



NORDIC MAJOR CITY STATISTICS

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

2016



The NORDSTAT database

16 major Nordic cities work together to produce comparable statistics. This collaboration has been established for more than 25 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 more than 25 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
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-kompetanseetaten.oslo.kommune.no/oslostatistikken/>

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

Contents

	Page
Map of the Nordic region	2
Contents.....	3
Contact details for capital city statistics	3
Population	4
Population pyramids.....	6
Households.....	8
Migration	10
Foreign citizens.....	12
Dwellings completed	14
Educational background	16
Proportion of jobs in different industries.....	18
Employment and unemployment	20
Participation in the last four elections.....	22
The municipalities included in each region	22

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 in recent years. The population in the regions has increased from 8.5 million inhabitants in 1971 to over 12.4 million 2014.

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

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, 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 2005 and 2015.

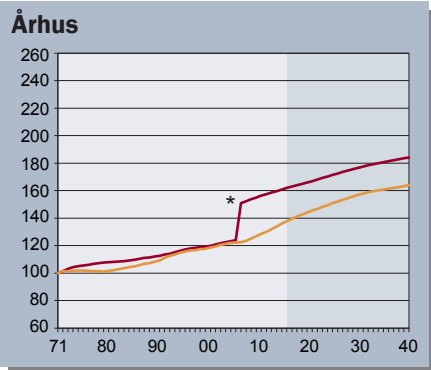
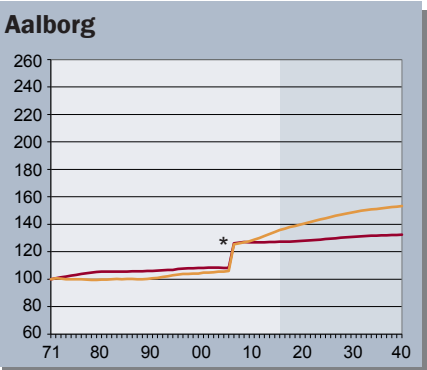
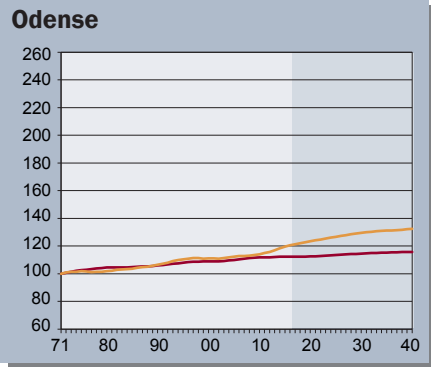
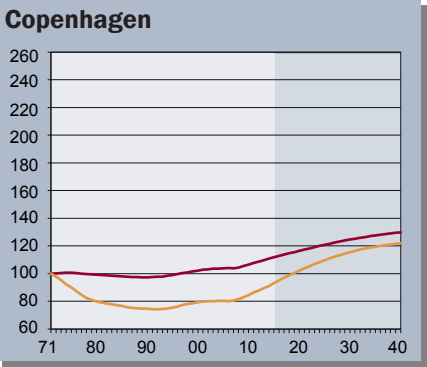
Population 1 Jan 2015

	City			Region	
	Change 2014	Total 1 Jan. 2015		Change 2014	Total 1 Jan. 2015
Copenhagen	12 819	582 376		18 417	1 966 533
Aalborg	2 268	208 077		392	581 449
Odense	1 979	197 776		274	486 983
Århus	4 963	328 856		6 055	857 824
Helsinki	8 540	622 386		15 325	1 412 872
Tampere	1 769	220 733		4 059	373 203
Oulu	1 983	150 111		3 165	239 638
Turku	872	181 323		2 051	318 013
Reykjavik	..	..		..	..
Oslo	11 838	646 301		20 141	1 230 361
Bergen	3 104	275 053		5 878	407 718
Stavanger	577	131 331		5 214	326 075
Trondheim	2 565	184 006		3 680	250 526
Stockholm	16 260	913 960		36 907	2 199 949
Gothenburg	6 787	540 058		12 628	970 652
Malmö	5 536	318 530		7 716	686 176

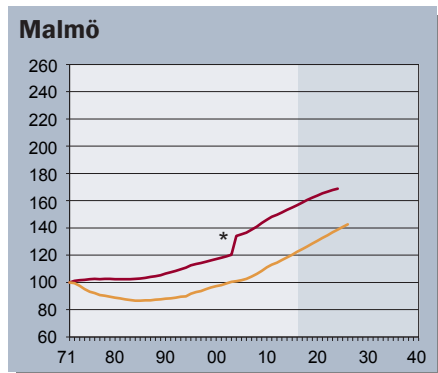
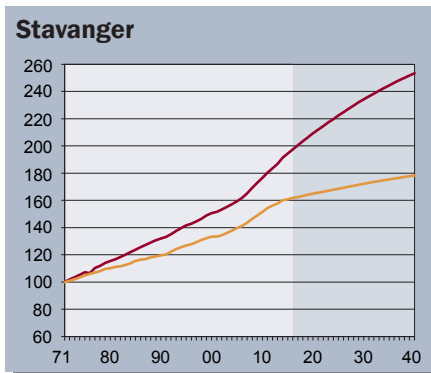
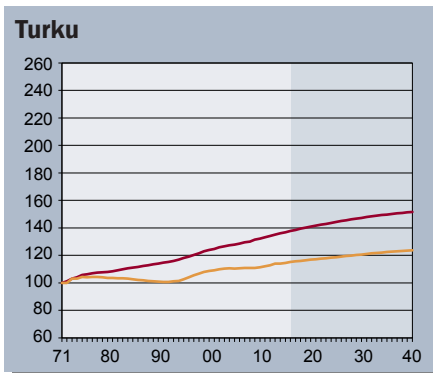
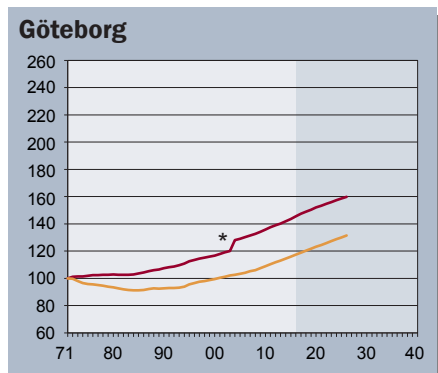
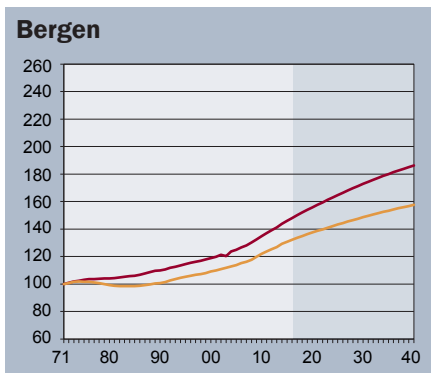
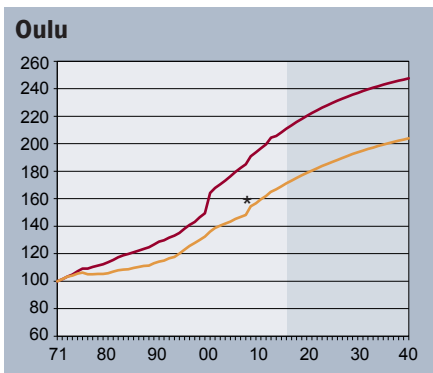
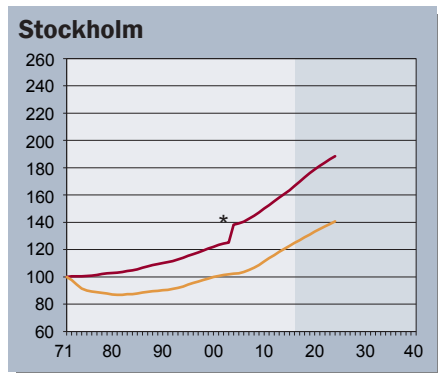
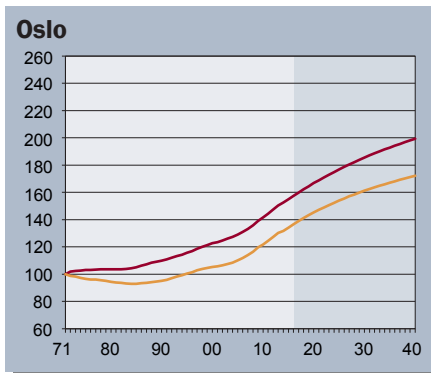
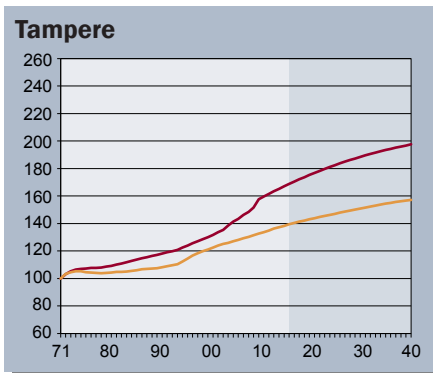
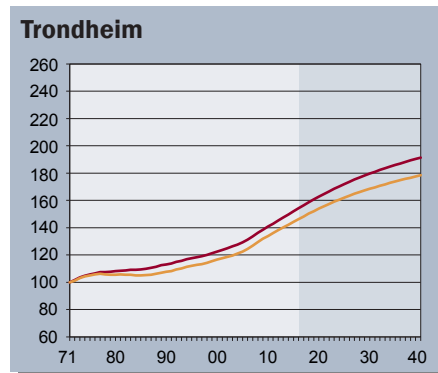
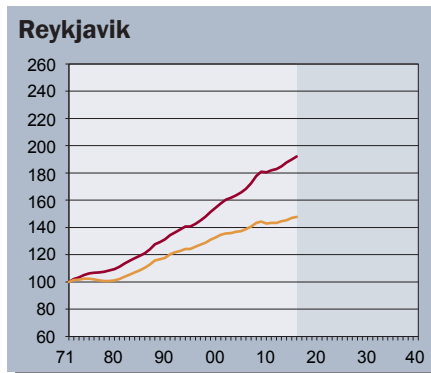
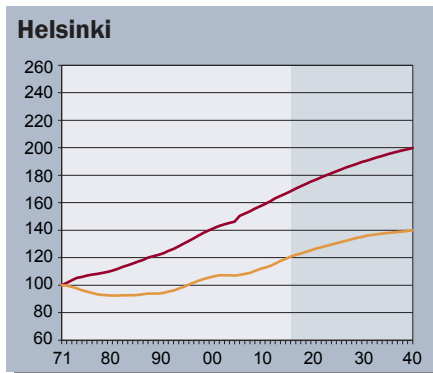
.. Data not available.

Population changes 1971-2015. Prognoses 1 Jan. 2016-2040.

Index: 1971=100 * Modified regionalization

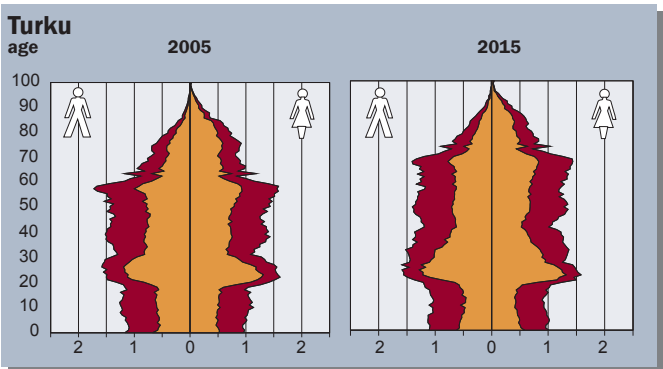
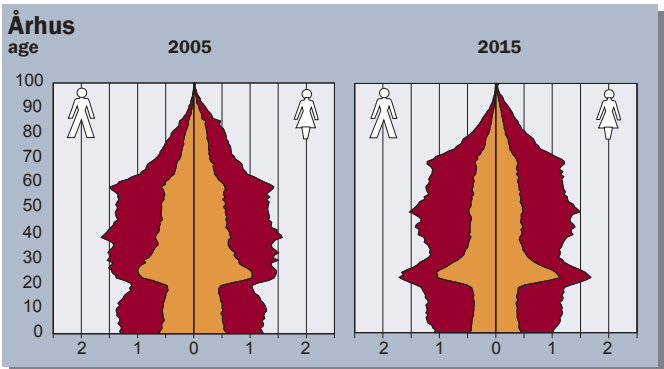
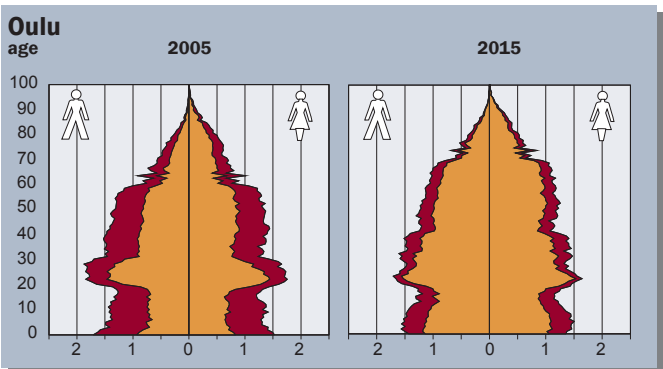
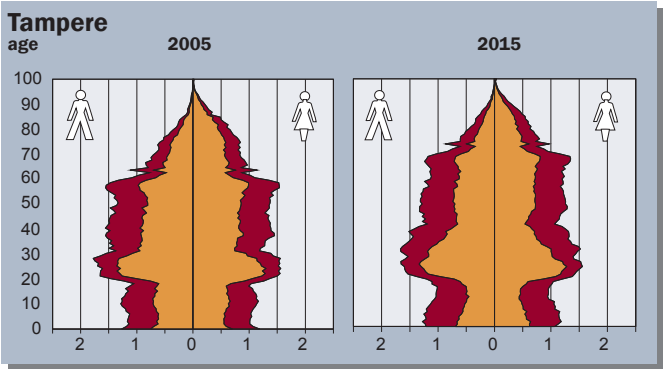
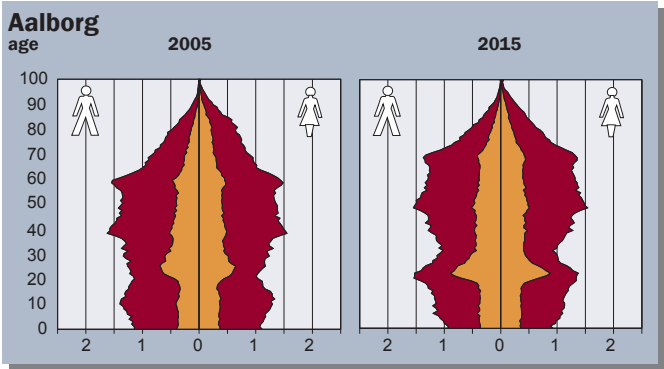
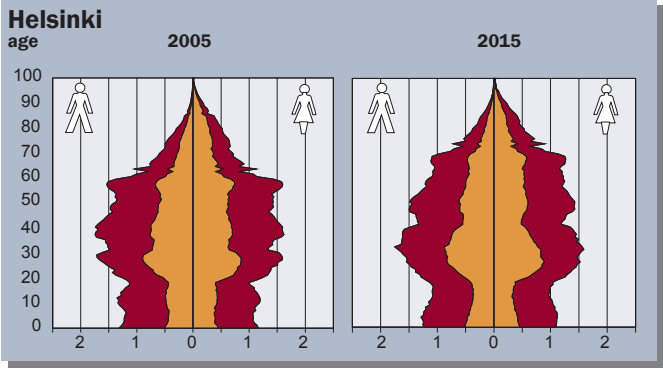
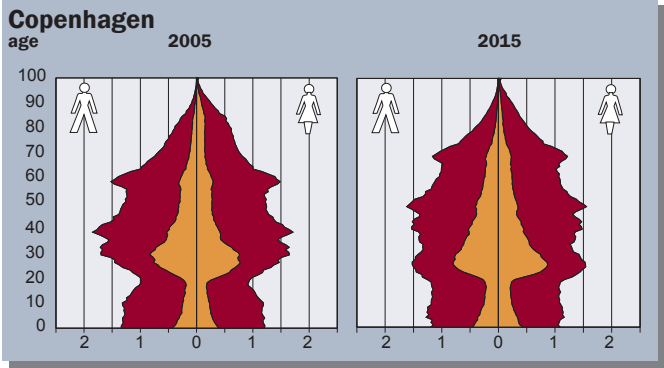


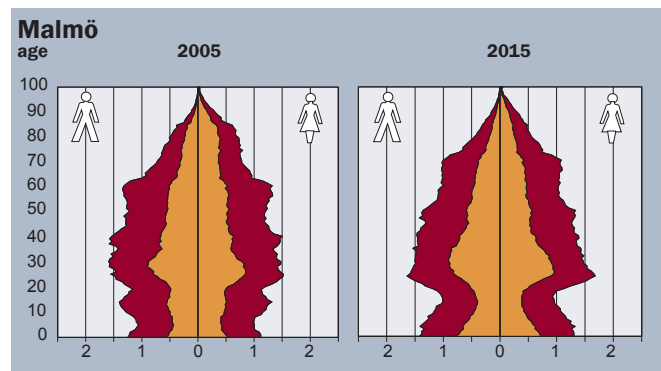
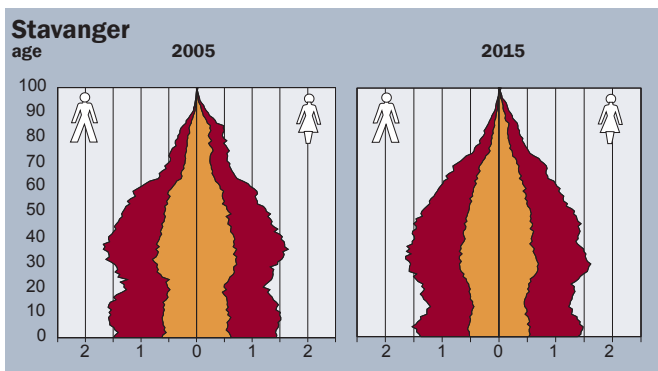
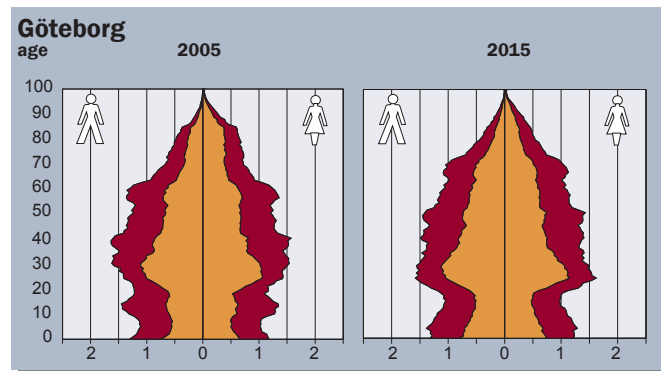
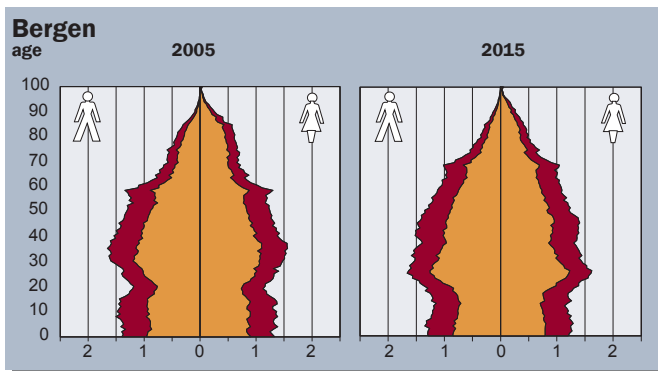
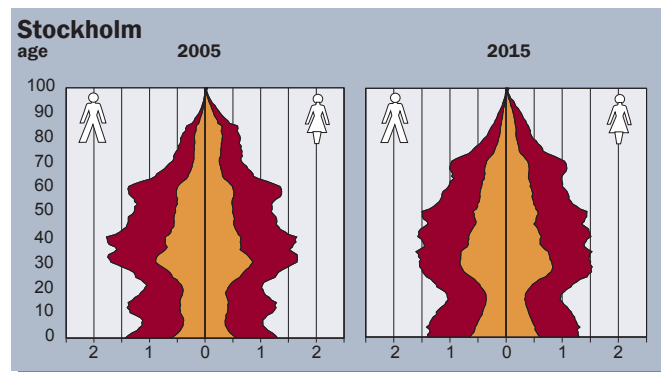
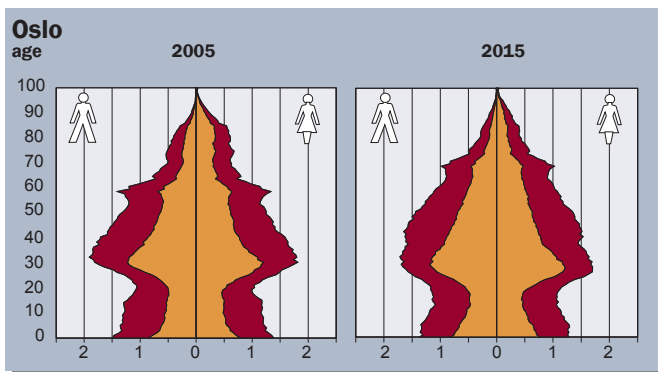
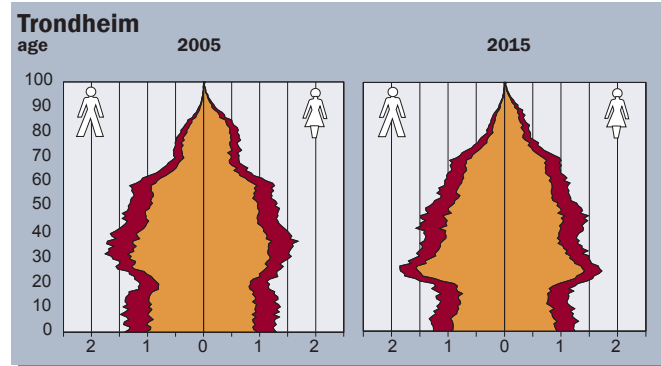
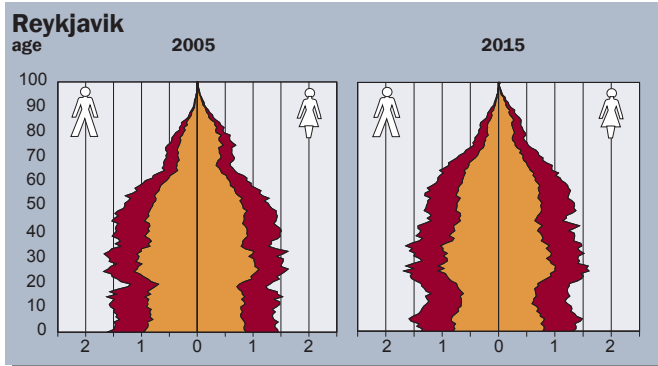
— Region — City



Population by age (% of the whole population in the regions) 2005 and 2015

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 1991-2015 the proportion of households consisting of one or two persons have grown in the cities and regions. In Finland this has been most evident. But in 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 Turku and the highest in Stavanger.

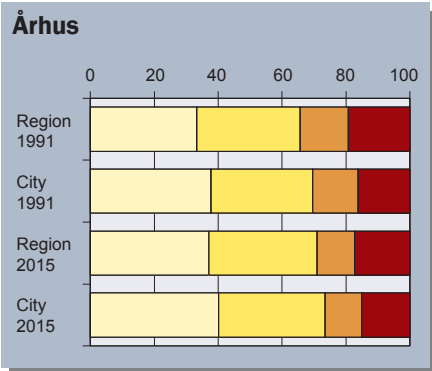
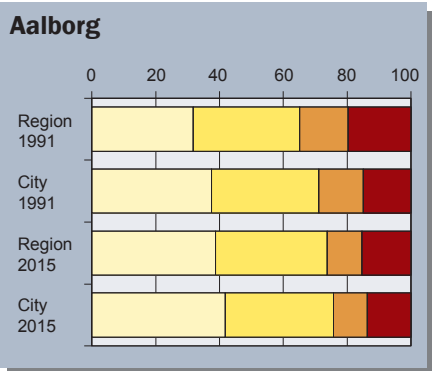
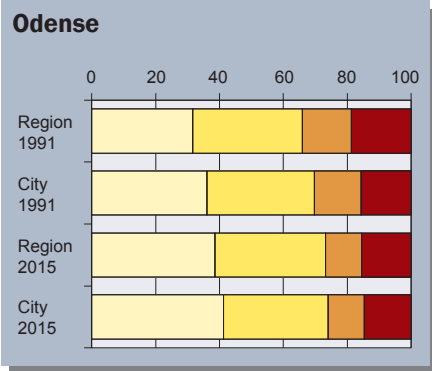
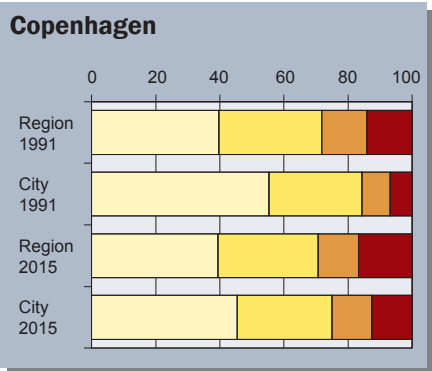
Household size is closely associated with the size of the dwellings. For example, a higher share of larger households in Stockholm is due to a shift towards larger apartments between 1991 and 2015.

Households 1 Jan 2015

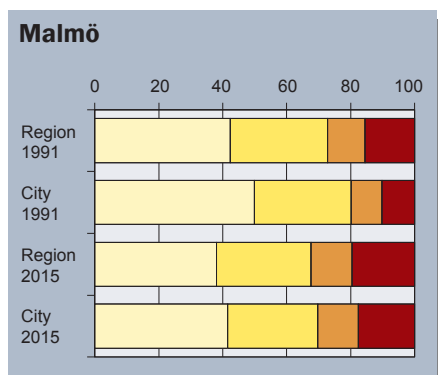
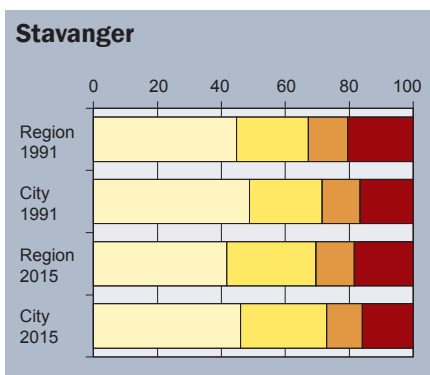
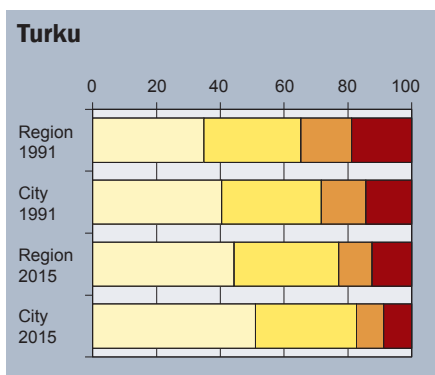
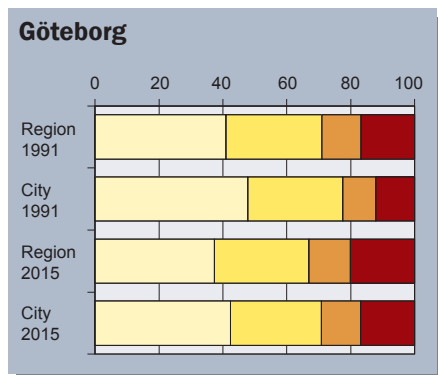
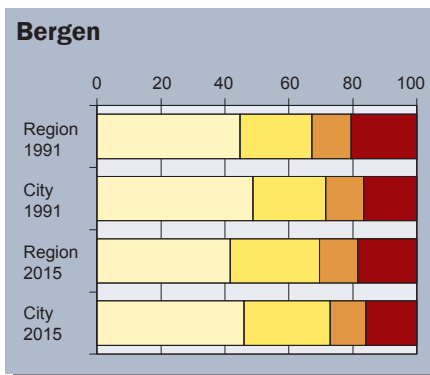
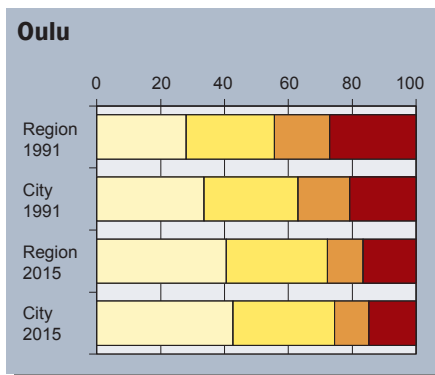
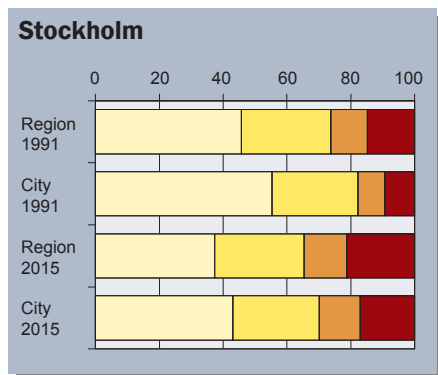
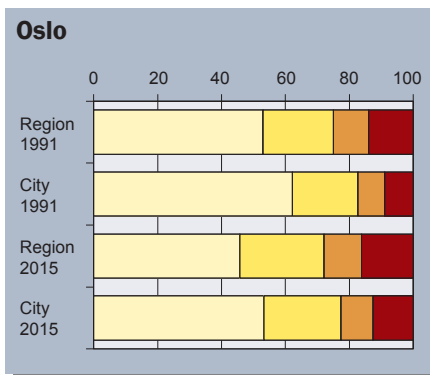
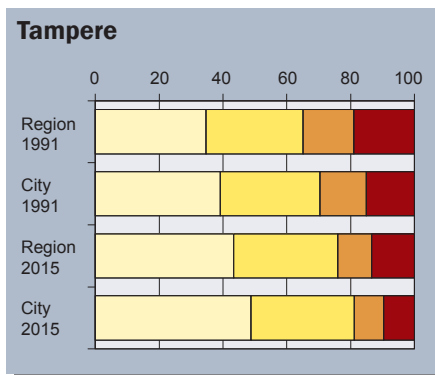
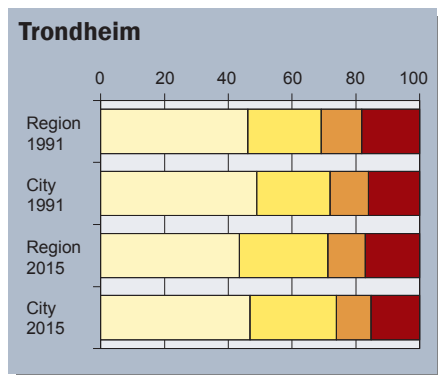
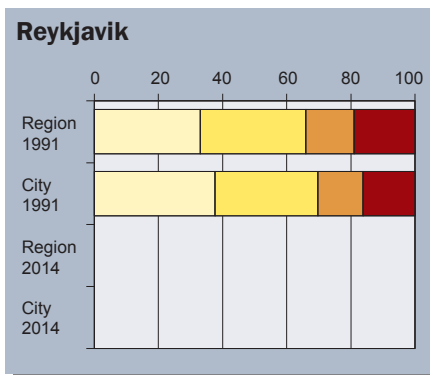
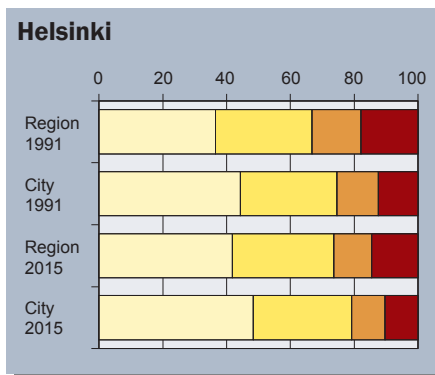
	City				Region		
	Total	With children 0-17 years	%		Total	With children 0-17 years	%
Copenhagen	288 767	69 760	24		910 197	274 158	30
Aalborg	102 196	25 819	25		276 615	75 538	27
Odense	95 199	25 596	27		230 858	64 523	28
Århus	154 518	40 597	26		392 162	116 625	30
Helsinki	318 225	58 776	18		670 300	158 340	24
Tampere	118 078	20 917	18		182 526	40 333	22
Oulu	92 806	22 130	24		109 553	28 245	26
Turku	99 052	16 335	16		158 964	33 357	21
Reykjavik	..	..	..		..	..	..
Oslo*	339 870	73 283	22		585 238	152 740	26
Bergen*	136 075	32 866	24		187 640	50 759	27
Stavanger*	60 790	16 591	27		137 389	43 087	31
Trondheim*	96 584	22 282	23		123 056	31 495	26
Stockholm	407 406	..	..		915 422	..	..
Gothenburg	246 708	..	..		396 343	..	..
Malmö	140 894	..	..		268 723	..	..

.. Data not available. * Data refer to 2014

Households by size 1 jan 1991 and 2015 (%)



1 person 2 persons
3 persons 4+ persons



MIGRATION

The charts on this spread shows migration trends for the period 1992-2014. 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. Years when net migration has been negative are significantly few and have primarily concerned the cities. Reykjavik has experienced a net out-migration in 2009 and following years.

Net migration has been lowest in the Danish regions, most clearly seen in Odense and Aalborg up until recent years. In the last year net migration in the cities has slowed down.

Cities and regions in Norway has seen an increase in net migration since 2005. Although in recent years this trend has slowed down, especially in the cities.

The NORDSTAT database includes more detailed vital statistics.

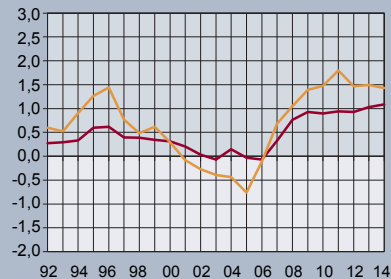
Net migration 2014

	City			Region	
	Total	From abroad		Total	From abroad
Copenhagen	8 066	7 302		21 101	16 534
Aalborg	1 990	1 153		2 534	3 351
Odense	1 243	1 080		2 597	2 728
Århus	2 211	1 763		5 326	4 681
Helsinki	6 428	2 783		11 596	6 557
Tampere	2 020	532		2 867	669
Oulu	1 055	473		1 131	486
Turku	1 581	729		1 554	866
Reykjavik *	..	-85		..	-212
Oslo	7 189	7 087		11 153	10 798
Bergen	1 751	2 113		5 914	2 747
Stavanger	428	1 142		2 823	2 872
Trondheim	1 765	1 076		2 130	1 295
Stockholm	6 644	7 220		20 843	16 776
Gothenburg	4 406	4 683		8 102	6 053
Malmö	2 541	1 877		5 330	3 643

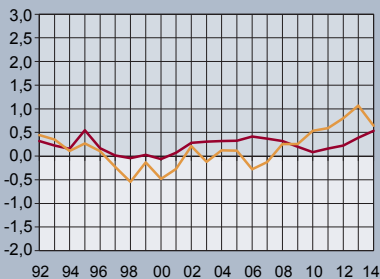
.. Data not available. * Data refer to 2012

Net Migration 1992-2014 (%)

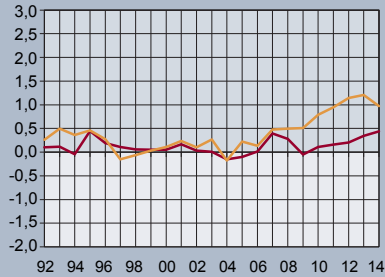
Copenhagen



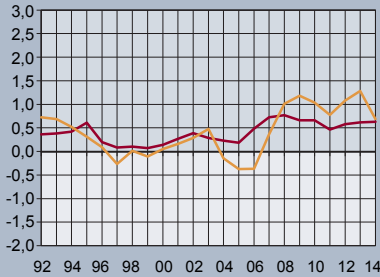
Odense



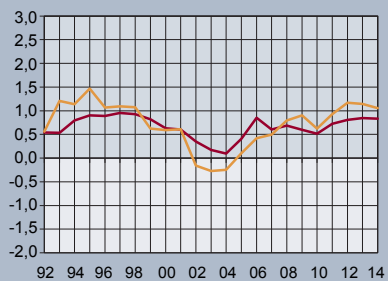
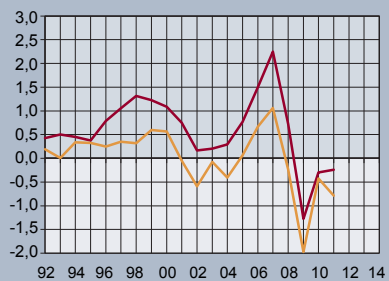
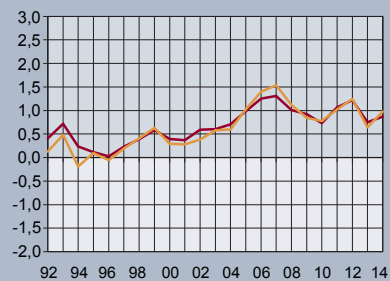
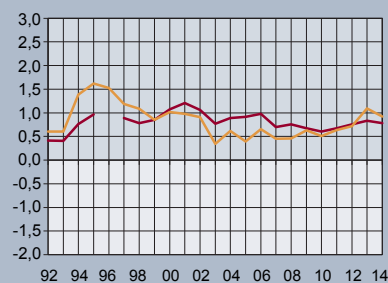
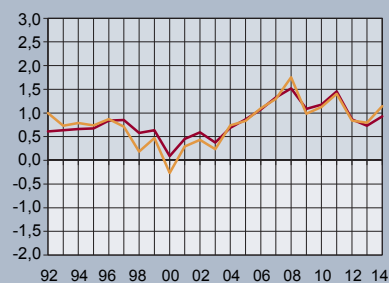
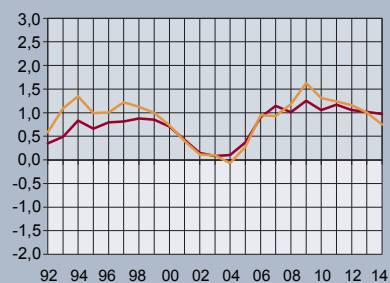
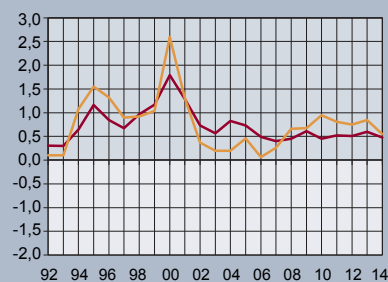
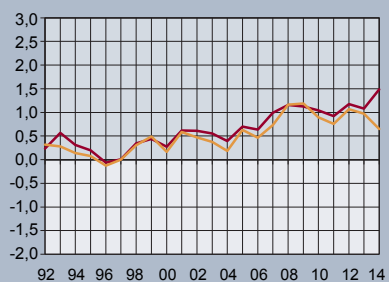
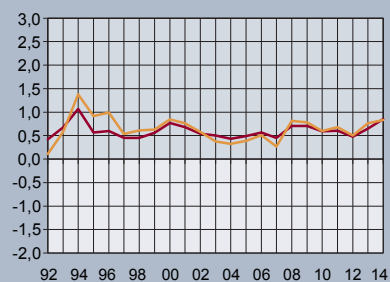
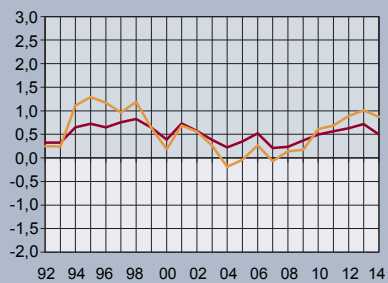
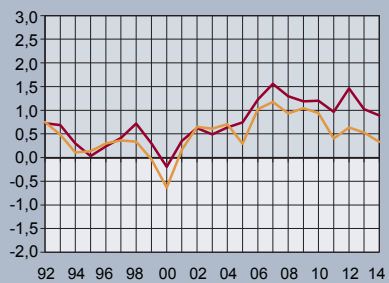
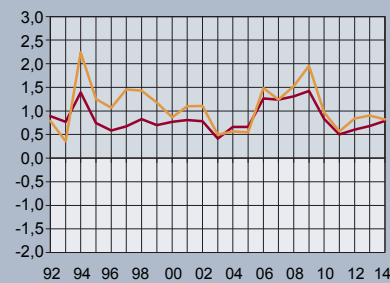
Aalborg



Århus



— Region — City

Helsinki**Reykjavik****Trondheim****Tampere****Oslo****Stockholm****Oulu****Bergen****Göteborg****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.

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.

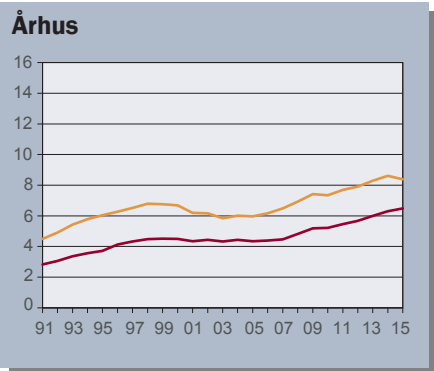
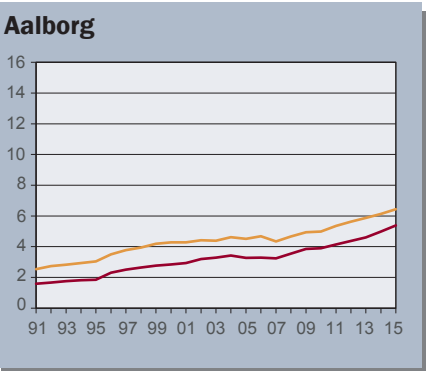
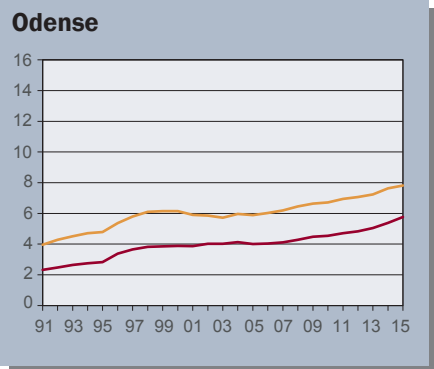
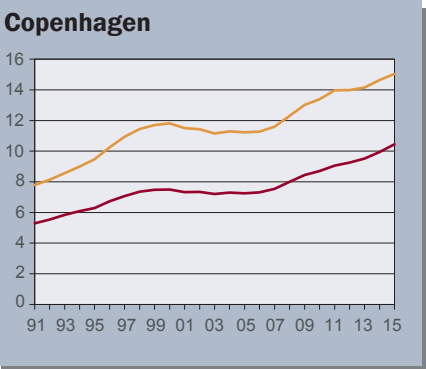
The database Nordstat includes foreign citizens in the categories; Other Nordic country, other EU country, other European country, North America, Asia and other country.

Foreign citizens 2015

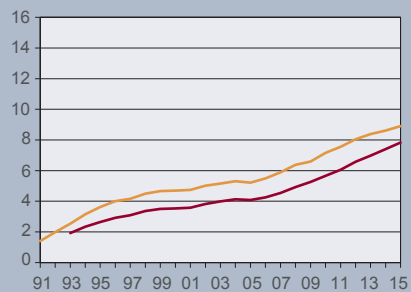
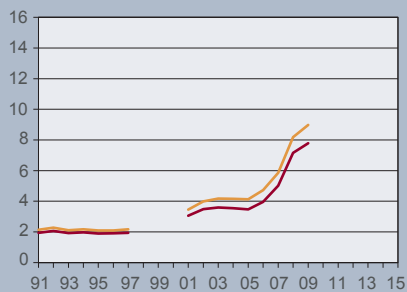
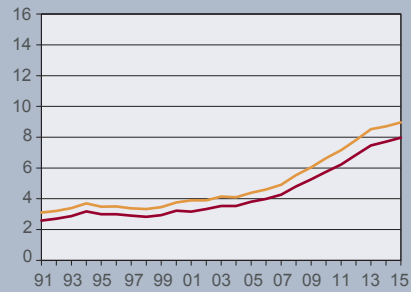
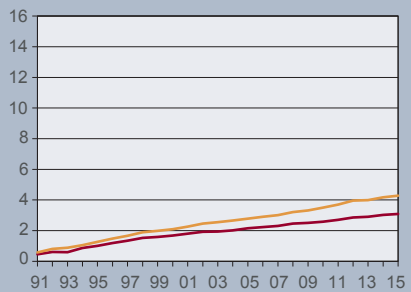
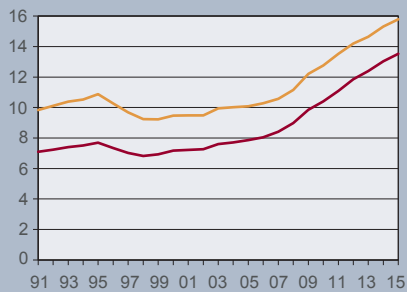
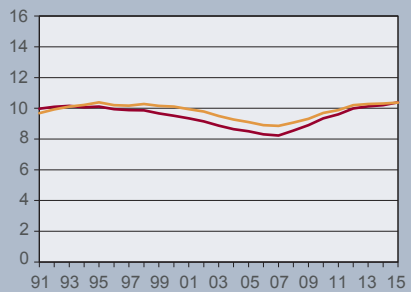
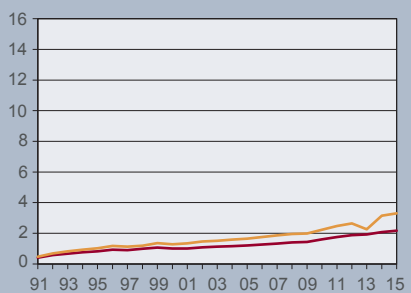
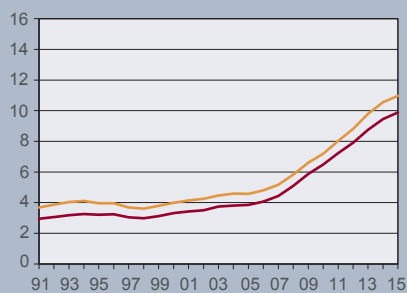
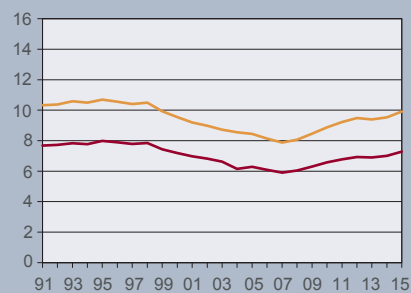
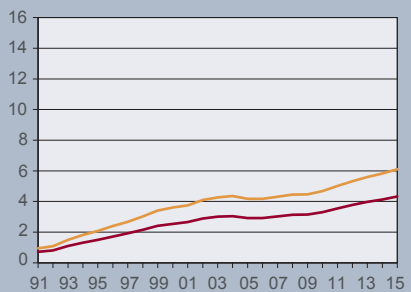
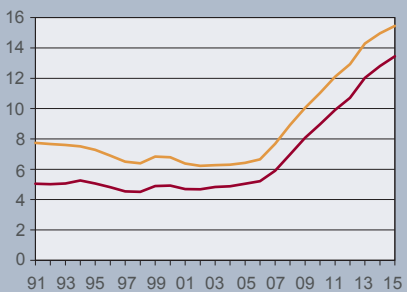
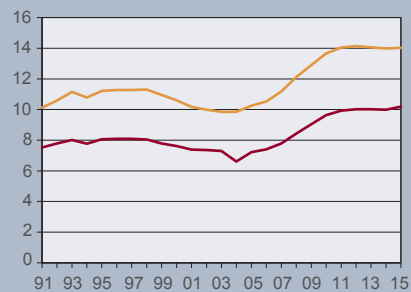
	City				Region			
	Foreign citizens	Other Nordic	Other Europe	Other country	Foreign citizens	Other Nordic	Other Europe	Other country
Copenhagen	87 574	13%	46%	40%	205 445	11%	50%	38%
Aalborg	13 392	10%	55%	35%	31 334	10%	54%	35%
Odense	15 473	11%	51%	38%	28 051	10%	53%	37%
Århus	27 566	10%	46%	44%	55 581	9%	53%	38%
Helsinki	55 445	3%	53%	44%	110 622	3%	56%	41%
Tampere	9 442	3%	42%	56%	11 519	3%	45%	52%
Oulu	4 948	5%	31%	63%	5 191	6%	32%	62%
Turku	11 061	4%	49%	47%	13 779	5%	51%	45%
Reykjavik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oslo	102 009	23%	47%	30%	166 428	22%	50%	28%
Bergen	30 187	10%	60%	29%	40 313	10%	63%	27%
Stavanger	20 286	14%	55%	31%	43 844	12%	61%	27%
Trondheim	16 490	14%	48%	38%	19 955	14%	50%	36%
Stockholm	94 829	15%	40%	46%	228 429	16%	40%	44%
Gothenburg	53 552	15%	35%	51%	70 663	18%	36%	47%
Malmö	44 701	30%	32%	37%	69 911	29%	35%	36%

.. Data not available

Foreign citizens 1991-2015 (% of population)



— 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. This applies especially for the capitals.

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

In absolute terms, most new dwellings have been completed in the Helsinki region since the year 2000, close to 9 000 per year.

Dwellings 1 Jan 2015 and dwellings completed 2014

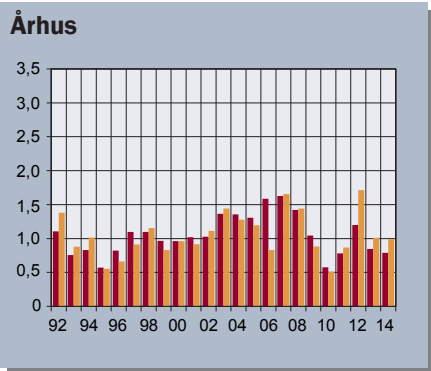
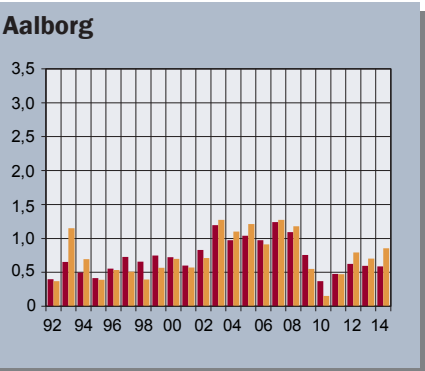
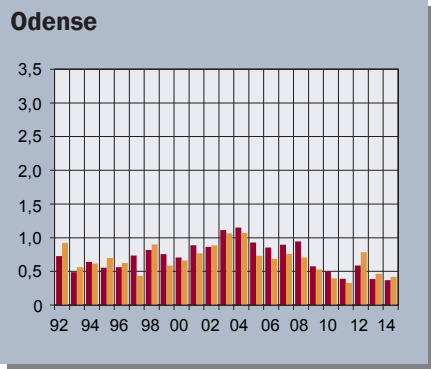
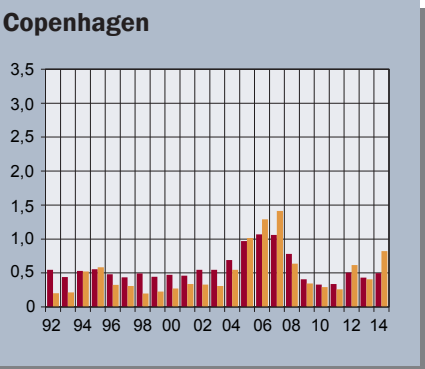
	City			Region	
	Completed 2014	Total 1 jan 2015		Completed 2014	Total 1 jan 2015
Copenhagen	2 463	302 056		4 622	937 109
Aalborg	902	106 405		1 741	298 539
Odense	408	97 271		897	244 045
Århus	1 563	159 058		3 191	408 068
Helsinki	3 602	346 751		10 223	723 229
Tampere	1 431	129 355		2 733	199 434
Oulu	1 870	101 588		2 119	119 825
Turku	849	110 608		1 533	175 815
Reykjavik	..	..		..	..
Oslo*	3 351	324 309		6 754	569 564
Bergen*	1 191	134 077		2 035	188 929
Stavanger*	763	61 303		3 153	139 367
Trondheim*	1 307	95 225		1 782	123 000
Stockholm	3 071	460 734		9 050	950 968
Gothenburg	1 790	251 240		3 844	424 295
Malmö	1 837	146 288		2 964	296 803

.. Data not available. * Dwelling stock refer to 2014

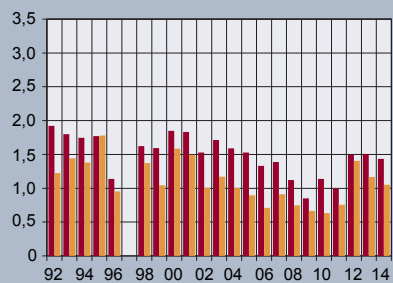
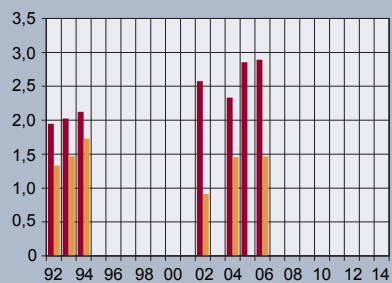
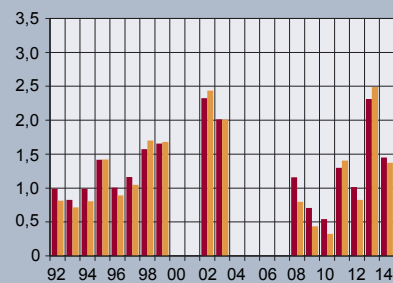
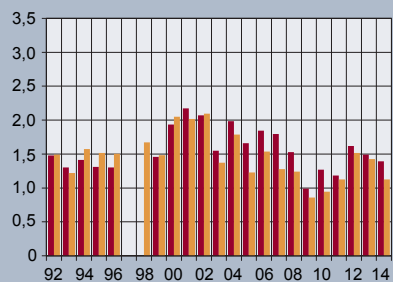
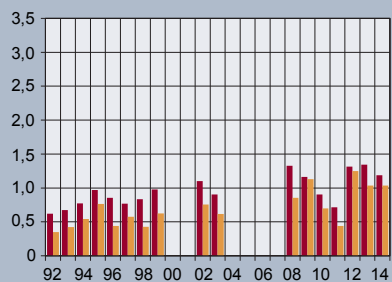
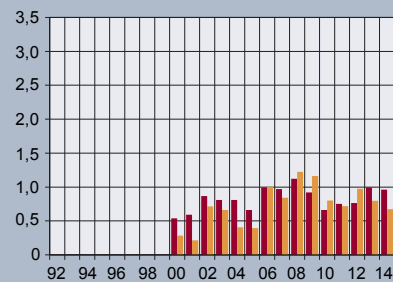
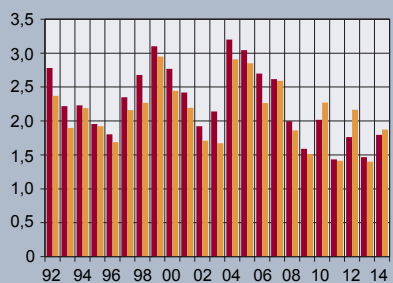
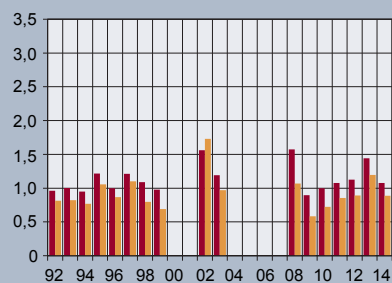
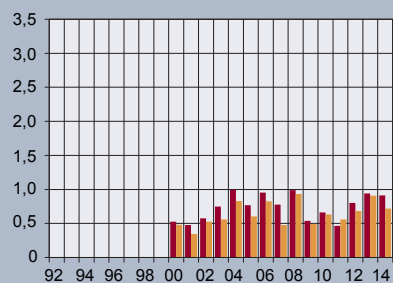
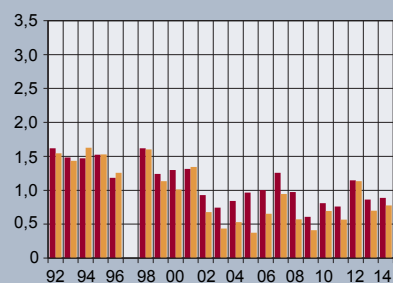
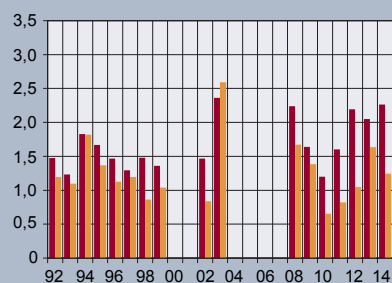
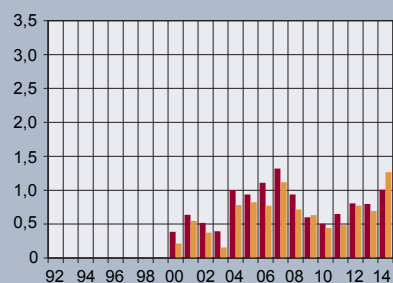
NEXT SPREAD – LEVEL OF EDUCATION

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, Oslo and Göteborg more than 50 percent have an education of 13 years or more.

Dwellings completed 1992-2014 (% of dwelling stock)



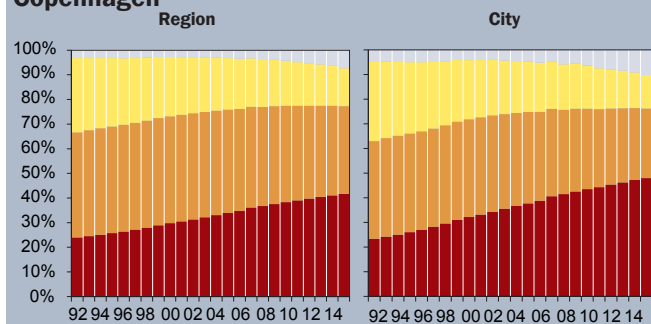
Region City

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

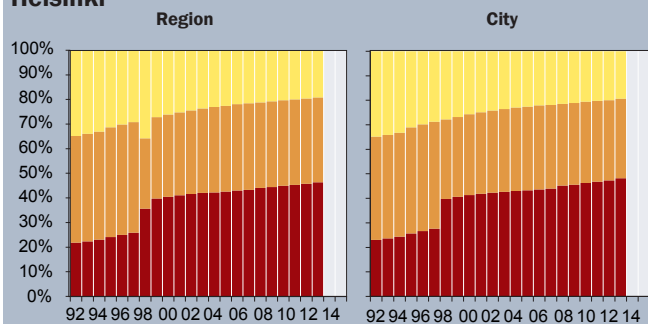
Educational background 25–64 years 1 jan 1992-2015

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

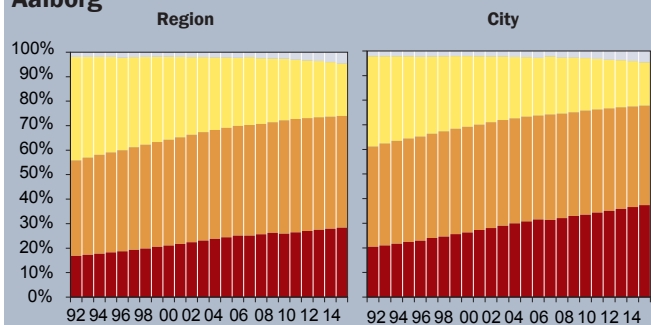
Copenhagen



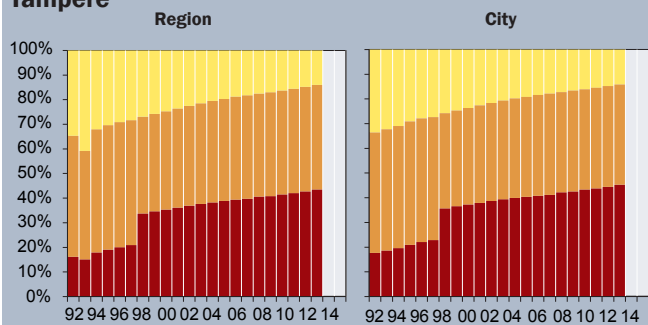
Helsinki*



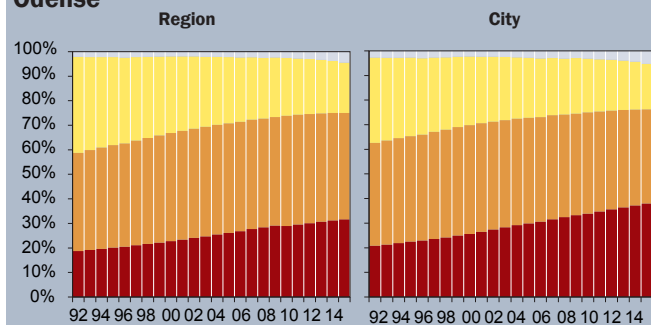
Aalborg



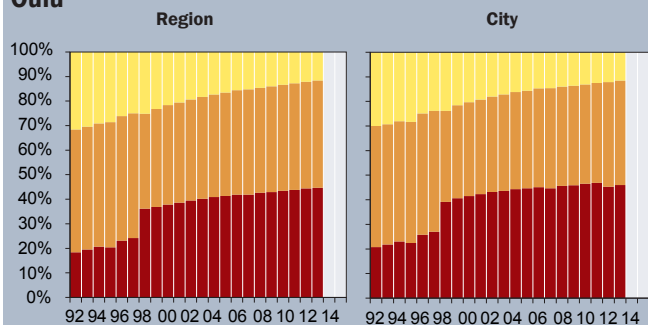
Tampere*



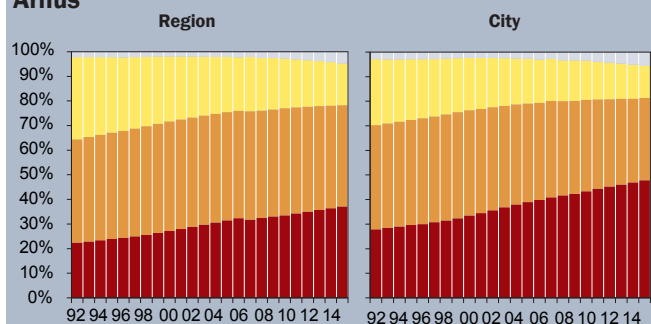
Odense



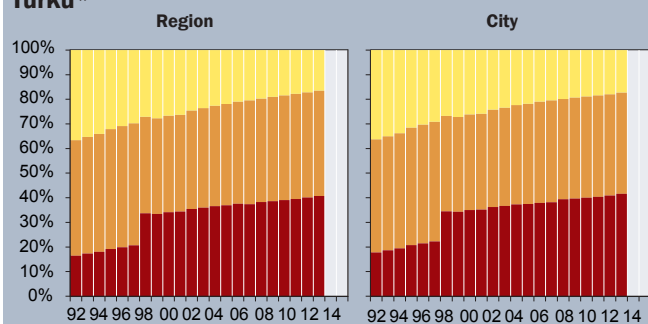
Oulu*



Århus

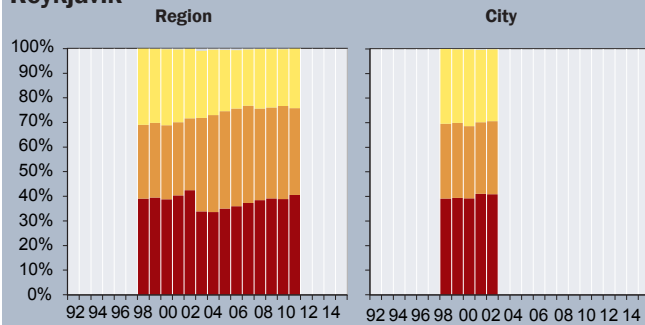


Turku*

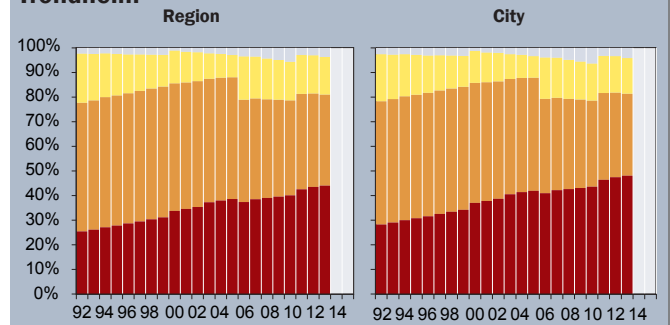


* The classification of education (ISCED) was changed in 1998. The data on year 1997 and before is not comparable with the data from year 1998 and onwards.

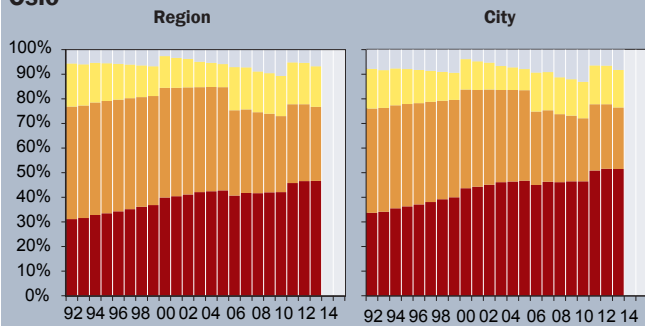
Reykjavik



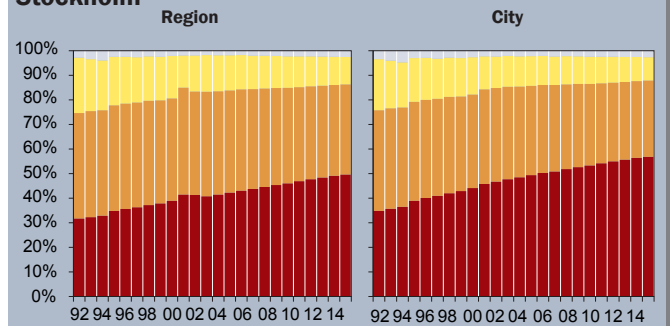
Trondheim



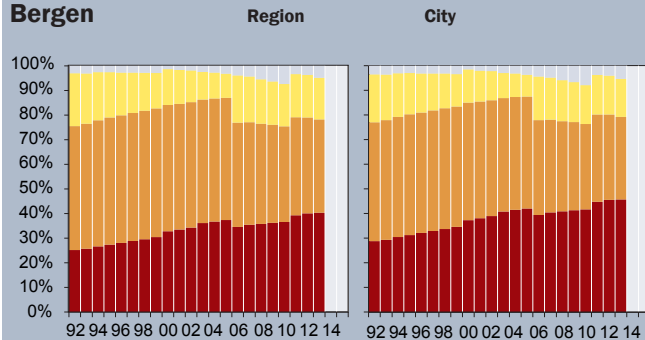
Oslo



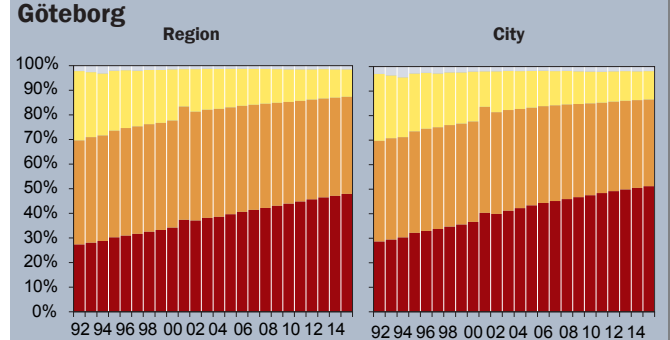
Stockholm



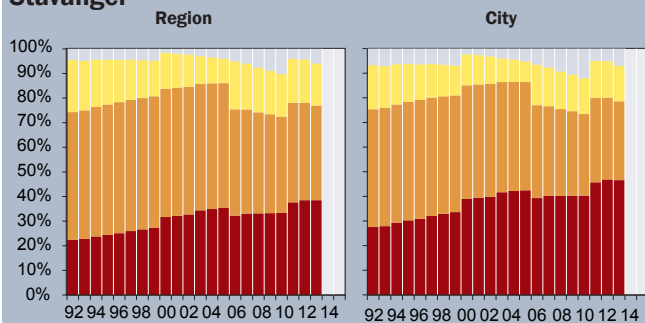
Bergen



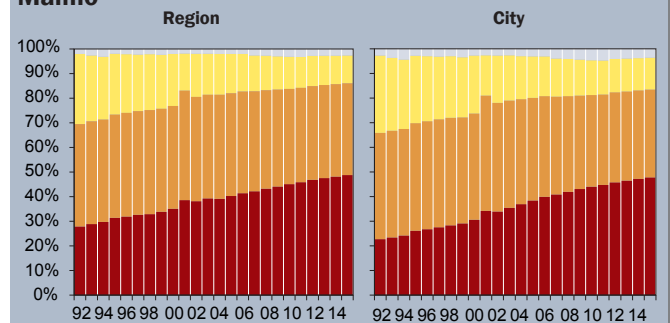
Göteborg



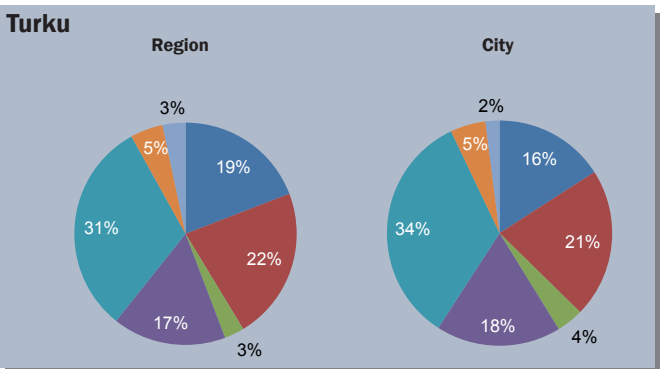
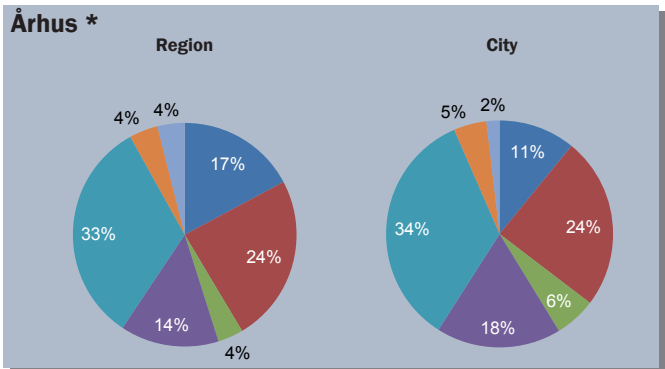
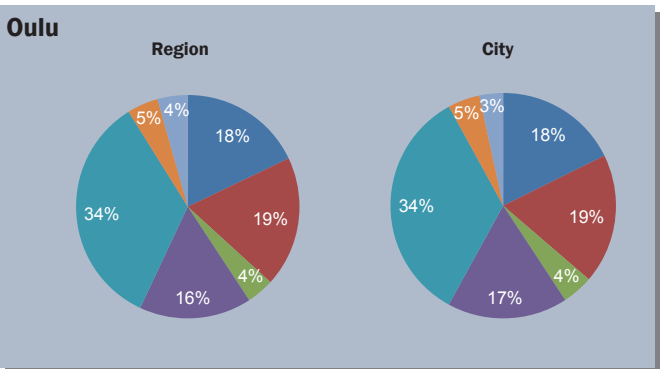
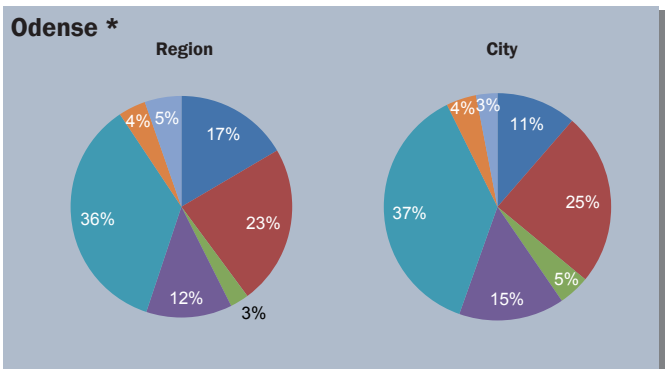
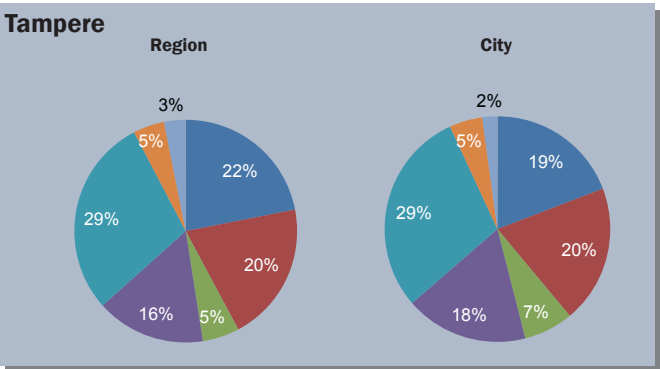
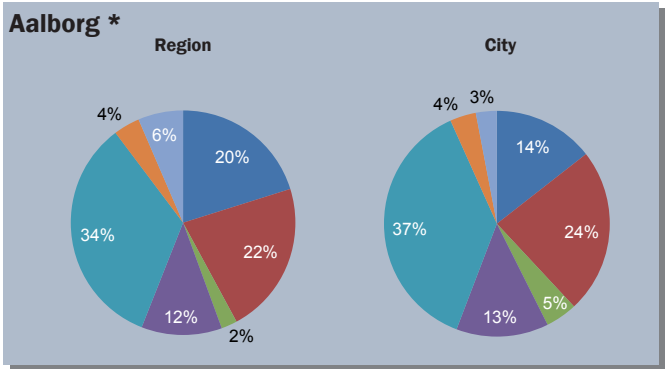
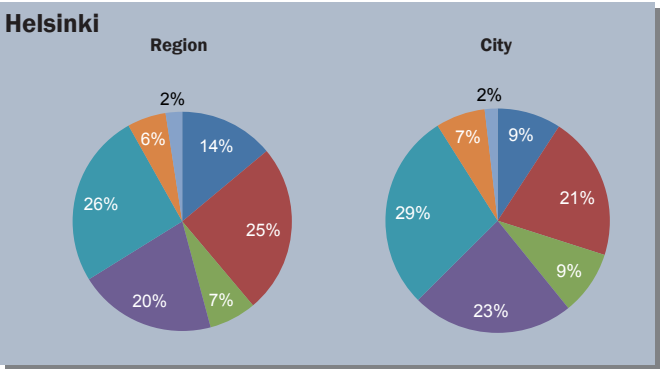
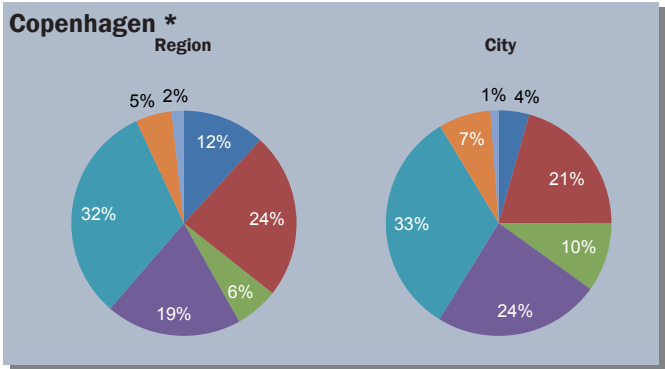
Stavanger



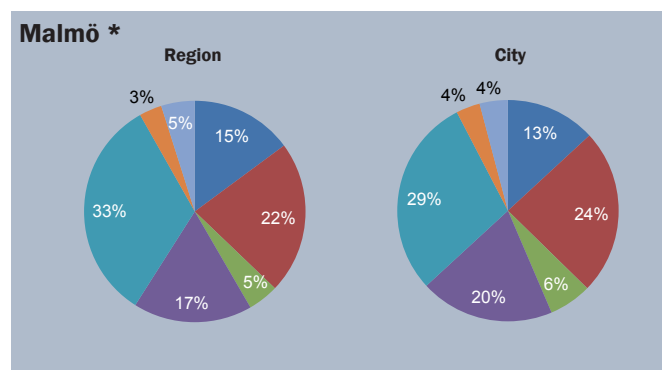
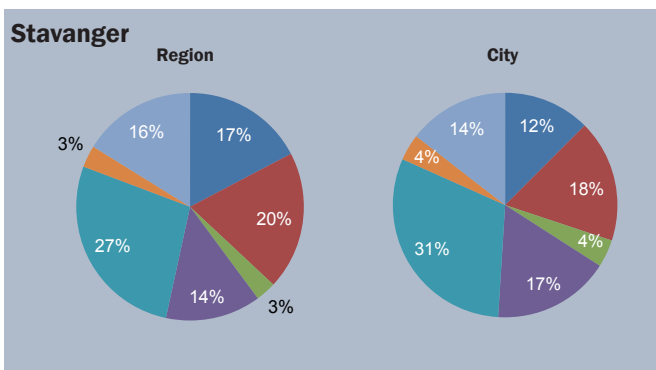
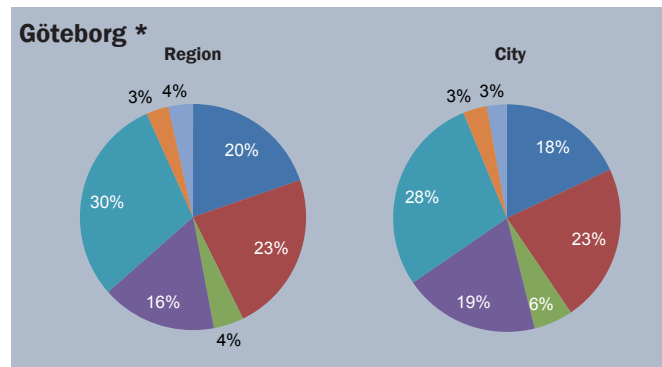
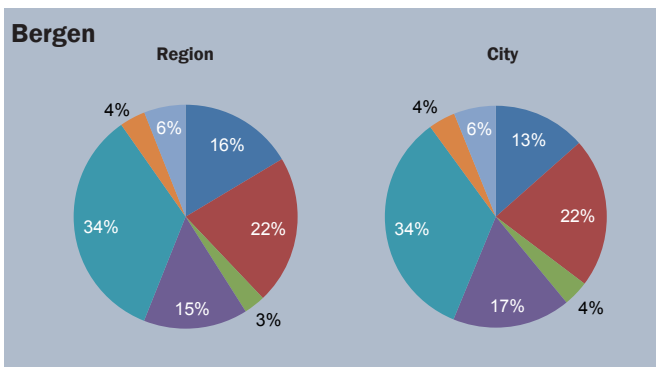
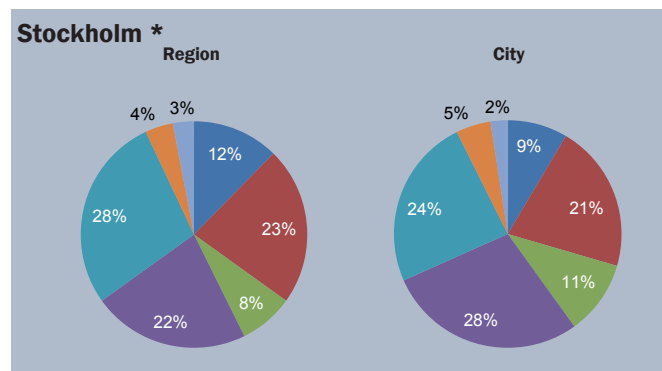
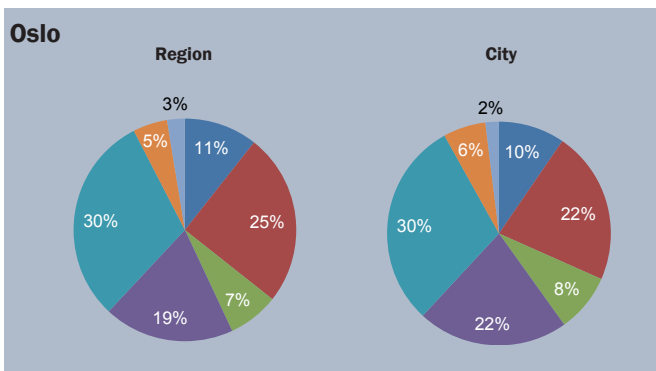
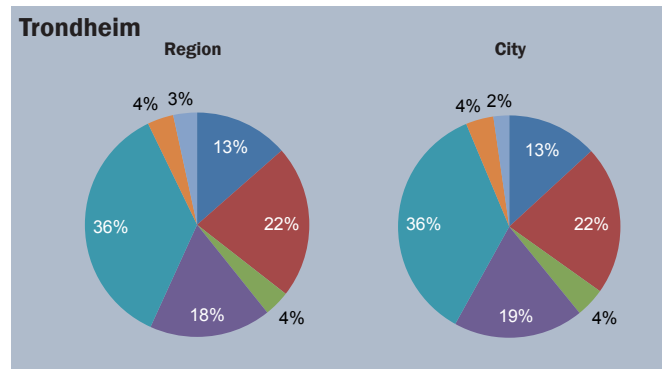
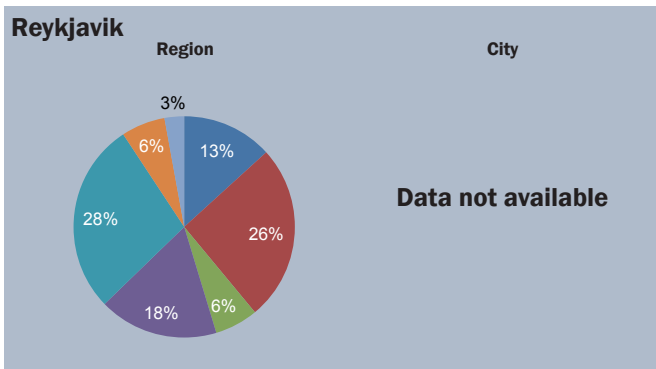
Malmö



Proportion of jobs in different industries 1st of January 2014



■ 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 2013

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 Tampere, Oulu and Turku.

Unemployment rates differ significantly between countries more than between cities or regions. The cities of Iceland (data until 2008) and Norway feature low levels of unemployment.

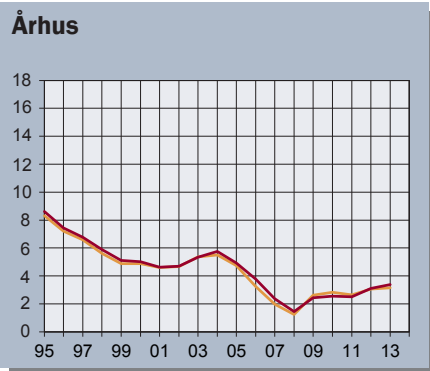
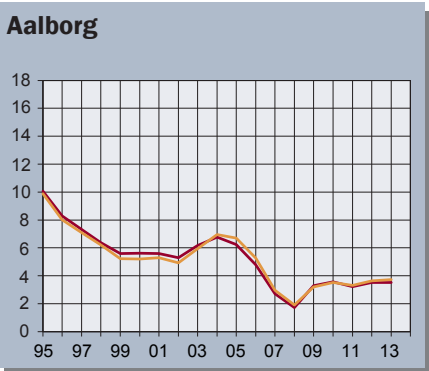
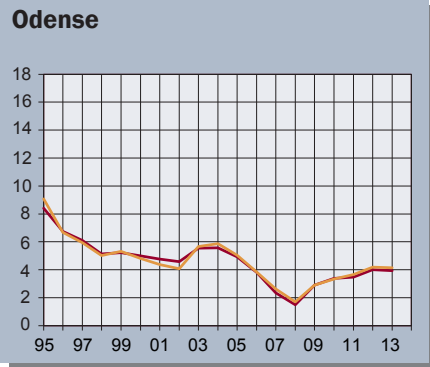
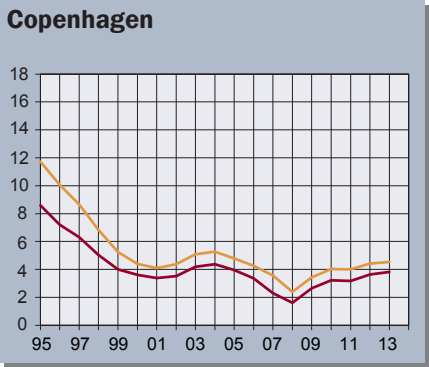
The cities often have somewhat higher levels of unemployment than their surrounding regions, e.g. Malmö and Turku.

Labour market 2014

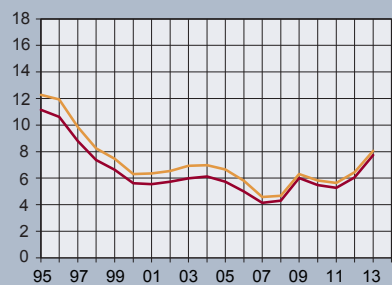
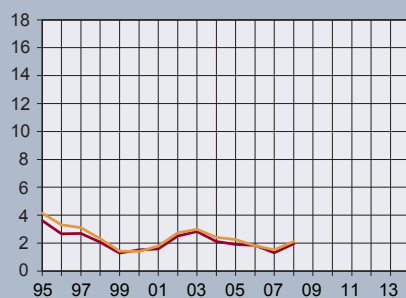
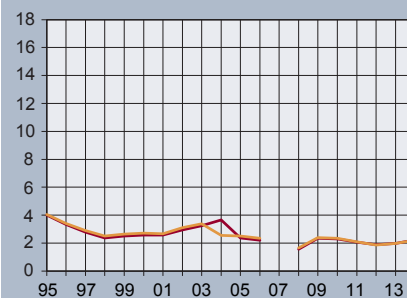
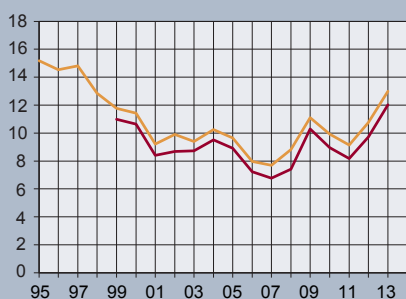
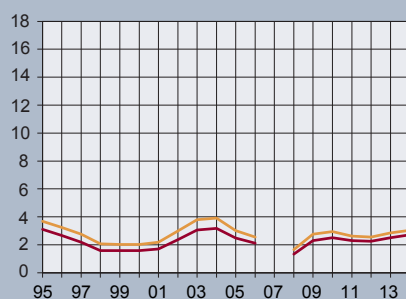
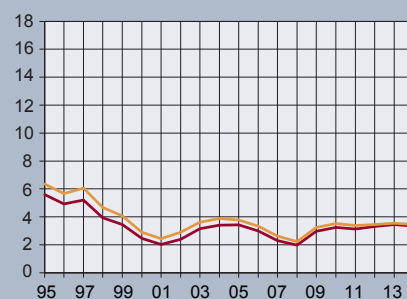
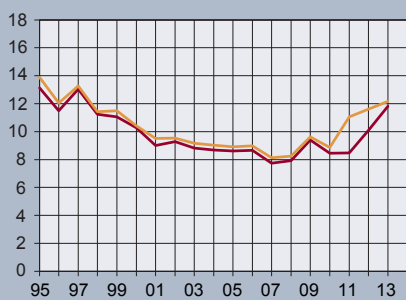
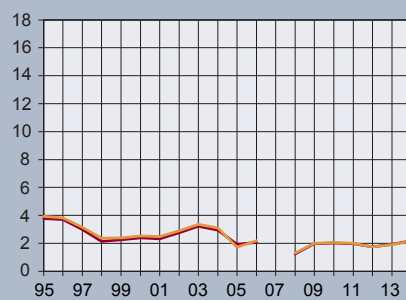
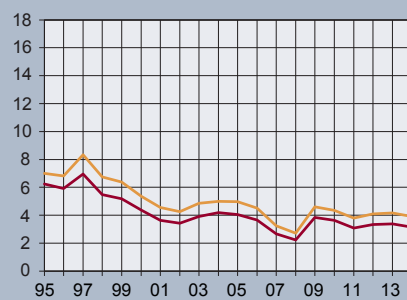
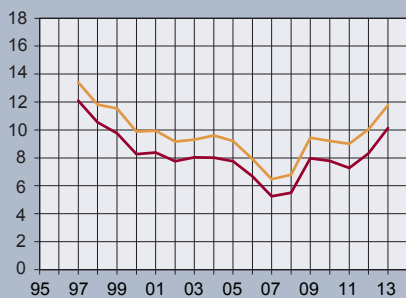
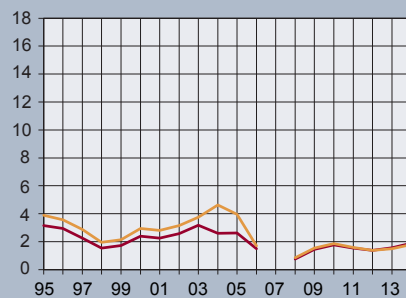
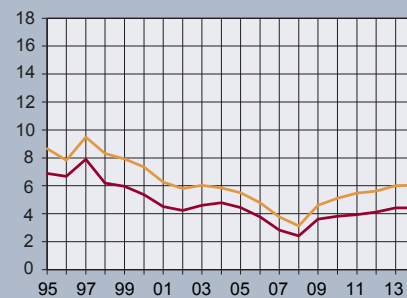
	City			Region	
	Employed 1 Jan.	Unemployed annual average		Employed 1 Jan.	Unemployed annual average
Copenhagen*	274 255	17 922		860 484	44 732
Aalborg*	87 089	4 665		240 457	11 747
Odense*	78 947	4 916		193 038	10 941
Århus*	140 778	7 032		364 511	15 888
Helsinki**	288 044	26 227		652 452	54 414
Tampere**	92 247	15 433		154 271	22 370
Oulu**	77 862	12 512		94 935	14 606
Turku**	75 003	11 745		133 591	16 380
Reykjavik	..	..		..	..
Oslo	329 653	12 736		604 585	20 466
Bergen	136 128	3 643		197 738	5 284
Stavanger	66 655	1 473		163 039	3 673
Trondheim	91 858	2 537		122 720	3 389
Stockholm	448 868	19 855		1 028 136	43 629
Göteborg	247 023	13 273		445 380	18 156
Malmö	125 218	11 840		283 765	17 956

.. Data not available. * Data refer to 2013. ** Data for unemployed refer to 2013

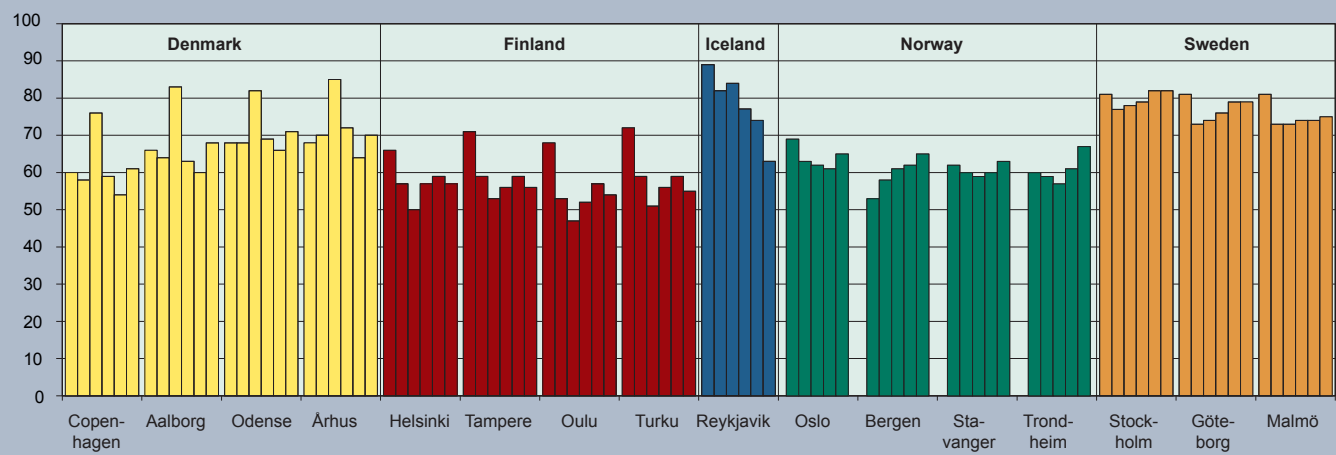
Unemployed (looking for work) 20–64 years 1995-2014
(annual average) %



— Region — City

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

Participation (%) in the last six elections to local councils 1992-2014



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, 2009 and 2013, in Sweden in 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010

and 2014, in Norway in 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007 and 2011. 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 more than 80 % 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 GÖTEBORG REGION

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

THE MALMÖ REGION

The region comprises 12 municipalities: 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