

A vibrant, high-angle photograph of a busy city street, likely in a major European city. In the foreground, four pedestrians are walking across a crosswalk. From left to right: a man in a white t-shirt and dark trousers carrying a white jacket, a man in a light blue button-down shirt and dark trousers, a woman in a blue jacket and black shorts, and a man in a grey suit and red tie carrying a bag. Behind them, a blue tram with the number 27159 is moving. The street is filled with cars, including a white sedan and a yellow taxi. The background is a dense urban environment with tall buildings, numerous signs, and utility poles. The text 'Major Cities in Northern Europe' is overlaid in a stylized, pinkish-red font across the upper middle of the image.

Major Cities in Northern Europe

Statistical Comparisons

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To the Reader



The purpose of this publication is to use basic variables in depicting the population, well-being, housing, economic development and economic state of the major cities in Northern Europe and in the Baltic Sea area. The data cover ten major cities in Northern Europe. They include Scandinavia's capital cities as well as cities in the Baltic Sea area: St. Petersburg, the capital cities of the Baltic countries, Warsaw and Berlin. The examination focuses on the nuclear cities – as a main rule, surrounding areas have been excluded from the study.

The statistical comparison material of the publication is based on several sources: when collecting the statistics, statistical materials and publications published by the comparison cities were used; databases used by Petrostat for St. Petersburg, databases used by Statistics Finland for Helsinki, a separate section of the Statistical Yearbook of the City of Helsinki containing information on the capital cities of the Nordic and Baltic countries as well as St. Petersburg, and data from the Urban Audit 2 database.

Population and changes in population

By population, St. Petersburg with its 4.6 million inhabitants as well as Berlin with its 3.4 million and Warsaw with its 1.7 million inhabitants stands out from the other major cities in the Baltic area. Stockholm and Riga with 700,000–800,000 inhabitants form their own group in terms of population, whereas Helsinki, Oslo, Copenhagen and Vilnius can be categorized as the next group with approximately half a million inhabitants.

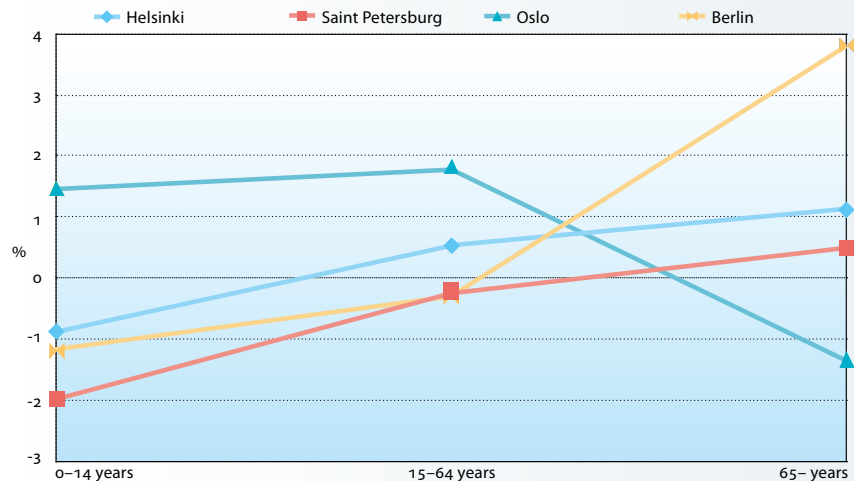
In the 21st century, population growth has been the strongest in Oslo, where it has reached the average annual speed of 1.3 percent. Similarly, Stockholm has grown strongly (0.9 percent / year). In Helsinki, the annual population growth has been 0.4 percent in the 2000s. On the other hand, population has diminished in the Baltic capitals and in St. Petersburg. The decrease has been strongest in Riga (0.8 percent / year). In St. Petersburg, the annual decrease in population has been 0.4 percent on average; a total of 132,990 people from the year 2000 to 2008.

Table 1.1 Population

City	At 1st of January 2000	2007	2008	annual growth (%) 2000–08
Helsinki	551 123	564 521	568 531	0,39
Saint Petersburg¹	4 714 844	4 568 047	4 581 854	-0,35
Stockholm	743 703	782 885	795 163	0,86
Oslo	507 467	548 617	560 484	1,31
Copenhagen	495 699	503 699	509 861	0,36
Tallinn	400 781	396 852	397 617	-0,10
Riga	766 381	722 485	717 371	-0,80
Vilnius	577 969	554 409	555 733	-0,48
Warsaw¹	1 672 400	1 706 600	1 709 800	0,28
Berlin¹	3 382 169	3 416 255	3 431 675	0,18

¹ At 31st December

Figure 1.1 Annual population growth rate in 2000–2008



1.2

Population structure and migration

Table 1.2 Population by age

City	Population at 1st of January Age	2000	2007	2008	annual growth (%) 2000-08
Helsinki	0-14 years	83 999	78 962	78 084	-0,9
	15-64 years	393 088	405 581	409 766	0,5
	65+ years	74 036	79 978	80 681	1,1
Saint Petersburg¹	0-14 years	641 380	523 825	539 691	-2,0
	15-64 years	3 399 440	3 321 333	3 341 612	-0,2
	65+ years	674 024	722 889	700 551	0,5
Stockholm	0-14 years	116 244	123 541	125 301	1,0
	15-64 years	493 697	547 318	557 175	1,6
	65+ years	126 172	112 026	112 687	-1,3
Oslo	0-14 years	85 533	94 041	95 611	1,5
	15-64 years	346 439	387 045	397 398	1,8
	65+ years	75 495	67 531	67 475	-1,3
Copenhagen	0-14 years	69 105	75 416	76 352	1,3
	15-64 years	358 969	373 139	378 758	0,7
	65+ years	67 625	55 144	54 751	-2,4
Tallinn²	0-14 years	62 270	54 645	56 251	-1,2
	15-64 years	282 135	275 294	273 996	-0,4
	65+ years	56 143	66 819	67 298	2,5
Riga	0-14 years	117 742	88 295	88 030	-3,2
	15-64 years	550 888	502 859	498 683	-1,2
	65+ years	119 653	131 331	130 658	1,1
Vilnius	0-14 years	98 241	77 747	77 055	-2,7
	15-64 years	416 351	402 481	403 012	-0,4
	65+ years	63 377	74 181	75 666	2,4
Warsaw¹	0-14 years	213 600	203 500	207 500	-0,4
	15-64 years	1 189 100	1 210 800	1 208 400	0,2
	65+ years	269 700	292 300	293 900	1,1
Berlin¹	0-14 years	454 470	406 135	411 149	-1,2
	15-64 years	2 433 603	2 382 918	2 375 853	-0,3
	65+ years	494 096	627 202	644 673	3,8

¹ At 31st December ² in 2000 there were 233 with age unknown



With regard to their age structure, the most similar cities are St. Petersburg, the Baltic capitals, Warsaw, Berlin and Helsinki, and in another group, the other capital cities of the Nordic Countries.

In St. Petersburg, Helsinki, Berlin and the Baltic capitals, the share of people under working age of the overall population has decreased in the 2000s, and the share is also smaller than that in Scandinavia's capital cities. On average, the number of 0-14-year-olds has decreased by 2.0 percent per year in St. Petersburg and by 0.9 percent in Helsinki, whereas in Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen, the amount of 0-14-year-olds has grown annually by 1.0-1.5 percent. The number of people in the oldest age group, over 65-year-olds, has increased in Berlin by 3.8 percent / year on average. In Helsinki and Riga, the number of people over 65 years of age has increased by 1.1 percent and, in St. Petersburg, by 0.5 percent / year. However, in cities where the number of people under working age has increased, the number of over 65-year-old people has decreased – by 1.3 percent in Stockholm and Oslo, and by 2.4 percent / year in Copenhagen.

This is partly explained by the birthrates – in Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen, there were significantly more newborns per 1,000 inhabitants than in Helsinki, St. Petersburg, the Baltic capitals, Warsaw or Berlin. In 2008, there were 17.7 newborns per 1,000 inhabitants in Oslo, 11.3 in Helsinki and 10.4 in St. Petersburg. In Berlin, there were 9.3 newborns per 1,000 inhabitants.

Table 1.3 Percentual population by age

City	Percentages at 1st of January Age	2000	2007	2008
Helsinki	0–14 years	15,2	14,0	13,7
	15–64 years	71,3	71,8	72,1
	65– years	13,4	14,2	14,2
Saint Petersburg¹	0–14 years	13,6	11,5	11,8
	15–64 years	72,1	72,7	72,9
	65– years	14,3	15,8	15,3
Stockholm	0–14 years	15,8	15,8	15,8
	15–64 years	67,1	69,9	70,1
	65– years	17,1	14,3	14,2
Oslo	0–14 years	16,9	17,1	17,1
	15–64 years	68,3	70,5	70,9
	65– years	14,9	12,3	12,0
Copenhagen	0–14 years	13,9	15,0	15,0
	15–64 years	72,4	74,1	74,3
	65– years	13,6	10,9	10,7
Tallinn²	0–14 years	15,5	13,8	14,1
	15–64 years	70,4	69,4	68,9
	65– years	14,0	16,8	16,9
Riga	0–14 years	14,9	12,2	12,3
	15–64 years	69,9	69,6	69,5
	65– years	15,2	18,2	18,2
Vilnius	0–14 years	17,0	14,0	13,9
	15–64 years	72,0	72,6	72,5
	65– years	11,0	13,4	13,6
Warsaw¹	0–14 years	12,8	11,9	12,1
	15–64 years	71,1	70,9	70,7
	65– years	16,1	17,1	17,2
Berlin¹	0–14 years	13,4	11,9	12,0
	15–64 years	72,0	69,8	69,2
	65– years	14,6	18,4	18,8

¹ At 31st December ² in 2000 there were 233 with age unknown

Figure 1.2 Proportion of 0–14 year olds in 2008

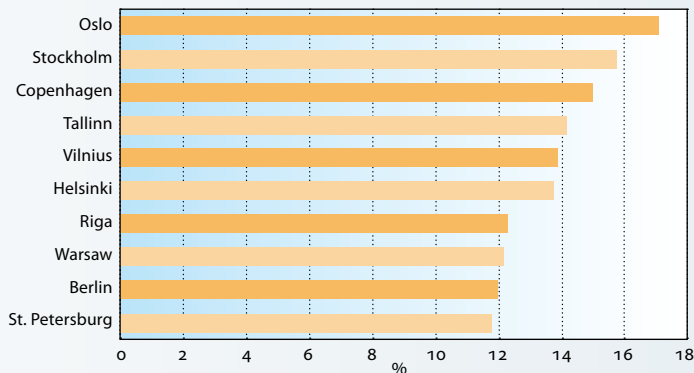


Figure 1.3 Proportion of 65– year olds in 2008

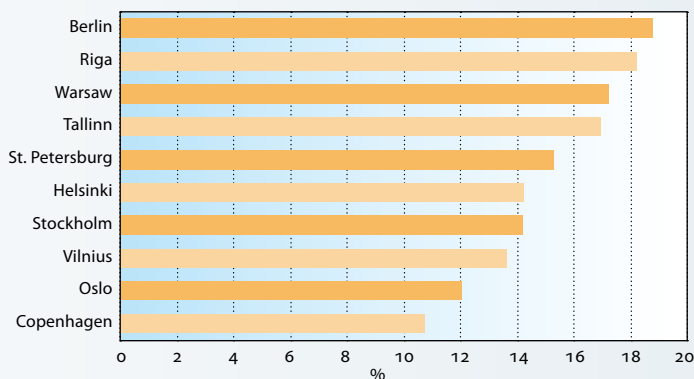


Table 1.4 Births & deaths per 1 000 residents¹

City	Variable	2000	2007	2008
Helsinki	Births	11,4	10,8	11,3
	Deaths	9,3	8,7	8,6
	Birth surplus	2,1	2,1	2,7
Saint Petersburg	Births	6,8	9,5	10,4
	Deaths	16,2	14,8	14,6
	Birth surplus	-9,4	-5,3	-4,2
Stockholm	Births	12,5	15,9	16,2
	Deaths	10,8	9,4	9,0
	Birth surplus	1,7	6,5	7,2
Oslo	Births	15,5	17,2	17,7
	Deaths	10,4	8,3	8,1
	Birth surplus	5,1	8,9	9,6
Copenhagen	Births	16,0	16,7	16,8
	Deaths	12,2	9,8	9,2
	Birth surplus	3,7	6,9	7,5
Tallinn	Births	9,2	13,7	13,6
	Deaths	11,9	11,8	11,2
	Birth surplus	-2,7	1,9	2,5
Riga	Births	7,1	11,0	11,3
	Deaths	13,1	14,1	13,4
	Birth surplus	-6,1	-3,1	-2,1
Vilnius	Births	8,3	10,8	12,2
	Deaths	8,4	11,1	10,6
	Birth surplus	-0,1	-0,3	1,6
Warsaw	Births	6,9	10,2	10,8
	Deaths	10,5	10,2	10,4
	Birth surplus	-3,6	-0,1	0,4
Berlin	Births	8,8	9,1	9,3
	Deaths	9,9	9,1	9,3
	Birth surplus	-1,1	0,1	0,0

¹ Based on population in Table 1.1

Figure 1.4 Births and deaths per 1 000 residents in 2008

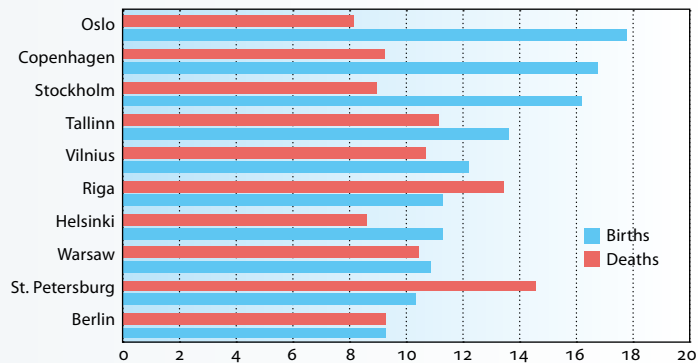
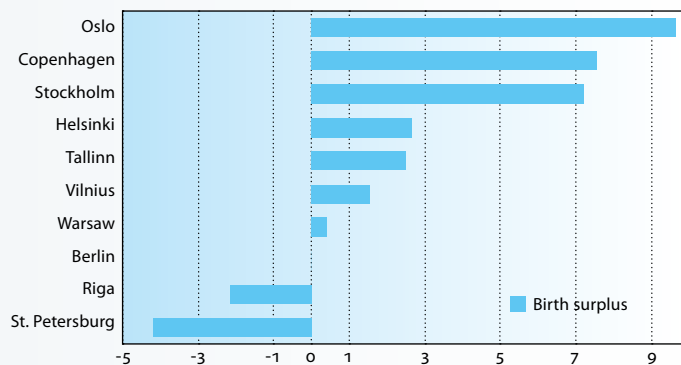


Figure 1.5 Birth surplus per 1 000 residents in 2008



The decrease in population is also affected by the high mortality rates in St. Petersburg and in the Baltic countries. In 2008, the mortality rate exceeded the birth-rate in Riga and St. Petersburg. In St. Petersburg, the number of deceased people per 1,000 inhabitants was 14.6, whereas the equivalent number was 8.6. in Helsinki and 9.0 in Stockholm. In Warsaw and Berlin, the majority share of births was close to zero.

Migration in Scandinavia's capitals was also brisk – in Stockholm, the net migration figure in 2008 per one thousand inhabitants was 11.7, 17.4 in Oslo and 10.8 in Copenhagen. The net migration figure was 7.9 in Helsinki, 7.2 in St. Petersburg and 4.5 in Berlin per one thousand inhabitants, whereas in Riga, the migration number was negative. In the other Baltic capitals and in Warsaw, there was relatively little net migration.

Table 1.5 Migration per 1 000 residents¹

City	Variable	2000	2007	2008
Helsinki	In-migration	58,6	63,5	65,0
	Out-migration	52,7	58,6	57,1
	Net migration	5,9	4,9	7,9
Saint Petersburg	In-migration	16,2	10,6	13,6
	Out-migration	12,5	6,0	6,3
	Net migration	3,7	4,6	7,2
Stockholm	In-migration	63,3	75,4	73,8
	Out-migration	56,0	66,2	62,1
	Net migration	7,3	9,2	11,7
Oslo	In-migration	62,2	72,8	72,7
	Out-migration	64,9	60,0	55,4
	Net migration	-2,7	12,8	17,4
Copenhagen	In-migration	93,5	100,0	102,0
	Out-migration	90,7	93,2	91,2
	Net migration	2,9	6,8	10,8
Tallinn	In-migration	3,2	22,3	20,2
	Out-migration	7,4	23,5	19,9
	Net migration	-4,1	-1,2	0,3
Riga	In-migration	8,7	16,0	15,7
	Out-migration	12,1	19,9	19,6
	Net migration	-3,4	-3,9	-3,9
Vilnius	In-migration	4,8	12,2	16,9
	Out-migration	10,7	10,1	14,1
	Net migration	-7,8	2,7	2,8
Warsaw²	In-migration	8,8	13,3	10,3
	Out-migration	6,8	10,0	8,2
	Net migration	1,9	3,3	2,1
Berlin	In-migration	36,4	37,2	38,7
	Out-migration	36,7	33,6	34,2
	Net migration	-0,3	3,5	4,5

¹ Based on population in Table 1.1

² Internal migration

Figure 1.6 In-migration and out-migration per 1 000 residents in 2008

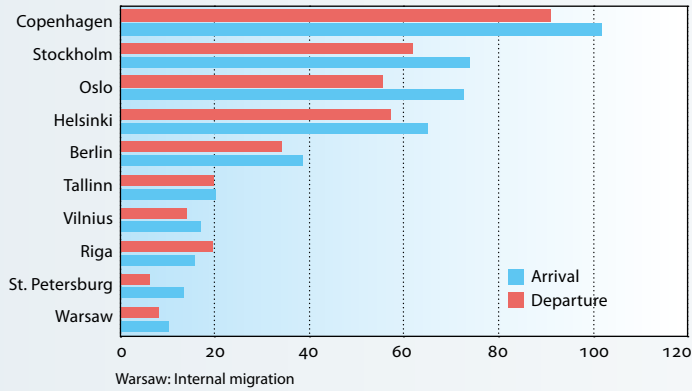
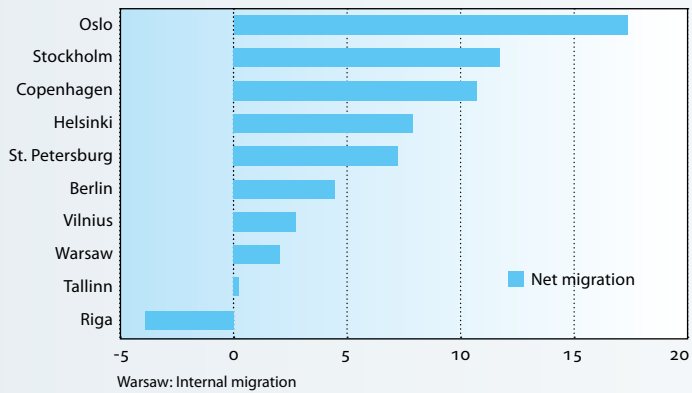


Figure 1.7 Net migration per 1 000 residents in 2008



Housing stock and population density

Counting by the density of population, most urban cities included Copenhagen and Stockholm; in 2008, there were 5,998 inhabitants per square kilometre in Copenhagen and 4,230 in Stockholm. In St. Petersburg, there were 3,275 inhabitants per square kilometre and 3,057 in Helsinki. People live the least densely in Oslo, where there were only 1,313 inhabitants per square kilometre.

For the densely populated cities, it is typical that a large share of the housing stock is made up of blocks of flats – in Copenhagen, this share was 92 percent, in Stockholm 90 percent and in St. Petersburg 99 percent. In Helsinki, the share of blocks of flats was 86 percent. At the same time, Vilnius is not very densely populated and yet the share of blocks of flats in its housing stock was 93 percent. Also in Riga, where there were 2,813 inhabitants per square kilometre, the share of blocks of flats was 96 percent.

In St. Petersburg, the construction of residential buildings has been active in the 2000s. In 2000–2008, the housing stock of St. Petersburg grew by 1.8 percent per year on average, while the same growth figure for Helsinki was 1.2 percent. In the other comparison cities, the annual average growth in housing stock varied between -0,2 percent and 1.7 percent.

The forceful residential construction and, on the other hand, the decrease in population have translated into a rapid growth of living space in St. Petersburg. In St. Petersburg, the average amount of living area per person has grown from 19.8 m² to 23.5 m², thus reaching the level of the Baltic capital cities. In Helsinki, the respective living area grew from 32.6 m² to 34.2 m². In the other capital cities of the Nordic Countries and in Berlin, the living area is clearly higher than in Helsinki, St. Petersburg and the Baltic capital cities; for example, 41.0 m² in Stockholm and 43.9 m² in Copenhagen.

Table 2.1 Land area

City	Land area km ²	(Population density 2000	Population/km ² 2007	Population/km ² 2008
Helsinki	186	2 963	3 035	3 057
Saint Petersburg	1 399	3 370	3 265	3 275
Stockholm	188	3 956	4 164	4 230
Oslo	427	1 188	1 285	1 313
Copenhagen	85	5 832	5 926	5 998
Tallinn	146	2 745	2 718	2 723
Riga	255	3 005	2 833	2 813
Vilnius	395	1 463	1 404	1 407
Warsaw	517	3 235	3 301	3 307
Berlin	892	3 793	3 831	3 849

Table 2.2 Dwellings annual growth

City	Nr of dwellings			Annual growth % 2000– 2008
	2000	2007	2008	
Helsinki	296 013	320 410	323 416	1,2
Saint Petersburg	1 608 662	1 799 606	1 835 004	1,8
Stockholm ¹	404 988	423 096	433 928	1,0
Oslo ²	266 855	300 026	304 797	1,8
Copenhagen ³	279 653	293 416	295 419	0,7
Tallinn	183 243	178 567	180 546	-0,2
Riga	..	323 054	325 125	..
Vilnius ⁴	205 411	231 058	233 379	1,7
Warsaw ⁴	714 602	780 911	799 661	1,5
Berlin ⁵	1 869 865	1 878 538	1 890 837	0,1

¹ 1.1.2001, 2007 and 2008

² 2001, 1.1.2008 and 1.1.2009

³ 1.1.2001, 2008 and 2009

⁴ 2001, 31.12.2007 and 31.12.2008

⁵ 2001, 2004 and 31.12.2008

Figure 2.1 Population density in 2008

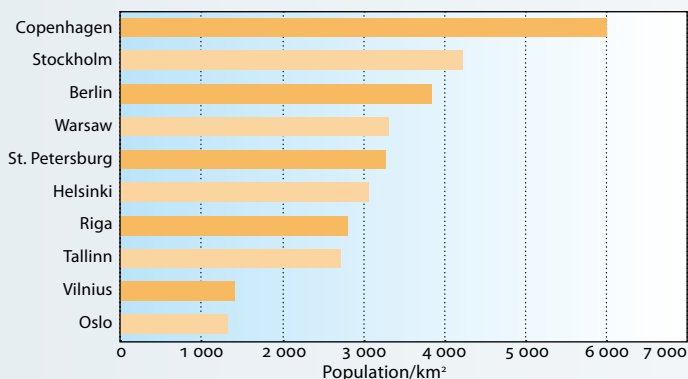


Figure 2.2 Apartments in one-family and detached houses in 2008

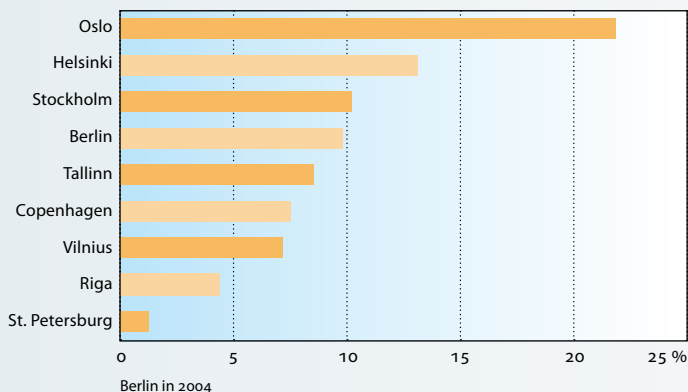


Table 2.3 The share of apartment types %

City	Variable	2000	2007	2008
Helsinki				
	Apartments in one-family and detached houses	12,7	13,1	13,1
	High-rise apartments	85,6	85,7	85,6
Saint Petersburg				
	Apartments in one-family and detached houses	..	1,2	1,3
	High-rise apartments	..	98,8	98,7
Stockholm¹				
	Apartments in one-family and detached houses	10,6	10,3	10,2
	High-rise apartments	89,4	89,7	89,8
Oslo²				
	Apartments in one-family and detached houses	20,7	21,0	21,8
	High-rise apartments	79,3	76,6	76,9
Copenhagen³				
	Apartments in one-family and detached houses	7,6	7,5	7,5
	High-rise apartments	92,3	92,3	92,2
Tallinn				
	Apartments in one-family and detached houses	13,3	8,5	8,5
	High-rise apartments	86,7	91,5	91,5
Riga				
	Apartments in one-family and detached houses	..	4,3	4,4
	High-rise apartments	..	95,7	95,6
Vilnius⁴				
	Apartments in one-family and detached houses	7,9	7,0	7,2
	High-rise apartments	89,2	93,0	92,8
Warsaw				
	Apartments in one-family and detached houses	..	..	..
	High-rise apartments	..	..	..
Berlin⁴				
	Apartments in one-family and detached houses	9,5	9,8	..
	High-rise apartments	90,5	90,2	..

¹ 1.1.2001, 2007 and 2008

² 2001, 1.1.2008 and 1.1.2009

³ 1.1.2001, 2008 and 2009

⁴ 2001, 2004

Table 2.4 Completed dwellings

City	New apartments			New apartments per 1 000 residents		
	2000	2007	2008	2000	2007	2008
Helsinki	4 853	2 881	2 451	8,8	5,1	4,3
Saint Petersburg	15 191	38 051	48 050	3,2	8,3	10,5
Stockholm	1 150	5 186	5 235	1,5	6,6	6,6
Oslo	1 037	3 763	2 557	2,0	6,9	4,6
Copenhagen	491	3 814	1 852	1,0	7,6	3,6
Tallinn	424	3 409	3 026	1,1	8,6	7,6
Riga	115	4 030	3 250	0,2	5,6	4,5
Vilnius	2 065	5 492	5 590	3,6	9,9	10,1
Warsaw	14 408	15 729	19 049	8,6	9,2	11,1
Berlin	9 061	3 718	3 833	2,7	1,1	1,1

Table 2.5 Housing conditions

City	Average area of living accommodation m ² /person	
	2000	2007
Helsinki	32,6	34,2
Saint Petersburg	19,8	23,1
Stockholm ¹	37,0	41,0
Oslo ¹	47,7	..
Copenhagen ¹	44,0	43,9
Tallinn ¹	21,8	..
Riga ²	21,4	25,0
Vilnius	22,3	24,7
Warsaw ¹	21,6	24,5
Berlin ¹	44,0	37,9

¹ Years 2001 and 2004

² Riga city under state jurisdiction

Figure 2.3 Average area of living accommodation

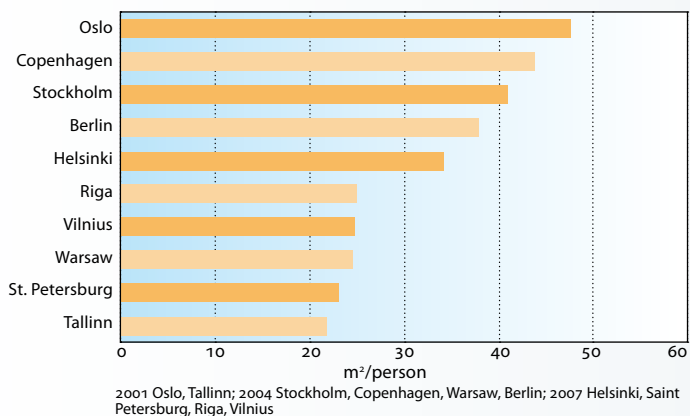
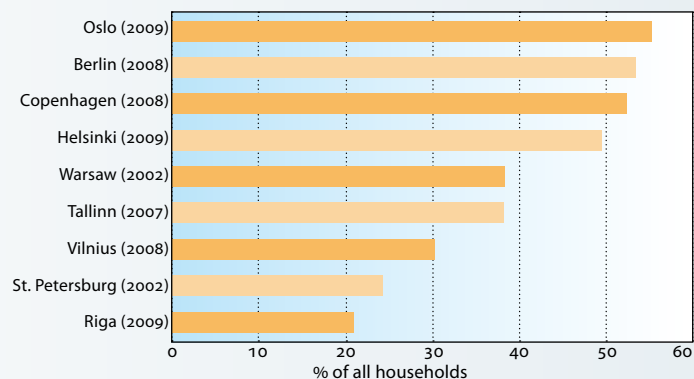


Figure 2.4 One person households



2.2

The size and structure of housing units

Table 2.6 Family indicators

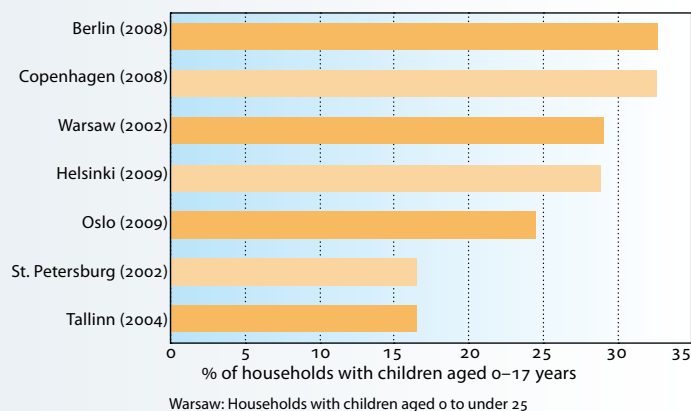
City	Total number of households	One persons households (% of all households)	Households with children aged 0 to under 18	Lone parent households (% of households with children)
Helsinki (2009)	299 231	49,4	55 229	28,9
Saint Petersburg¹				
(2002)	1 750 924	24,3	590 181	16,5
Stockholm (2001)	459 053	..	..	..
Oslo (2009)	306 017	55,2	67 345	24,5
Copenhagen (2008)	276 624	52,4	58 341	32,6
Tallinn (2007)²	188 627	38,1	48 128	16,5
Riga (2009)	298 600	20,9	78 688	..
Vilnius (2008)	223 348	30,3	73 342	..
Warsaw (2002)³	757 578	38,3	231 049	29,1
Berlin (2008)	1 970 800	53,4	313 600	32,7

¹ According to Russian census of 2002

² Lone parent households in 2004

³ Households with children aged 0 to under 25

Figure 2.5 Lone parent households



The structure of housing units resembles each other between the Nordic capitals and Berlin in the sense that at least half of all households are occupied by a single person, whereas in St. Petersburg, the Baltic capitals and Warsaw, the share of single-occupant households varies between approximately a fifth all the way to over a third of all households.

Of all housing units, the share of families with children was the lowest in Berlin and Helsinki – 18.5 percent in Helsinki and 15.9 percent in Berlin – whereas in St. Petersburg and Vilnius, the share of families with children rose to a third of all households. The share of single-parent households of all households with underage children, in turn, was highest in Copenhagen and Berlin – approximately 33 percent – whereas in St. Petersburg, only 17 percent of all households with children were made up of single-parent households. In Tallinn and Oslo, the share of single-parent households was also lower than in other cities.

Infant mortality

In 2008, infant mortality was lowest in Helsinki and Stockholm, where the number was only 2.2 per one thousand newborns, but infant mortality has also decreased in the other cities to 3.1–5.1 per one thousand newborns. Infant mortality has decreased significantly in St. Petersburg and Riga in the 2000s. In St. Petersburg, the infant mortality rate per 1,000 newborns was still at 9.5 in 2000, but only 4.5 in 2008. In Riga, the equivalent infant mortality rate per 1,000 newborns was at 10.3 in 2000, but only 5.1 in 2008. In the Nordic Countries and in Berlin, the infant mortality rate was already lower at the beginning of the 2000s.

Table 3.1 Hospital beds per 1 000 residents

City	2000	2007 ¹	2008 ²
Helsinki	5,0	4,2	4,4
Saint Petersburg	10,1	9,9	9,6
Stockholm	..	6,9	6,1
Oslo	..	..	..
Copenhagen	..	..	..
Tallinn	..	7,0	6,7
Riga	..	10,0	10,0
Vilnius	..	11,2	11,2
Warsaw	6,6	6,1	6,2
Berlin	6,9	5,7	5,7

¹ Stockholm and Tallinn 2006

² Tallinn 2007

Table 3.2 Infant mortality per 1 000 live births

City	2000	2007	2008
Helsinki	4,9	2,1	2,2
Saint Petersburg	9,5	4,3	4,5
Stockholm	3,7	1,5	2,2
Oslo	4,3	2,4	3,1
Copenhagen	3,2	2,9	4,7
Tallinn	7,3	5,3	5,0
Riga ¹	10,3	6,2	5,1
Vilnius	5,2	6,2	3,2
Warsaw	7,0	4,6	4,9
Berlin	3,7	3,5	3,4

¹ Riga city under state jurisdiction

Table 3.3 Children in day care per 1 000 children (0–4 year olds)

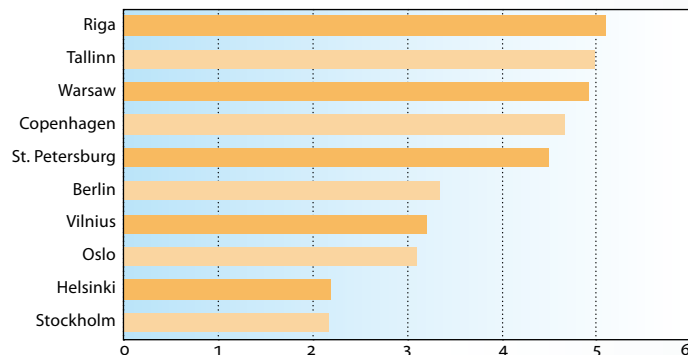
City	2001 ¹	2004 ²
Helsinki	466	487
Saint Petersburg ³	561	570
Stockholm	627	651
Oslo	527	542
Copenhagen	611	661
Tallinn	560	584
Riga	448	445
Vilnius	387	422
Warsaw	303	337
Berlin	646	..

¹ Helsinki 2007; Saint Petersburg 2004

² Helsinki and Saint Petersburg 2008

³ 0–6 year olds

Figure 3.1 Infant mortality per 1 000 live births



3.2 Life expectancy

Table 3.4 Life expectancy at birth

City	Variable	2000 ¹	2007 ²	2008 ³
Helsinki	Total	76,8	78,0	78,7
	Male	72,8	74,2	74,8
	Female	80,1	81,1	82,0
Saint Petersburg	Total	66,7	69,9	70,5
	Male	60,4	64,0	64,9
	Female	73,0	75,4	75,8
Stockholm	Total	..	..	..
	Male	75,8	77,5	78,9
	Female	81,5	82,4	83,5
Oslo	Total	..	..	..
	Male	74,5	76,1	77,5
	Female	80,2	81,0	82,5
Copenhagen	Total	..	..	..
	Male	71,2	72,1	74,4
	Female	77,6	77,8	79,4
Tallinn	Total	..	74,3	75,4
	Male	..	68,8	69,9
	Female	..	79,1	80,2
Riga	Total	..	72,1	73,5
	Male	..	66,6	67,8
	Female	..	77,1	78,6
Vilnius⁴	Total	72,4	70,8	71,9
	Male	67,1	64,5	66,3
	Female	77,3	77,2	77,2
Warsaw⁴	Total	74,2	75,9	76,2
	Male	69,8	71,3	71,7
	Female	78,6	80,5	80,7
Berlin	Total	..	80,2	80,0
	Male	..	77,5	77,7
	Female	..	82,7	82,4

¹ Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen five-year averages

² Helsinki, Stockholm, Copenhagen five-year averages; Tallinn 2006

³ Helsinki five-year averages

⁴ Life expectancy in the county

Life expectancy can be regarded as one of the indicators for the standard of living and health care. Life expectancy is the highest for women in Stockholm, where the expectancy was 83.5 years in 2008, and in Oslo where it was 82.5 years. Women's life expectancy also exceeded 80 years in Berlin, Helsinki, Tallinn and Warsaw. Men's life expectancy was substantially lower than women's in all the cities. In St. Petersburg, women's life expectancy was 75.8 years, whereas that of men was 10.9 years lower at 64.9 years. Also in the Baltic capitals, men's life expectancy was over 10 years lower than women's. The difference between women's and men's life expectancy in 2008 was smallest in Stockholm at 4.6 years; men's life expectancy there was 78.9 years, which is the highest among all the cities under review.

Table 3.5 Road accidents per 10 000 residents

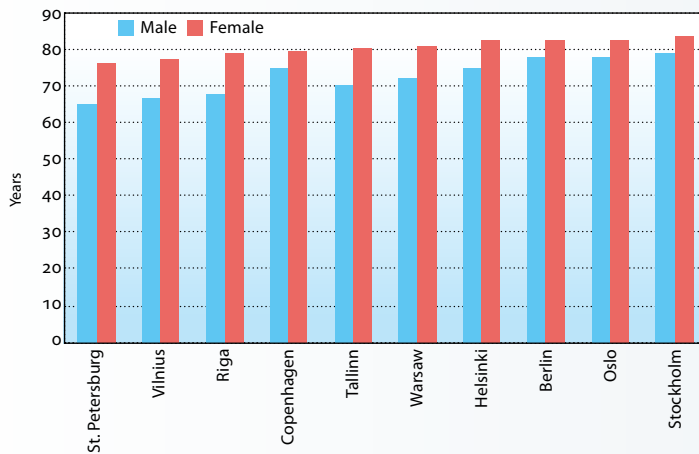
City	Seriously injured in road accidents		Deaths in road accidents	
	2001 ¹	2004 ²	2001 ¹	2004 ²
Helsinki³	15,7	11,4	0,3	0,2
Saint Petersburg	13,2	23,4	1,4	1,5
Stockholm	3,6	4,5	0,2	0,2
Oslo	1,2	1,3	0,3	0,1
Copenhagen	8,3	6,6	0,6	0,2
Tallinn	13,8	18,8	0,7	0,5
Riga	31,0	32,7	1,0	1,2
Vilnius	22,5	25,1	1,0	1,0
Warsaw³	16,8	11,0	0,8	0,7
Berlin	5,7	5,3	0,2	0,2

¹ Helsinki, Saint Petersburg, Copenhagen and Warsaw: year 2000

² Helsinki, Saint Petersburg and Warsaw: year 2007

³ Injured

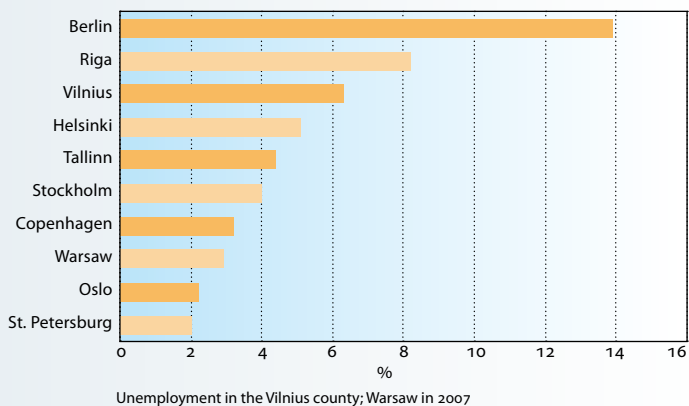
Figure 3.2 Life expectancy at birth in 2008



Vilnius, Warsaw: Life expectancy in the county

3.3 Unemployment rate

Figure 3.3 Unemployment rate in 2008



In 2008, the unemployment rate was highest in Berlin at 13.9 percent and in Riga at 8.2 percent. The unemployment rate was lowest in St. Petersburg – as low as 2.0 percent – but it was also nearly as low in Oslo, where the unemployment rate was 2.2 percent. Among the Nordic capital cities, the unemployment rate was highest in Helsinki at 5.1 percent, whilst the respective rate was only 3.2 percent in Copenhagen and 4.0 percent in Stockholm.

Table 3.6 Unemployment rate

City	2000 ¹ %	2007 %	2008 %
Helsinki	7.1	6.1	5.1
Saint Petersburg	6.2	2.1	2.0
Stockholm	3.2	4.6	4.0
Oslo	2.6	2.5	2.2
Copenhagen	5.2	4.5	3.2
Tallinn	12.2	3.4	4.4
Riga	11.1	5.9	8.2
Vilnius²	17.3	4.5	6.3
Warsaw	3.2	2.9	..
Berlin	15.8	15.5	13.9

¹ Riga 2002

² County

3.4 Education and culture

The standard of education is high in all the major cities in Northern Europe and around the Baltic Sea. In all the cities except for Berlin and Riga, the share of people aged 15–64 with a higher level education (university level) was at least 35 percent. At the same time, the share of people on the lowest level of education (without professional education) was highest in Helsinki, St. Petersburg and Berlin at 27 percent in all these cities. The share of people on the lowest educational level was lowest in Oslo: 10 percent. The respective numbers were 12 percent for Vilnius and 13 percent for Tallinn.

Table 3.7 Educational level in 2004 (Urban Audit)

Percentage of residents (aged 15-64) with ISCED⁵ level

City	0, 1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6 as the highest level of education
Helsinki	26,9	37,3	36,8
Saint Petersburg ¹	27 ²	38 ³	35 ⁴
Stockholm	16,0	44,3	35,5
Oslo	10,4	43,0	38,9
Copenhagen	..	45,6	35,8
Tallinn	12,7	54,1	34,8
Riga	15,3	58,9	25,8
Vilnius	12,1	47,9	35,0
Warsaw	..	..	..
Berlin	26,7	48,4	25,4

¹ According to Russian Census 2002

² General education

³ Primary and secondary vocational education

⁴ Higher professional education

⁵ ISCED: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/7/2/1962350.pdf>

Table 3.8 Cultural service in 2008 per 1 000 residents

City	Museum visitors	Books and other media loaned from public libraries	Theatre attendance
Helsinki	3 005	16 538	1 236
Saint Petersburg	3 887	11 452	601
Stockholm	7 019	5 651	2 195
Oslo	10 115	4 225	1 377
Copenhagen ¹	4 717	15 265	1 915
Tallinn	2 069	3 963	1 344
Riga	1 800	3 786	1 051
Vilnius	1 011	2 459	689
Warsaw	1 516	191	1 423
Berlin ²	4 074	1 235	817

¹ Museum visitors and theatre attendance from year 2004

² Museum visitors from year 2007

Table 3.9 Accommodation

City	Hotel beds			Hotel beds per 1 000 residents		
	2000	2007	2008	2000	2007	2008
Helsinki	14 049	15 882	16 668	25,5	28,1	29,3
Saint Petersburg	..	31 983	35 025	..	7,0	7,6
Stockholm	18 635	26 292	..	25,1	33,6	..
Oslo	13 741	23 901	24 978	27,1	43,6	44,6
Copenhagen	13 901	..	22 537	28,0	..	44,2
Tallinn	..	11 768	12 051	..	29,7	30,3
Riga	4 868	9 432	10 465	6,4	13,1	14,6
Vilnius	3 430	7 105	7 381	5,9	12,8	13,3
Warsaw	11 218	18 084	21 476	6,7	10,6	12,6
Berlin	61 838	89 836	97 205	18,3	26,3	28,3

4

Financial Indicators

4.1

Employment

Table 4.1 Employment growth per annum

City	2003–2007 %	Prediction 2008–2013 %
Helsinki	1,0	0,4
Saint Petersburg	0,5	..
Stockholm	0,7	0,8
Oslo	1,0	0,9
Copenhagen	0,8	0,1
Tallinn	2,4	-1,8
Riga	2,6	-0,4
Vilnius	3,4	-0,4
Warsaw	1,2	0,2
Berlin	0,6	-0,4

Table 4.2 Proportion of employment by sector in 2008

City	Proportion of employment in agriculture, energy and manufacturing in the metropolises	Proportion of employment in the service sector
Helsinki	20,5	79,5
Saint Petersburg	27,9	72,1
Stockholm	15,0	85,0
Oslo	15,1	84,9
Copenhagen	13,8	86,2
Tallinn	31,8	68,2
Riga	25,0	75,0
Vilnius	32,2	67,8
Warsaw	18,1	81,9
Berlin	14,5	85,5

In all the cities in the Baltic Sea area, service sector jobs hold great significance. In 2008, the overall share of service sector jobs was 86 percent – 92 percent in Scandinavia’s capital cities and in Berlin; however, the share of service sector jobs varied between 68 percent and 79 percent in St. Petersburg and the Baltic capitals. In all the cities under review, there is both a strong commercial services sector and a public services sector. The great size of the public services sector is partly explained by the status of the cities as administrative centers and as capital cities (excluding St. Petersburg). For St. Petersburg and the Baltic countries, it was also characteristic that the share of industrial and energy sector jobs of the overall number (12 percent – 21 percent) was higher than in the other cities under review. Similarly, the share of jobs in the construction field was higher than in the capital cities of the Nordic Countries or in Berlin.

Table 4.3 Jobs by industry

City/Variable	2000 %	2007 %	2008 %	City/Variable	2000 %	2007 %	2008 %
Helsinki				Copenhagen			
<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry</i>	0,1	0,1	0,1	<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry</i>	0,1	0,1	0,2
<i>Mining, production, energy and water supply & sewerage</i>	10,0	8,7	8,6	<i>Mining, production, energy and water supply & sewerage</i>	7,7	5,6	5,6
<i>Construction</i>	4,4	4,4	4,6	<i>Construction</i>	2,8	2,2	2,1
<i>Commerce, hotels and catering services</i>	17,2	16,4	16,4	<i>Commerce, hotels and catering services</i>	16,2	16,0	16,1
<i>Transport and communication</i>	9,9	8,1	7,5	<i>Transport and communication</i>	9,1	8,1	7,6
<i>Finance, insurance and business services</i>	22,2	25,9	26,7	<i>Finance, insurance and business services</i>	22,6	26,2	27,1
<i>Public services</i>	34,8	35,8	35,3	<i>Public services</i>	41,1	41,4	40,8
<i>Unknown</i>	1,3	0,6	0,8	<i>Unknown</i>	0,4	0,4	0,4
Saint Petersburg				Tallinn			
<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry</i>	0,8	0,5	0,5	<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry</i>	..	0,7	..
<i>Mining, production, energy and water supply & sewerage</i>	21,6	18,2	17,4	<i>Mining, production, energy and water supply & sewerage</i>	..	18,8	21,2
<i>Construction</i>	10,1	9,9	10,0	<i>Construction</i>	..	11,6	10,9
<i>Commerce, hotels and catering services</i>	21,5	23,5	23,4	<i>Commerce, hotels and catering services</i>	..	18,9	19,6
<i>Transport and communication</i>	8,9	9,1	9,1	<i>Transport and communication</i>	..	11,1	10,8
<i>Finance, insurance and business services</i>	13,6	14,7	15,6	<i>Finance, insurance and business services</i>	..	12,9	15,0
<i>Public services</i>	23,5	23,9	23,9	<i>Public services</i>	..	26,0	22,4
<i>Unknown</i>				<i>Unknown</i>	..		
Stockholm¹				Riga			
<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry</i>	0,2	0,2	..	<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry</i>	1,0	0,8	..
<i>Mining, production, energy and water supply & sewerage</i>	9,9	8,0	..	<i>Mining, production, energy and water supply & sewerage</i>	19,4	17,7	16,1
<i>Construction</i>	3,6	3,6	..	<i>Construction</i>	7,3	12,0	11,1
<i>Commerce, hotels and catering services</i>	17,1	16,2	..	<i>Commerce, hotels and catering services</i>	23,1	21,4	23,1
<i>Transport and communication</i>	7,4	6,6	..	<i>Transport and communication</i>	11,0	11,6	11,4
<i>Finance, insurance and business services</i>	30,2	31,2	..	<i>Finance, insurance and business services</i>	10,3	15,1	14,0
<i>Public services</i>	28,7	33,3	..	<i>Public services</i>	27,9	21,4	23,9
<i>Unknown</i>	3,1	1,0	..	<i>Unknown</i>			
Oslo²				Vilnius			
<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry</i>	0,2	0,2	0,2	<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry</i>	..	0,5	0,4
<i>Mining, production, energy and water supply & sewerage</i>	8,4	6,7	6,5	<i>Mining, production, energy and water supply & sewerage</i>	..	14,1	12,4
<i>Construction</i>	5,3	5,5	5,6	<i>Construction</i>	..	8,1	7,7
<i>Commerce, hotels and catering services</i>	20,0	19,2	18,7	<i>Commerce, hotels and catering services</i>	..	25,8	26,5
<i>Transport and communication</i>	9,6	7,1	6,9	<i>Transport and communication</i>	..	10,9	11,0
<i>Finance, insurance and business services</i>	22,6	24,3	25,7	<i>Finance, insurance and business services</i>	..	16,1	17,4
<i>Public services</i>	32,9	36,4	36,1	<i>Public services</i>	..	24,5	24,5
<i>Unknown</i>	1,0	0,6	0,4	<i>Unknown</i>			

City/Variable	2000 %	2007 %	2008 %
Warsaw³			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry	0,4	0,2	..
Mining, production, energy and water supply & sewerage	16,6	14,8	..
Construction	6,7	5,0	..
Commerce, hotels and catering services	17,9	19,8	..
Transport and communication	9,0	9,5	..
Finance, insurance and business services	22,7	24,9	..
Public services	26,8	25,8	..
Unknown			
Berlin			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry	0,5	0,3	0,3
Mining, production, energy and water supply & sewerage	11,4	8,9	8,8
Construction	6,7	4,5	4,4
Commerce, hotels and catering services ⁴	22,9	23,5	23,2
Transport and communication	..	..	..
Finance, insurance and business services	20,0	22,7	23,3
Public services	38,5	40,0	40,0
Unknown			

¹ Years 2000 and 2006

² Years 2000, 2006 and 2008

³ Years 2001 and 2004

⁴ Including transport

Figure 4.2 Employment growth per annum 2003–2007

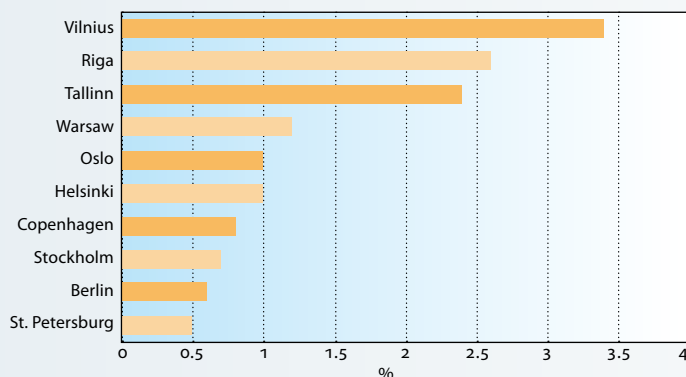


Figure 4.1 Jobs by industry in 2008

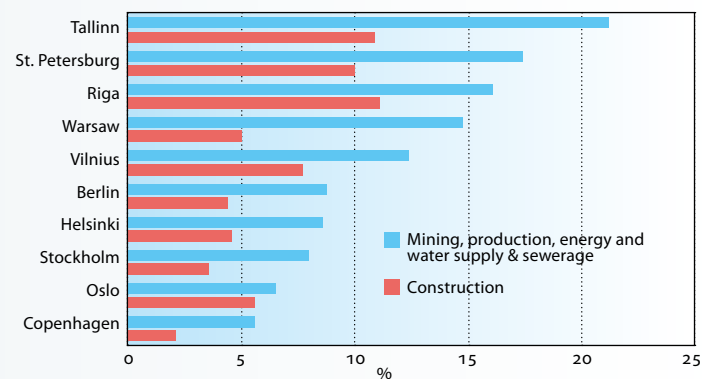
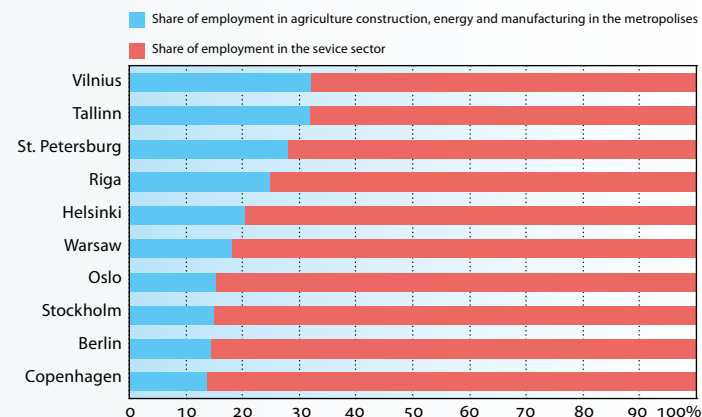


Figure 4.3 Employment division by sector in metropolis area



4.2

Gross value added

Measured by the production gross value, the economy of Oslo is in a league of its own. In Oslo, the production gross value index was at 285.8 in 2008 (EU average=100) and the production gross value at €55.9 thousand/per capita. Stockholm had the next biggest value (index 211.9) and gross value €41.5 thousand per capita. Of the capitals in the Nordic Countries, Helsinki had the lowest production gross value after Copenhagen: €37.0 thousand per capita and an index of 189.1. The gross value of the Baltic capitals varied between 8.7 and 11.1 per capita, and the index between 44.4 and 57.0. The gross value of EU 27 was €19.6 thousand per capita.

Table 4.4 Gross value added (GVA) of the metropolis area in the year 2008

	GVA (Million euros) (Million euros)	Share of the national GVA %	GVA per capita 1 000 euros	GVA per capita index EU27=100
EU27			19,6	100,0
Helsinki	55,1	38,1	37,0	189,1
Saint Petersburg	..	..	..	..
Stockholm	81,3	28,8	41,5	211,9
Oslo	60,0	36,3	55,9	285,8
Copenhagen	61,3	38,1	37,3	190,8
Tallinn	5,5	61,7	10,6	54,3
Riga	8,0	60,5	11,1	57,0
Vilnius	7,3	38,3	8,7	44,4

Table 4.5 GVA growth per annum

City	2003–2007 %	Prediction 2008–2013 %
EU27	2,5	0,1
Helsinki	3,7	0,9
Saint Petersburg	10,8	..
Stockholm	3,4	1,2
Oslo	3,8	1,6
Copenhagen	2,5	-0,1
Tallinn	8,7	-0,6
Riga	10,2	-1,4
Vilnius	9,9	0,1
Warsaw	5,6	3,4
Berlin	-0,4	-0,9

Table 4.6 Gross value added share (%) per sector in the year 2008

City	Agriculture	Construction	Energy and Manufacturing	Market Services	Non-Market Service
Helsinki	0,4	4,7	26,9	49,2	18,8
Saint Petersburg	0,0	7,8	23,6	53,2	15,4
Stockholm	0,2	3,1	17,1	56,6	23,0
Oslo	0,4	3,1	9,3	62,2	25,1
Copenhagen	0,3	3,7	13,0	57,2	25,7
Tallinn	0,8	4,8	19,2	57,2	18,1
Riga	0,7	6,2	11,0	62,3	19,8
Vilnius	1,4	7,4	21,4	53,5	16,3
Warsaw	0,0	3,2	10,6	69,0	17,2
Berlin	0,2	3,2	16,5	50,7	29,5

Figure 4.4 Gross value added per capita index in 2008

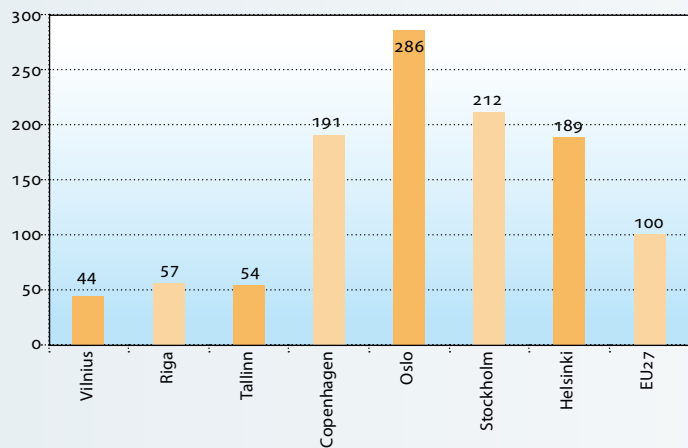
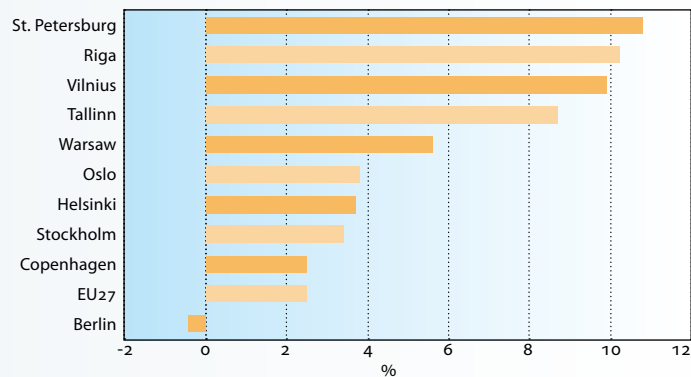


Figure 4.5 GVA growth per annum 2003–2007



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ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/region_cities/city_urban): Stockholm

- Statistics Norway, StatBank (www.ssb.no; tables 06083, 06070): Oslo
- Nordstat database and Statistics Denmark, StatBank (www.dst.dk; lone parent households): Copenhagen
- Statistical Yearbook of Warsaw 2009: Warsaw
- Statistisches Jahrbuch Berlin 2009: Berlin
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

Chapter 3

(Hospital beds)

- Statistical Yearbook of the City of Helsinki 2009: Helsinki
- Eurostat: Stockholm
- Statistical Yearbook of the City of Helsinki 2008, 2009: Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius
- Statistical Yearbook of Warsaw 2009: Warsaw
- Die kleine Berlin-Statistik, State Statistical Institute Berlin-Brandenburg: Berlin
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

(Infant mortality)

- Nordstat database: Helsinki, Copenhagen
- Nordstat database and Statistical Yearbook of Stockholm 2010: Stockholm
- Statistical Yearbook of Oslo 2009: Oslo
- Statistics Estonia, Statistical database: Tallinn
- Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Database: Riga
- Statistics Lithuania, Database of Indicators: Vilnius
- Statistisches Jahrbuch Berlin 2002, 2009: Berlin
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

(Life expectancy)

- Statistical Yearbook of the City of Helsinki 2007, 2009: Helsinki
- Statistics Lithuania, Database of Indicators: Vilnius (county)
- Eurostat, Regional Statistics (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database): Warsaw (county Mazowieckie)
- Statistical Yearbook of Stockholm 2010: Stockholm
- Statistical Yearbook of Oslo 2009: Oslo
- Eurostat, Regional Statistics: Berlin
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

(Unemployment)

- Statistics Lithuania, Database of Indicators: Vilnius (county)
- Statistics Estonia, Statistical database: Tallinn
- Statistisches Jahrbuch Berlin 2002 and Die kleine Berlin-Statistik 2008, 2009, State Statistical Institute Berlin-Brandenburg: Berlin
- Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Database: Riga
- Statistical Yearbook of Warsaw 2009: Warsaw
- Statistical Yearbook of Stockholm 2010: Stockholm
- Statistical Yearbook of Oslo 2009: Oslo
- Statistics Copenhagen city and Statistics Denmark (<http://www.kk.dk>): Copenhagen
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

(Educational level)

- Eurostat, Urban Audit 2004: Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen, Vilnius, Warsaw, Berlin, Tallinn, Riga
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

(Cultural services)

Loans

- Statistical Yearbook of the City of Helsinki 2009: Helsinki, Tallinn
- Statistical Survey of the Metropolitan Libraries Section of IFLA 2008 (<http://www.ifla.org/en/publications/annual-statistics>) : Stockholm, Copenhagen, Riga, Vilnius, Berlin
- Statistical Yearbook of Oslo 2009: Oslo
- Statistical Yearbook of Warsaw 2009: Warsaw
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

Museum visitors and theatres

- Statistical Yearbook of the City of Helsinki 2009: Helsinki, Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius
- Statistical Yearbook of Stockholm 2010, Statistical Yearbook of Stockholm County 2010: Stockholm
- Statistical Yearbook of Oslo 2009: Oslo
- Eurostat, Urban audit 2004: Copenhagen
- Statistical Yearbook of Warsaw 2009: Warsaw
- Die kleine Berlin-Statistik 2009, State Statistical Institute Berlin-Brandenburg: Berlin
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

(Child day care)

- KELA and Sotka.net: Helsinki
- Eurostat, Urban audit 2001 and 2004: Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen, Vilnius, Warsaw, Berlin, Tallinn, Riga
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

(Road accidents)

- Statistical Yearbook of the City of Helsinki 2008, 2009: Helsinki

- Statistics Denmark, StatBank and Eurostat, Urban audit: Copenhagen
- Statistical Yearbook of Warsaw 2009: Warsaw
- Eurostat, Urban audit: Stockholm, Oslo, Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius, Berlin
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

(Accommodation)

- Statistical Yearbook of the City of Helsinki 2004, 2009: Helsinki
- Statistical Yearbook of Warsaw 2009: Warsaw
- Statistical Yearbook of the City of Helsinki 2000, 2009: Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius
- Nordstat database: Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm
- Die kleine Berlin-Statistik 2008, 2009, State Statistical Institute Berlin-Brandenburg: Berlin
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

Chapter 4

(Jobs by industry)

- Nordstat database: Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen
- Statistical Yearbook of the City of Helsinki 2008, 2009: Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius
- Eurostat, Urban audit 2001 and 2004: Warsaw
- Statistisches Jahrbuch Berlin 2009: Berlin
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg

(Economy)

- Cambridge Econometrics: Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen, Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius, Warsaw, Berlin
- The Federal State Statistics Service in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad region / Petrostat: Saint Petersburg



Publishers

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