td>
<td>478 347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Århus</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>295 513</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 702</td>
<td>661 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helsinki</td>
<td>1 890</td>
<td>560 905</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 731</td>
<td>1 274 746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampere</td>
<td>1 419</td>
<td>204 337</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 266</td>
<td>320 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oulu</td>
<td>1 740</td>
<td>128 962</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 656</td>
<td>206 549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turku</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>174 868</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 578</td>
<td>298 538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reykjavik</td>
<td>1 120</td>
<td>114 968</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 182</td>
<td>187 426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oslo</td>
<td>8 600</td>
<td>538 411</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 486</td>
<td>1 039 536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>2 954</td>
<td>242 158</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 539</td>
<td>353 717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavanger</td>
<td>1 151</td>
<td>115 157</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 092</td>
<td>271 472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trondheim</td>
<td>2 484</td>
<td>158 613</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 276</td>
<td>216 393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>6 092</td>
<td>771 038</td>
<td></td>
<td>17 198</td>
<td>1 889 945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Göteborg</td>
<td>3 569</td>
<td>484 942</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 186</td>
<td>879 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malmö</td>
<td>2 149</td>
<td>271 271</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 426</td>
<td>604 382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population by age (% of the whole population in the regions) 1996 and 2006

Region City

Copenhagen

Helsinki

Aalborg

Tampere

Odense

Oulu

Århus

Turku
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

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

### Households by size 1 Jan 1991 and 2006 (%)
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.
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/City</th>
<th>13- years</th>
<th>10-12 years</th>
<th>0-9 years</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aalborg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Århus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helsinki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampere</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oulu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turku</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of jobs in different industries in the regions on 1st of January 1995 and 2005

Copenhagen

1995
- Agriculture and forestry: 1%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 13%
- Construction: 5%
- Transport and communications: 18%
- Finance and insurance: 8%
- Public services: 16%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 33%

2005
- Agriculture and forestry: 1%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 10%
- Construction: 6%
- Transport and communications: 7%
- Finance and insurance: 9%
- Public services: 20%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 21%

Helsinki

1995
- Agriculture and forestry: 32%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 15%
- Construction: 4%
- Transport and communications: 20%
- Finance and insurance: 21%
- Public services: 9%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 6%

2005
- Agriculture and forestry: 1%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 12%
- Construction: 6%
- Transport and communications: 19%
- Finance and insurance: 9%
- Public services: 19%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 19%

Aalborg

1995
- Agriculture and forestry: 34%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 21%
- Construction: 6%
- Transport and communications: 17%
- Finance and insurance: 5%
- Public services: 12%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 18%

2005
- Agriculture and forestry: 31%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 27%
- Construction: 7%
- Transport and communications: 14%
- Finance and insurance: 7%
- Public services: 15%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 15%

Tampere

1995
- Agriculture and forestry: 31%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 3%
- Construction: 27%
- Transport and communications: 14%
- Finance and insurance: 7%
- Public services: 15%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 19%

2005
- Agriculture and forestry: 1%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 2%
- Construction: 24%
- Transport and communications: 7%
- Finance and insurance: 14%
- Public services: 15%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 15%

Odense

1995
- Agriculture and forestry: 35%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 22%
- Construction: 6%
- Transport and communications: 16%
- Finance and insurance: 5%
- Public services: 18%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 17%

2005
- Agriculture and forestry: 37%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 37%
- Construction: 7%
- Transport and communications: 11%
- Finance and insurance: 5%
- Public services: 18%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 18%

Oulu

1995
- Agriculture and forestry: 36%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 36%
- Construction: 7%
- Transport and communications: 15%
- Finance and insurance: 7%
- Public services: 13%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 19%

2005
- Agriculture and forestry: 19%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 19%
- Construction: 7%
- Transport and communications: 7%
- Finance and insurance: 13%
- Public services: 13%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 19%

Århus

1995
- Agriculture and forestry: 36%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 19%
- Construction: 6%
- Transport and communications: 18%
- Finance and insurance: 7%
- Public services: 14%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 15%

2005
- Agriculture and forestry: 37%
- Mining, manufacture, energy and water supply: 15%
- Construction: 6%
- Transport and communications: 14%
- Finance and insurance: 8%
- Public services: 15%
- Trade accom. and catering services: 15%
**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.

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### Labour market 2005

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

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>92</th>
<th>93</th>
<th>94</th>
<th>95</th>
<th>96</th>
<th>97</th>
<th>98</th>
<th>99</th>
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<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION


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 AALBORG REGION
The region is the same as North Jutland County, comprising 27 municipalities, the largest of which are Aalborg, Frederikshavn, Hirtshals, Hjørring, Hobro, Løgstør, Løkkencrav, Pandrup, Skagen, Støvring 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, Søndersø, 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 diminishing of Copenhagen Region and an enlargement of the regions of Aalborg and Århus and the municipality of Aalborg.

FINLAND

THE HELSINKI REGION

THE TAMPERE REGION
The region comprises Tampere and 6 neighbouring municipalities: Kangasala, Lempäälä, Nokia, Pirkkala, Vesi-lahti and Ylöjarvi.

THE OULU REGION
The region comprises Oulu and 9 neighbouring municipalities: Haukipudas, Kempele, Oulunsalo, Muhos, Kiminki, Hailuoto, Liminka, Lujomjo and Tyrvä.

THE TURKU REGION
The region comprises Turku and 12 neighbouring municipalities: Naantali, Parainen, Raisio, Aura, Karina, 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 BERGEN REGION
The region comprises Bergen and 13 neighbouring municipalities: Fusa, Samnanger, Os, Sund, Fjell, Askøy, Vaksdal, Osterøy, Meland, Øygarden, Radøy, Lindås and Austreheim.

THE STOCKHOLM REGION

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: Eslov, Höör, Malmö, Lund, Trelleborg, Vellinge, Kävlinge, Skurup, Svedala, Staffanstorp, 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