



NORDIC MAJOR CITY STATISTICS

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

2020



The NORDSTAT database

16 major Nordic cities work together to produce comparable statistics. This collaboration has been established for close to 30 years now.

”Major City Regions of Scandinavia” was first 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 28 years since the database was first launched. The fact that data is now available for a significant number of years means that considerable time series can be produced. This year’s 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.

The database contains more and more detailed information.

INFORMATION

City of Copenhagen,
Koncernservice, Statistics
statistik@ks.kk.dk
www.kk.dk/statistik

City of Helsinki Urban Facts
www.hel.fi

City Halls Reykjavik
www.reykjavik.is

Oslo kommune Utviklings- og kompetanseetaten
www.oslo.kommune.no/statistikk/

City of Stockholm
City Executive office
statistik.sthlm@sweco.se
[http.start.stockholm/om-stockholms-stad/utredningar-statistik-och-fakta/statistik/](http://start.stockholm/om-stockholms-stad/utredningar-statistik-och-fakta/statistik/)

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

POPULATION AND POPULATION CHANGES

The Nordic major city regions are steadily growing. This growth has risen from less than half a percent per year in the 1970s to over one percent annually since the turn of the millennium. The population in the regions has increased from 8.5 million inhabitants in 1971 to over 14,3 million 2019.

Cities and regions have developed at different rates in different periods. Until the turn of the millennium the regions of Oulu, Stavanger and Reykjavik had the fastest increase. Between 2000 and 2010, the population in the regions of Oulu, Tampere, Stavanger and Reykjavik increased significantly. Since 2010, the regions of Stockholm, Oulu, Oslo has shown the fastest increase.

In regions, but also cities, the regional division has changed over the years. In Oulu more municipalities were being added to the region. This has also been the case in the regions of Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö as well as in Aalborg and Århus.

The cities are growing steadily as well, but on a smaller scale than in the regions. 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.

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

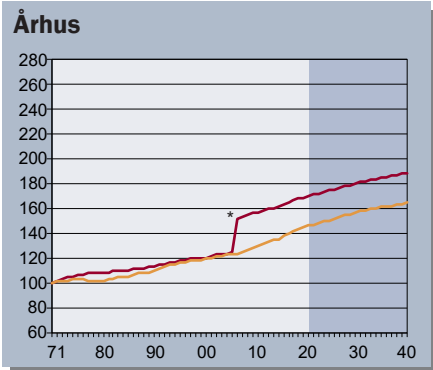
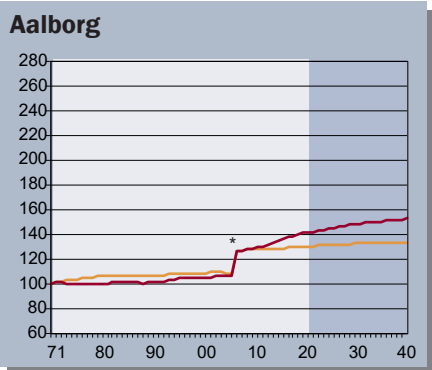
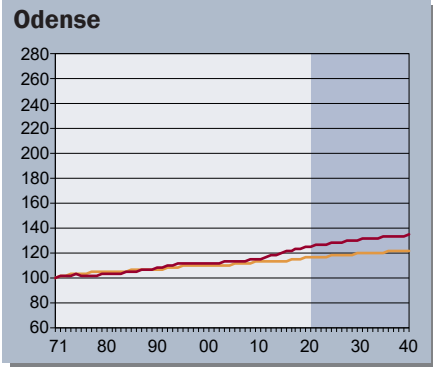
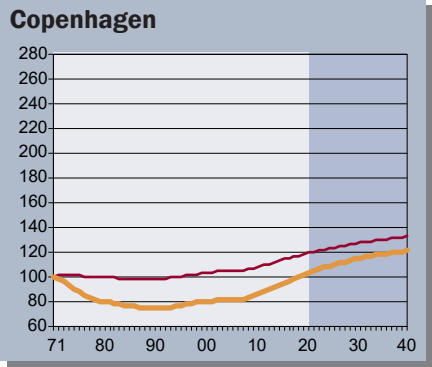
Pages 6-7 show population pyramids for cities and regions 2008 and 2018.

Population 1 Jan 2019

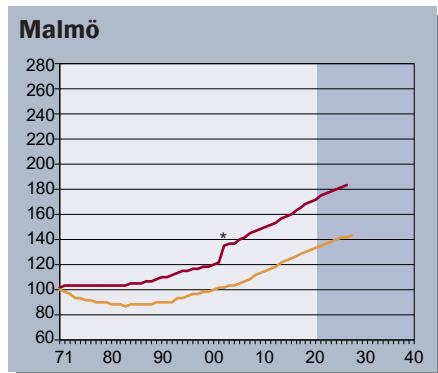
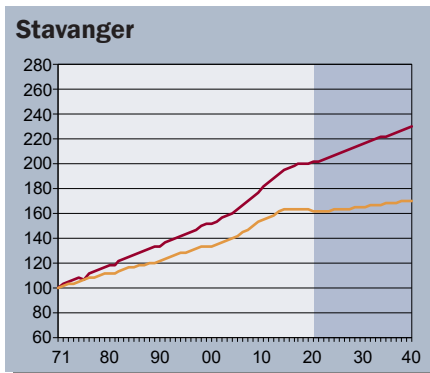
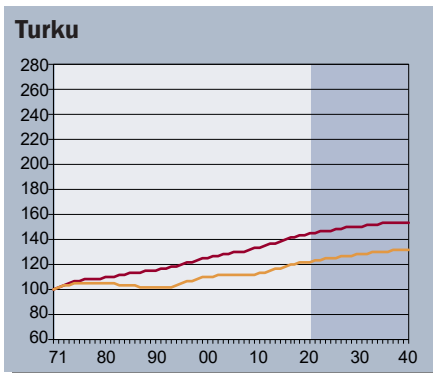
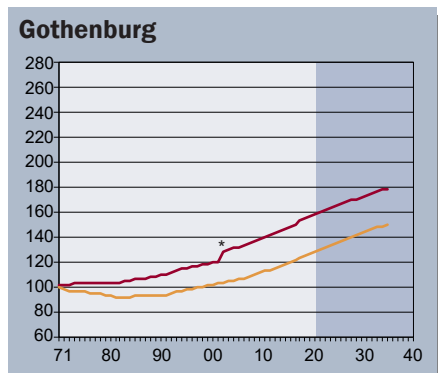
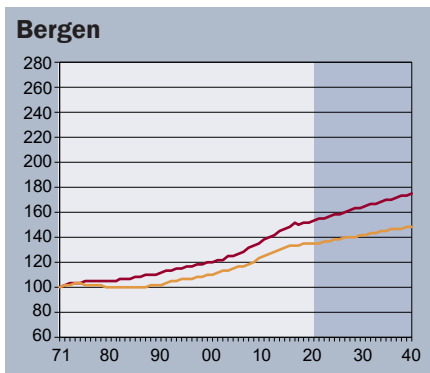
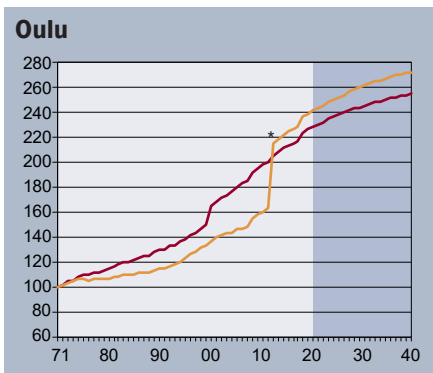
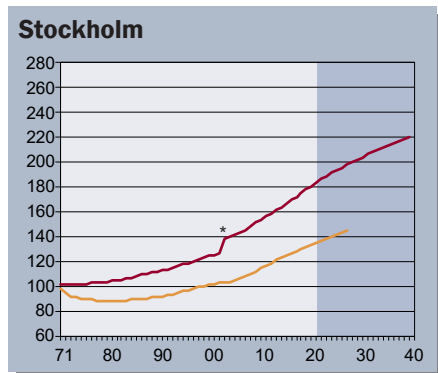
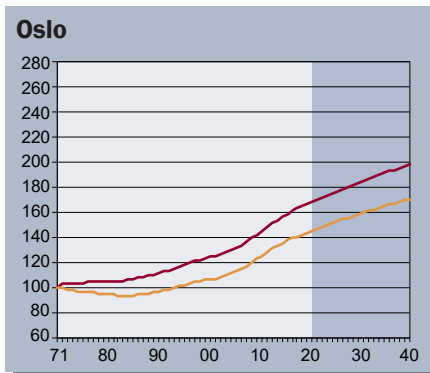
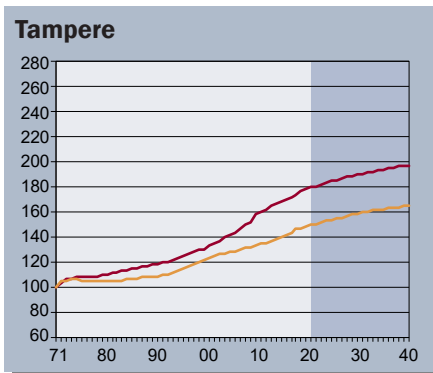
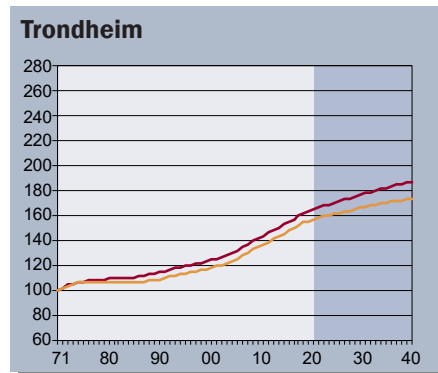
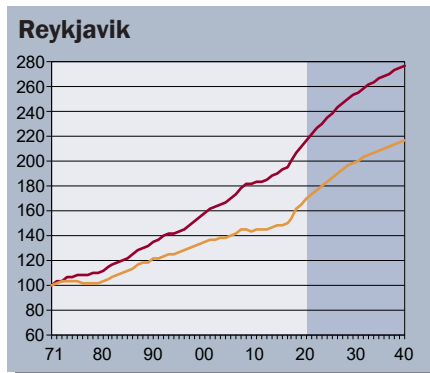
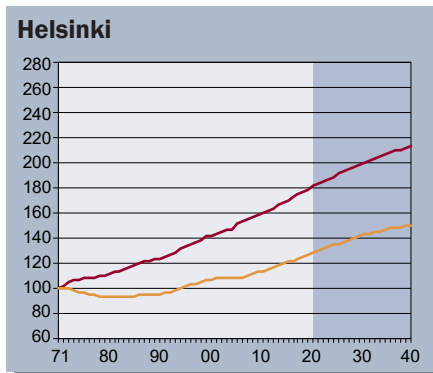
	City			Region	
	Change 2018	Total 1 Jan. 2019		Change 2018	Total 1 Jan. 2019
Copenhagen	10 730	624 018		19 436	2 050 154
Aalborg	1 630	215 188		1 412	590 560
Odense	1 355	203 703		1 699	497 942
Århus	3 655	344 076		6 778	890 142
Helsinki	7 650	650 922		18 028	1 493 123
Tampere	1 663	233 516		6 673	391 974
Oulu	7 088	208 898		8 404	256 679
Turku	586	190 255		2 228	330 300
Reykjavik	6 786	132 827		7 095	229 579
Oslo	6 834	680 303		15 512	1 303 007
Bergen	744	280 536		2 427	420 084
Stavanger	-590	132 550		629	333 365
Trondheim	2 272	195 773		3 080	265 163
Stockholm	10 015	959 776		35 521	2 343 664
Gothenburg	7 577	571 616		12 577	1 025 146
Malmö	4 736	338 369		10 899	730 084

Population changes 1971-2019. Prognoses 1 Jan. 2020-2040.

Index: 1971=100 * Modified regionalization

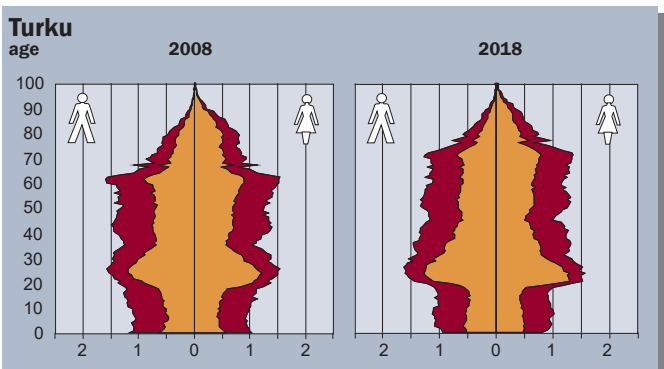
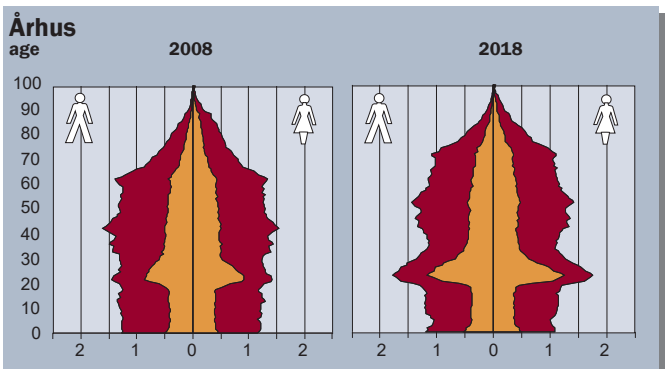
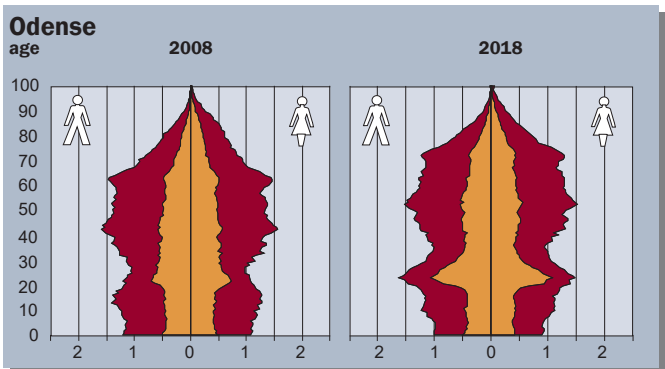
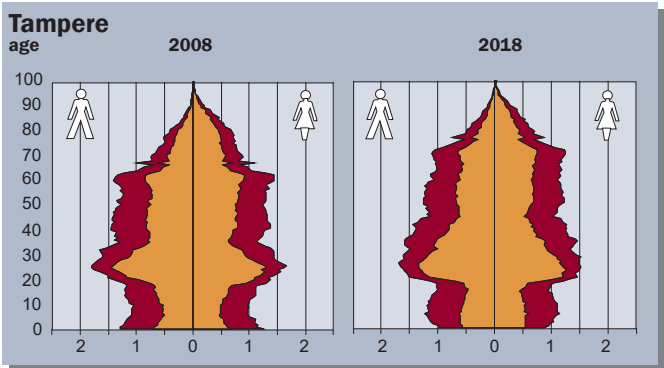
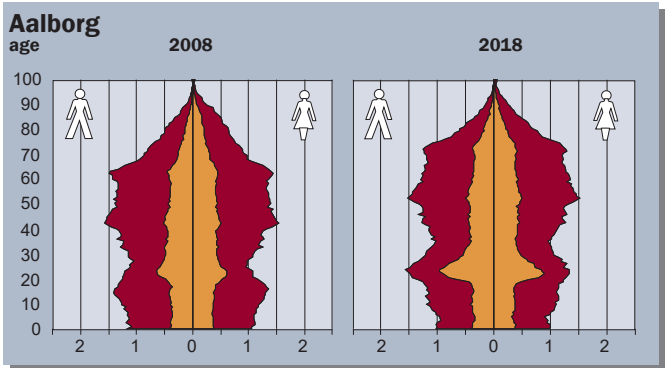
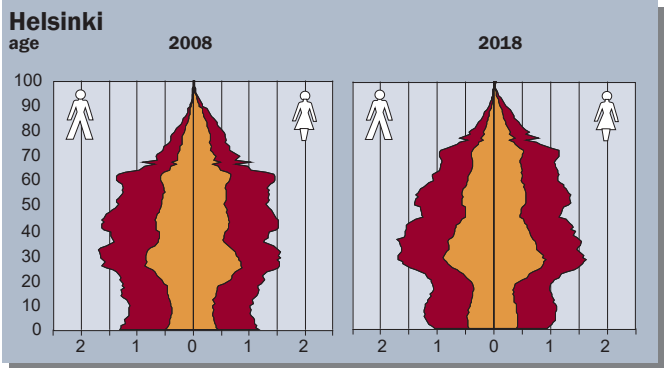
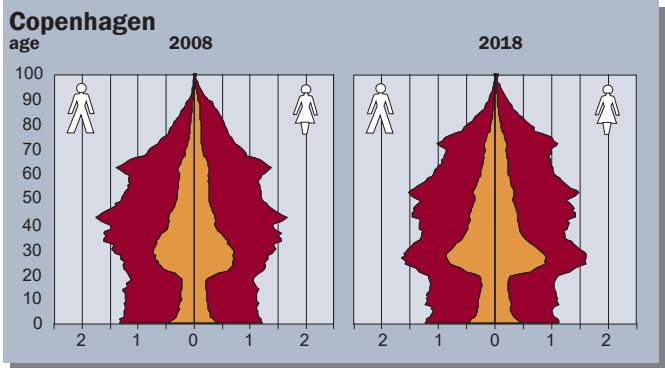


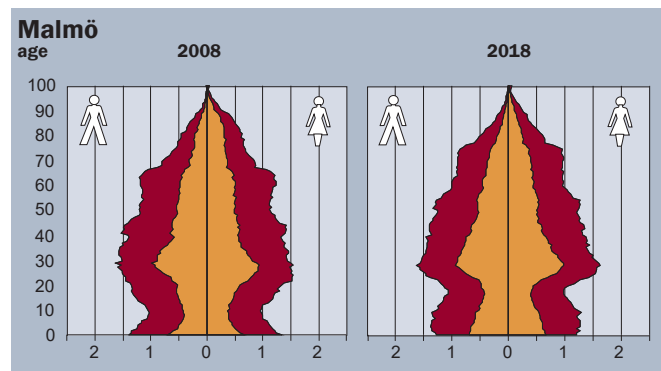
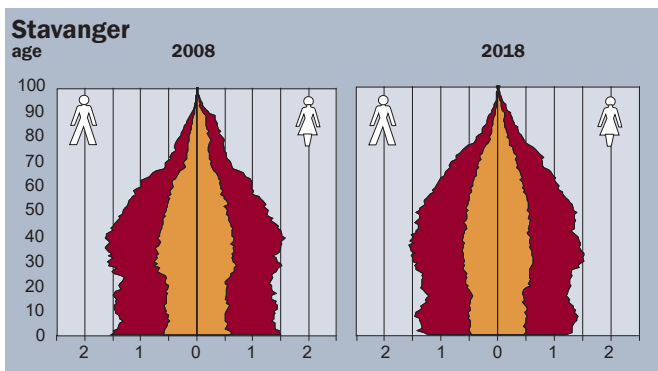
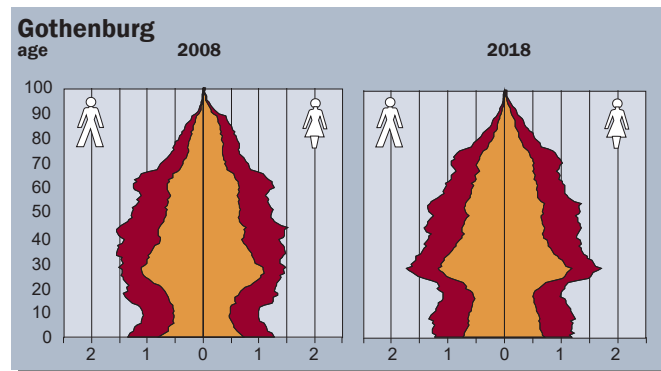
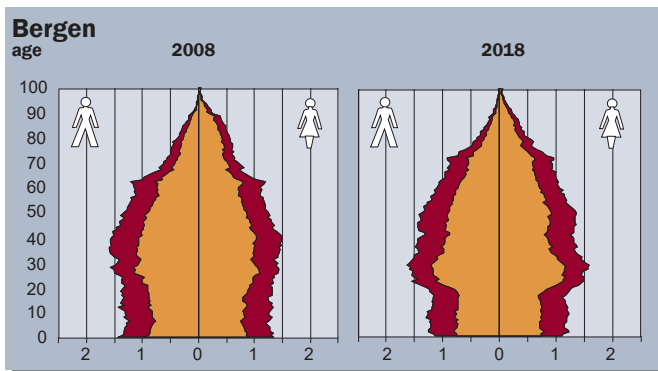
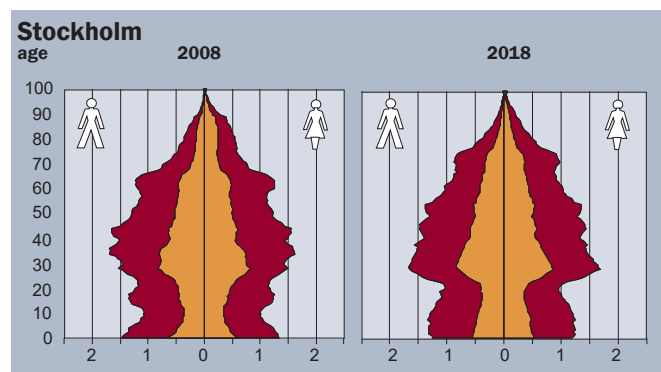
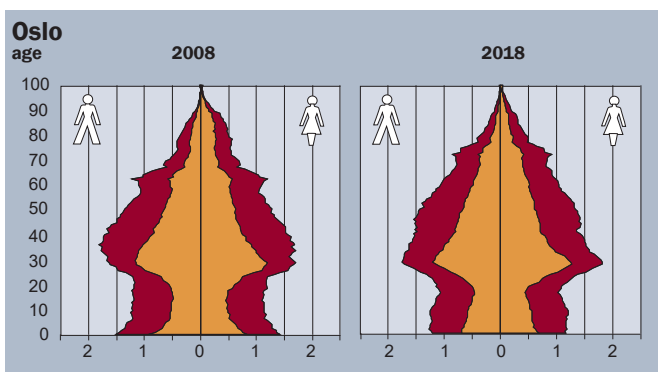
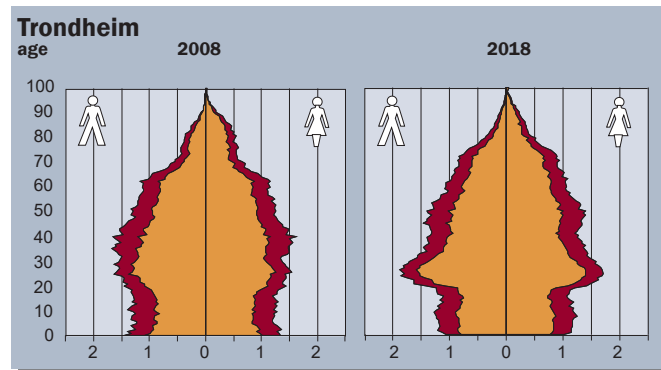
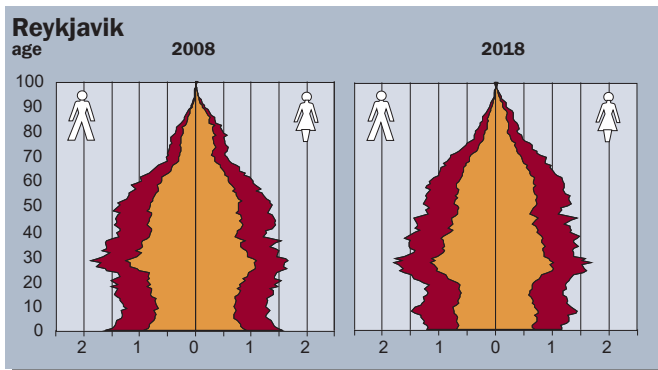
— Region — City



Population by age (% of the whole population in the regions) 2008 and 2018

Region City





HOUSEHOLDS

40 % of all households in the regions consist of one person. 31 % consist of two people, with the remainder consisting of three or more people. This has not, in a significant way, changed since 1991. In central municipalities, single-person households make up 45 % of all households, slightly less than 20 years ago.

During the period 1991-2019 the proportion of households consisting of one person have grown in the regions and cities in Denmark (with the exception of Copenhagen), Finland and in Reykjavik. In Norway and Sweden the development has been the opposite.

We find the highest proportion of small households in the capital regions.

The proportion of households with children are on the whole lower in the cities than in the regions. We find the lowest proportion of households with children in the cities of Turku and Tampere and the highest in Stavanger and Copenhagen regions.

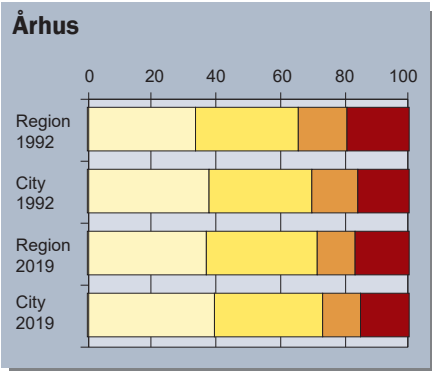
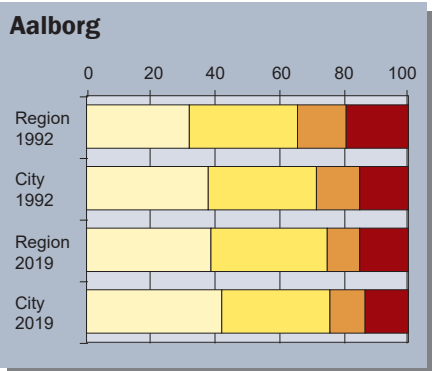
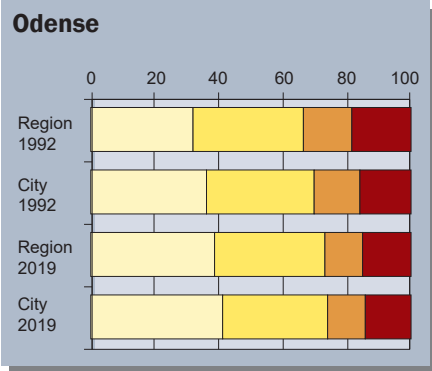
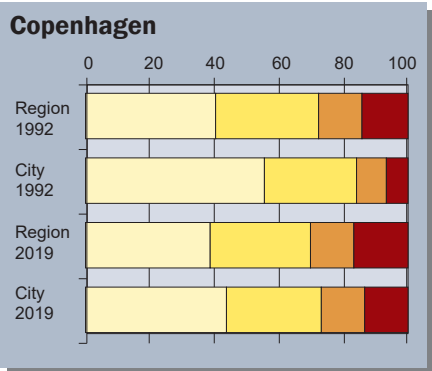
Household size is closely associated with the size of the dwellings. For example, a higher share of larger households in Stockholm is due to a shift towards larger apartments between 1991 and 2019.

Households 1 Jan 2019

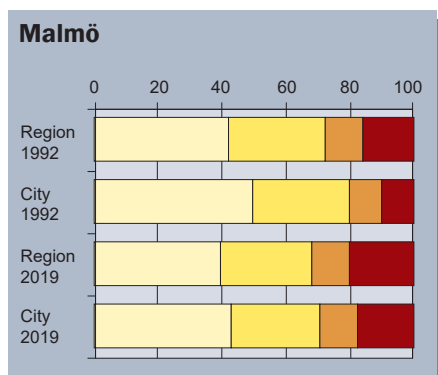
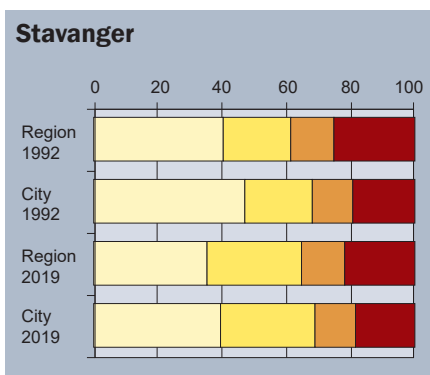
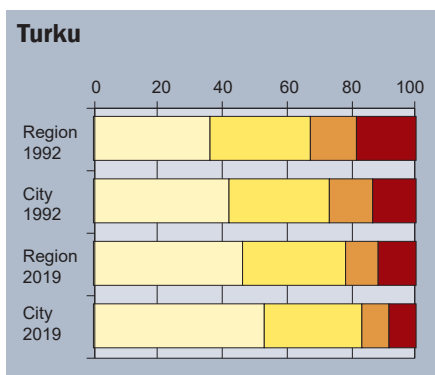
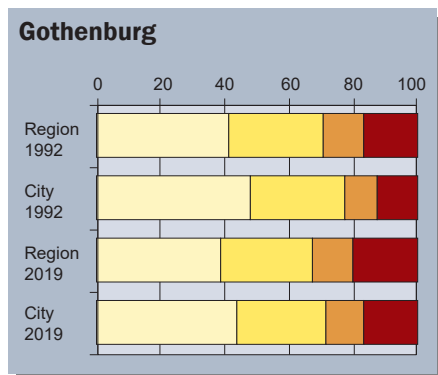
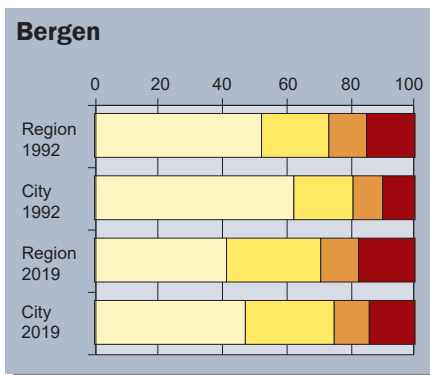
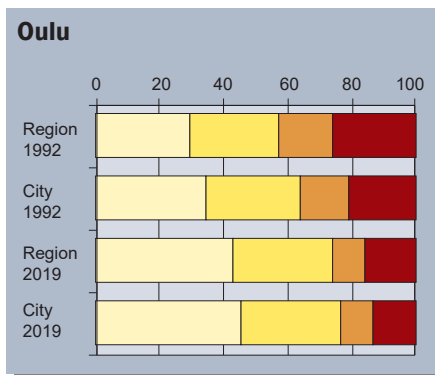
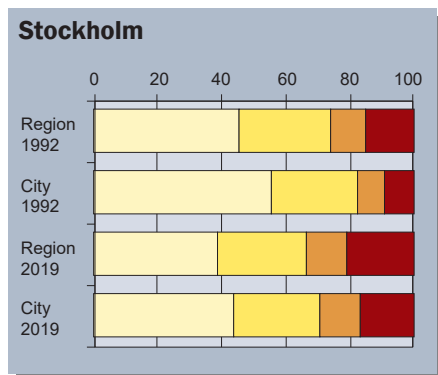
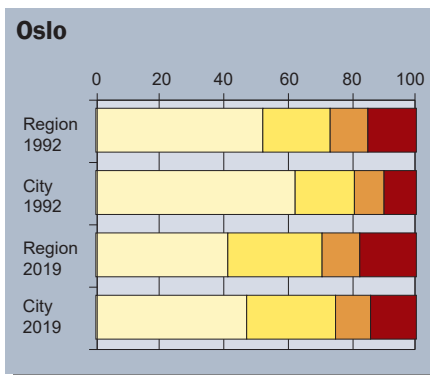
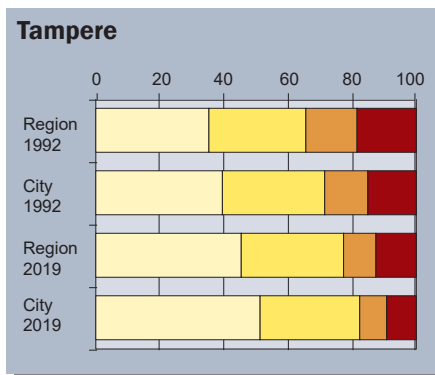
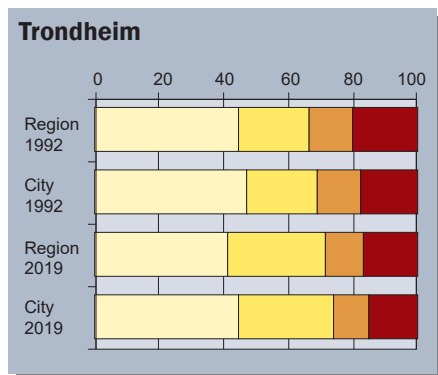
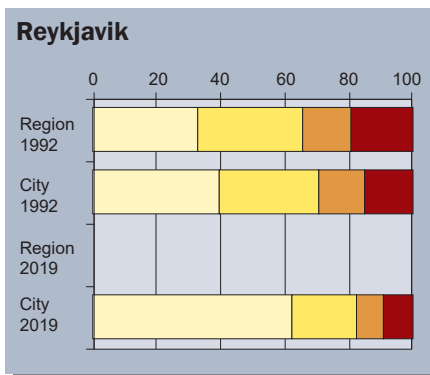
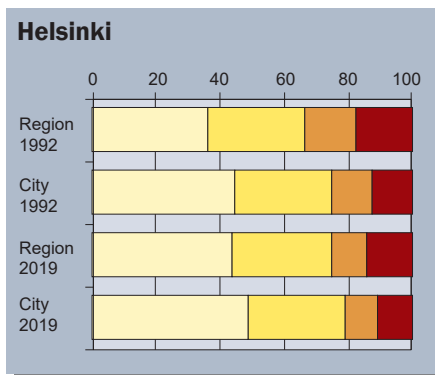
	City				Region		
	Total	With children 0-17 years	%		Total	With children 0-17 years	%
Copenhagen	303 862	75 825	25%		936 667	281 681	30%
Aalborg	106 182	26 010	24%		282 474	74 051	26%
Odense	98 358	25 450	26%		236 204	63 712	27%
Århus	163 331	41 892	26%		408 398	118 690	29%
Helsinki	335 061	62 360	19%		717 625	163 881	23%
Tampere	127 639	21 495	17%		195 237	40 948	21%
Oulu	99 329	22 058	22%		116 914	28 326	24%
Turku	105 025	16 721	16%		167 113	33 317	20%
Reykjavik	73 691	..	..		..	..	..
Oslo	345 670	76 961	22%		609 453	159 158	26%
Bergen	138 848	32 121	23%		194 502	50 461	26%
Stavanger	60 990	16 383	27%		142 816	43 458	30%
Trondheim	103 043	22 631	22%		131 524	31 793	24%
Stockholm	452 953	..	..		..	..	..
Gothenburg	267 015	..	..		..	..	..
Malmö	156 277	..	..		..	..	..

.. Data not available.

Households by size 1 jan 1992 and 2019 (%)



1 person 2 persons
3 persons 4+ persons



MIGRATION

The charts on this spread shows migration trends for the period 1992-2018. 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 since the mid-2000s. In recent years, growth has slowed somewhat. This is particularly evident in Norwegian cities and regions. Years when net migration has been negative are significantly few and have primarily concerned the cities.

Net migration has been lowest in the Danish regions, most clearly seen in Odense and Aalborg up until recent years. In recent years, net migration has been low in Oslo, Bergen and Stavanger.

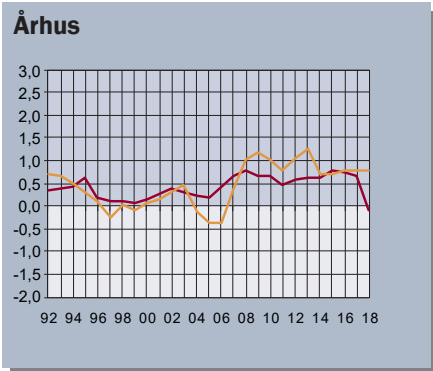
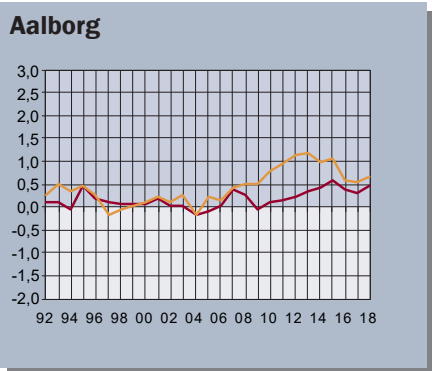
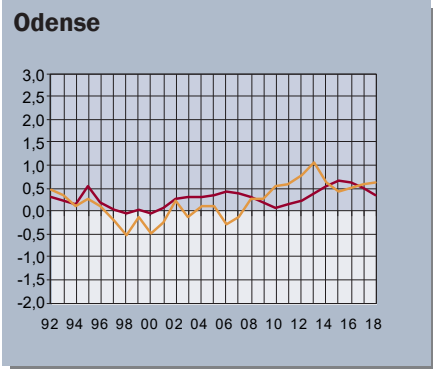
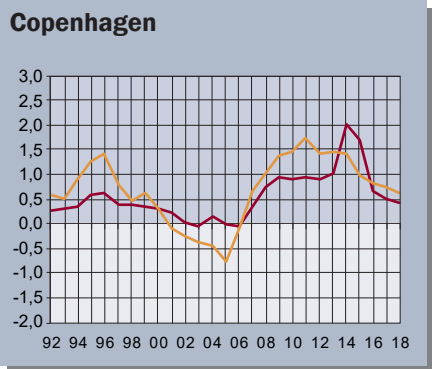
The NORDSTAT database includes more detailed vital statistics.

Net migration 2018

	City			Region	
	Total	From abroad		Total	From abroad
Copenhagen	3 771	3 836		8 405	7 881
Aalborg	1 404	549		2 704	2 241
Odense	1 222	1 196		1 689	2 263
Århus	2 724	1 096		-840	1 547
Helsinki	..	..		..	..
Tampere	..	..		..	..
Turku	..	..		..	..
Reykjavik	..	..		..	..
Oslo	2 214	3 574		4 589	5 752
Bergen	130	651		229	756
Stavanger	153	380		441	492
Trondheim	1 749	1 259		1 850	1 486
Stockholm	5 788	10 384		23 255	23 452
Gothenburg	4 485	7 248		11 105	9 798
Malmö	3 317	3 819		7 974	6 935

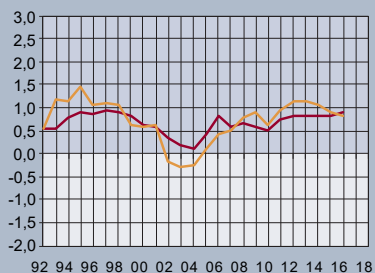
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Net Migration 1992-2018 (%)

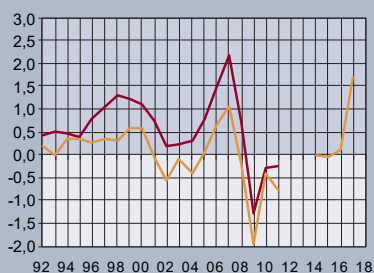


— Region — City

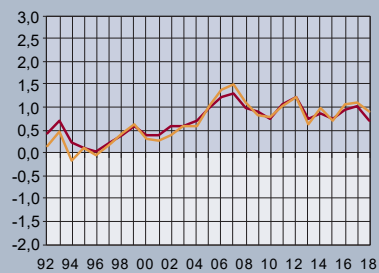
Helsinki



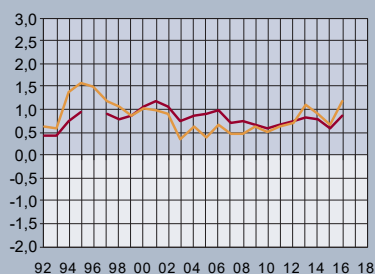
Reykjavik



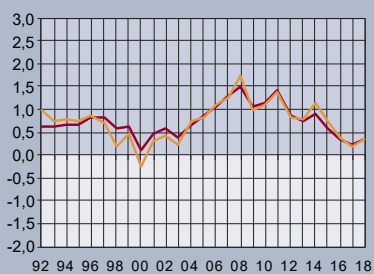
Trondheim



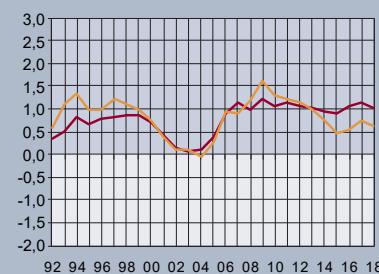
Tampere



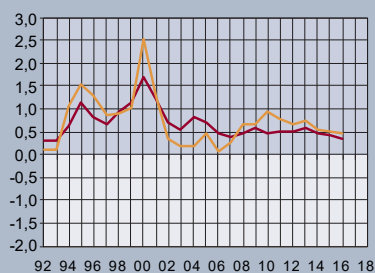
Oslo



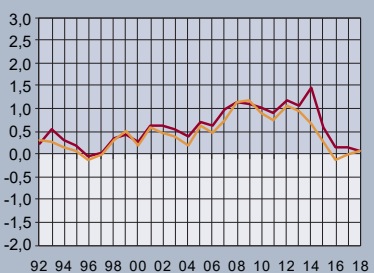
Stockholm



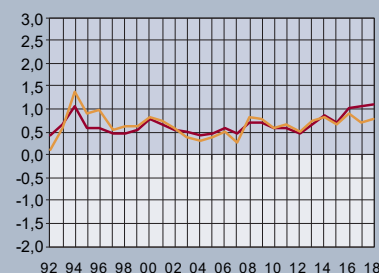
Oulu



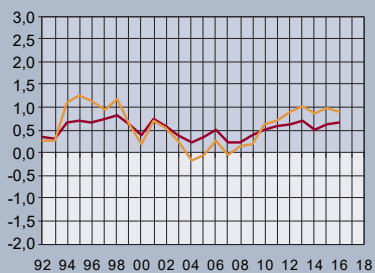
Bergen



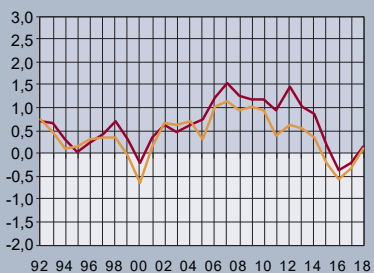
Gothenburg



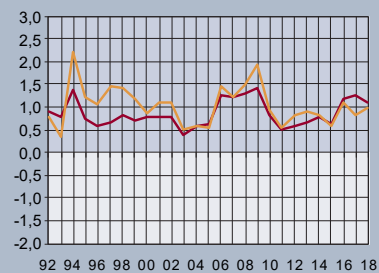
Turku



Stavanger



Malmö



FOREIGN CITIZENS

Foreign nationals has gradually increased in most cities and regions, both in terms of numbers as in percentage of the population.

In Sweden, the proportion of foreign nationals was relatively high at the beginning of the Nordstat presentation period – the early 1990s. In the Swedish cities almost one of ten citizen had foreign citizenship at that time. In the regions, the proportion was slightly lower. With the exception of the development in Malmö and the Malmö region since the mid-2000s, the proportion of foreign nationals in the Swedish cities has not increased in the same extent as we have seen for example in Norway. There, since the mid-2000s, the rise has accelerated.

The lowest percentage of foreign citizens is seen in the Finnish cities of Tampere, Oulu and Turku – as has been the case throughout the reported period. But also in these cities the proportion of foreign citizens increases.

Overall, the proportion of foreign nationals is a few percentage points higher in the cities than in the entire regions. The greatest difference between the city and region is noted for Copenhagen.

The database Nordstat includes foreign citizens in the categories; Other Nordic country, other EU country, other European country, North America, Asia and other country.

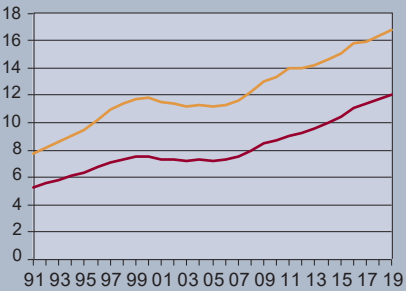
Foreign citizens 2019

	City				Region			
	Foreign citizens	Other Nordic	Other Europe	Other country	Foreign citizens	Other Nordic	Other Europe	Other country
Copenhagen	104 905	13%	49%	38%	246 865	10%	50%	39%
Aalborg	16 074	9%	49%	42%	39 768	8%	51%	41%
Odense	18 467	10%	52%	38%	35 800	8%	52%	40%
Århus	32 368	9%	47%	44%	69 936	7%	53%	40%
Helsinki*	60 969	3%	49%	48%	128 559	2%	53%	45%
Tampere*	10 651	2%	37%	60%	12 820	3%	41%	56%
Oulu*	5 868	4%	28%	68%	6 184	5%	29%	66%
Turku*	12 346	4%	48%	48%	15 471	4%	50%	46%
Reykjavik*	15 596	4%	78%	17%	23 122	5%	80%	15%
Oslo	44 316	8%	62%	30%	189 975	19%	52%	29%
Bergen	44 363	10%	61%	28%	32 208	9%	59%	32%
Stavanger	25 041	11%	50%	39%	19 539	12%	55%	33%
Trondheim	275 825	12%	40%	48%	20 434	11%	48%	40%
Stockholm	91 003	12%	34%	54%	110 068	12%	40%	49%
Gothenburg	81 985	20%	35%	45%	66 288	11%	34%	56%
Malmö	48 091	24%	32%	44%	49 869	22%	32%	46%

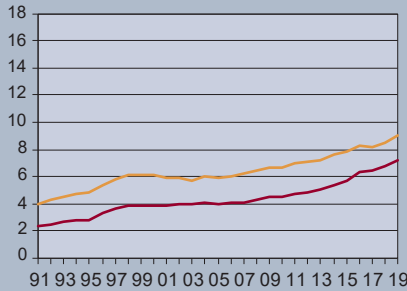
* Refer to 2018

Foreign citizens 1991-2019 (% of population)

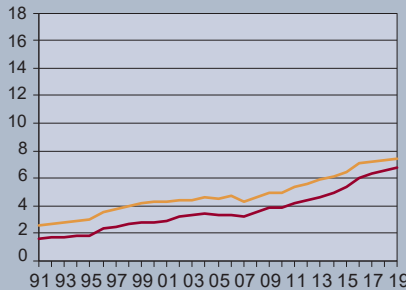
Copenhagen



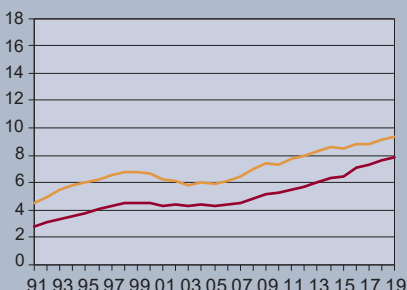
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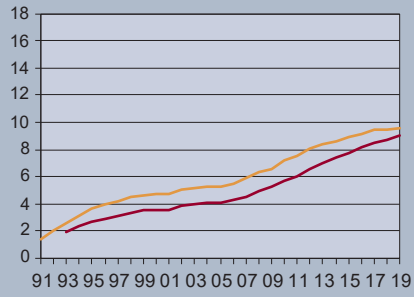
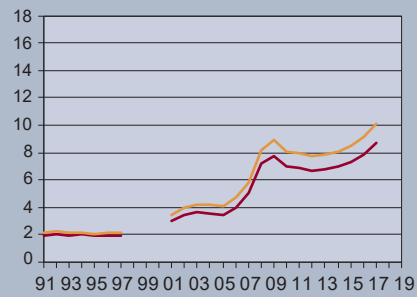
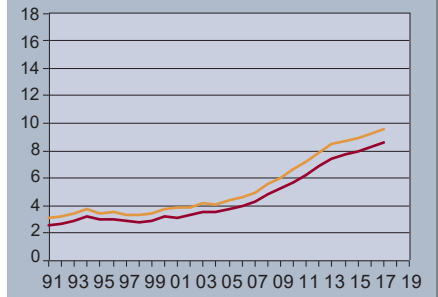
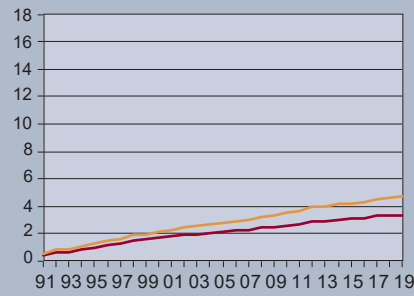
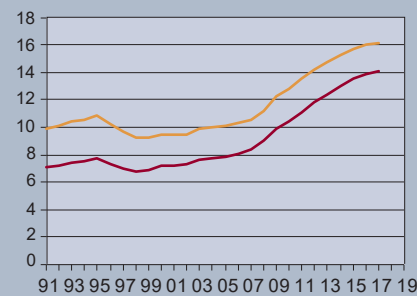
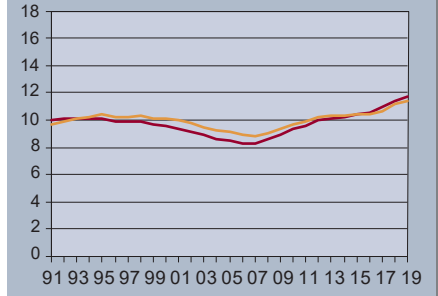
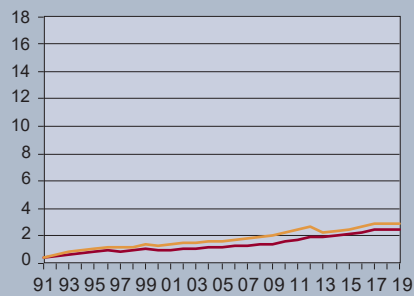
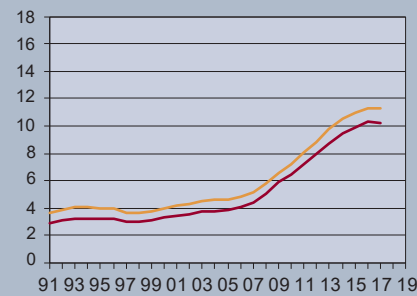
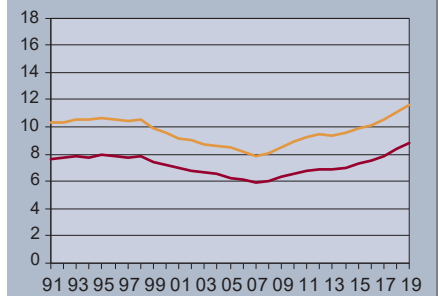
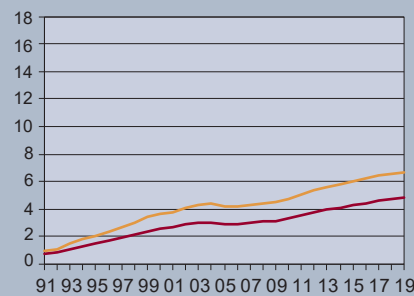
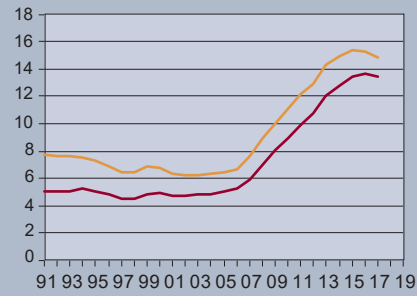
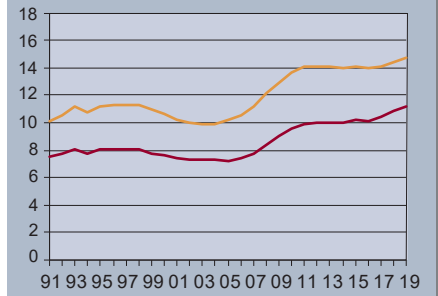
Aalborg



Århus



— 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. Housing construction has naturally been most notable in the major regions. The construction is mainly located in parts of the regions outside the cities. But there are exceptions.

Oulu, and also Tampere, has for all reported years had a high level of residential construction. In recent years Stavanger and Trondheim regions have exhibited high housing production.

In absolute terms, most new dwellings have been completed in the Stockholm region in the last ten years, more than 10 000 annually.

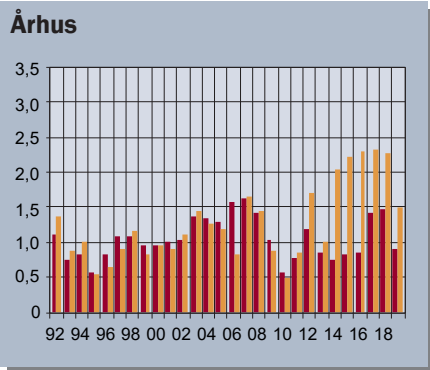
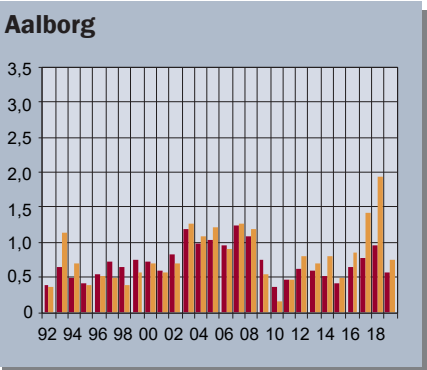
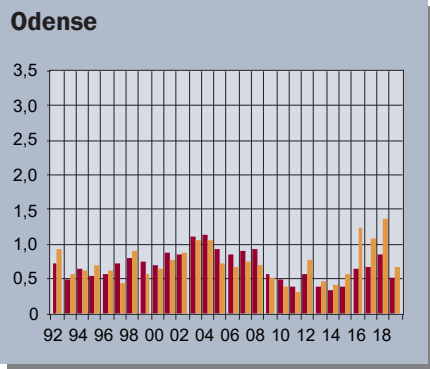
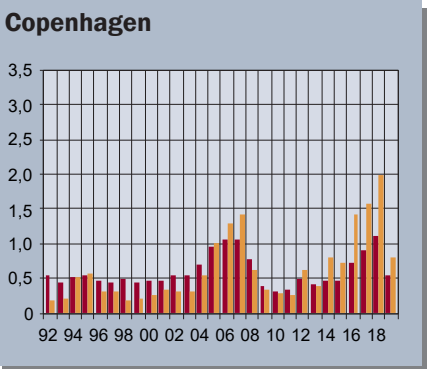
Dwellings 1 Jan 2019 and dwellings completed 2018

	City			Region	
	Completed 2018	Total 1 jan 2019		Completed 2018	Total 1 jan 2019
Copenhagen	6 376	328 036		11 240	1 023 443
Aalborg	2 237	118 239		3 286	344 740
Odense	1 384	102 934		2 239	264 785
Århus	3 858	173 145		6 593	453 650
Helsinki	..	..		..	..
Tampere	..	..		..	..
Oulu	..	..		..	..
Turku	..	..		..	..
Reykjavik	..	..		..	..
Oslo	4 241	336 901		10 112	599 605
Bergen	1 444	139 910		2 492	199 766
Stavanger	362	61 693		1 542	146 166
Trondheim	1 768	102 493		2 095	132 146
Stockholm	5 497	465 236		15 150	1 031 759
Gothenburg	2 738	265 275		5 812	452 368
Malmö	2 927	158 398		4 512	319 792

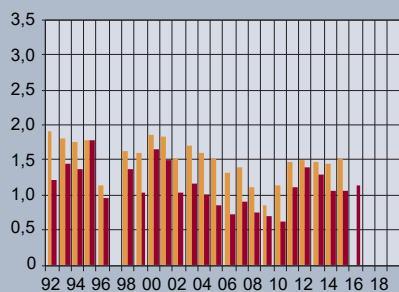
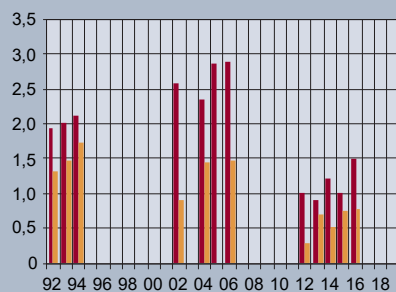
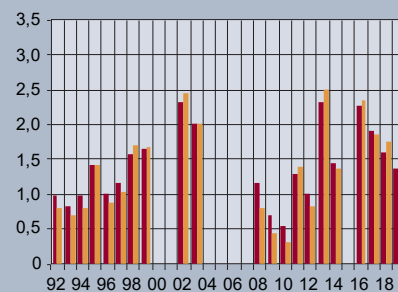
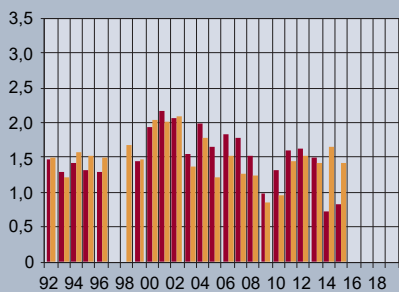
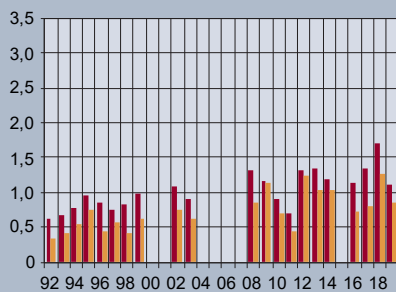
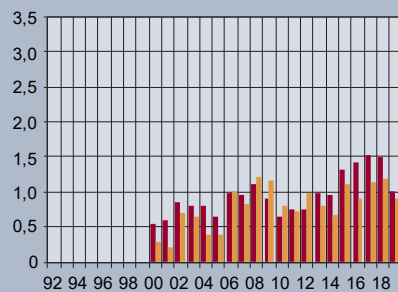
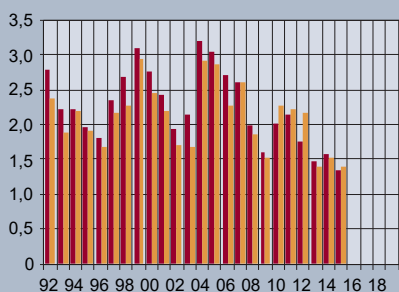
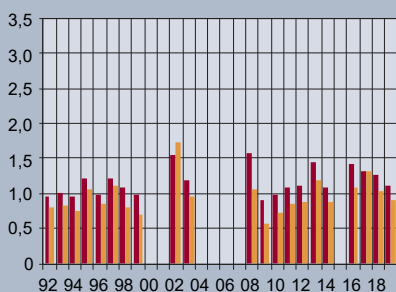
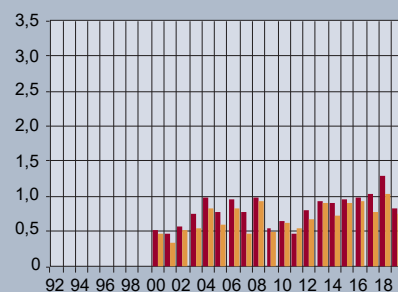
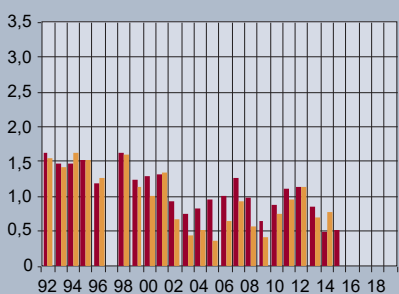
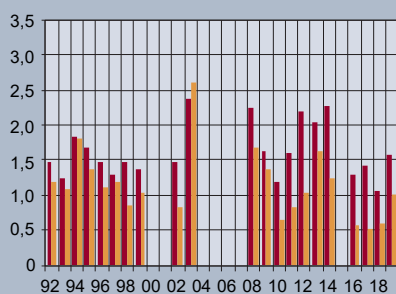
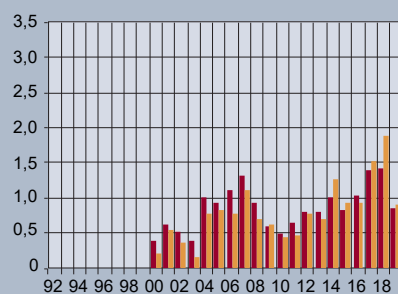
Dwellings completed 1992-2019 (% of dwelling stock)

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. In most cases, the proportion of highly educated people is higher in cities than in regions

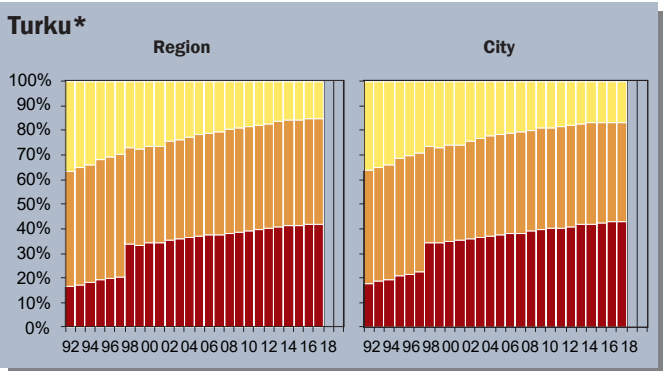
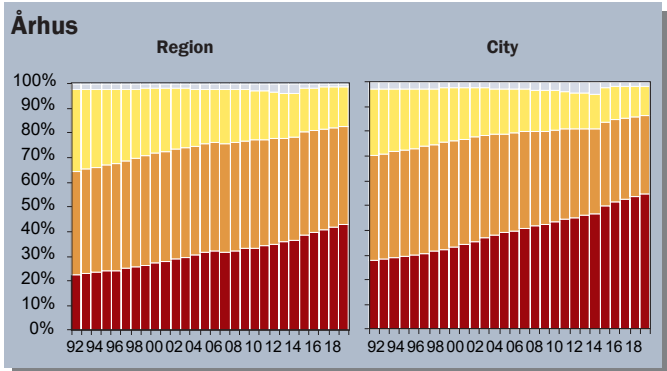
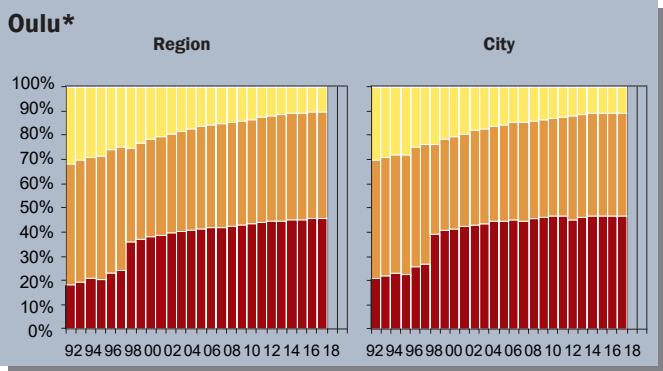
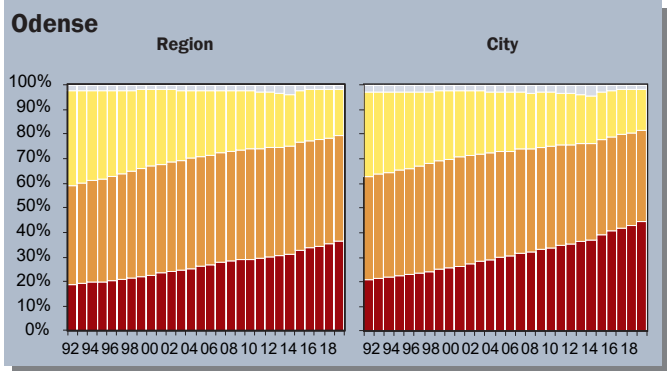
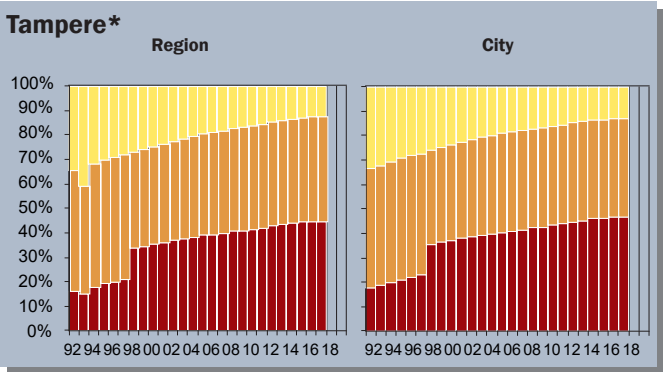
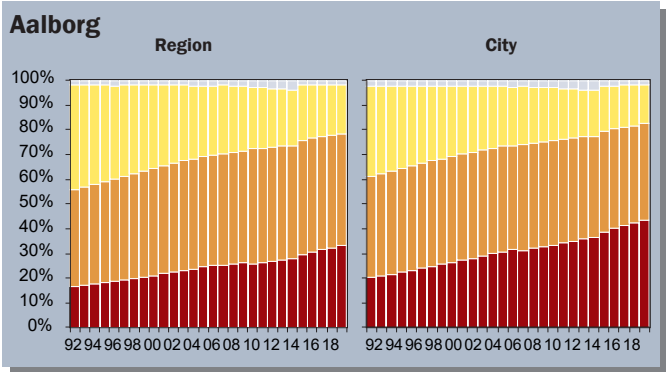
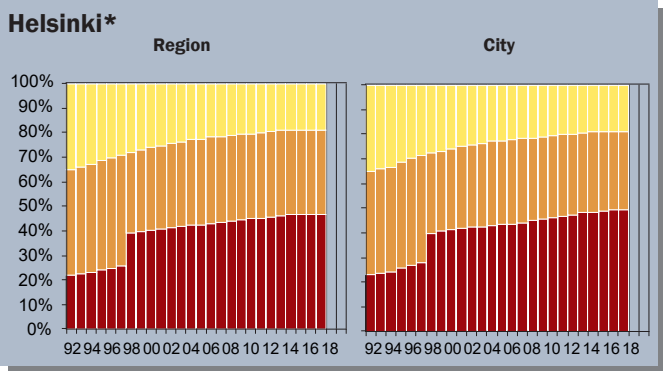
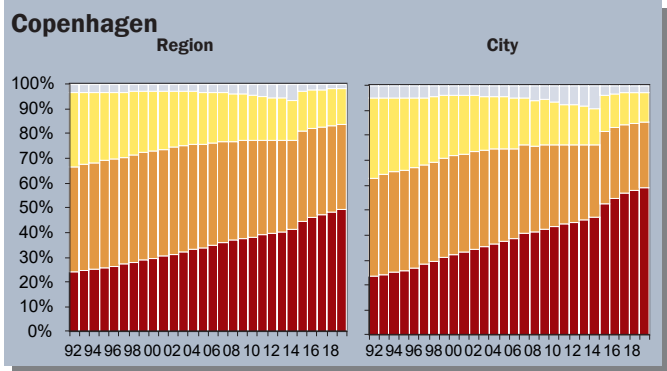


Region City

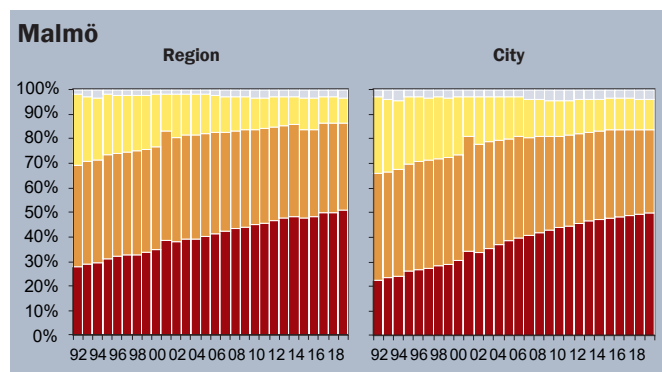
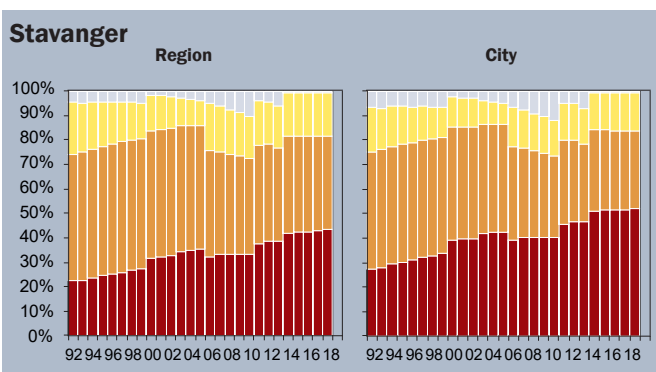
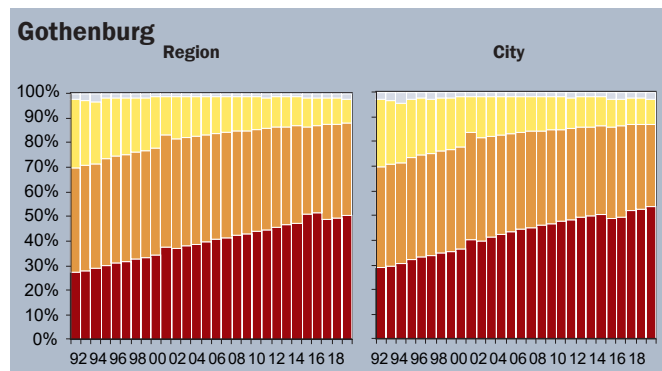
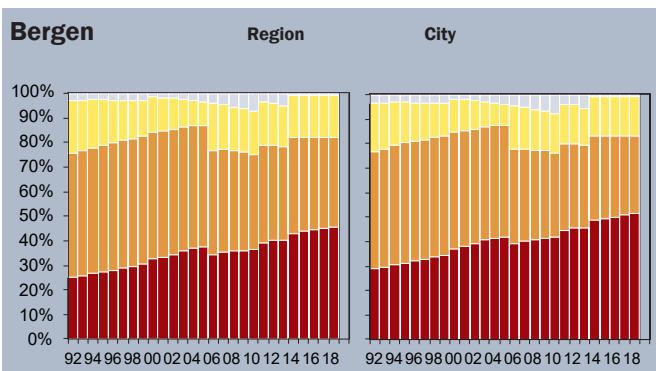
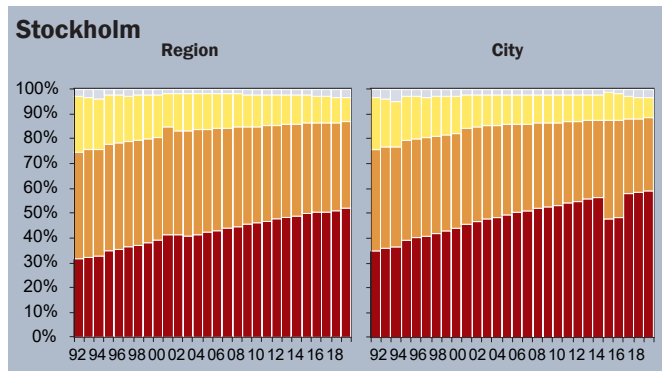
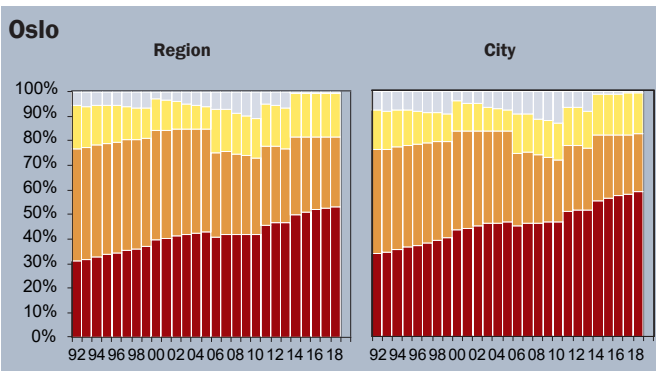
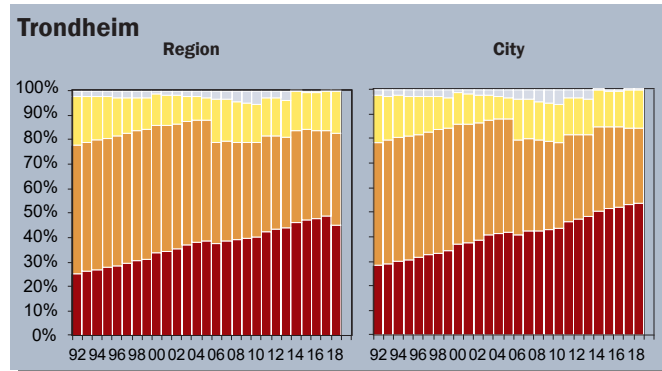
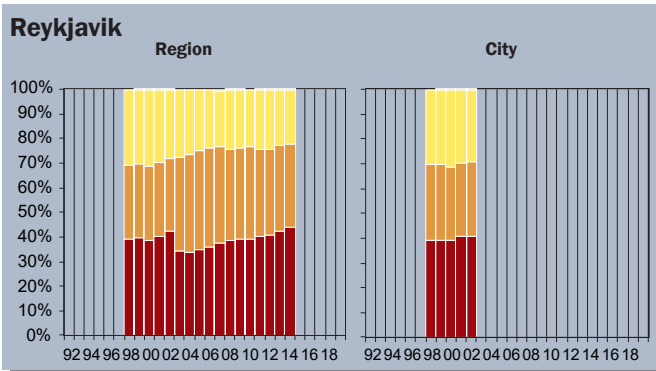
Helsinki**Reykjavik****Trondheim****Tampere****Oslo****Stockholm****Oulu****Bergen****Göteborg****Turku****Stavanger****Malmö**

Educational background 25–64 years 1 jan 1992-2019

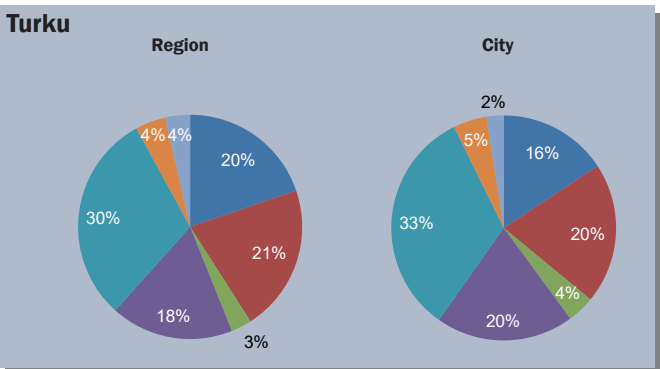
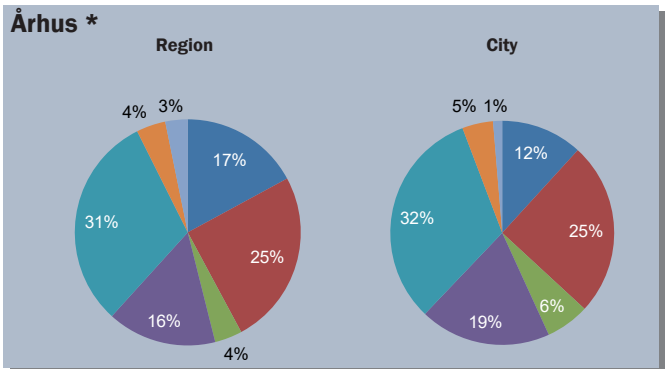
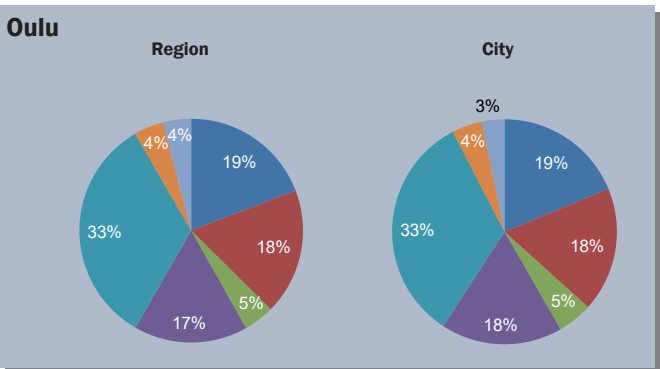
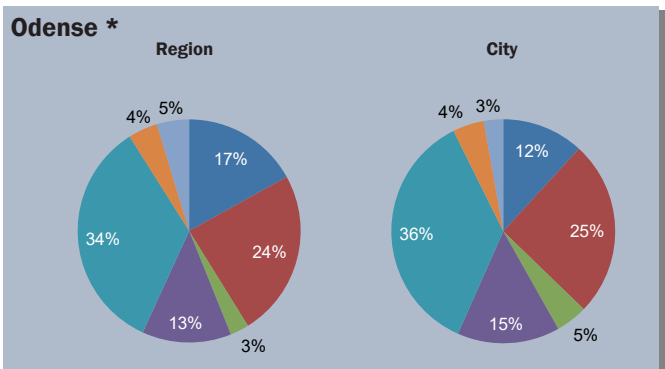
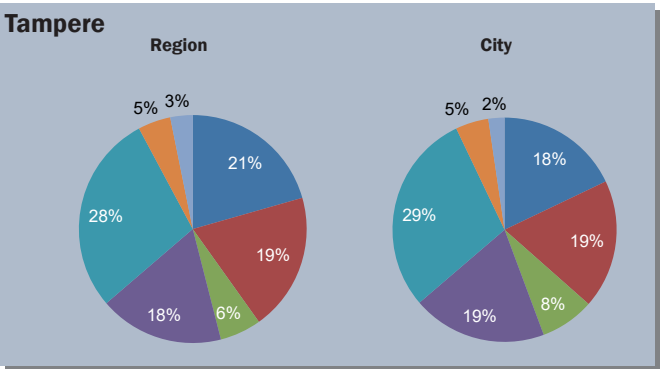
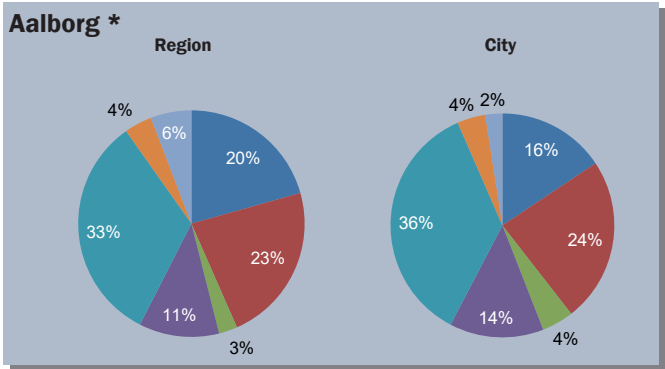
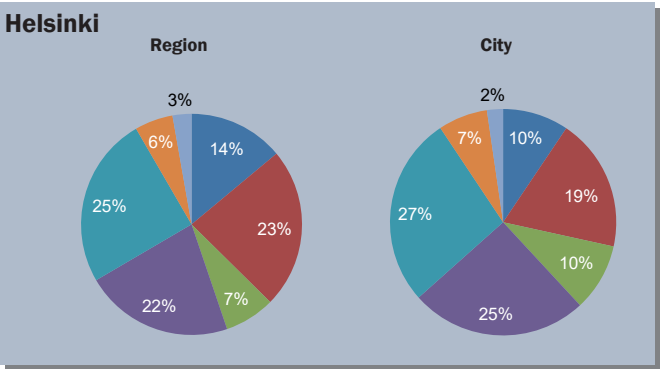
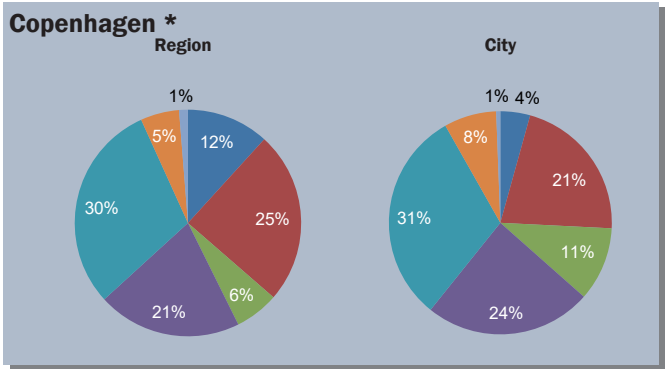
13- years 10-12 years 0-9 years Unknown



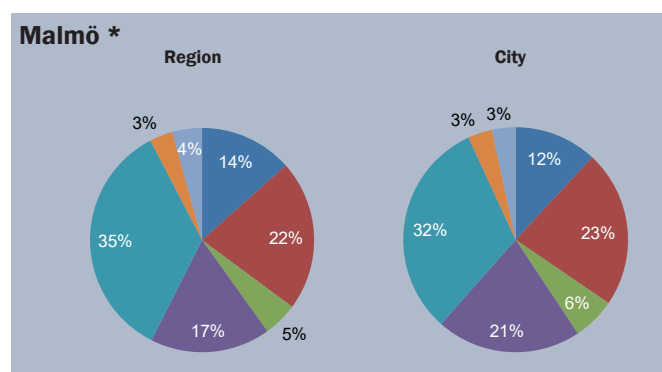
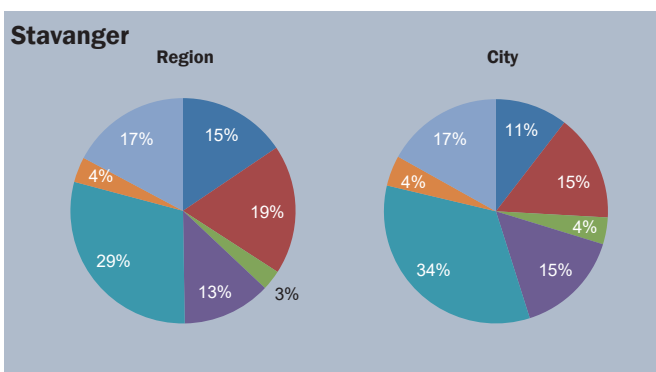
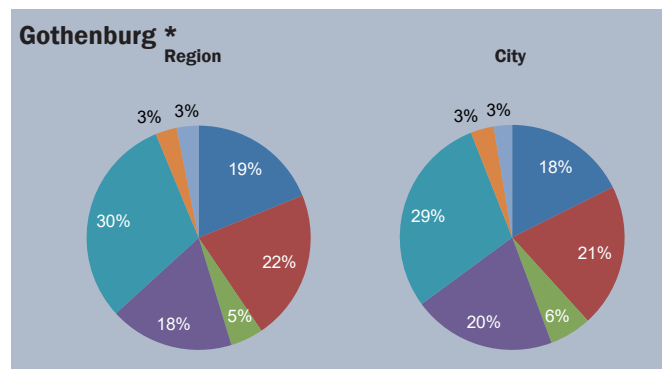
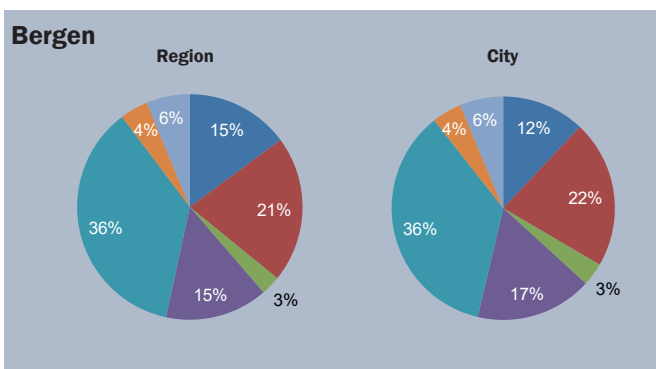
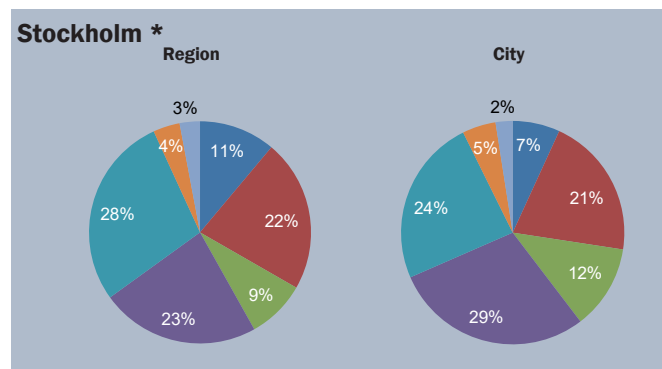
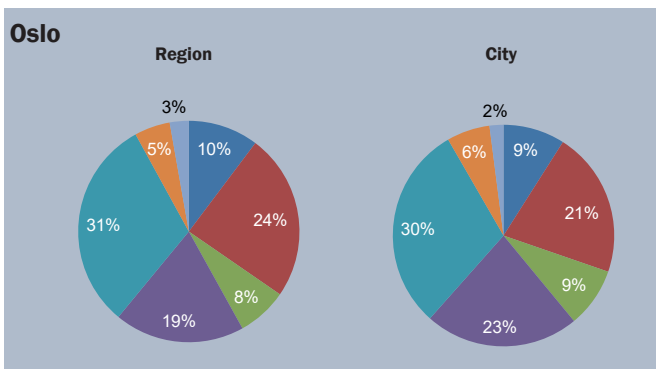
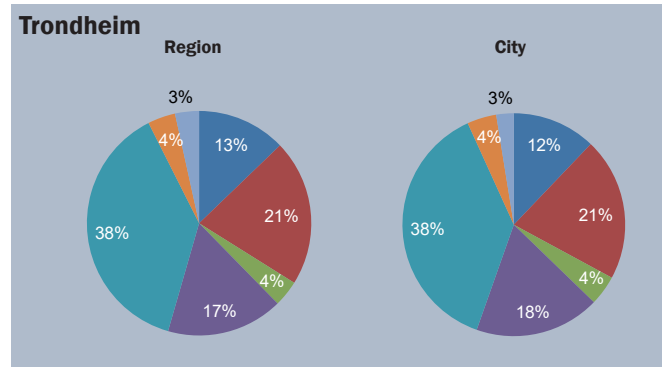
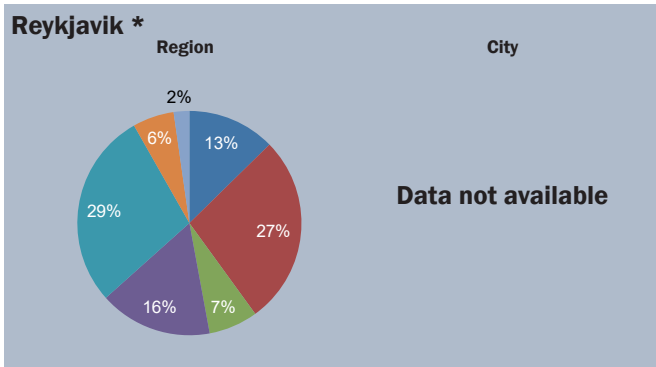
* The classification of education (ISCED) was changed in 1998. The data on year 1997 and before is not comparable with the data from year 1998 and onwards.



Proportion of jobs in different industries 1st of January 2018



■ 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 servies
■ Arts and culture recreation and other services ■ Other and unknown



* Data refer to 2017

EMPLOYMENT
AND UNEMPLOYMENT

For most cities the level of 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 in most cities and regions. In many cities and regions unemployment reached a lowest level in 2008. It has since then increased somewhat. This is for example seen in Helsinki, Tampere, Oulu and Turku.

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

Finnish cities generally report the highest proportion of job seekers.

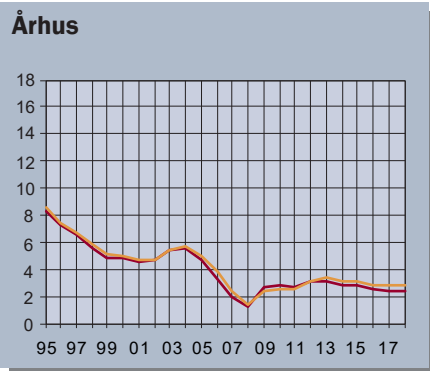
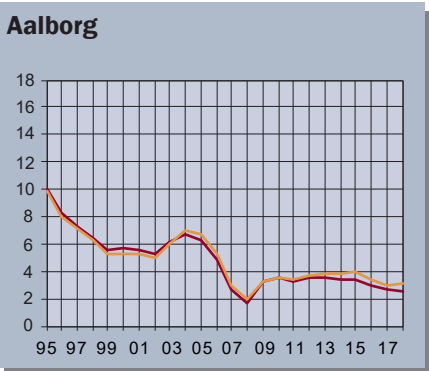
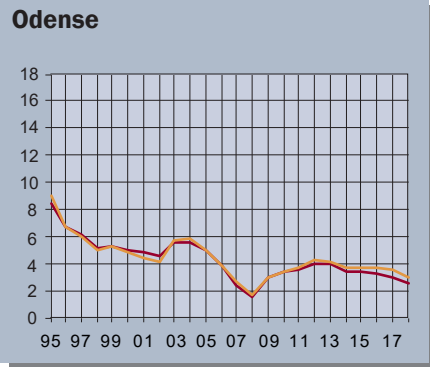
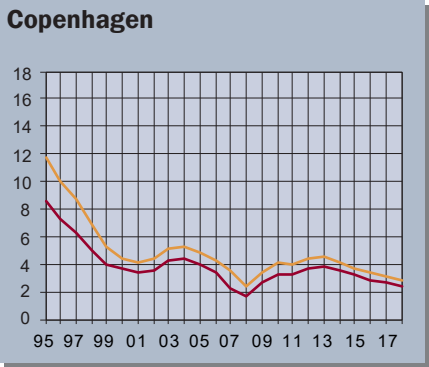
The cities often have somewhat higher levels of unemployment than their surrounding regions, e.g. Malmö and Turku.

Labour market 2018

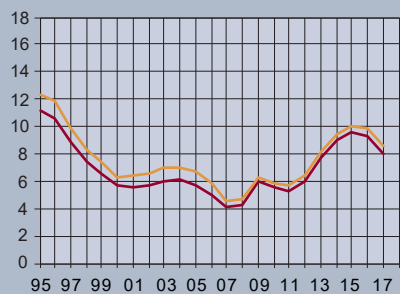
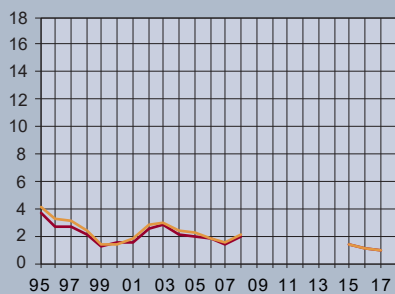
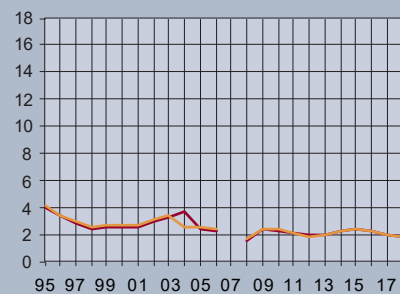
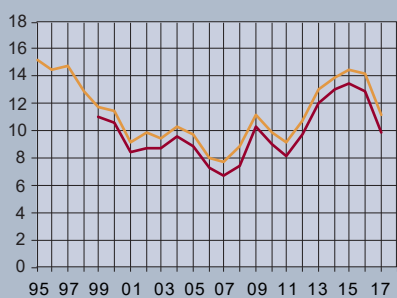
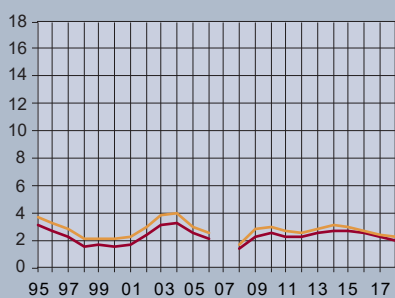
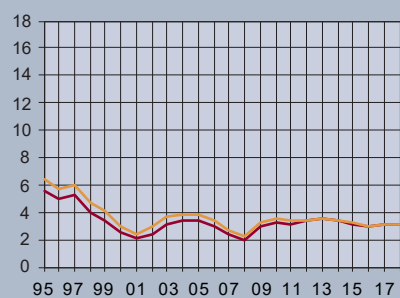
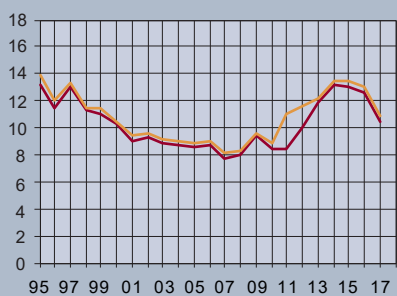
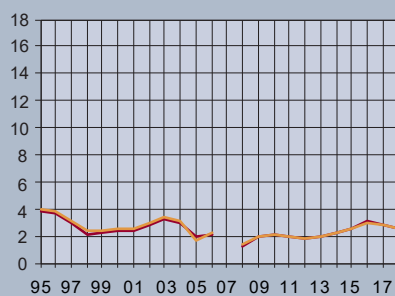
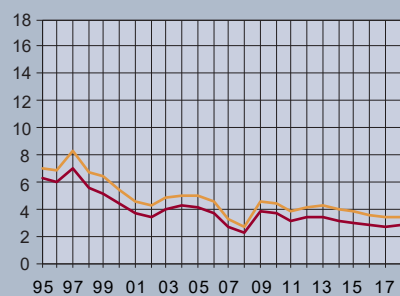
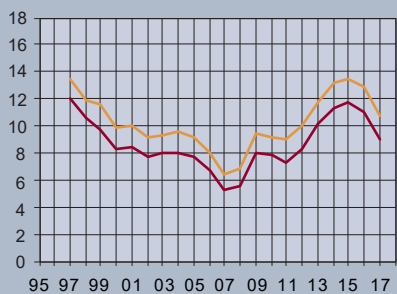
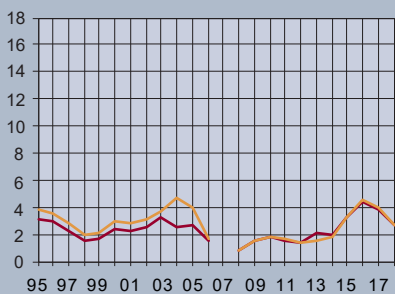
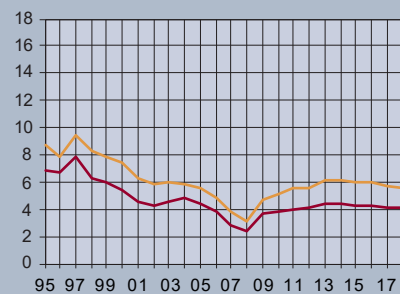
	City			Region	
	Employed 1 Jan.	Unemployed annual average		Employed 1 Jan.	Unemployed annual average
Copenhagen*	367 861	12 137		995 837	29 917
Aalborg*	100 982	3 996		243 875	8 640
Odense*	93 447	3 666		190 319	7 337
Århus*	181 307	6 091		380 617	12 291
Helsinki**	302 012	35 283		680 050	71 607
Tampere**	98 619	16 079		163 420	22 430
Oulu**	81 953	13 162		99 898	15 101
Turku**	79 229	12 595		138 884	17 434
Reykjavik*	68 235	757		120 384	1 211
Oslo	347 301	9 820		639 312	16 206
Bergen	135 121	4 443		197 119	6 458
Stavanger	63 240	2 240		157 781	5 285
Trondheim	95 792	2 213		127 428	2 910
Stockholm	480 378	19 030		1 114 107	43 327
Gothenburg	271 493	12 125		484 353	16 771
Malmö	138 786	11 545		306 187	17 398

* Employed refer to 2017. ** Unemployed refer to 2017

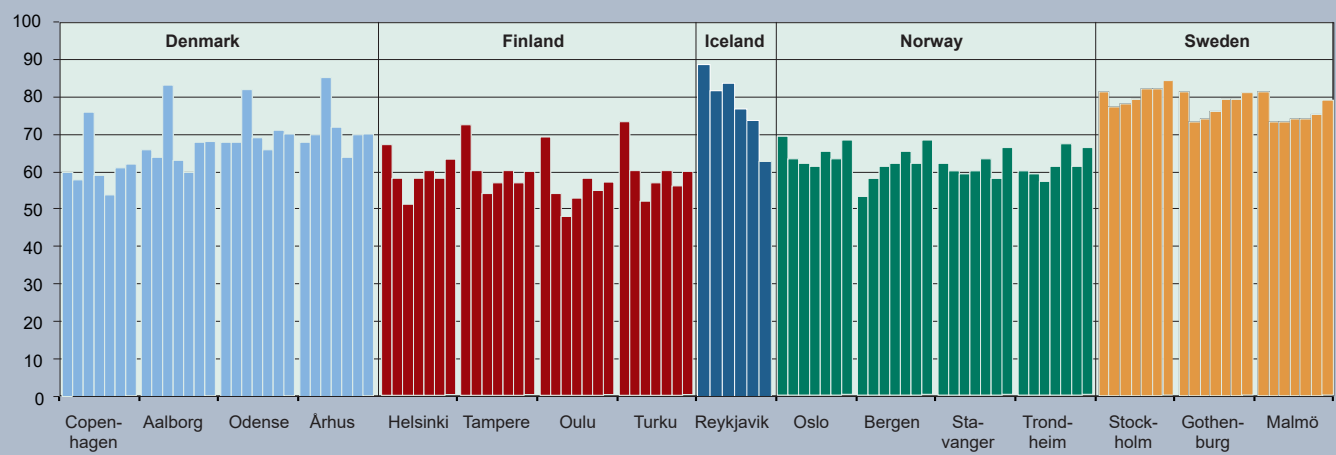
Unemployed (looking for work) 20–64 years 1995-2018
(annual average) %



— Region — City

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

Participation (%) in the last six/seven elections to local councils 1992-2019



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, 2012 and 2017, in Denmark in 1993, 1997, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013 and 2017, in Sweden in 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006,

2010, 2014 and 2018, in Norway in 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2015. For Iceland data refer to 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2014.

Electoral participation is high in the Nordic countries. Since 1992, the level of electoral participation in the cities has varied between 50 % and 90 %. In

the 1990's Reykjavik had the highest level of electoral participation, but it has fallen gradually. In Stockholm and Gothenburg 84 % participated in the latest local election. 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 6 neighbouring municipalities: Kempele, Muhos, Hailuoto, Liminka, Lumijoki and Tyrnävä.

THE TURKU REGION

The region comprises Turku and 10 neighbouring municipalities: Naantali, 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, Lørenskog, 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 GOTHENBURG REGION

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

THE MALMÖ REGION

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

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

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

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

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