NORDIC MAJOR CITY STATISTICS

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

2016
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.

The NORDSTAT database

INFORMATION

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Strømsveien 102
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S – 105 35 Stockholm
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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 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 by age (% of the whole population in the regions) 2005 and 2015

- Copenhagen
  - 2005
  - 2015

- Helsinki
  - 2005
  - 2015

- Århus
  - 2005
  - 2015

- Turku
  - 2005
  - 2015

- Aalborg
  - 2005
  - 2015

- Tampere
  - 2005
  - 2015

- Odense
  - 2005
  - 2015

- Oulu
  - 2005
  - 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>With children 0-17 years</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>With children 0-17 years</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>288 767</td>
<td>69 760</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>274 158</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odense</td>
<td>95 199</td>
<td>25 819</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aalborg</td>
<td>102 196</td>
<td>25 819</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>276 615</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Odense</td>
<td>95 199</td>
<td>25 819</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odense</td>
<td>154 518</td>
<td>40 597</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>392 162</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Århus</td>
<td>154 518</td>
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<td>318 225</td>
<td>58 776</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>670 300</td>
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<td>318 225</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>118 078</td>
<td>20 917</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>182 526</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Oulu</td>
<td>118 078</td>
<td>20 917</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oulu</td>
<td>92 806</td>
<td>22 130</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>109 553</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>158 964</td>
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<td>16 335</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>. .</td>
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<td>. .</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>. .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oslo*</td>
<td>339 870</td>
<td>73 283</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>585 238</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Oslo*</td>
<td>339 870</td>
<td>73 283</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen*</td>
<td>136 075</td>
<td>32 866</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>187 640</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Stavanger*</td>
<td>136 075</td>
<td>32 866</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stavanger*</td>
<td>60 790</td>
<td>16 591</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>137 389</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Trondheim*</td>
<td>60 790</td>
<td>16 591</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trondheim*</td>
<td>96 584</td>
<td>22 825</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>123 056</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>96 584</td>
<td>22 825</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gothenburg</td>
<td>246 708</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>396 343</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>Malmö</td>
<td>246 708</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>. .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malmö</td>
<td>140 894</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>268 723</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Foreign citizens 1991-2015 (% of population)
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.

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 1 Jan 2015 and dwellings completed 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Completed 2014</th>
<th>Total 1 jan 2015</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Completed 2014</th>
<th>Total 1 jan 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>2,463</td>
<td>302,056</td>
<td>4,622</td>
<td>937,109</td>
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<tr>
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<td>902</td>
<td>106,405</td>
<td>1,741</td>
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<tr>
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<td>408</td>
<td>97,271</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>244,045</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Århus</td>
<td>1,563</td>
<td>159,058</td>
<td>3,191</td>
<td>408,068</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3,602</td>
<td>346,751</td>
<td>10,223</td>
<td>723,229</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampere</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>129,355</td>
<td>2,733</td>
<td>199,434</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,870</td>
<td>101,588</td>
<td>2,119</td>
<td>119,825</td>
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<td>1,533</td>
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<tr>
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<td>324,309</td>
<td>6,754</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bergen*</td>
<td>1,191</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,782</td>
<td>123,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3,071</td>
<td>460,734</td>
<td>9,050</td>
<td>950,968</td>
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<td>Göteborg</td>
<td>1,790</td>
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<td>1,837</td>
<td>146,288</td>
<td>2,964</td>
<td>296,803</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Dwellings completed 1992-2014 (% of dwelling stock)

Region | City
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 2014

Copenhagen *

Region

City

Helsinki

Region

City

Aalborg *

Region

City

Tampere

Region

City

Odense *

Region

City

Oulu

Region

City

Århus *

Region

City

Turku

Region

City

Manufacturing and construction
Trade, transport and accommodation
Information and media
Finance, real-estate, liberal professions and support services
Public administration, education, health and social welfare services
Arts and culture recreation and other services
Other and unknown
Data not available

Oslo

Bergen

Stockholm *

Göteborg *

Stavanger

Malmö *

* 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

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

. . 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
ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION


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, Drager, Egedal, Fredensborg, Frederikssund, Furesø, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Greve, Gribskov, Halsnæs, Helsingør, Herlev, Hillerød, Hvidovre, Høje-Taarup, 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-Dronninglund, Frederikshavn, Hjørring, Jammerbugt, Løeso, Mariagerfjord, Morso, Reild, 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, Samso, Silkeborg, Skanderborg and Syddjurs.

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

FINLAND

THE HELSINKI REGION

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 Tyrvää.

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, Bessastadhreppur, Hafnarfjördur Kjalarneshreppur and Kjosarhreppur.

NORWAY

THE OSLO REGION

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

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

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

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