



NORDIC MAJOR CITY STATISTICS

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

2013



THE NORDSTAT DATABASE

The major Nordic cities work together to produce comparable statistics.

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

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

It is now more than 20 years since the database was first launched. 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

City of Copenhagen,
Koncernservice, Statistics
Borups Alle 177
DK- 2400 Copenhagen NV.
(+45) 7080 8000
statistik@ks.kk.dk
www.kk.dk/statistik

City of Helsinki Urban Facts
Siltasaarenkatu 18-20 A
P.O. Box 5500
FIN-00099 City of Helsinki
Tel: +(358 9) 310 36377
www.hel.fi

City Halls Reykjavik
Mayor’s office
Tjarnargata 11
101 Reykjavik, Iceland
Tel: +(354 5) 63 20 00
www.reykjavik.is

Oslo kommune Utviklings- og
kompetanseetaten
Strømsveien 102
Postboks 6538 - Etterstad, 0606
Oslo
Tel: +(47 23) 49 17 00
http://www.utviklings-og-kom-
petanseetaten.oslo.kommune.no/
oslostatistikken/

City of Stockholm
City Executive office
Stadshuset
S – 105 35 Stockholm
Tel: +(46 8) 508 29 000
www.statistikomstockholm.se

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This report was produced by Sweco Eurofutures AB. The data presented herein was obtained from the NORDSTAT database: www.nordstat.org

POPULATION AND
POPULATION CHANGES

The Nordic major city regions are growing. This growth has risen from less than half a percent per year in the 1970s to over one percent per year in the 2000s. The population has increased from 8.5 million inhabitants in 1971 to over 12.1 million 2012.

The fastest population growth has been seen in Oulu and Stavanger, where the population of the region is expected to more than double in size between 1971 and the end of the projection period by 2040. For Oulu 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. The cities are growing steadily as well.

Population growth has been more moderate in the Danish cities and regions. In the city of Copenhagen the population has even decreased until shortly before the millennium, and then began to increase slightly. But the development has generally been lower in the cities than in the surrounding regions.

The charts on this page and the next page show population trends from 1971 onwards and a forecast up until 2040.

Pages 6-7 show population pyramids for cities and regions 2002 and 2012.

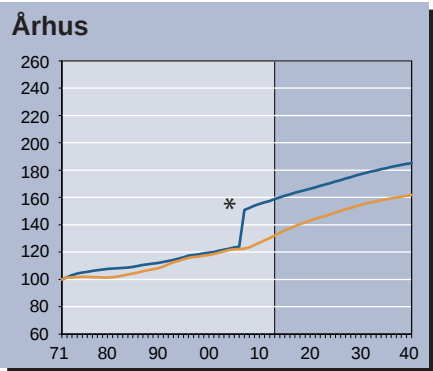
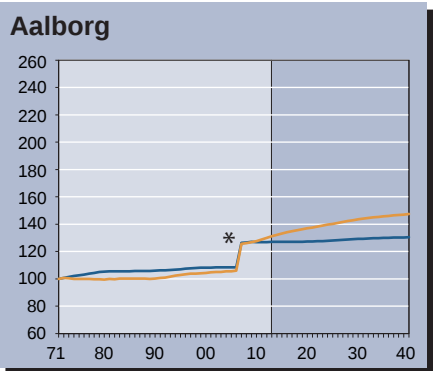
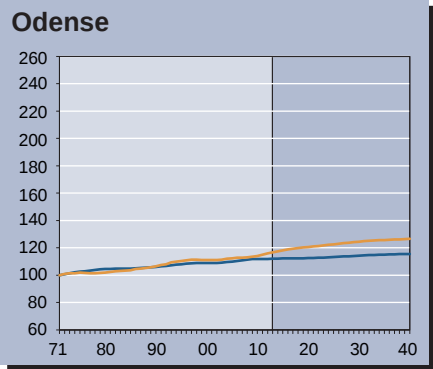
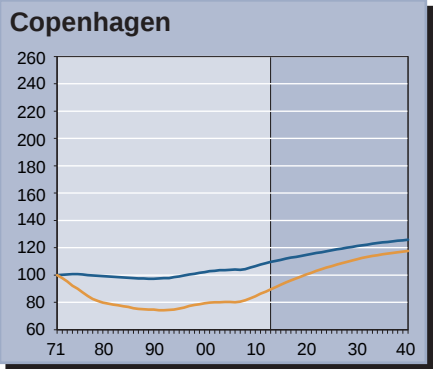
Population 1 jan 2012

City	City		Region	
	Change 2011	Total 1 Jan. 2012	Change 2011	Total 1 Jan. 2012
Copenhagen	9 508	549 050	16 602	1 909 612
Aalborg	1 954	201 142	167	579 996
Odense	1 365	191 610	221	485 190
Århus	3 589	314 545	5 597	839 710
Helsinki	6 835	595 384	27 865	1 377 318
Tampere	3 322	216 539	9 082	365 908
Oulu	1 856	143 527	6 758	233 160
Turku	-370	176 956	3 305	312 660
Reykjavik	..	..	..	..
Oslo	14 055	613 285	24 656	1 169 539
Bergen	3 370	263 762	5 688	388 565
Stavanger	1 485	127 506	5 485	307 920
Trondheim	2 862	176 348	3 954	239 454
Stockholm	16 357	863 430	41 432	2 095 775
Gothenburg	6 346	520 097	10 223	938 852
Malmö	5 143	304 106	9 340	665 695

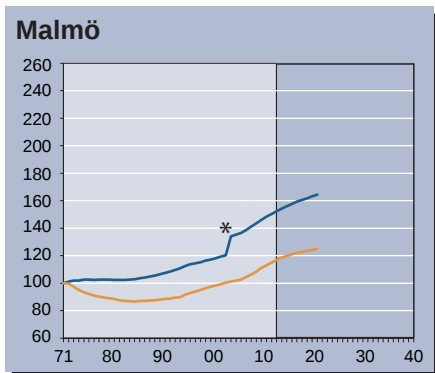
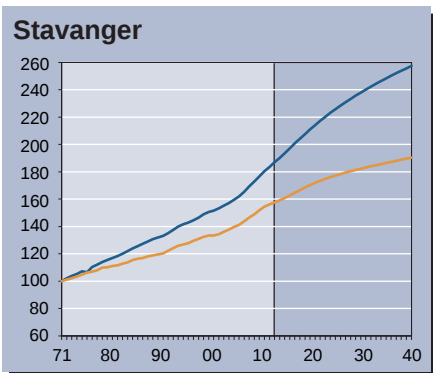
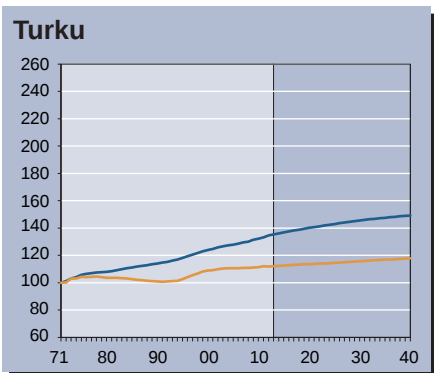
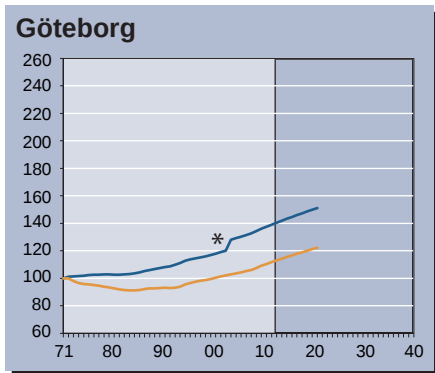
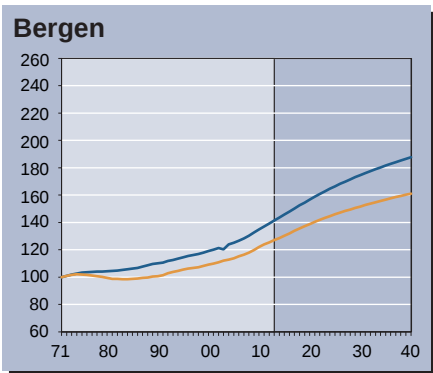
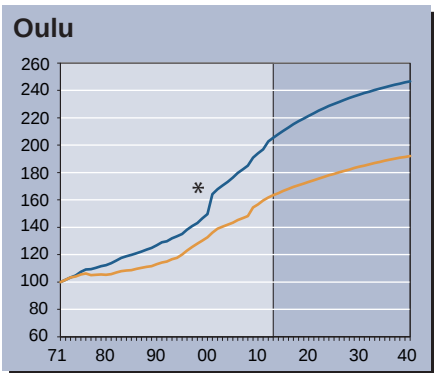
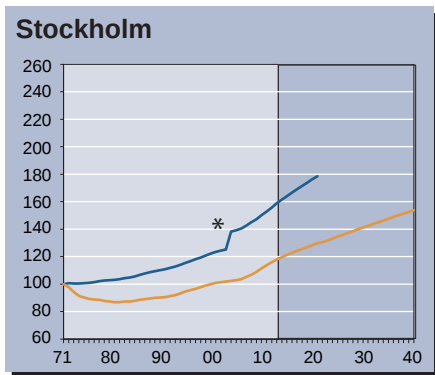
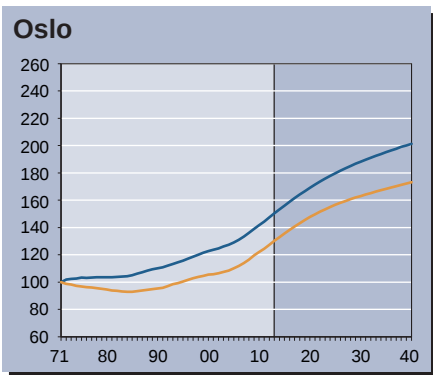
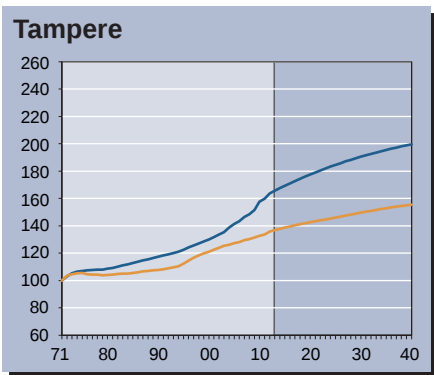
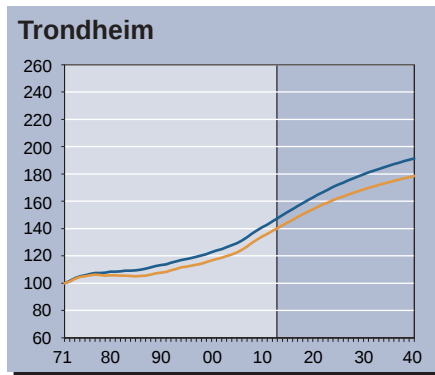
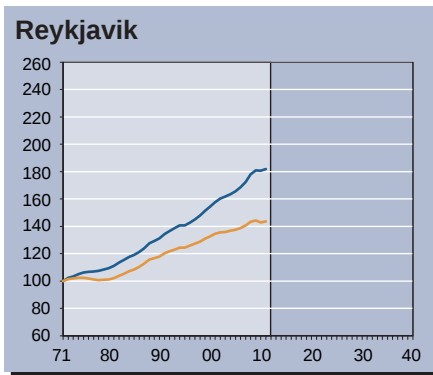
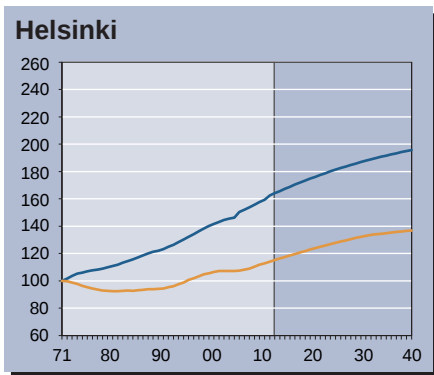
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Population changes 1971-2012. Prognoses 1 Jan. 2013-2040.

Index: 1971=100 * Modified regionalization

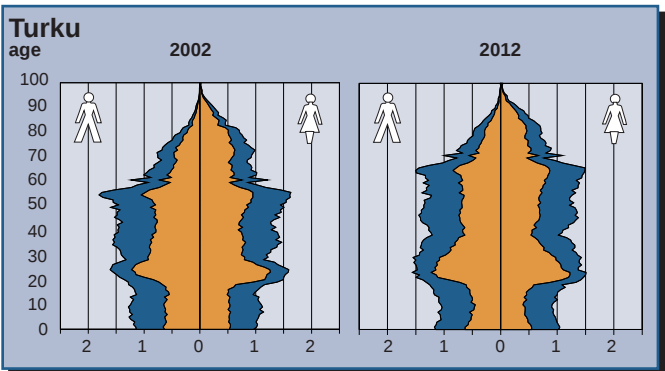
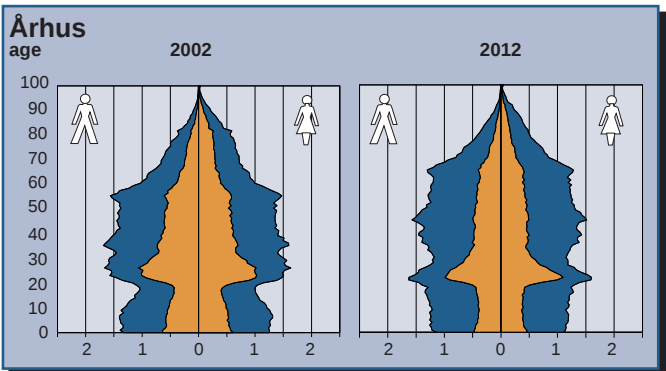
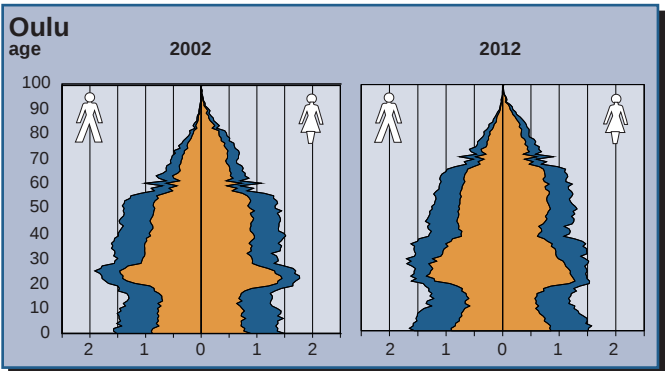
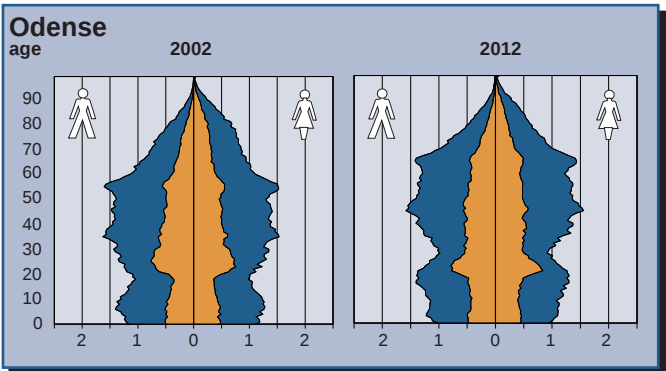
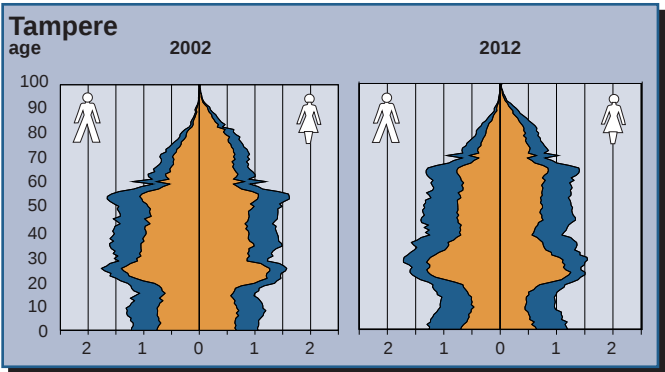
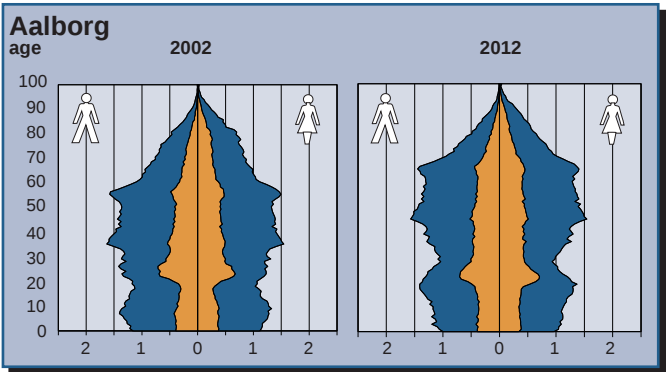
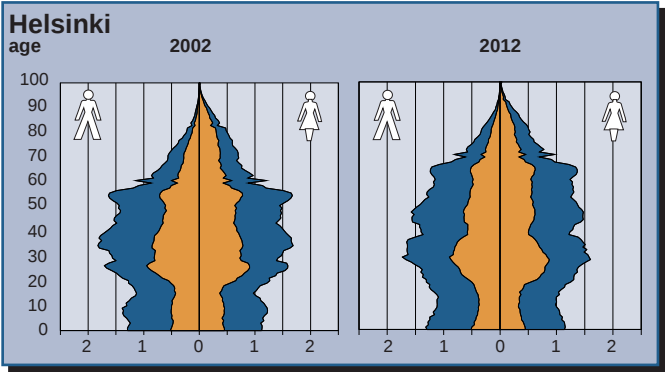
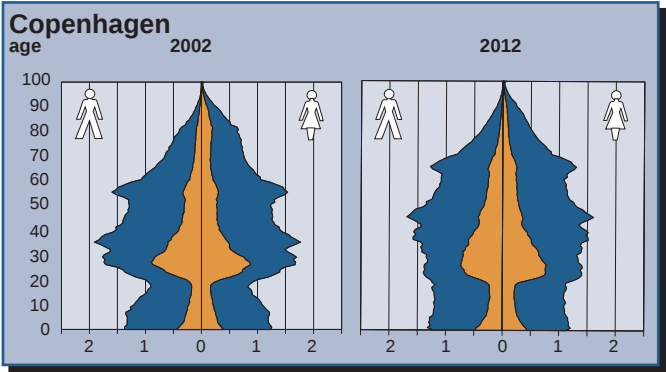


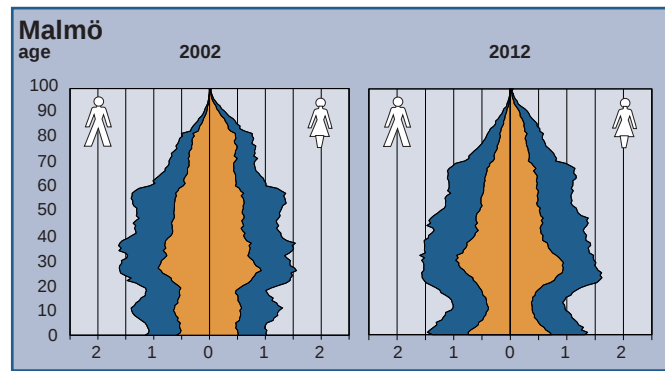
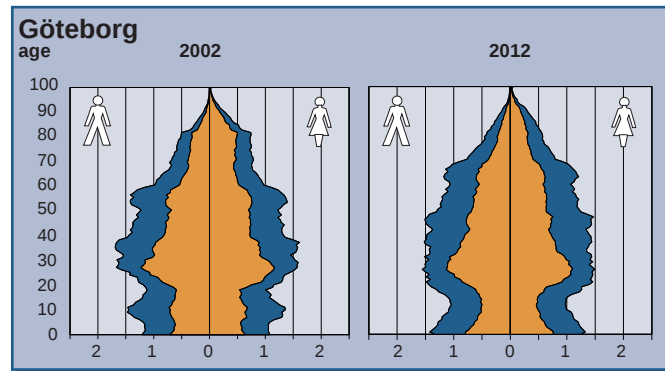
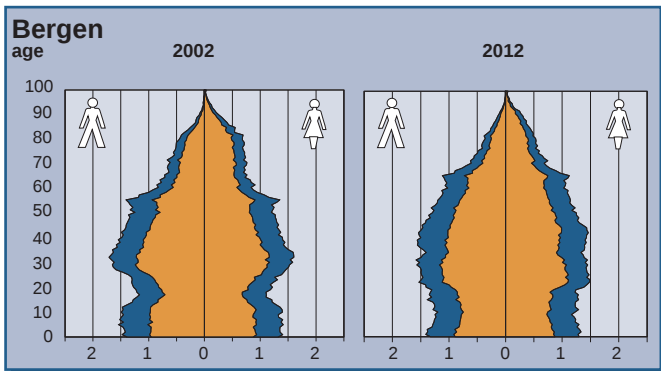
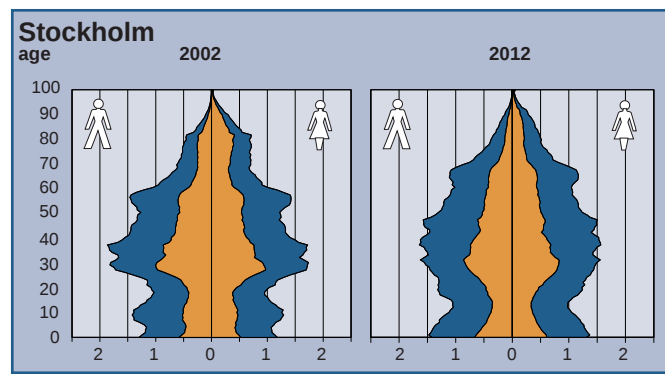
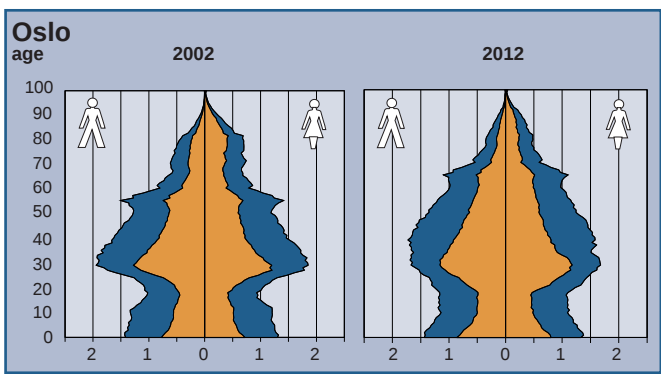
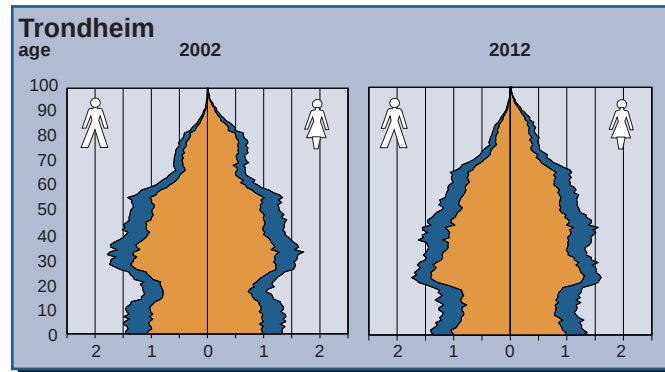
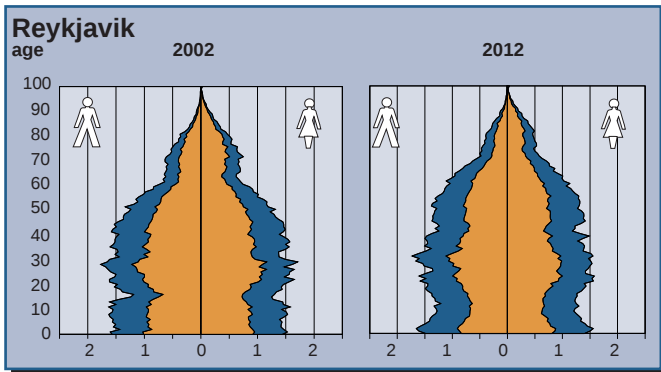
— Region — City



Population by age (% of the whole population in the regions) 2002 and 2012

Region City





HOUSEHOLDS

In 1991, 38 % 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.

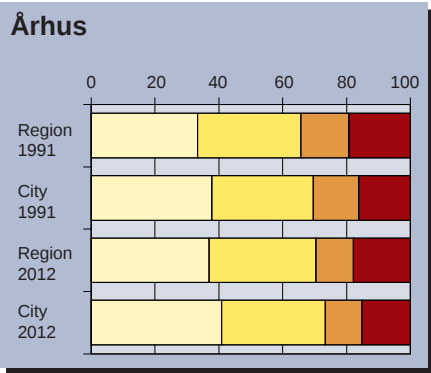
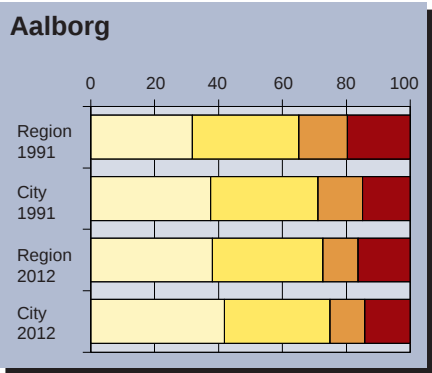
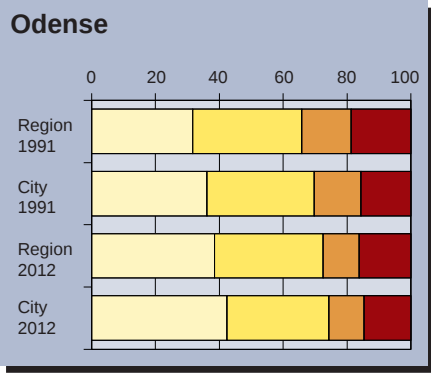
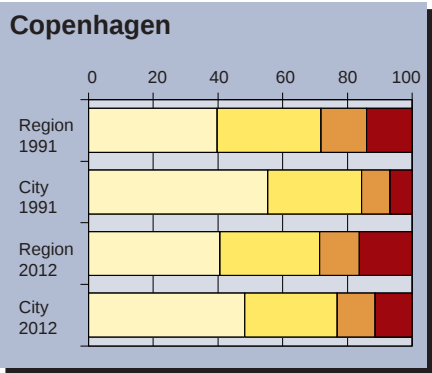
During the period 1991-2012 the proportion of single households has grown – mainly in the Finnish cities, but also in Denmark, while cities in Norway has developed in the opposite direction, from a high level in the early 90s. Today, the proportion of single households has increased to 43 %.

The proportion of households with children are on the whole lower in cities than in the regions. We find the lowest proportion of households with children in Turku and the highest in Stavanger. It is therefore also in Stavanger, we find the highest proportion of large households.

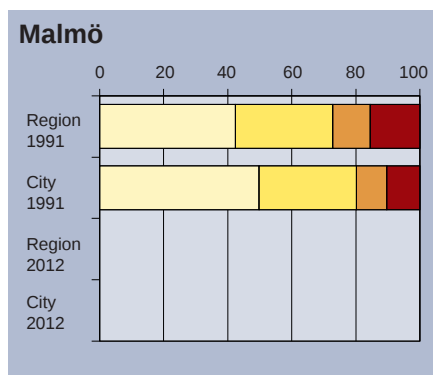
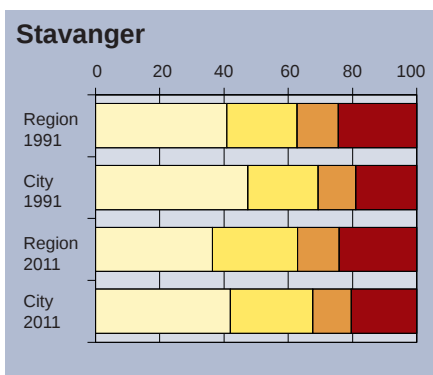
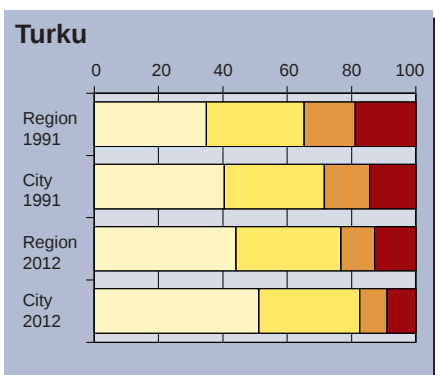
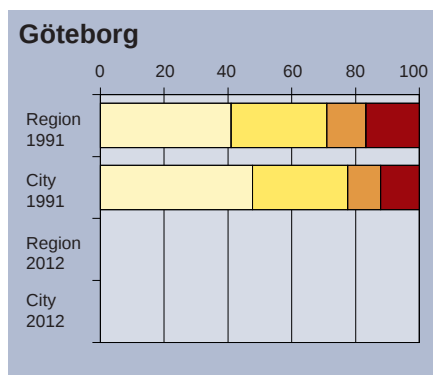
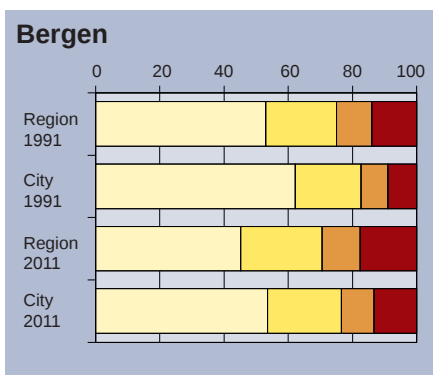
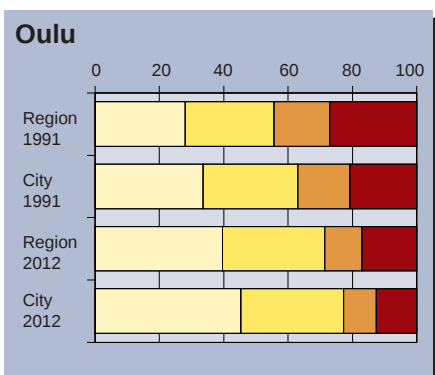
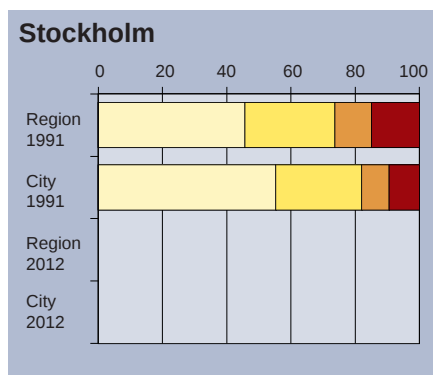
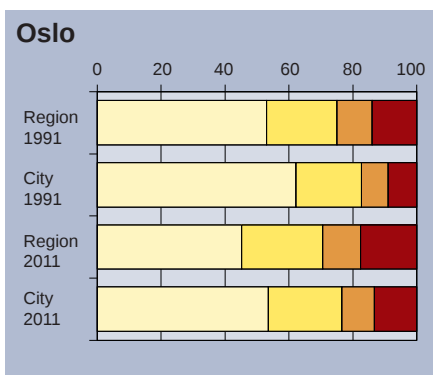
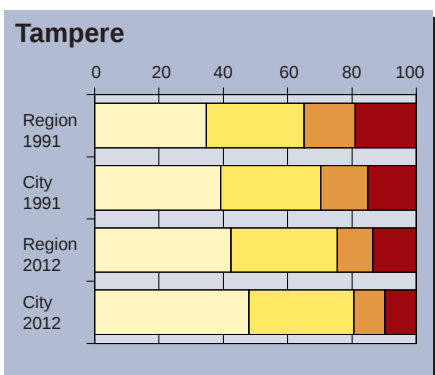
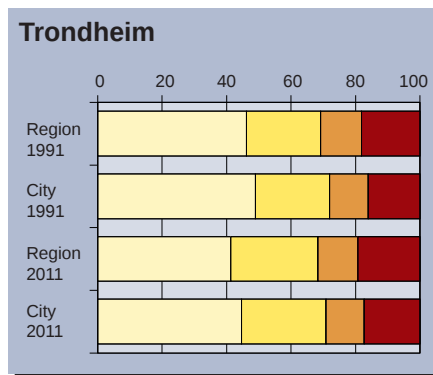
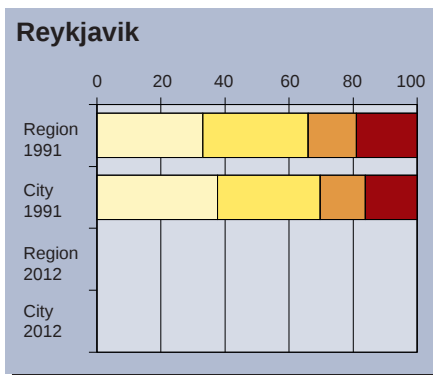
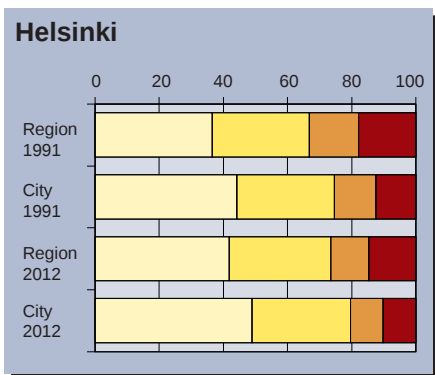
Households 1 jan 2012

	City			Region		
	Total	With children		Total	With children	
		0-17 years	%		0-17 years	%
Copenhagen	282 347	64 849	23	893 286	265 473	30
Aalborg	98 057	25 492	26	271 352	76 869	28
Odense	93 221	25 091	27	227 960	65 336	29
Århus	149 076	39 548	27	381 026	115 496	30
Helsinki	306 918	56 410	18	643 630	154 722	24
Tampere	113 050	20 628	18	174 664	39 727	23
Oulu	71 741	15 555	22	103 242	27 721	27
Turku	96 072	16 180	17	153 566	33 104	22
Reykjavik	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oslo*	312 967	69 894	22	542 893	146 940	27
Bergen*	122 324	32 480	27	170 445	49 513	29
Stavanger*	56 745	16 318	29	126 624	41 453	33
Trondheim*	82 817	22 132	27	107 656	31 033	29
Stockholm	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gothenburg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malmö	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Data not available. * 2011						

Householdes by size 1 jan 1991 and 2012 (%)



1 person 2 persons
3 persons 4+ persons



MIGRATION

The charts on this spread shows migration trends for the period 1992-2011. Migration is shown in relation to population.

Most of the cities and major city regions gained a relatively large influx of new inhabitants, especially in the mid-1990s and the mid-2000s but has decreased somewhat in recent years. Reykjavik has even experienced a net out-migration since 2009.

Net migration has been lowest in the Danish regions, most clearly seen in Odense and Aalborg. Some years the cities have experienced net outward migration.

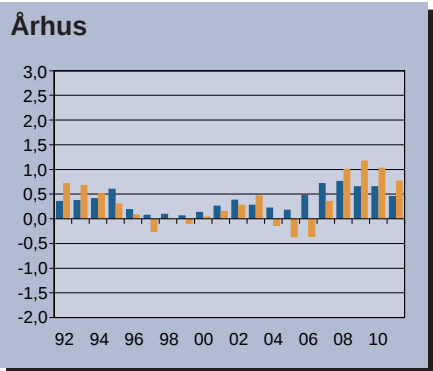
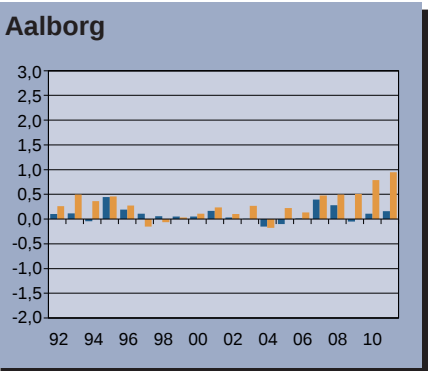
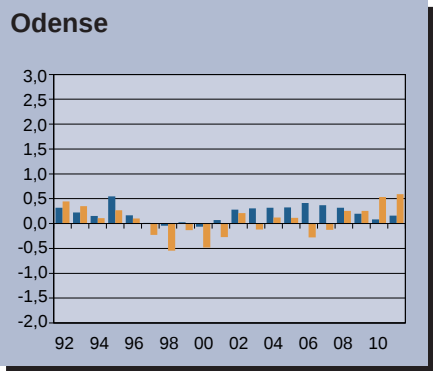
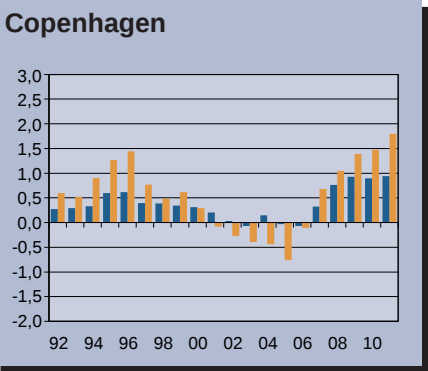
Since the early 90s, the net migration has been highest in Malmö, but it has also been high in Tampere, Oulu, The Reykjavik region and Stockholm city.

The NORDSTAT database also includes details of emigration to other countries.

Net migration 2011

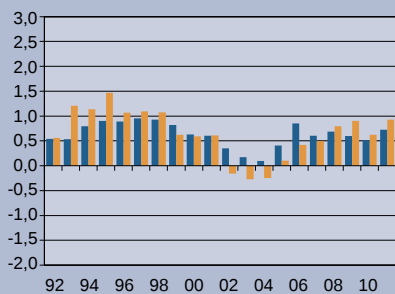
	City		Region	
	Total	From abroad	Total	From abroad
Copenhagen	17 496	5 002	9 355	10 457
Aalborg	918	1 095	1 879	2 347
Odense	762	586	1 126	1 241
Århus	3 856	1 314	2 378	2 855
Helsinki	9 755	3 788	5 431	6 997
Tampere	2 400	618	1 353	776
Oulu	1 179	409	1 131	410
Turku	1 749	668	1 208	866
Reykjavik	-488	-834	-937	-1 027
Oslo	16 494	8 742	8 325	14 261
Bergen	3 493	2 577	1 954	3 261
Stavanger	2 879	1 492	501	3 018
Trondheim	2 492	1 711	1 764	2 070
Stockholm	23 778	7 673	10 390	17 685
Gothenburg	5 543	2 764	3 468	3 475
Malmö	3 250	1 541	1 681	2 638
... Data not available				

Net Migration 1992-2011 (%)

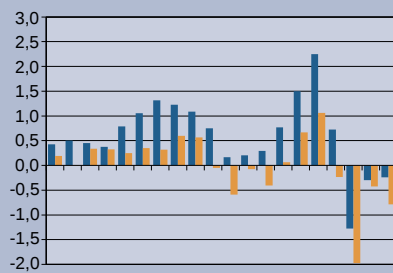


Region City

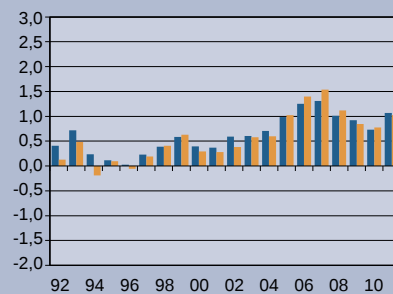
Helsinki



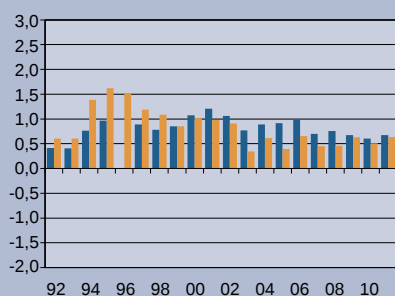
Reykjavik



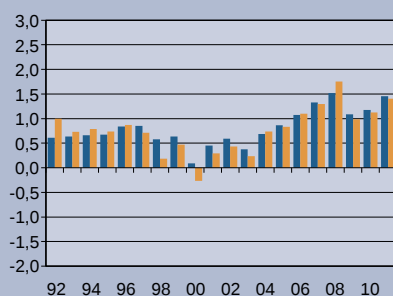
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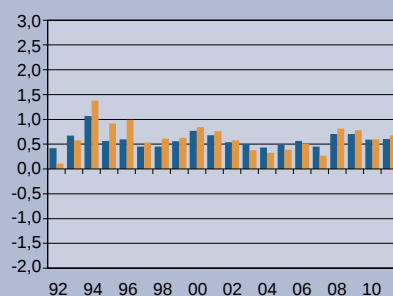
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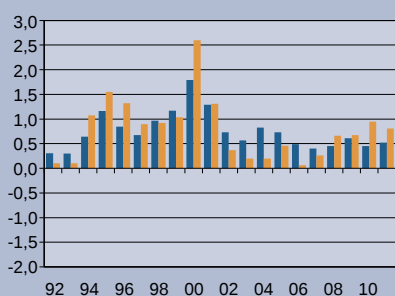
Oslo



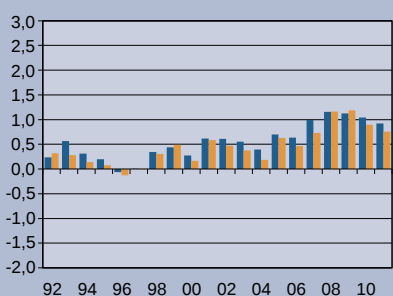
Stockholm



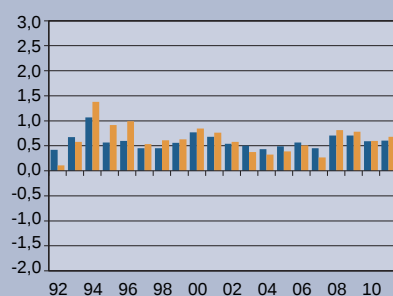
Oulu



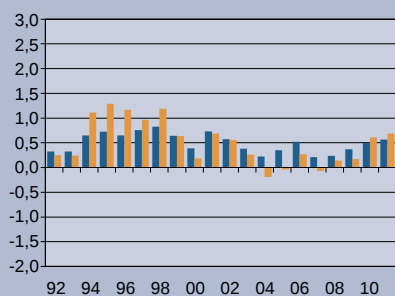
Bergen



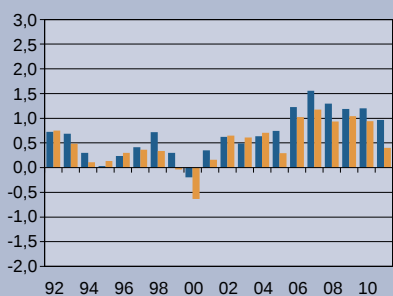
Göteborg



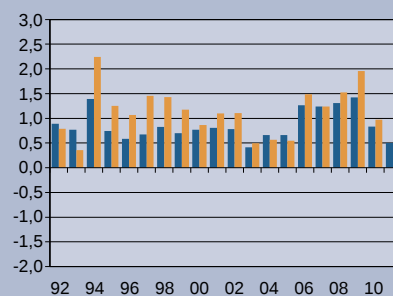
Turku



Stavanger



Malmö



DWELLINGS COMPLETED

The construction of dwellings varies considerably between the regions. Housing construction has naturally been most notable in the major regions – the metropolitan regions. The construction is mainly located in parts of the regions outside the cities. This applies especially for the capitals.

The construction of new dwellings has increased in most places in the 2000s and peaked around 2007-2008. The exception is Helsinki, which had a comprehensive housing construction even in the 90s. In recent years the construction of new dwellings have been reduced.

In absolute terms, most new dwellings have been completed in the Helsinki region since the year 2000, nearly 9 000 per year. As a percentage of all homes most new dwellings have been completed in Oulu and Reykjavik.

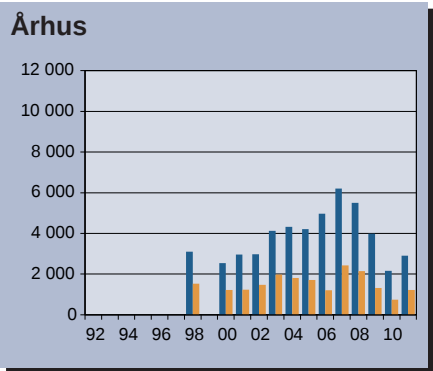
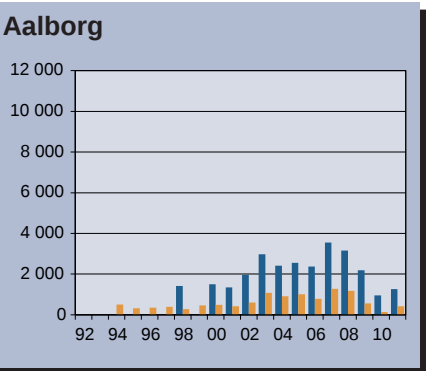
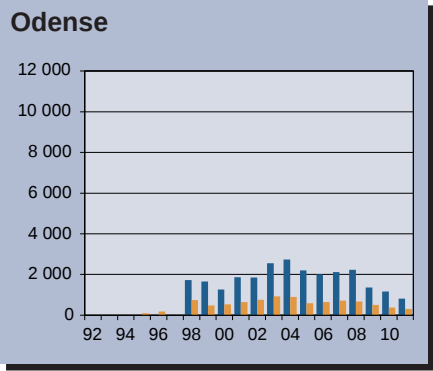
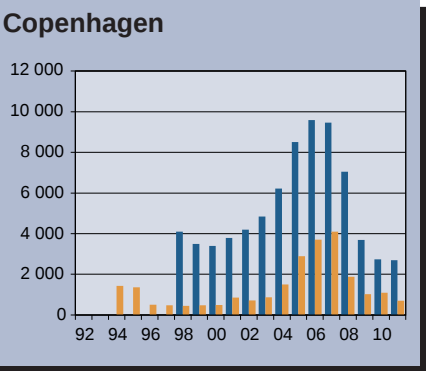
NEXT SPREAD – LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The next spread presents the level of education, in terms of number of years. The proportion of high education has increased steadily in all cities and regions. Today in Stockholm and Oslo more than 50 percent have an education of 13 years or more.

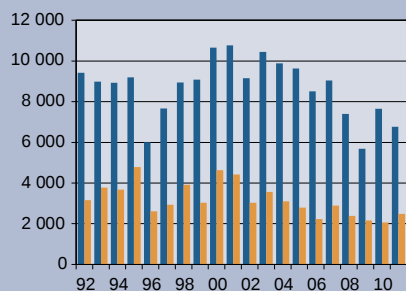
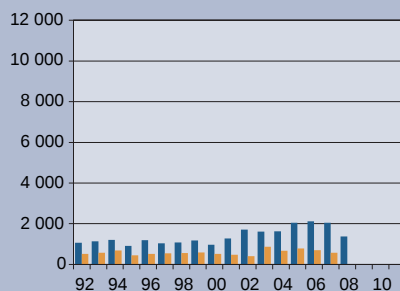
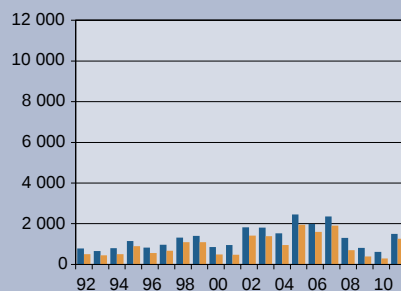
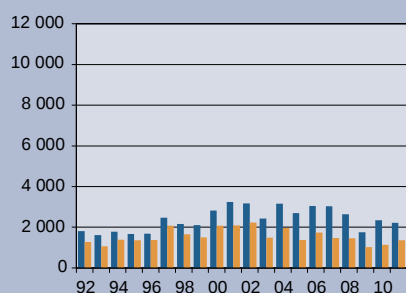
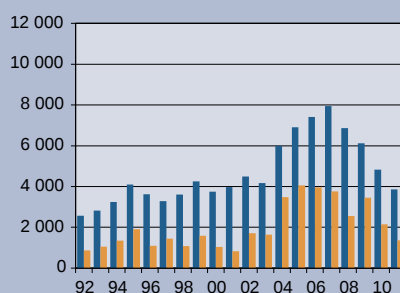
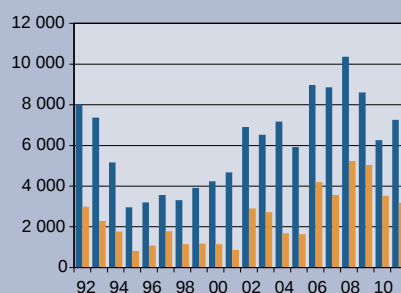
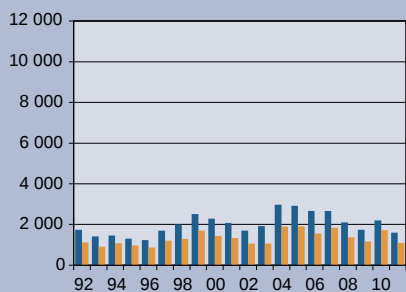
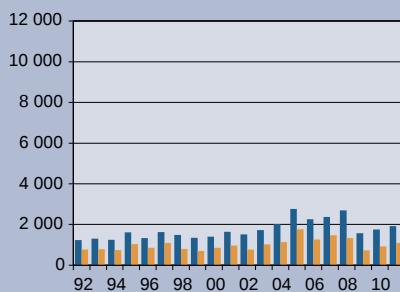
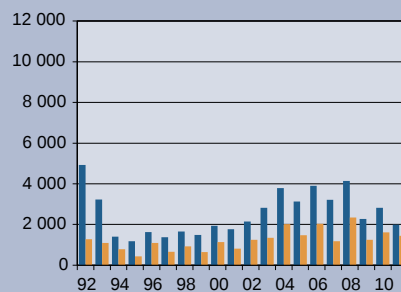
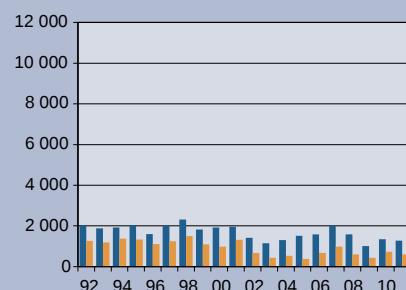
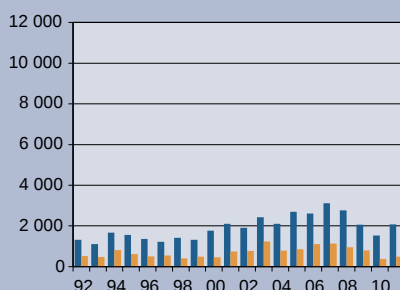
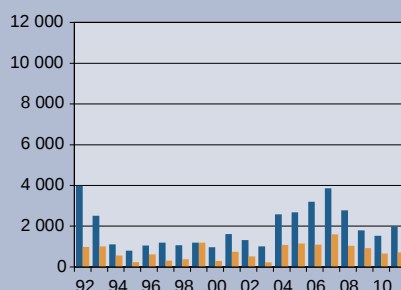
Dwellings 1 jan 2012 and dwellings completed 2011

	City		Region	
	Completed 2011	Total 1 jan 2012	Completed 2011	Total 1 jan 2012
Copenhagen	697	297 123	2 687	925 366
Aalborg	418	102 213	1 254	292 950
Odense	304	95 919	808	241 774
Århus	1 224	153 426	2 908	398 301
Helsinki	2 486	331 485	6 761	688 574
Tampere	1 363	123 076	2 210	189 814
Oulu	1 097	79 249	1 594	113 428
Turku	601	106 981	1 269	169 034
Reykjavik	..	..	..	..
Oslo	1 362	310 360*	3 856	539 069*
Bergen	1 093	127 933*	1 919	178 281*
Stavanger	485	59 097*	2 076	129 626*
Trondheim	1 260	89 690*	1 500	115 522*
Stockholm	3 182	447 589	7 254	970 437
Gothenburg	1 442	258 335	1 989	430 333
Malmö	713	147 859	1 980	307 407
.. Data not available. * 2011				

Dwellings completed 1992-2011

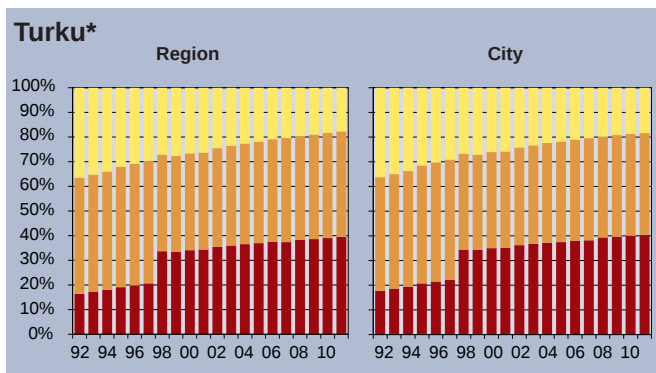
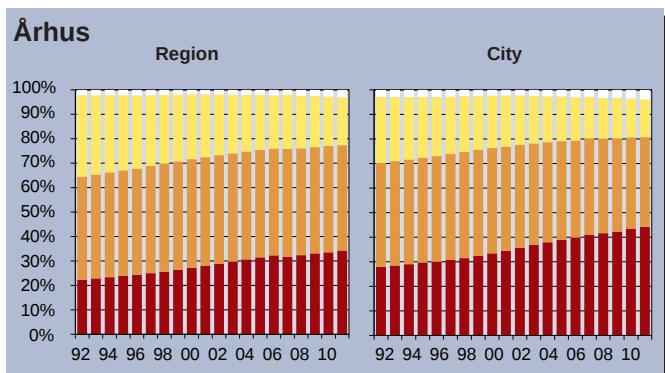
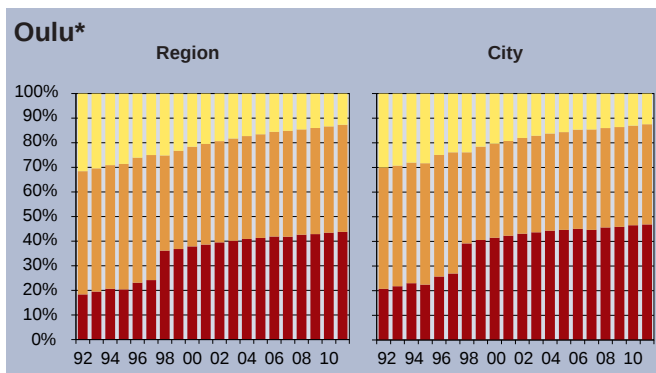
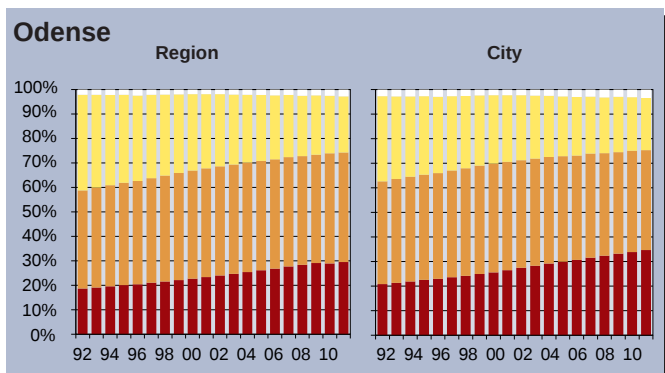
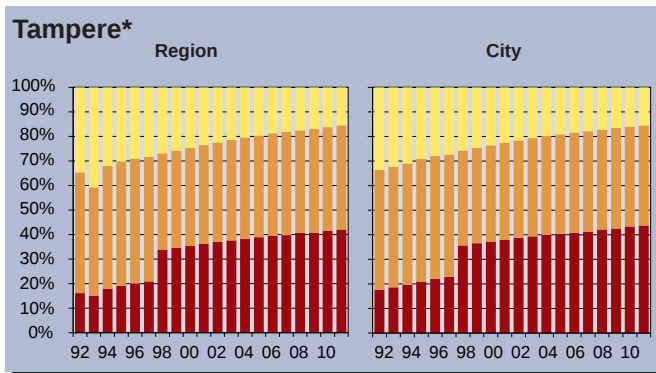
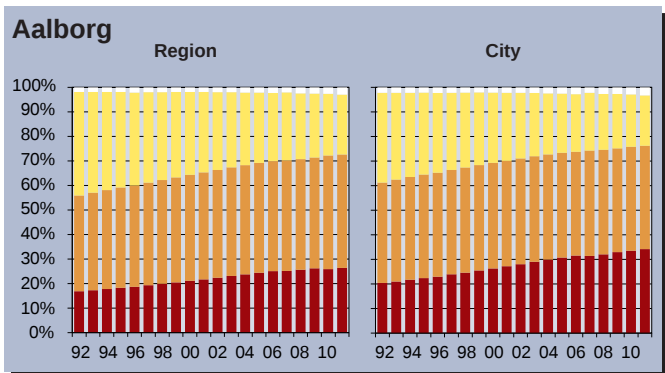
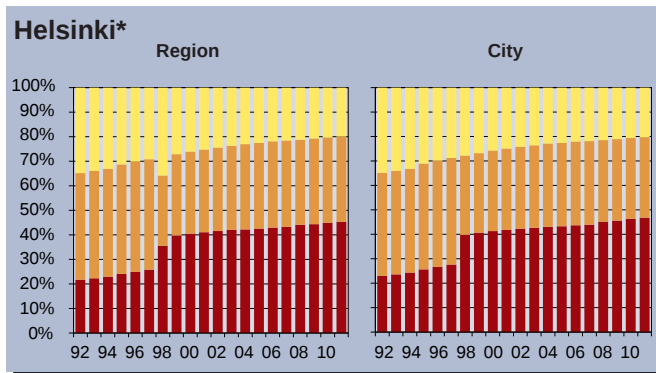
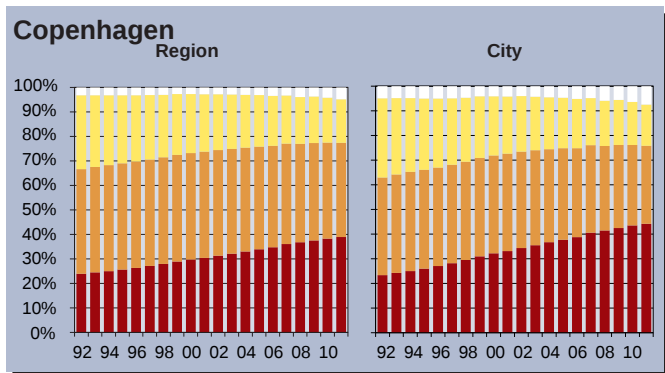


■ Region ■ City

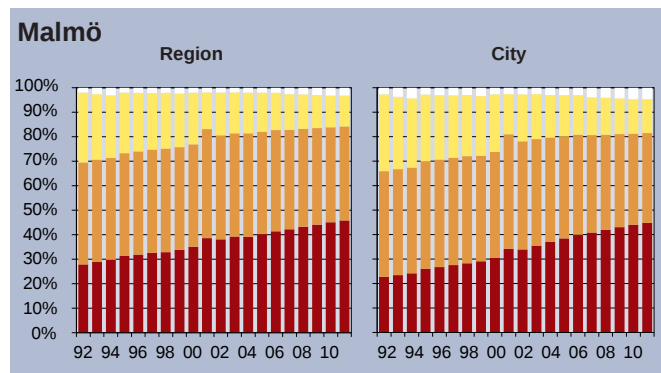
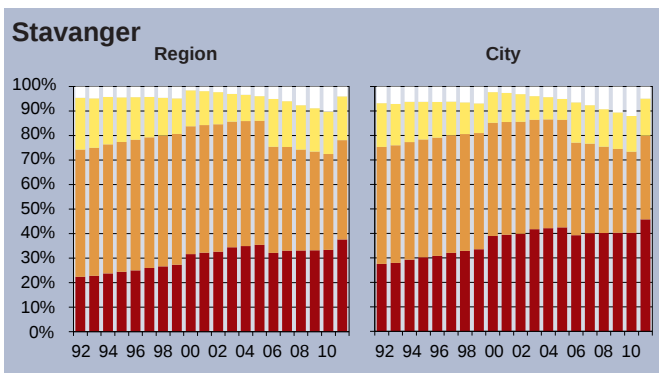
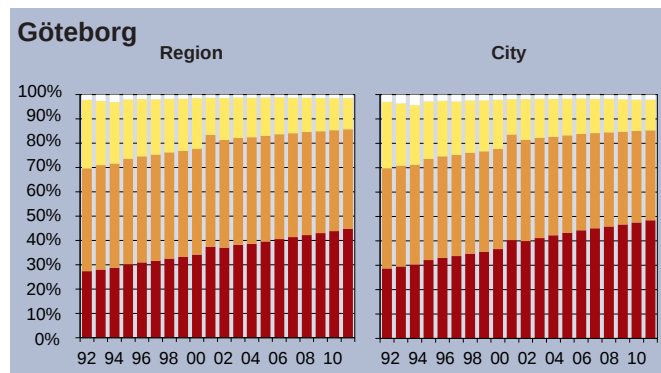
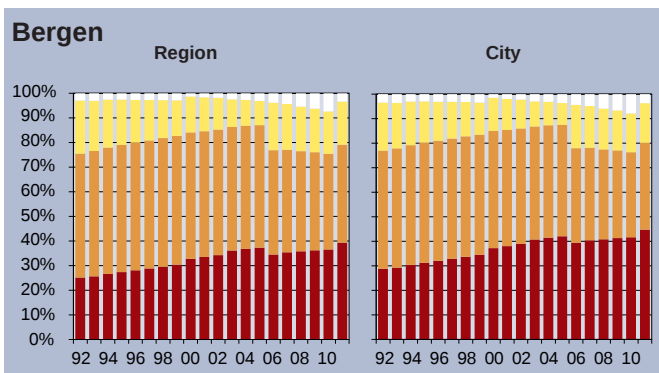
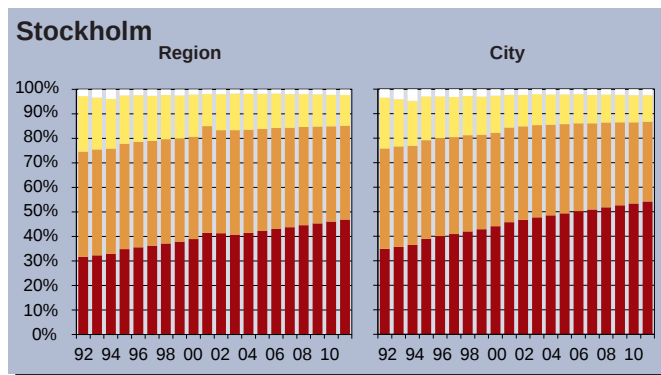
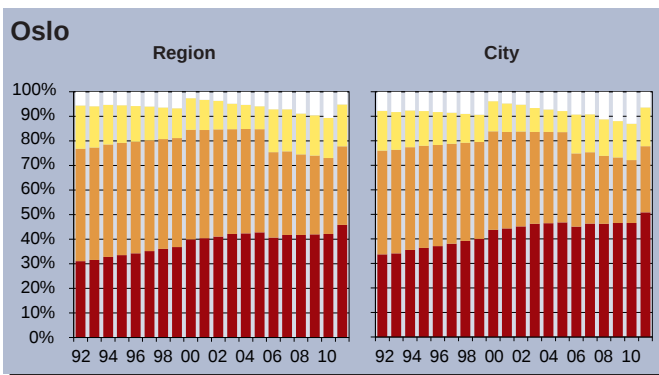
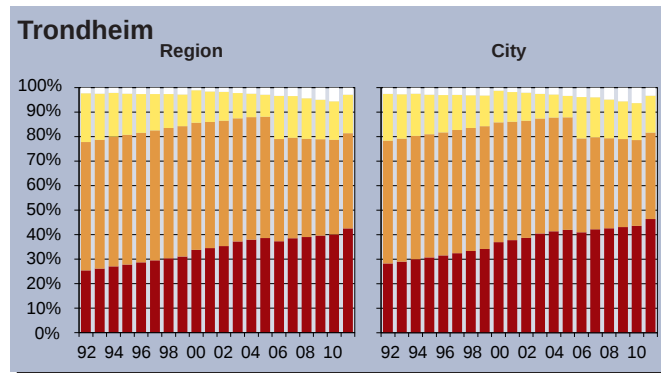
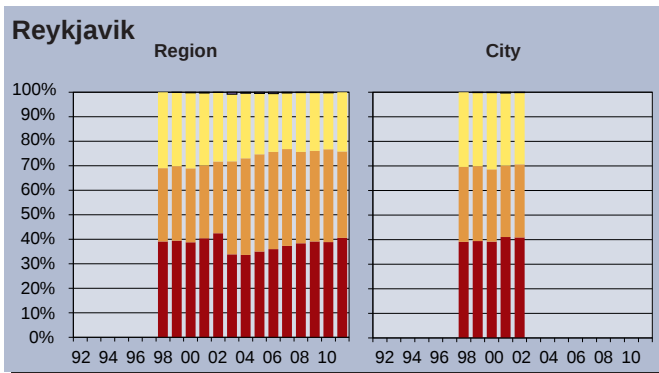
Helsinki**Reykjavik****Trondheim****Tampere****Oslo****Stockholm****Oulu****Bergen****Göteborg****Turku****Stavanger****Malmö**

Educational background 25–64 years 1 jan 1992-2011

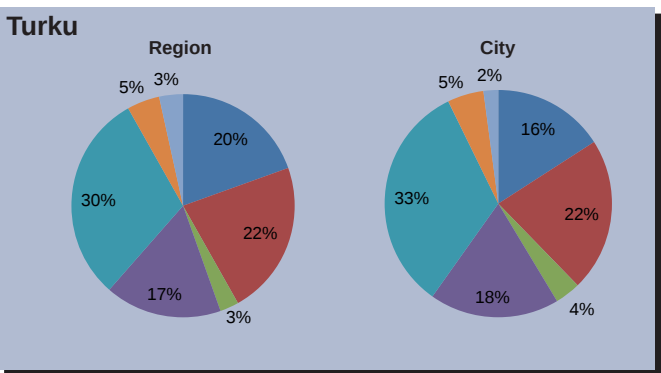
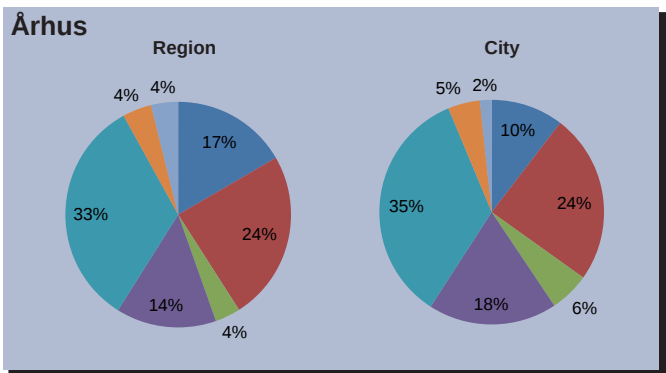
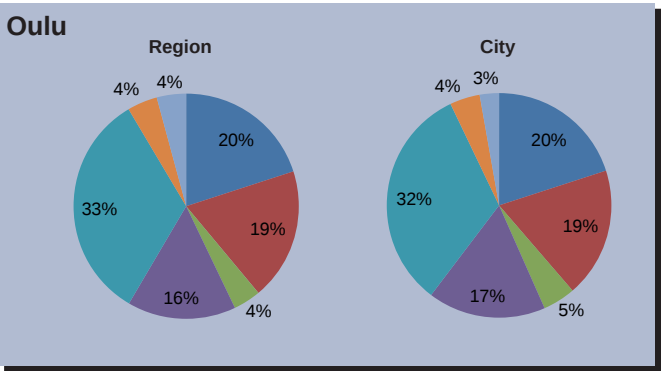
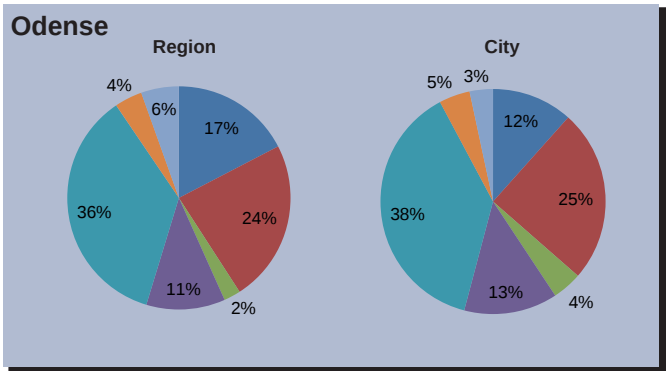
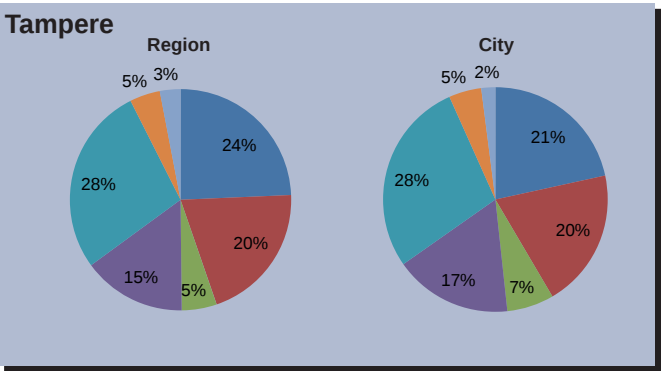
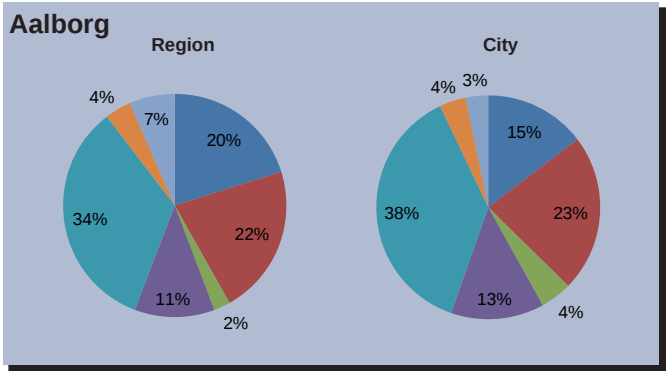
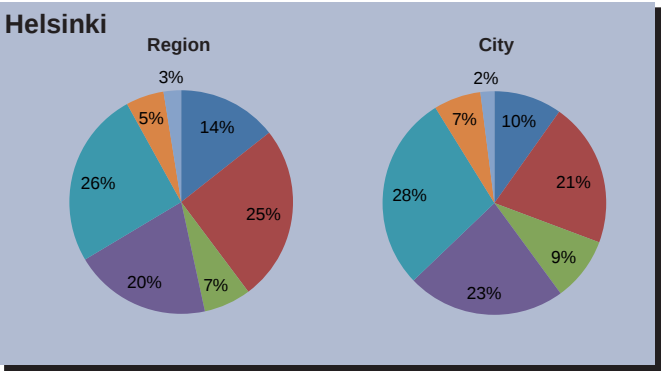
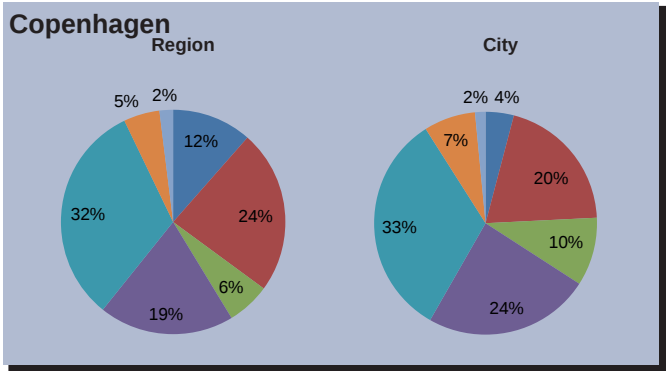
■ 13- years ■ 10-12 years ■ 0-9 years ■ Unknown



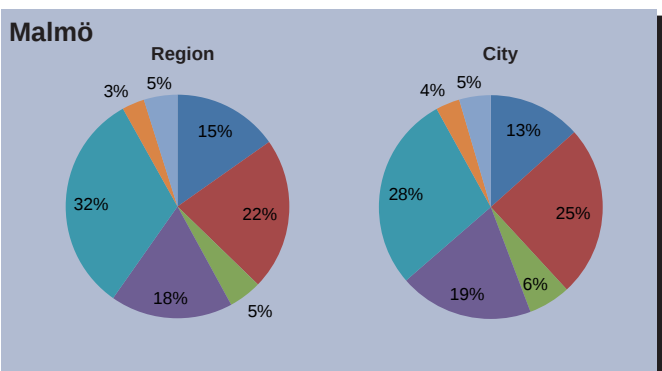
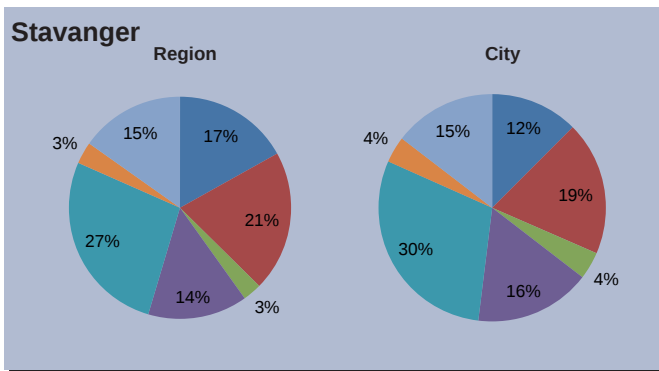
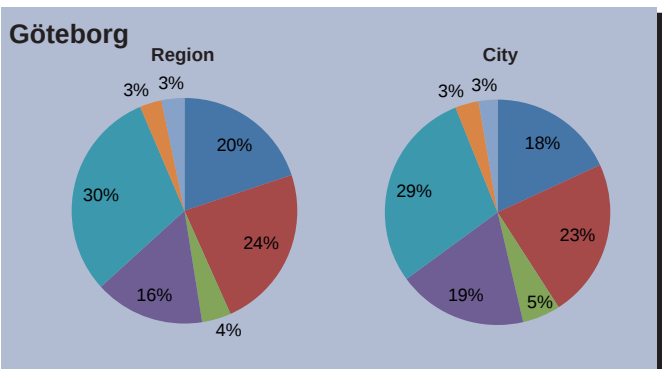
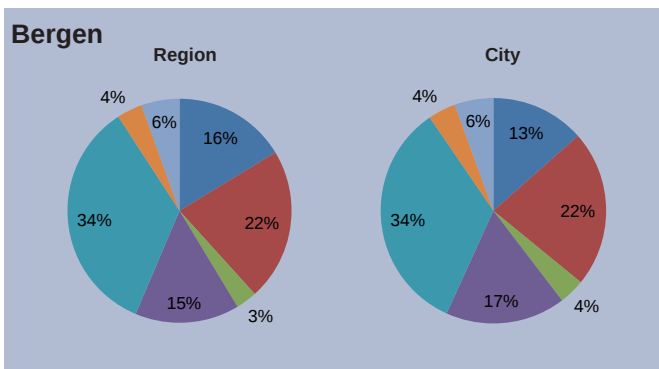
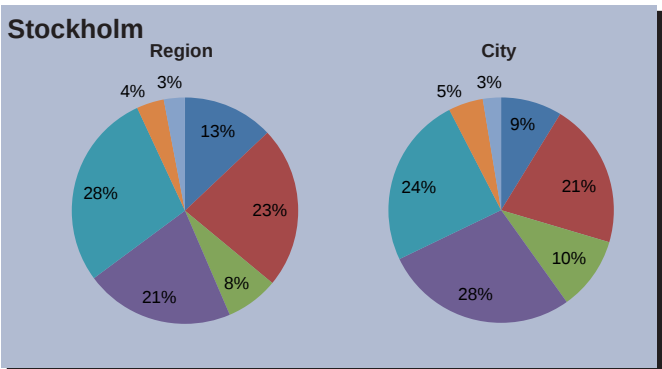
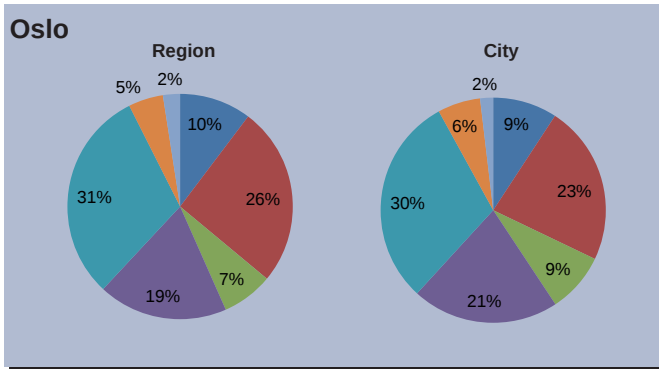
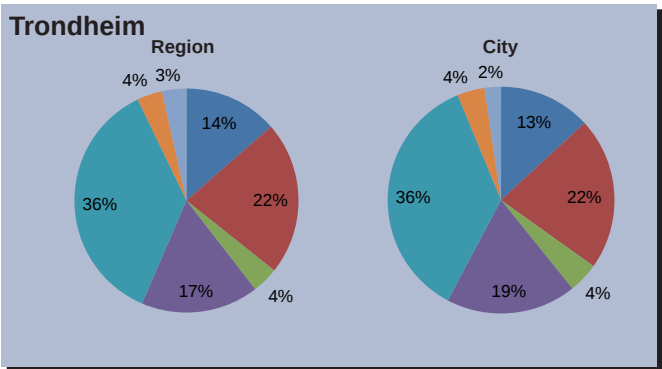
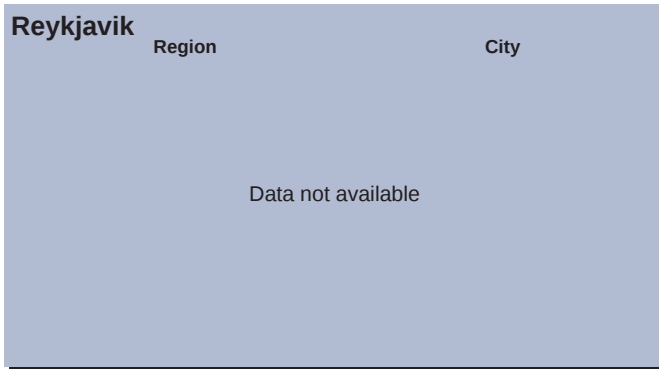
* The classification of education (ISCED) was changed in 1998. The data on year 1997 and before is not comparable with the data from year 1998 and onwards.



Proportion of jobs in different industries 1st of January 2010



■ Manufacturing and construction ■ Trade, transport and accomodation ■ Information and media
■ Finance, real-estate, liberal professions and support services ■ Public administration, education, health and social welfare services
■ Arts and culture recreation and other services ■ Other and unknown



UNEMPLOYMENT

For most cities unemployment reached a peak in 1993-95. At that time, the sixteen regions had a combined total of over half a million unemployed.

Unemployment has since fallen gradually in most cities and regions. During the last years available unemployment has risen slightly again in most cities and regions, especially in Sweden.

Unemployment rates differ significantly between the countries more than between cities or regions.

The cities of Iceland (data until 2008) and Norway feature low levels of unemployment, while the cities of Finland have the highest levels of unemployment.

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

NEXT SPREAD
– HOTELS AND TRAFFIC

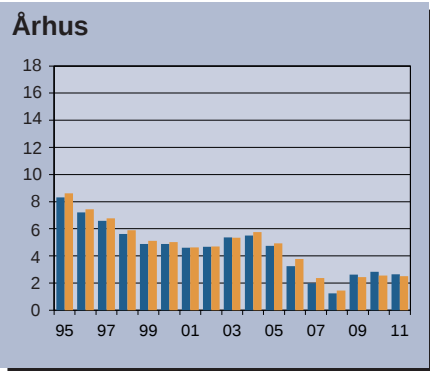
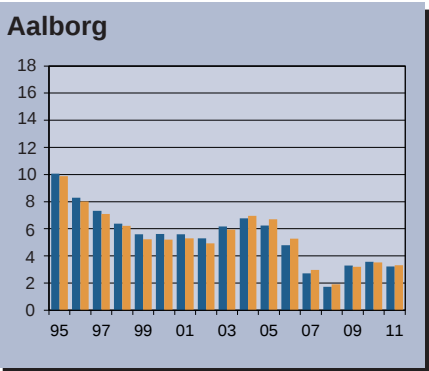
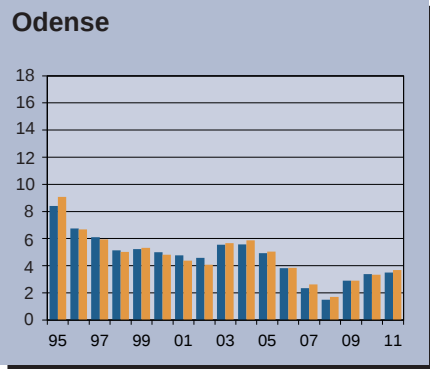
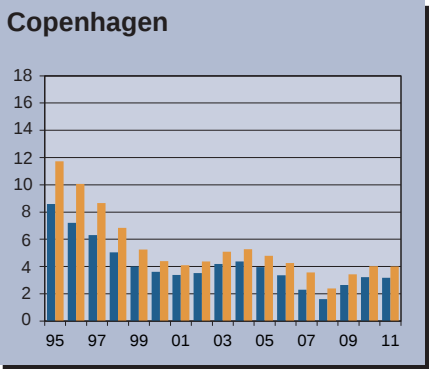
The database includes, among many other things, also information about motor vehicle in traffic and hotels by size. The charts on the next page illustrates this.

Labour market 2011

City	Region	
	Employed 1 Jan.	Unemployed annual average
Copenhagen	265 969	13 216
Aalborg	90 363	4 200
Odense	84 920	3 643
Århus	145 504	5 141
Helsinki*	287 086	25 951
Tampere*	94 732	16 233
Oulu*	59 966	9 216
Turku*	77 737	11 369
Reykjavik	..	..
Oslo	296 713	11 199
Bergen	125 341	3 373
Stavanger	61 895	1 264
Trondheim	84 467	2 763
Stockholm	403 059	18 356
Gothenburg	234 442	15 888
Malmö	114 045	8 996

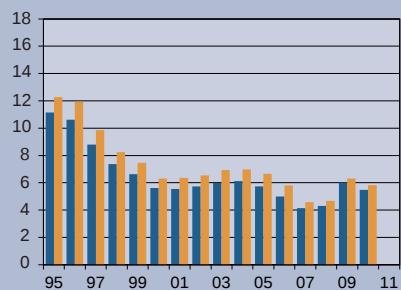
.. Data not available. * 2010

Unemployed (looking for work) 20–64 years 1995-2011
(annual average) %

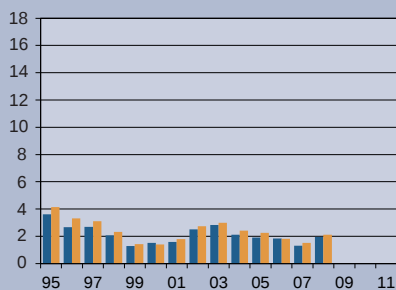


Region City

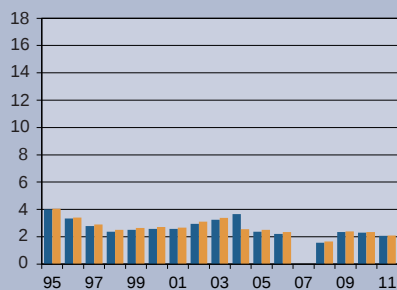
Helsinki



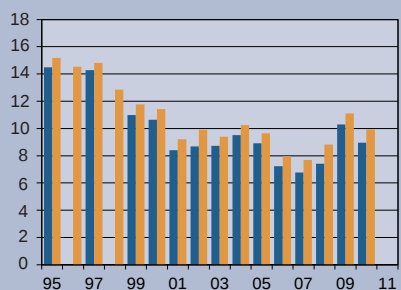
Reykjavik



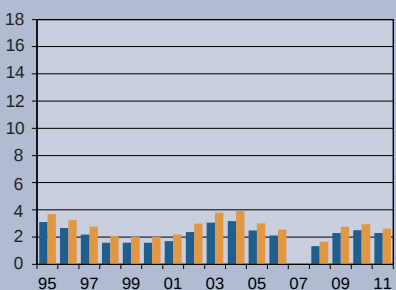
Trondheim



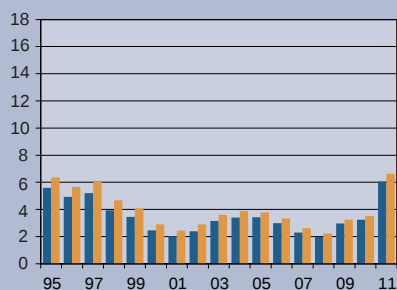
Tampere



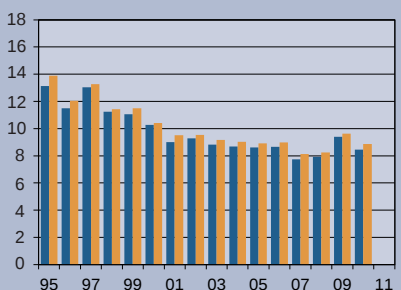
Oslo



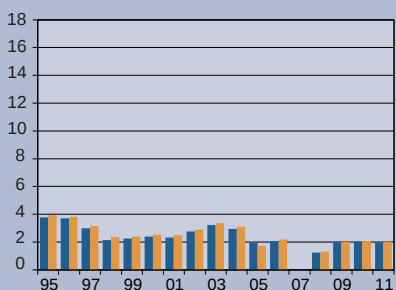
Stockholm



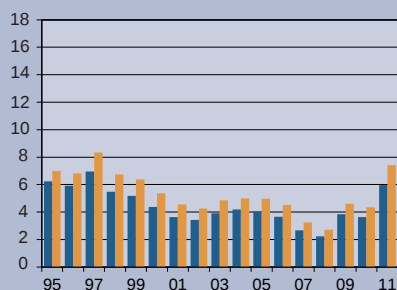
Oulu



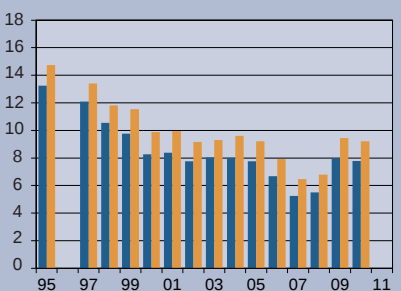
Bergen



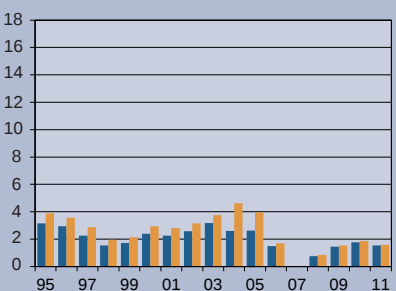
Göteborg



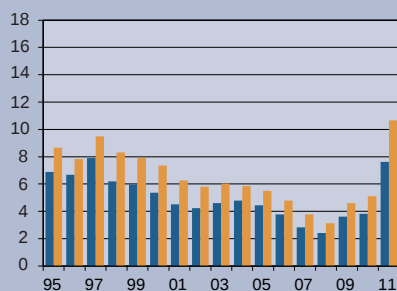
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Stavanger

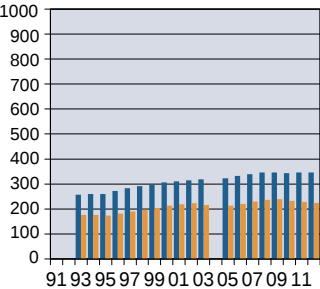


Malmö

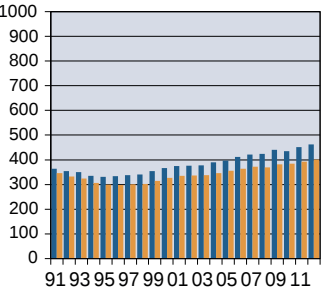


Motor vehicles in traffic registered per 1 000 inhabitants 1 jan 1991-2012

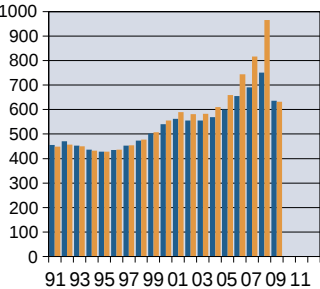
Copenhagen



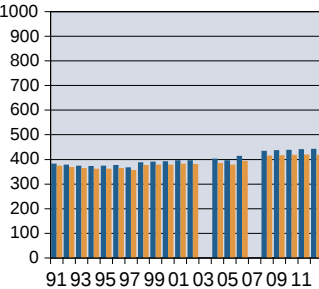
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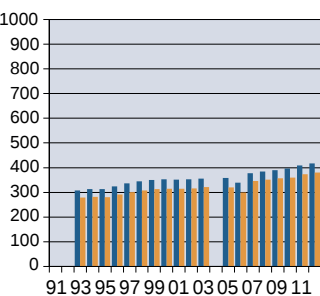
Reykjavik



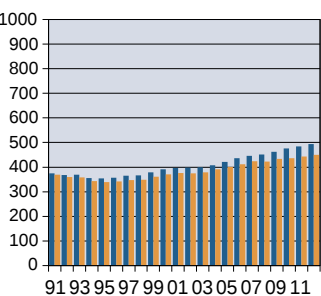
Trondheim



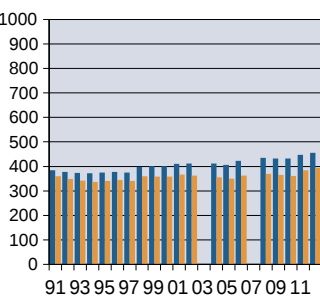
Aalborg



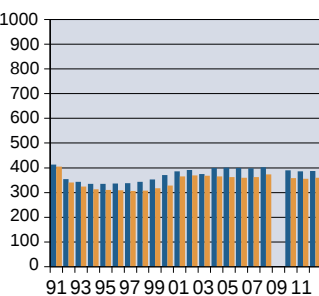
Tampere



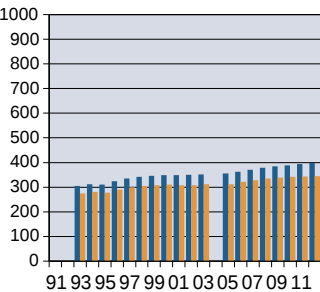
Oslo



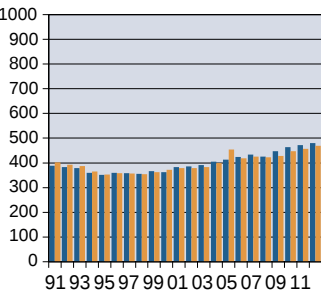
Stockholm



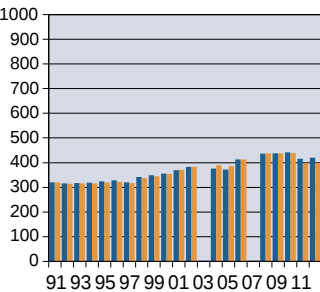
Odense



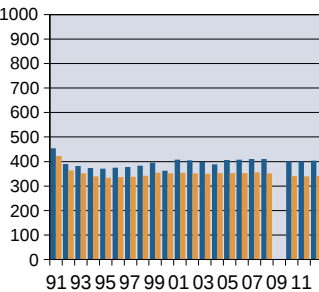
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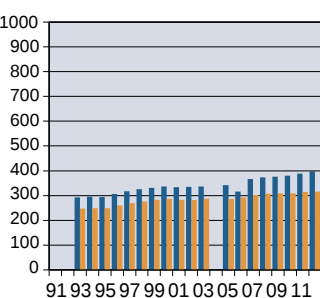
Bergen



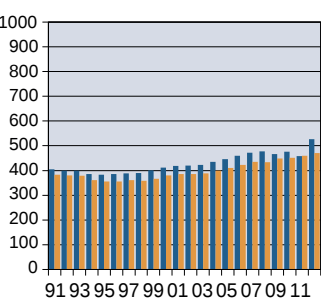
Göteborg



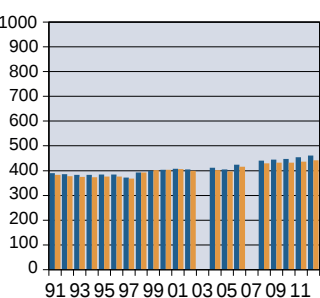
Århus



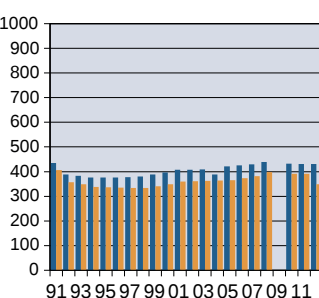
Turku



Stavanger



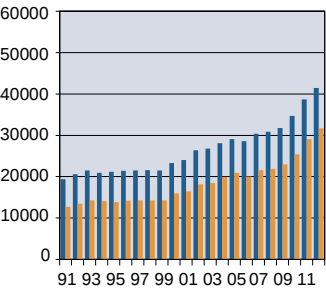
Malmö



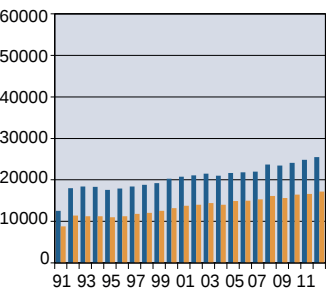
Region City

Hotel beds 1 jan 1991-2012

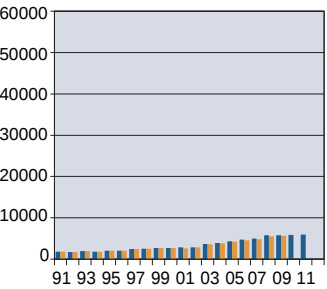
Copenhagen



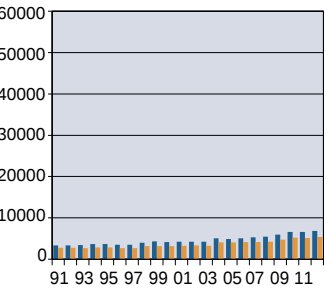
Helsinki



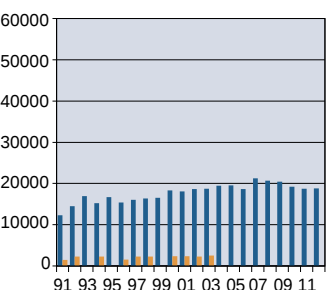
Reykjavik



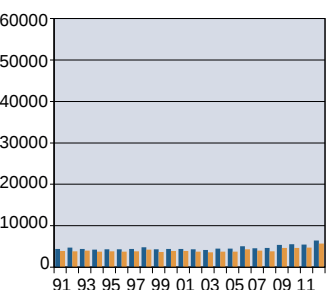
Trondheim



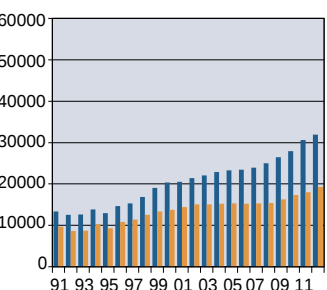
Aalborg



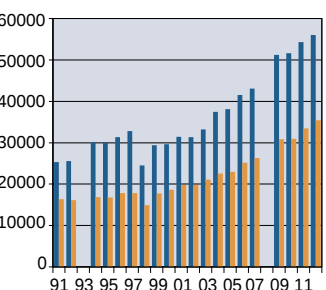
Tampere



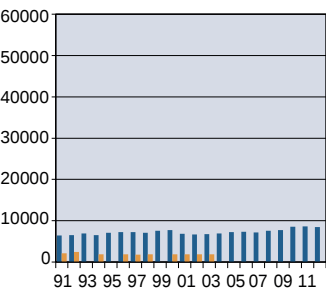
Oslo



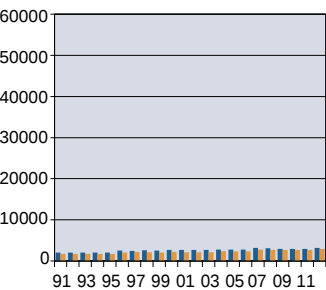
Stockholm



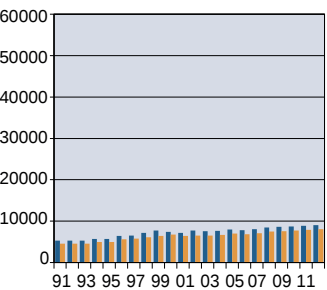
Odense



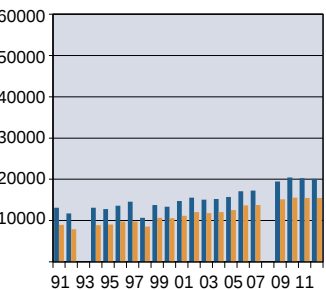
Oulu



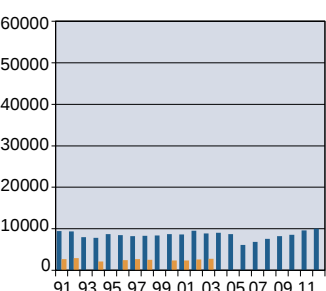
Bergen



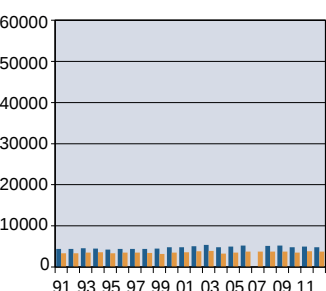
Göteborg



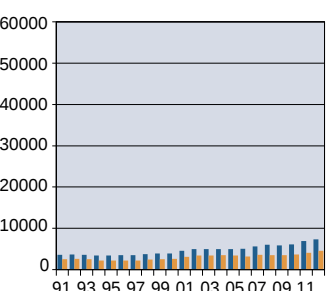
Århus



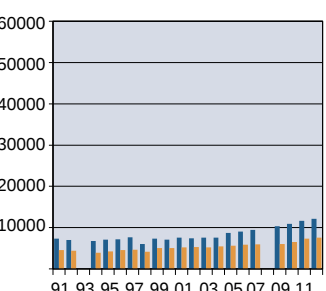
Turku



Stavanger

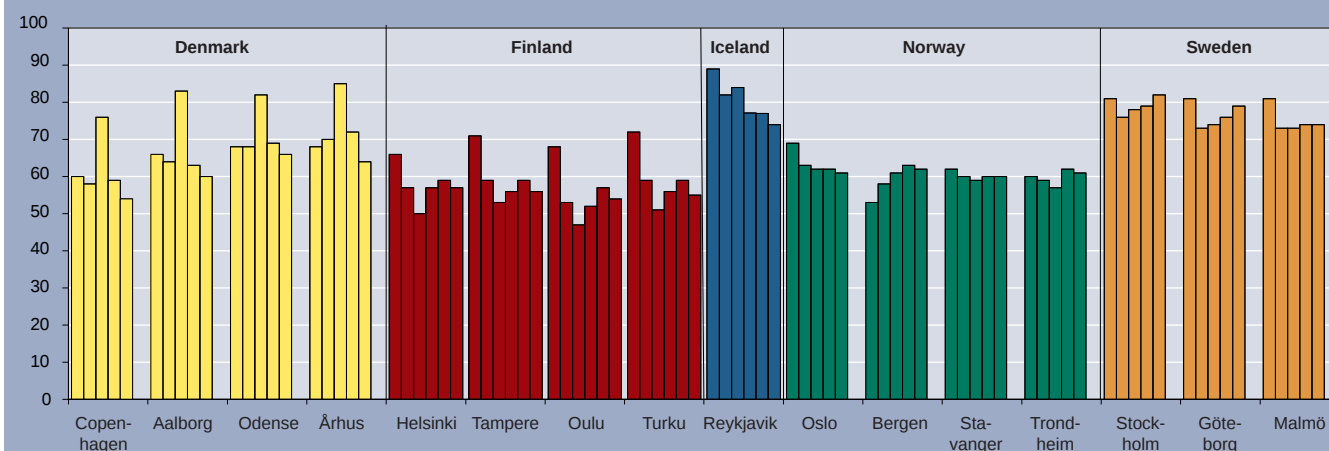


Malmö



■ Region ■ City

Participation (%) in the last four elections to local councils 1992-2012



ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION

Municipal elections are held every four years in the Nordic countries. Municipal elections were held in Finland in 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008 and 2012, in Denmark in 1993, 1997, 2001, 2005 and 2009, in Sweden in

1994, 1998, 2002, 2006 and 2010, in Norway in 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007 and 2010. For Iceland data refer to 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006 and 2010.

Electoral participation is high in the Nordic countries. Since 1992, the level of electoral participation in the cities

has varied between 50 % and 90 %. Reykjavik has the highest level of electoral participation, but it has fallen since the 90s. The lowest voter turnout we find in Finland and Norway. There is no general direction, either towards higher or lower turnout

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

DENMARK

THE COPENHAGEN REGION

The Copenhagen Region includes part of the administrative region called Region Hovedstaden and parts of Region Sjælland. It consists of the central municipalities Copenhagen City and Frederiksberg, and the surrounding 31

municipalities: Albertslund, Allerød, Ballerup, Brøndby, Dragør, Egedal, Fredensborg, Frederikssund, Furesø, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Greve, Gribskov, Halsnæs, Helsingør, Herlev, Hillerød, Hvidovre, Høje-Taastrup, Hørsholm, Ishøj, Køge, Lejre, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Roskilde, Rudersdal, Rødovre, Solrød, Tårnby og Vallensbæk. The Copenhagen Region was in 2007 decreased with 10 000 inhabitants.

THE AALBORG REGION

The region correspond to the administrative Region Nordjylland. It consists of Aalborg and 10 surrounding municipalities: Brønderslev-Dron-

ninglund, Frederikshavn, Hjørring, Jammerbugt, Læsø, Mariagerfjord, Morsø, Rebild, Thisted and Vesthimmerland.

Compared to the former region the new region was in 2007 increased with 82000 inhabitants. The municipality of Aalborg was in 2007 increased with 30 000 inhabitants.

THE ODENSE REGION

The region includes part of the administrative Region Syddanmark. It consists of Odense and 9 surrounding municipalities: Assens, Nordfyn, Faaborg-Midtfyn, Kerteminde, Lang-

eland, Middelfart, Nyborg, Svendborg and Ærø.

THE ÅRHUS REGION

The region includes part of the administrative Region Midtjylland. It consists of Århus and 10 surrounding municipalities: Favrskov, Hedensted, Horsens, Norddjurs, Odder, Randers, Samsø, Silkeborg, Skanderborg and Syddjurs.

Compared to the former region the new region was in 2007 increased with 137000 inhabitants.

FINLAND

THE HELSINKI REGION

The region comprises Helsinki and 13 neighbouring municipalities: Espoo, Kauniainen, Vantaa, Hyvinkää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Sipoo, Järvenpää, Tuusula, Vihti and Mäntsälä, Pornainen (from 1.1.2001).

THE TAMPERE REGION

The region comprises Tampere and 7 neighbouring municipalities: Kangasala, Lempäälä, Nokia, Pirkkala, Vesilahti, Ylöjärvi and Orivesi (from 1.1.2010).

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 10 neighbouring municipalities: Naan-

tali, Raisio, Kaarina, Lieto, Masku, Nousiainen, Paimio, Rusko, Sauvo and Mynämäki.

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, Rælingen, 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 muni-

cipalities: 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, Val-lentuna, 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, Möln-dal, 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 NORD-STAT website: www.nordstat.org