



# NORDIC MAJOR CITY STATISTICS

*Data on 16 major cities and their regions. From the NORDSTAT database ([nordstat.org](http://nordstat.org))*

# 2008



# 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](http://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 16 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.

## INFORMATION

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*This report was produced by The Stockholm Office of Research and Statistics. The data presented herein was obtained from the NORDSTAT database: [www.nordstat.org](http://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 2006, the 16 regions described here had a combined population of over 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 2017. This is partly due to more municipalities being added to the region. This has also been the case in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö as well as in Aalborg and Århus. In Copenhagen, the development was the opposite

The Reykjavik region has also seen a rapid growth in population. All Danish cities have grown more slowly than in most other countries.

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 2017.

Pages 6-7 show population pyramids for cities and regions for 1997 and 2007. 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.

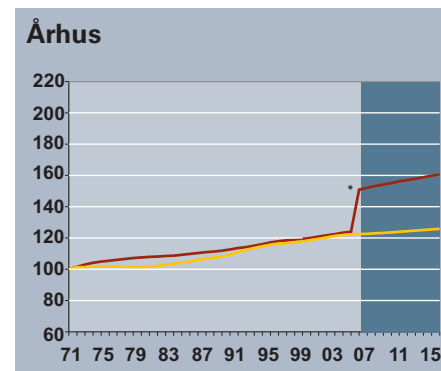
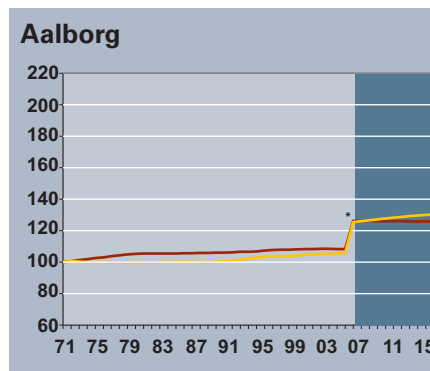
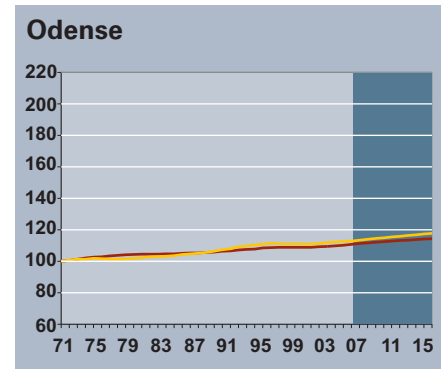
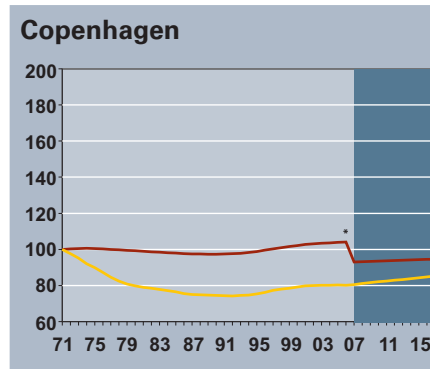
### Population 1 jan 2007

	City		Region	
	Change 2006	Total 1 jan 2007	Change 2006	Total 1 jan 2007
Copenhagen	2 541	503 699	-195 002*	1 636 749
Aalborg	30 197	194 149	81 882*	576 972
Odense	150	186 745	2 269	480 616
Århus	657	296 170	143 508*	804 878
Helsinki	3 616	564 521	14 035	1 288 781
Tampere	2 031	206 368	6 732	327 012
Oulu	1 216	130 178	3 237	209 786
Turku	486	175 354	2 151	300 689
Reykjavik	1 674	116 642	4 493	191 919
Oslo	10 206	548 617	18 258	1 057 794
Bergen	2 462	244 620	4 281	357 998
Stavanger	2 158	117 315	5 709	277 181
Trondheim	3 117	161 730	3 921	220 314
Stockholm	11 847	782 885	28 159	1 918 104
Gothenburg	4 815	489 757	8 941	888 229
Malmö	4 973	276 244	9 948	614 330

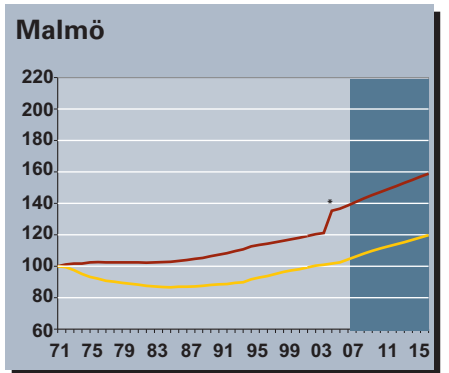
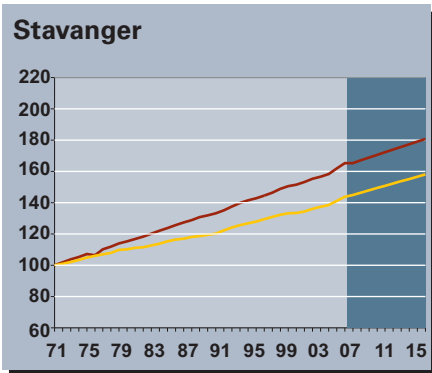
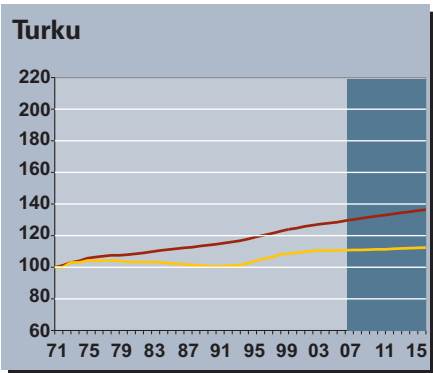
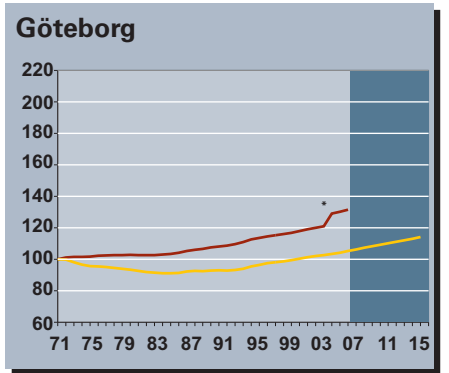
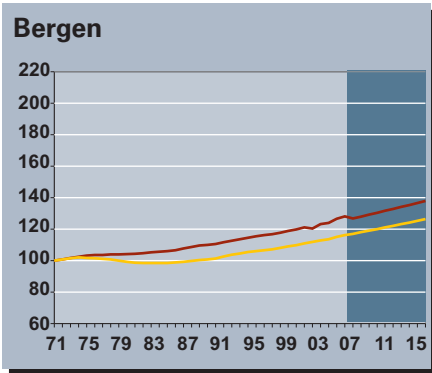
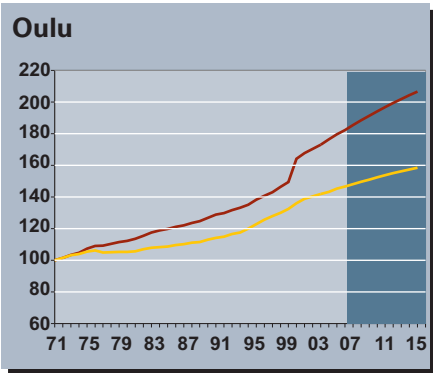
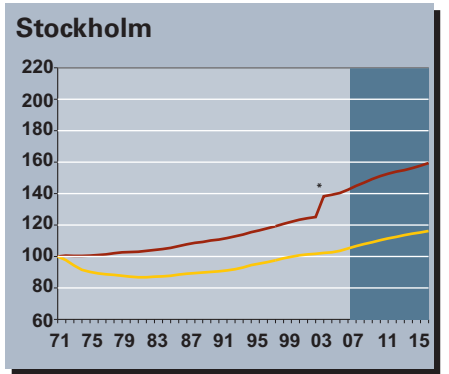
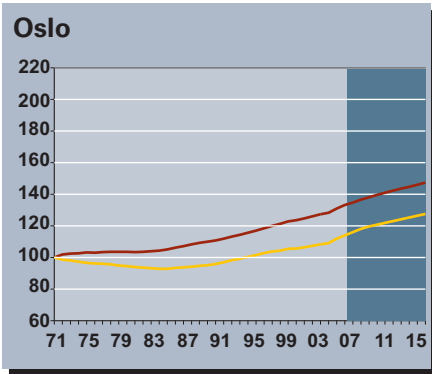
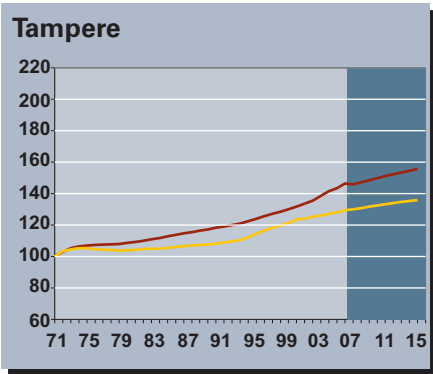
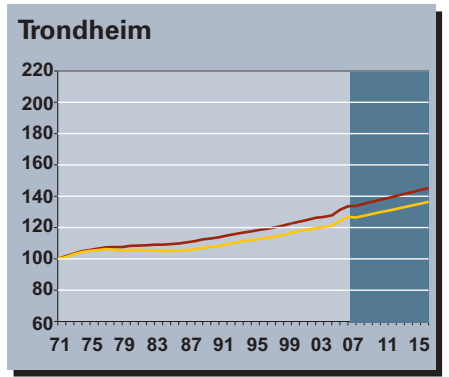
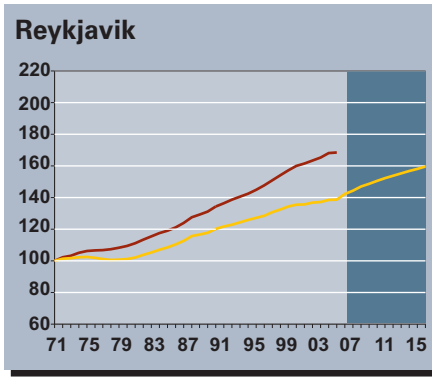
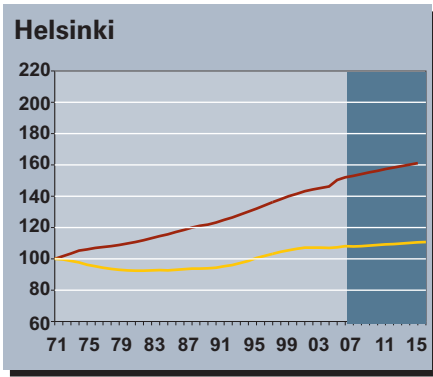
\* Modified regionalization

### Population changes 1971-2007. Prognoses 1 jan 2008-2017.

Index: 1971=100 \* Modified regionalization

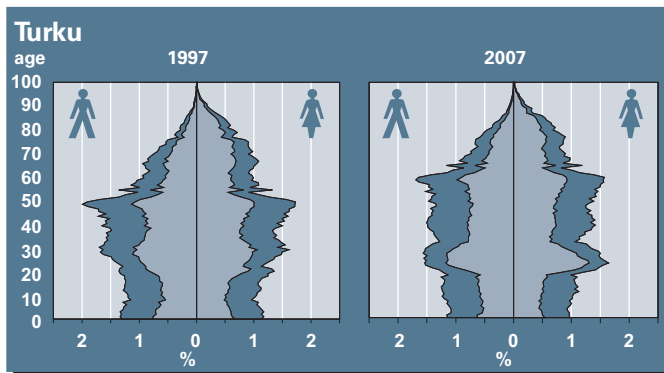
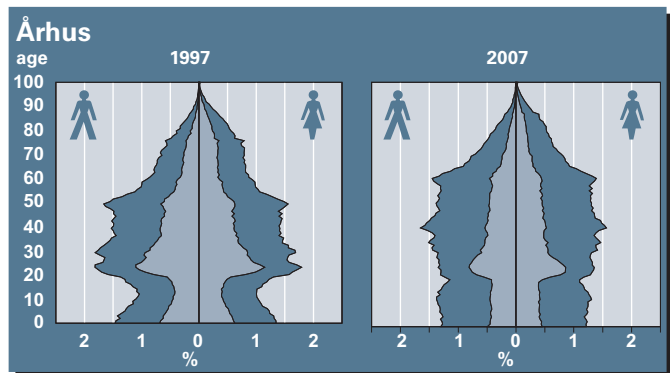
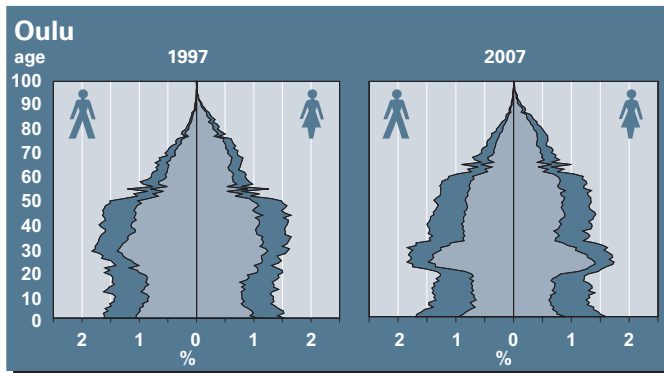
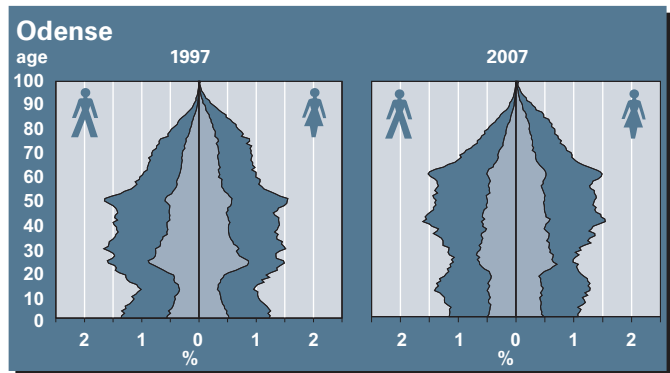
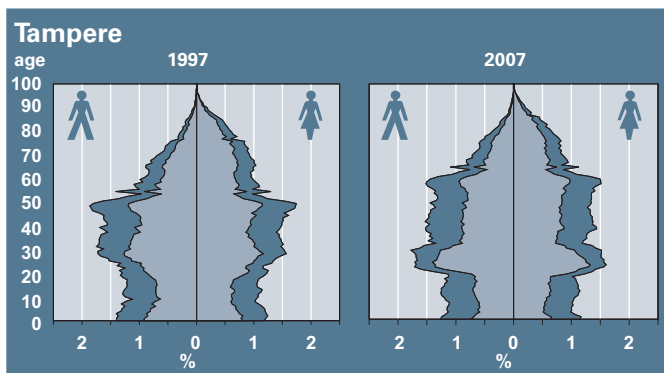
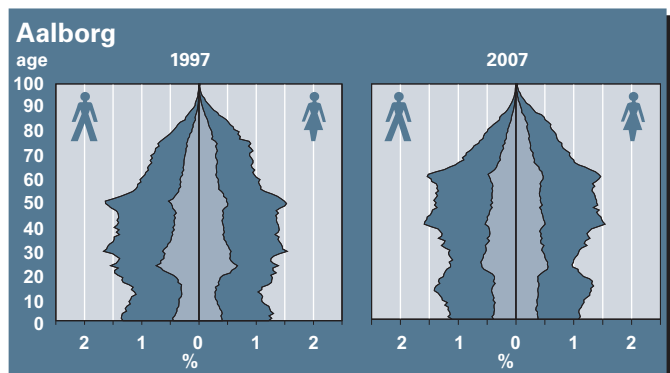
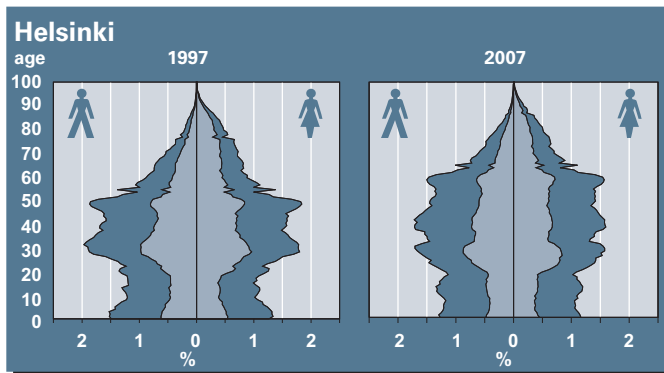
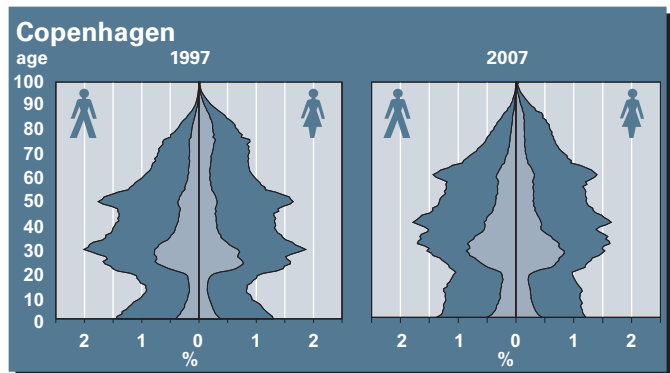


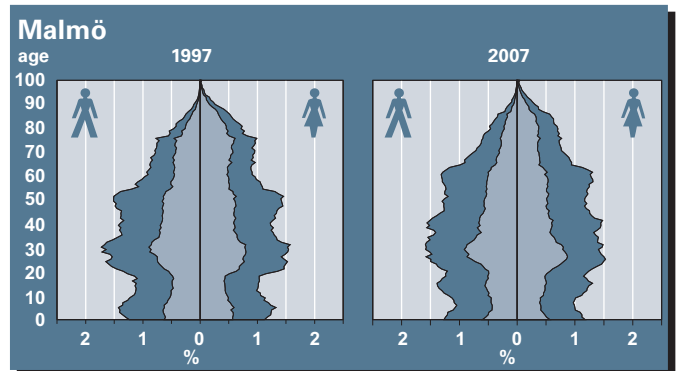
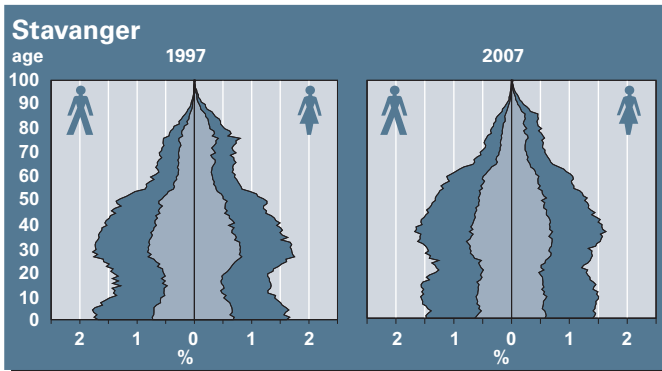
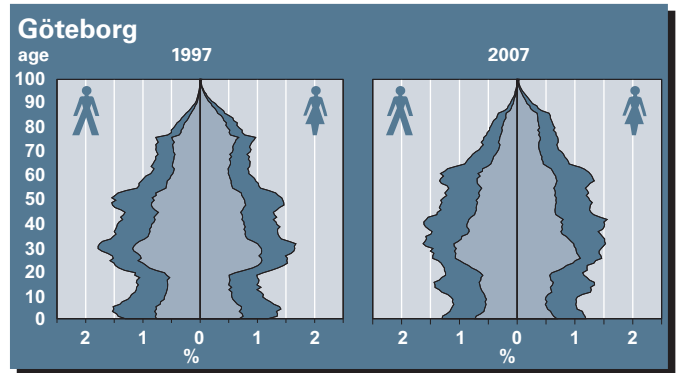
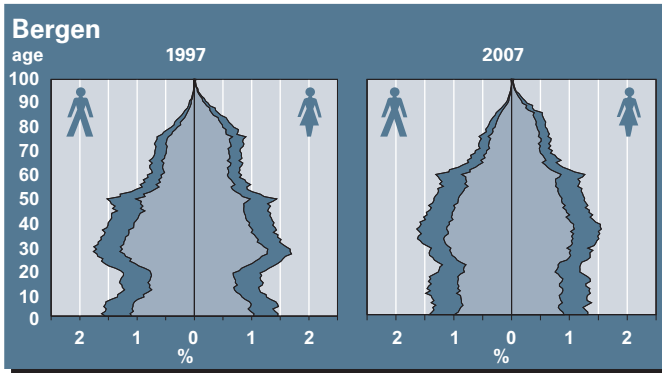
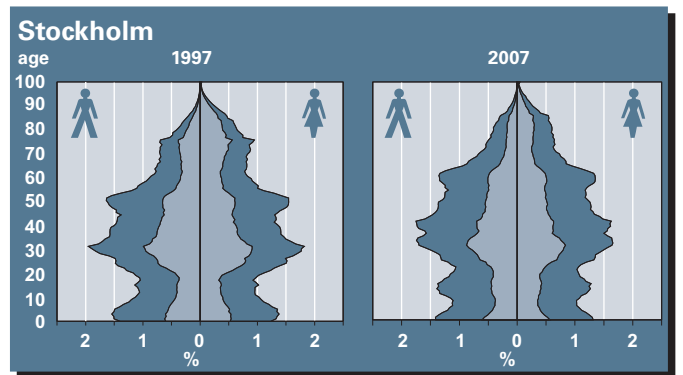
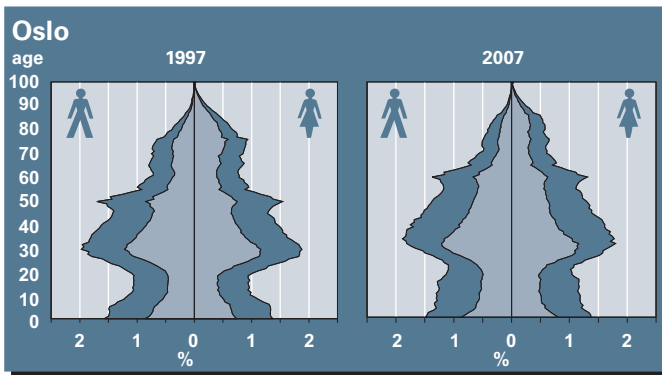
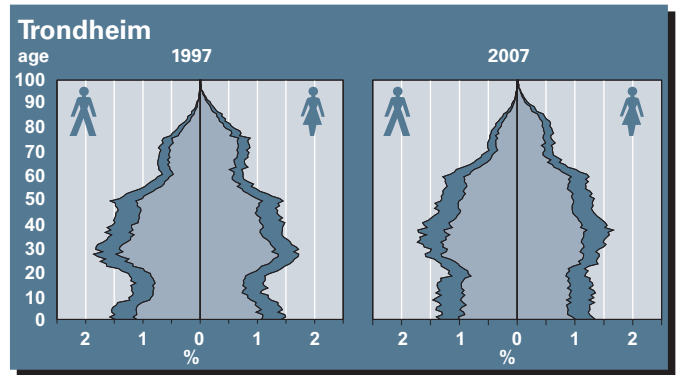
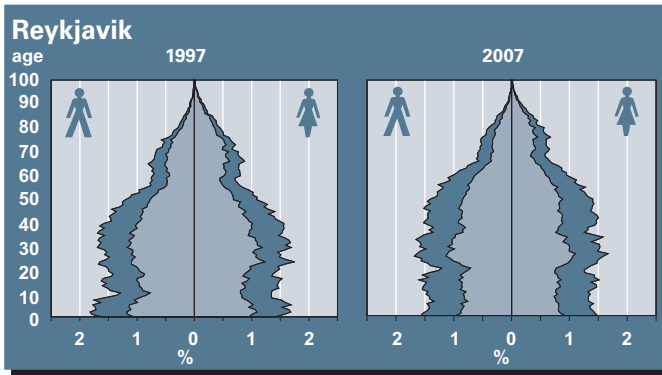
— Region — City



Population by age (% of the whole polulation in the regions) 1997 and 2007

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.

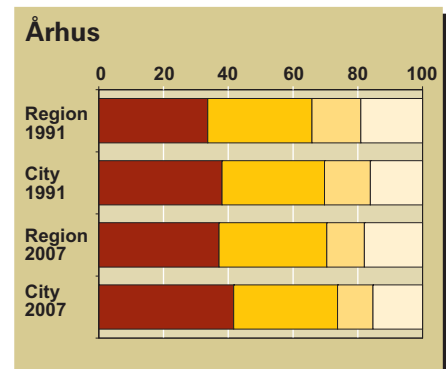
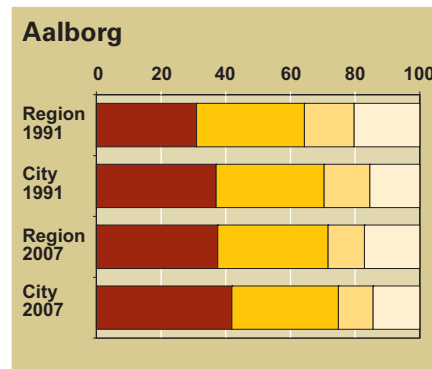
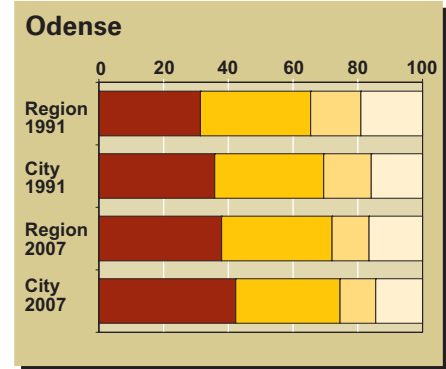
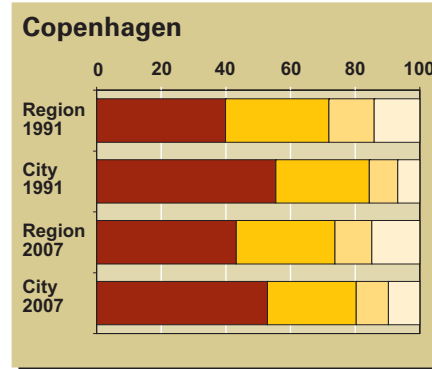
During the period 1991-2007 the proportion of single households has grown mainly in the Finnish cities, but also in denmark, while cities in Norway has developed in the opposite direction.

The proportion of households with children are on the whole lower in cities than in the regions. Particularly evident is this in Copenhagen. The proportion of households with children is lowest in Turku and highest in Trondheim.

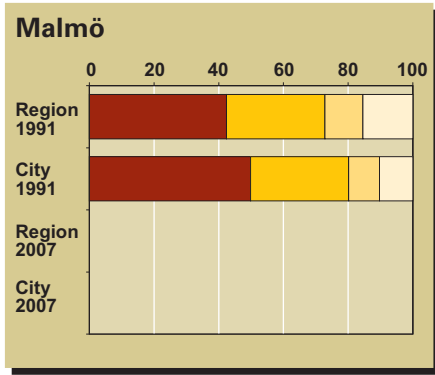
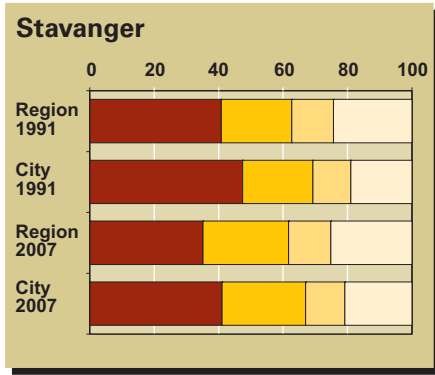
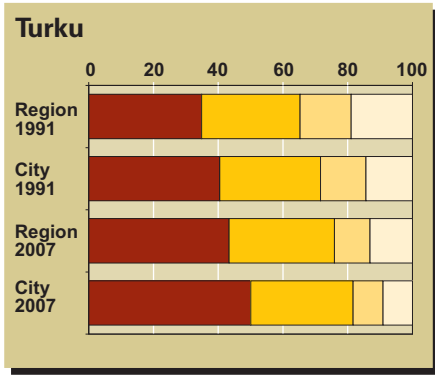
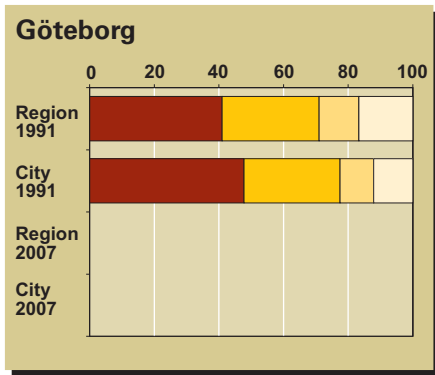
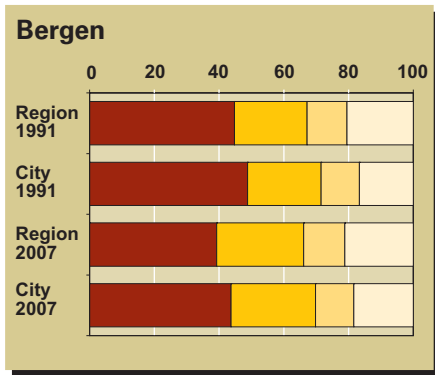
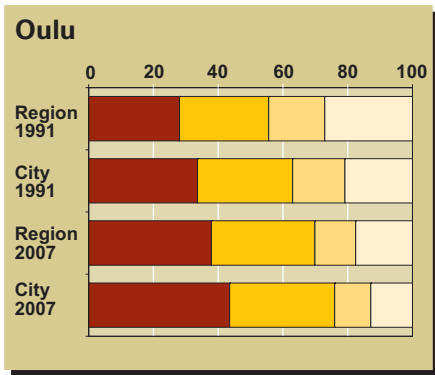
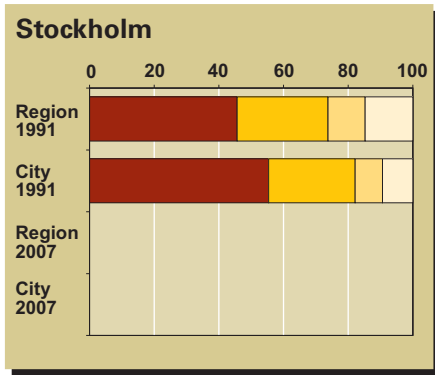
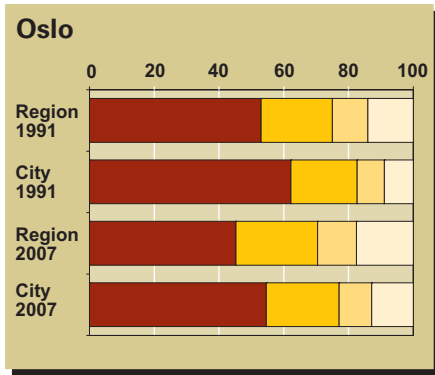
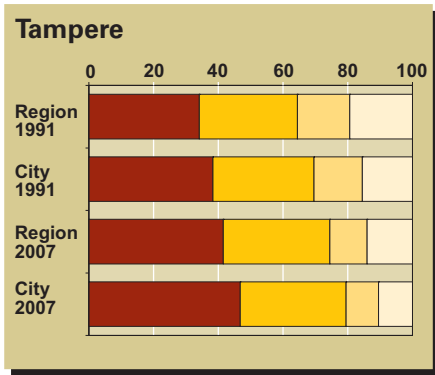
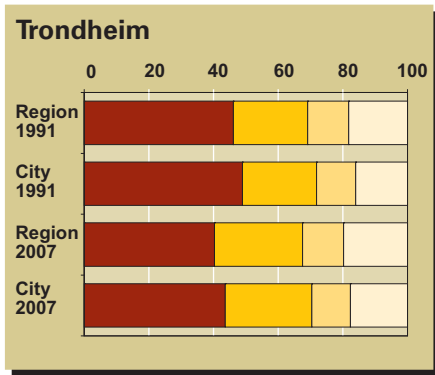
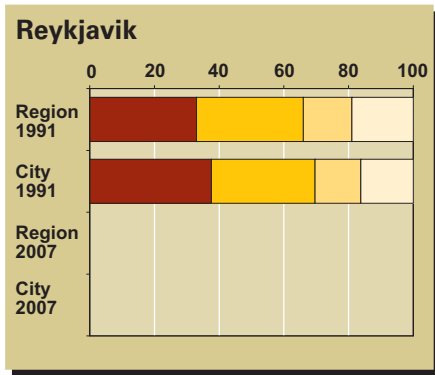
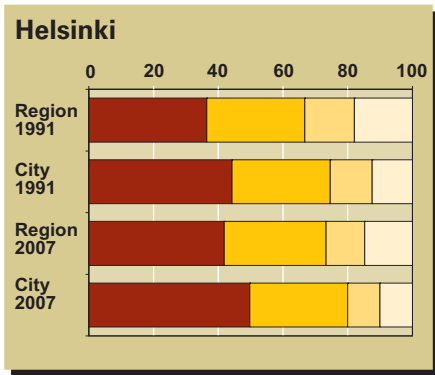
### Households 1 jan 2007

	City			Region		
	Total	With children		Total	With children	
		0-17 years	%		0-17 years	%
Copenhagen	275 010	52 743	19	794 578	202 989	26
Aalborg	95 277	23 233	24	267 413	71 936	27
Odense	91 178	22 370	25	224 242	59 798	27
Århus	141 582	34 633	24	366 824	102 832	28
Helsinki	293 880	54 990	19	607 928	150 754	25
Tampere	106 306	20 531	19	156 349	36 841	24
Oulu	64 070	14 503	23	93 055	25 971	28
Turku	93 246	16 493	18	146 745	32 830	22
Reykjavik						
Oslo	289 730	64 455	22	501 346	137 766	27
Bergen	113 671	31 439	28	156 917	47 250	30
Stavanger	52 306	15 593	30	113 976	38 651	34
Trondheim	76 454	21 162	28	99 535	29 598	30
Stockholm	..	..	..	..	..	..
Göteborg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malmö	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Data not available						

### Householdes by size 1 jan 1991 and 2007 (%)



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



## MIGRATION

The diagram shows migration trends for the period 1992-2006. 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.

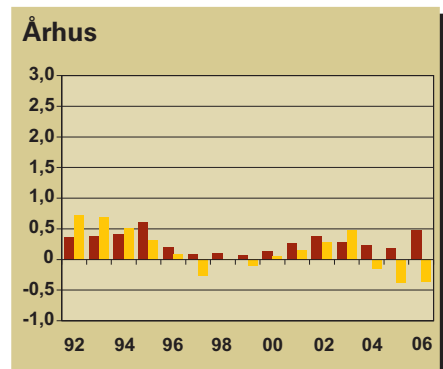
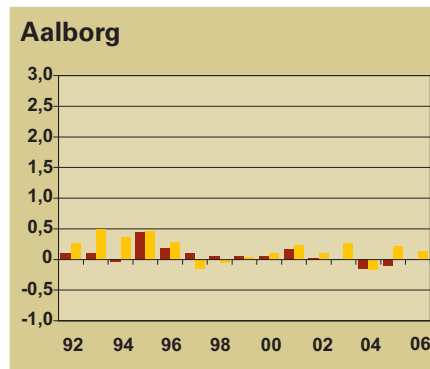
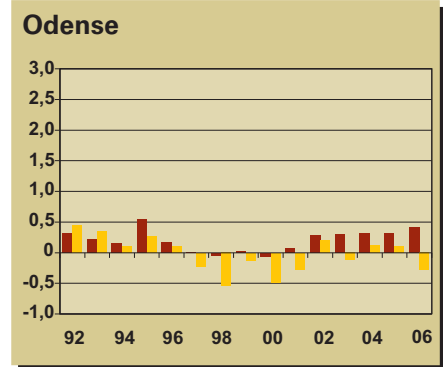
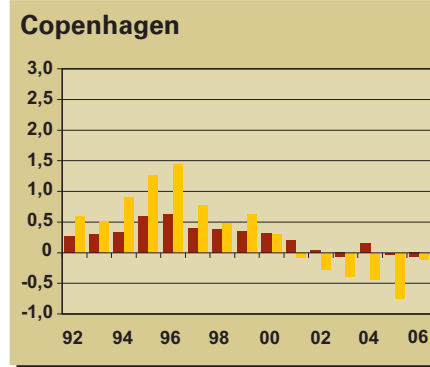
Over the past year, the net migration was highest in Malmö, but has also been high in Stockholm, Helsinki and Tampere.

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

### Net migration 2006

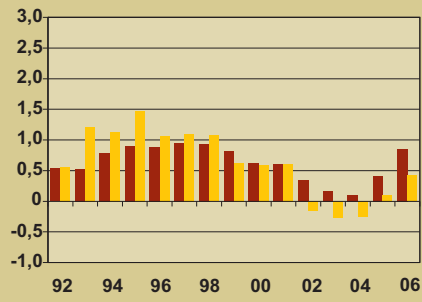
	City		Region	
	Total	From abroad	Total	From abroad
Copenhagen	-534	814	-1 323	1 935
Aalborg	223	270	66	1 192
Odense	.	-526	1 974	1 057
Århus	-1 083	659	3 186	1 983
Helsinki	2 347	2 489	10 727	4 176
Tampere	1 331	462	3 110	558
Oulu	80	210	995	220
Turku	465	448	1 557	591
Reykjavik	764	1 706	2 808	2 551
Oslo	..	..	..	..
Bergen	..	..	..	..
Stavanger	..	..	..	..
Trondheim	..	..	..	..
Stockholm	7 249	5 643	16 958	11 944
Gothenburg	2 469	2 527	4 961	3 197
Malmö	4 019	4 939	7 613	6 160
.. Data not available				

### Net Migration 1992-2006 (%)

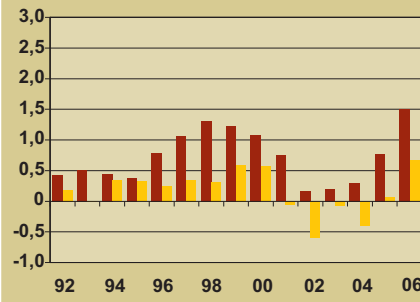


■ Region    ■ City

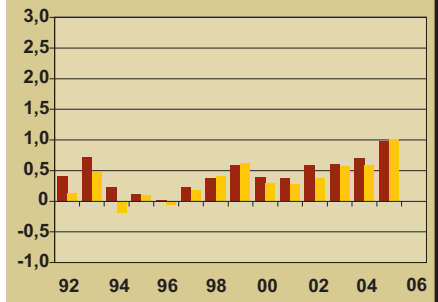
Helsinki



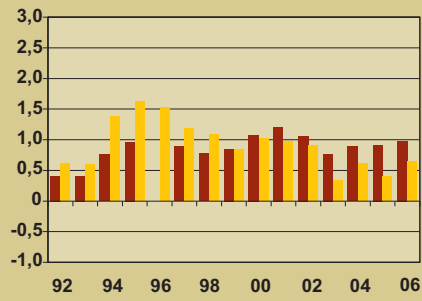
Reykjavik



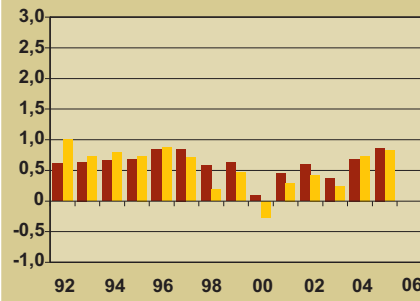
Trondheim



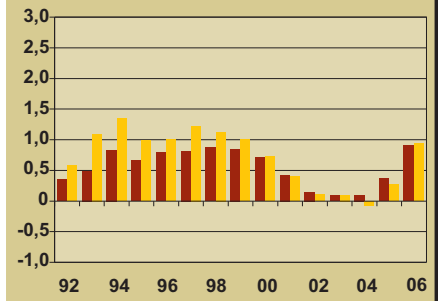
Tampere



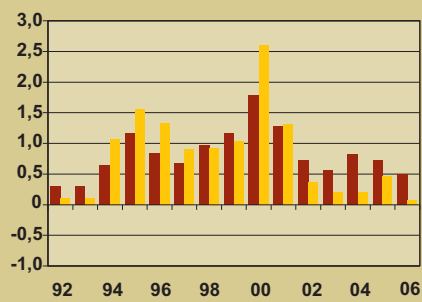
Oslo



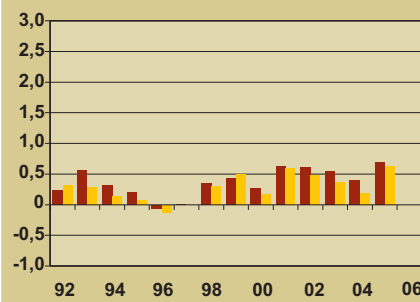
Stockholm



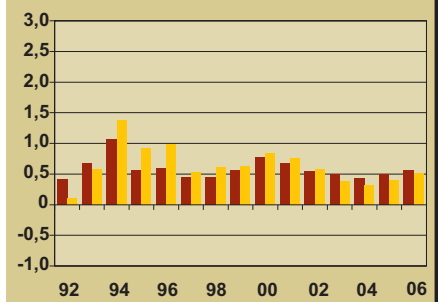
Oulu



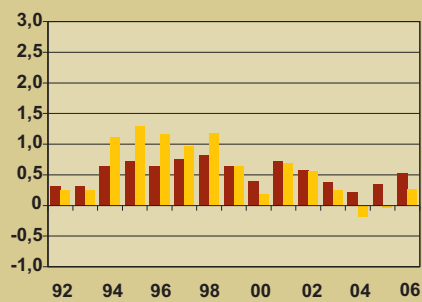
Bergen



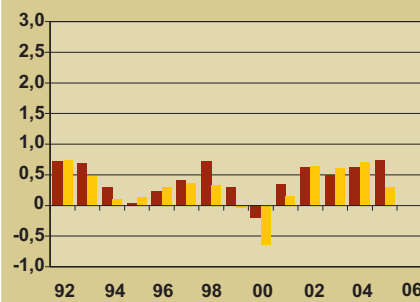
Göteborg



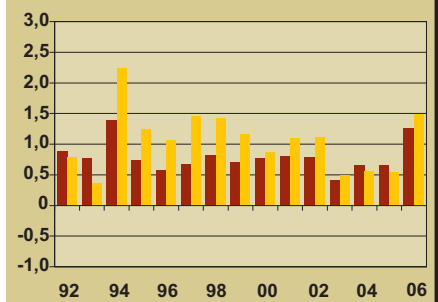
Turku



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.

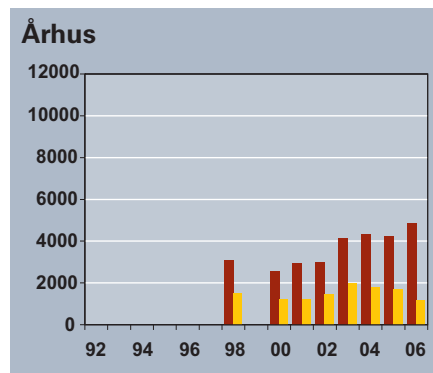
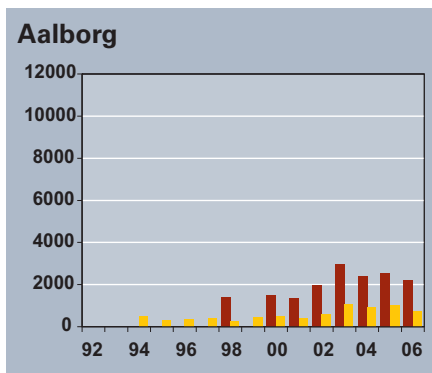
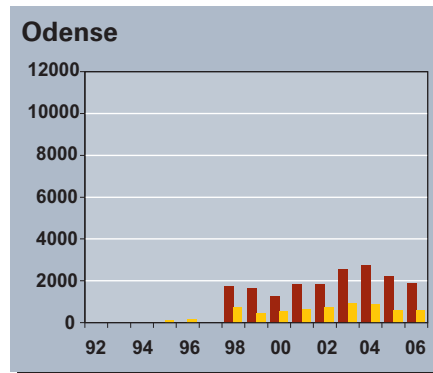
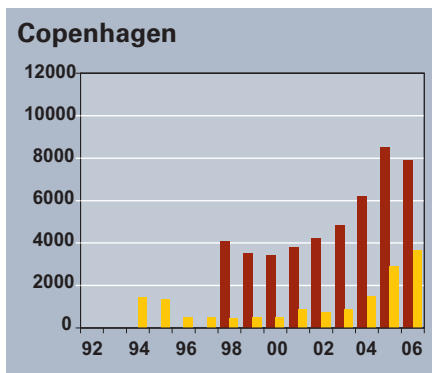
Only a small proportion of the dwellings constructed have been in the cities. Most of those built have been further out in the regions. In the smaller regions, a greater proportion of the new dwellings have been built in the cities.

In Helsinki the building activity has been extensive during the whole period. In absolute terms, most new dwellings are completed in the larger cities – in the capitals. As a percentage of all homes most new dwellings were completed in Oulu during 2006.

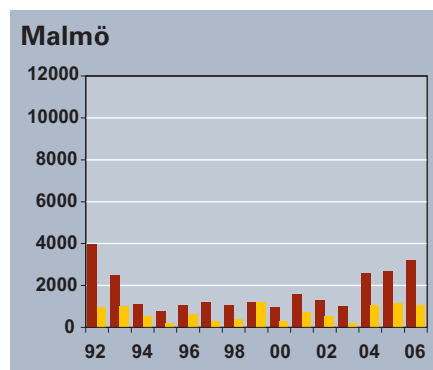
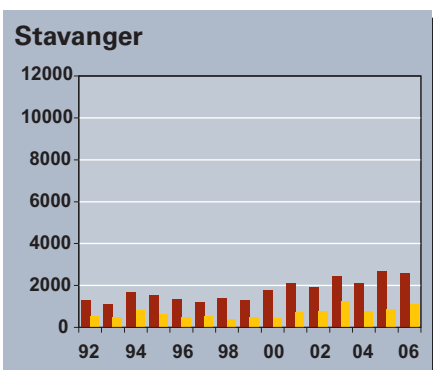
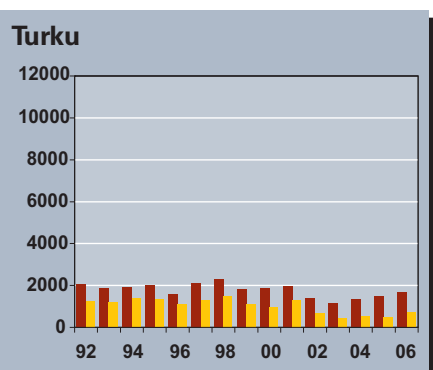
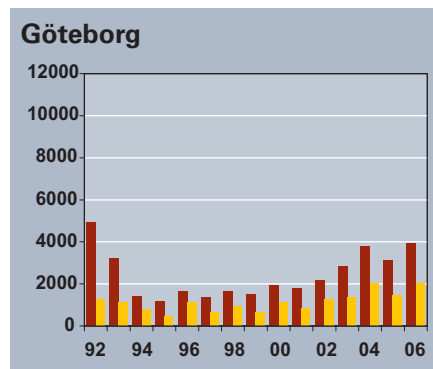
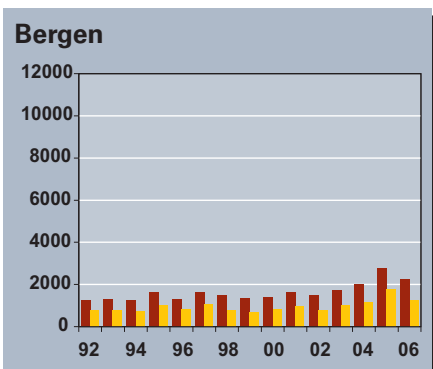
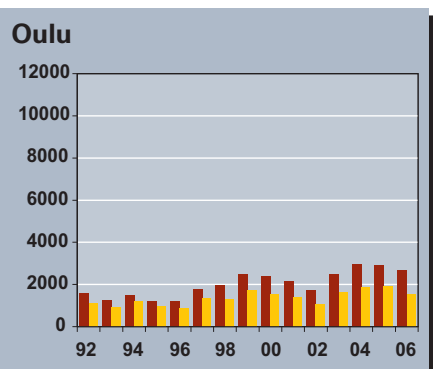
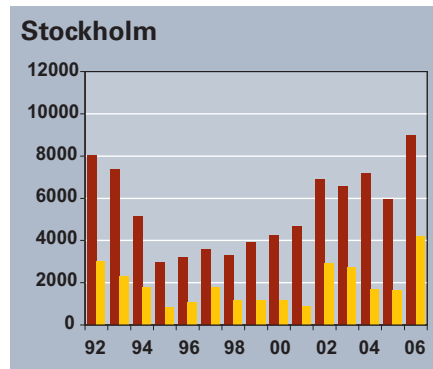
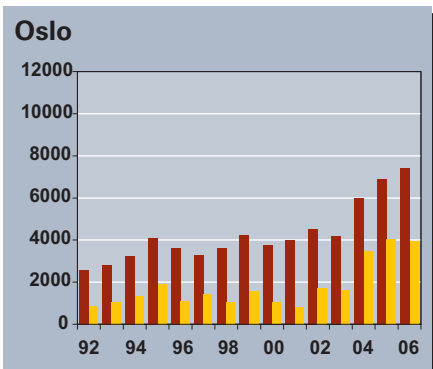
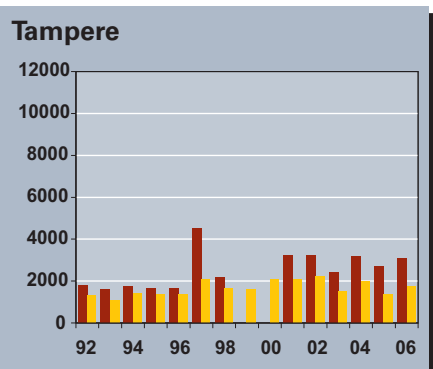
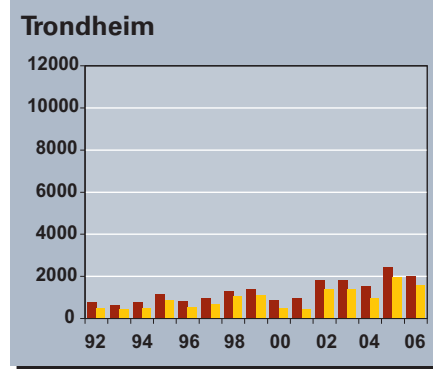
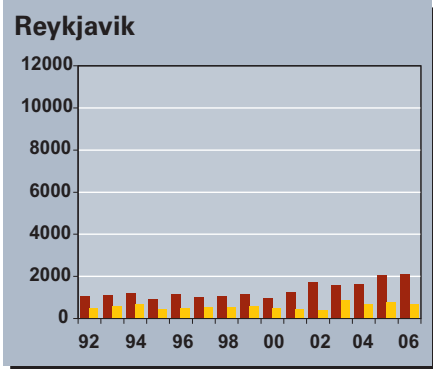
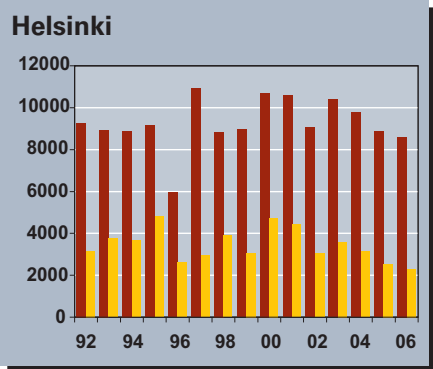
### Dwellings 1 jan 2007 and dwellings completed 2006

	City		Region	
	Completed 2006	Total 1 jan 2007	Completed 2006	Total 1 jan 2007
Copenhagen	3 634	290 328	7 867	822 619
Aalborg	741	99 553	2 194	286 330
Odense	616	94 055	1 887	236 703
Århus	1 166	146 317	4 851	381 978
Helsinki	2 289	317 745	8 595	651 052
Tampere	1 743	115 618	3 080	168 931
Oulu	1 556	71 013	2 663	102 158
Turku	714	103 289	1 666	160 561
Reykjavik	700	..	2 120	..
Oslo	3 960	..	7 415	..
Bergen	1 264	..	2 261	..
Stavanger	1 101	..	2 605	..
Trondheim	1 592	..	1 996	..
Stockholm	4 194	423 096	8 971	913 222
Gothenburg	2 040	248 692	3 905	413 794
Malmö	1 089	143 556	3 199	292 356
.. Data not available				

### Dwellings completed 1992-2006

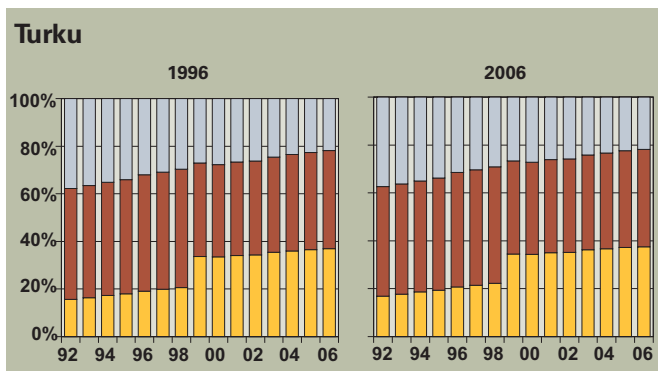
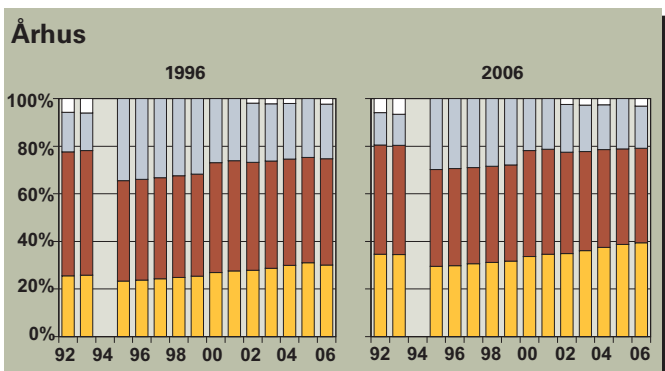
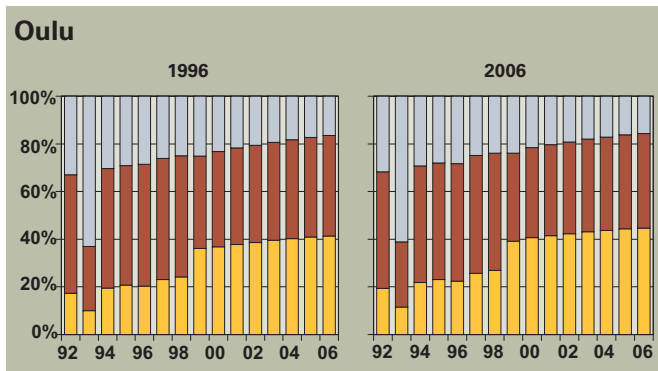
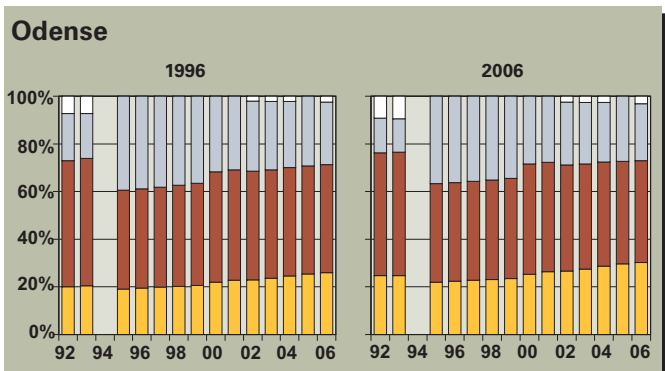
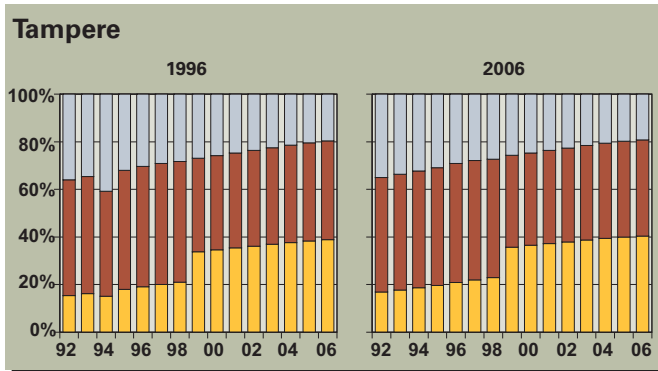
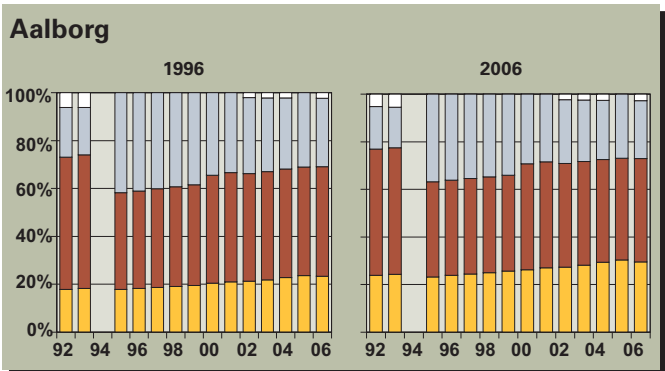
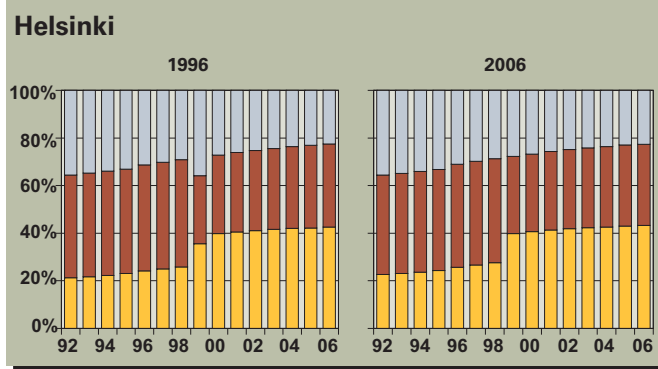
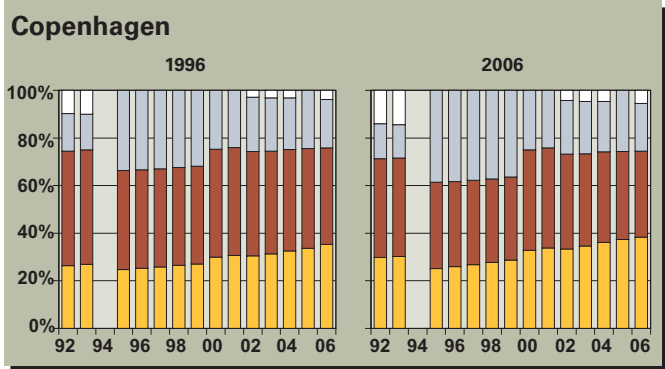


■ Region    ■ City

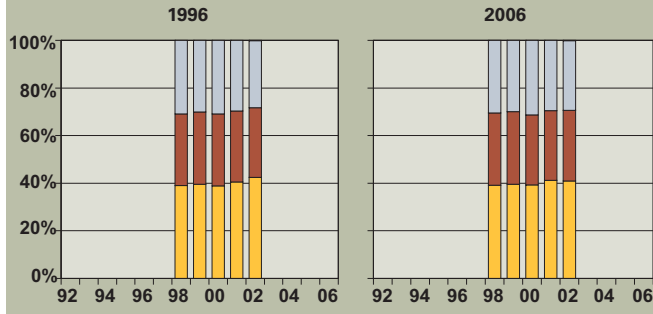


# Educational background 25–64 years 1 jan 1992-2006

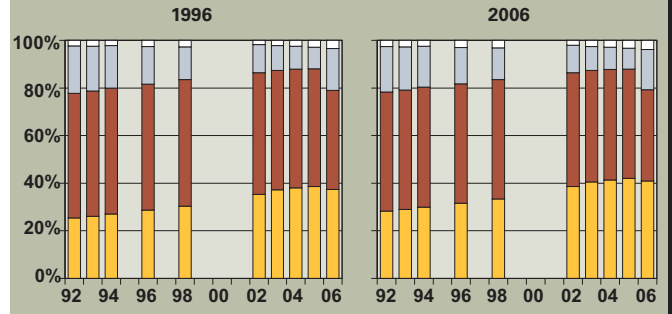
■ 13- years   
 ■ 10-12 years   
 ■ 0-9 years   
  Unknown



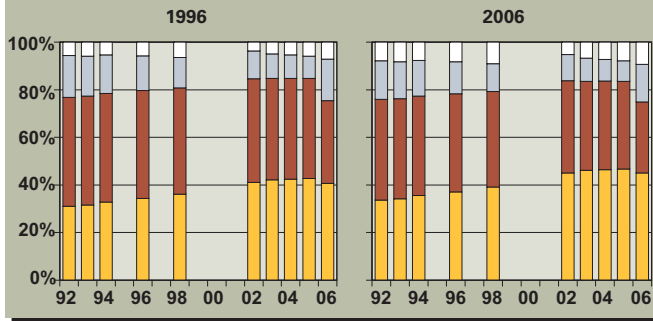
### Reykjavik



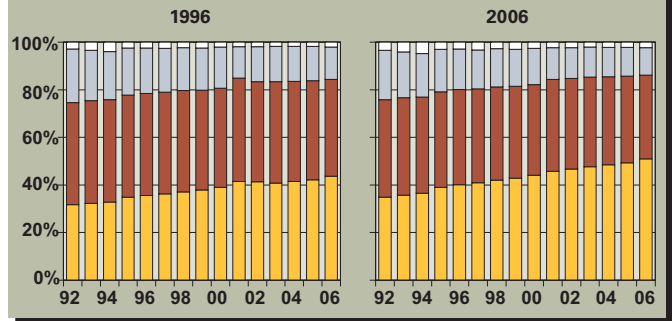
### Trondheim



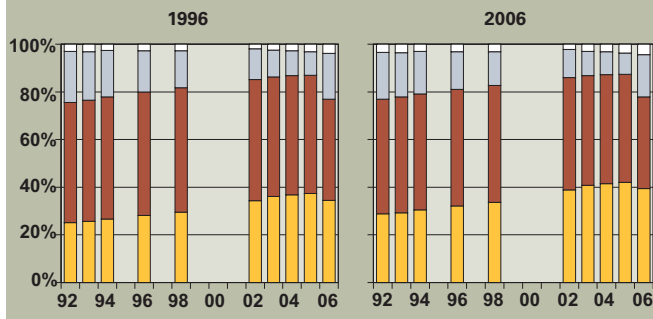
### Oslo



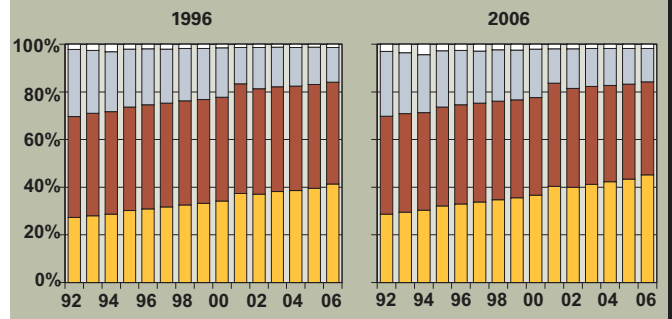
### Stockholm



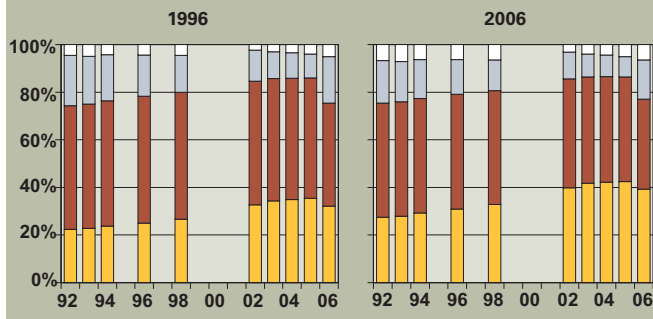
### Bergen



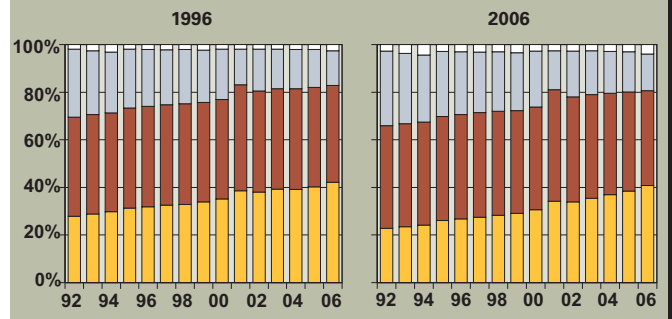
### Göteborg



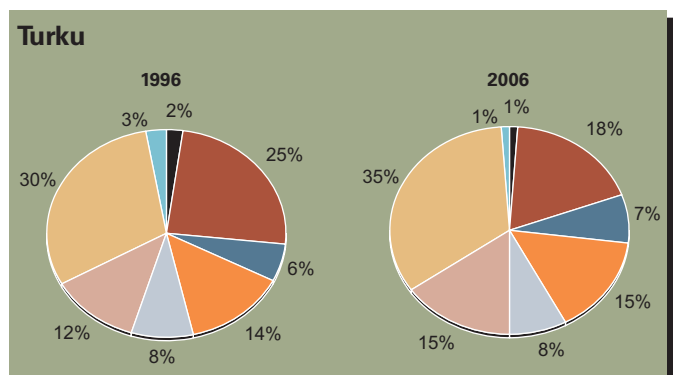
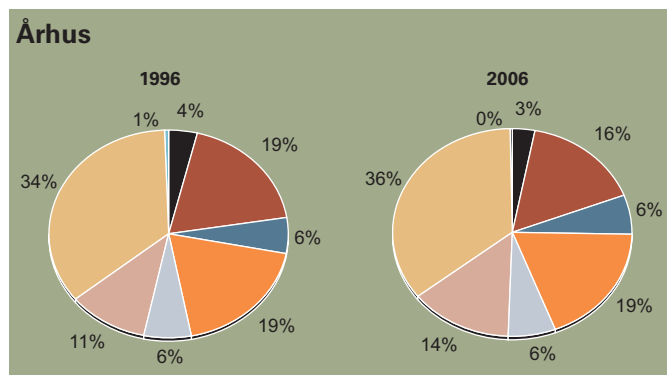
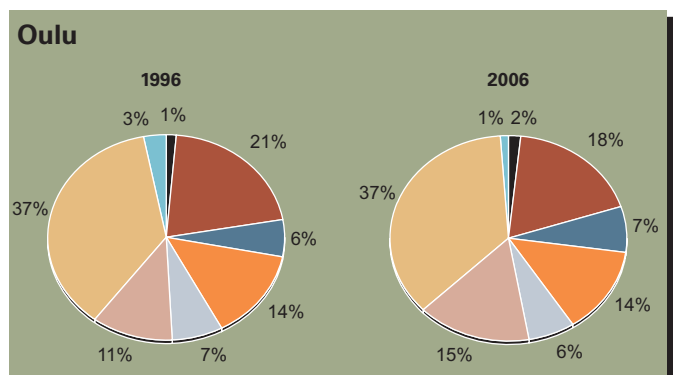
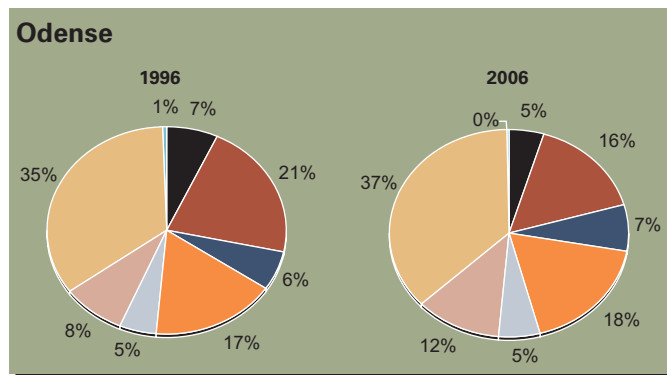
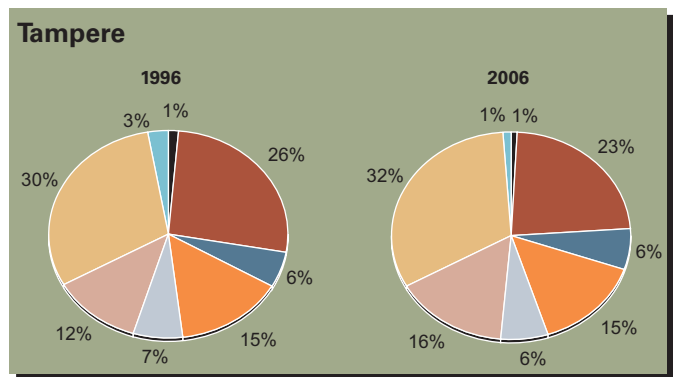
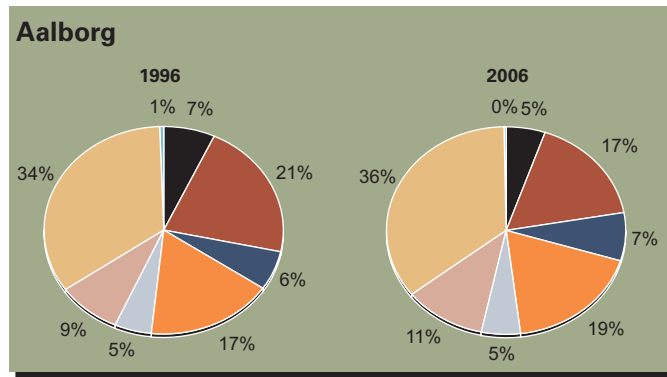
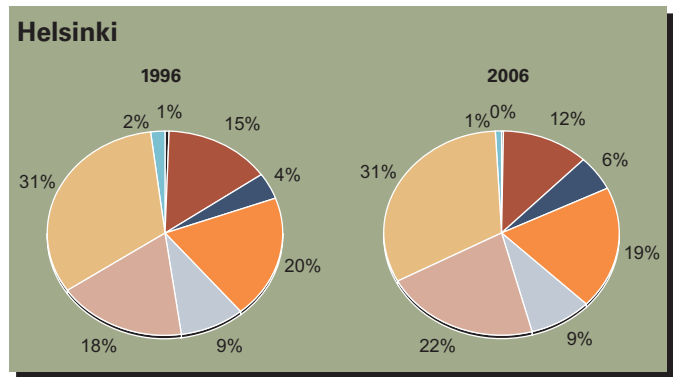
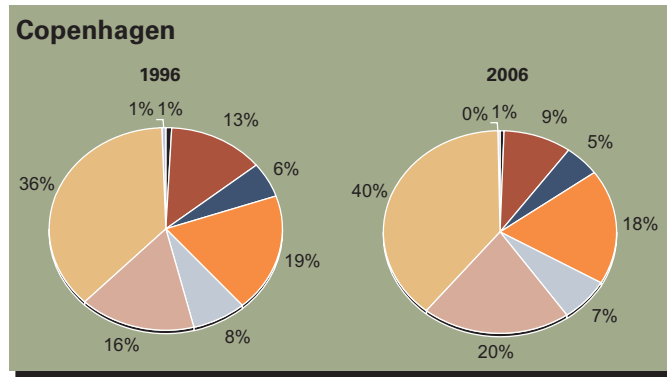
### Stavanger



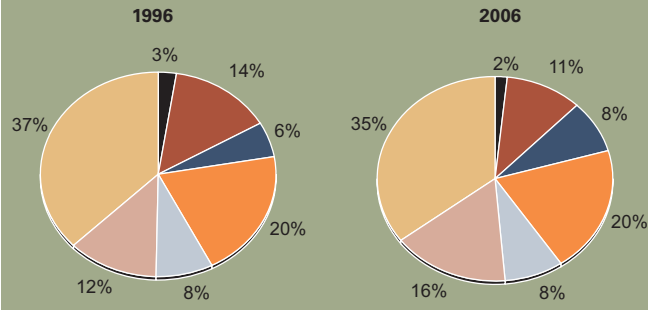
### Malmö



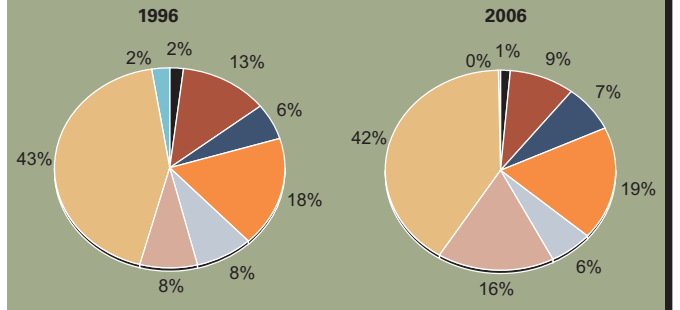
Proportion of jobs in different industries in the regions on 1st of January 1996 and 2006



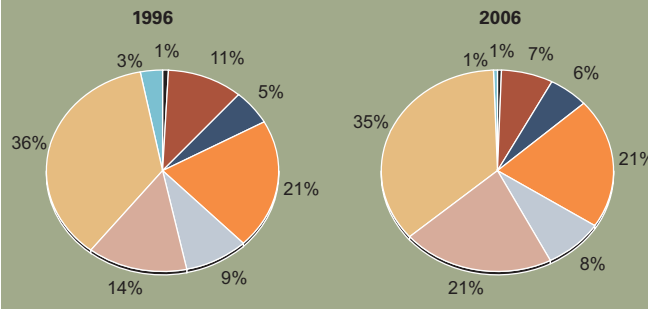
### Reykjavik



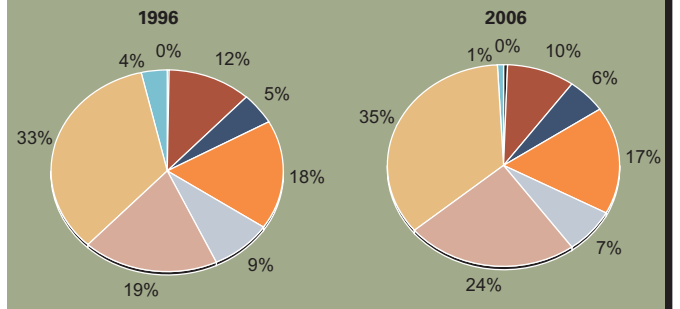
### Trondheim



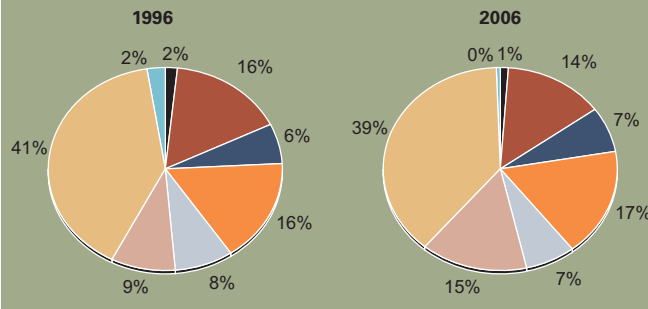
### Oslo



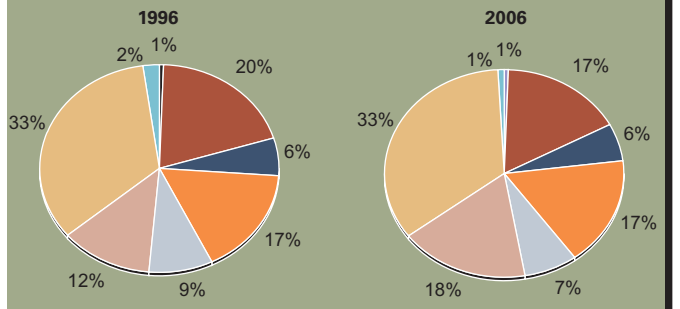
### Stockholm



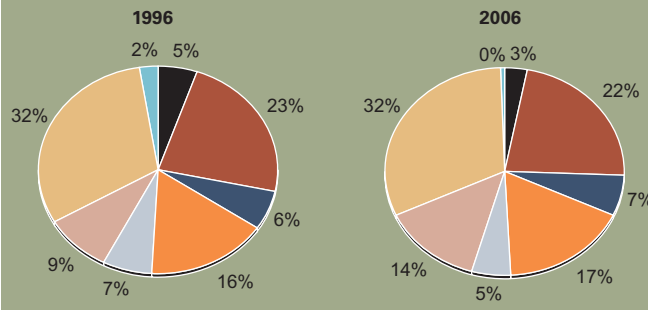
### Bergen



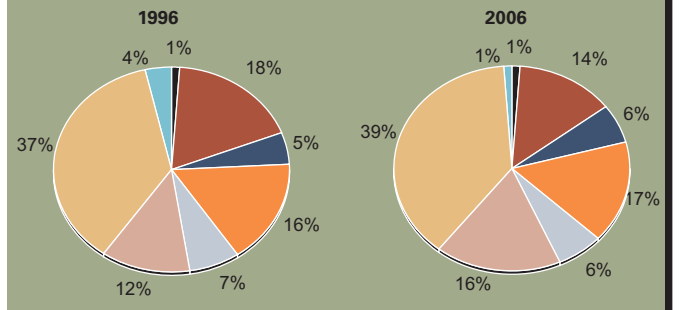
### Göteborg



### 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.

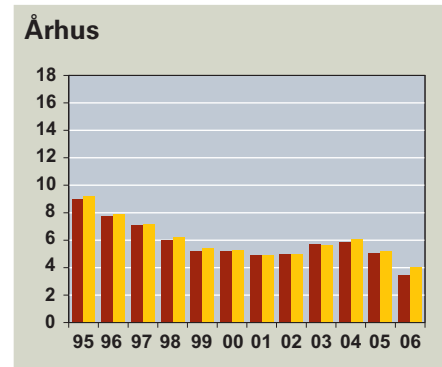
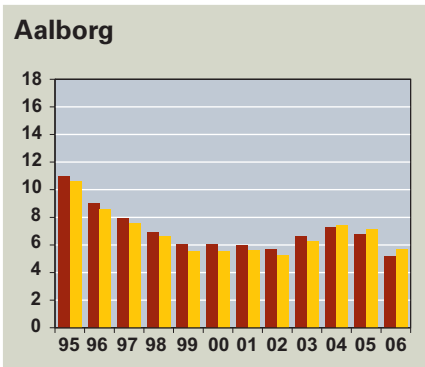
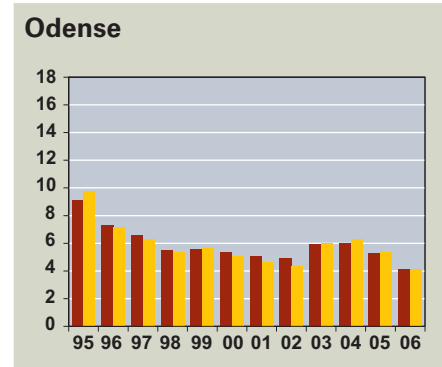
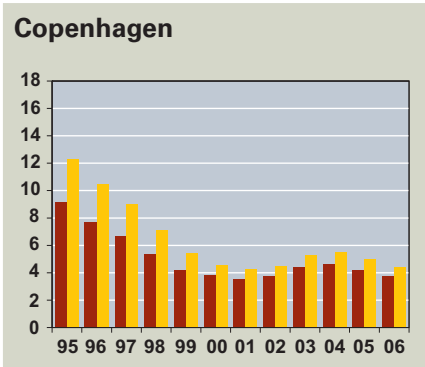
Unemployment rates differ significantly between the countries. The cities of Iceland and Norway feature low levels of unemployment, while the cities of Finland, Denmark and Sweden have more than double the levels of unemployment. The highest levels of unemployment were in the Finnish cities.

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

### Labour market 2006

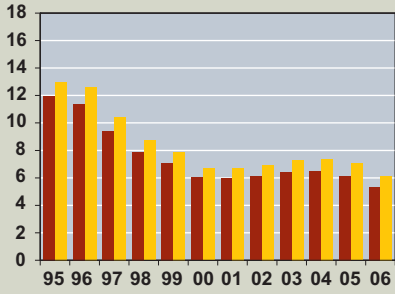
	City		Region	
	Employed 1 jan	Unemployed annual average	Employed 1 jan	Unemployed annual average
Copenhagen	255 275	15 664	780 724	40 657
Aalborg	87 474	6 342	255 130	16 460
Odense	83 867	4 796	210 236	11 707
Århus	141 371	7 733	374 928	15 631
Helsinki	268 637	23 100	614 665	44 281
Tampere	92 355	11 995	146 402	15 849
Oulu	55 296	8 120	86 669	11 994
Turku	75 087	9 511	132 127	13 350
Reykjavik	60 400	1 400	98 800	2 300
Oslo	280 676	9 634	529 608	14 847
Bergen	119 459	3 484	173 546	4 781
Stavanger	58 595	1 311	136 965	2 664
Trondheim	80 594	2 528	108 959	3 193
Stockholm	380 892	17 822	907 967	37 911
Göteborg	225 859	14 985	413 832	21 301
Malmö	109 593	8 702	262 460	15 061

### Unemployed (looking for work) 20-64 years 1992-2006 (annual average) %

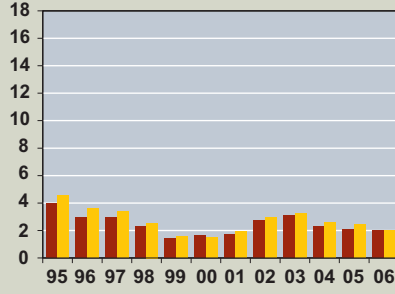


■ Region    ■ City

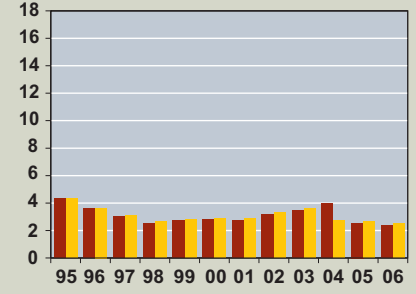
Helsinki



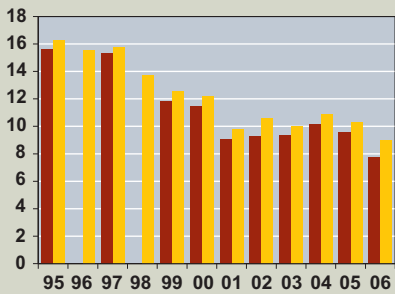
Reykjavik



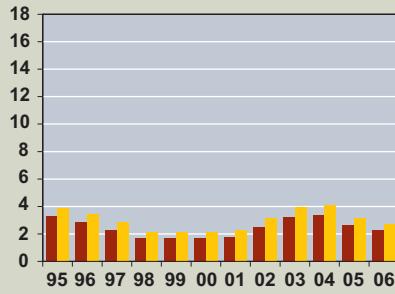
Trondheim



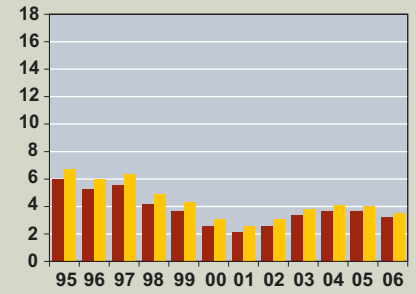
Tampere



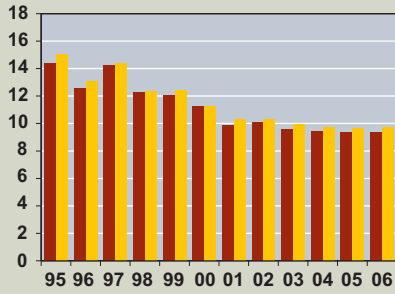
Oslo



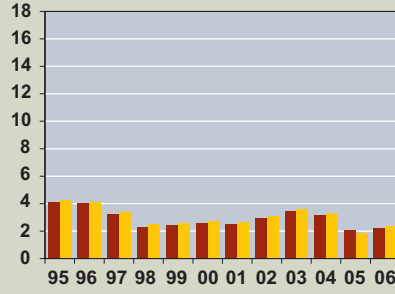
Stockholm



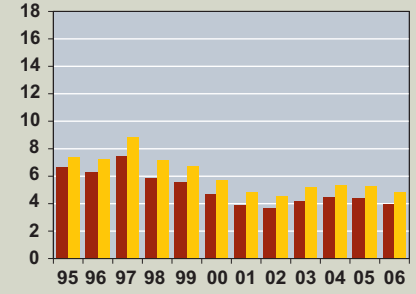
Oulu



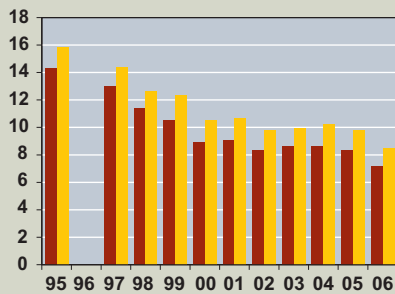
Bergen



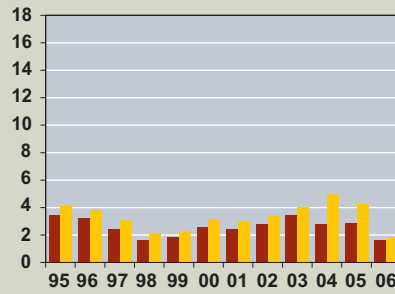
Göteborg



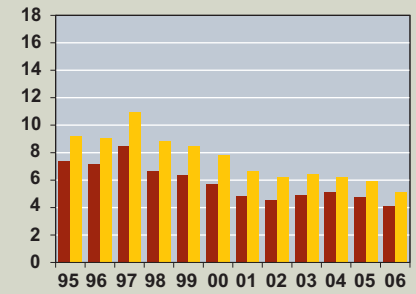
Turku



Stavanger

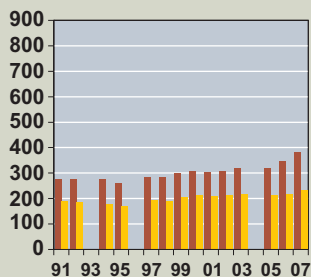


Malmö

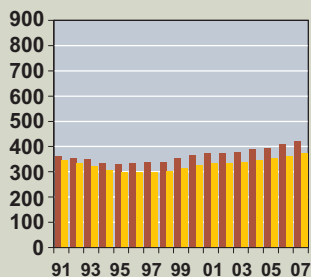


# Motor vehicles in traffic registered per 1 000 inhabitants 1 jan 1991-2007

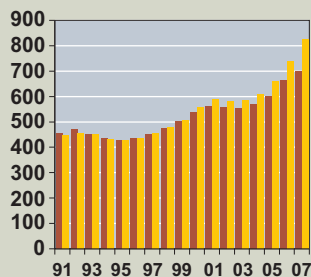
## Copenhagen



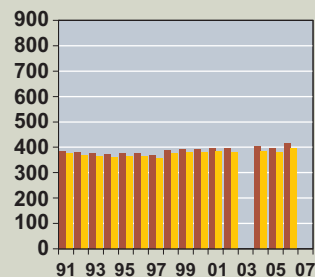
## Helsinki



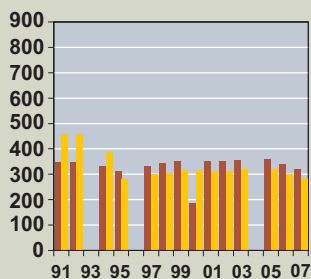
## Reykjavik



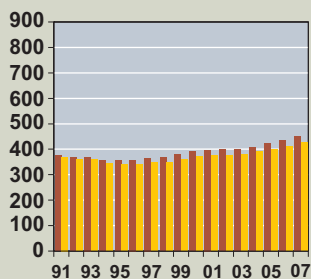
## Trondheim



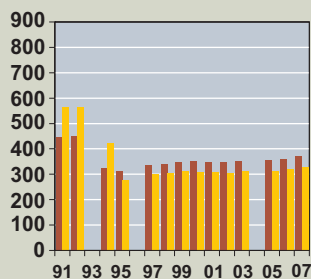
## Aalborg



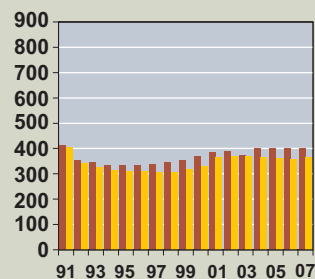
## Tampere



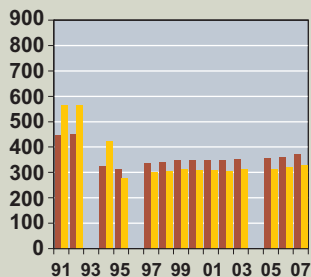
## Oslo



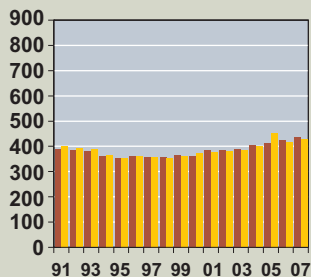
## Stockholm



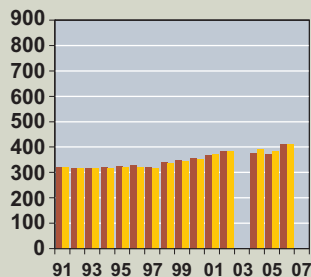
## Odense



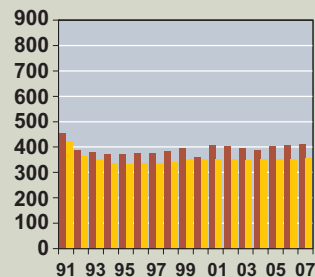
## Oulu



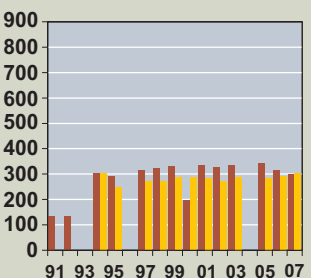
## Bergen



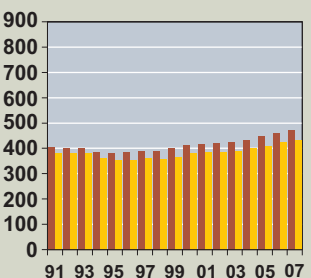
## Göteborg



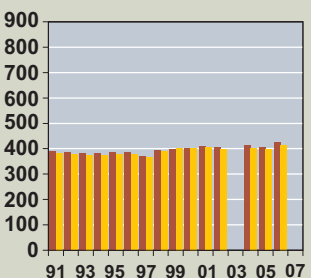
## Århus



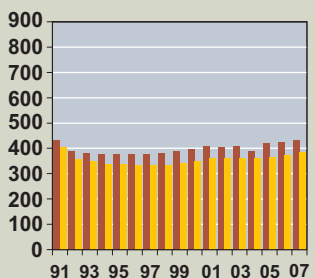
## Turku



## Stavanger



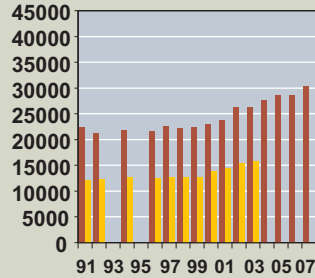
## Malmö



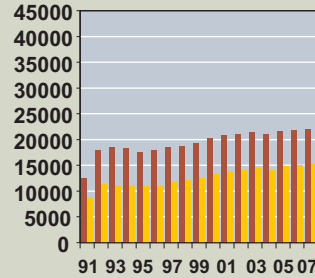
Region City

# Hotel beds 1 jan 1991-2007

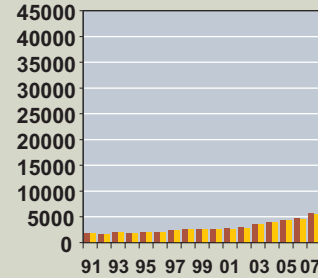
## Copenhagen



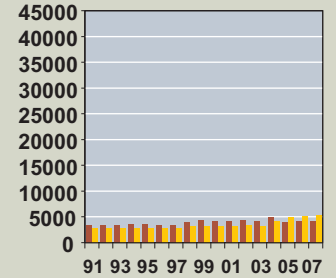
## Helsinki



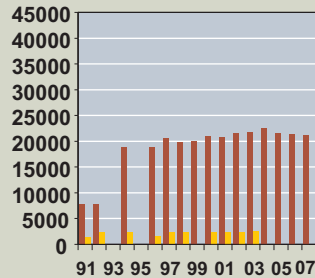
## Reykjavik



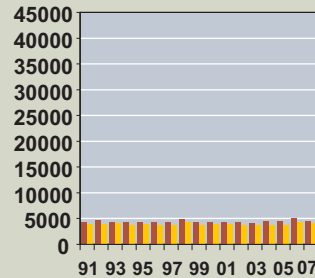
## Trondheim



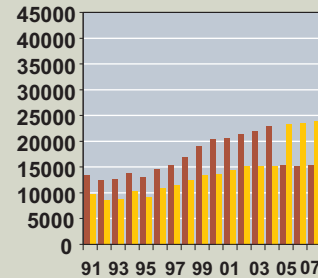
## Aalborg



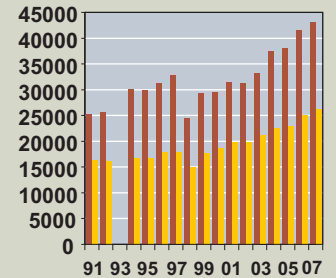
## Tampere



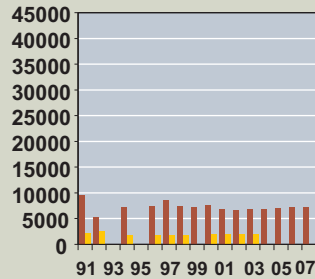
## Oslo



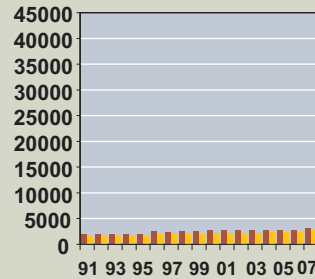
## Stockholm



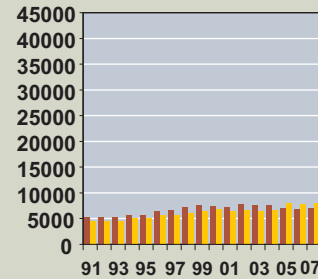
## Odense



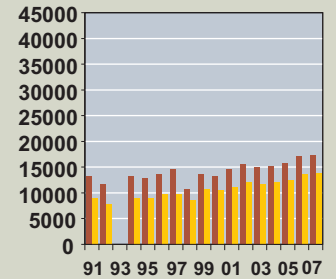
## Oulu



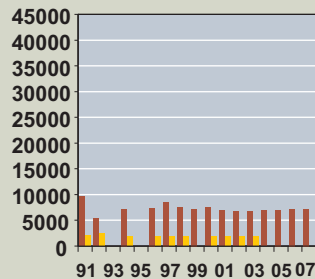
## Bergen



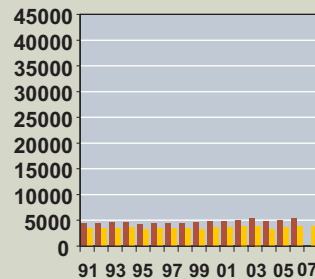
## Göteborg



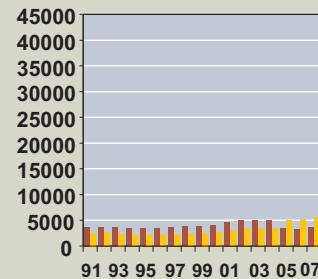
## Århus



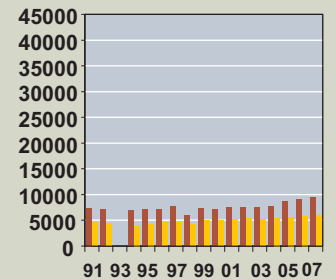
## Turku



## Stavanger

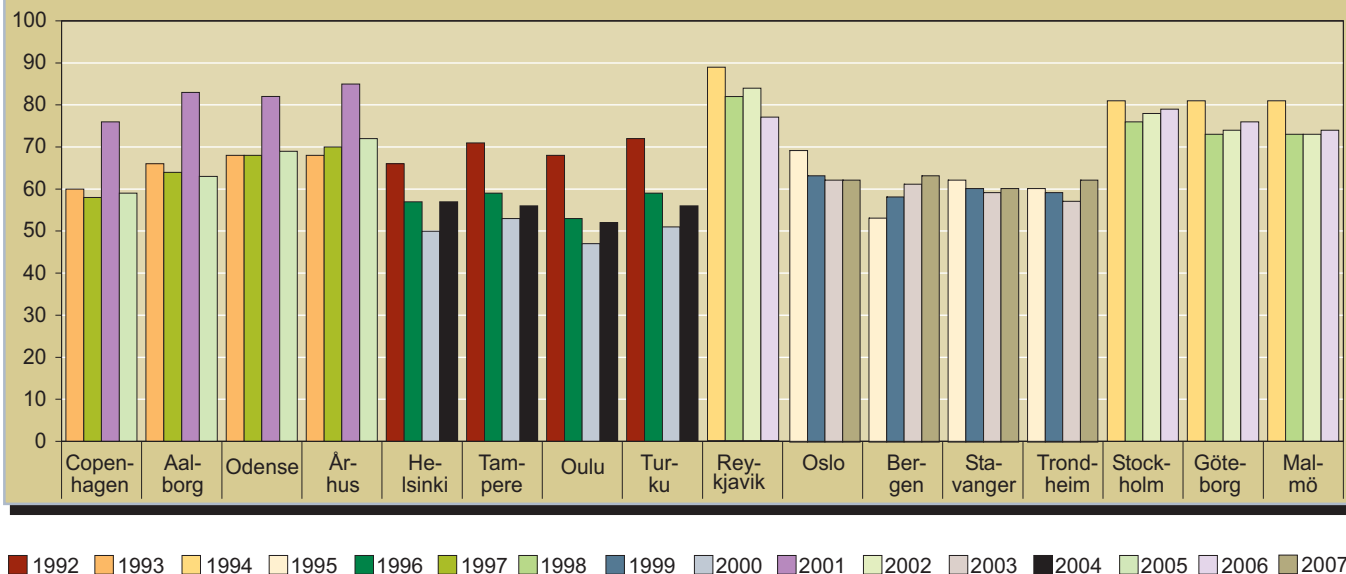


## Malmö



■ Region ■ City

**Participation (%) in the last four elections to local councils 1992-2007**



**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 and 2002, in Sweden in 1994, 1998, 2002 and 2006, and in Norway in 1995, 1999, 2003 and 2007.

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**

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 will only affect the figures of population forecasts. In the next publication all new tables will be on the new geographical level. The changes concern a deminishing of The Copenhagen Region and an enlargement of the regions of Aalborg and Århus and the municipality of Aalborg. The municipality of Aalborg was enlarged with addition of neighbouring municipalities with a sum of 30000 inhabitants.

**THE COPENHAGEN REGION**

The region corresponds to the administrative region called The Capital Region (Region Hovedstaden). It comprises the central municipalities Copenhagen City and Frederiksberg, and 27 municipalities incl. the island of Bornholm: Albertslund, Allerød, Ballerup, Bornholm incl.. Christiansø, Brøndby, Dragør, Egedal, Fredensborg, Frederikssund, Halsnæs, Furesø, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Gribskov, Helsingør, Herlev, Hillerød, Hvidovre, Høje-Taastруп, Hørsholm, Ishøj, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rudersdal, Rødovre, Tårnby and Vallensbæk. The former Copenhagen Region included Ros-

kilde County but not the island of Bornholm. Compared to the former region the new region is diminished with 198 000 inhabitants.

#### **THE AALBORG REGION**

The region corresponds to the administrative region called ,The North Denmark Region (Region Nordjylland). It is an extension compared to the former Nordjylland County including 82000 more inhabitants. It comprises Aalborg and 10 municipalities: Brønderslev-Dronninglund, Frederikshavn, Hjørring, Jammerbugt, Læsø , Mariagerfjord, Morsø, Rebild, Thisted and Vesthimmerland

#### **THE ODENSE REGION**

The region corresponds to the province of Funen. It comprises Odense and 9 municipalities: Assens, Nordfyn, Faaborg-Midtfyn, Kerteminde, Langeland, Middelfart, Nyborg, Svendborg and Ærø

#### **THE ÅRHUS REGION**

The region corresponds to the province of East Jutland . It is an extension compared to the former Århus County including 137000 more inhabitants. It comprises Århus and 10 municipalities: Favrskov, Hedensted, Horsens, Norddjurs, Odder, Randers, Samsø, Silkeborg, Skanderborg and Syddjurs.

### **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 9 municipalities: Reykjavik, Mosfellssveit, Seltjarnarneshreppur, Kopavogur, Gardahreppur, Bessastadahreppur, Hafnarfjörður Kjalarneshreppur and Kjosarhreppur.

### **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, Mölnådal, 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](http://www.nordstat.org)