



NORDIC MAJOR CITY STATISTICS

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

2018



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

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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 13 million 2018.

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, Malmö, Oslo and Copenhagen cites 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.

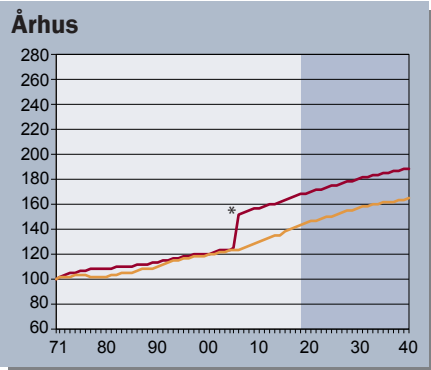
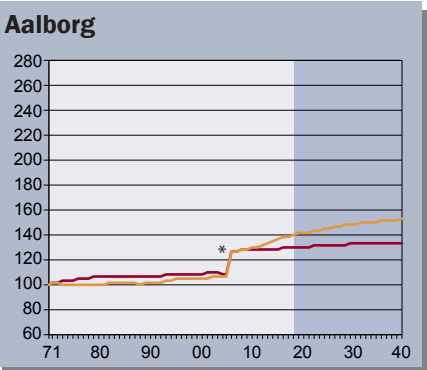
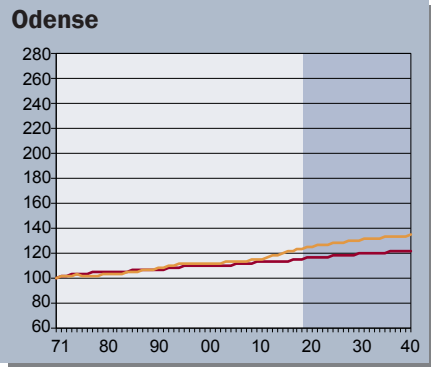
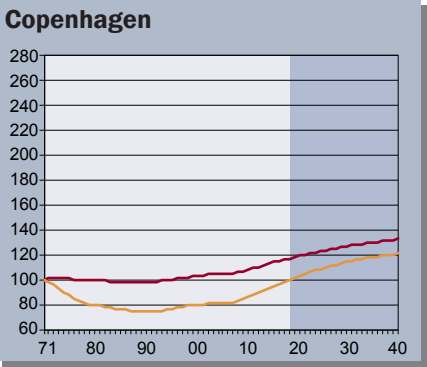
Pages 6-7 show population pyramids for cities and regions 2007 and 2017.

Population 1 Jan 2018

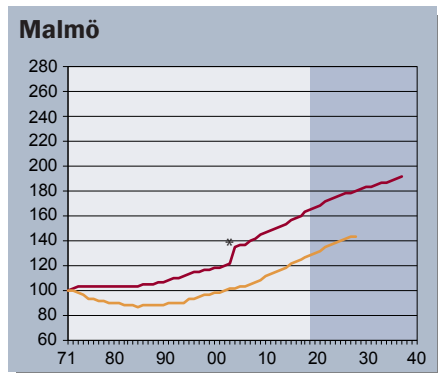
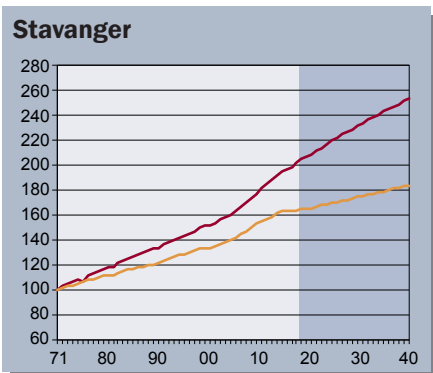
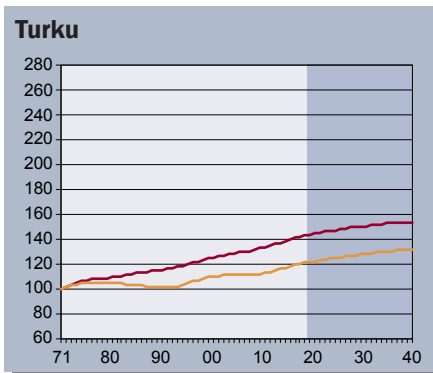
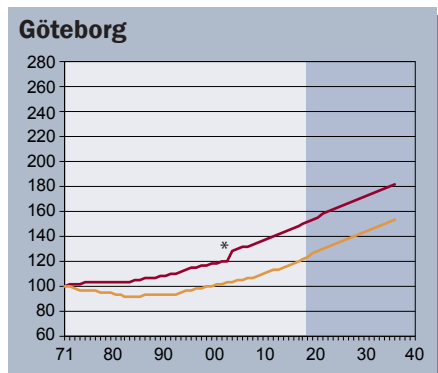
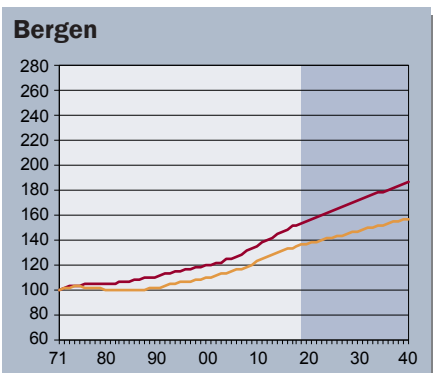
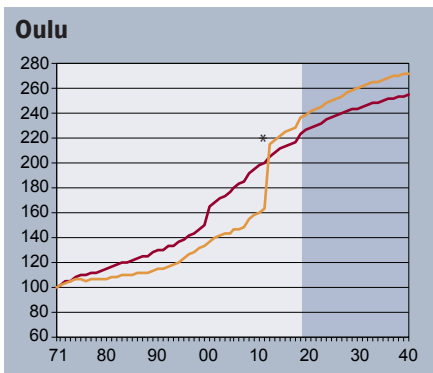
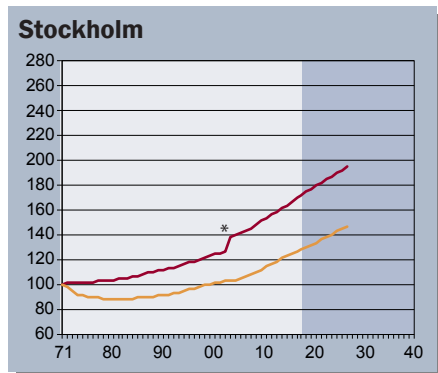
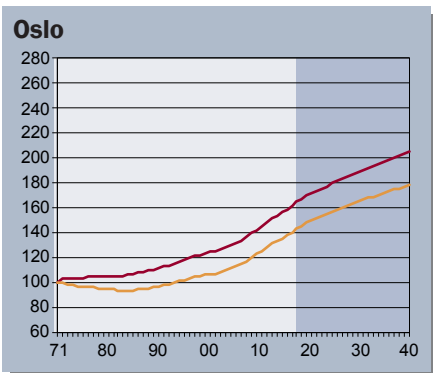
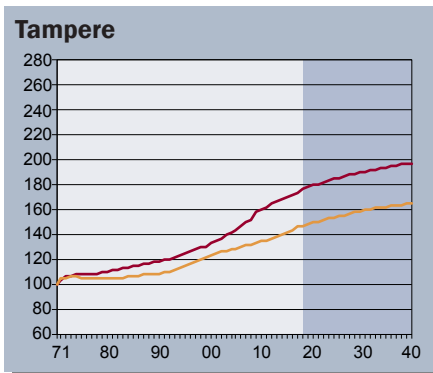
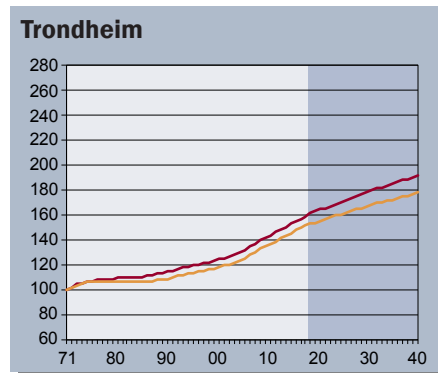
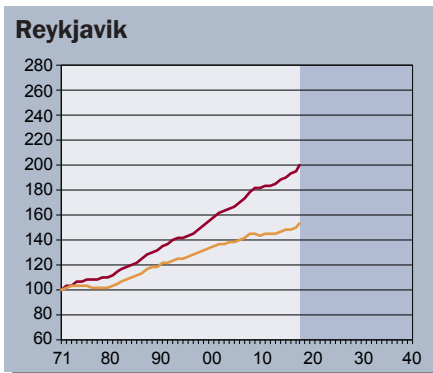
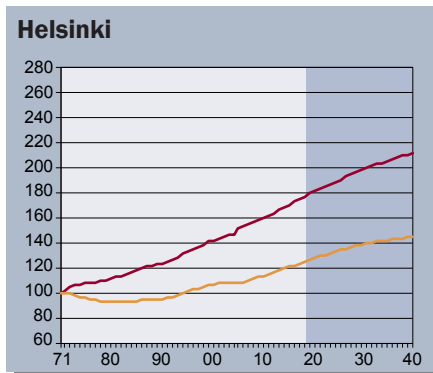
	City			Region	
	Change 2017	Total 1 Jan. 2018		Change 2017	Total 1 Jan. 2018
Copenhagen	10 807	613 288		16 493	2 030 718
Aalborg	1 621	213 558		1 813	589 148
Odense	1 785	202 348		2 194	496 243
Århus	4 737	340 421		8 280	883 364
Helsinki	8091	643 272		18 476	1 475 095
Tampere	3 579	231 853		4 146	385 301
Oulu	1 284	201 810		1 608	248 275
Turku	2 065	189 669		2 732	328 072
Reykjavik	2 795	126 041		5 606	222 484
Oslo	17 983	684 742		26 454	1 297 581
Bergen	3 185	281 741		-644	422 192
Stavanger	420	133 149		6 057	337 126
Trondheim	1 180	191 644		2 519	260 691
Stockholm	14 901	950 520		37 503	2 306 563
Gothenburg	8 706	565 346		13 099	1 010 545
Malmö	5 891	334 385		9 734	716 854

Population changes 1971-2018. Prognoses 1 Jan. 2019-2040.

Index: 1971=100 * Modified regionalization

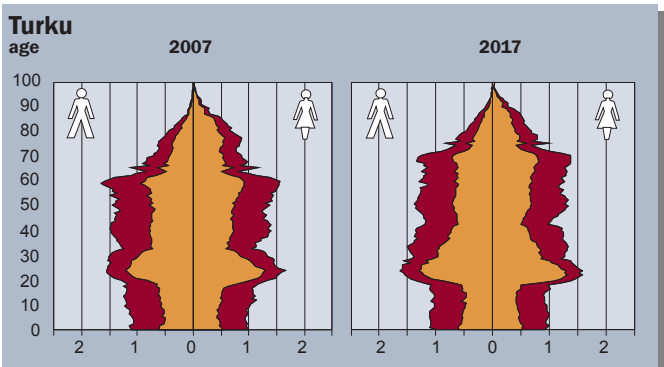
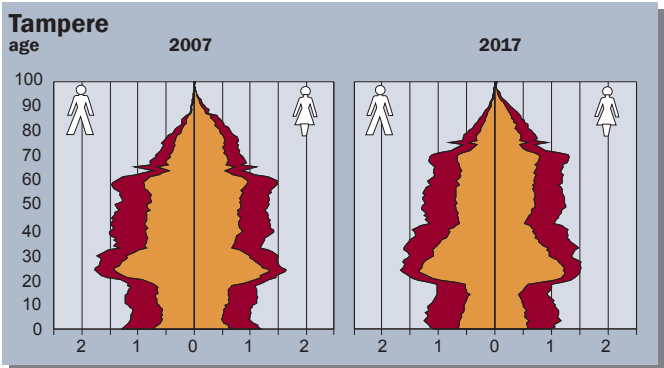
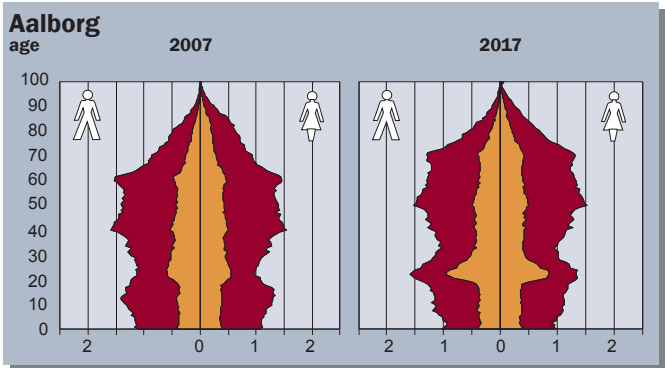
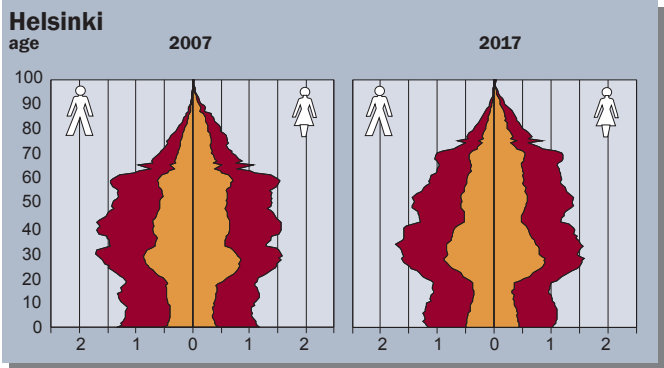
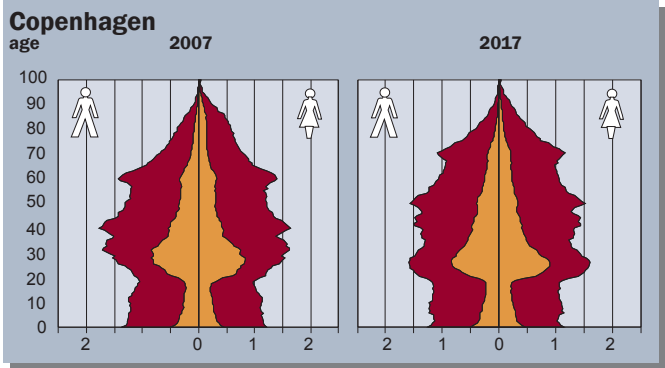


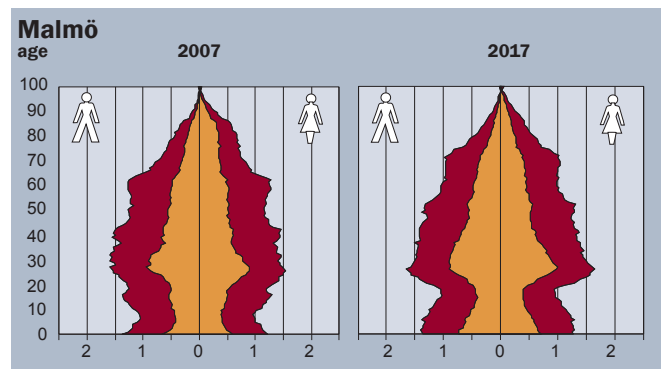
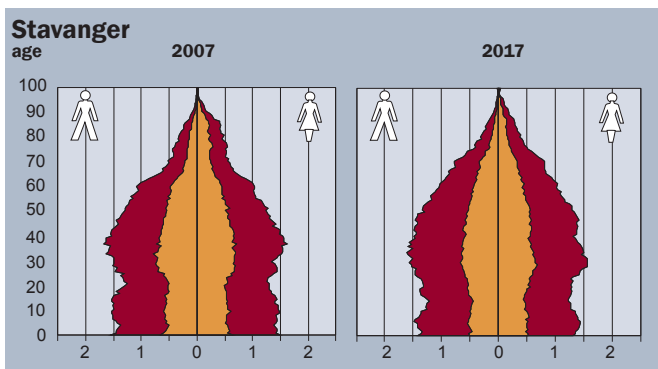
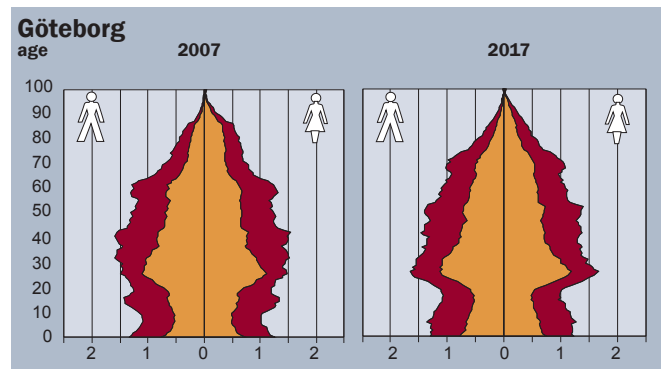
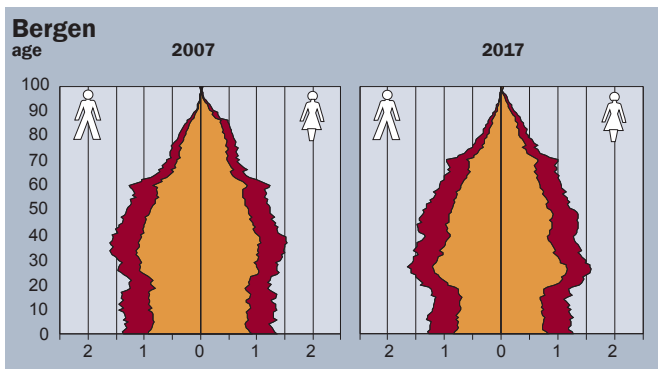
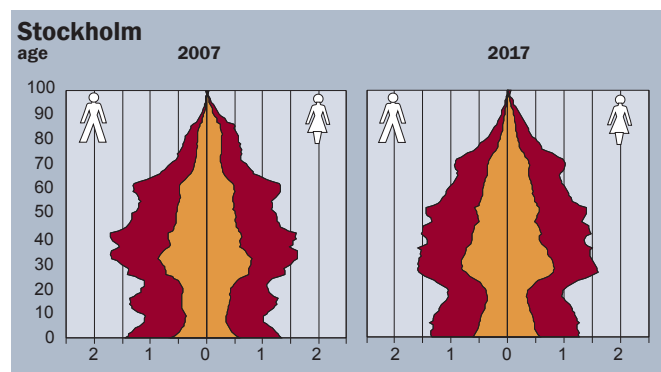
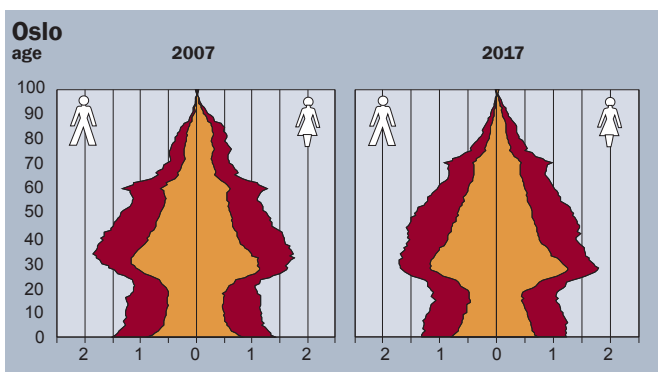
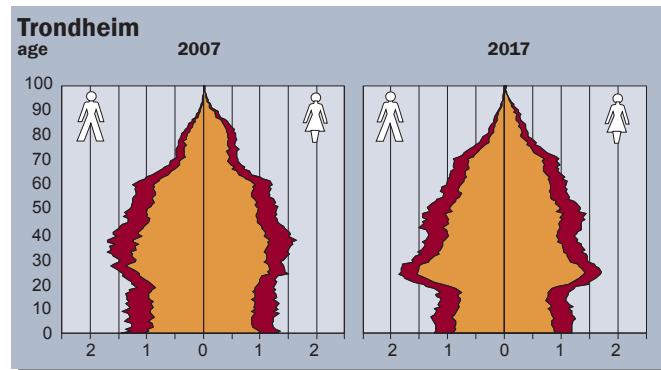
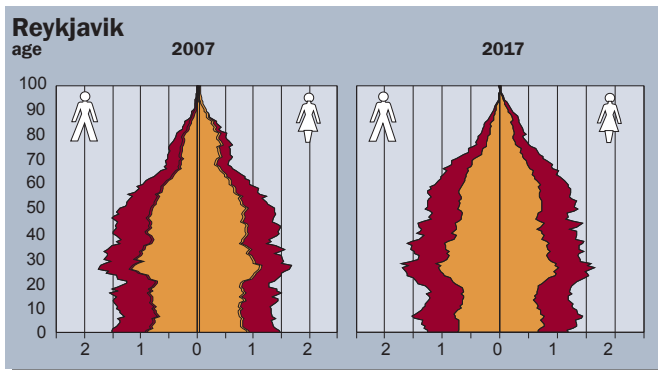
— Region — City



Population by age (% of the whole population in the regions) 2007 and 2017

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 1991-2017 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.

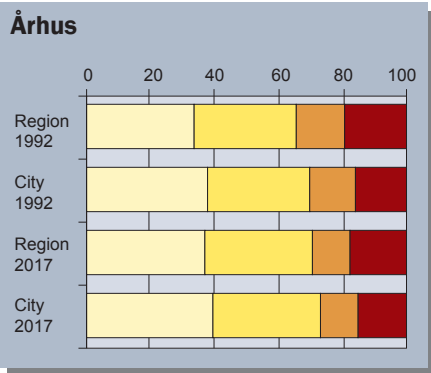
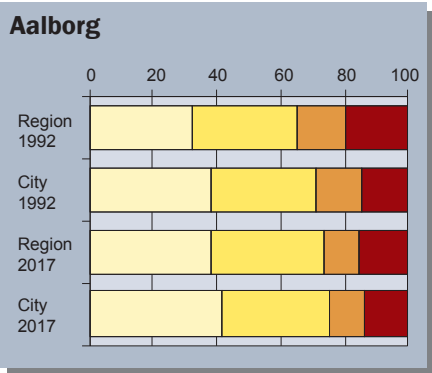
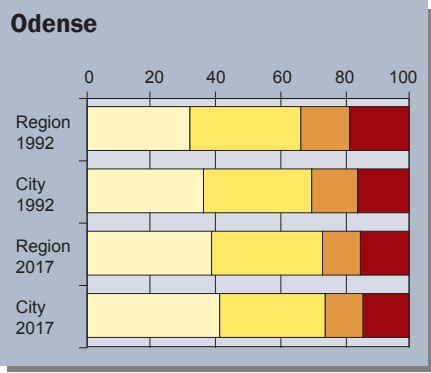
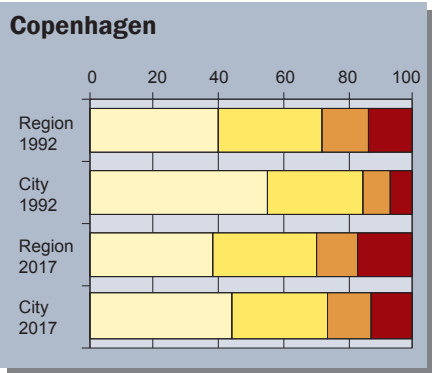
Household size is closely associated with the size of the dwellings. For example, a higher share of larger households in Stockholm is due to a shift towards larger apartments between 1991 and 2017.

Households 1 Jan 2017

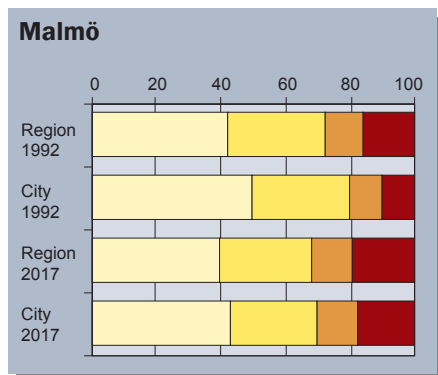
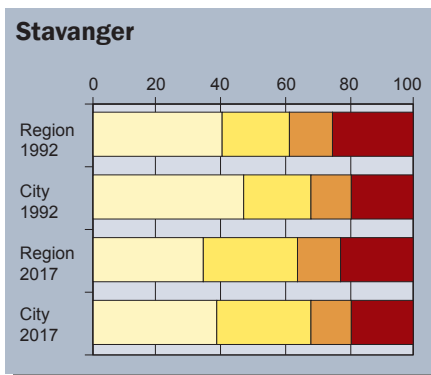
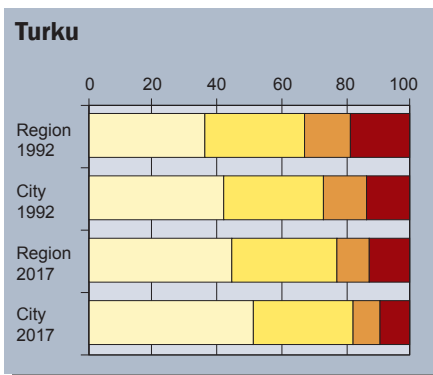
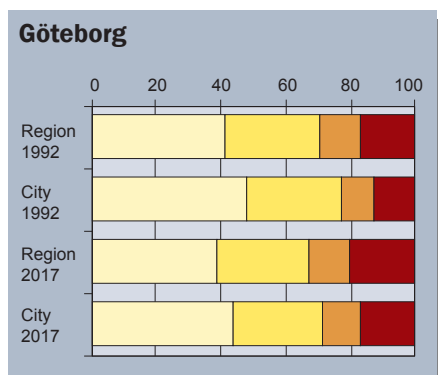
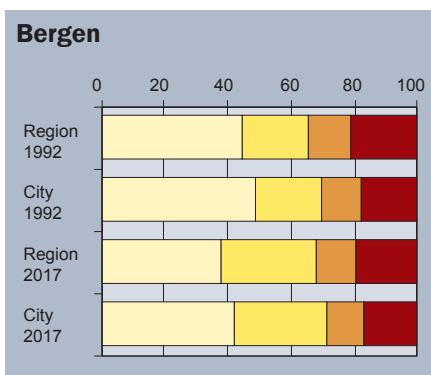
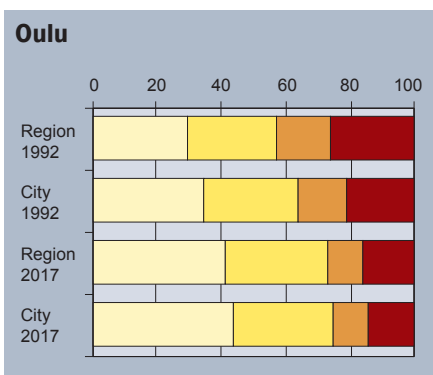
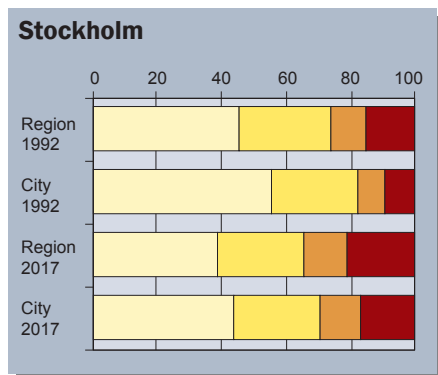
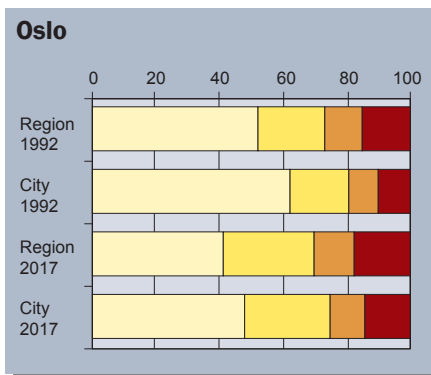
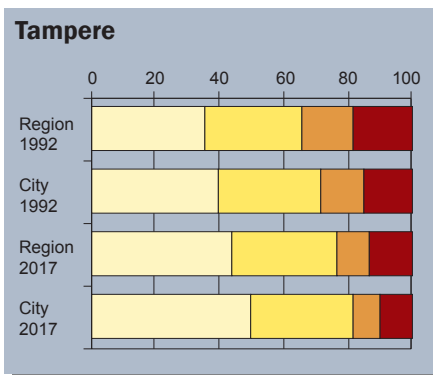
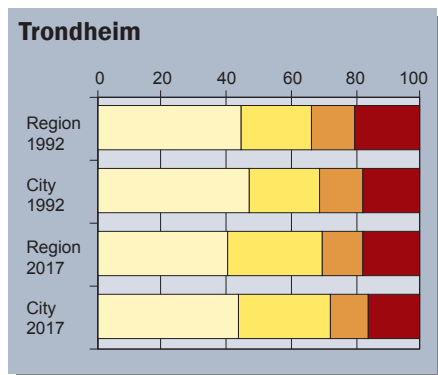
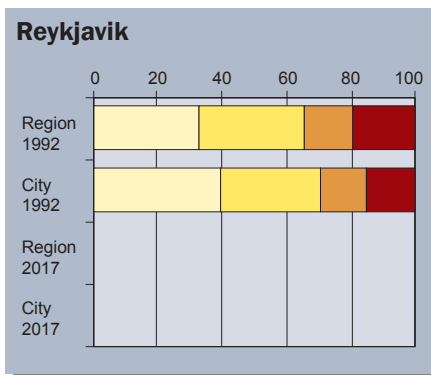
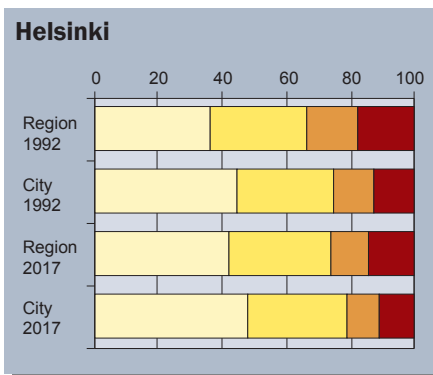
	City				Region		
	Total	With children 0-17 years	%		Total	With children 0-17 years	%
Copenhagen	295 401	..	..		921 494	278 885	30
Aalborg	103 855	26 050	25		279 368	74 899	27
Odense	96 593	25 491	26		233 690	64 217	27
Århus	157 921	41 505	26		399 742	117 912	29
Helsinki	325 319	60 821	19		690 500	161 612	23
Tampere	121 506	21 205	17		187 296	40 817	22
Oulu	95 764	22 158	23		112 855	28 358	25
Turku	101 331	16 546	16		162 148	33 330	21
Reykjavik	..	..	..		..	..	..
Oslo	327 930	74 408	23		571 423	154 255	27
Bergen	132 947	32 668	25		184 657	50 719	27
Stavanger	59 226	16 621	28		136 203	43 423	32
Trondheim	95 182	22 387	24		121 578	31 573	26
Stockholm	438 576	..	..		986 818	..	..
Gothenburg	260 556	..	..		418 795	..	..
Malmö	150 610	..	..		286 816	..	..

.. Data not available.

Households by size 1 jan 1992 and 2017 (%)



1 person 2 persons
3 persons 4+ persons



MIGRATION

The charts on this spread shows migration trends for the period 1992-2016. 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 significantly.

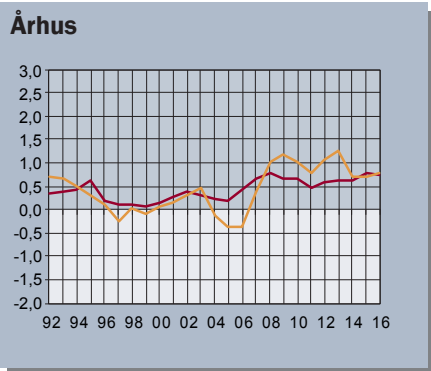
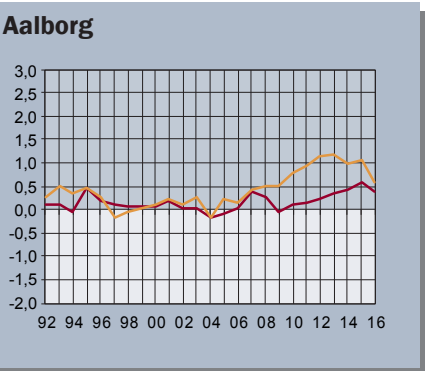
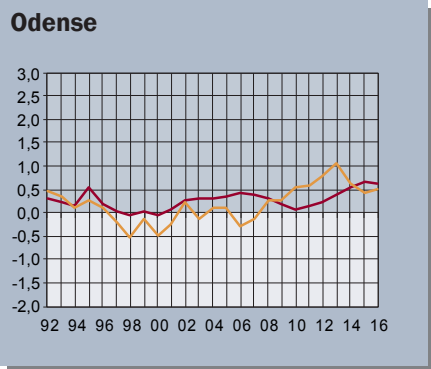
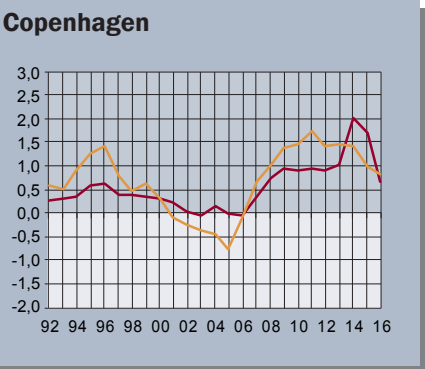
The NORDSTAT database includes more detailed vital statistics.

Net migration 2016

	City			Region	
	Total	From abroad		Total	From abroad
Copenhagen	4 882	4 446		13 057	12 746
Aalborg	1 249	898		2 156	2 805
Odense	971	1 010		3 049	2 535
Århus	2 611	1 752		6 418	4 980
Helsinki	5 102	1 817		12 953	5 461
Tampere	2 673	527		3 273	607
Oulu	932	705		836	769
Turku	1 703	794		2 103	851
Reykjavik	127	1 270		..	2 210
Oslo	2 401	3 242		4 435	4 975
Bergen	-390	135		629	587
Stavanger	-766	-337		-1 174	44
Trondheim	1 962	969		2 367	1 222
Stockholm	4 934	8 934		23 940	20 615
Gothenburg	4 890	6 193		10 237	8 032
Malmö	3 502	3 892		8 119	6 420

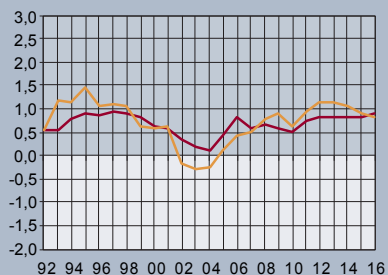
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Net Migration 1992-2016 (%)

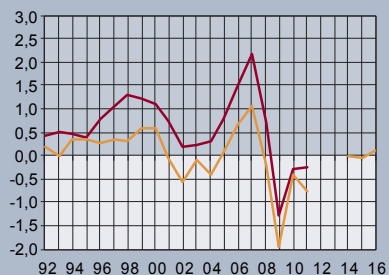


Region City

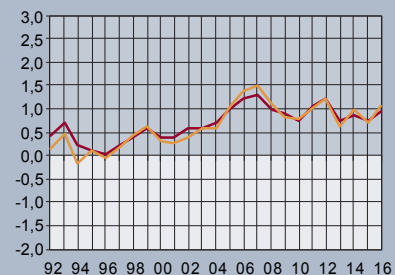
Helsinki



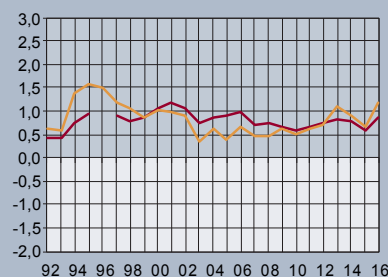
Reykjavik



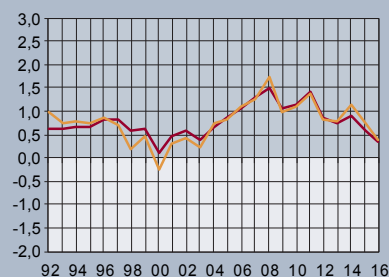
Trondheim



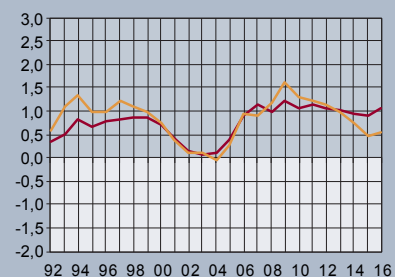
Tampere



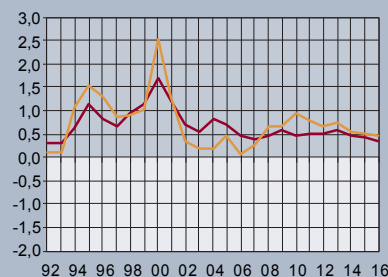
Oslo



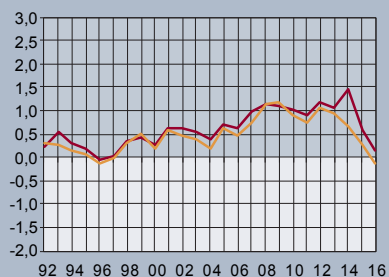
Stockholm



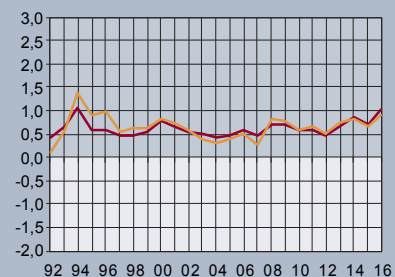
Oulu



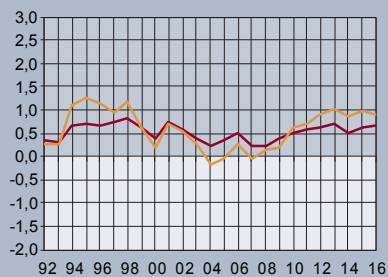
Bergen



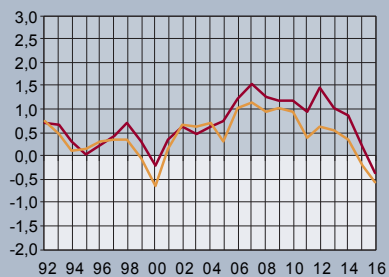
Göteborg



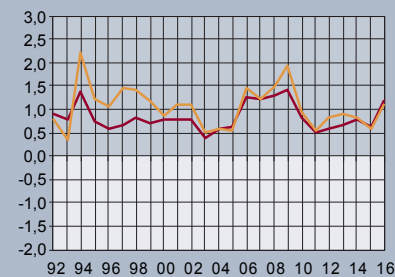
Turku



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. 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.

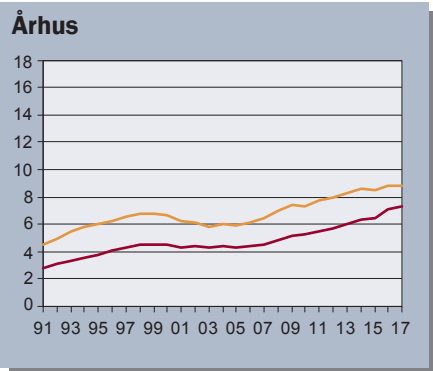
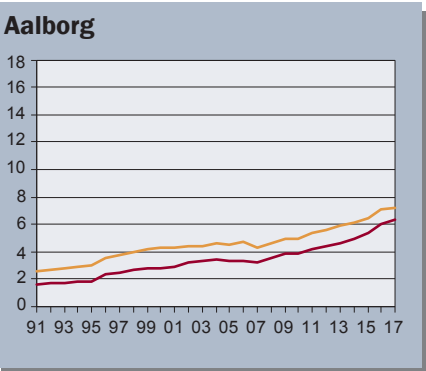
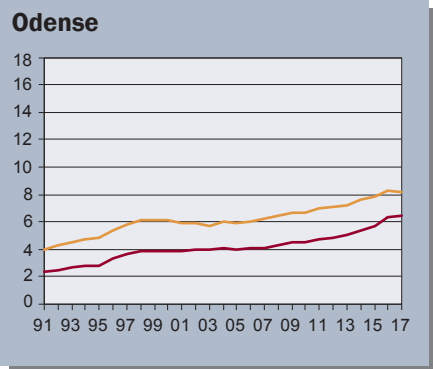
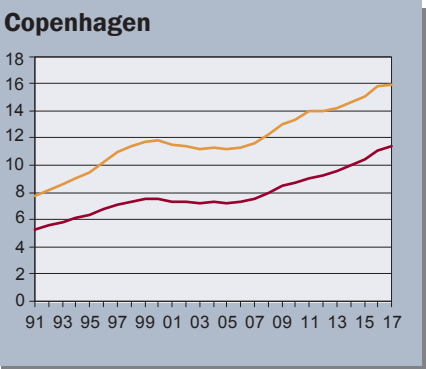
The database Nordstat includes foreign citizens in the categories; Other Nordic country, other EU country, other European country, North America, Asia and other country.

Foreign citizens 2017

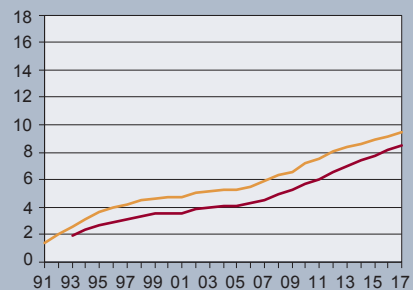
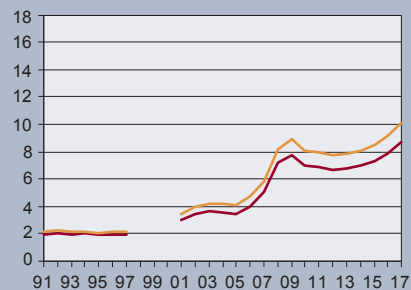
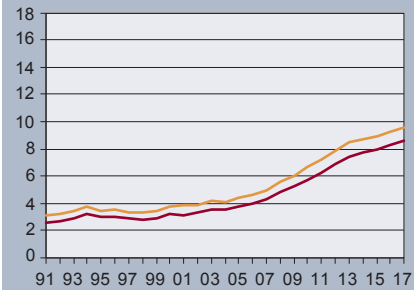
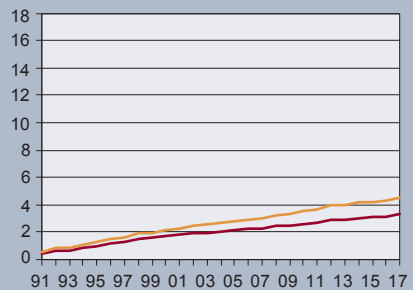
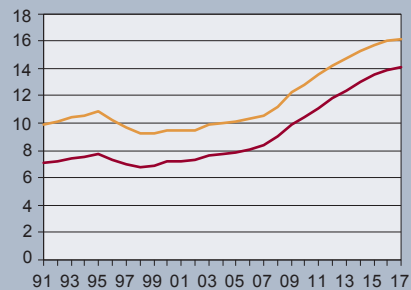
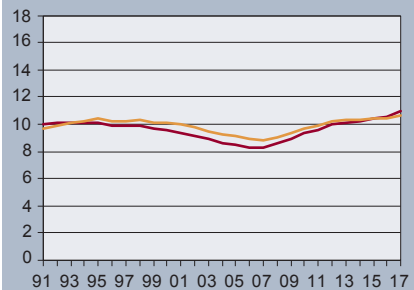
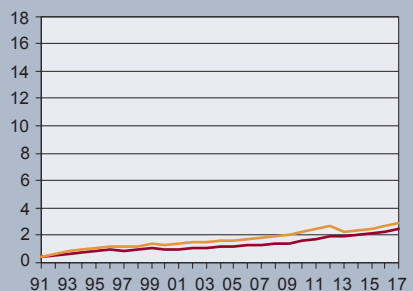
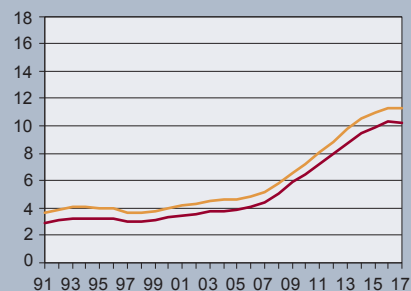
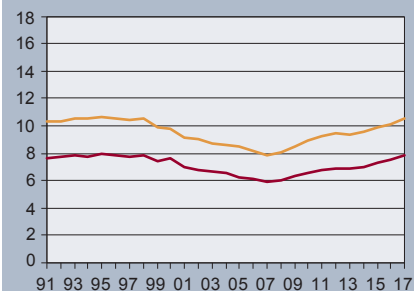
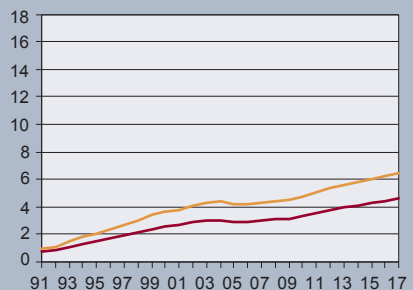
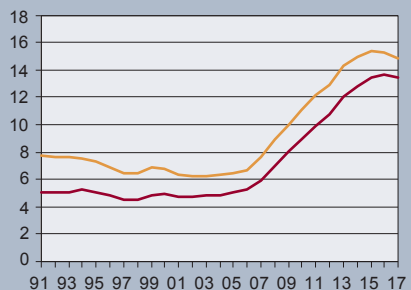
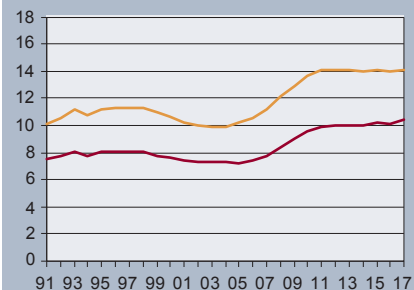
	City				Region			
	Foreign citizens	Other Nordic	Other Europe	Other country	Foreign citizens	Other Nordic	Other Europe	Other country
Copenhagen	95 886	13%	48%	38%	229 342	11%	50%	39%
Aalborg	15 266	9%	52%	39%	37 009	9%	51%	41%
Odense	16 423	11%	51%	38%	32 107	9%	50%	41%
Århus	29 469	10%	47%	43%	64 140	8%	52%	40%
Helsinki	59 770	3%	51%	46%	124 116	2%	54%	43%
Tampere	10 326	2%	39%	59%	12 534	3%	42%	55%
Oulu	5 738	5%	29%	67%	6 038	5%	30%	66%
Turku	12 075	4%	48%	48%	15 059	4%	50%	46%
Reykjavik	12 424	5%	76%	19%	18 843	5%	78%	17%
Oslo	107 768	20%	49%	30%	179 708	20%	51%	28%
Bergen	31 514	10%	61%	30%	43 336	9%	63%	28%
Stavanger	19 688	13%	57%	30%	44 389	11%	62%	27%
Trondheim	18 229	13%	48%	40%	22 342	12%	49%	39%
Stockholm	100 012	14%	41%	46%	248 288	14%	41%	45%
Gothenburg	58 886	13%	34%	53%	78 631	15%	35%	50%
Malmö	46 444	26%	32%	42%	73 848	25%	35%	40%

.. Data not available

Foreign citizens 1991-2017 (% 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. 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 Helsinki region since the year 2000, more than 9 000 per year.

Dwellings 1 Jan 2016 and dwellings completed 2015

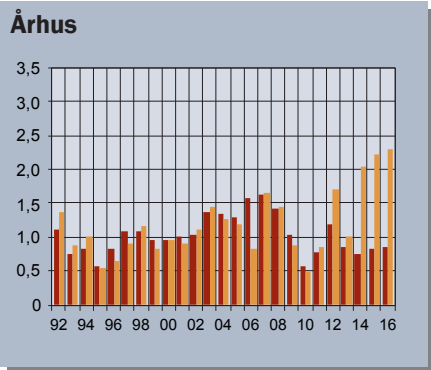
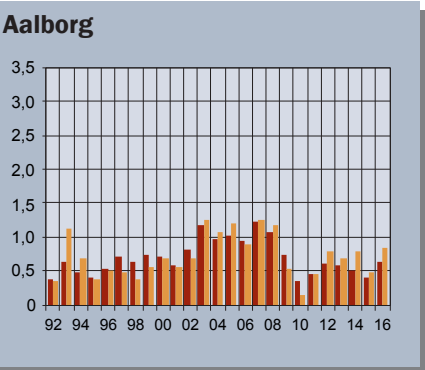
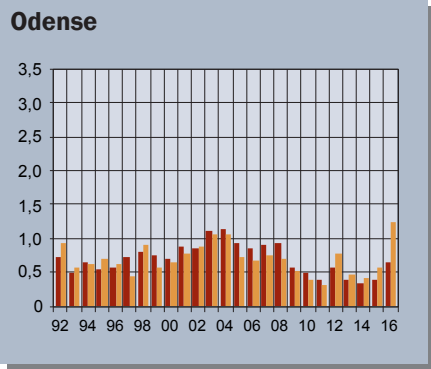
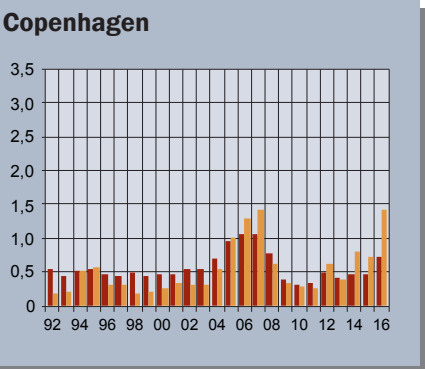
	City			Region	
	Completed 2015	Total 1 jan 2016		Completed 2015	Total 1 jan 2016
Copenhagen	4 380	309 719		7 296	992 741
Aalborg	979	113 500		2 185	337 946
Odense	1 234	99 638		1 724	259 901
Århus	3 761	163 838		3 761	437 828
Helsinki*	3 985	356 975		11 012	749 093
Tampere*	1 847	133 021		1 666	204 595
Oulu*	1 409	104 493		1 603	123 093
Turku*	..	113 769		942	179 835
Reykjavik	399	51 793		1 270	85 102
Oslo	2 398	..		6 591	..
Bergen	1 475	..		2 720	..
Stavanger	356	..		1 827	..
Trondheim	2 282	..		2 853	..
Stockholm	4 026	454 292		13 923	1 002 174
Gothenburg	2 404	259 606		4 251	440 159
Malmö	1 419	153 129		3 170	310 666

.. Data not available. * Dwellings completed refer to 2015

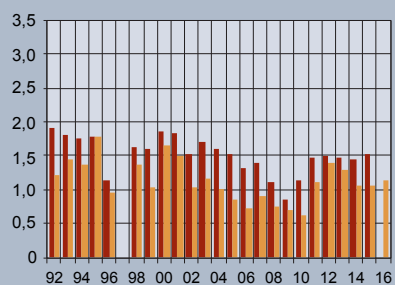
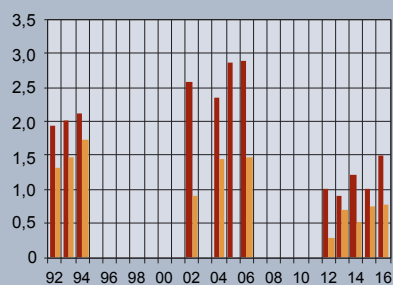
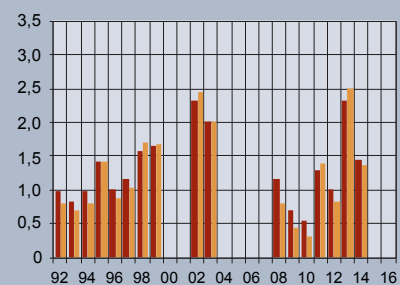
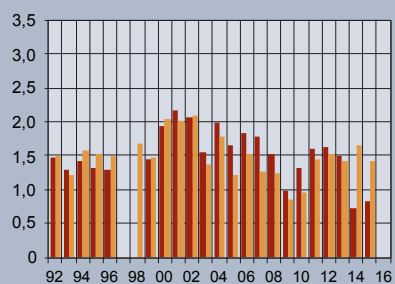
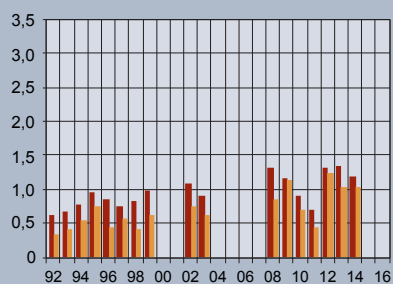
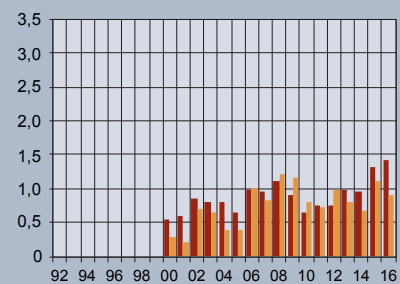
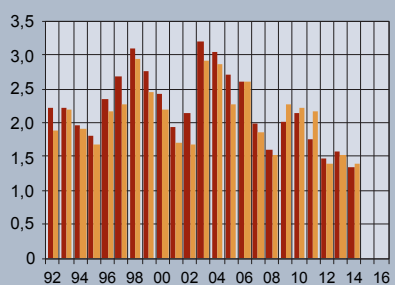
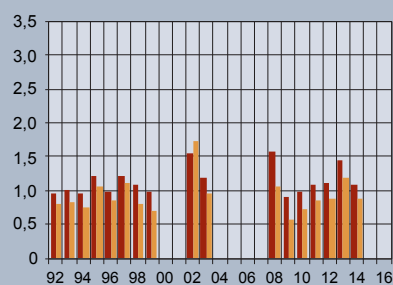
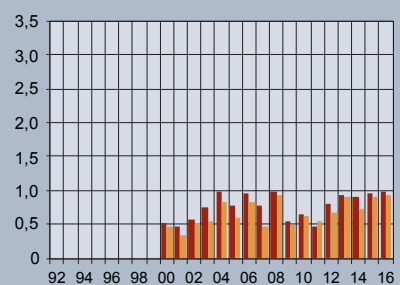
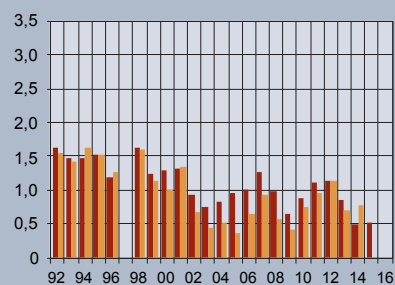
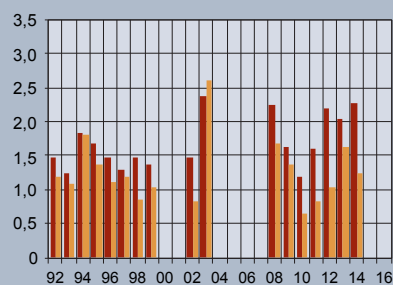
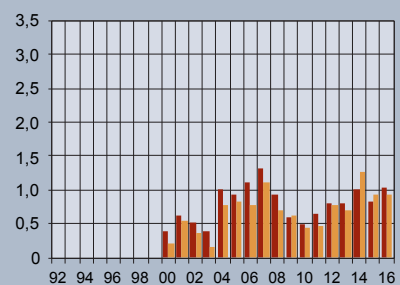
NEXT SPREAD
– LEVEL OF EDUCATION

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 1992-2016 (% of dwelling stock)

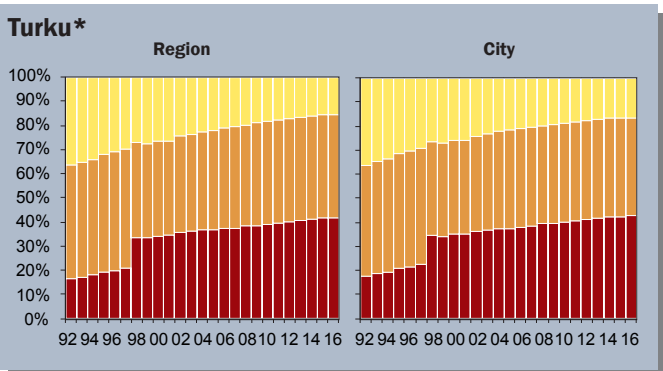
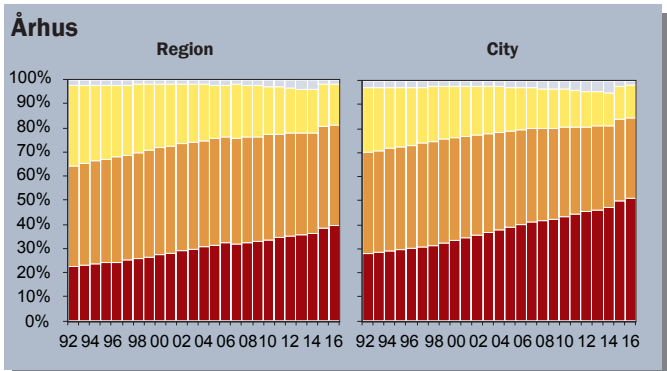
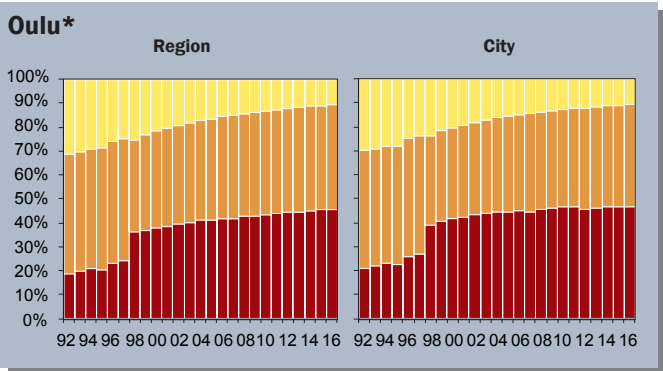
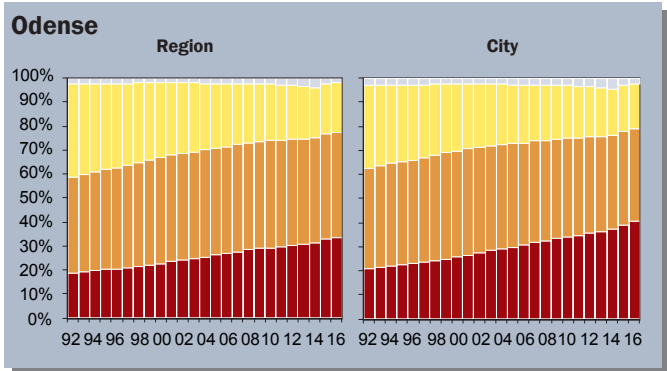
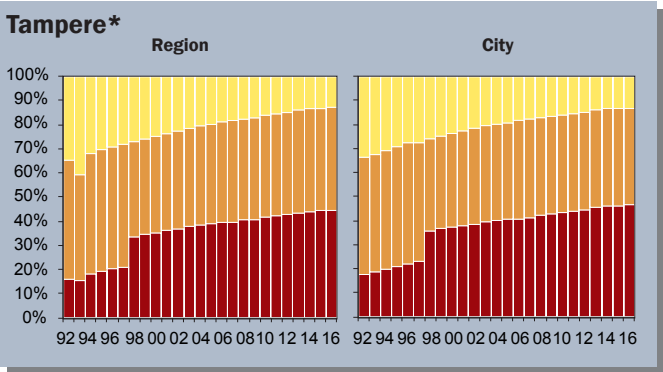
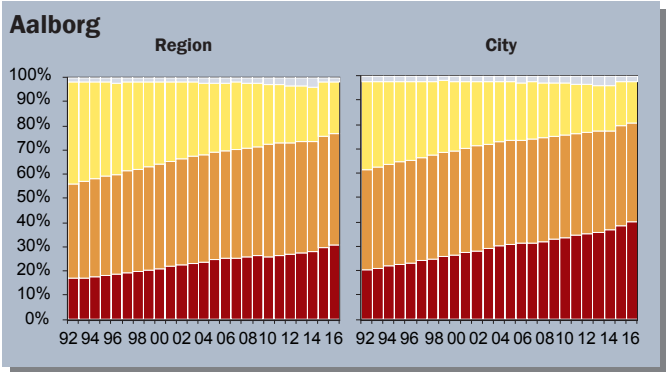
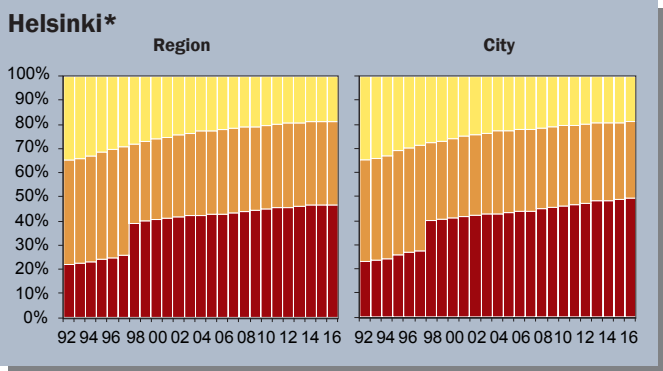
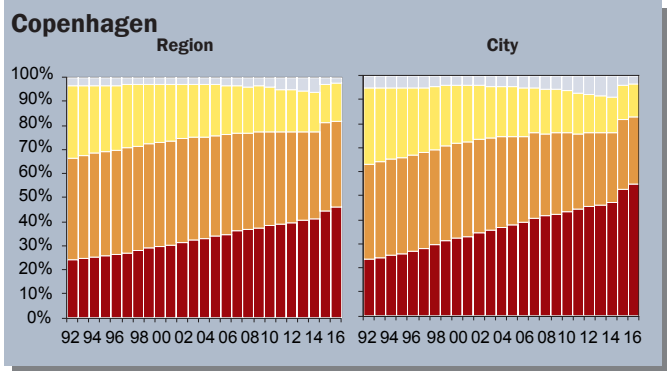


Region City

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

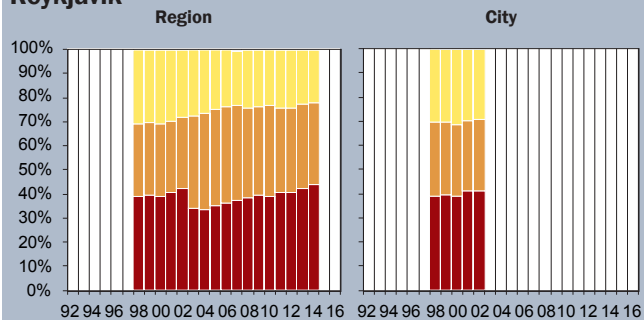
Educational background 25–64 years 1 jan 1992-2016

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

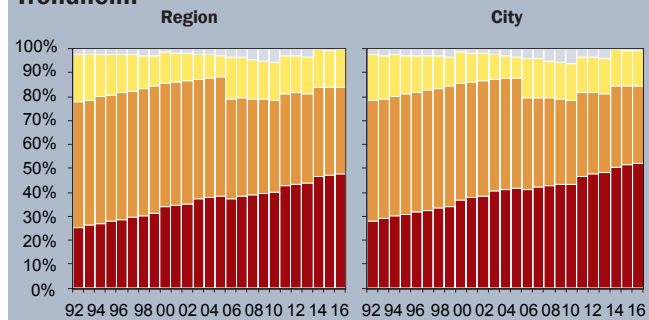


* The classification of education (ISCED) was changed in 1998. The data on year 1997 and before is not comparable with the data from year 1998 and onwards.

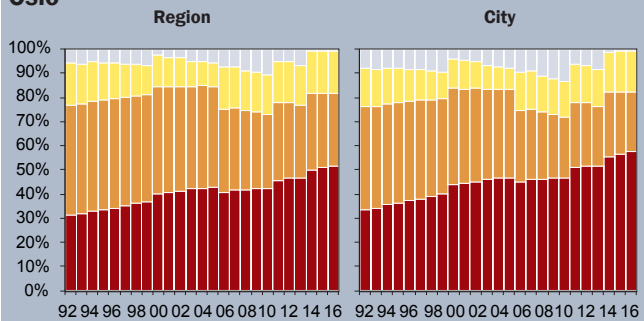
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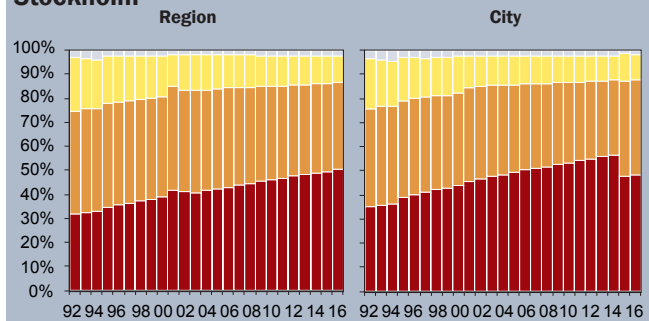
Trondheim



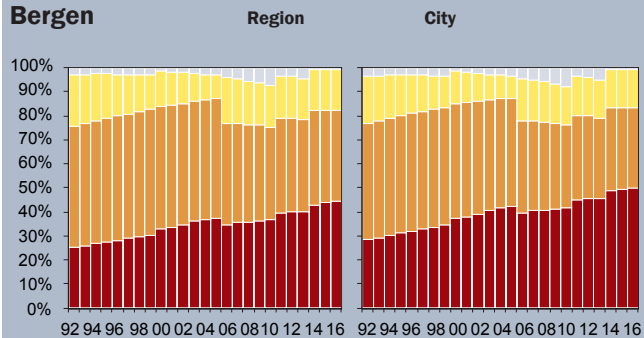
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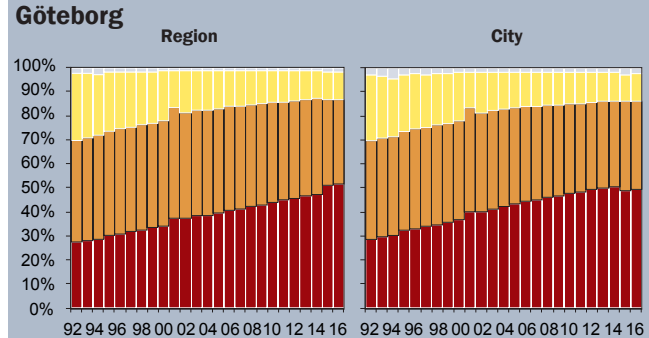
Stockholm



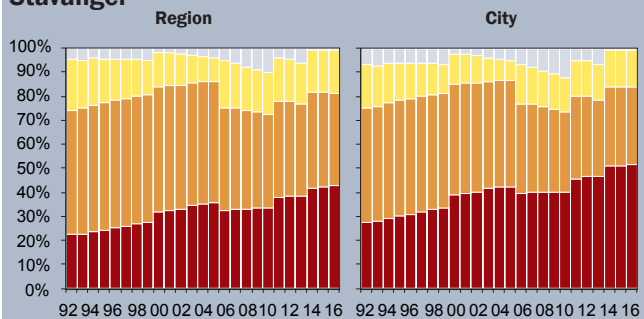
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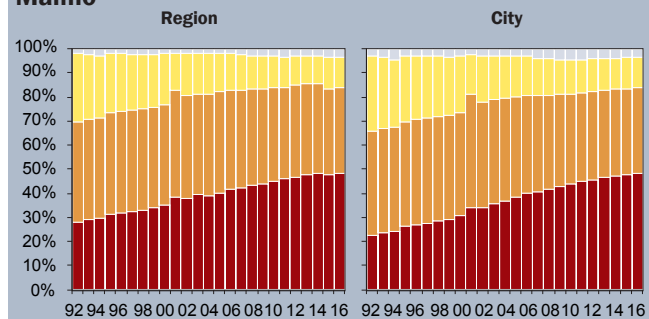
Göteborg



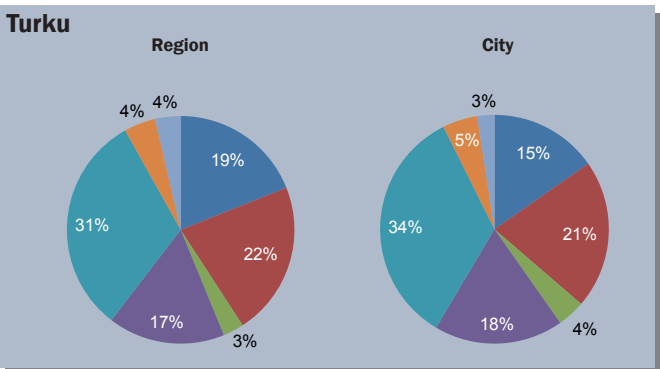
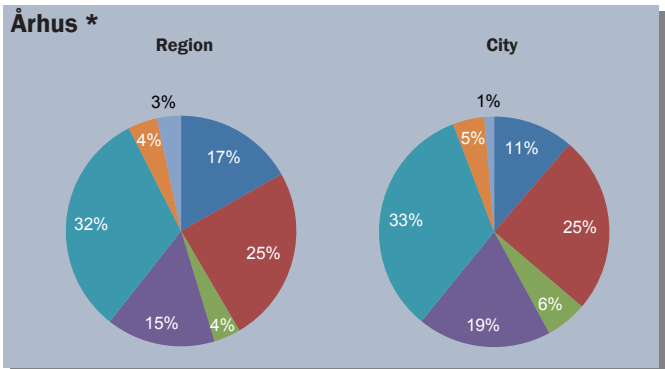
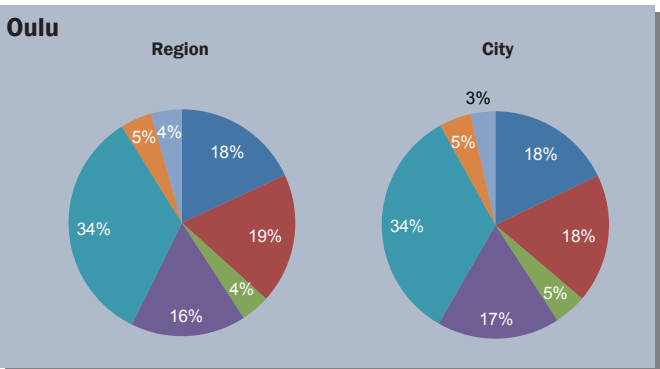
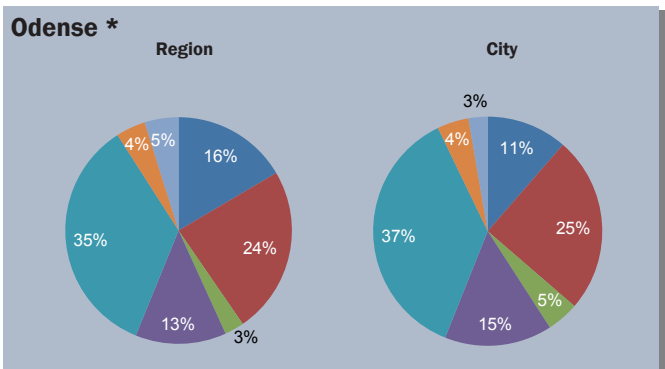
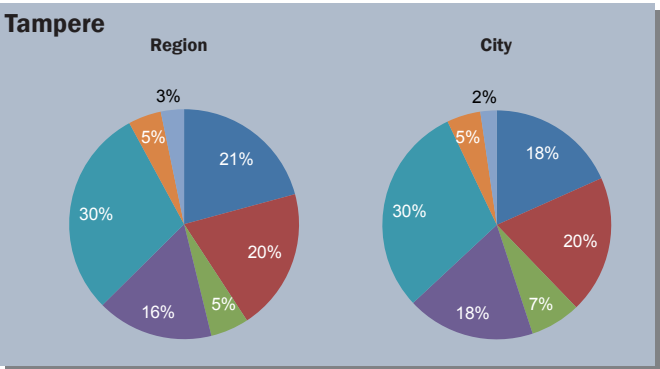
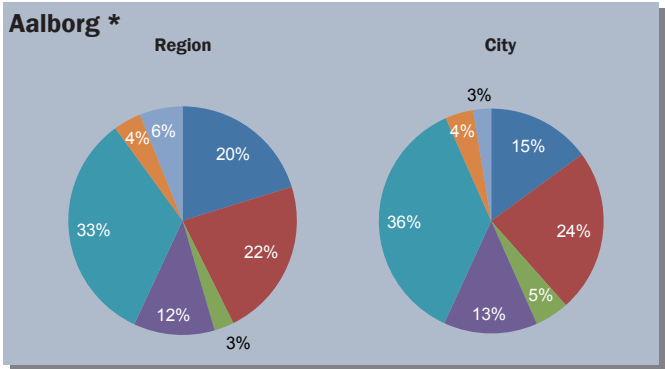
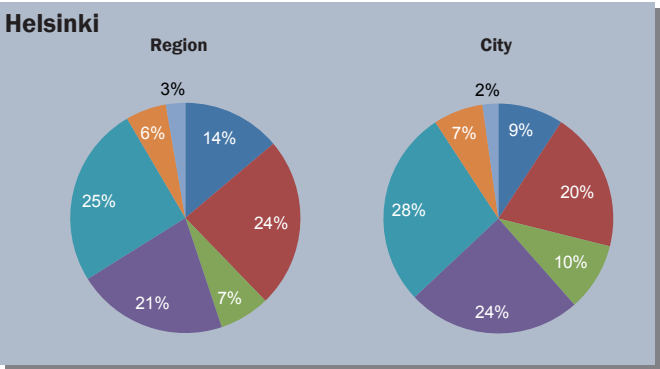
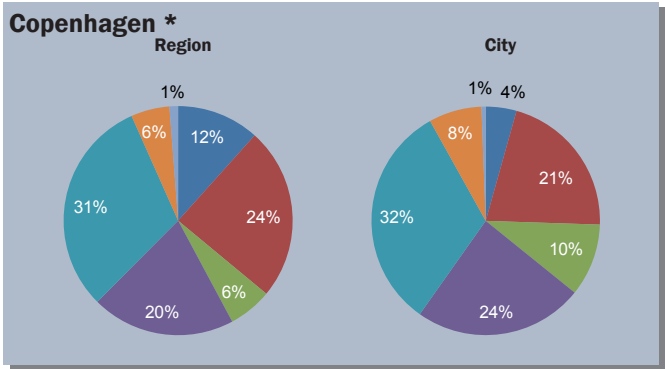
Stavanger



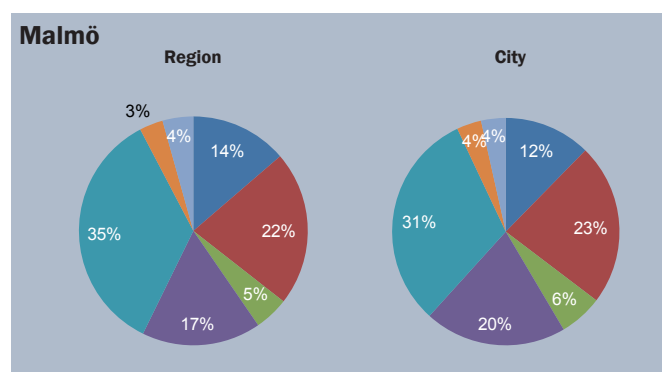
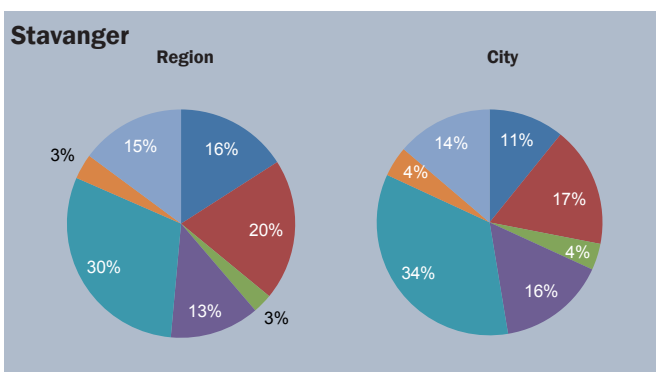
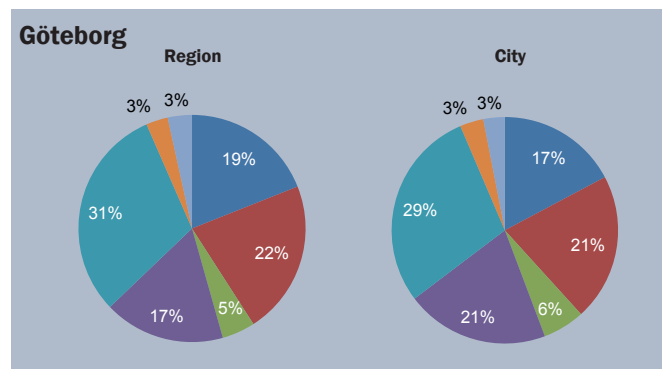
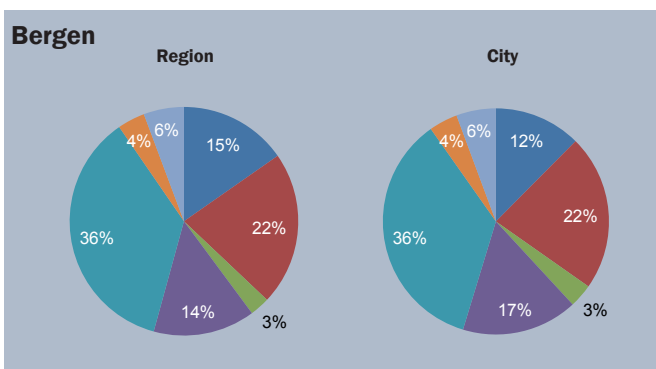
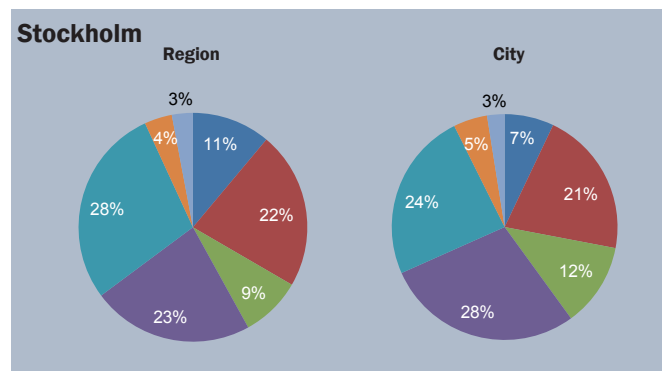
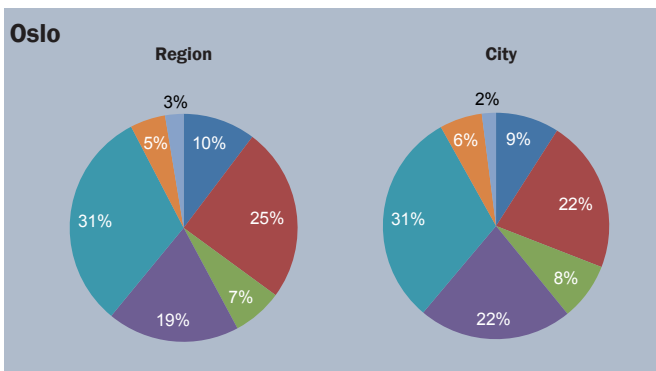
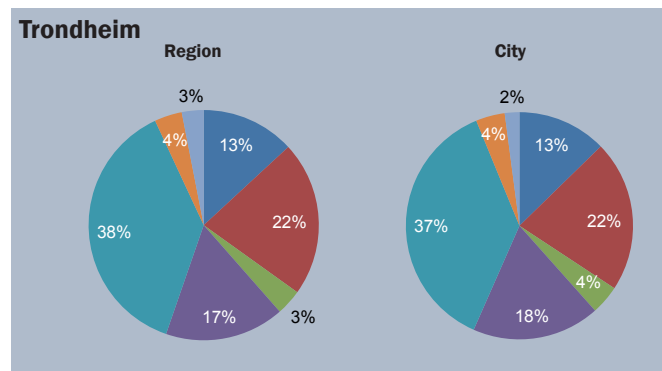
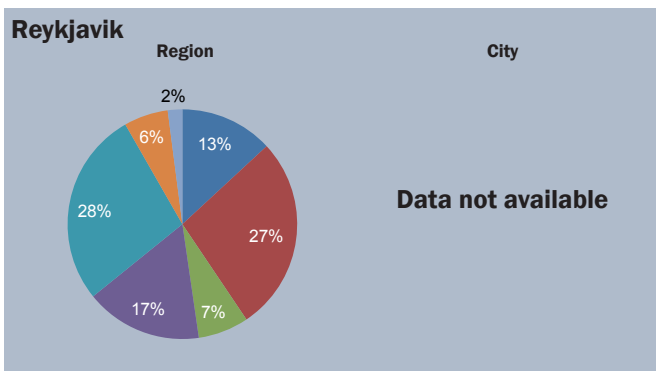
Malmö



Proportion of jobs in different industries 1st of January 2016



■ 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 2015

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.

Finnish cities generally report the highest proportion of job seekers.

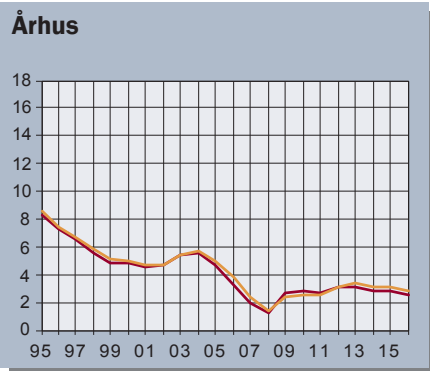
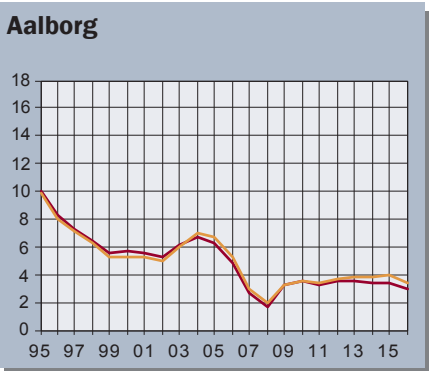
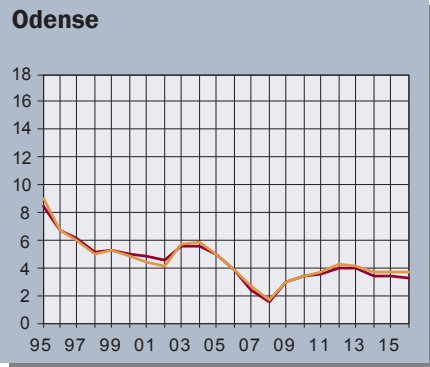
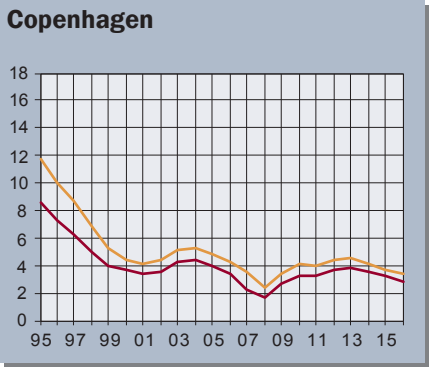
The cities often have somewhat higher levels of unemployment than their surrounding regions, e.g. Malmö and Turku.

Labour market 2016

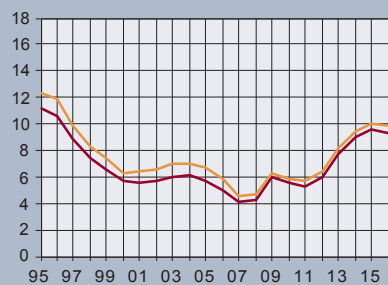
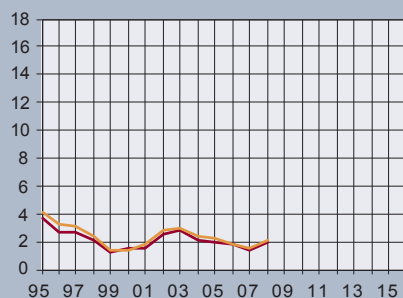
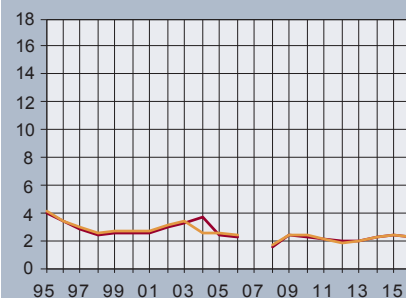
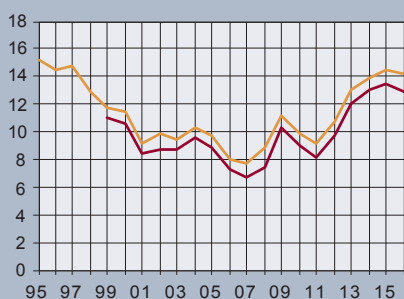
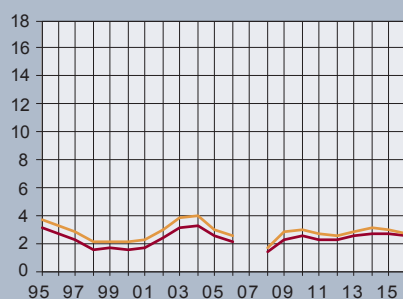
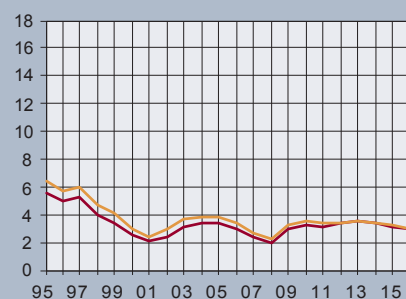
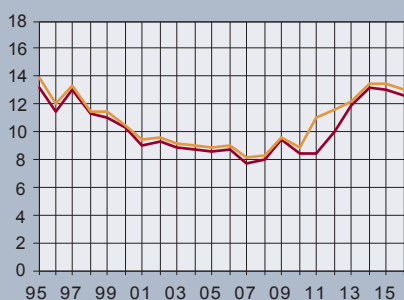
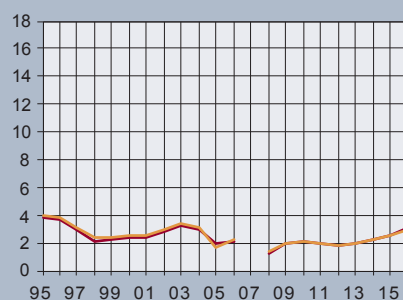
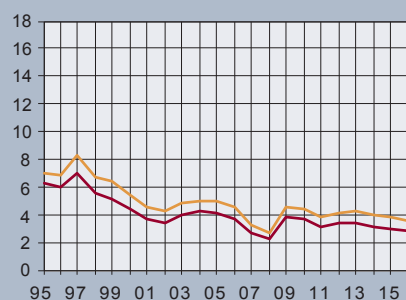
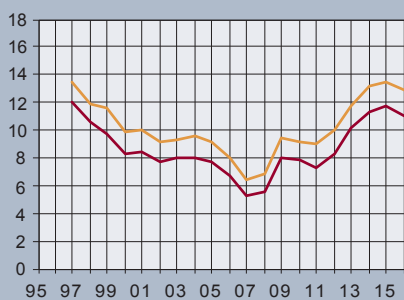
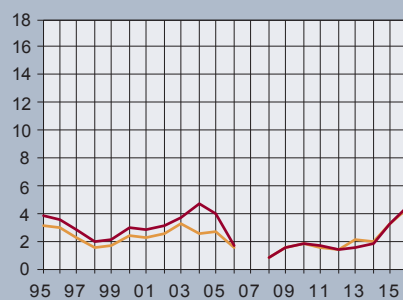
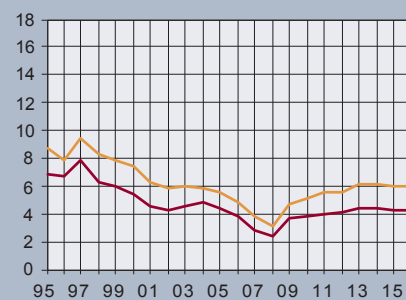
	City			Region	
	Employed 1 Jan.	Unemployed annual average		Employed 1 Jan.	Unemployed annual average
Copenhagen*	274 255	13 951		860 484	34 527
Aalborg*	87 089	4 395		240 457	9 786
Odense*	78 947	4 536		193 038	8 949
Århus*	140 778	6 093		364 511	13 204
Helsinki	288 555	40 053		651 853	82 740
Tampere	92 007	20 235		153 770	29 186
Oulu	78 182	15 613		95 329	18 004
Turku	74 669	14 862		131 959	21 261
Reykjavik	..	..		..	..
Oslo**	327 539	11 864		600 639	19 494
Bergen**	132 089	5 129		192 171	7 740
Stavanger**	62 876	3 758		155 668	8 802
Trondheim**	90 463	2 695		121 104	3 516
Stockholm	469 254	17 818		1 093 226	40 341
Göteborg	264 104	11 979		472 642	16 111
Malmö	132 708	11 938		296 608	17 534

.. Data not available. * Data refer to 2013. ** Data refer to 2015

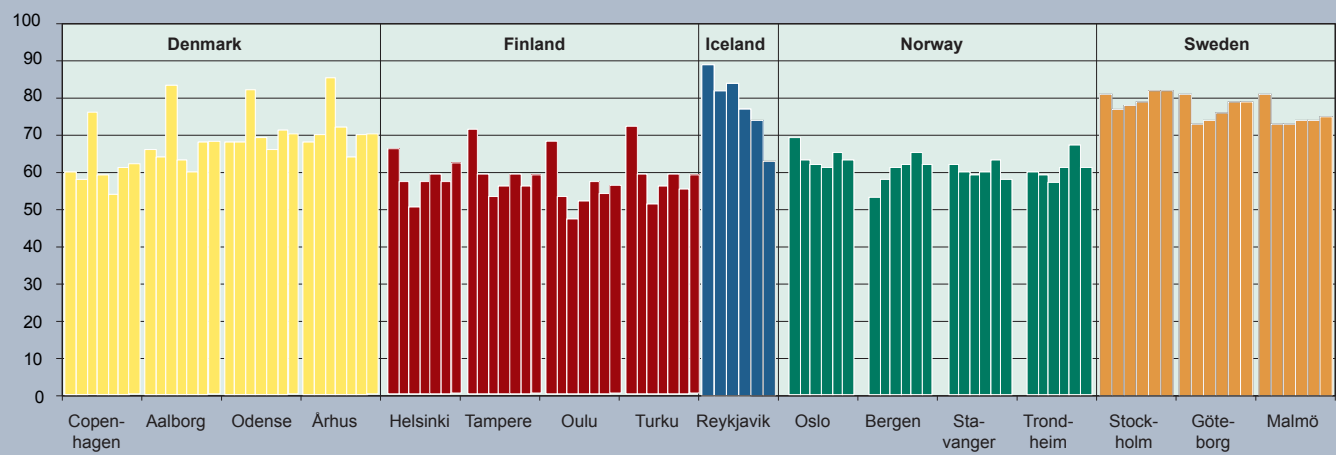
Unemployed (looking for work) 20–64 years 1995-2014
(annual average) %



Region City

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

Participation (%) in the last six/seven elections to local councils 1992-2017



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, 2013 and 2017, in Sweden in 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006,

2010 and 2014, 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 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, Opegaard, Baerum, Asker, Aurskog-Höland, Sörum, Fet, Rælingen, Enebakk, Lörenskog, Skedsmo, Nittedal, Gjerdrum, Ullensaker, Nes, Eidsvoll, Nannestad and Hurdal.

THE BERGEN REGION

The region comprises Bergen and 13 neighbouring municipalities: Fusa, Samnanger, Os, Sund, Fjell, Askøy, Vaksdal, Osterøy, Meland, Öygarden, Radøy, Lindås and Austrheim.

THE STAVANGER REGION

The region consists of Stavanger and the following 9 neighbouring municipalities: Sandnes, Hå, Klepp, Time, Gjesdal, Sola, Randaberg, Strand and Rennesøy.

THE TRONDHEIM REGION

The region comprises Trondheim and the following 5 neighbouring 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