

Cities of the Baltic Sea Region – Development Trends at the Turn of the Millennium

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Preface

The cities and urban areas of the Baltic Sea Region are the main engines of its development. The concentration of economic activity, corporate decision-making, labour, foreign direct investment, knowledge, and innovation to its metropolitan regions is substantial. As such, the demographic magnetism of larger cities is also considerable, while rural areas in general and peripheral areas in particular continue to be underexploited resources.

Although the most tumultuous times in the recent history of the Baltic Sea Region are probably now over, the region is still showing signs of turbulence at the turn of the millennium, while globalisation and structural change have taken a firm grip on the region's eastern and western areas alike and are actively moulding its spatial structures.

Spatial polarisation is increasingly dividing cities and regions into "actors" and "reactors". Small and peripherally located settlements that lack the necessary levers to actively take part in the international division of labour are affected most. Moreover, many of the Baltic Sea Region countries are relatively small in economic terms and are thus often simply unable to compete on a par with the major European economies, let alone globally. As such then, the concentration of effort into the promotion of a select few urban centres seems rational.

This volume makes a specific effort to deal comparatively with a wide range of issues pertaining to the structure of the urban system in the Baltic Sea Region, and to present a comprehensive picture of its recent development patterns. The similarities and differences between the countries of the region are analysed here in a comparative manner, while the relationships between urban and rural areas are also highlighted.

The report contains a large quantity of informative thematic maps and also includes an ample statistical annex where demographic and economic indicators are presented for all 1 068 cities with more than 10 000 inhabitants and for all 158 regions in the eleven countries, or parts thereof, that constitute the Baltic Sea Region.

This is a study carried out as part of the Baltic Sea Region INTERREG III B project Medium Sized Cities in Dialogue around the Baltic Sea (MECIBS) 2002-

2005. For further information see www.mecibs.dk.

This report has been compiled by a team of Nordregio staff members under the leadership of Tomas Hanell. Tomas Hanell wrote the text and assisted with the statistical analysis. Jörg Neubauer performed the huge task of compiling most of the statistical information for this volume, whilst also working with the layout of the report. Patrik Tornberg performed the thematic mapping tasks and Chris Smith the language editing duties.

We would not however have been able to realise this publication without the considerable help of our outside colleagues and partners. We would therefore like to thank Nina Oding and Elena Beloserowa (Leontief Centre, St Petersburg); Elena Kasyanenko (Institute for Regional and Urban Planning, Minsk); Jutta Erichsen (Statistikamt Nord, Kiel); Konrad Czapiewski and Tomasz Komornicki (Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw); Anita Kullén (Nordregio); Aime Lauk, Ülle Pettai and Ülle Valgma (Statistics Estonia, Tallinn); Iveta Straume (Statistics Latvia, Riga); Rita Viselgaite, Sigute Litvinaviciene and Vitalija Motiekaitiene (Statistics Lithuania, Vilnius); Barbara Lech and Artur Satora (Statistics Poland, Warsaw); Norbert Piossek (Statistisches Landesamt Bremen); Udo Gau (Regierungsvertretung Lüneburg, Lüneburg); Elo Parvelots (Estonian Labour Market Board, Tallinn); Grieta Tentere (State Employment Agency of Latvia, Riga); Rasa Babianskiene (Lithuanian Labour Exchange at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Vilnius); Angela Katzsch (Bundesagentur für Arbeit, Nürnberg); Johanna Roto (Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, Helsinki); Erik Gløersen (Nordregio); Katrin Sabrina Bär (Deutscher Städtetag); George W. Leeson (University of Oxford, Oxford Institute of Ageing); Dieter Ströh (Amt für Finanzen und Wirtschaftsförderung Kreis Plön); and Gerlinde Seltmann (Landesbetrieb für Datenverarbeitung und Statistik Land Brandenburg) for their valuable help. We would also like to extend our gratitude to all MECIBS participants for their support.

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Stockholm, August 2005

Executive summary

A heterogeneous region beyond the European core

The Baltic Sea Region (BSR) covers a vast area. As with any other large meso-region of Europe, the BSR's urban system is *not an integrated whole*, but is rather a peculiar *mix of eleven national systems* where to varying degrees transnationally interlinked relationships act as linkages between the various subsystems.

The obvious expression of the region's heterogeneity is the difference between its densely populated southern parts on the one hand and the peripheral northerly areas on the other. This aspect separates the BSR from all other meso-regions in Europe given the vast spectrum of the divide.

A second obvious dichotomy is its east-west divide, although this division is now slowly being eroded, or at least blurred. Nonetheless, the economic divide splitting the region remains one of the sharpest in continental Europe.

A third expression of the diversity of the BSR's urban system is the varying polycentricity of its subsystems. Poland in particular (but also e.g. Lithuania) is one of the most territorially balanced countries in Europe, whereas Estonia, Latvia and Fennoscandia are all dominated by a handful of large urban centres.

Fourth, the BSR is also characterised by the fact that not all countries bordering the region are necessarily economically or culturally oriented towards it. Much of Germany, Poland or axiomatically Russia are functionally oriented elsewhere. Norway – possessing no Baltic coastline – is more often than not functionally directed towards the North Sea, although its Nordic connections remain strong.

Finally, differences in the physical urban structures across the BSR are also striking. Land use with regard to the urban fabric is much more heavily concentrated in the eastern parts of the BSR than in the west. Thus, even though population density in the eastern BSR is nearly twice as *high* as that of the western BSR, the share that is occupied by the urban fabric is one third *lower* in the east than in the west.

Although lying largely outside the European Pentagon, the Baltic Sea Region nonetheless constitutes a part of the European urban system

acting as the main transport gateway between continental Europe and northern Eurasia. The BSR contains a substantial proportion of all European cities, mainly due to the dense network of cities in Poland. Even so, the density of cities is nearly three times higher in the EU than in the BSR. The entire population of the BSR is less than a quarter that of the EU25, although its area corresponds to more than 60% of the equivalent EU one.

Taken as a single economic meso-region the BSR is neither large nor prosperous in comparison to the European core. The size of the BSR's economy amounts to a mere 17% of the corresponding EU25 one. The total Gross Domestic Product per capita in the BSR (excluding Belarus) when adjusted for differences in purchasing power amounts to an estimated 28% below the EU25 average in 2002. The inclusion of Belarus would only further lower that ratio.

Many of the BSR countries are relatively small in economic terms and are thus often simply unable to compete on a par with the major European economies, let alone globally. As such, then the concentration of effort into the promotion of a select few urban centres seems rational. The international business centres in the BSR are, with few exceptions, primarily metropolitan areas. This does not imply that more peripheral locations would be untouched by economic globalisation, though empirical evidence suggests that its effects do differ, dividing the regions and cities of the BSR into “actors” and “reactors”. Small and peripherally located settlements lacking the necessary levers to actively take part in the international division of labour often suffer most in this respect.

Cities as engines of development

Cities and urban areas are without doubt the main engines of economic development in the BSR. The concentration of economic activity, corporate decision-making, labour, foreign direct investment, knowledge and innovation to the metropolitan areas in the BSR is substantial. For example, the nine capital regions of the BSR (plus Hamburg and St Petersburg) account for more than a third of the region's entire production value, although they contain only a fifth of its population on a mere 3% of its land area. In 2002 the GDP per

capita in these metropolitan regions was 1.6 times higher than in the rest of the BSR and this gap is steadily widening.

Corporate decision-making in the region is also very concentrated. More than 90% of the HQ's of the largest BSR enterprises are located in metropolitan areas, primarily in the western BSR. In the eastern BSR the concentration to these cities is not as marked, as 60% of the 40 largest eastern BSR HQ's are located in metropolitan areas, most of the remaining ones are however also in large Polish cities (Krakow and Wroclaw). Furthermore, of the BSR offices of the 46 most global producer service firms more than 90% are located in only eight metropolitan cities of the region.

The demographic magnetism of larger cities in general and metropolitan areas in particular is also strong. The migration surplus to the twelve metropolitan cities during the period 1995-2001 was on average 0.2% each year. However, suburbanisation and increased commuting entails that the absolute winners among the cities of the BSR (when taken as a group) are smaller settlements in close proximity to metropolitan cities, for which the corresponding figure was 0.5% per year on average.

A further indication of the role of capital cities is that the relative level of housing prices *vis-à-vis* the second cities in each country is between 10 and 220% higher in the capitals, Berlin constituting the major BSR exception.

The economic structure of metropolitan cities as well as of most other large cities is dominated by the service sector. In the western BSR, services account for the lion's share of both employment and production. In many large cities in the eastern parts of the region manufacturing constitutes the main source of economic activity, the most extreme case being Belarus, where in the 24 main urban centres of the country more than two thirds of the workforce is employed in manufacturing. However, cities such as Tampere and Lahti in Finland or Bremen in Germany demonstrate that this is not exclusively an eastern affair. The question however remains whether these cities will in the long run maintain this structure, or whether the economy will be transformed in favour of non-material production. Current trends in most eastern BSR countries indicate that the latter seems to be the case.

The metropolitan cities are also centres for most traffic. An estimated two thirds of all passenger air traffic in the BSR is channelled through the metropolitan areas alone. Moreover, rail and road transport networks in most cases also converge in metropolitan areas. In respect of sea transport

however the situation is not as polarised, as many BSR metropolises are either land-locked or do not have significant port functions.

Depending on the varying historical processes when it comes to the founding and location of universities and other academic research institutions, the picture differs slightly from one BSR country to the next. In general however, the larger BSR centres dominate academic research. Thus, when it comes to the level of education, larger cities are generally in a stronger position than smaller ones, let alone rural areas. In the BSR as in the EU as a whole the share of population that has attained a tertiary level education is in general substantially higher in densely populated areas than in sparsely populated ones. For instance in Lithuania the ratio is 1:2 in favour of densely populated areas. Corporate R&D is also concentrated primarily to metropolitan areas, although cities such as Oulu demonstrate that this is not exclusively the case. St Petersburg, with over 12% of all PhD holders in the Russian Federation and nearly 11% of its research staff (as opposed to a mere 3.9% of the population), constitutes the single largest concentration of scientists in the BSR. Although steadily declining throughout the 1990s they still numbered nearly 100 000 persons in 2002, which is over twice as many as in e.g. the whole of Sweden. Much of the research currently carried out in St Petersburg is however not market-driven.

Economic polarisation

Despite the varying points of departure, economic growth has been exceptionally good across all of the BSR. During the ten-year period 1995-2004 almost all BSR economies saw a faster economic growth rate than the European Union on average, with the BSR parts of Germany and Russia being the only significant exceptions. Not taking into account the last three years, developments in Denmark have been similar to those of the EU as a whole

The key driver in the economic development of the BSR varies from country to country, but some common patterns and trends are discernible. The relative prosperity of the BSR stems primarily from a high level of labour utilisation, i.e. substantial proportions of the working age population are actually employed and work comparatively long hours. The eastern parts of the region have correspondingly high rates in comparison with other CEE countries, especially when considering the hours worked per employee. Contrary to popular belief, labour productivity in the BSR is not particularly high. Only Norway and Finland have a higher Gross Domestic Product per employed person than the average rate for the old EU15 Member States. This gap may not however

exist for long as labour productivity in the eastern countries of the BSR is rising, whereas it is, in relative terms at least, decreasing in all western BSR countries save for Denmark.

Spatial polarisation however remains strong as the BSR hosts many of the wealthiest EU regions as well as most of the poorest ones. Among those one hundred (NUTS3) regions in the EU with the lowest GDP per capita in 2002 no less than 56 were within the BSR. Additionally all seven Russian BSR regions qualify in the same category as in all likelihood would those from Belarus – were comparable data to be available. The relative disparity between the regions of a country is clearly largest in BSR Germany, as the east-west distinction remains sharp. Overall regional polarisation is also substantial in Latvia, Estonia and BSR Russia, while it is marginal in Sweden and Denmark and also small in Norway. Even more alarming however are the most recent development trends. Comparing the total regional disparities between 1995 and 2002 (Norway and the Russian BSR 1995-00) they have increased in all countries save for the Russian parts of the region.

Similar concentration patterns are also discernible with regard to employment although in traditional Polish manufacturing cities in particular the decline in the number of jobs has been colossal. Disregarding the obvious national differences, city size then remains an important factor in explaining new job creation. In general, the larger the city, the more favourable has been the development of its employment, the Silesian conurbation(s) constituting the major BSR exception. The only main exceptions to this “size-of-city” pattern in the BSR are a number of smaller cities surrounding metropolitan areas, but even here development is highly selective, dividing these commuting cities into winners and losers alike.

In the BSR as a whole, rural areas have in general performed slightly worse than the cities they surround with regard to new job creation. This holds true for most areas of the BSR indicating that the process of concentration of employment opportunities to urban areas continues unabated.

Branch-wise data on employment change provides further insight as to the current transition process in the BSR. Although the area is diverse some common traits can be observed. Primary production is by and large now being dismantled in the region, while manufacturing is also on the decline. The main source of new employment, measured in absolute terms, comes from the rising number of jobs in the service sector. Although little comparable data exists to corroborate the fact, much of the increase in the service industries probably stems from increases in private services rather than in public ones. Capital and other large city regions have, in general, seen the most rapid employment growth. The twelve metropolitan regions alone account for approximately

one third of the total BSR increase in service sector employment.

There thus seems to be an ongoing process of labour reorganisation in the BSR where agricultural jobs lost in peripheral regions and manufacturing ones in industrial regions are being replaced by service sector jobs in metropolitan areas and other large cities. This transition process cannot but help to reinforce the ongoing shifts in the settlement structure of the region. Moreover, in countries – such as Poland or Belarus – that have both a large rural population and a relatively underdeveloped service sector, the likelihood of increased future rural-urban migration seems greater.

In respect of unemployment, national differences are in general mirrored at the city level although unemployment is by and large lower in the larger cities than in their respective countries on the whole. Somewhat unexpectedly the differences between countryside and city are rather small. Distinct urban-rural differences with regard to unemployment now exist only in some parts of Poland.

As regards employment the only BSR countries to currently lie above the Lisbon target of an employment rate of 70% are Denmark, Norway and Sweden. At the other end of the scale however we have Poland, where only 51% of the population aged 15-64 years are employed. The other countries fall in between these extremes, but all eastern BSR countries remain below the EU25 average. On the city level, national rates are once again mirrored. Nevertheless, the metropolitan cities remain, for the most part, in a far better position with regard to employment frequency than most other major cities in their respective countries. However, for the second and third tier of large and medium-sized cities in particular, the pattern is different in virtually every country of the region.

Demographic shifts within the BSR urban system

Since the early 1990s the population structure of the BSR has undergone a number of significant changes. A major decline occurred in the eastern BSR population in the years directly following the dismantling of the planning economies, with the new Millennium continuing to witness changes in the east that are still negative but not as dramatic as those that have occurred previously.

In the Nordic countries the opposite situation prevails, as Finland, Norway and Sweden have witnessed a constant population increase throughout the post-war era. With a brief exception period in the early 1980s, this also holds true for Denmark.

Due to high birth rates overriding substantial emigration the population of Poland has also increased steadily throughout the post-war era up to the turn of the Millennium, when for the first time the Polish population began to show a tendency towards decline.

The Baltic States and the BSR parts of Russia display an overall population decline in urban and rural areas alike. Apart from Lithuania, the decline has been faster in towns than in the countryside.

In Norway and Denmark again the opposite situation prevails as both urban and rural areas exhibit rapid growth rates. In Norway, which contrary to Denmark is still in its urbanisation phase, growth has been substantially faster in cities than in rural areas, whereas Denmark shows a more balanced growth.

Finland and Sweden, and to a lesser extent Belarus, display the textbook urbanisation pattern with rapid urban growth and equally rapid rural decline. In Belarus the rural “exodus” is admittedly substantial, but it is completely overshadowed by the highly negative natural population balance in these areas. In some rural areas of eastern Belarus this decline has exceeded the rate of 2 % on average every year. Finally, in Poland and in the German parts of the BSR, the contrary situation prevails – as rural areas are gaining and urban areas are losing population. In the German parts of the BSR, natural population change is negative in all rural areas apart from Lüneburg.

The Nordic countries and Belarus display a further “classic” development clearly tied to the city size, i.e. the larger the city, the better, on average, the performance with regard to population growth.

Amongst all 521 BSR cities where the population has declined between 1995 and 2001, nearly 80%, or 406 cities, are in the eastern BSR. This is a substantially higher share than the share of eastern BSR cities from the BSR as a whole.

The leading role played by migration is evident for the cities of the Baltic Sea Region, where migration accounts for approximately two thirds of all urban population change in the region. However, low nativity and/or high mortality provide the primary engine behind the course of demographic changes in the cities of BSR Russia and to a lesser extent Latvia.

The single largest absolute decline in BSR urban population has taken place in St Petersburg, as the city’s population decreased by approximately 140 000 persons over the period in question, solely due to an excess of deaths over births. Increased mortality combined with declining birth rates is the primary cause.

Smaller cities in commuting distance from large metropolises are the largest winners in the BSR. This holds true for all BSR metropolitan areas apart from those in the Baltic States and Belarus.

The pattern for the non-urban areas of the BSR varies. The region’s rural areas are divided by a hypothetical loop encircling the three northernmost counties of Norway, covering Sweden, Finland and BSR Russia, through the Baltic States and ending in Belarus. In these countries – apart from Stockholm county, the urbanised triangle in southern Finland, Murmansk oblast and St Petersburg,

the capital regions of Estonia and Latvia as well as a handful of other regions in the Baltic States – rural inhabitants are decreasing at a, for the most part, alarming rate. The situation is similar albeit not as critical, for the rural population in three other Norwegian counties, the Danish Sønderjylland and five Polish voivodships.

The changes in the urban population of the BSR depicted above assume very different forms when looked at from the viewpoint of selected age groups. For example, the population aged 30-39 years diminishes rapidly across virtually all eastern BSR cities and rural areas alike. Of the 468 cities in the Baltic States and Poland for which data is available, this age group decreased rapidly in all but 21 cities (a majority of these few cities being satellite towns for large Polish cities).

In the Nordic countries in particular the corresponding increase in persons aged 50-59 years is overwhelming, increasing at a very fast rate in all rural areas and in all but five Nordic cities. Similarly, all but four Polish cities (in Upper Silesia) have experienced dramatic increases in terms the numbers of these soon-to-be pensioners.

The current pattern concerning the balance between different age groups remains polarised. A relatively high number of young persons can generally be found in smaller settlements surrounding the large metropolises of the BSR. The reason for this is obvious: families with children of this age have chosen to settle in the surrounding areas of the metropolises because they have children, hence generally obtaining more spacious housing at a lower cost than would have been the case had they settled in the cities themselves. The gulf between the core metropolitan city and its’ surroundings is, with regard to the young population, evident in virtually all of the metropolitan and large city areas and particularly wide around the largest cities of Poland. Moving beyond the metropolitan areas, the pattern in the BSR is almost exclusively such that the smaller the city, the higher the share of children. Adding further momentum to the disparity, the highest young age dependency rates are in rural areas.

When it comes to the share of elderly persons the distribution with regard to the urban structure is not as clear-cut as is the case with the younger age groups. Rather, in this case each country displays its own structure. Some common patterns are nevertheless apparent. In half of the BSR countries, large cities have disproportionately higher shares of elderly population in comparison with the rest of their countries. However, the remaining metropolitan cities are either somewhat on a par with their respective countries or have remarkably lower rates. Most satellite towns around the large cities have lower shares of elderly population. One commonality that most BSR countries share is having substantially lower rates of older persons in rural areas and very small towns.

The male female distribution of the working age population is first and foremost guided by national differences. The low share of males in the eastern BSR is in this respect remarkable even on a global scale. Of all 210 countries covered by the United Nations statistical system, Latvia and Estonia have the lowest shares of males of all countries. In addition, Lithuania and Belarus rank among the ten lowest countries for male populations in the world, as is the case for the Russian Federation as a whole. Furthermore, in this ranking, Poland occupies the 36th position.

Examining structural patterns more closely, large cities have, in general, a substantial female surplus *vis-à-vis* the other cities of their respective countries. When descending the urban hierarchy however, the relative surplus of females gradually shifts to a corresponding surplus of males. On the whole however, in both relative (to their respective countries) and in absolute terms, there are few females in rural areas. Of all BSR regions for which data is available, the share of females of working age in rural areas exceeds 50% in only six regions.

The BSR as an urban network – a 'region' with a dichotomous nature

The Baltic Sea Region (BSR) as defined in this publication¹ covers a vast area. The distance between the northernmost tip of the region (Nordkapp in northern Norway) and its southernmost extreme (Lutowiska in southeastern Poland) corresponds to the distance between London and Istanbul. The BSR also covers 9 of the 36 terrestrial WWF-ecoregions of continental Europe, spanning the arctic tundra and taiga in the north to the Carpathian montane coniferous forests of the south. The basic conditions for establishing human settlements in such a physically large and diverse area naturally then vary substantially across the region.

As in other similar meso-regions of Europe, the BSR urban system then is not *one* single system but rather a peculiar mix of eleven national systems with, to a varying degree, a set of transnationally interlinked relationships between its various subsystems.

The obvious expression of its heterogeneity is the dichotomy between its densely populated southern parts on the one hand, and the northerly peripheral areas on the other (Figure 1). This aspect separates the BSR from all other meso-regions in Europe, given the vast spectrum of the divide. The density of the most densely populated municipality in the BSR (Frederiksberg in central Copenhagen) is nearly 50 000 times higher than that in its most sparsely populated one (Savukoski in Finnish Lapland).

A second obvious dichotomy lies in the BSR's mostly east-west economic divide, although this division is slowly being eroded, or at least blurred. In the long run however we can expect to see the north-south divide continuing to remain the primary challenge for the region as a whole.

A third expression of the diversity of the urban system in the region is the varying polycentricity of its subsystems. Poland in particular (but also e.g. Lithuania) is one of the most territorially balanced countries in Europe, while Estonia, Latvia and Fennoscandia are dominated by a handful of large urban centres.

Fourth, the region is also characterised by the fact that not all countries bordering it (or the Baltic Sea) are necessarily economically or culturally oriented towards it. Much of Germany, Poland or (axiomatically) Russia is functionally oriented elsewhere. It is indicative that the BSR parts of Germany account for a mere 15% of the

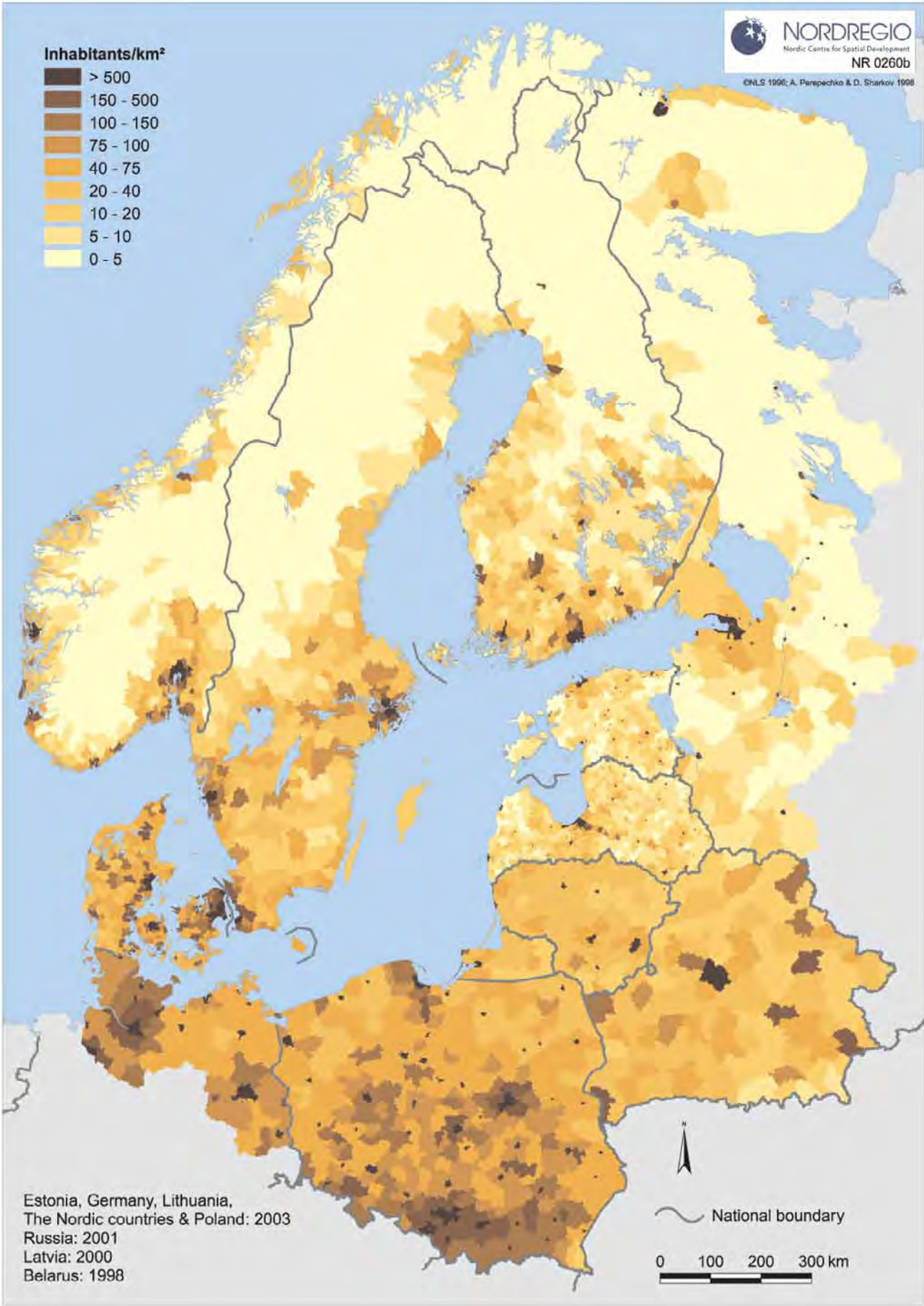
total German economy, and that a meagre 11% of German exports in 2003 was directed to the BSR (including the whole of Russia). Similarly, only a quarter of Russian exports are sent to the BSR (including the whole of Germany), while the three Polish voivodships (Zachodniopomorskie, Pomorskie and Warminsko-Mazurskie) that have a Baltic coastline account for only 13% of the Polish economy. In addition, Norway – possessing no Baltic coastline – is more often than not functionally directed towards the North Sea, although its Nordic (but not necessarily Baltic) connections remain very strong.

Finally, differences in the physical urban structures across the BSR are also striking. Figure 2 presents the extent of urban areas as a share of the total land area for all BSR regions. (The capital regions of Denmark, Norway and Latvia have here been merged for comparability reasons.) The data are based on satellite imagery² and measured to an accuracy of 1×1 km. This fairly crude measurement implies that the figures are not fully comparable with more accurate national measurements³ but does nonetheless provide an interesting view of the regional differences as regards some aspects of land use in the BSR.

At first glance the image does not differ substantially from the corresponding one for population density (overleaf). A closer look however reveals that there are considerable differences in the way in which cities (and hence urban area) have been built. The land use with regard to urban fabric is much more heavily concentrated in the eastern parts of the BSR than in the west. Thus, even though population density in the eastern BSR (including the whole of Berlin and the New Länder) is nearly twice as *high* as that of the western BSR, the share that is occupied by urban fabric is one third *lower* in the east than in the west. Moreover, by further excluding densely built-up Poland from the eastern part, the share of urban fabric in the east would be more than 60% lower than in the west.

East-west differences in the BSR are also pronounced in the extent of agricultural land. On average, the eastern parts have more than a third of their total territory allocated for agricultural use, with Lithuania being the most pronounced case here where the ratio is closer to three quarters. In the western parts of the BSR, despite

Figure 1. Population density in the BSR on the local level 2003



very high rates in e.g. Denmark (84%) and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (70%), the share of agricultural land is, on average, only a tenth of the total land area due in the main to the fact that Norway and Finland largely lack agricultural land (2 and 3% respectively)

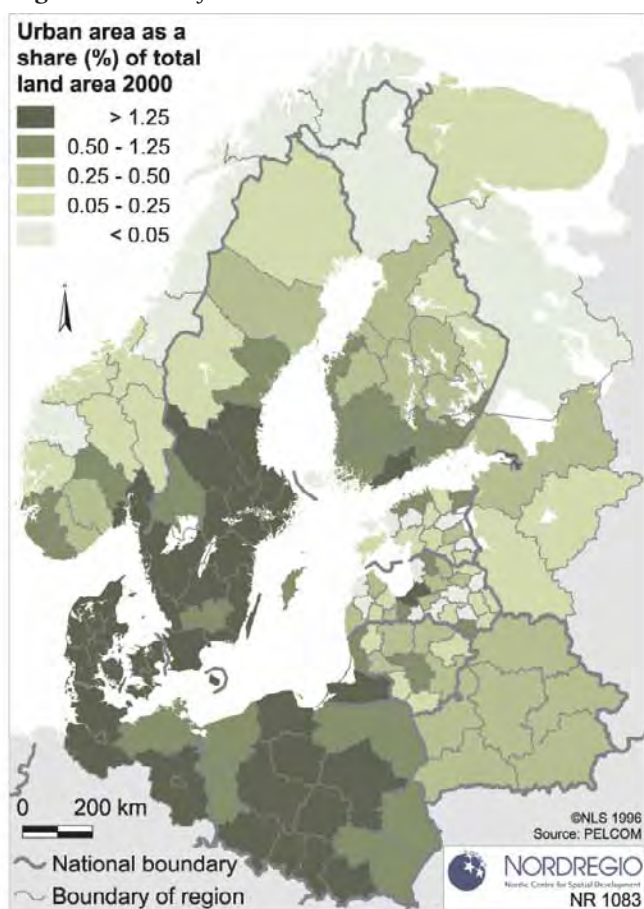
This difference is partly the historical legacy of the previously more stringent planning traditions of the eastern BSR, where in planning terms the division of urban and rural areas was much more distinct than in the west. Land speculation and urban sprawl were largely unknown phenomena in the east until the mid-1990s, but recent developments indicate that the distinction is likely to become rather less clear in the future as eastern BSR settlements are rapidly expanding. Growing car

usage combined with changing life style patterns, the desire for more spacious living conditions, and emerging land speculation brings about a dispersed settlement pattern particularly around larger cities. This issue will be discussed further in the chapter on demographic change.

Furthermore, differences in the land use of the cities of the BSR are even today still partly the result of an earlier urbanisation of the eastern and southern parts of the region. Old cities are more economic in terms of land use, they are more densely built, the streets are narrower and parking spaces are fewer.

Notwithstanding this litany of profound differences and indeed the dichotomous nature of the region as a whole, most of these cities and areas were historically connected through the Hanseatic League and more importantly, again today express the political will to unify the region into one of the main economic and cultural engines of Europe.

Figure 2. Share of urban area



¹ The official delimitation of the Baltic Sea Region INTERREG 3 B programme contains the countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. In Russia, St Petersburg and the surrounding Leningrad Oblast, The Republic of Karelia, the Oblasts of Kaliningrad, Murmansk, Novgorod and Pskov are within the programme area. (For projects concerning the Barents Region, co-operation with Archangelsk Oblast and Nenets Okrug has also been envisaged.) In Germany the programme area consists of the Federal States (Länder) of Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Schleswig-Holstein as well as the Regierungsbezirk Lüneburg. In Belarus the Oblasts of Minsk, Grodno, Brest and Vitebsk are included. In this publication we have also, for practical purposes, included the two remaining oblasts in Belarus (Mogilev and Gomel), but omitted Archangelsk and Nenets from Russia.

² PELCOM - Pan-European Land Use and Land Cover Monitoring. <http://www.geo-informatie.nl/projects/pelcom>

³ For example, compared to the more precise national measurements of the land cover the data presented herein covers only a third of the "actual" urban areas in Norway and less than a fifth of those in Finland.

The BSR urban system in Europe

Although lying largely outside the European Pentagon¹, the Baltic Sea Region nonetheless constitutes a part of the European urban system, acting as the main transport gateway between continental Europe and northern Eurasia. The BSR has a substantial proportion of all European cities. Of all approximately 6 700 cities that have more than 10 000 inhabitants in Europe (including the European parts of Turkey and Russia), more than 16% (1 068) are located within the BSR.

Looking merely at the present 25 European Union Member States, the BSR (part of the EU) contains close to a fifth of all cities within the EU, due in the main to the dense urban network of Poland. Nonetheless, the density of cities in the EU is nearly three times as high as in the BSR. There are four cities with more than 10 000 inhabitants per every ten thousand square kilometres in the BSR in comparison to eleven with more than 10 000 inhabitants per every ten thousand square kilometres within EU25.

From a European perspective the BSR settlement pattern is also more polarised. This is only natural for, as Figure 3 (left side) clearly reveals, the larger the area of study, the more equal is the size-distribution of the cities.

Thus the pan-European urban network (the whole of Europe including all European parts of Russia and Turkey) is more equally divided than the corresponding

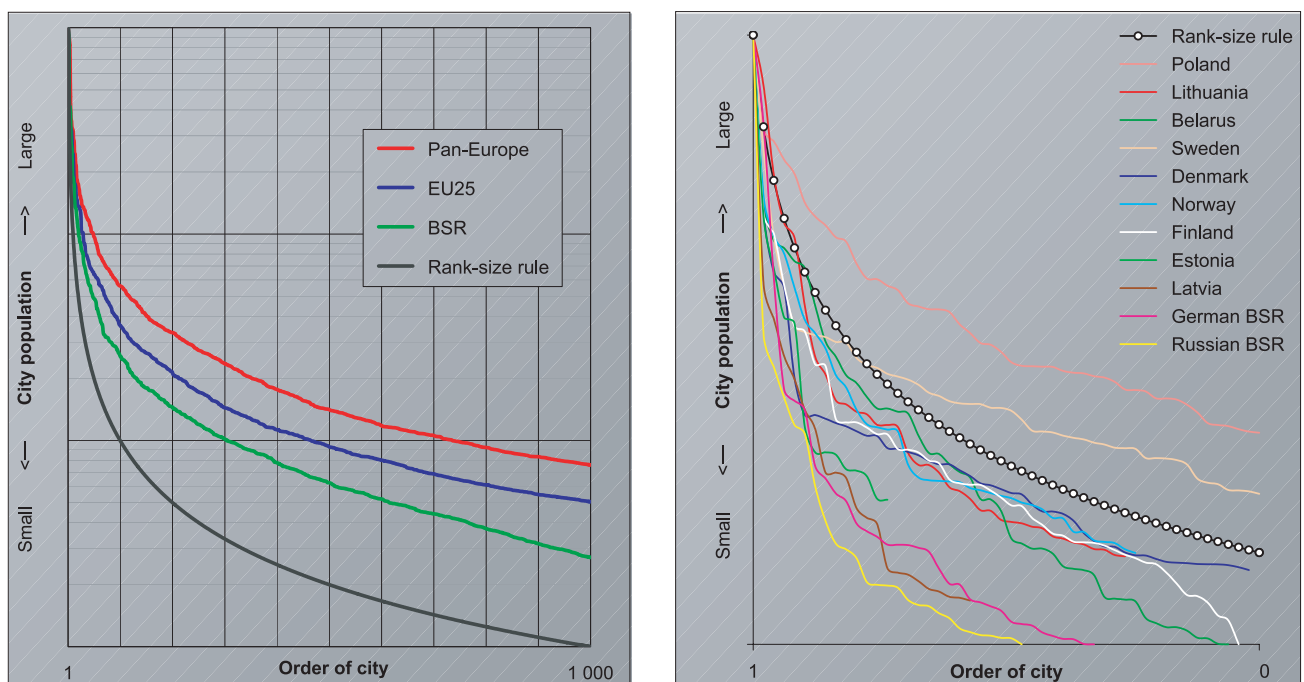
EU one, with the EU network being again more equally divided than the BSR one. All in all, the BSR as an urban system lies well above the idealised rank size curve, indicating the absence of a single dominant city in the region (see attached Box 1).

However, as the right side of the same figure reveals, the shape of this curve is mostly due to the urban structure of Poland alone, as the country has one of the most balanced urban patterns in Europe. All other BSR countries lie below the idealised curve, and are thus dominated by their respective metropolitan city, or in the German BSR case, cities. Although more balanced as regards smaller cities (less than 100 000 inhabitants) Sweden is initially very primate, as Stockholm plays such a dominant role in the country's urban system vis-à-vis Gothenburg, Malmö, Uppsala and Linköping.

The worst cases of single city dominance can be observed in Latvia (Riga) and Estonia (Tallinn), whereas the pattern for the BSR parts of Germany and Russia is rather more a statistical anomaly, as the countries are not considered here in their entirety. In fact, if the whole of Germany were considered, its pattern would be very reminiscent to that of Poland's.

Another conclusion to be drawn from the map on the left is that in the lower population size categories the line of BSR diverges from the corresponding EU one

Figure 3. Rank-size distribution of the 1 000 largest European cities (left) and 50 largest BSR cities per country (right)



indicating, if not an absence, then at least much thinner ranks of medium-sized and small cities.

The entire population of the BSR is less than a quarter that of the EU25, although its area corresponds to more than 60% of the EU area. Its economic role in a wider European context is also, if not marginal, at least small. The size of the BSR economy is some 17% that of the corresponding EU25's.

Despite their (partially) relative remoteness, BSR metropolises are however fairly visible in the European urban network. The *Globalization and World Cities Study Group and Network* (GaWC) is an international research consortia set up to act as a vehicle for organising world city research. Within the study network extensive research has been conducted on the subject of global urban studies with a clear focus on the functionality and interconnectivity of truly international urban economies. Several studies are of interest also for the BSR, one of which focussed on how cities are mentioned in the advertisements of commercial enterprises². This provides an interesting and non-conventional view of the state of urban economies as (supposedly) often-mentioned cities are expected to be internationalised and experiencing strong economic growth, or at least to display a substantial growth potential (otherwise there would be no logic in advertising these cities). The study period stretched from May 2000 to January 2001, with the forum being the global business magazine, *The Economist*. For a city to be included in this data an advertisement had to mention at least five cities, thus sorting out those enterprises that were operating multinationally on an operational basis. During the study period 46 advertisements qualified, mentioning a total of 154 cities.

In the BSR Warsaw was mentioned most often (nine times), signifying its increasingly prominent position in the northern and eastern European urban networks. However in comparison with the leading cities London (39) and Paris (26) the results for Warsaw remain modest. In addition, Stockholm was mentioned eight times in the advertisements while Berlin, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen and Hamburg were mentioned three to five times each. The only remaining cities in the BSR on the list (one mention each) were St Petersburg, Minsk and Gothenburg. Of all the ads mentioning a European city, BSR cities were brought up in merely ten percent of the ads, a clear indication that other locations in Europe are being marketed much more vigorously.

Another study within the same network focussed on the production of advanced producer services, often described as the core of a globalising world economy. The study network identified 69 truly global (producer) service firms, of which 5 are in accountancy, 14 in advertising, 11 in banking & finance and 39 in law. All in all these enterprises had offices in 263 larger cities, of which 53 are in Europe.³ Some 15% of all European offices were in the BSR, which indicates that in this sense the region is represented in the sample somewhat in line with the relative size of its economy.

Within the BSR Warsaw once more topped the list with 36 regional offices. Likewise, Stockholm came second with 32. Copenhagen, Hamburg and Helsinki also had more than 20 followed by Berlin (19), Oslo (15) and St Petersburg (12). Somewhat surprisingly Århus in Denmark also had a substantial (11) number of offices, an indication of the fact that Denmark's second city is leaving behind its 'national' role as the main city of western Denmark, and moving into the international

Box 1. Relationship between city size and rank

The regular relationship between city size and its rank in the national urban system was noted in the beginning of the 20th century. The "Rank size rule" states that a city's rank tends – with varying degrees – to correspond with its population such that the population of the second largest city is 1/2 of the largest, the population of the third largest city 1/3 of the largest, and so on.

A rank size curve is a rough indicator of the relationship in population size between the largest city in an area and all other cities considered. If a country's curve is situated well *below* the idealised rank size curve, then the largest city of that country is highly primate. If, on the other hand, a country's curve is situated well *above* that line, then there is no single dominant city in that country and the urban pattern is more balanced. Steep falls in lines indicate large "steps" between consecutive city sizes. However, these curves reveal nothing of the actual physical location of these cities, which might be highly clustered despite a moderate curve, such as is the case in e.g. Sweden, or they might be scattered very evenly across the territory, such as in Poland.

Traditionally developing countries – often stemming from the colonial urbanisation pattern – display large primate city dominance whereas the opposite in general holds true for industrialised countries, in which the urban population hierarchy demonstrates a wide variety of rank size patterns.

arena. The remaining eight offices in the BSR were in Gothenburg. In a European context the position of the BSR is however still modest. Ten other European cities had more regional offices than Warsaw, among them naturally London (97) and Paris (71), but also closer contestants such as Moscow (45) or Prague (37).

Such non-traditional measures for the internationalisation of urban economies are then contrasted with the ones that we are more familiar with, e.g. the measurement of the number of headquarters of large enterprises. This type of data are however also biased from the point of view of international or global connectivity, as the mere location of the HQ of a large enterprise (a good example here being Surgutneftegaz in Surgut in Asiatic Russia, a company with a substantially larger market capital than e.g. British Airways) does not necessarily imply that the city in which the company is based is actually taking part in the global division of labour. Furthermore the historic industrial structure also biases such information in favour of countries with large enterprises, or large countries as such with large internal markets. Nonetheless on an aggregated level, and taken with a pinch of salt, it can provide rough clues as to the urban geography of corporate decision-making.

The left side map of Figure 4 (overleaf) presents the location of all of the HQ's of the 500 largest European enterprises (the FT-500 list) that are situated in the BSR. As this list⁴ still includes only eight east-European enterprises in total (and only two in the BSR), an addition of the headquarters of the 100 largest firms in Eastern Europe is also presented, although the market value between the two groups of companies is not truly comparable. However, the general structure is here of more interest than absolute comparability and hence the addition seems plausible.

In the BSR, large cities dominate as locations for economic decision-making. Looking merely at the 500 largest European enterprises, the Nordic capitals are in the strongest position. Stockholm emerges as the principal BSR location for large European multinationals with as many as 21 HQ's, well over a third of the BSR total (which is 57 out of 500) and more than in e.g. the whole of the Netherlands. Sweden is a country where large enterprises have been the norm for nearly a century, and Sweden was also (like its continental counterpart Switzerland) early on focussed on export driven manufacturing thus retaining even today a position unrivalled in the BSR. In addition, Copenhagen/Øresund and Helsinki have, relatively speaking, a large representation of multinational HQ's, while Oslo, Berlin, Hamburg and Gothenburg each have between two and four. Warsaw, with two HQ's, is the only eastern European city in the BSR on the list.

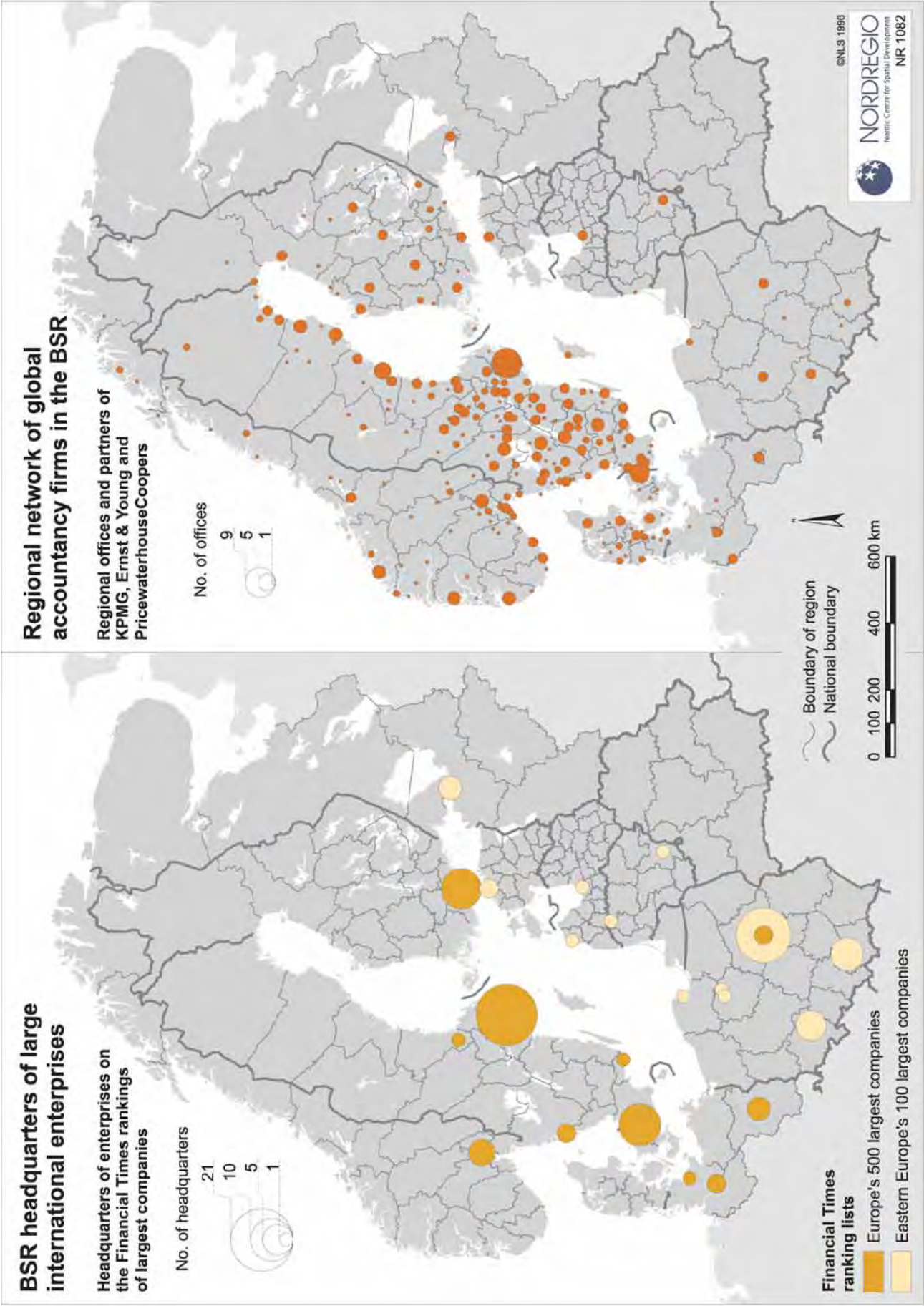
Turning our attention specifically to the eastern BSR, we see that the spatial structure is generally similar to that in the West, as capitals and large economic centres

dominate company HQ location. One difference is however that the relative position of the eastern BSR in the general east-European context is much stronger than in the west, as 40% of the 100 largest east-European enterprises have their headquarters in the BSR, compared to a mere 11% (of the 500 largest) in the western BSR. Not surprisingly, Warsaw with 17 headquarters comes out as the main attraction, Poland being the largest BSR country in economic terms and accounting for a quarter of the region's entire production value. Other Polish cities such as Kraków (6), Wrocław (5) and Gdynia and to a lesser extent the smaller towns of Grudziadz and Cewiecie (both outside Bydgoszcz) are also well represented. In the Baltic States the capitals Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius dominate almost completely, with the exception of large petrochemical enterprises in Ventspils (LV) and Mazeikiai (LT). Three large Russian enterprises have their HQ's in St Petersburg, which is not that many in comparison with Moscow, which has 14.

Comparable patterns are also discernible in other reviews of large enterprises, though small variations exist in the measurement of the size of the companies concerned. In a corresponding investigation by the Financial Times, the unit of measurement was the total revenue of enterprises. Notwithstanding this however the pattern remains fairly consistent. Stockholm once again is the prime location in the BSR, followed by Helsinki and the other Nordic capitals, plus Hamburg and Berlin. Stavanger in Norway and the Swedish city of Gothenburg constitute the only non-metropolitan locations in the BSR.

On a solely Nordic basis a similar concentration is also evident in a survey conducted among the 102 largest global enterprises.⁵ Of these, 65 enterprises had a joint Scandinavian or Nordic HQ in 2004, serving all three, four or even five (Iceland is at times included in the Nordic organisations) countries as a group. In this context however the dominance of Stockholm is challenged by the Øresund region (Copenhagen and Malmö), where some 40% of the regional HQ's are located. Nonetheless, Stockholm has a similar amount of enterprises. The main difference between the two competing locations is the rate of change as Øresund has clearly acted as a magnet attracting investment in recent years. In 1997 the number of such organisations in Øresund amounted to a mere 12, and this number has thus been tripled in only seven years. Gothenburg is also favoured by many enterprises as the location of their Nordic/Scandinavian regional HQs, but these decisions are to a certain extent based on such locational factors as the historic position of an enterprise at the time of buy-out. Oslo and Helsinki are in this respect clearly hampered by their physical location, the first lying outside the main Nordic air traffic axis Copenhagen-Stockholm and the second, in addition to this factor, also laden with the linguistic burden. On the other hand

Figure 4. Two aspects of globalisation – BSR economic giants (left) and global actors in the BSR (right)



Finland (and therefore Helsinki as a location) is in several cases (supposedly for these same linguistic reasons) not included in the joint Nordic organisation of these companies, but is being served by a separate organisation.

A rather different conclusion emerging from this survey is that the Nordic region is still not seen even today (in organisational terms, at least) by nearly 40% of these multinationals as a natural arena for action, albeit arrangements of this type are increasing rapidly. In these “mergers” of national marketing organisations into regional ones competition among cities is thus even more crucial as the number of such arrangements are expected to increase in the future. In many cases the locational factors in this game are (apart from the ever-present issue of connectivity) more often of a “softer” type, including factors such as cultural and leisure amenities, attractive housing, a safer environment, or pure city “image”, as opposed to often cited “hard” locational factors such as company legislation, the taxation level, EMU membership or the educational level or linguistic skill of the workforce.

Summing up then, in the examples outlined above it thus appears that the international or even global business centres in the BSR are, with few exceptions, primarily metropolitan areas, the exceptions being mainly cities where the economy is based on raw material refinement or historical factory locations. A completely different view of globalisation is presented in the map on the right of Figure 4 where the regional offices of the three most globalised accountancy firms in the World have been mapped. These firms (KPMG, Ernst & Young, and PricewaterhouseCoopers) have been selected from the GaWC list (see above) of global service firms due to their strong regional representativeness. All enterprises operating in the global arena do not necessarily need other international market services (e.g. advertising, banking & finance or law) on a regional basis as these functions are much more concentrated to a few global centres, whereas accounting services are usually demanded in physically close proximity to one’s own activities. Furthermore, global business strategies in accounting are often based on buy-outs, mergers and partnership agreements between multinationals and small or medium-sized privately owned enterprises. Therefore an examination of this specific industry provides a good picture of how global business services are currently penetrating even the most provincial locations of the BSR.

The network of offices and/or partners of these three enterprises is at its densest in Sweden, basically covering the entire country. Stockholm is the obvious hub, not only in respect of Sweden but also of the entire BSR. Moreover these multinationals are also present in the other Nordic countries, in all major cities and nearly all regions. The contrast here to those areas constituting the southern and eastern BSR is striking. In the Baltic States and in the Russian BSR only the metropolitan areas are

covered. With a few exceptions this holds true for the BSR regions of Germany as well. The picture for Poland is more balanced, but the network of offices or partner firms is still rather thin in comparison to that existing in Scandinavia.

Strict accounting legislation is one obvious explanation for the Nordic overrepresentation here as the demand for such services is widespread. Other explanations include the relatively small size of the Nordic domestic markets, combined with a recent opening up of these markets to external competition, facilitating inward investments and forging enterprise networks. In the particular case of Sweden, the country’s early economic internationalisation significantly affected the pattern. Germany on the other hand has a large domestic market and international competitors thus have greater difficulties in penetrating German home markets. Domestic competition may be stronger and the rationale for an extensive network weaker. Economic development in the Baltic States again remains however – with the exception of the metropolitan areas – on such a level that international competition here remains weak.

These few – but carefully selected – examples indicate that the BSR has already been opened up to global competition, but at different levels depending on the country, region or city at hand. A rough grouping of the position of cities and regions in the BSR would lead us to identifying “actors” and “reactors”, where the economy of the former is actively shaping the international and global business, whereas that of the latter is, for the most part, reduced to reacting to its consequences. From this particular perspective the reality of globalisation is that cities and regions – within countries – often become competitors in this game. Whatever their short term impact however it is most likely that these trends will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. Rather it is more likely that they will further intensify, especially in those parts and sectors of the region that remain today, for various reasons, sheltered from their effects. On the other hand these examples also illustrate the wider economic power of the Baltic Sea region in the European arena. If this position is to be maintained or even developed, the increasing integration of the metropolitan areas of the BSR seems inevitable. A majority of the BSR countries are relatively small in economic terms and thus an increased level of networking is one way to address the problem of size. On a European scale the vast “urban” resources in Poland and St Petersburg in particular need to be harnessed for the good of the BSR as a whole. In this context, cities as economic engines do have a prominent role to play.

¹ A term often used to define the economic core of Europe, stemming from its five cornerstones, namely, London, Paris, Munich, Milan and Hamburg. The area within the Pentagon

produces close to half of the entire EU25 Gross Domestic Product and contains one third of its population – on a mere 15% of its land area.

² P J Taylor (2001): Being economical with the geography. *Environment and Planning A*, 33, pp. 949-54.

³ The data used is from Data Set 8 from the GaWC Study Group and Network (<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/>). It was created by

P.J. Taylor, D.R.F. Walker and M. Hoyler as part of the project “The Regional Dimension in World City Network Formation” and is based on primary data collected by J.V. Beaverstock, R.G. Smith and P.J. Taylor (ESRC project “The Geographical Scope of London as a World City” (R000222050)).

⁴ www.ft.com/FT500/ 16.5.2004

⁵ Svenska Dagbladet, 21 April 2004 and Børsen, 21 April 2004.

Cities as economic engines

Cities and urban areas are today without any doubt the main engines of economic development in any part of the world; this is also the case in the Baltic Sea Region. Indeed it is perhaps even more so than in many other parts of Europe, as many of the region's countries are small in population and scarce resources are concentrated in a few urban pockets. Furthermore the late urbanisation of the northern parts of the region means that a more mature and balanced urban system (such as that existing in central Europe) with a more pronounced division of labour has not yet evolved here – and probably never will. This stands in stark contrast to the more developed urban systems of the southern parts of the region, where most major cities have existed at least since the Middle Ages.

It would however be a gross oversimplification to imply that urban areas *alone* can be the single engines of development. A particularly salient feature of recent research and policy is the suggestion that the interplay between urban and rural areas has emerged as a key factor in explaining economic progress and well-being. Nonetheless it would also be incorrect to belittle the role that urban areas as such do play, especially in the global economic system. At least in standard economic terms, urban areas in general – and metropolitan areas in particular – stand out as *the* leaders, as the economic importance of major urban agglomerations is significant and seemingly also increasing.

Data from the BSR are illustrative. In 1995 the nine capital regions (data for Minsk/Belarus excluded) of the BSR as well as Hamburg and St Petersburg accounted for 32.5% of the BSR's entire Gross Domestic Product when adjusted for purchasing power. In only seven years this share has risen to well over 34% although their portion of the BSR population is still less than a fourth of the region's total. Also in per capita terms the differences between the metropolitan areas on the one hand and the rest of the region on the other are increasing. In 1995 these metropolitan areas had a GDP per capita 1.5 times the rest of the BSR, while by the year 2002 this ratio had risen to 1.6. Contrary to popular belief, this discrepancy between metropolitan and other regions is larger in the western parts of the BSR than in the eastern ones, though both exhibit rising tendencies in this respect.

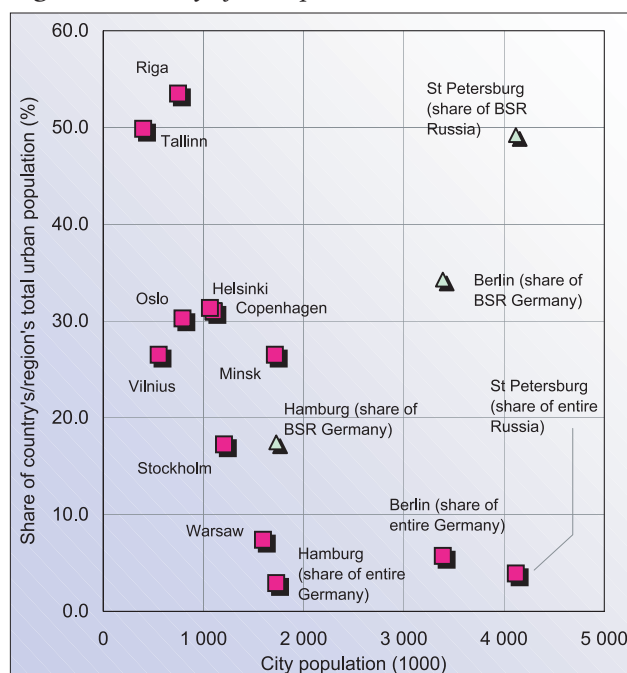
When comparing the metropolitan areas with their respective national/regional averages the difference in GDP per capita are between 20% (Copenhagen) and 80% (Hamburg) higher in favour of the metropolitan areas. GDP per capita in Riga, Tallinn and Warsaw is also

more than 50% above the national average of Latvia, Estonia and Poland respectively. Of the eleven metropolises (no data for Minsk and Belarus), only Berlin and St Petersburg lie some 5-10% below their respective BSR-part averages.

Furthermore, it is healthy to bear in mind the slightly differing roles that metropolitan areas actually play in their respective urban systems (cf. right side of Figure 3 on page 21). Figure 5 depicts the population of each of the twelve metropolitan cities (*x*-axis) and their share of total national *urban* population (*y*-axis), thus providing a slightly different view to that given through focussing on total population. As elsewhere in this report, the urban population is defined here as all those living in cities with > 10 000 inhabitants.¹ Two “shares” for the German and Russian cities are included, one for their respective national role (square), and a second for their share of the urban population in the BSR parts of the countries alone (triangle).

A general conclusion for the BSR countries is – hardly surprisingly – that the smaller the country, the larger in relative terms is its primary city. Riga and Tallinn are the extremes here constituting around half of the total urban populations of Latvia and Estonia respectively. The capitals of Finland, Denmark, Norway, Belarus and Lithuania, covering somewhere between a quarter and a third of their respective urban populations constitute an

Figure 5. Primacy of metropolitan cities in the BSR



All 1 068 cities in the BSR with 10 000 inhabitants or more at the end of 2001 are considered.

Metropolitan cities are defined as all cities having a population of one million or over. All national capitals – regardless of their population – are also attributed that status by the logic of their unique position in their respective national urban hierarchies. This provides for twelve metropolises in the BSR altogether, one in each country or part thereof, and two in BSR Germany (Hamburg and Berlin).

Other **large cities** are defined as those having a population exceeding 200 000 inhabitants. These number 39 all in all. **Medium-sized cities** are defined as those with a population between 20 000 and 200 000 inhabitants whereas all those with 10 000 – 20 000 inhabitants are labelled **small cities**, with the former numbering 590 and the latter 427.

Finally all remaining inhabitants are classified as **rural population**, though we are well aware of the fact that this definition does not conform to existing national ones. This is particularly so for countries with a large number of small urban settlements.

There are no comparable data available on commuter flows for all countries of the BSR, which would enable a classification to be made of cities according to commuting patterns. Nonetheless, small cities in the vicinity of large metropolises display profoundly different development trends than other more peripherally located small cities, and thus it is important to separate out this group for analytical purposes. Thus the hypothetical sphere of influence (SoI) for the metropolises is here estimated by way of the standard theory of gravitation with the following formula:

$$SoI_m = (\sqrt{p})/k$$

where

m = the metropolis

p = the population of the metropolis at end of 2001, and

k = a smoothing constant/distance decay parameter.

The value (20) of constant k is based upon a hypothetical maximum commuting distance of some 100 km from the largest city in the region (St Petersburg).

All other cities having their (similarly estimated) sphere of influence intersecting with that of the metropolises are classified as lying within the metropolitan sphere. Cities with over 200 000 inhabitants are excluded from this category on account of their own interior mass, supposedly constituting “independent” cities in their own standing. All in all, this provides for 202 separate “**Metropolitan surrounding cities**” lying within the sphere of influence of a BSR metropolis.

For a more precise explanation of the delimitations of cities in each country/region, see the Technical notes chapter.

intermediary class among BSR countries, while Stockholm, with 17% of the total Swedish urban population, could also be included in this group.

The final set of countries then constitute the three largest BSR states, namely, Poland, Germany and Russia, who all have in common a dense urban pattern with several larger cities relatively equally spread out across their territory (Asiatic Russia being the obvious exception) resulting in little primate city dominance. However, when the metropolises of St Petersburg, Berlin and Hamburg are stripped of their national framework and placed in their BSR contexts alone, their respective role is grossly overstated. Indeed here St Petersburg in particular plays a similar role in the (hypothetical) urban system of the Russian BSR to that of the Estonian and Latvian capitals.

Despite these differences the metropolitan areas in the BSR are without doubt the centres of economic and corporate decision-making. As was suggested above, the concentration of e.g. the headquarters of large commercial enterprises to the metropolitan areas of the BSR is substantial. In the eastern part of the BSR, the metropolitan cities host six out of every ten HQ's, and in the western parts of the region as many as nine out of every ten. Were it not for Wrocław and Kraków in Poland – incidentally the twelfth and thirteenth largest cities in the BSR – the concentration in the east would also reach similar levels.

The demographic magnetism of larger cities in general and metropolitan areas in particular is also strong. The migration surplus to the twelve metropolitan cities during the period 1995-2001 was on average 0.2% each year.² However, suburbanisation and increased commuting entails that the absolute winners among the cities of the BSR (when taken as a group) are smaller settlements in close proximity to metropolitan cities. In all 202 cities located within a reasonable commuting distance³ from the twelve metropolitan areas of the BSR, the net migration rate was as much as 0.5% each year, on average. This is five times higher than the rate (0.1%) for other large cities of the BSR. This trend is most articulated around Tallinn, Warsaw and Hamburg and to the west of Berlin, as well as along both shores of the Oslo fjord and north of Copenhagen. However, net migration to Helsinki and Stockholm in particular remains stronger than that to surrounding smaller cities, albeit the differences here are marginal. Around St Petersburg, for which no exact migration data are available, population however has increased in roughly half of the surrounding cities and decreased in the other half. Not taking into account the cities surrounding the metropolises, net migration was negative for all other medium-sized and small cities in the BSR, while this trend was even more pronounced for the smaller cities.

The economic structure of metropolitan cities as well as for most other large cities is dominated by the service

sector. In the western BSR, services account for the lion's share of employment and production. In the eastern parts of the BSR however many large cities, such as Kraków, Poznań, Łódź, Katowice, Gdansk-Gdynia, Szczecin or Bydgoszcz in Poland, Narva in Estonia or Panevezys in Lithuania, have manufacturing as their principal employment sector. Although no comparable current data are available for Belarus, in 1996 the city of Minsk and the 23 "Cities of oblast submission" (i.e. the main centres of Belarus all of whom have between 50 000 and 500 000 inhabitants) all had between 63 and 78% of their workforce employed in manufacturing⁴, which is probably the highest rate among all larger BSR urban centres. However, cities such as Tampere and Lahti in Finland or Bremen in Germany demonstrate that this is not exclusively an eastern affair. The question however remains as to whether these cities can maintain this structure, or whether their economies will be transformed in favour of non-material production.

Current trends in most eastern BSR countries indicate that the move towards non-material production seems to be gathering pace. Examples from Estonia are illustrative. Between 1993 and 2004 the increase generated from financial corporations was nearly double the increase in the total value-added in the Estonian economy. The regional pattern does vary however. For example, between 1996 and 2002 the share of the service sector in GDP increased by more than three percentage points in the capital region of Estonia (Põhja-Eesti) covering well over two thirds at the end of the period. In contrast, the share of the service sector in the more agriculturally oriented area of Central Estonia (Kesk-Eesti) covered merely a half of the GDP. Furthermore its rate of increase was only about a third as fast as in the capital region. All in all, the private sector's share of GDP in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland is some seven times larger in 2004 than in 1989.

On the whole in the BSR the share of employment within services in the capital areas is some 7% higher than is their corresponding share of respective national/regional population.

The cities are also centres for most traffic. An estimated two thirds of all passenger air traffic in the BSR is channelled through the metropolitan areas alone.⁵ In addition, rail transport in most cases converges in metropolitan areas. Regarding sea transport the situation is however not as polarised, as many BSR metropolises are either land locked or do not have significant port functions.

A further indication of the role of the capital cities is the relative level of housing prices *vis-à-vis* other cities in the country. The European Council of Real Estate Professions (CEPI) recently measured the average sale prices for apartments sold in 20 European capitals and "second cities" in 2004.⁶ The rightmost column of Table 1

Table 1. Sales prices for apartments sold in eight BSR capitals and second cities in 2004

Country	Capital		Second city		Ratio of price capital/second city
	City	EUR/m ²	City	EUR/m ²	
Latvia	Riga	800	Daugavpils	250	3.2
Finland	Helsinki	2 600	Tampere	1 600	1.7
Lithuania	Vilnius	600	Kaunas	400	1.5
Sweden	Stockholm	3 700	Gothenburg	2 400	1.5
Poland	Warsaw	1 000	Poznan*	800	1.3
Norway	Oslo	3 000	Bergen	2 500	1.2
Denmark	Copenhagen	2 700	Århus	2 400	1.1
BSR Germany	Berlin	1 500	Hamburg	1 900	0.8

* Measured in population Poland's 5th largest city
Source: CEPI Annual Report 2004

presents the prices in the capitals in relation to corresponding average prices in the second city of each country. Belarus, Estonia and Russia were not included in the survey.

Riga in particular stands in a league of its own, as housing prices there are more than three times those in Daugavpils. In Finland, Sweden and Lithuania however average prices in the metropolitan cities were also 1.5 or more times higher than in their countries' respective second largest urban centres. Only in BSR Germany was the relationship an inverse one, as apartments sold in Hamburg were, on average, some 25% more expensive than those in Berlin.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is also primarily directed towards the metropolitan areas. This holds particularly true for the Baltic States and Poland, whereas in e.g. Russia much investment is also directed towards the large-scale extraction of natural sources. Of the total number of Nordic companies operating in the Baltic States and NW Russia in 2000, the lion's share were located in the three capitals Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius as well as St Petersburg.⁷ However, in Lithuania Kaunas and Klaipeda were also well represented, as was, though to a lesser extent, Tartu in Estonia. The situation was not however as favourable in other Baltic or NW Russian medium-sized towns.

A similar trend is discernible in Poland. Here the regions surrounding Warsaw and the country's third largest city, Wrocław, host the largest numbers of companies with foreign participation. In per capita terms the total foreign investments in these companies was unsurpassed in Warsaw.

The relative share that inward FDI to the Baltic States and Poland constitutes in their respective national economies varies from one year to the next, mainly due to single large investments (such as the Swedish banking group Swedbank's purchase of Hansapank in Estonia in 1998). When looking at inward FDI as a percentage of GDP during the period 1997-2001 on average, Estonia has attracted most investment (on average 8% of its GDP). Latvia with 5.8% on average comes in second, whereas this share is slightly lower in Lithuania (4.8%) and Poland (4.2%).

One of the most striking phenomena when discussing the special status of cities in a national or regional economy is the concentration of research and development (R&D) to the cities. The level of research and development (R&D) in a given country or region can be measured in several ways, two broad groups being either through R&D input or through its output. Although the latter method is the more desirable of the two, it is problematic from the point of view of operational indicators, as there are no reliable methods of measuring the real effects of R&D. The former method is however also problematic from the point of view that there is no guarantee that high input (e.g. spending) really results in high output, at least on a case-by-case basis. Then again, it would be hard to conceive of an accumulation of research output without any input and therefore these two probably do go hand in hand in the long. Given these constraints, the most commonly used R&D indicator is the ratio between spending on R&D and GDP.

Sweden and Finland are world leaders in this respect, with 4.3 and 3.5% invested in R&D in 2002.⁸ Denmark and Germany are also above the average rate for the OECD. Apart from Belarus, for which no data are available, Estonia (0.75%), Lithuania (0.68), Poland (0.59) and Latvia (0.45) have the lowest rates in the BSR. Widening our focus beyond R&D to include investments in knowledge (i.e. including higher education and software) does not however alter the picture markedly. Between 1995 and 2000 Finland, Sweden and Denmark had the highest increase with Germany in fifth position.

The share of R&D in the Russian economy fell rapidly after the dismantling of the Soviet Union and, after a slow recovery, once more crossed the one percent level 1999. In 2002 it constituted 1.2% of the Russian GDP. Regional variations in BSR Russia are very large. In 2001 it was as much as 3.2% in St Petersburg and hence close to the level of e.g. Finland. In Leningrad oblast it also reached above one percent, whereas it was almost nil in Pskov and also very low in Karelia and Novgorod. This stratification is however not uniquely a Russian

phenomenon, but common in most other BSR countries as well, as research in general and academic research in particular is mostly concentrated to metropolitan areas or other large cities. In Poland the ratio of R&D intensity between the best (Mazowieckie, i.e. the Warsaw region) and the worst (Swietokrzyskie some 150 km south of Warsaw) in 2002 saw the former perform better by a factor of eighteen, while the difference between Northern Finland (highest) and Åland (lowest) was nearly twice as high as that.⁹ Although northern Finland much due to the city of Oulu sports the highest relative share, this ratio is also very high in the region surrounding Helsinki. A similar concentration of R&D personnel to most large centres is also discernible. For example, in 2003 in the Stockholm region 3.8% of all employed persons worked within the R&D sector. In Oslo (and Akershus) this ratio was similar, while it was only slightly lower in northern Finland and Helsinki. In Warsaw it was 1.7% whereas in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia on the whole it varied between 0.9 and 1.2%.

Depending on the varying historical processes when it comes to the founding and location of universities and other academic research institutions, the picture differs slightly from one BSR country to the next. In general however, large centres dominate academic research. Especially in Denmark, Norway, the Baltic States and BSR Germany large cities are the primary location. This is most definitely the case in BSR Russia and Belarus, St Petersburg dominates the Russian scene almost completely, while more than 50% of all higher educational institutions in Belarus are located in Minsk, with the remaining institutions largely concentrated in the five other main centres of the country. The relatively dispersed university network in Finland stems from the regionally oriented education policy of the 1960s and 1970s. Similar trends are discernible in Sweden from the late 1990s onwards.

Historically, universities have constituted the main, and often only, *milieus* for science and innovation. In recent decades the substantial rise in corporate or other private sector research has entailed a steady loosening of the formerly self-evident ties between universities and the local economy. At present there seems to be a gradual shift back to a situation where universities are being challenged to more actively seek financing from the private sector. More generally, universities are being challenged to more actively contribute to local and regional development. This does not imply that universities are necessarily seen as the suppliers of the local work force, but also that the societal and local/regional effects have to be taken into account. This mission is often labelled as the 'third task of universities. In e.g. Finland a national evaluation process is currently underway in this sector.

Partly then as a result of the relatively concentrated educational geography, when it comes to the level of education, larger cities are generally in a stronger position

than smaller ones, let alone rural areas. A recent review¹⁰ on the level of education in European regions demonstrated this clearly. The share of population with only the minimum compulsory education is predominantly higher in sparsely populated regions. This correlation is apparent for all but two EU Member States, and apart from Poland (which was excluded from the study) and Estonia (the entire country being classified as sparse) in all EU Member States in the BSR as well. In the BSR the differences between dense and sparse areas are largest in the Baltic States and in Finland and smallest in Germany and Sweden. In the sparsely populated areas of Estonia, Latvia and Sweden more males than females have only a basic level of education whereas females in most other EU Member States dominate this group.

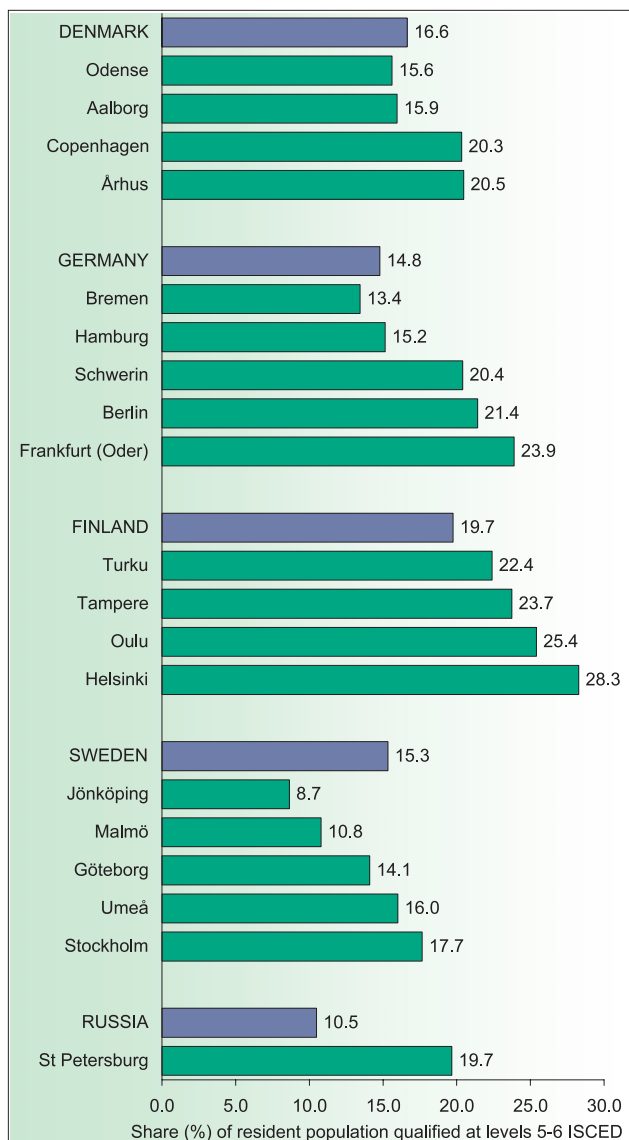
Similarly, the share of population that has attained tertiary or university education is in general substantially higher in densely populated areas than in sparsely populated ones. This is also the case in the BSR and for instance in Lithuania the ratio is 1:2 in favour of dense areas. In all EU Member States in the BSR, females in sparse areas have a higher share of higher education than do males, Germany being the only exception.

Data collected within the Urban Audit Programme¹¹ indicate a similar concentration, although here the focus is on large or medium-sized cities alone. Figure 6 (overleaf) presents the share of population that have attained a higher educational degree (ISCED classes 5-6) in all 18 BSR cities included in the database. Information for St Petersburg has also been added.

The average percentage of the population that has attained tertiary education in all 189 cities currently included in the Urban Audit was less than 13. In this sense most included BSR cities perform well, only two Swedish cities were below this rate: Jönköping and Malmö; the former being in Swedish terms a pronounced industrial city and the latter in addition to that also hosting a substantial amount of foreign immigrants.

In relative terms in the BSR St Petersburg is in an extraordinary position *vis-à-vis* the overall Russian average, as the rate of highly educated persons is nearly double that of the country average as a whole. Also in relation to the other Russian BSR regions (taken as a group) this ratio is close to 50 percent higher. More generally, St Petersburg probably hosts the largest concentration of researchers in the entire BSR with over 12% of all PhD holders in the Russian Federation and nearly 11% of its research staff (as opposed to a mere 3.9% of the population). Although the amount of research staff in St Petersburg has been steadily declining throughout the 1990s they still numbered nearly 100 000 persons in 2002, which is over twice as many as in e.g. the whole of Sweden. Although much of the research carried out in St Petersburg today is not market-driven, this huge pool of knowledge nonetheless constitutes an important asset, bearing in mind the needs

Figure 6. Share of population with a high education 2001, selected BSR countries and cities



Source: Urban Audit database, May 2005. www.urbanaudit.org,
Russia: own estimations based on data from Statistics Finland.

in relation to the city's future development.

In the rest of the cases then, when compared to the average national rate of population that have attained tertiary education, the German cities of Frankfurt an der Oder (with the European University Viadrina), Berlin and Schwerin (where the Ministry for Mecklenburg-Vorpommern is located) as well as Helsinki all lay in a position more than a third higher than the average mark for their respective countries.

In general then the location of universities seems to

affect the level of higher education more than e.g. the size of the city or its position in the economic system within a given country. Naturally also the existence of some high-tech industries (such as telecoms in Oulu, or food processing, bio- and environmental technology in Århus) acts as a magnet for highly educated in-migrants. There are also of course exceptions here, such as the relatively low level of highly educated persons in Gothenburg, Sweden's second city and an important trade and industrial centre and also host to several universities, among them one of the foremost technical universities in Sweden (Chalmers University of Technology).

¹ The national shares of Berlin and Hamburg refer to the population living in *Gemeinde* with over 10 000 inhabitants at 1 January 2000. The share of St Petersburg is the share of total urban population in the Russian Federation (regardless of city size) at end of 2001.

² Due to varying years of data availability the averages here refer to intercity averages, hence erasing all differences arising from varying city sizes. The rate of change of a small city affects the average within a group as much as the rate of a large city.

³ For a precise definition, see the info box on selected definitions used in the text.

⁴ Semenkevich, Dmitri (2000): The Urban System of Belarus, in *National Urban Systems in the Baltic Sea Region – Seminar Report*, Gdansk: VASAB 2010 Secretariat.

⁵ Calculated from Hanell & al. (2000): The Baltic Sea Region Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow. Nordregio WP 2000:10

⁶ CEPI Annual Report 2004

⁷ Bourenanne and Snickars (2001) in *Groth (ed.): Cities and Networking: The Baltic Sea Region*

⁸ OECD (2004): Science and Technology Statistical Compendium

⁹ Eurostat (2005): R&D Expenditure and Personnel in the European Regions, Statistics in Focus, Science and technology, 6/2005

¹⁰ Eurostat (2005): Statistics in Focus, General and regional statistics, 1/2005.

¹¹ The Urban Audit programme within Eurostat collects information on the living conditions in 258 large and medium-sized cities within the European Union and the candidate countries (EU27). The present programme builds upon the Audit Pilot Project (1997-2000) and currently (May 2005) contains data for 189 cities in EU15. Data for the 69 cities in the 12 remaining countries will be published in 2005. For more information, see: <http://www.urbanaudit.org/>.

Recent economic development in the BSR

Taken as a single economic meso-region the BSR is neither large nor prosperous in comparison with the European core. The size of the BSR's economy amounts to a mere 17% of that of the corresponding EU25. The total Gross Domestic Product per head in the BSR (excluding Belarus) when adjusted for differences in purchasing power amounts to an estimated 28% below the EU25 average in 2002 (Figure 8 overleaf). The inclusion of Belarus would further lower that ratio.

On the national level in the BSR Norway takes the lead with a GDP per capita (in 2004) some 53% above the EU average. This figure however includes GDP generated by offshore activities. These revenues are mainly channelled to the Petroleum Fund and invested abroad so as not to upset the Norwegian domestic economy. In addition, Denmark (22%), Sweden (16%) and Finland (15%) are also clearly above the EU average, whereas the BSR parts of Germany taken as a group are close to the EU average. This is lower than the sum for the whole of Germany (9% above) as the weight of the New Länder is larger in the BSR than in Germany as a whole.

The transition countries of the BSR all lay under the current EU average. Of these, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland are in the lead being 50, 52 and 53 percent below respectively. Latvia again lies 57% below, whereas the BSR parts of Russia in 1999 were as much as 74% below the EU25 average. On the other hand, the volume of the 'grey' economy in Russia is substantial, some estimates suggesting that the true GDP figure may be 40% above published levels.¹

This means that the BSR contains one of the sharpest economic divides in Europe, perhaps only paralleled by the corresponding divide across the Mediterranean.

Despite the varying points of departure, economic growth has been exceptionally good across all of the BSR (Figure 7). During the ten-year period 1995-2004 almost all BSR economies had a faster economic growth rate than the European Union on average, with the BSR parts of Germany and Russia being the only significant exceptions. With the exception of the last three years, developments in Denmark have been similar to those of the EU as a whole.

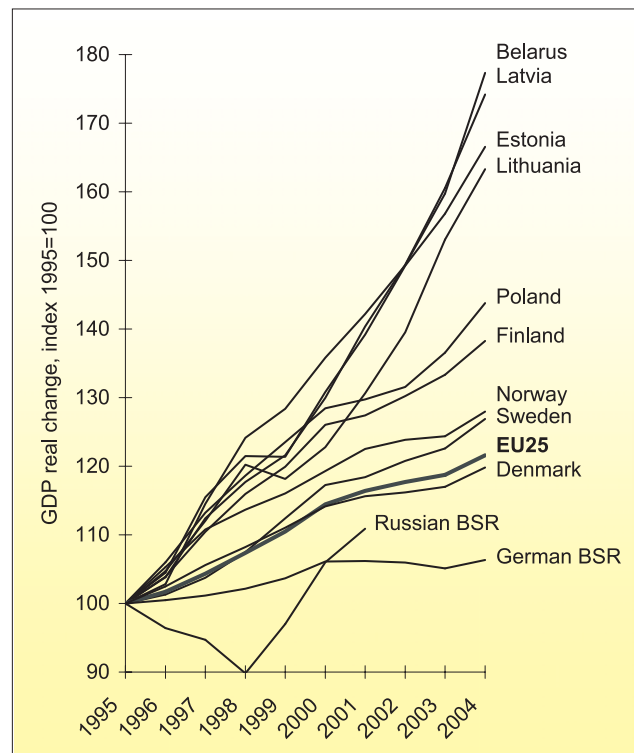
Belarus has seen the fastest growth rate at times reaching two digit levels on an annual basis, while the Baltic States have also seen fast-paced development.

Poland and the Nordic countries have however witnessed more moderate growth rates.

Despite high growth rates, the Baltic States still lag behind when compared to the production value indicator achieved in the Soviet era. The EBRD² estimates that the real GDP levels in 2001 for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were still some 10%, 25% and 27% below the levels of 1989. Poland again, where the decline was not as sharp, crossed that line already in the mid-1990s. In all four countries a significant change has occurred in that the share of GDP generated by the private sector has risen from less than a tenth to well over 70%.

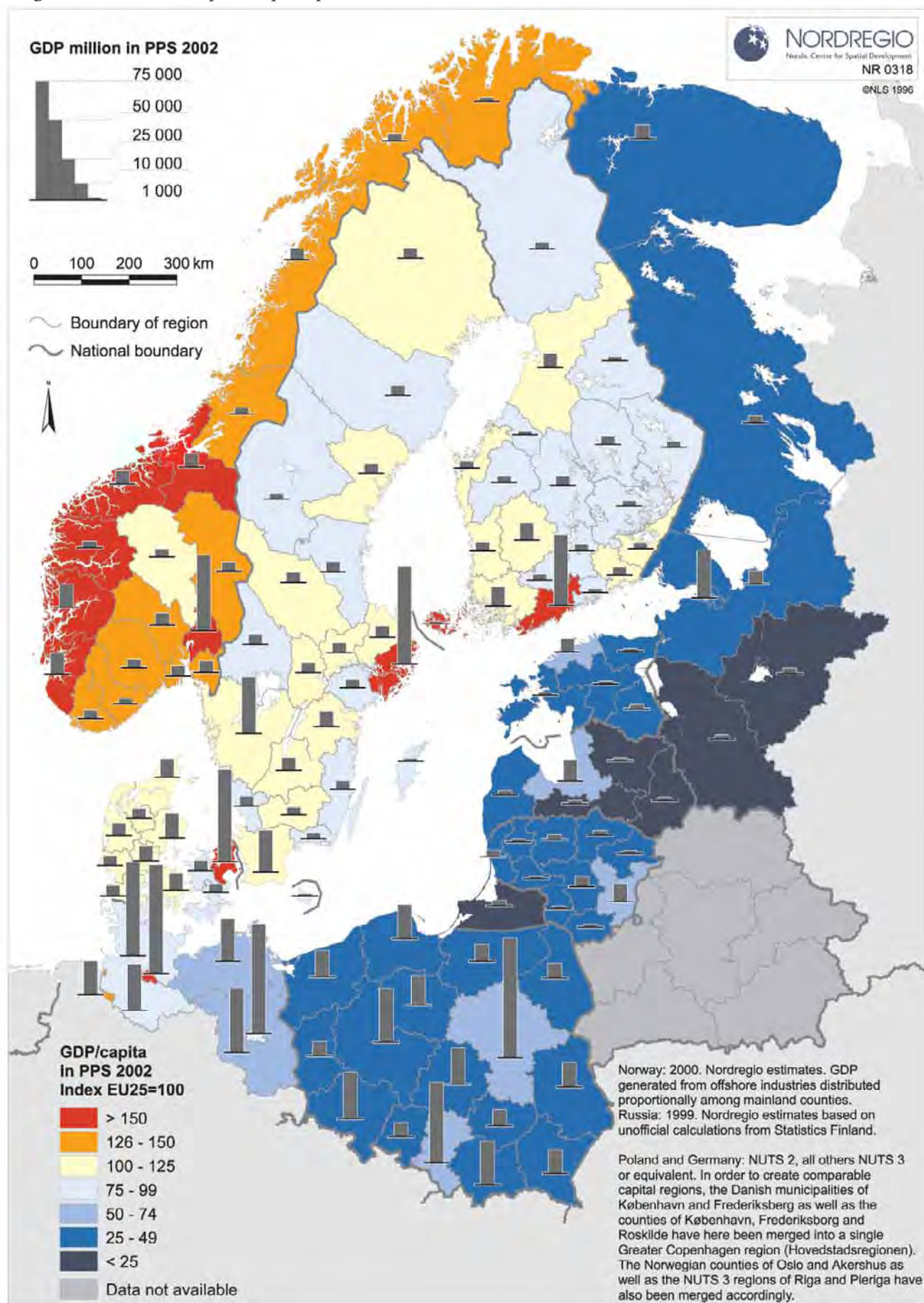
The key driver in the economic development of the BSR varies from country to country, but some common patterns and trends are discernible. The relative prosperity of the BSR stems primarily from a high level of labour utilisation, i.e. substantial proportions of the working age population are actually employed and work

Figure 7. Real GDP change 1995-2004



Source: Eurostat, Statistics Finland, Bank of Finland. Growth for Russian BSR regions 1995-96 estimated as the average Russian federal growth rate during the same period. Growth for Regierungsbezirk Lüneburg estimated as the average growth rate for entire Niedersachsen.

Figure 8. Gross domestic product per capita 2002



comparatively long hours. Also the eastern parts of the region have correspondingly high rates in comparison with other CEE countries, especially when considering the hours worked per employee. Contrary to common belief, labour productivity in the BSR is not particularly high. Only Norway and Finland have a higher Gross Domestic Product per employed person than the average rate for the old 15 Member States. This gap might not however exist for very long as labour productivity in the eastern countries of the BSR is rising, whereas it is, in relative terms at least, decreasing in all western BSR countries except for Denmark.

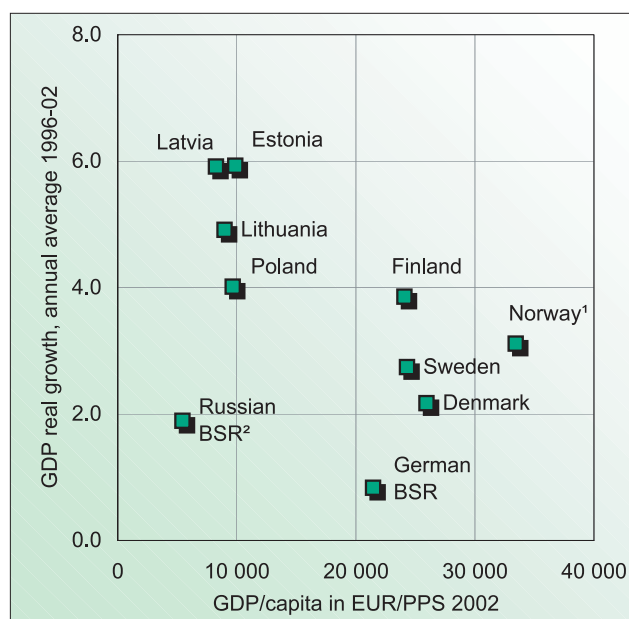
A further factor that is often forgotten is that the eastern parts of the BSR have a substantial “advantage” in that the domestic purchasing power of income is much stronger than in e.g. the Nordic countries, which have amongst the highest price levels in Europe. This implies that although the value of production in the Nordic countries is comparatively high, a proportionally smaller share can be allocated by its citizens to the consumption of goods and services. In the eastern parts again the price levels are moderate – even on a European scale – although there the generating power of the national economy is still limited.

Thus, on the national level, the BSR can be divided into three distinctive groups of countries (Figure 9). Firstly, the Baltic States and Poland (and probably also Belarus) that are relatively poor but are closing fast in on the second group, the Nordic countries and the BSR parts of Germany, which are relatively rich but their economies are growing at only a moderate rate. Finland falls in between these two groups. Thirdly, the BSR parts of Russia again display comparatively low growth rates and these regions are not likely in the short term to reach the levels of their richer neighbours.

The current national differences in production – however large they may be – are slight in comparison when moving down to the regional level, where stratification is huge as the BSR hosts many of the wealthiest EU regions as well as most of the poorest ones in Europe. Among those one hundred (NUTS3) regions in the EU with the lowest GDP per capita in 2002 no less than 56 were within the BSR. Additionally, all seven Russian BSR regions qualify in the same category and, as indicated above, probably also Belarus – were comparable data to become available. In 1996 Statistics Finland estimated that the GDP per capita of Belarus was less than a fifth of the EU15 level at that time, even when taking into account the substantial differences in purchasing power that did (and still do) exist.

Figure 10 (overleaf) presents the regional spread of GDP per capita in 2002 adjusted for purchasing power. The data for Norway are from 2000 and for the Russian regions from 1999. Looking at disparities in absolute terms, the German parts of the BSR as well as all four Nordic countries top the list, where GDP per capita in

Figure 9. GDP per capita and absolute economic growth



¹ GDP 2000 ² GDP 1999, growth 1996-2001
Eurostat, Statistics Finland, Bank of Finland. Growth for Regierungsbezirk Lüneburg estimated as the average growth rate for entire Niedersachsen

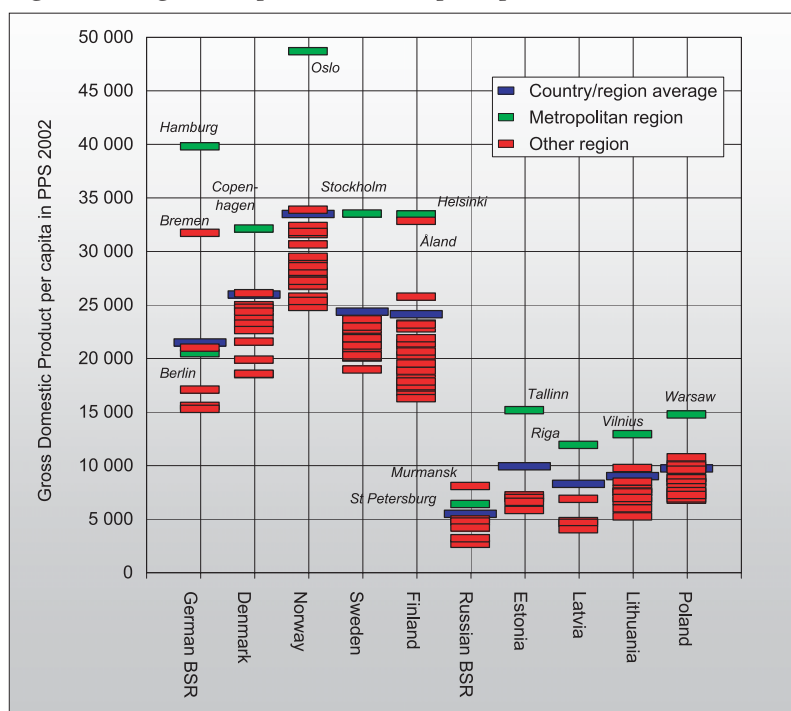
the metropolitan regions (Hamburg, Oslo and Akershus, Uusimaa, Stockholm and Greater Copenhagen) is some 10 – 20 000 Euros (PPS) higher than in the poorest regions of their respective countries (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Oppland, Kainuu, Södermanland and Storstrøm).

The largest relative differences between the extremes however are in Russia and in Latvia, where the GDP of the richest regions (Murmansk and Riga) is three times as high as in the poorest ones (Pskov and Latgale respectively). Measured in this way, Estonia and Germany also have large relative disparities with regard to regional value-added. The Nordic countries, headed by Denmark and Sweden, have the lowest disparities.

Taking into account not only the difference between the richest and poorest region alone, but also the generally skewed nature of the distribution of all regions within the country or (in the Russian and German cases) region, the picture becomes further differentiated. The overall relative disparity (e.g. measured with standard deviation or variance) is clearly largest in BSR Germany as the east-west distinction there is particularly sharp. The overall regional stratification is also substantial in e.g. Latvia and Estonia, whereas it is marginal in Sweden and Denmark and small in Norway. The situation in Lithuania, Poland and Finland falls in between these extremes.

All countries and regions however have in common the fact that the metropolitan regions display substantially higher productivity per inhabitant than other areas, with Berlin and St Petersburg constituting the only exceptions. A similar trait concerns the lowest performers, which almost exclusively consist of the most peripheral and least urbanised areas of their respective countries or regions, typically primary production

Figure 10. Regional disparities in GDP per capita 2002



Source: Eurostat, NSIs. Norway: 2000. Nordregio estimates. GDP generated from offshore industries distributed proportionally among mainland counties. Russia: 1999. Nordregio estimations based on unofficial calculations from Statistics Finland. Poland and Germany: NUTS 2, except for Lüneburg NUTS3, all others NUTS 3 or equivalent. Averages in Germany and Russia refer to the BSR parts of the countries alone.

oriented areas or regions with an outmoded manufacturing sector, with the self-governing area of Åland in Finland being the obvious exception here.

Although the present structure with regard to regional inequality in itself is alarming, the development trend is even more problematic. Comparing the total regional disparities (StDev) between 1995 and 2002 (Norway and Russian BSR 1995-00) disparities have increased in all countries except for the Russian parts of the region (Table 2). The most rapid increases in interregional disparities have occurred in Lithuania, where they have nearly doubled in only seven years. In Poland and Sweden the rate of change has also been rapid, although in Sweden

levels are still moderate despite their fast pace of increase.

The most alarming developments have however taken place in Latvia, Estonia and the German parts of the BSR, where disparities were already large, and during the period in question increased further still.

In BSR Russia the trend is moving in the opposite direction, as disparity levels have nearly halved during the period 1995-2000, ending on a more moderate level. However, rather than being the result of a "standard" equalisation between regions, the driving force in Northwest Russia is chiefly connected to a substantial decline in the value-added from the raw material and processing industry in the Oblast of Murmansk (and to a lesser extent in the Republic of Karelia).

A situation seems therefore to be emerging in the BSR where many of the poorest countries (in production terms) are increasingly undergoing two separate development tracks, one fast, and the

other stagnant. This situation moreover has a fundamental bearing on the general development of the urban system, as regional economic development is closely tied to urban economic development. Similar trends can be also observed with regard to general labour market dynamics.

¹ Financial Times (UK) 2 April 2003: *Official statistics underestimate the influence of the 'grey' economy*, Andrew Jack.

² EBRD, Transition Report 2002, Agriculture and rural transition, Economic transition in central and eastern Europe and the CIS, Annex 3.1.

Table 2. Change in regional disparity of GDP/capita 1995-2002

Country or area (nr of regions)	Standard deviation of GDP/capita		Absolute change (units)	Relative change (%)	Interpretation	
	1995	2002			Disparity at onset	Tendency
Sweden (21)	7.9	11.9	4.0	50.7	Small	Increasing
Denmark (12)	12.8	14.3	1.5	11.8		
Lithuania (10)	13.4	24.1	10.7	80.0		
Poland (16)	15.1	20.2	5.1	34.1		
Norway* (18)	15.2	16.2	1.1	7.0		
Finland (20)	16.6	19.6	3.0	18.2	Large	Decreasing
Russian BSR* (7)	29.0	14.8	-14.3	-49.1		
Latvia (5)	29.3	39.2	9.9	34.0	Large	Increasing
Estonia (5)	34.3	38.9	4.6	13.5		
German BSR (7)	39.2	43.3	4.1	10.5		
BSR total** (121)	18.8	22.4	3.6	18.9	Average	Increasing

Deviation based on indexed values.

* 1995-2000

** Excluding Belarus

Source: Eurostat, NSIs, Statistics Finland

Turbulent labour markets

During the six-year period 1997-2003 over half a million (net) jobs have been lost in the BSR. That amounts to one percent of all employment. On the macro level, developments in this regard have mainly occurred in relation to events in Poland on the one hand and BSR Russia on the other, these two being together with Germany the largest labour markets of the region. The decrease in Poland has been enormous as 1.3 million or one in every ten jobs has been lost during the period (Figure 11). The main reasons for the significant Polish decline can be found in standard structural transformation, primarily within the manufacturing industries, resulting in corporate restructuring, cost-rationalisation and bankruptcies. All in all, Polish industrial employment has decreased by a third (1.7 million jobs) between 1989 and 2000. The Polish public sector has also slashed jobs and not all those made redundant have found comparable employment within the private sector. The decrease in the number of state-owned enterprises (during the period 1990-99) in Poland correlates positively with unemployment so that voivodships where the rate of closure has been very rapid also tend to be those with the highest unemployment rates.

The employment increase of more than half a million new jobs between 1997 and 2002 in northwest Russia only slightly counterbalances the Polish trend. In Finland and Sweden the increase has been substantial, although the present economic downturn already bucked the trend in 2001. In contrast, after a substantial drop in employment at the turn of the millennium the trend in the Baltic States is again positive.

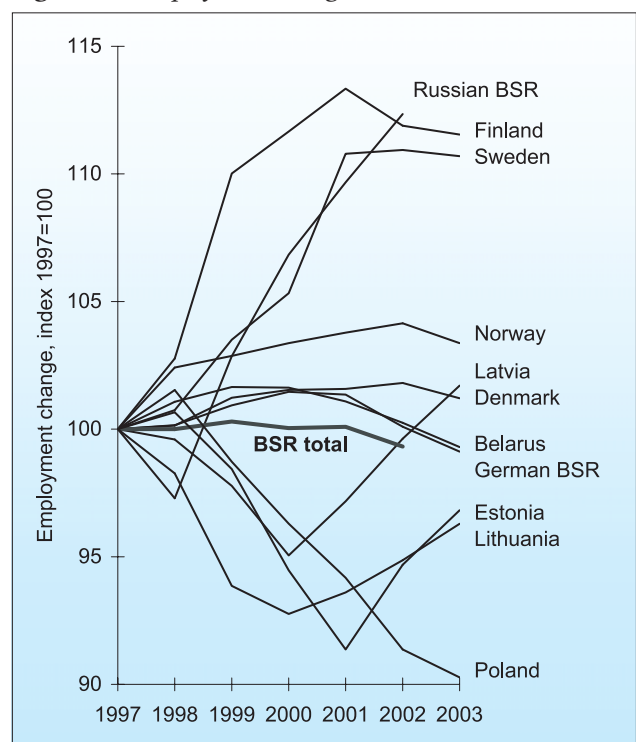
The opposing Russian-Polish trends are interesting to compare. They stem for the most part from two very separate strategies chosen to deal with the seemingly unavoidable transitory process. Labour market adjustment in Russia has taken the form of lower wages, wage arrears, hidden unemployment and a shift towards low-productivity services rather than a decrease in the number of jobs. This means that again, for the most part, the Soviet time structures are still present, perhaps at times only as different legal entities. In Poland however most of the outmoded industrial structure has been reorganised or simply closed down, resulting in a massive increase in the number of unemployed persons. New jobs in Poland are generally created in completely new enterprises, a process that takes a long time, but one that is more likely to be beneficial in the long run. The

difference in the share of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is also striking, in Russia they account for a mere 20% of all employment, whereas in Poland they account for nearly half. Polish regional data however indicate that there is currently no connection between e.g. unemployment and the share of SMEs, as those two voivodships with the largest share of SMEs (Mazowieckie, i.e. the Warsaw region, and, Zachodniopomorskie, i.e. the Szczecin region) have the lowest and the second highest unemployment respectively of all Polish regions.

Connecting employment change to overall economic development divides the region into two distinct groups. Figure 12 (overleaf) presents the relationship between economic change (x-axis) on the one hand and employment ditto (y-axis) on the other. For the most part data covers the period 1995-2001 and is expressed as annual average change.

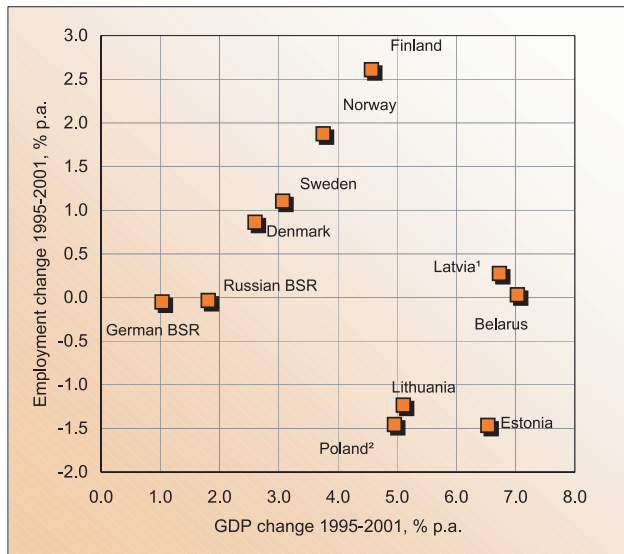
On average in the eastern BSR increases in productivity are so huge that an annual economic growth rate of 7% would be needed in order for employment to remain constant. In the western parts of the BSR an average economic growth rate of 1.5% per year is sufficient to maintain the balance. Developments in

Figure 11. Employment change 1997-2003



Source: Eurostat, NSIs. LFS data

Figure 12. Economic growth and employment change 1995-2001



¹ Employment change 1996-01 ² Employment change 1997-01
Source: National Statistical Institutes

Russian BSR are similar to those in western BSR.

On the city level in the BSR the connection between the size of the labour market and employment change is apparent. The larger the labour market, the better the relative development of employment in the city *vis-à-vis* all other cities in the country or region (Figure 13). This relation is strongest in the Nordic countries and in Poland, though some notable exceptions include Wrocław and the thirteen major cities in the Upper Silesian conurbation (GOP), of which twelve have seen a lower level of development than Poland on average.

The only main exceptions to this “size-of-city” pattern in the BSR are a number of smaller cities surrounding metropolitan areas, but even here development is highly selective, dividing these commuting cities into winners and losers alike.

Thus new jobs have mainly been created in metropolitan and other large cities. The largest increases have occurred in most major cities in the Nordic countries, Riga in Latvia, Vilnius and Kaunas in Lithuania, Minsk in Belarus, and in Kraków and Białystok in Poland, as well as Hamburg in Germany.

The decreases in the number of jobs, particularly in the traditional Polish manufacturing cities have however been colossal. For instance, during the three year period between 1998 and 2001 the two cities of Wrocław and Katowice lost an estimated 17% of their employment amounting to around 100 000 jobs. In addition, in all the other thirty or so cities in (Upper) Silesia with more than 20 000 inhabitants, the total loss amounted to nearly a quarter of a million jobs. Similar losses in Lower Silesia (Dolnoslaskie) amount to some 100 000 jobs, Wrocław not included, and nearly 200 000 if the smaller cities in the region are also included.

Apart from Poland, Estonia’s capital Tallinn is the only one of the major BSR cities to experience substantial

employment decline. Between 1995 and 2001 employment in the city declined on average one percent each year, the total loss amounting to nearly 14 000 jobs. The list of other large cities where employment has declined substantially includes exclusively eastern BSR cities, such as Daugavpils and Jelgava in Latvia, Panevezys, Klaipeda and Siauliai in Lithuania as well as the German cities of Rostock, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Cottbus, Brandenburg an der Havel and Frankfurt an der Oder in Brandenburg. Employment changes estimated from aggregated regional values suggest that also Petrozavodsk, Novgorod, Pskov and Velikie Luki in Russia belong to this group.

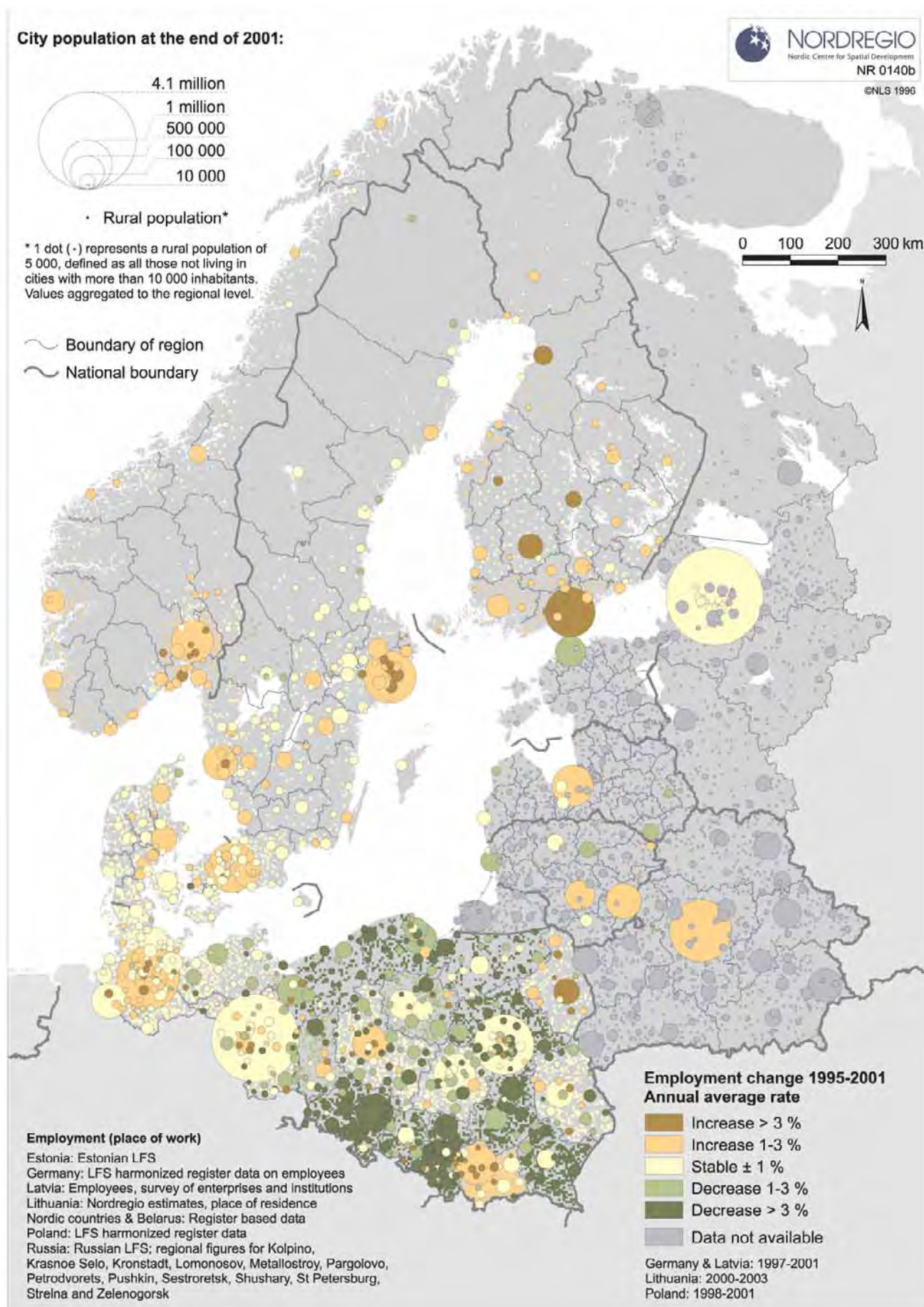
Of all the 901 BSR cities for which data are available, employment has increased in 409 cities and decreased in 492. All in all, the net increase in the former group constituted an estimated 1.33 million new jobs whereas the net decrease in the latter group amounted to an estimated 1.15 million jobs.

In the BSR on the whole and for those areas that data do exist, rural areas have in general performed slightly worse than the cities they surround as regards new job creation. This holds true for most areas of the BSR indicating that the process of the concentration of work to urban areas is still continuing. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in Germany however displays a rather different development in this respect, as the level of job losses has been deeper in the cities than in the more rural areas of the region.

Branch-wise data on employment change provide further insight as to the current transition process in the BSR. Although the area is diverse some common traits can be observed. Primary production is by and large being dismantled in the region. During (roughly) the period 1997/98 to 2002/2003 employment within primary production decreased in all countries of the BSR except for Poland. Not counting Poland, an approximate 70 000 jobs within primary production disappeared every year in the BSR during this period. The Polish anomaly (data based on Labour Force Surveys) actually shows an increase in primary production employment between 1998 and 2000. The reason for this is most likely both statistical as well as an indication of the latent unemployment in the country resulting from the heavy cutbacks in the manufacturing sector.

Similarly, manufacturing is on the decline in the BSR. Employment within manufacturing (figures also include construction) decreased in all BSR countries except for Finland, Sweden and the BSR parts of Russia. The figures for the whole BSR, when not including the aforementioned three countries, show an annual rate of decline of some 200 000 jobs. Poland has been worst hit. Among the ten BSR regions with the largest absolute decline in manufacturing jobs, eight are Polish voivodships. The largest increases in the number of

Figure 13. Employment change in BSR cities and rural areas



industrial jobs were in Minsk oblast in Belarus, all seven Russian BSR regions, and the Polish region Kujawsko-Pomorskie (the region surrounding Bydgoszcz) as well as the Finnish Uusimaa Region (the region surrounding Helsinki).

The main source of new employment, measured in absolute terms, comes from the rising number of jobs in the service sector. Although little comparable data exist to corroborate the fact, most of the increase in the service industries probably stems from increases in private services rather than in public ones. For the BSR service sector as a whole, an estimated 365 000 new jobs (net) have been created each year during the period (1997/98 to 2003/2003). Service sector employment has increased in all BSR countries and in most regions as well. Capital and other large city regions have, in general, seen the most rapid growth. For example, the twelve metropolitan regions alone account for approximately one third of the total BSR increase in service sector employment. In Lithuania, where regional differences with regard to the change in service sector employment are among the largest in the BSR, the rate of increase in the capital region (Vilniaus apskritis) is nearly twice as rapid as in the following one (Kauno apskritis).

There thus seems to be an ongoing process of labour reorganisation in the BSR where manufacturing and primary production is being rapidly replaced by jobs in the service sector. However, this structural adjustment does not display a balanced geographic pattern. Stated in a highly simplified manner: agricultural jobs lost in peripheral regions and manufacturing ones in industrial regions are being replaced by service sector jobs in metropolitan areas and other large cities. This transition process cannot but help to reinforce the ongoing shifts in the settlement structure of the region. Moreover, in countries – such as Poland or Belarus – that have both a large rural population and a relatively underdeveloped service sector, the likelihood of increased future rural-urban migration seems greater.

Despite rapid structural changes, the employment structure of the BSR is still highly divided. Figure 14 depicts the current (2002/2003) employment structure across the entire region. The colours of the regions refer to the branch that has the largest relative deviation from the total BSR average employment structure, whereas (the slices in) the pie diagrams show the absolute shares per main branch, as well as the total number of employed persons (size of pie). In absolute terms the service sector is naturally the single largest source of employment in *all* BSR regions apart from Taurage County in southwest Lithuania. In this region primary production employs the largest number of persons.

As indicated in the chapter on metropolitan cities, all metropolitan areas (in all of BSR) and most other large city regions (in the western BSR) are dominated by the service sector. Minsk oblast and the region surrounding

Warsaw (Mazowieckie voivodship) are the only exceptions. The reason for the Polish anomaly is purely a result of the prevailing spatial delimitation. As data here are presented on the regional level, and as some 40% of the population of Mazowieckie voivodship is rural, the dominant industry for the entire region is therefore depicted as primary production, although in the metropolitan area of Warsaw this is obviously not the case. Although the data on the map are also, in the case of Belarus, presented at the regional level, in the Minsk case the economy of the city is truly industrially oriented. In 1996 two thirds of the core city's labour force was employed in manufacturing.

In only 19 out of all 158 regions depicted in the map is the service sector share of employment lower than 50%, as indicated by the pink colour in the pie diagrams. These are exclusively in Estonia (five), Lithuania (six) and Poland (eight).

Manufacturing as the major source of employment remains prevalent throughout BSR Russia, including St Petersburg. Likewise, in most of Latvia as well as the four most urbanised Polish voivodships manufacturing remains the principal branch of employment. In two regions in Estonia (Ida-Virumaa in north-eastern and Valgamaa in southern Estonia) the share of industrial employment exceeds 40% of the workforce. Both regions are highly urbanised. Most Finnish regions, southeastern and central Sweden as well as southern and eastern Sjælland in Denmark are also important industrial areas.

In the northern parts of Fennoscandia, service sector jobs are primarily located in the public sector. In 2002, of the 253 municipalities located in the four northernmost regions of Norway, Sweden and Finland respectively, only 28 had a share of employment within the public sector lower than their respective countries on average. In well over half of the municipalities this share was more than 25% higher than the country average, while in nearly a fifth of them, it was more than 50% higher.

The south-eastern BSR is primarily agriculturally oriented, whereas in the western parts of the BSR, primary production is only significant in employment terms in four regions altogether, three in Finland and one in Norway.

It has however to be kept in mind that the figures above refer to employment alone and reveal little of the regional economic significance of e.g. manufacturing which, owing to differing production structures, might be of great importance or the complete opposite – regardless of how the employment structure of the region is organised.

The other side of the labour market is composed of unemployment. Although employment and unemployment in the western BSR have since the 1960s risen and fallen in line with the economic cycle, structural unemployment is in general a new phenomenon. Following the oil crisis of the early 1970s, Denmark was

Figure 14. The dominant branch of employment in BSR regions

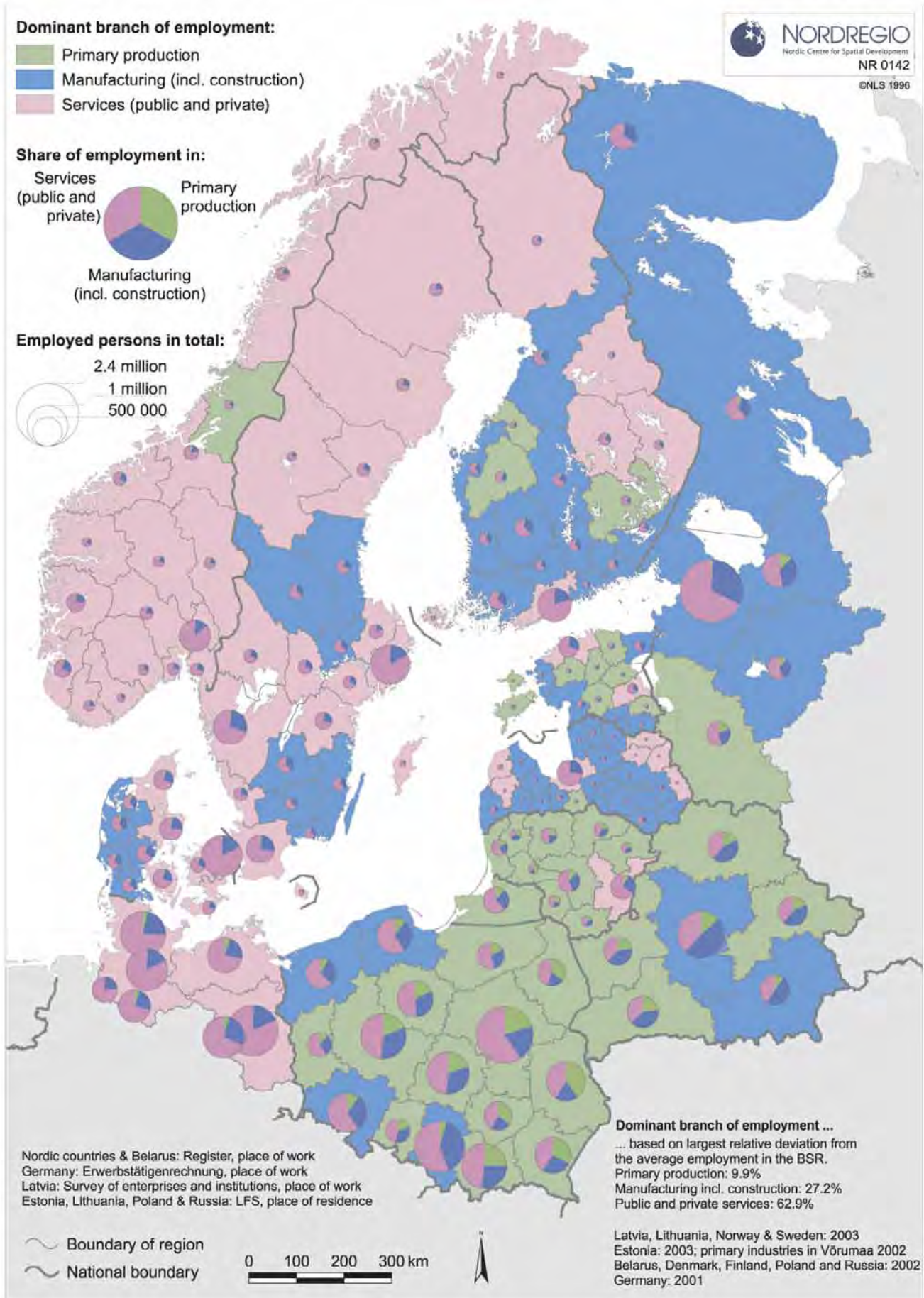
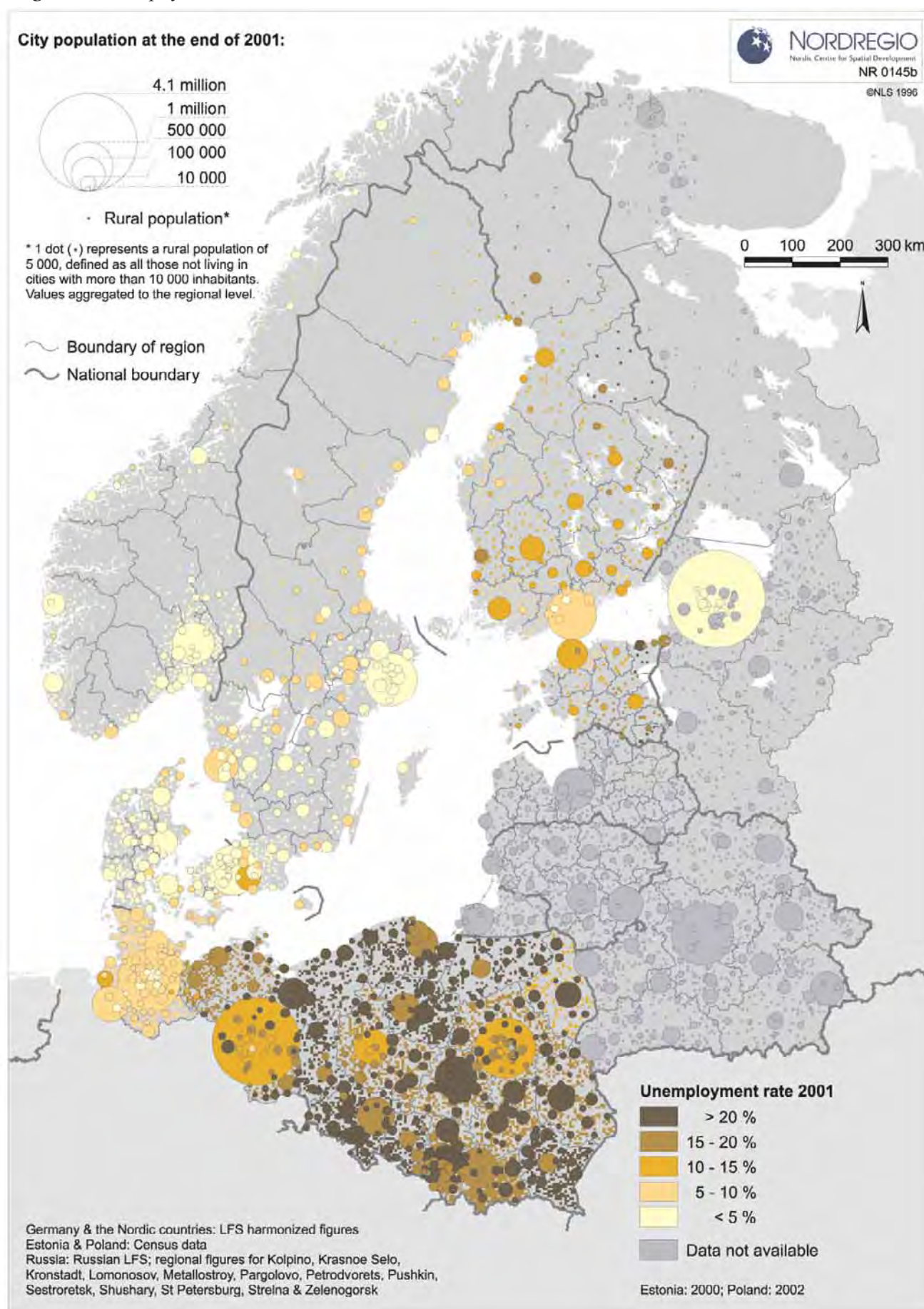


Figure 15. Unemployment rate in BSR cities and rural areas



the first of the BSR countries to experience high unemployment rates that later refused to decline, despite healthy economic growth. The same happened in Western Germany but here rates showed more cyclical tendencies, albeit in the long term they also gradually rose by some 1-3 percentage points per decade up to unification. After 1990, unemployment in Germany has displayed similar trends in east and west alike, the difference here generally lying in the actual levels involved, where for instance eastern Germany, on average, has experienced a level some 8-10% percentage points higher than that in the west. After 2001, the trend turned sharply downwards again displaying rapidly increasing unemployment rates. Indeed, by April 2005 one out of every ten Germans on the labour market was without a job.

For the other western BSR countries structural unemployment did not occur until the 1990s. This also holds true for the former planned economies where unemployment as a concept did not exist at all. (This does not exclude the fact that during this time latent unemployment was widespread.) Since the transition process began all of this has changed and unemployment has soared in the eastern BSR.

In Poland unemployment rates rose sharply after 1989 and have remained constantly high throughout the 1990s, only to rapidly rise still further from 2001 onwards. Poland had in April 2005 the highest unemployment rate in the entire BSR (17.9%). Similar trends are discernible in Lithuania, albeit unemployment has decreased sharply in the past few years. In 2005 the Lithuanian unemployment rate was some 8.5%. Similarly Latvia has also been tormented by high unemployment virtually throughout the last decade. After the record year 1996 (with over 20% of the labour force unemployed) rates have been declining steadily, remaining at 9.2% in April 2005. In Estonia unemployment rates peaked in 2000 and have since steadily decreased to 7.9% in 2005.

In Finland, and to a lesser extent Sweden, unemployment soared as a result of the economic crisis in the early 1990s. Since the peak years 1994 (Finland) and 1997 (Sweden) unemployment has gradually fallen, though more so in Sweden. Finland has had larger problems in re-integrating the large pool of the early 1990s' unemployed back into the labour market, and in April 2005 unemployment rates in Finland remained at 8.6%, in comparison the headline figure was some two percentage points lower in Sweden. In Norway and Denmark a situation of near full employment prevails, the corresponding rates for 2004 being 4.4 and 5.4% respectively.

In the Russian BSR unemployment steadily increased up to the crisis year of 1998 and thereafter decreased fairly consistently due to healthy economic growth rates. In 2002, the average unemployment rate for the Russian

BSR was 5.8% of the labour force. Since 2000, the Russian parts of the BSR have generally displayed more positive trends than the Russian Federation as a whole, with in general, 1-2 percentage points lower unemployment rates. However, regional stratification in BSR Russia is strong with St Petersburg having exceptionally low rates while the other regions remain far above this level. This is particularly so in the case of Murmansk oblast, where the rate of unemployment was as high as 12.0% in 2002.

On the city level national differences are once more the prevalent issue (Figure 15). In addition, the differences between countryside and city are unexpectedly rather small. In general there are distinct urban-rural differences only in some parts of Poland, e.g. around Warsaw, Poznan and Gdansk/Gdynia where smaller cities and rural areas show considerably higher unemployment rates. The opposite however holds true for e.g. Bialystok with regard to Podlaskie voivodship. In addition to the Polish cases there are precious few examples of rural-urban dichotomies elsewhere in the BSR, one being Tallinn, where unemployment is higher in the city itself than in surrounding rural areas. Examining cities specifically, most metropolises and other large cities generally have lower unemployment rates than smaller ones, the most significant exceptions here being Berlin and Malmö. A common trait for small towns is that the closer they are to a metropolis the lower is their unemployment rate.

Unemployment rates however tell us little about how large a share of the total population or even the working-age population actually do have a job. Employment rates, measuring the share of persons employed out of the population (total population, population 15-64 years or 20-64 years are commonly used denominators) are better suited for this purpose. Ultimately however it is this quotient that entails how large the expected tax levy to support the entire population can be, or in the long run, the overall economic welfare of the country, region, city or locality. When looking at the EU population as a whole, a mere 27% of it is engaged in employment. Those not employed represent a wide variety of people. This includes first and foremost unemployed persons, whereas the non-actives group is comprised of e.g. pre school infants and schoolchildren, students, pensioners, persons in military service or on maternity or sick leave, housewives etc. While large portions of those not currently employed are, by definition, non-employable (e.g. children), a noteworthy part of those unemployed or non-active persons represent a pool of unutilised labour potential that could partly ease the demographically based labour market pressure many BSR countries are currently facing.

In March 2000, at the Lisbon European Council, a target was set for an EU employment rate of 70% by the year 2010. This ratio refers to the share of persons aged 15-64 years that are employed. At the time that this goal

was set the corresponding average rate was 63.1% for the EU15, while some four years later this had increased to 64.8%, which – if the trend continues – would not be sufficient to meet the target. In the second quarter of 2004 the employment rate for the EU25 was even lower (63.3%) owing mainly to the lower levels in some of the larger new Member States, such as Poland and Hungary. On average, the employment rate is ten percentage points lower in the new Member States than in the old ones.

In the BSR the only countries to currently lie above the Lisbon target are Denmark, Norway and Sweden with employment rates (second quarter 2004) of 76, 75 and 72% respectively. At the other end of the scale again is Poland where only 51% of the population aged 15-64 years are employed. The other countries fall in between these extremes with rates ranging from 61 to 68%. All eastern BSR countries remain below the EU25 average.

The figures for the national levels are largely repeated at the city level, though variations between cities of a given country remain. Of the 834 BSR cities for which comparable data exist, 213, or a quarter, have an employment rate reaching the Lisbon target (Figure 16). Of these, only three are in the eastern BSR (St Petersburg¹, Minsk and the small Lithuanian coastal resort town of Palanga). In the western BSR, Norwegian and Danish cities are in the most favourable position, since all 42 Norwegian cities and 59 out of 60 Danish ones are above the target rate, Nakskov on the island of Lolland constituting the only exception here. Additionally, in Sweden some 75% of all cities are above the target rate. In Finland however only seven cities lie above the 70% rate, Helsinki and five other smaller cities located in proximity to Helsinki, as well as the capital of Åland, Mariehamn. In the western parts of BSR Germany 24 cities are above the Lisbon target rate. These are exclusively smaller settlements in the vicinity of Hamburg or Bremen.

Disregarding the obvious national differences above, the metropolitan cities are, in most cases, in a far better position with regard to employment frequency than most other major cities in their respective countries. However, for the second and third tier of large and medium-sized cities in particular, the pattern is different in virtually each country.

In Poland the general picture is that the larger the city, the higher its employment frequency. The only major exceptions to this pattern are smaller cities situated in commuting distance from larger centres, especially around Warsaw and Poznan, which have a high employment frequency. At the other end of the scale the major cities in the Upper Silesian conurbation (GOP) all have comparatively low levels. In the German BSR the western cities have – hardly surprisingly – higher rates than in the east. As hinted above, also here smaller fringe cities around Berlin and Hamburg display considerably higher rates of employment than the core cities. In

Denmark the pattern is similar *vis-à-vis* Copenhagen, which has a high rate but not as high as in the surrounding smaller commuter cities. In western Denmark on the Sjælland peninsula small cities have higher employment frequencies than do the large ones (Århus, Aalborg).

In Latvia, Riga's position is the strongest of all the cities for which data exist, whereas the other large centres such as Liepaja, Daugavpils or Ventspils are amongst the weakest. In Sweden the situation is similar, as both the country's second (Gothenburg) and third (Malmö) cities do have considerably lower employment rates, whereas the rate is high in the capital, Stockholm.

In Norway and Finland the size of the city principally steers employment frequency such that the larger the city, the higher the ratio. In Lithuania again, medium-sized cities such as Panevezys and Siauliai have higher employment rates than the largest cities of the country (Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda).

In Estonia employment shows regional patterns rather than structural ones. Thus in the highly industrial north-eastern Estonia the cities of Narva, Sillamäe and Kohtla-Järve have the lowest rates in the entire country.

A discernible common trait is that university towns often have low rates owing to the multitude of students, good examples here being Uppsala in Sweden or Tartu in Estonia.

The differences between cities and their surrounding rural areas are once again surprisingly small. Generally speaking, employment frequency in rural areas is on par or with, or slightly higher than that of nearby cities, indicating that labour markets are increasingly regional rather than local. Some exceptions do exist however. This is particularly so in the southerly and westerly regions of Estonia, where urban employment rates are considerably higher. To a lesser extent this also holds true for those three Polish voivodships that have a Baltic coastline as well as northern Finland and Sweden.

Figure 17 (overleaf) presents a rough attempt to capture some aspects of commuter flows around larger BSR cities. As mentioned earlier, harmonised delimitations on commuter catchment areas or commuter flows do not exist for the entire BSR and thus this issue cannot be comparatively examined to any greater extent. However, based on data available, a comparison of the number of employed persons based on where they live on the one hand, and on where they work on the other, provides us with a rough indication of the net magnitude of commuter flows. Restrictions as to the data are plentiful, for more information consult the chapter on technical notes.

Cities in Poland of nearly any size as well as most larger cities in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and BSR Germany seem to have substantial net in-commuting, indicated in red. In the Polish case this partly stems from the "narrow" national delimitation of cities that is used throughout

Figure 16. Employment rate in BSR cities and rural areas

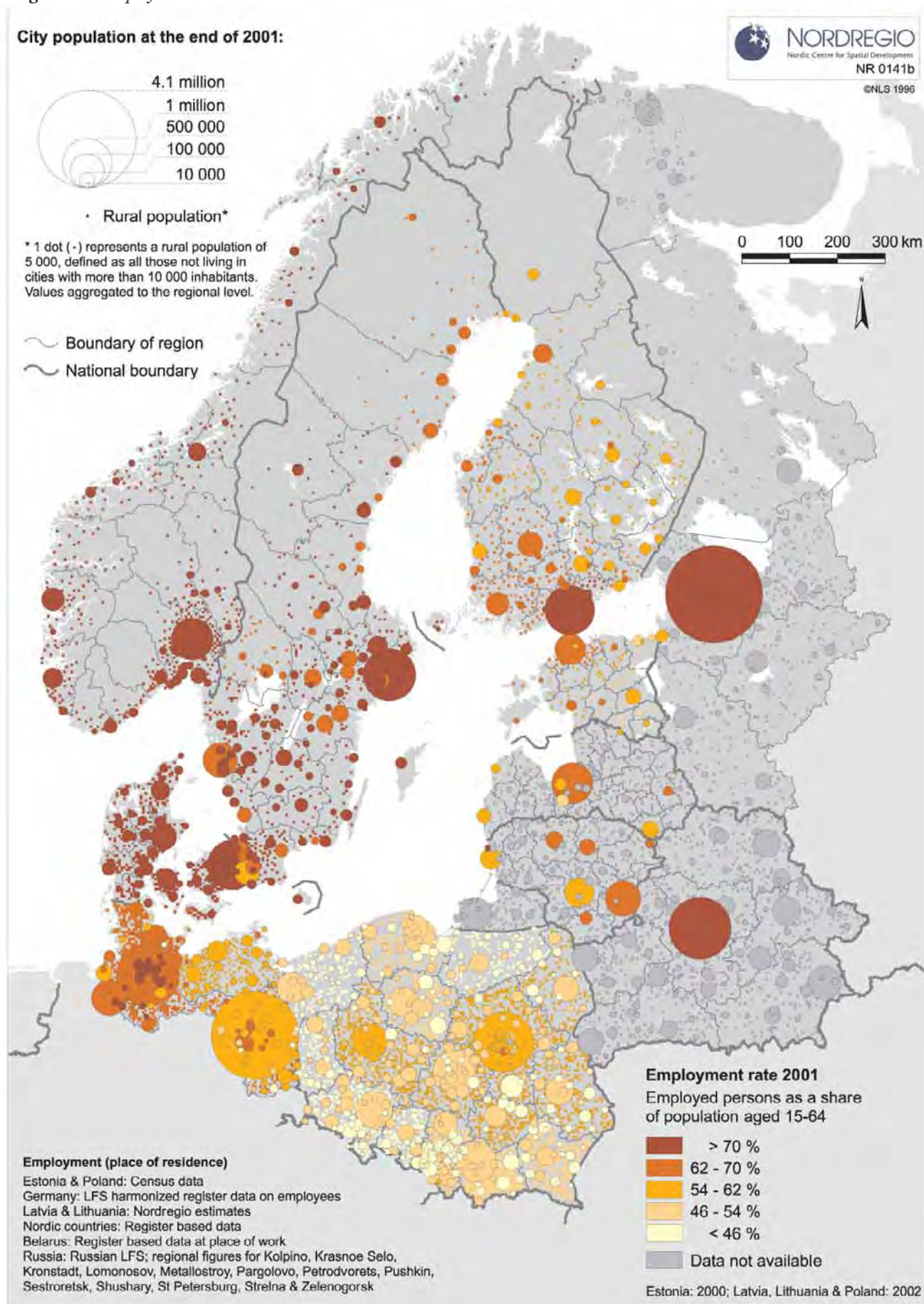
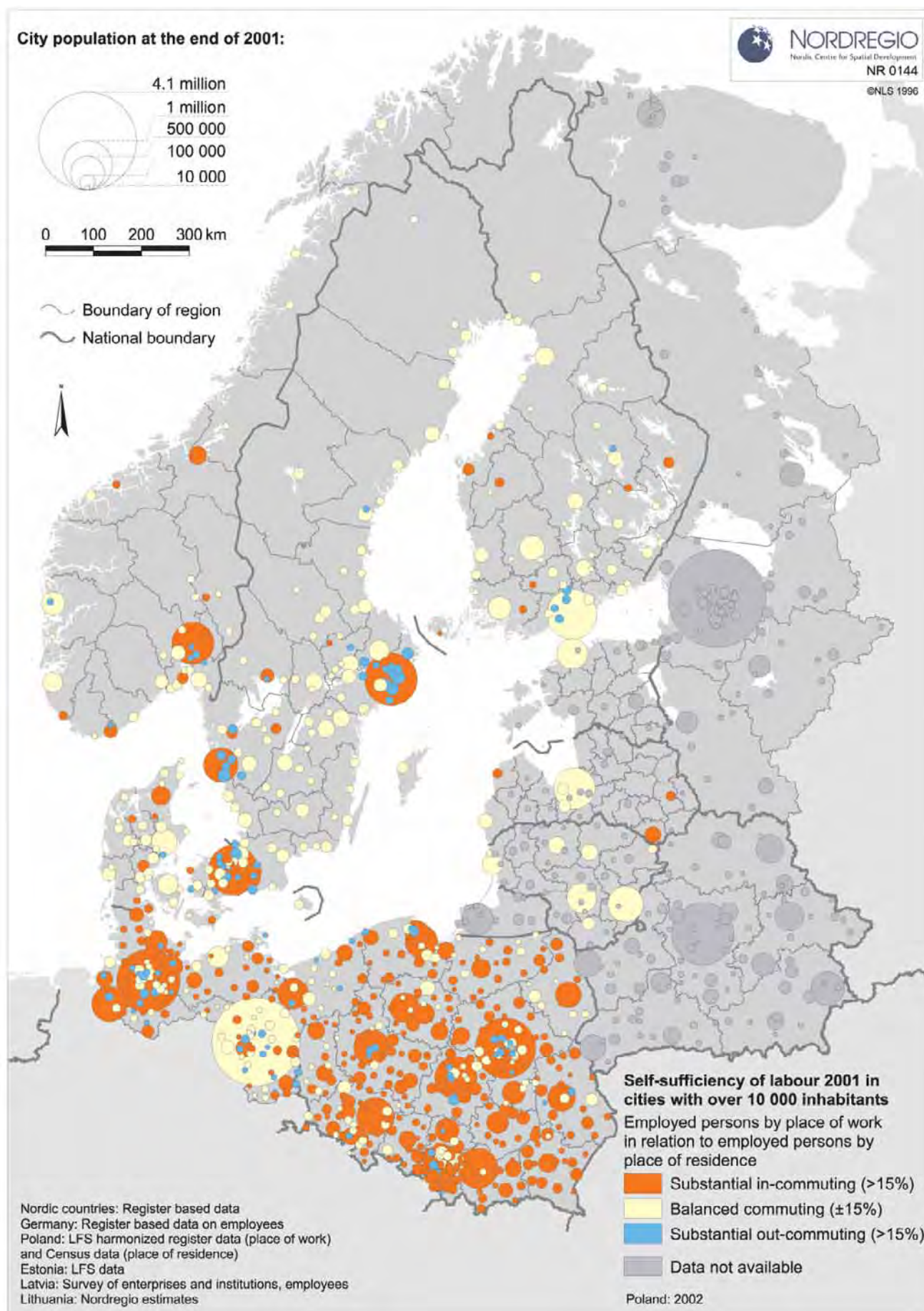


Figure 17. Self-sufficiency of labour in BSR cities



this report. However, Poland also sports the largest rural population in the entire BSR, not all of whom are farmers, and hence rural-urban commuting could be expected to be large in scale.

Of the main cities Berlin, Vilnius, Kaunas, Riga, Tallinn and Helsinki all experience relative self-sufficiency with regard to labour. However, as the blue colour indicates, substantial (>15%) net out-commuting of the work force, also e.g. Helsinki and Berlin are surrounded by smaller cities from which citizens commute across the city boundaries. In the case of large cities having substantial in-commuting and no distinct surrounding out-commuting cities, the commuters stem from smaller settlements (<10 000 inhabitants) or from surrounding rural areas. This is the case for most Polish medium-sized towns as well as for e.g. Aalborg in Denmark.

In the case of most metropolises apart from Berlin, high housing prices (in relation to prevailing national income levels) probably act as triggers for the extensive level of in-commuting. The European Council of Real Estate Professions (CEPI) recently measured the average sales prices for apartments sold in 20 European capitals in 2004 (cf. Table 1 on page 22). After Paris and Madrid (the UK being excluded from the survey), Stockholm placed third with an average sale price of more than

3 700 EUR/m². Oslo occupies sixth place, Copenhagen eight and Helsinki ninth, with a square meter price ranging between 2 600 and 3 000 EUR. Apartments in other BSR capitals were considerably cheaper, most obviously so in Vilnius and Riga (580 and 800 EUR/m² respectively). Estonia, Belarus and Russia were not included in the survey.

Apart from those in Poland, most other small and medium-sized cities in the BSR do not rely extensively on in-commuting labour from surrounding cities or rural areas. In Finland, Sweden and Norway this probably stems from the large physical size of most municipalities, though regional administrative centres such as Vaasa, Seinäjoki or Joensuu in Finland, Karlstad in Sweden, Kristiansand in Norway, Vejle in Denmark or Rēzekne in Latvia generally do attract commuters from surrounding areas. Similar patterns apply to distinctive medium-sized industrial centres such as Salo (information technology) in Finland or Skövde (transport equipment) in Sweden.

¹ Data for the aggregated St Petersburg region, i.e. also including the thirteen smaller settlements that are within the city's administrative boundaries.

Demographic shifts within the BSR urban system

Since the early 1990s the population structure of the BSR has undergone a number of rapid changes. A significant decline occurred in the eastern BSR population in the years directly following the dismantling of the planning economies. For example, between 1991 and 1996 Estonia lost almost a tenth of its population, with Latvia losing almost as much. For the most part, this occurred through the repatriation of military and other CIS citizens. During the 1990s the level of population decline in the Baltic States was the highest in Europe. After the turn of the Millennium changes in Eastern Europe have not been nearly as dramatic. Nonetheless, the Baltic States and NW Russia continue to be mired in a state of rapid and ongoing population decline. In the Nordic countries however the prevailing situation is rather different. This is particularly so in Finland, Norway and Sweden, where there has been a constant population increase throughout the post-war era. With the brief exception of the early 1980s, this also holds true for Denmark. Due to high birth rates overriding substantial emigration, the population of Poland has also increased steadily throughout the post-war era up until the turn of the Millennium, when for the first time Polish population statistics are showing a tendency towards population decline.

These overall tendencies however take different forms when looking at urban vs. rural developments. Table 3 displays the change in population in the late 1990s/early 2000 by country or region subdivided into two groups; in the left column we see the entire population living in cities with more than 10 000 inhabitants and in the mid-column, those that do not live in these cities, who in this project are termed "rural". For a precise definition, see the chapter on Technical notes.

The results are descriptive of the heterogeneity of the

region. The Baltic States and the BSR parts of Russia display an overall population decline in urban and rural areas alike. Apart from Lithuania, the decline has been faster in the towns than in the countryside. In Norway and Denmark again the opposite situation pertains, as both urban and rural areas exhibit rapid growth rates. In Norway, which contrary to Denmark remains in a phase of urbanisation, this growth has been substantially faster in cities than in rural areas, whereas Denmark has shown a more balanced growth.

Finland and Sweden and to a lesser extent Belarus display the textbook urbanisation pattern with rapid urban growth and equally rapid rural decline. In Belarus the rural "exodus" is admittedly substantial, but it is completely overshadowed by the highly negative natural population balance in these areas. In some rural areas of eastern Belarus this decline has exceeded the rate of 2% on average per year. Finally, in Poland and the German parts of the BSR, the opposite again pertains, as the rural areas are gaining while the urban areas are losing population. In the German parts, natural population change is negative in all rural areas apart from Lüneburg.

An examination of population development in the urban areas in more detail first and foremost reveals that

Table 3. Population changes 1996-2001 by country and type, in %

	Cities*	Rural areas*	Total	Tendency (in country or area on average)
Norway	5.2	1.4	3.5	Overall growth
Denmark	2.5	1.8	2.2	
Finland	4.6	-3.9	1.5	Urban growth – rural decline
Sweden	2.3	-4.1	0.8	
Belarus	0.9	-7.5	-2.2	
German BSR	-2.3	6.8	0.4	Urban decline – rural growth
Poland	-0.4	0.6	0.1	
Lithuania	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	Overall decline
Latvia	-1.8	-1.0	-1.5	
Russian BSR	-3.9	-1.6	-3.5	
Estonia	-5.5	-3.1	-4.5	
BSR total	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	Overall decline

* For precise definition, see chapter on Technical notes.
 Belarus: Marina Gorka 1995-00, Zaslavl 1996-01; Estonia: all cities 1995-01; Lithuania: all Miest 2000-02, all M. Savivaldybe 1995-01 (rural areas 2000-02); Latvia: all Rajonu pilsetas 1999-01, all Republikas pilsetas 1995-01 (rural areas 1999-01); Russia: Gadzhievo 1999-01, Zaozersk & Snezhnogorsk 1998-01, Strel'na: data not available.

– due to the heterogeneity of the region – it does not make much sense to analyse the BSR as a single area, as opposing trends in different countries contradict each other. Thus in the BSR as a whole, the metropolises have seen the most favourable (actually better to say the least unfavourable) development, whereas other large cities (200 000 - 1 million inhabitants) have seen the worst development, due in the main to developments in Poland whose cities dominate in this class. Therefore Table 4 portrays the change in population by city size class and by country or regional breakdown.

The Nordic countries and Belarus display a further “classic” pattern of development clearly tied to city size, i.e. the larger the city, the better, on average, the performance with regard to population growth.

In Poland and Latvia the situation is the exact opposite and smaller cities are in this respect performing better than their larger counterparts. As the definition of “rural areas” in this publication also comprises very small micro cities (with less than 10 000 inhabitants), and as rural areas in Poland have also seen a positive development, this trend is further corroborated.

In the remaining areas of the BSR there is, on average, no clear logic as to the development and the size of the city although e.g. the metropolises generally seem to perform better than other large cities. These are however aggregate figures alone and do not provide any insight as to the geographic patterns of urban demographic development. Furthermore there is also a need to distinguish between the different driving forces behind demographic change.

When examining the components of population change within the framework of spatial policy, much more emphasis is placed on migration than on the natural renewal of the population (i.e. the excess of births over

deaths). The reason for this is obvious: on the one hand migration is the dominating force of population change while on the other, migration flows are also easier to influence geographically (or at least they are expected to be) than nativity or mortality.

The leading role of migration is also evident for the cities of the Baltic Sea Region, where migration is the primary engine behind population changes in approximately two thirds of cities in the region, depending to an extent on country, while on the whole, migration accounts for approximately 64% of all urban population change in the BSR. However, the data for 16 smaller cities in Latvia are missing from these figures, as is that for 25 Russian cities. Moreover, it should be noted that in both countries the general tendency is contrary to that of all other BSR countries. In the seven largest (i.e. “Republican”) Latvian cities for which data exist, natural population decline accounts, on average, for more than half of these total population changes. Moreover, in the 79 Russian cities for which data do exist, natural population change accounts for over 70% of the total change. In other words, low nativity and/or high mortality provide the primary engine behind the course of demographic changes in the cities of BSR Russia and to a lesser extent Latvia. At the other extreme is Lithuania, where in most of the country’s cities, migration accounts for nine tenths or more of the total change. Additionally, in BSR Germany and Belarus, migration is the principal trigger for overall shifts in the urban population.

Figure 18 presents the annual average change in population between 1995 and 2001 in BSR cities and rural areas. For a breakdown of the data into migration and natural change, see Figures A3 and A4, as well as Table A1 in the annex at the end of this publication.

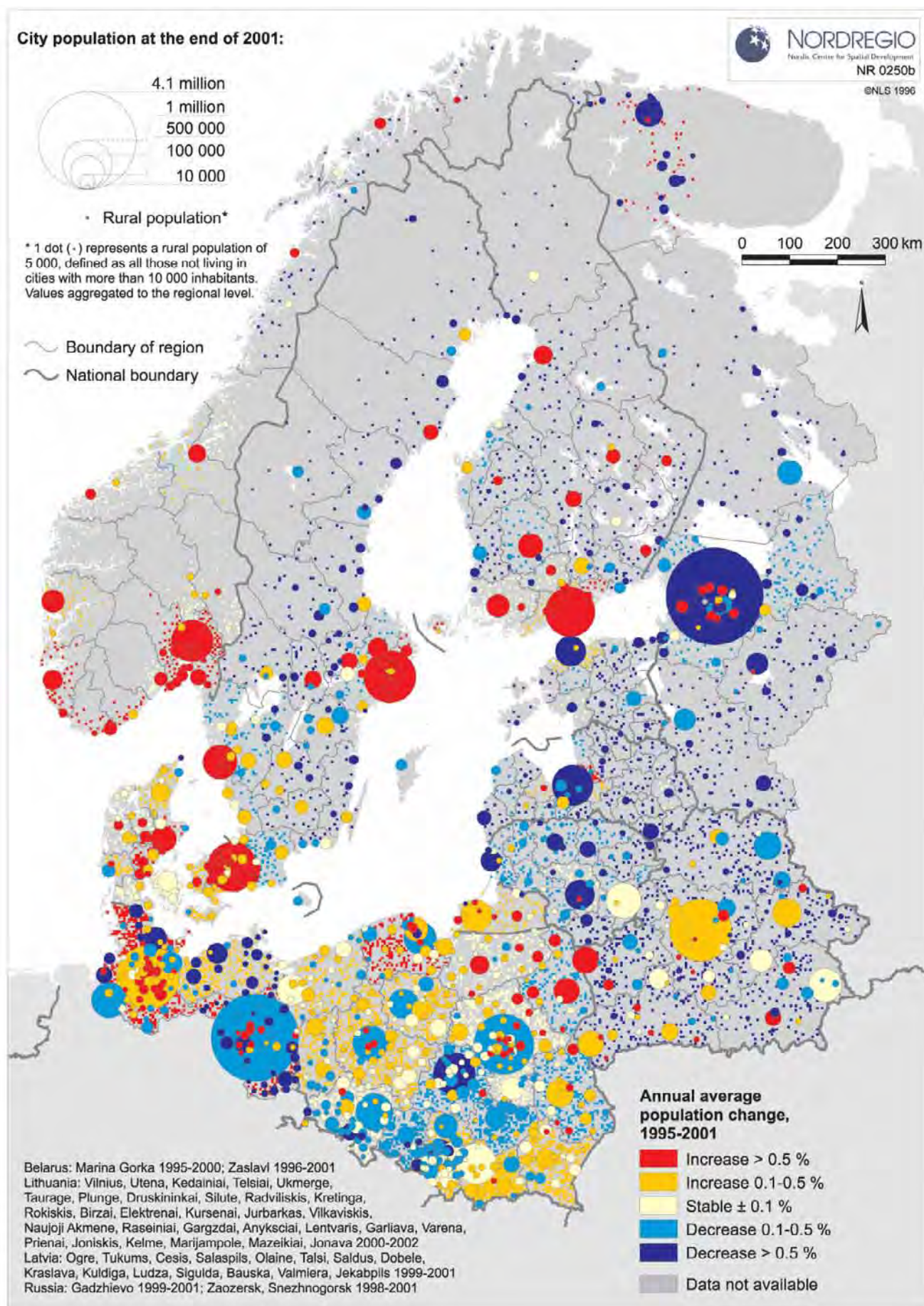
Table 4. Population changes 1996-2001 by country and city size, in %

	Whole country/area	of which:		of which:			
		Rural areas*	Cities*	Metro-poles	Large cities	Medium-sized cities	Small cities
Norway	3.5	1.4	5.2	5.7	4.5	5.1	3.7
Denmark	2.2	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.0	1.8
Finland	1.5	-3.9	4.6	8.2	6.9	2.5	-2.7
Sweden	0.8	-4.1	2.3	6.8	5.5	0.9	-2.6
German BSR	0.4	6.8	-2.3	-1.2	-2.5	-4.9	0.1
Poland	0.1	0.6	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	0.0	0.9
Lithuania	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-7.9	-3.2	-1.1
Latvia	-1.5	-1.0	-1.8	-7.8	:	-3.6	-1.2
Belarus	-2.2	-7.5	0.9	2.6	0.9	0.2	-1.3
Russian BSR	-3.5	-1.6	-3.9	-3.4	-5.0	-3.5	-5.9
Estonia	-4.5	-3.1	-5.5	-5.4	:	-5.5	-5.6
BSR total	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6

* For precise definition, see chapter on Technical notes.

Belarus: Marina Gorka 1995-00, Zaslavl 1996-01; Estonia: all cities 1995-01; Lithuania: all Miest 2000-02, all M. Savivaldybe 1995-01 (rural areas 2000-02); Latvia: all Rajonu pilsetas 1999-01, all Republikas pilsetas 1995-01 (rural areas 1999-01); Russia: Gadzhievo 1999-01, Zaozersk & Snezhnogorsk 1998-01, Strel'na: data not available.

Figure 18. Population change in BSR cities and rural areas



The summarised net loss for the period 1995-2001 for all cities of the BSR that have experienced a decline in population amounts to nearly 1.2 million persons, whereas the corresponding gain is close to 1.0 million. If we were to include the rural areas of the BSR in the equation, the summarised net loss exceeds 1.9 million persons, whereas the net gain is close to 1.6 million persons. As also indicated in Tables 3 and 4 above, the rate of decline on the whole is faster in the cities of the BSR than in the countryside in this region.

The single largest absolute decline in BSR urban population has taken place in St Petersburg, as the city's population decreased by approximately 140 000 persons over the period in question, solely due to an excess of deaths over births. Indeed, increased mortality combined with declining birth rates has been of such magnitude that the net migration gain of some 10 000 persons per year¹ simply does not counterbalance the natural population loss of approximately 40 000 persons each year. Between 1990 and 1999 birth rates in St Petersburg dropped from nearly 11 per thousand inhabitants to 6 and have only slowly risen since. At the same time, mortality increased from 12 persons per thousand inhabitants to almost 17 in 2002 and this trend shows little tendency towards declining. The high mortality is chiefly a problem for males; the life expectancy of a male in St Petersburg in 2002 was as low as 60.6 years, compared with 72.3 years for females. The number of marriages has also decreased substantially until 1999 whereas the number of divorces increased throughout the 1990s.

Developments in St Petersburg are not however unique to that city alone, rather they exemplify patterns common in most Russian BSR cities (apart from in the regions of Karelia and Murmansk) as well as several cities primarily in eastern Belarus.

Other BSR cities where population losses have been substantial in absolute numbers include Berlin, Murmansk and Riga (total losses between 60 000 and 80 000 each), as well as Łódź and Warsaw in Poland, Rostock in Germany, Kaunas in Lithuania and Tallinn in Estonia (losses between 20 000 and 35 000 persons). Measured in relative terms, population losses have also been substantial in most small cities in eastern Germany, nearly all Lithuanian cities apart from Vilnius and most northerly Swedish towns. Moreover, nearly all small towns in Finland have experienced substantial relative losses, as is the case with corresponding cities in nearly all of BSR Russia, apart from most cities in Kaliningrad oblast and a handful of smaller ones located some 50 km outside St Petersburg.

The cities with the greatest population loss are for the most part plagued by both a negative migration rate and a negative rate of natural change. In those cities with only moderate losses again the determinant varies on a case-by-case basis.

Amongst all 521 BSR cities where the population has declined between 1995 and 2001, nearly 80%, or 406 cities, are in the eastern BSR. This is a substantially higher share than the share of eastern BSR cities from all BSR cities (70%).

Cities with the largest relative population increases are thus primarily concentrated to the western BSR. Most large and medium-sized cities in Finland and Norway have seen annual increase rates exceed 0.5%. The same also applies for nearly all large and medium-sized cities in the two north eastern Polish voivodships of Podlaskie and Warminsko-Mazurskie, together with neighbouring Grodno in Belarus, whereas development in most other Polish and Belarusian cities has been more moderate or negative.

In addition, the three largest Swedish cities (Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö) have also experienced rapid increases, as is the case with some medium-sized cities in the "Stockholm-Mälar" region² (e.g. Västerås and Örebro). In Denmark, Copenhagen and Århus continue to be the strongest magnets, though the dynamics are also very positive in the "Triangular area" of Vejle, Kolding and Fredericia.

Smaller cities in commuting distance from large metropolises are the largest winners in the BSR. This holds true for all BSR metropolitan areas apart from those in the Baltic States and Belarus.

In the Nordic and north eastern Polish cases both net migration and natural change has been positive. Århus is the only major Nordic exception as the primary engine behind the rapid growth there is the excess of births over deaths. In the remaining countries of the BSR, the primary determinant for the very fast population growth of metropolitan satellite towns around Berlin, Warsaw, St Petersburg and to a certain extent also Hamburg is migration, as most of these commuting cities have experienced negative natural change rates.

A very small minority of the cities with the greatest population losses, mainly situated in northern Finland and Upper Silesia, are witness to a situation where natural population change is positive and migration negative. On the other hand, when looking at cities with moderate population losses, this group will expand and cover several smaller cities, particularly in Poland.

The pattern for the non-urban areas of the BSR is very different. The region's rural areas are divided by a hypothetical loop encircling the three northernmost counties of Norway, covering Sweden, Finland and BSR Russia, through the Baltic States and ending in Belarus. In these countries – apart from Stockholm county, the urbanised triangle in southern Finland, Murmansk oblast and St Petersburg, the capital regions of Estonia and Latvia as well as a and a handful of other regions in the Baltic States – rural inhabitants are decreasing at a, for the most part, alarming rate. The situation is similar albeit not as critical, for the rural population in three other

Norwegian counties, the Danish Sønderjylland and five Polish voivodships.

Regional polarisation tendencies are strongest in northern Norway and Finland and in virtually the entire territory of Belarus. In central and southern Sweden similar trends are also discernible, albeit not as marked. In the Nordic countries, the few selected regional urban centres that traditionally have acted as migration “barriers” have in the recent decade become fewer and fewer.

Interestingly, there are also a few selected cases of the opposite pattern, most notably in Murmansk oblast in Russia and in the German Länder of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schleswig-Holstein and Brandenburg. In these regions the average development of population in small towns (<10 000 inhabitants) and rural areas has been positive, whereas population in larger cities is decreasing. Although no precise data exist to corroborate the assumption, this is most likely an effect of increased suburbanisation and commuting, where people choose to settle outside the city borders but still commute into the cities for work. In the German cases, further evidence for this assumption is presented in Figure 17 in the previous chapter, as the local labour markets in many of the small and medium-sized towns in these regions are highly reliant on in-commuting.

The changes in the urban population of the BSR depicted above assume very different forms when looked at from the viewpoint of selected age groups. As is evident from Figure A5 in the annex at the end of this publication, changes in the urban population aged 30-39 years show very different patterns than those corresponding to the overall changes. This age group is rapidly diminishing across virtually all eastern BSR cities and rural areas alike. Of the 468 cities in the Baltic States and Poland for which there are data, this age group decreased rapidly in all but 21 cities (a majority of these few cities being satellite towns for large Polish cities). Similarly all cities in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and most cities in Brandenburg (beyond commuting distance from Berlin) experienced a rapid decline in this age group.

A major part of this dramatic reduction stems from simple demographic causes, as birth rates suddenly dropped in all eastern BSR countries in the late 1960s (when these persons were born) and hence most of the reduction may be explained by this. For example, in Poland the number of live births plummeted from 670 000 in 1960 to 530 000 in 1969, after which it increased again. However, much of the reduction also relates to emigration of the age group at earlier ages, albeit also currently (e.g. between 2001 and 2003) the age groups 15-24 years (males) and 20-29 years (females) are the most common age spans of a Polish emigrant. Nonetheless, emigration from Poland today is however significantly lower than it was in the late 1980s, but this selected drainage is nevertheless problematic. However,

seasonal labour migration is becoming increasingly dominant in e.g. the Polish case, which partly eases the severity of the drain, as large numbers of these workers could be expected to return after only a short to medium term period. Regardless of the reason for it, the development is nonetheless alarming, as this is the generation that is today in its most active and productive phase, and thus the generation that should in 10-15 years be “leading” most societal functions in the BSR.

Similar reductions in this age group in the westernmost parts of the BSR are in the main a phenomenon only for rural areas in Sweden and western Denmark. Of the Nordic countries the situation is however worst in Finland as all rural areas, save for the capital region and Åland, as well as most cities have seen dramatic declines in this age group. Developments in most non-university cities in the northern parts of Sweden resemble the Finnish case.

The largest increases in the age group 30-39 years occurred in the Nordic capitals in addition to Hamburg. Gothenburg and Malmö in Sweden as well as virtually all Norwegian cities have also been witness to a similar development. This spatial polarisation of this age group is further accentuated however as most smaller settlements around these Nordic metropolises, as well as the surrounding rural areas, also belong to this category.

Turning our attention to another selected age group, Figure A6 in the annex at the end of this publication reveals some aspects of the forthcoming problems in connection with the pension bomb. The age group 50-59 years is already, or will in the very near future, exit the labour market, and this group is increasing. In the Nordic countries the growth rate has exceeded by 0.5% per year in all rural areas and in all but five of their cities. (Moreover, in these five cities growth rates vary between 0.2 and 0.4% per year.) Similarly, all but four Polish cities (in Upper Silesia) and in all but two regions (Opolskie and Podlaskie) have experienced dramatic increases in terms the numbers of these soon-to-be pensioners.

In the Baltic States and the eastern parts of the German BSR area the pattern is not as straightforward, as substantial emigration during the period has also affected this age group.

The current situation with regard to different age groups and the sex distribution per country in the BSR is depicted in Figure A2 in the annex. For the BSR, on average, (lower right corner) the pattern resembles that of the EU as a whole, with slightly higher shares of persons of both sexes for the younger working age population (15-24 years). This overrepresentation however stems primarily from Polish and Russian structures. The older working age population (45+) of the BSR is also slightly overrepresented in comparison with the EU, again due in the main to the situation pertaining in Poland and Russian BSR, but also partly in Finland and Sweden.

On a country by country basis variations are plentiful,

Figure 19. Young age dependency ratio in BSR cities and rural areas

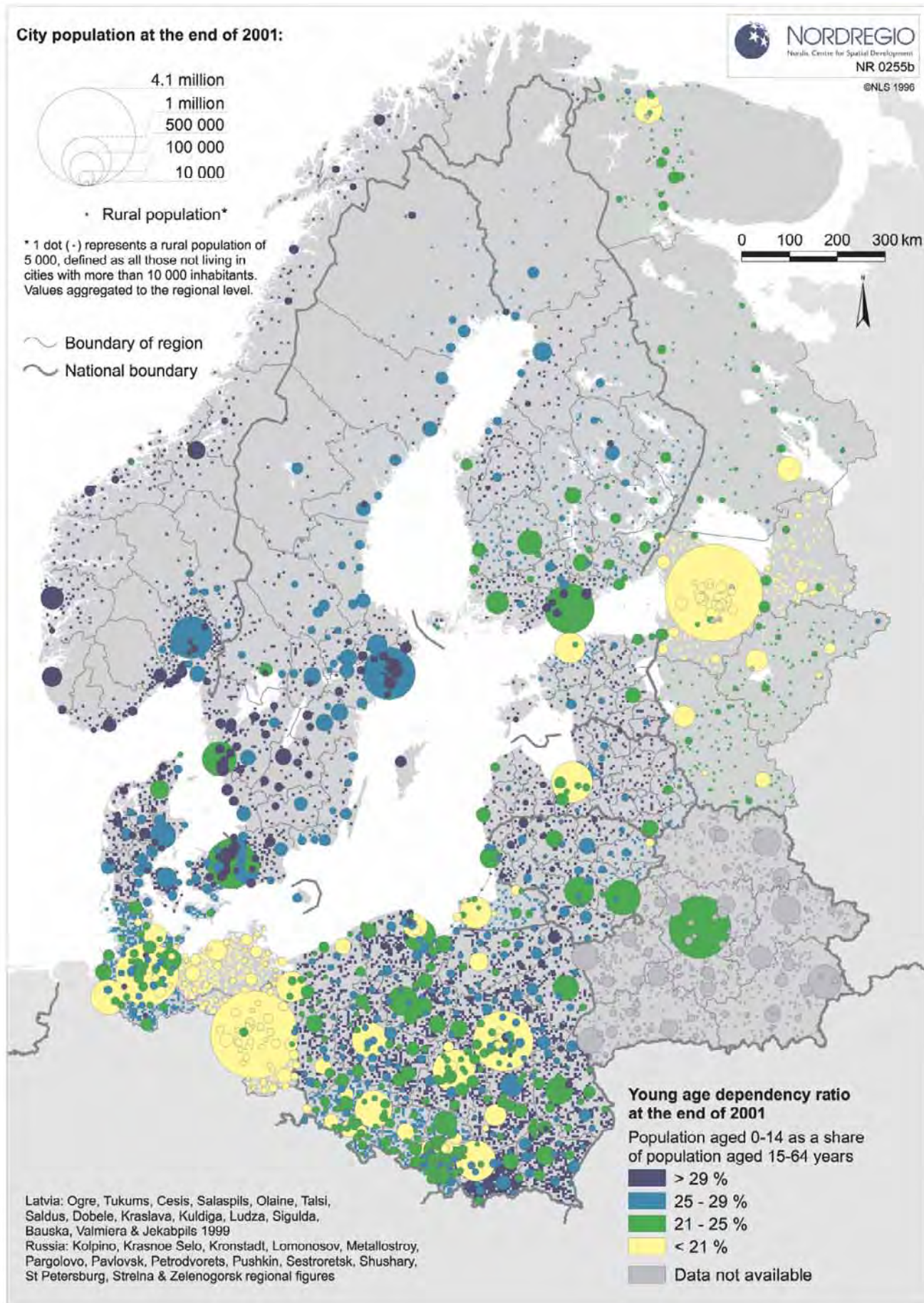
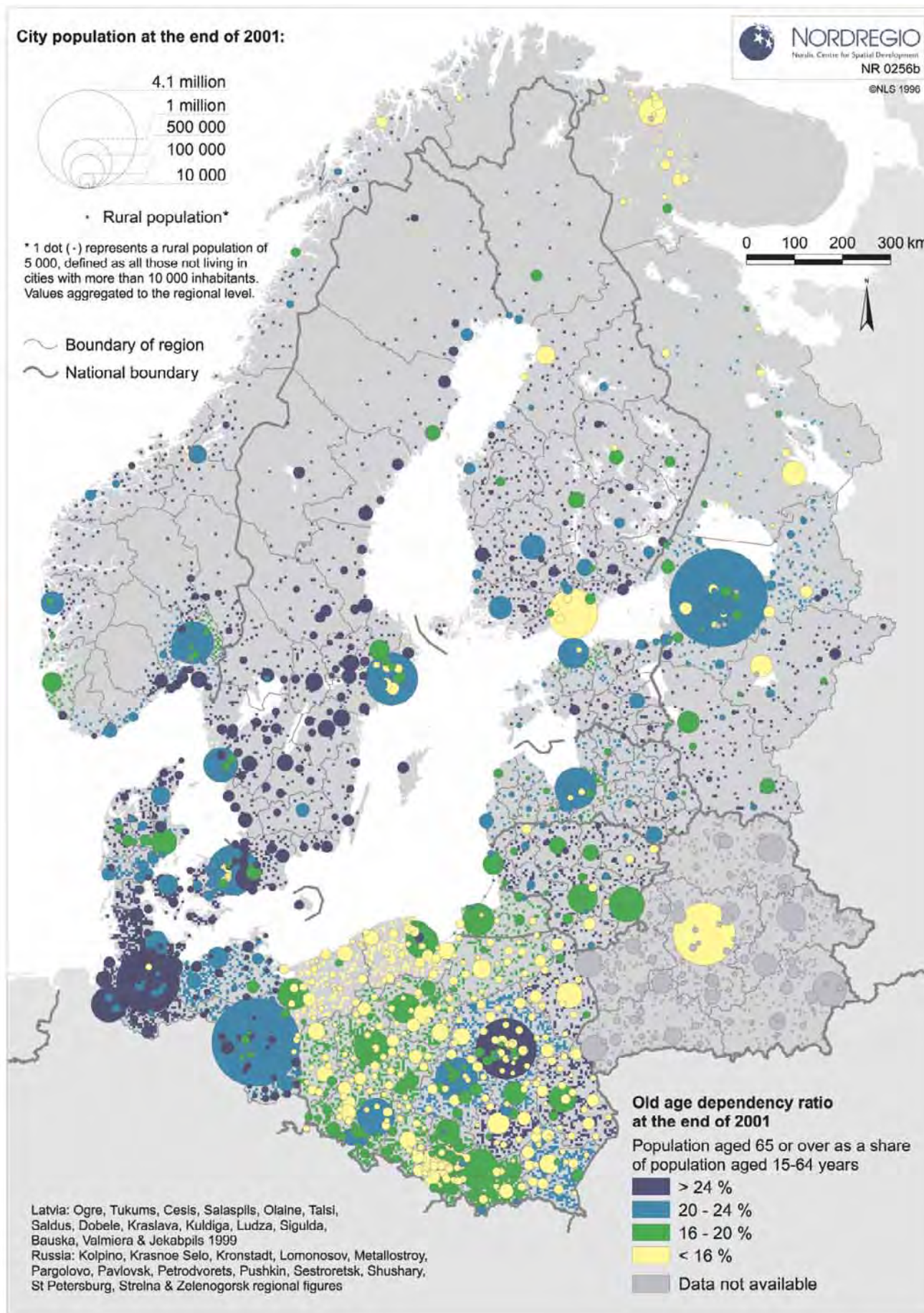


Figure 20. Old age dependency ratio in BSR cities and rural areas



but three main characteristics emerge. Owing to long life expectancy, the share of very old persons (80+) is disproportionately high in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the German BSR, adding further pressure on e.g. the health care and social systems. Regarding the very youngest population the situation is particularly severe in the Russian and German BSR areas, Estonia, Latvia and to a lesser extent also Belarus. In these, the proportionate number of persons entering the labour market in 10-20 years will be substantially smaller than in most other BSR countries.

On a short term basis however the most pressing issue concerns those age groups that are now leaving, or have recently left the labour markets. This is chiefly a problem for the western BSR countries, Norway constituting the only exception to this general trend.

All of the issues depicted above manifest themselves, hardly surprisingly, in very different forms when examined on the city and regional levels. Figures 19 and 20 depict two aspects of the demographic dependency ratio. In the former, the number of young persons (0-14 years) is compared to the number of persons of working age (15-64 years) providing a young age dependency ratio. The latter again depicts the amount of old persons (65+), likewise as a share of the working age population, providing an old age dependency ratio. The rationale behind both these ratios is to provide an estimation of how large the weight of the purely demographic pressure is on the support burden. It has to be kept in mind, however, that a more coherent picture of the actual support burden is obtained by comparing all those that do work, to all those that do not. One variant of this was depicted in Figure 16 in the previous chapter. Nonetheless, these two separate issues are interlinked in such a way that without an at least acceptable demographic dependency quotient, a favourable economic outcome will be very hard to attain. The rate of demographic dependency therefore dictates the overall frame of reference for the labour market.

A relatively high number of young persons can generally be found in smaller settlements surrounding the large metropolises of the BSR. The reason for this is obvious: families with children of this age have chosen to settle in the surrounding areas of the metropolises *because* they have children, hence generally obtaining more spacious housing at a lower cost than would have been the case had they settled in the cities themselves. Or, where the option of living in the city simply does not exist, as the housing markets in the larger cities are simply beyond affordability for such families. The gulf between the core metropolitan city and its surroundings is, with regard to young population, particularly wide around the largest cities of Poland. However, in all metropolitan areas of the BSR (data for Minsk and its environs excluded) St Petersburg constitutes the only exception. Even so, when examining the share of young population rather

than the young age dependency ratio, the pattern around St Petersburg is also similar to that of the other major BSR cities. The fact that the dependency ratio does not bear witness to this stems from the high share of those of working age population in St Petersburg, which lowers the dependency ratio.

Moving beyond the metropolitan areas, the pattern in the BSR is nearly exclusively such that the smaller the city, the higher the share of children. Adding further momentum to the disparity, the highest young age dependency rates are in rural areas. The only major exception to this size-of-city pattern in the BSR is Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, where the contrast to e.g. Schleswig-Holstein is striking. The reason for this is similar to that relating to St Petersburg noted above, as the working age group is sizeable in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

Regardless of these fairly consistent spatial patterns, the overall national situation cannot but reflect down to the urban system. Thus Eastern Germany and the Russian BSR are without doubt currently in the most unfavourable positions. At the other end of the scale, nearly all of the cities and rural areas in Norway, Denmark, Sweden and northern Finland, as well as rural areas in the Baltic States and Poland, are in this comparative respect more favourably placed. This picture is not dynamic, however, and the question for the future remains whether this positive situation in these countries will continue. General demographic development on the one hand, as well as the concentration of jobs and education to larger cities on the other however, seems to militate against such an assumption prevailing. This will most likely have implications for the future development of the urban system in the region.

The other issue of major importance when examining the balance between different age groups is the relative size of the elderly population. In this respect the distribution with regard to the urban structure is not as clear-cut as was the case with the young population. Rather, each country displays its own structure. Some common patterns are nonetheless apparent. In half of the BSR countries, large cities have disproportionately high shares of elderly population in comparison with the rest of their countries. This is the case for e.g. Copenhagen, Hamburg and Bremen, all large Polish towns headed by Warsaw, St Petersburg as well as Riga. However, the remaining metropolitan cities are either somewhat on a par with their respective countries (Oslo, Tallinn, Vilnius, Berlin) or have remarkably lower rates (Helsinki, and to a lesser extent also Stockholm). Most satellite towns around the large cities have lower shares of elderly population as these cities are first and foremost populated by persons of working age and their children.

In Sweden and Estonia, small and medium-sized towns have the highest old age dependency ratios whereas exactly the opposite is the case in Poland. Due both to the

very short life expectancy in northwest Russia as well as to the specific structure of several industrial cities (labour in-migration) particularly in Murmansk oblast and Karelia, the share and the dependency ratio of old persons are both very low in the cities of these regions. In some smaller cities surrounding Murmansk, such as Gadzhievo, Zaozersk, Snezhnogorsk, Poliarnyi, Severomorsk, or in the Karelian Kostomuksha, there are hardly any old persons at all, as these cities are primarily large scale industrial developments but with more or less permanent inhabitants.

Despite these profound differences between BSR countries, one common trait that most countries share is the substantially lower rates of older persons in rural areas and very small towns. This is most accentuated in Poland with the exception of the easternmost regions of the country. The major exceptions to this pattern are Lithuania, southern Sweden, northern Norway and Finland, as well as Pskov and Novgorod oblast in Russia. Regional rural-urban polarisation with regard to the elderly population is most pronounced in low-urbanised regions such as the aforementioned Pskov and Novgorod, Pohjois-Savo in Finland or the two easternmost Polish voivodships of Podlaskie and Lubelskie.

Combining both young and old age groups in relation to those of working age provides us with the total demographic dependency ratio (See figure A7 in the annex at the end of this publication). The BSR can in this respect be separated into three distinct parts. Firstly, most of Schleswig-Holstein, the Scandinavian countries and the southern and western parts of Finland and have low shares of working age population in relation to the other two groups. Secondly, in the cities of eastern Germany, the western half of Poland and BSR Russia the opposite holds true. Thirdly, the Baltic States as well as the eastern part of Poland fall in between these two extremes. This picture by and large corresponds with that of employment rates (see figure 16 in the previous chapter), particularly so for the first and second groups of countries. This is hardly surprising as in most western European countries high employment rates tend to correlate positively with a low share of persons of working age.

One aspect that has not been covered in the discussion above is that of the balance between males and females. While for the population of all ages combined there are a slight plurality of females (0.4 percentage points for the whole BSR), and as females in general have a higher life expectancy than do males, this ratio is exaggerated in the older age groups (6.8 percentage points for the whole BSR). In the Nordic countries, due to immigration consisting primarily of males and these males being primarily of working age, the age group 15-64 years has a slight dominance of males over females. This is however not the case for the BSR as a whole, where despite the situation pertaining in the Nordic countries, there are 0.3

percentage points less males than females of working age. This is chiefly due to the overrepresentation of females of working age in Estonia, the Russian BSR and Latvia (more than two percentage points) as well as Belarus and Lithuania (1.5 – 1.9 percentage points higher respectively). On account of its large population, the slight Polish overrepresentation also significantly affects the overall BSR averages. In all other BSR countries there is an excess of males over females of working age, most so in BSR Germany (one percentage point).

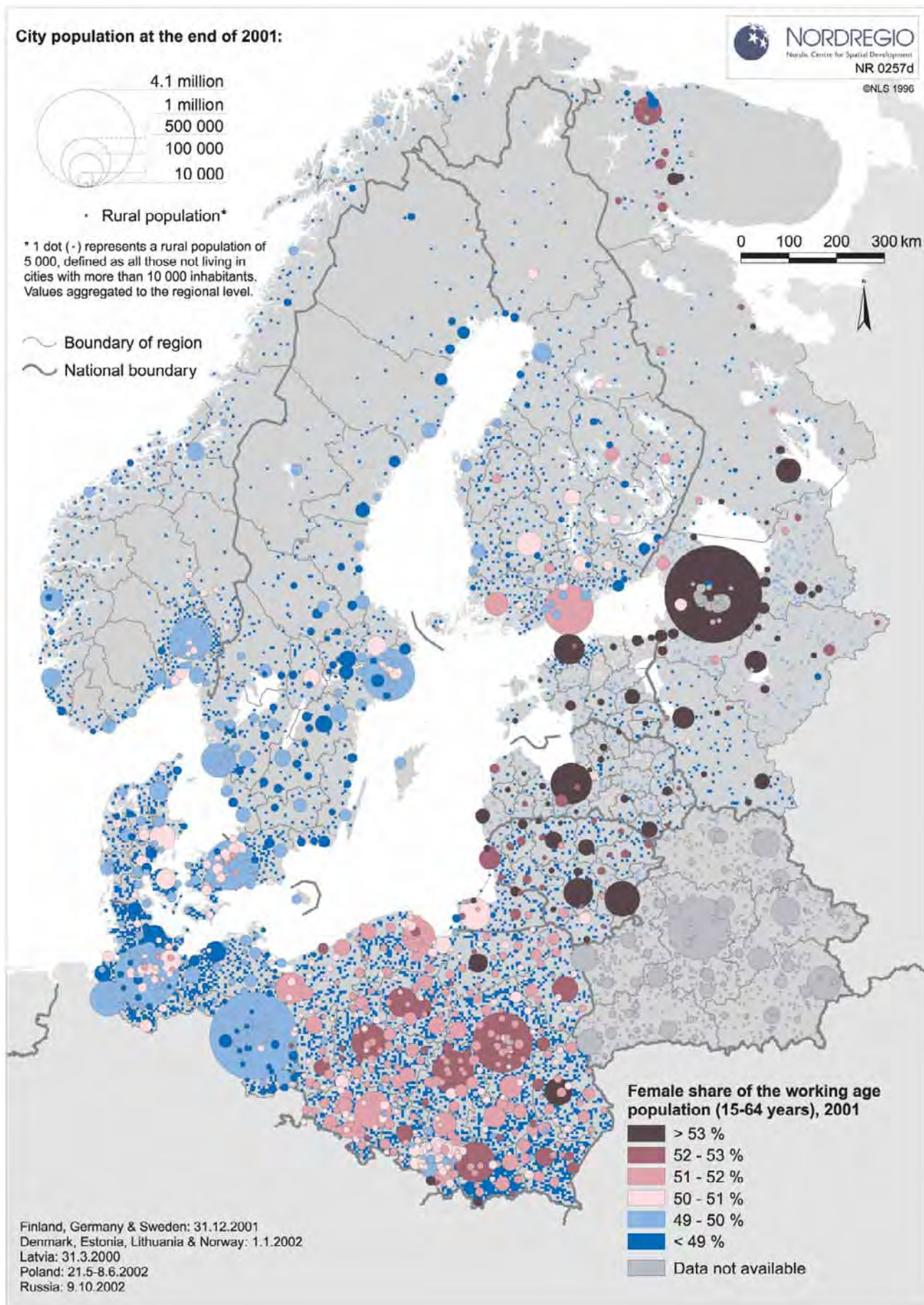
The low share of males in eastern BSR is in this respect remarkable even on a global scale. Of all 210 countries covered by the United Nations statistical system, Latvia and Estonia have the lowest shares of males of all countries. In addition, Lithuania and Belarus rank among the ten lowest countries for male populations in the world, as is the case for the Russian Federation on the whole. Furthermore, in this ranking, Poland occupies the 36th position.

The imbalance between the sexes in terms of the working age population is due to two separate phenomena, of which the former is paramount. In the Russian case in particular, the average life expectancy for males is so low that it has an effect on the working age population as well. Of all seven Russian BSR regions, the life expectancy for males in 2002 was in five of them as low as 55-56 years, while in the remaining two (Murmansk and St Petersburg) only 60-61 years. Compared to the corresponding life expectancy rate for females, it was between 12 and 15 years lower for males. For comparison, the male life expectancy rates in the Russian BSR are on par with rates for e.g. the Yemen. This rate is also considerably lower in Belarus, the Baltic States and Poland than for the rest of the BSR.

The other issue that to a certain extent forges the imbalance is immigration, or more precisely, the immigration of males. The large differences in the Polish-German gender structure of the working age population are descriptive. Even though a majority (over 70% during 2001-2003) of persons emigrating from Poland head for Germany, and of these, males are overrepresented by more than 10%, the numbers are so small in total that they barely affect the gender structure of either country. However, Germany is one of the primary immigration countries of Europe, and as immigrants are primarily males of working age, this is strongly reflected in the gender structure for BSR Germany, particularly in the age groups 30-44 years. Poland or the other eastern BSR areas for that matter are not major destinations for immigration, and therefore are not affected in the same manner as Germany. The gender structure of other major immigration destination countries of the BSR, such as Sweden, Denmark and Norway, is however affected in a similar fashion to that of Germany.

So much then for national averages. When moving to the level of cities and regions yet another factor becomes

Figure 21. Share of females of working age in BSR cities and rural areas



important. Figure 21 portrays the number of females of working age as a share of all persons of working age, in 2001. Disregarding the substantial east-west differences in the BSR, certain common structures emerge.

Females of working age live in big cities. Large cities have, in general, a substantial female surplus *vis-à-vis* the other cities of their respective countries. This is most articulated in Finland, Sweden and Poland, with the exception of the major cities in the Upper Silesian conurbation. In addition, in the Baltic States and northwest Russia the share of females in the working age population grossly exceeds national averages. The obvious exception here being the city of Kaliningrad where, owing to the continuing existence of large military facilities, this is not the case. Due to the aforementioned facts, both Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen, all of which have major immigrant populations, are the other major exceptions to this pattern.

Descending the urban hierarchy, the relative surplus of females gradually shifts to a corresponding surplus of males. In many of the smallest cities of e.g. Sweden or Schleswig-Holstein, the imbalance exceeds one percentage point. Small cities in the industrial districts of Murmansk once more constitute the extremes, where in some there are up to 137 males of working age per every 100 females.

These are minor extremes, however, and on the whole in both relative (to their respective countries) and in absolute terms, rural areas are hardest hit in this respect. Of all BSR regions for which data are available, the share of females of working age in rural areas exceeds 50% in

merely six regions (in Estonia and Latvia), in the rest it is well below that. This is very much the pattern in the peripheral areas of e.g. Finland, Sweden and Norway. The most striking imbalances on the regional level however can be found in Poland.

In the Nordic countries the reasons for the female exodus from the peripheries are well known. Younger females generally perform better at school than their male counterparts and these females, taken as a group, often have higher ambitions with regard to future education and employment. Thus the 'lure of the city lights' seems stronger for women, whereas many young men are less inclined to leave their childhood surroundings.

Apart from the obvious social consequences that this lack of females in the periphery creates (and likewise the lack of males in urban areas), the future livelihood of the small towns and rural areas is in a sense also at stake. On the whole, fewer females in these areas means fewer families and fewer children, and in the long run a further weakening of the already precarious settlement structure. The need to persuade females to remain in their native surroundings rather than flocking to the cities thus remains a substantial challenge.

¹ Approximative data on net migration and natural change for St Petersburg is available only for the years 2001 and 2002.

² The Stockholm - Mälaren Region which surrounds lake Mälaren consists of the five counties of Stockholm, Uppsala, Örebro, Västmanland and Södermanland.

Summary tables

Table A1. Demographic indicators for BSR cities, regions and countries

Footnotes at the end of the table. For methodological issues consult the technical annex.

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Area (km ²)	Population density (inh./km ²)	Population structure 2001				Population change 1995-2001			
	National base unit		Total Number	of which females			Age composition			Age dep. ratio	Total change Persons, annual average	Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, annual average
							0-14	15-64	65+					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
EU25	452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	1.3	0.6
BSR	104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	0.8	-1.3
BELARUS - БЕЛАРУСЬ														
Whole country														
Cities	9 950 969	53.1	207 829	48	17.5	68.7	13.8	45.6	25.5	20.0	-37 722	-3.7	1.4	-4.4
Rural areas	6 456 600 3 494 369	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	9 657 -47 379	1.5 -13.0	4.3 -3.7	-0.5 -11.5
Brest oblast / Брестская область														
Brest / Брест	1 477 248	52.8	32 800	45	19.1	66.7	14.1	49.8	28.7	21.2	-2 842	-1.9	0.7	-2.1
Baranovichi / Барановичи	294 300	;	73	4 016	;	;	;	;	;	;	1 395	4.8	6.5	2.4
Pinsk / Пинск	168 900	;	55	3 088	;	;	;	;	;	;	41	0.2	3.8	-0.5
Kobrin / Кобрин	131 000	;	43	3 047	;	;	;	;	;	;	550	4.3	2.4	3.2
Bereza / Береза	51 200	;	27	1 899	;	;	;	;	;	;	201	4.0	3.2	2.0
Ivacevichi / Ивацевичи	30 000	;	12	2 584	;	;	;	;	;	;	20	-0.3	4.2	3.1
Luninets / Лунинец	24 200	;	10	2 521	;	;	;	;	;	;	304	13.2	1.8	3.1
Pruzhany / Пружаны	24 000	;	16	1 523	;	;	;	;	;	;	-55	-2.3	0.7	1.9
Ivanovo / Иваново	20 100	;	11	1 894	;	;	;	;	;	;	-289	-13.7	0.3	0.0
Droginin / Дрогичин	16 200	;	10	1 633	;	;	;	;	;	;	120	7.6	4.5	5.6
Gancevichi / Ганцевичи	15 100	;	12	1 289	;	;	;	;	;	;	0	0.0	0.6	4.9
Mikashkevichi / Микашевичи	14 800	;	9	1 661	;	;	;	;	;	;	-25	-1.7	1.5	4.8
Belozersk / Белоозерск	13 700	;	6	2 323	;	;	;	;	;	;	-24	-1.8	-1.1	3.3
Zhabinka / Жабинка	13 400	;	6	2 233	;	;	;	;	;	;	55	4.2	0.4	5.6
Stolin / Столин	12 800	;	8	1 511	;	;	;	;	;	;	105	8.4	6.3	1.8
Liahovichi / Ляховичи	12 500	;	9	1 400	;	;	;	;	;	;	159	13.3	14.2	3.6
Malorita / Малорита	11 700	;	7	1 655	;	;	;	;	;	;	31	2.7	8.1	1.7
	11 400	;	5	2 184	;	;	;	;	;	;	71	6.4	-1.3	2.3
Gomel oblast / Гомельская область														
Gomel / Гомель	1 527 515	53.5	40 400	38	18.0	67.7	14.3	47.8	26.6	21.2	-6 464	-4.2	-0.4	-3.8
Mozir / Мозырь	481 900	;	113	4 281	;	;	;	;	;	;	68	0.1	4.9	-1.6
Zhlobin / Жлобин	111 100	;	38	2 936	;	;	;	;	;	;	705	6.5	4.2	1.5
Svetlogorsk / Светлогорск	72 800	;	24	2 995	;	;	;	;	;	;	649	9.2	7.5	3.2
Rechitsa / Речица	72 200	;	25	2 919	;	;	;	;	;	;	-300	-4.1	-0.7	-0.4
Kalinkovichi / Калинковичи	66 800	;	32	2 057	;	;	;	;	;	;	-240	-3.5	3.0	-2.3
Rogachov / Рогачев	38 100	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	-306	-7.8	-0.6	-0.2
Dobrush / Добруш	35 300	;	18	1 933	;	;	;	;	;	;	-140	-3.9	-1.0	-1.6
Zhukovichi / Жуківичи	19 500	;	17	1 135	;	;	;	;	;	;	-83	-4.2	4.6	-5.7
Hoyniki / Хойники	17 200	;	5	3 496	;	;	;	;	;	;	-12	-0.7	3.1	2.7
Petrikov / Петриков	14 600	;	10	1 448	;	;	;	;	;	;	43	2.9	-7.0	-2.6
Kostukovka / Костюковка	11 300	;	10	1 165	;	;	;	;	;	;	-160	-11.3	-11.3	-0.5
Elisk / Ельск	10 500	;	2	4 234	;	;	;	;	;	;	-11	-1.1	10.2	-5.7
	10 200	;	7	1 367	;	;	;	;	;	;	-104	-9.9	-4.2	-2.1
Grodno oblast / Гродненская область														
Grodno / Гродно	1 166 176	52.9	25 100	46	18.2	66.7	15.1	49.9	27.4	22.6	-6 321	-5.3	0.3	-5.8
Lida / Лидя	309 900	;	57	5 393	;	;	;	;	;	;	2 028	6.7	6.9	1.8
Slonim / Слоним	99 400	;	24	4 187	;	;	;	;	;	;	-323	-3.2	-4.9	0.6
	51 400	;	36	1 429	;	;	;	;	;	;	-166	-3.2	0.3	-0.7

Volkovisk / Волковыск	Gorod / Город	46 900	53.1	40 429	2 083	:	:	:	:	:	:	240	5.2	2.0	0.1
Smorgon / Сморгонь	Gorod / Город	36 700	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	37	1.0	1.9	2.6
Novogrudok / Новогрудок	Gorod / Город	30 900	:	:	3 009	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	0.6	4.0	-0.5
Mosti / Мости	Gorod / Город	18 000	:	10	1 660	:	:	:	:	:	:	-178	-9.6	-9.1	0.2
Schuchin / Щучин	Gorod / Город	16 300	:	3	4 808	:	:	:	:	:	:	32	2.0	-0.2	3.0
Oshiany / Ошмяны	Gorod / Город	15 100	:	8	1 782	:	:	:	:	:	:	-104	-6.7	-1.4	0.6
Berezovka / Березовка	Gorod / Город	12 200	:	4	2 798	:	:	:	:	:	:	-22	-1.8	0.8	0.7
Skidel / Скидель	Gorod / Город	11 200	:	7	1 571	:	:	:	:	:	:	-39	-3.4	-4.8	-4.8
Minsk oblast / Минская область															
Minsk / Минск	Oblast / Область	3 239 951	53.1	40 429	80	16.7	71.3	12.1	40.3	23.4	16.9	-3 108	-1.0	3.5	-3.6
Borisov / Борисов	Gorod / Город	1 712 600	53.3	229	7 479	15.8	74.9	9.3	33.5	21.0	12.4	7 183	4.3	6.6	-0.7
Soligorsk / Солигорск	Gorod / Город	150 600	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-353	-2.3	2.2	-2.0
Molodechno / Молодечно	Gorod / Город	101 800	:	7	14 358	:	:	:	:	:	:	272	2.2	-0.1	2.8
Slutsk / Слуцк	Gorod / Город	98 000	:	22	4 387	:	:	:	:	:	:	177	1.8	5.3	-0.7
Dzodino / Жодино	Gorod / Город	63 000	:	24	2 572	:	:	:	:	:	:	-33	-0.5	0.1	-0.8
Vileika / Вилейка	Gorod / Город	60 400	:	19	3 176	:	:	:	:	:	:	320	5.4	4.7	0.9
Dzerdzhinsk / Дзержинск	Gorod / Город	30 300	:	16	1 902	:	:	:	:	:	:	127	4.3	1.4	-0.6
Marina Gorka / Марьяна Горка	Gorod / Город	24 500	:	7	3 273	:	:	:	:	:	:	67	2.7	5.5	0.5
Stobitsy / Стобцы	Gorod / Город	23 700	:	4	5 386	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	0.8	-0.1	-0.2
Nesvizh / Несвиж	Gorod / Город	16 800	:	6	2 809	:	:	:	:	:	:	161	9.9	16.5	1.5
Smolevichi / Смолевичи	Gorod / Город	14 500	:	7	2 077	:	:	:	:	:	:	-83	-5.6	-0.8	-1.5
Zaslavl / Заславль	Gorod / Город	14 000	:	8	1 832	:	:	:	:	:	:	-55	-3.9	1.5	-3.9
Berezino / Березино	Gorod / Город	13 400	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	63	4.7	7.8	-1.1
Starye Dorogi / Старые Дороги	Gorod / Город	13 000	:	5	2 681	:	:	:	:	:	:	-6	-0.4	-0.1	-1.5
Luban / Любань	Gorod / Город	12 000	:	6	2 086	:	:	:	:	:	:	-22	-1.8	-1.9	0.4
Fanipol / Фаниполь	Gorod / Город	11 800	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-11	-0.9	1.6	1.5
Volozhin / Воложин	Gorodskoj poselok / Г.п.	11 600	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	139	12.5	12.2	2.7
Kletsk / Клецк	Gorod / Город	11 500	:	5	2 533	:	:	:	:	:	:	-6	-0.5	0.3	3.7
Kopli / Копыль	Gorod / Город	10 900	:	7	1 580	:	:	:	:	:	:	-74	-6.6	-9.7	0.5
Chevern / Червень	Gorod / Город	10 800	:	6	1 942	:	:	:	:	:	:	61	5.7	5.1	1.2
Mogilev oblast / Могилевская область															
Mogilev / Могилев	Oblast / Область	1 191 720	52.9	29 100	41	17.5	68.0	14.5	47.1	25.8	21.3	-7 747	-6.4	0.2	-8.1
Bobruisk / Бобруйск	Gorod / Город	362 600	:	103	3 507	:	:	:	:	:	:	519	1.4	5.5	-0.5
Osipovichi / Осиповичи	Gorod / Город	221 700	:	77	2 892	:	:	:	:	:	:	-59	-0.3	3.0	-1.2
Gorki / Горки	Gorod / Город	35 300	:	20	1 807	:	:	:	:	:	:	-234	-6.5	-3.1	-2.2
Krichev / Кричев	Gorod / Город	34 000	:	22	1 530	:	:	:	:	:	:	214	6.4	13.5	-0.8
Bykov / Быков	Gorod / Город	28 900	:	20	1 481	:	:	:	:	:	:	-351	-11.7	-2.9	-5.4
Kostukovich / Костокувичи	Gorod / Город	17 900	:	15	1 184	:	:	:	:	:	:	-241	-12.8	-3.7	-3.7
Klimovichi / Климовичи	Gorod / Город	17 000	:	6	2 931	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	0.3	1.3	-0.3
Shklov / Шклов	Gorod / Город	16 300	:	16	1 036	:	:	:	:	:	:	-201	-11.8	-8.6	-3.5
Mstislavl / Мстиславль	Gorod / Город	16 100	:	7	2 161	:	:	:	:	:	:	-45	-2.7	-5.1	-3.0
Chausy / Чаусы	Gorod / Город	11 800	:	13	880	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	1.7	8.3	-2.6
Belinichi / Бельнич	Gorodskoj poselok / Г.п.	10 900	:	8	1 384	:	:	:	:	:	:	-221	-19.0	-11.5	-5.1
		10 600	:	11	981	:	:	:	:	:	:	-113	-10.3	-7.0	-5.9
Vitebsk oblast / Витебская область															
Vitebsk / Витебск	Oblast / Область	1 348 359	53.4	40 000	34	16.7	68.2	15.1	46.7	24.6	22.1	-11 240	-8.1	1.0	-5.3
Orsha / Орша	Gorod / Город	342 200	:	74	4 611	:	:	:	:	:	:	-798	-2.3	4.0	-2.6
Novopolotsk / Новополоцк	Gorod / Город	123 400	:	33	3 761	:	:	:	:	:	:	-405	-3.2	3.1	-4.5
Poletsk / Полотск	Gorod / Город	101 900	:	48	2 139	:	:	:	:	:	:	377	3.8	9.0	-0.8
Postavy / Постаы	Gorod / Город	83 000	:	39	2 135	:	:	:	:	:	:	-132	-1.6	7.7	-5.3
Glubokoe / Глубокое	Gorod / Город	20 900	:	11	1 856	:	:	:	:	:	:	-249	-11.5	-2.0	-3.2
Lepel / Лепель	Gorod / Город	19 500	:	12	1 657	:	:	:	:	:	:	84	4.4	3.0	-2.2
Novolukoml / Новолукомль	Gorod / Город	19 000	:	10	1 910	:	:	:	:	:	:	-104	-5.4	1.7	-2.9
Gorodok / Городок	Gorod / Город	15 100	:	20	756	:	:	:	:	:	:	-17	-1.1	1.2	-0.2
Baran / Барань	Gorod / Город	14 000	:	9	1 600	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	0.5	7.3	-5.0
Tolochin / Толочин	Gorod / Город	12 500	:	2	6 906	:	:	:	:	:	:	-110	-8.5	2.2	-2.9
Braslavl / Браслав	Gorod / Город	10 400	:	6	1 766	:	:	:	:	:	:	-188	-17.0	-7.5	-4.7
Chashniki / Чашники	Gorod / Город	10 200	:	7	1 419	:	:	:	:	:	:	-60	-5.8	-1.1	-1.3
		10 100	:	8	1 298	:	:	:	:	:	:	-66	-6.4	-3.4	-3.0

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001		Area (km ²)	Population density (inh./km ²)	Population structure 2001				Population change 1995-2001					
		Number	Total of which females			Age composition			Age dep. ratio		Total change Persons, annual average	Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, annual average	
						0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Young					Old
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	1.3	0.6
BSR		104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	0.8	-1.3

DENMARK - DANMARK

Whole country		5 368 248	50.6	43 098	125	18.7	66.5	14.8	50.4	28.2	22.3	19 555	3.7	2.2	1.4
Cities		3 546 107	51.0	11 296	314	18.0	67.6	14.5	48.0	26.6	21.4	14 300	4.1	2.2	1.8
Rural areas		1 822 141	49.6	31 802	57	20.2	64.4	15.4	55.4	31.4	24.0	5 255	2.9	2.2	0.7
Greater Copenhagen		1 814 564	51.2	2 864	634	17.9	68.0	14.1	47.1	26.4	20.7	10 414	5.9	3.7	2.0
Copenhagen	Kommune ³	1 100 468	51.5	437	2 516	16.4	68.7	14.9	45.5	23.8	21.7	5 667	5.2	4.0	1.2
Helsingør	Kommune	60 546	51.3	122	498	19.1	65.6	15.3	52.5	29.1	23.4	521	8.9	8.7	0.1
Roskilde	Kommune	53 168	51.4	81	658	17.9	67.4	14.7	48.5	26.6	21.9	291	5.6	4.2	1.3
Greve	Kommune	48 278	50.6	60	802	21.1	69.1	9.9	44.7	30.5	14.3	216	4.5	-1.6	6.0
Høje Tåstrup	Kommune	45 947	50.2	78	586	20.3	68.9	10.9	45.2	29.4	15.8	101	2.2	-3.1	5.1
Kege	Kommune	39 284	50.7	124	317	19.7	67.0	13.3	49.2	29.4	19.8	125	3.2	0.4	2.7
Hillerød	Kommune	37 167	51.4	133	280	20.8	65.3	13.9	53.1	31.8	21.3	326	9.0	5.4	3.4
Hersholm	Kommune	24 038	52.3	31	766	18.7	62.7	18.6	59.4	29.8	29.6	78	3.3	3.2	-0.2
Allerød	Kommune	23 070	50.6	67	342	22.6	66.1	11.2	51.2	34.2	17.0	152	6.7	0.7	5.9
Birkerød	Kommune	21 531	51.9	34	641	20.2	63.2	16.6	58.2	31.9	26.3	125	5.9	4.3	1.8
Ishøj	Kommune	20 987	50.3	26	809	21.9	70.4	7.7	42.1	31.1	11.0	-1	-0.5	-7.6	7.0
Frederiksværk	Kommune	20 326	49.6	90	227	18.2	66.9	14.9	49.5	27.2	22.3	192	9.8	9.2	0.5
Solrød	Kommune	20 165	50.2	40	504	21.0	69.2	9.8	44.5	30.4	14.2	118	6.0	-1.1	6.9
Farum	Kommune	18 854	51.8	23	831	22.6	64.9	12.4	54.0	34.8	19.2	152	8.3	2.4	5.7
Værløse	Kommune	18 365	50.7	34	540	21.4	63.3	15.3	58.0	33.8	24.2	170	9.5	7.2	2.5
Frederikssund	Kommune	18 189	51.0	41	447	20.0	66.3	13.7	50.8	30.1	20.7	160	9.1	6.7	2.2
Stenløse	Kommune	13 252	50.2	65	203	21.7	67.6	10.6	47.8	32.1	15.7	106	8.2	1.9	5.8
Dragør	Kommune	13 075	51.4	18	721	19.8	64.5	15.7	55.1	30.8	24.4	93	7.3	6.0	1.2
Vestsjællands amt		298 731	50.4	2 984	100	19.0	65.6	15.4	52.4	28.9	23.5	1 480	5.0	5.5	-0.5
Slagelse	Kommune	36 593	51.0	192	191	18.2	67.2	14.6	48.9	27.1	21.8	192	5.3	4.2	1.4
Holbæk	Kommune	34 188	51.3	159	214	18.8	67.0	14.2	49.2	28.1	21.1	222	6.6	6.4	0.3
Ringsted	Kommune	30 018	50.4	295	102	19.9	66.3	13.9	50.9	30.0	20.9	159	5.4	3.2	1.8
Korsør	Kommune	20 528	50.6	75	275	18.6	64.6	16.8	54.9	28.8	26.1	89	4.4	5.1	-1.1
Kalundborg	Kommune	19 718	50.5	130	151	17.7	65.4	16.9	52.9	27.0	25.9	74	3.8	6.3	-1.9
Haslev	Kommune	14 310	50.6	133	108	19.5	66.3	14.2	50.9	29.4	21.4	48	3.4	2.4	1.0
Storstrøms amt		260 498	50.4	3 398	77	17.4	64.9	17.8	54.1	26.7	27.4	501	1.9	5.5	-3.5
Næstved	Kommune	47 092	51.4	200	236	16.9	67.3	15.8	48.6	25.1	23.5	226	4.9	5.9	-0.7
Nykøbing-Falster	Kommune	25 534	52.2	134	191	16.1	65.3	18.6	53.2	24.6	28.6	80	3.2	6.5	-3.2
Nakskov	Kommune	15 207	51.3	33	465	16.2	63.3	20.5	57.9	25.6	32.3	-52	-3.4	3.4	-7.1
Bornholms regionskommune		44 091	50.7	588	75	17.7	63.7	18.6	57.0	27.9	29.2	-164	-3.7	0.1	-3.8
Rønne	Regionskommune ⁴	44 091	50.7	588	75	17.7	63.7	18.6	57.0	27.9	29.2	-164	-3.7	0.1	-3.8
Fyns amt		472 504	50.6	3 486	136	18.5	65.6	15.9	52.5	28.2	24.3	329	0.7	0.3	0.3
Odense	Kommune	183 628	51.3	304	603	17.6	68.1	14.4	46.9	25.8	21.1	11	0.1	-2.6	2.5
Svendborg	Kommune	42 889	51.0	173	248	17.7	65.9	16.4	51.7	26.9	24.8	33	0.8	1.3	-0.5
Middelfart	Kommune	20 018	50.9	72	277	19.4	65.0	15.6	53.9	29.8	24.1	163	8.4	8.3	0.1
Nyborg	Kommune	18 766	51.0	84	225	17.3	65.1	17.6	53.7	26.6	27.1	-18	-0.9	1.2	-2.1

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Area (km ²)	Population density (inh./km ²)	Population structure 2001			Population change 1995-2001					
	National base unit	Total Number	of which females	Age composition			Age dep. ratio		Total change Persons, average	Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, annual average			
				0-14			15-64	65+					Total	Young	Old
		(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	

EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	1.3	0.6
BSR		104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	0.8	-1.3

<i>Jõgevamaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	38 060	52.7	2 604	15	20.0	63.7	16.3	56.9	31.3	25.6	-316	-8.1	-6.0	-4.1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Järvamaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	38 514	53.4	2 623	15	19.2	65.2	15.6	53.4	29.5	23.9	-343	-8.6	-7.3	-3.8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Läänemaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	28 394	53.4	2 383	12	18.9	65.3	15.7	53.1	29.0	24.1	-249	-8.5	-5.8	-4.7
Haapsalu	Linn	11 977	56.1	11	1 131	17.4	66.9	15.7	49.5	26.1	23.4	-148	-11.9	-13.4	-3.1
<i>Lääne-Virumaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	67 364	53.7	3 465	19	19.4	64.5	16.1	55.0	30.1	24.9	-405	-5.9	-3.2	-3.8
Rakvere	Linn	17 010	55.4	11	1 599	17.8	65.8	16.5	52.1	27.0	25.0	-72	-4.2	-0.8	-3.7
<i>Põlvamaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	32 308	52.2	2 165	15	19.0	62.9	18.1	59.0	30.2	28.8	-349	-10.4	-6.1	-6.4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Pärnumaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	90 507	53.6	4 807	19	18.4	65.0	16.7	53.9	28.3	25.7	-498	-5.4	-2.1	-4.0
Pärnu	Linn	45 040	55.2	32	1 398	16.9	65.8	17.3	52.0	25.7	26.4	-529	-11.3	-9.4	-5.0
<i>Raplamaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	37 319	52.2	2 980	13	20.0	65.1	15.0	53.7	30.7	23.0	-151	-4.0	0.0	-3.9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Saaremaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	35 746	53.2	2 922	12	19.3	63.9	16.8	56.4	30.2	26.3	-303	-8.2	-6.8	-3.7
Kuressaare	Linn	14 971	54.6	15	1 001	19.5	66.7	13.8	49.9	29.3	20.6	-96	-6.3	-10.7	0.7
<i>Tartumaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	149 160	54.4	2 993	50	17.8	67.1	15.2	49.1	26.5	22.6	-438	-2.9	-1.1	-2.1
Tartu	Linn	101 140	55.6	39	2 607	17.1	68.5	14.4	46.0	24.9	21.1	-330	-3.2	-3.5	-0.9
<i>Valgamaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	35 479	53.5	2 044	17	19.5	62.5	18.0	60.1	31.3	28.8	-362	-9.8	-5.9	-6.0
Valga	Linn	14 199	55.5	17	858	18.9	64.1	17.0	56.1	29.5	26.5	-198	-13.3	-10.6	-6.3
<i>Viljandimaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	57 482	53.1	3 422	17	19.1	63.8	17.1	56.8	29.9	26.9	-591	-9.9	-8.4	-4.3
Viljandi	Linn	20 608	55.2	15	1 410	17.4	65.9	16.8	51.8	26.4	25.4	-183	-8.6	-6.8	-4.1
<i>Võrumaa</i>	<i>Maakond</i>	39 465	52.9	2 305	17	19.0	62.6	18.4	59.8	30.4	29.4	-476	-11.6	-8.4	-6.0
Võru	Linn	14 801	54.6	13	1 118	18.7	65.3	16.0	53.3	28.7	24.6	-229	-14.7	-17.7	-2.9

FINLAND - SUOMI

Whole country		5 194 901	51.2	304 621	17	17.9	66.9	15.2	49.4	26.8	22.6	13 013	2.5	0.7	1.7
Cities		3 395 801	51.9	32 107	106	17.6	68.9	13.4	45.1	25.6	19.5	25 038	7.6	4.0	3.4
Rural areas		1 799 100	49.7	272 514	7	18.5	63.1	18.4	58.5	29.3	29.1	-12 026	-6.5	-5.4	-1.4
<i>Uusimaa - Nyländ</i>	<i>Maakunta</i>	1 318 324	52.0	6 369	207	18.3	70.2	11.5	42.4	26.1	16.3	15 686	12.4	7.4	4.8
Helsinki	Kunta ⁵	1 064 730	52.4	1 033	1 031	17.7	71.1	11.2	40.7	24.9	15.7	13 510	13.3	7.8	5.2
Hyvinkää	Kunta	42 736	51.5	323	132	19.0	67.3	13.7	48.7	28.3	20.4	256	6.1	3.0	3.1
Lohja	Kunta	35 527	50.7	278	128	19.8	67.6	12.7	48.0	29.2	18.7	245	7.1	3.9	3.0

Klaukkala	Kunta	34 029	50.1	363	94	24.5	66.6	8.9	50.1	36.7	13.3	669	21.1	14.2	6.6
Kirkkonummi	Kunta	30 274	49.6	365	83	23.0	69.1	7.9	44.7	33.2	11.5	493	17.3	8.0	8.8
Nummela	Kunta	24 214	50.6	522	46	21.8	67.8	10.4	47.5	32.2	15.3	220	9.4	4.1	5.0
<i>Itä-Uusimaa - Östra Nyland</i>															
Maakunta	Kunta	90 201	50.6	2 747	33	19.9	65.7	14.4	52.2	30.3	22.0	621	7.1	5.3	1.6
	Kunta	45 403	51.1	654	69	19.6	67.5	12.9	48.2	29.1	19.2	348	7.9	5.0	2.6
<i>Varsinais-Suomi - Egentliga Finland</i>															
Turku	Kunta ⁵	449 293	51.7	10 624	42	17.1	66.6	16.3	50.2	25.7	24.5	2 362	5.4	4.4	0.9
Salo	Kunta	237 549	52.8	493	482	15.9	68.6	15.5	45.7	23.2	22.5	2 111	9.2	7.1	2.1
Uusikaupunki	Kunta	24 600	52.7	144	171	16.8	66.6	16.6	50.2	25.3	24.9	300	12.7	10.2	2.3
	Kunta	16 851	50.0	493	34	16.9	68.1	15.0	46.8	24.9	22.0	-123	-7.1	-7.8	0.7
<i>Satakunta</i>															
Pori	Kunta	236 308	51.0	8 292	28	16.8	65.4	17.8	52.8	25.6	27.2	-1 374	-5.7	-5.2	-0.7
Rauma	Kunta	88 346	51.8	641	138	16.6	66.6	16.9	50.2	24.9	25.3	-177	-2.0	-2.5	0.5
	Kunta	37 030	51.2	247	150	15.9	67.9	16.2	47.4	23.4	23.9	-189	-5.0	-6.7	1.5
<i>Kanta-Häme - Egentliga Tavastland</i>															
Hämeenlinna	Kunta	165 509	51.4	5 207	32	17.8	64.9	17.3	54.0	27.4	26.6	95	0.6	0.4	0.0
Riihimäki	Kunta	46 352	53.3	167	278	17.1	65.8	17.0	51.9	26.0	25.9	244	5.4	4.4	0.8
Forssa	Kunta	26 268	51.7	121	217	17.8	66.8	15.4	49.7	26.7	23.0	72	2.8	1.5	1.1
	Kunta	18 311	51.8	249	74	15.5	66.5	18.0	50.4	23.3	27.1	-205	-10.8	-9.3	-1.5
<i>Pirkanmaa - Birkaland</i>															
Tampere	Kunta ⁵	450 745	51.3	12 273	37	17.3	67.0	15.8	49.3	25.8	23.6	2 774	6.3	5.1	1.1
Valkeakoski	Kunta	276 079	51.8	1 365	202	17.2	68.9	13.9	45.2	25.0	20.2	3 440	13.0	10.0	3.1
Vammala	Kunta	20 424	51.1	273	75	15.7	66.6	17.7	50.2	23.7	26.6	-124	-5.9	-5.1	-1.2
	Kunta	15 322	51.3	599	26	17.5	62.9	19.6	59.1	27.9	31.2	-64	-4.1	-4.0	-0.2
<i>Päijät-Häme - Päijänne-Tavastland</i>															
Lahti	Kunta ⁵	197 656	51.8	5 134	38	17.1	66.8	16.1	49.7	25.6	24.1	-105	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Heinola	Kunta	117 989	52.6	598	197	16.8	68.1	15.1	46.8	24.6	22.1	430	3.7	2.5	1.2
Nastola	Kunta	20 958	51.7	681	31	15.9	66.4	17.7	50.7	24.0	26.7	-176	-8.2	-7.4	-0.9
	Kunta	14 598	49.7	325	45	19.6	68.8	11.6	45.3	28.5	16.8	-54	-3.6	-6.1	2.2
<i>Kymenlaakso - Kymmenedalen</i>															
Kotka	Kunta	186 707	51.0	5 106	37	16.4	65.6	18.0	52.4	25.0	27.4	-929	-4.9	-3.0	-2.1
Kouvola	Kunta ⁵	54 768	51.2	268	204	15.9	65.9	18.2	51.8	24.2	27.6	-189	-3.4	-0.8	-2.7
Hamina	Kunta	52 029	52.4	158	329	15.6	67.0	17.4	49.3	23.3	26.0	-257	-4.9	-3.9	-1.2
	Kunta	21 705	50.8	607	36	15.9	65.8	18.4	52.0	24.1	27.9	-117	-5.3	-3.7	-1.8
<i>Etelä-Karjala - Södra Karelen</i>															
Lappeenranta	Kunta	137 019	50.6	5 675	24	16.1	65.7	18.1	52.2	24.5	27.6	-432	-3.1	-1.3	-2.0
Imatra	Kunta	58 401	51.1	760	77	16.5	67.9	15.7	47.3	24.2	23.1	290	5.0	4.2	0.7
	Kunta	30 421	51.4	155	196	15.5	65.9	18.6	51.8	23.5	28.3	-273	-8.7	-5.5	-3.4
<i>Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax</i>															
Mikkeli	Kunta	166 082	51.1	14 439	12	16.1	64.5	19.4	55.0	24.9	30.1	-1 346	-7.9	-5.6	-2.4
Savonlinna	Kunta	46 612	52.0	1 319	35	16.8	67.6	15.5	47.8	24.9	22.9	-15	-0.3	-1.6	1.2
Pieksämäki	Kunta	27 660	52.8	822	34	15.7	66.2	18.2	51.1	23.7	27.5	-201	-7.1	-7.0	-0.2
	Kunta	12 755	53.0	36	354	15.1	65.0	19.9	53.9	23.3	30.6	-121	-9.2	-7.6	-1.5
<i>Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax</i>															
Kuopio	Kunta	251 231	50.9	16 510	15	17.5	65.6	16.9	52.5	26.7	25.8	-1 181	-4.6	-4.7	-0.1
Varkaus	Kunta	87 347	52.8	779	112	17.4	69.0	13.6	44.8	25.2	19.6	436	5.1	1.1	3.8
Iisalmi	Kunta	23 120	50.9	87	286	16.8	66.0	17.2	51.5	25.4	26.1	-173	-7.3	-6.7	-0.7
Sillinjärvi	Kunta	22 903	51.1	763	30	17.0	66.3	16.7	50.8	25.7	25.2	-190	-8.1	-8.8	0.6
	Kunta	19 760	49.7	403	49	22.7	67.1	10.1	48.9	33.8	15.1	76	3.9	-2.6	6.5
<i>Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen</i>															
Joensuu	Kunta	170 793	50.3	17 783	10	17.4	65.5	17.1	52.7	26.5	26.2	-1 080	-6.2	-5.3	-1.1
	Kunta	52 140	52.6	82	636	16.4	69.8	13.8	43.3	23.6	19.7	285	5.6	2.1	3.2
<i>Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland</i>															
Jyväskylä	Kunta ⁵	264 762	50.8	16 585	16	17.8	66.4	15.8	50.5	26.8	23.7	608	2.3	1.0	1.2
Jämsä	Kunta	113 366	52.1	555	204	17.4	70.4	12.2	42.0	24.7	17.3	1 477	13.7	8.8	4.6
	Kunta	15 455	50.2	1 004	15	17.4	64.5	18.1	55.1	27.0	28.1	-112	-7.0	-7.1	-0.2
<i>Etelä-Pohjanmaa - Södra Österbotten</i>															
Seinäjoki	Kunta ⁵	194 542	50.5	13 459	14	18.5	63.6	17.9	57.2	29.1	28.1	-1 053	-5.3	-5.7	0.2
Kurikka	Kunta	41 822	52.4	476	88	18.9	68.8	12.3	45.4	27.5	17.9	424	10.5	4.2	6.2
	Kunta	10 625	50.6	463	23	18.6	63.3	18.1	57.9	29.3	28.6	-83	-7.6	-7.2	-0.3

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001		Area (km²)	Population density (inh./km²)	Population structure 2001				Population change 1995-2001					
		Total Number	of which females			Age composition			Age dep. ratio Total Young Old	Total change Persons, Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, annual average			
						0-14	15-64	65+							
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(%)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	1.3	0.6
	BSR	104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	0.8	-1.3
Österbotten - Pohjanmaa	Maakunta	173 083	50.4	7 674	23	18.5	64.1	17.4	56.0	28.8	27.2	-181	-1.0	-2.6	1.3
	Vaasa Kunta	57 014	51.4	183	312	16.6	68.2	15.3	46.7	24.3	22.4	252	4.5	1.5	2.8
	Jakobstad Kunta	19 519	51.4	89	219	18.4	63.9	17.7	56.5	28.8	27.6	-70	-3.5	-5.9	2.0
	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten														
	Kokkola Kunta	70 848	50.5	5 286	13	19.7	64.9	15.4	54.2	30.4	23.7	-345	-4.8	-8.2	3.3
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten	Maakunta	35 554	51.4	328	108	18.6	67.2	14.2	48.7	27.7	21.1	0	0.0	-4.4	4.4
	Maakunta	368 029	49.8	35 304	10	21.3	66.0	12.7	51.5	32.2	19.3	1 897	5.2	-0.6	5.6
	Oulu Kunta ⁵	160 673	50.9	1 072	150	20.0	69.8	10.2	43.3	28.6	14.7	3 111	20.8	11.5	8.7
	Raahe Kunta	23 022	49.0	528	44	19.6	69.8	10.6	43.2	28.0	15.2	-142	-6.0	-12.4	6.2
	Ylivieska Kunta	13 235	50.0	566	23	20.9	65.3	13.7	53.1	32.0	21.0	-48	-3.6	-7.9	4.3
Kainuu - Kajanaland	Maakunta	88 473	50.0	21 568	4	17.1	65.5	17.4	52.8	26.2	26.6	-1 121	-12.1	-11.8	-0.5
	Kajaani Kunta	35 964	51.8	1 158	31	18.2	67.9	13.9	47.2	26.8	20.5	-149	-4.1	-7.7	3.4
Lappi - Lappland	Maakunta	189 288	49.7	93 058	2	18.1	66.4	15.5	50.6	27.2	23.3	-2 021	-10.3	-11.9	1.4
	Rovaniemi Kunta ⁵	56 991	51.2	7 599	7	19.1	68.0	12.9	47.2	28.1	19.0	-9	-0.2	-4.8	4.6
	Kemi Kunta ⁵	32 285	50.5	718	45	17.2	66.8	16.0	49.8	25.8	24.0	-304	-9.1	-9.8	0.8
	Tornio Kunta	22 456	49.7	1 183	19	19.6	66.9	13.4	49.4	29.3	20.1	-117	-5.1	-9.6	4.2
Landskapet Åland	Landskap	26 008	50.7	1 528	17	18.5	65.1	16.4	53.5	28.3	25.2	134	5.3	3.7	1.2
	Mariehamn Kommun	10 609	53.0	12	884	16.4	67.4	16.2	48.4	24.3	24.1	32	3.0	0.7	2.1
GERMANY - DEUTSCHLAND															
German BSR															
	Cities	14 615 052	51.1	85 970	170	14.1	69.4	16.4	44.1	20.4	23.7	10 544	0.7	2.6	-1.9
Rural areas		9 883 101	51.4	12 494	791	13.4	70.0	16.6	42.9	19.2	23.7	-39 490	-3.9	-2.0	-2.0
		4 731 951	50.3	73 476	64	15.7	68.2	16.1	46.6	23.0	23.6	50 034	11.0	12.6	-1.7
Berlin															
	Bundesland	3 388 434	51.4	892	3 800	13.1	71.9	15.0	39.1	18.2	20.9	-13 831	-4.0	-2.4	-1.6
Brandenburg															
	Kreisfreie Stadt	3 388 434	51.4	892	3 800	13.1	71.9	15.0	39.1	18.2	20.9	-13 831	-4.0	-2.4	-1.6
Brandenburg a.d. Havel	Potsdam Kreisfreie Stadt	2 593 040	50.6	29 477	88	12.8	70.9	16.3	41.0	18.0	23.0	8 500	3.3	6.9	-3.6
	Cottbus Kreisfreie Stadt	130 435	51.4	109	1 192	11.7	72.0	16.3	38.9	16.3	22.6	-1 031	-7.7	-6.0	-1.7
	Neuruppin Kreisfreie Stadt	105 954	51.3	150	705	11.6	72.5	15.9	38.0	16.1	21.9	-2 877	-24.8	-22.7	-2.4
	Frankfurt/O. Kreisfreie Stadt	76 351	51.0	208	367	11.1	70.3	18.6	42.3	15.8	26.5	-1 607	-19.6	-15.0	-2.0
	Eberswalde Kreisangehörige Stadt	70 308	51.4	148	476	11.8	73.0	15.2	37.0	16.2	20.8	-1 750	-22.9	-21.1	-2.0
	Eisenhüttenstadt Kreisangehörige Stadt	43 669	51.5	58	750	12.2	71.2	16.6	40.4	17.1	23.3	-924	-19.7	-16.1	-3.8
	Schwedt/O. Kreisangehörige Stadt	40 180	49.4	63	634	11.3	71.5	17.2	39.9	15.8	24.1	-1 199	-27.1	-24.6	-2.8
	Falkensee Kreisangehörige Stadt	39 046	50.7	143	274	12.2	73.9	14.0	35.4	16.5	18.9	-1 502	-34.0	-32.5	-2.0
	Fürstenwalde/Spree Kreisangehörige Stadt	35 297	50.9	43	816	17.0	69.9	13.1	43.2	24.3	18.8	1 837	64.4	60.8	0.9
	Senftenberg Kreisangehörige Stadt	33 981	50.9	71	482	12.9	71.2	15.9	40.4	18.1	22.3	59	1.7	5.5	-3.8
	Oranienburg Kreisangehörige Stadt	32 375	51.4	303	107	13.0	71.3	15.7	40.2	18.2	21.9	-70	-2.1	1.1	-3.2
	Rathenow Kreisangehörige Stadt	30 539	51.5	127	240	11.0	70.5	18.5	41.8	15.6	26.2	-646	-19.7	-13.3	-6.5
		29 931	51.5	46	654	13.0	71.2	15.8	40.5	18.3	22.2	248	8.5	11.8	-3.3
		28 476	51.6	112	253	12.0	70.6	17.4	41.7	17.1	24.6	-337	-11.4	-6.2	-5.2

GERMANY - DEUTSCHLAND

German BSR														
Cities			14 615 052	51.1	85 970	170	14.1	69.4	16.4	44.1	20.4	23.7	10 544	0.7
Rural areas			9 883 101	51.4	12 494	791	13.4	70.0	16.6	42.9	19.2	23.7	-39 490	-3.9
			4 731 951	50.3	73 476	64	15.7	68.2	16.1	46.6	23.0	23.6	50 034	11.0
<i>Berlin</i>														
Berlin	<i>Bundesland</i>		3 388 434	51.4	892	3 800	13.1	71.9	15.0	39.1	18.2	20.9	-13 831	-4.0
	Kreisfreie Stadt		3 388 434	51.4	892	3 800	13.1	71.9	15.0	39.1	18.2	20.9	-13 831	-4.0
<i>Brandenburg</i>														
Potsdam	<i>Bundesland</i>		2 593 040	50.6	29 477	88	12.8	70.9	16.3	41.0	18.0	23.0	8 500	3.3
Cottbus	Kreisfreie Stadt		130 435	51.4	109	1 192	11.7	72.0	16.3	38.9	16.3	22.6	-1 031	-7.7
Brandenburg a.d. Havel	Kreisfreie Stadt		105 954	51.3	150	705	11.6	72.5	15.9	38.0	16.1	21.9	-2 877	-24.8
Frankfurt/O.	Kreisfreie Stadt		76 351	51.0	208	367	11.1	70.3	18.6	42.3	15.8	26.5	-1 607	-19.6
Eberswalde	Kreisfreie Stadt		70 308	51.4	148	476	11.8	73.0	15.2	37.0	16.2	20.8	-1 750	-22.9
Eisenhüttenstadt	Kreisangehörige Stadt		43 669	51.5	58	750	12.2	71.2	16.6	40.4	17.1	23.3	-924	-19.7
Schwedt/O.	Kreisangehörige Stadt		40 180	49.4	63	634	11.3	71.5	17.2	39.9	15.8	24.1	-1 199	-27.1
Falkensee	Kreisangehörige Stadt		39 046	50.7	143	274	12.2	73.9	14.0	35.4	16.5	18.9	-1 502	-34.0
Furstenwalde/Spree	Kreisangehörige Stadt		35 297	50.9	43	816	17.0	69.9	13.1	43.2	24.3	18.8	1 837	64.4
Neuruppin	Kreisangehörige Stadt		33 981	50.9	71	482	12.9	71.2	15.9	40.4	18.1	22.3	59	1.7
Sennberg	Kreisangehörige Stadt		32 375	51.4	303	107	13.0	71.3	15.7	40.2	18.2	21.9	-70	-2.1
Oranienburg	Kreisangehörige Stadt		30 539	51.5	127	240	11.0	70.5	18.5	41.8	15.6	26.2	-646	-19.7
Rathenow	Kreisangehörige Stadt		29 931	51.5	46	654	13.0	71.2	15.8	40.5	18.3	22.2	248	8.5
	Kreisangehörige Stadt		28 476	51.6	112	253	12.0	70.6	17.4	41.7	17.1	24.6	-337	-11.4

-1.9
-2.0
-1.7
-1.6
-1.6
-3.6
-1.7
-2.4
-4.8
-2.0
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-15.0
-21.1
-3.8
-16.1
-24.6
-32.5
60.8
0.9
-3.8
-1.1
-3.2
-6.5
-3.3
-5.2

Bernau b. Berlin	27 167	51.5	74	368	13.0	72.0	15.0	38.8	18.0	20.8	1 045	44.7	45.1	-1.6
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-2.9
Strausberg	26 512	50.9	68	391	12.0	70.3	17.6	42.1	17.1	25.1	-133	-4.9	-2.1	-5.7
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-3.5
Henningsdorf	26 390	51.1	31	849	11.1	70.5	18.4	41.8	15.7	26.1	310	12.3	17.9	-5.1
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-6.0
Spremberg	25 788	50.1	150	172	11.8	70.5	17.7	41.8	16.7	25.1	-203	-7.7	-3.5	-5.1
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.7
Guben	24 165	52.0	44	552	11.5	71.5	17.0	39.9	16.1	23.8	-821	-30.5	-25.7	-5.1
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-6.0
Forst (Lausitz)	23 839	51.1	110	217	12.3	68.8	18.9	45.4	17.9	27.5	-310	-12.5	-6.5	-4.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-3.2
Ludwigsfelde	23 809	50.5	97	245	12.8	73.8	13.4	35.5	17.3	18.2	107	4.5	4.7	-0.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-7.0
Prenzlau	22 225	50.6	139	160	12.1	71.2	16.7	40.5	16.9	23.5	-270	-11.7	-9.8	-3.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-7.1
Luckenwalde	22 111	52.3	47	473	12.1	69.7	18.1	43.4	17.4	26.0	-346	-14.8	-7.9	-7.1
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-7.7
Wittenberge	21 513	52.5	50	427	9.8	67.7	22.5	47.7	14.5	33.2	-563	-24.0	-17.1	-4.0
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.9
Lauchhammer	20 276	50.7	88	229	10.6	67.9	21.5	47.2	15.6	31.6	-445	-20.4	-12.9	-7.7
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-2.7
Werder (Havel)	19 967	51.4	90	222	13.7	71.4	14.9	40.0	19.1	20.9	397	21.4	25.2	-4.0
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-11.5
Finsterwalde	19 704	51.9	77	256	11.1	69.1	19.8	44.7	16.1	28.6	-340	-16.3	-11.5	-4.9
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-0.2
Hohen Neuendorf	19 281	50.5	37	515	13.8	71.4	14.8	40.0	19.3	20.7	856	53.0	51.0	0.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-2.7
Teltow	18 445	51.5	22	896	13.5	71.9	14.6	39.0	18.7	20.3	478	28.6	30.8	-0.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-3.9
Königs Wusterhausen	17 306	52.5	16	1 092	12.4	70.9	16.8	41.1	17.5	23.6	-55	-3.1	0.8	-4.3
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-2.6
Lübbenau/Spreewald	15 690	50.6	36	433	10.9	70.7	18.4	41.5	15.5	26.0	-534	-30.5	-26.6	-4.3
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-3.5
Lübben/Spreewald	14 845	50.6	120	124	12.3	71.0	16.6	40.8	17.4	23.4	-41	-2.7	-0.2	-7.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.2
Templin	13 843	51.4	95	146	13.3	70.1	16.6	42.7	19.0	23.7	-21	-1.5	2.0	-6.3
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-3.0
Jüterbog	13 804	51.6	176	79	11.4	69.9	18.7	43.1	16.4	26.7	-56	-4.0	3.2	-7.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-6.1
Perleberg	13 720	50.8	138	100	12.1	70.4	17.4	42.0	17.2	24.8	-146	-10.3	-6.1	-4.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-17.4
Grossräschen	12 402	49.8	81	153	12.5	70.6	16.9	41.6	17.7	23.9	-23.4	-19.6	-16.8	-3.0
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-0.8
Wittstock/Dosse	12 339	51.1	97	127	12.9	71.2	15.8	40.4	18.1	22.2	318	28.6	28.9	-5.4
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-2.1
Beelitz, Stadt	12 258	49.6	180	68	14.0	72.1	13.8	38.6	19.5	19.2	43	3.6	9.0	-5.4
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-1.0
Erkner	12 060	51.6	17	726	10.7	72.0	17.3	39.0	14.9	24.1	151	13.1	15.1	-5.1
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-6.2
Velln	12 044	50.4	23	524	14.9	71.5	13.6	39.8	20.8	19.0	151	13.1	15.1	-6.6
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-5.2
Bad Liebenwerda	11 231	51.2	138	81	12.6	69.2	18.2	44.5	18.2	26.2	-70	-6.1	-1.0	-3.6
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-2.3
Herzberg/Elster, Stadt	11 148	50.6	148	75	12.4	70.1	17.5	42.7	17.7	25.0	-125	-10.8	-4.6	-2.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-2.4
Zehdenick	11 094	50.6	95	117	11.7	69.3	19.0	44.3	16.9	27.5	-97	-8.5	-1.9	-6.6
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-1.5
Nauen	10 987	51.6	60	182	12.7	70.0	17.3	42.9	18.2	24.7	105	9.9	15.1	-5.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-1.5
Pritzwalk	10 905	51.8	55	199	12.5	71.3	16.3	40.3	17.5	22.8	-107	-9.5	-6.0	-4.9
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Bremen	659 651	51.7	404	1 632	13.8	67.5	18.7	48.2	20.4	27.7	-3 351	-5.0	-2.7	-2.3
Bremen	540 950	51.9	327	1 656	13.7	67.7	18.7	47.8	20.2	27.6	-1 401	-2.6	-0.3	-2.2
Bremerhaven	118 701	51.0	78	1 529	14.7	65.9	19.3	51.6	22.3	29.3	-1 950	-15.5	-13.2	-2.4
Hamburg	1 726 363	51.5	755	2 286	13.5	69.5	17.1	44.0	19.4	24.6	3 077	1.8	3.3	-1.5
Hamburg	1 726 363	51.5	755	2 286	13.5	69.5	17.1	44.0	19.4	24.6	3 077	1.8	3.3	-1.5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1 759 877	50.6	23 172	76	13.0	71.0	16.1	40.9	18.3	22.6	-10 535	-5.9	-2.9	-3.0
Rostock	198 964	50.8	181	1 099	11.2	72.0	16.8	38.9	15.6	23.3	-4 762	-22.1	-19.9	-2.5
Kreisfreie Stadt														-2.6
Schwenn	99 978	52.0	130	767	11.6	71.4	17.0	40.0	16.2	23.8	-2 452	-22.6	-20.2	0.0
Kreisfreie Stadt														-3.8
Neubrandenburg	71 723	50.9	86	837	12.2	73.8	14.0	35.5	16.6	19.0	-1 460	-19.0	-19.2	0.0
Kreisfreie Stadt														-0.7
Stralsund	59 970	51.8	39	1 542	11.4	69.9	18.7	43.1	16.3	26.8	-1 001	-15.8	-12.1	-3.8
Kreisfreie Stadt														-4.3
Greifswald	53 533	51.7	50	1 067	12.4	72.6	15.0	37.7	17.0	20.7	-1 207	-20.9	-20.4	-0.7
Kreisfreie Stadt														-3.4
Wismar	46 544	51.2	42	1 121	10.8	69.9	19.3	43.1	15.5	27.7	-637	-13.1	-8.9	-4.3
Kreisfreie Stadt														-2.6
Güstrow	31 987	51.8	71	451	12.3	70.1	17.6	42.7	17.6	25.1	-468	-13.9	-10.7	-3.4
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.6
Neustrelitz	23 139	52.0	138	167	12.9	69.3	17.8	44.3	18.5	25.7	-222	-9.3	-6.7	-2.6
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-5.2
Waren / Murit	22 001	51.6	158	139	12.4	71.1	16.5	40.6	17.4	23.2	-61	0.2	0.2	-3.0
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.1
Parchim	19 842	51.6	107	186	12.3	70.6	17.2	41.7	17.4	24.4	-179	-8.7	-4.1	-4.6
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-1.9
Ribnitz-Damgarten	17 131	51.8	122	141	12.4	70.5	17.1	41.9	17.6	24.3	-68	-3.9	1.3	-5.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.9
Anklam	15 520	51.5	41	367	12.2	69.6	18.2	43.7	17.5	26.1	-259	-15.8	-11.0	-1.9
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-3.5
Bergen auf Rügen	15 326	51.5	42	367	13.4	71.8	14.8	39.4	18.7	20.6	-324	-19.7	-18.0	-4.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-5.0
Demmin	13 409	52.1	70	191	11.7	69.3	19.0	44.4	16.9	27.5	-191	-13.6	-10.1	-3.8
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-2.4
Wolgast	13 362	51.3	19	696	12.3	69.5	18.1	43.9	17.8	26.1	-358	-24.6	-20.6	-4.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-5.0
Pasewalk	12 619	51.6	55	229	12.0	70.2	17.8	42.9	17.0	25.3	-219	-16.4	-11.5	-3.8
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.1
Ludwigslust	12 449	51.4	49	256	12.4	70.0	17.6	42.9	17.7	25.2	-50	-4.0	-0.2	-3.8
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.1
Hagenow	12 304	51.3	67	182	13.8	70.9	15.3	41.1	19.4	21.6	-46	-3.7	-2.4	-1.3
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.1
Sassnitz	11 468	50.6	46	248	11.0	70.2	18.8	42.4	15.6	26.8	-129	-10.8	-6.7	-4.1
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.3
Bad Doberan	11 444	52.5	33	350	13.4	67.3	19.3	48.5	19.9	28.6	21	1.8	6.1	-4.3
Kreisangehörige Stadt														-4.9
Ueckermünde	11 392	48.4	172	66	11.6	72.2	16.1	38.4	16.1	22.3	-90	-7.7	-2.8	

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Area (km²)	Population density (inh./km²)	Population structure 2001			Population change 1995-2001					
	National base unit		Total Number	of which females			Age composition	Age dep. ratio	Total change		Net migration, annual average	Natural change, annual average			
									0-14	15-64			65+	Persons, annual average	Relative, annual average
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
EU25	452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	1.3	0.6	
BSR	104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	0.8	-1.3	
Lüneburg	Grimmen	11 320	52.5	30	376	11.8	69.8	18.3	43.2	17.0	26.3	-245	-13.9	-6.5	
	Torgelow	11 082	50.5	49	224	12.2	70.8	17.0	41.3	17.2	24.1	-194	-12.8	-3.8	
	Grevesmühlen	11 051	52.2	52	211	12.2	69.1	18.7	44.8	17.7	27.1	13	4.8	-3.7	
	Boizenburg/Elbe	10 684	51.4	47	226	12.2	68.8	19.0	45.3	17.7	27.6	-38	1.0	-4.5	
	Regierungsbezirk	1 683 438	50.9	15 506	109	17.3	65.7	17.1	52.3	26.3	26.0	13 552	8.3	8.5	-0.3
	Celle	71 949	52.7	175	411	15.2	64.6	20.2	54.7	23.5	31.2	-331	-4.5	-1.7	-2.8
	Lüneburg	68 234	52.0	70	970	13.9	69.5	16.7	44.0	20.0	24.0	613	9.3	9.8	-0.6
	Cuxhaven	53 168	52.4	162	328	14.2	63.7	22.0	56.9	22.3	34.6	-344	-6.3	-3.0	-3.4
	Stade	45 152	52.0	110	410	16.9	66.4	16.7	50.7	25.5	25.1	11	0.2	0.2	0.0
	Buxtehude	37 086	50.5	76	485	16.1	68.8	15.1	45.4	23.4	22.0	306	8.5	7.7	0.8
Osterholz-Scharmbeck	Buchholz i.d.N.	36 109	52.1	75	484	16.3	67.3	16.4	48.5	24.2	24.3	345	9.9	8.6	1.2
	Uelzen	35 215	52.7	136	259	14.4	65.0	20.7	53.9	22.1	31.8	-52	-1.5	2.2	-3.6
	Winsen (Luhe)	32 055	50.3	110	293	17.1	67.9	14.9	47.2	25.2	22.0	334	10.8	8.6	2.2
	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	31 253	51.0	147	213	18.6	66.8	14.7	49.7	27.8	21.9	125	4.1	3.9	0.1
	Achim	29 681	50.9	68	436	15.1	68.9	16.0	45.2	21.9	23.2	-62	-2.1	-1.3	-0.8
	Verden	26 861	51.9	72	375	16.5	66.3	17.2	50.9	24.9	26.0	15	0.5	0.9	-0.3
	Walsrode	24 214	51.4	271	89	16.6	65.3	18.1	53.2	25.5	27.7	99	4.1	4.6	-0.5
	Soltau	21 926	51.4	203	108	16.3	64.6	19.1	54.7	25.1	29.6	148	6.9	7.5	-0.6
	Rotenburg (Wümme)	21 834	51.3	99	221	16.0	67.1	16.9	49.0	23.8	25.1	105	4.9	5.5	-0.6
	Bremervörde	19 386	50.4	150	129	16.8	65.6	17.6	52.5	25.7	26.8	64	3.3	4.9	-1.6
Schleswig-Holstein	Schneverdingen	18 632	50.5	235	79	17.0	63.8	19.2	56.7	26.6	30.1	267	15.1	16.0	-1.0
	Langen	18 418	51.0	122	151	15.8	65.2	19.0	53.3	24.2	29.1	252	14.4	19.5	-5.3
	Munster	17 724	45.6	193	92	16.1	69.6	14.3	43.7	23.2	20.5	-51	-2.8	-3.2	0.3
	Bergen	13 572	50.3	164	83	20.2	62.7	17.1	59.6	32.3	27.3	-48	-3.5	-4.3	0.8
	Zeven	12 242	50.8	74	166	19.9	64.4	15.7	55.3	31.0	24.4	80	6.7	5.0	1.6
	Bad Fallingb.otel	11 749	52.1	63	186	17.7	63.0	19.3	58.8	28.1	30.7	-1	-0.1	4.1	-4.1
	Visselhövede	10 790	51.0	159	68	18.4	64.2	17.3	55.7	28.7	27.0	39	3.6	5.0	-1.4
	Bundesland	2 804 249	51.1	15 763	178	16.0	66.7	17.2	49.9	24.0	25.8	13 131	4.8	5.7	-0.9
	Kiel	232 242	51.5	118	1 962	13.1	70.2	16.7	42.4	18.6	23.8	-2 299	-9.6	-8.0	-1.6
	Lübeck	213 496	52.6	214	997	14.0	66.0	20.0	51.5	21.2	30.4	-582	-2.7	0.3	-3.0
Schleswig-Holstein	Flensburg	84 480	51.6	56	1 496	14.6	67.5	17.8	48.0	21.7	26.4	-466	-5.4	-3.9	-1.5
	Neumünster	79 646	51.7	72	1 113	16.3	65.5	18.2	52.8	25.0	27.8	-397	-4.9	-3.4	-1.6
	Norderstedt	72 016	51.8	58	1 240	14.2	68.8	16.9	45.3	20.7	24.6	375	5.3	5.3	0.0
	Elmshorn	47 603	51.3	21	2 229	16.5	67.1	16.3	49.0	24.6	24.3	106	2.2	2.9	-0.7
	Pinneberg	39 502	51.9	22	1 834	14.7	67.9	17.4	47.2	21.6	25.6	100	2.5	4.3	-1.7
	Itzehoe	33 442	52.1	28	1 193	15.2	65.8	19.0	52.0	23.1	28.9	-150	-4.4	-2.4	-2.1
	Wedel	32 221	51.9	34	953	14.0	65.4	20.6	52.9	21.5	31.4	84	2.6	5.7	-3.1
	Ahrensburg	29 704	52.5	35	841	15.2	64.0	20.8	56.3	23.7	32.5	208	7.2	9.9	-2.8
	Rendsburg	29 251	51.6	24	1 233	15.6	65.8	18.6	51.9	23.7	28.2	-287	-9.5	-9.2	-0.3
	Geesthacht	29 169	51.3	33	880	15.5	68.3	16.2	46.5	22.7	23.8	202	7.1	7.7	-0.7
Schleswig-Holstein	Reinbek	24 744	52.2	31	792	13.8	67.3	19.0	48.7	20.4	28.2	45	1.8	3.6	-1.8
	Schleswig	24 679	53.1	24	1 015	13.3	65.7	21.1	52.2	20.2	32.0	-321	-12.5	-8.5	-4.0
	Bad Oldesloe	23 638	51.7	53	449	17.2	66.0	16.8	51.5	26.1	25.4	94	4.0	4.5	-0.5
	Eckernförde	23 297	50.7	18	1 296	14.9	67.1	18.0	49.0	22.2	26.9	48	2.1	3.8	-1.7
	Husum	20 959	52.4	18	1 192	14.7	65.2	20.1	53.5	22.6	30.9	-85	-4.0	-2.2	-1.8

Heide	20 523	52.3	32	643	14.8	65.0	20.2	53.7	22.8	31.0	-18	-0.9	1.7	-2.6
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Bad Schwartau	20 120	53.0	18	1 094	13.4	65.1	21.5	53.7	20.7	33.1	25	1.2	6.3	-5.1
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Quickborn	20 075	51.9	43	465	15.6	67.8	16.6	47.5	23.1	24.4	138	7.0	8.0	-0.9
Mölln	18 381	52.9	25	734	14.9	63.3	21.8	57.9	23.5	34.3	64	3.5	8.3	-4.7
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Kaltenkirchen	18 360	50.6	23	795	18.4	70.5	11.1	41.9	26.1	15.8	281	16.2	11.6	4.4
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Uetersen	18 083	51.2	11	1 632	16.9	65.7	17.4	52.1	25.7	26.4	-12	-0.7	-1.9	1.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Schenefeld	17 863	51.1	10	1 788	14.6	69.6	15.7	43.7	21.0	22.6	304	18.1	16.7	1.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Eutin	16 929	53.2	41	409	14.5	64.2	21.3	55.7	22.5	33.1	-31	-1.8	1.9	-3.7
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Glinde	16 133	51.4	11	1 438	14.3	70.9	14.8	40.9	20.1	20.8	27	1.7	1.8	-0.1
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Bad Segeberg	16 103	53.5	19	853	16.0	66.0	18.0	51.5	24.2	28.3	85	5.4	6.1	-0.8
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Neustadt in Holstein	15 963	49.0	20	809	13.0	67.8	19.2	47.5	19.2	28.3	43	2.7	7.1	-4.4
Preetz	15 540	52.7	14	1 079	15.5	64.0	20.6	56.4	24.2	32.2	61	4.0	8.4	-4.4
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Schwarzenbek	14 451	51.5	12	1 250	19.1	66.8	17.4	49.8	28.7	21.1	367	28.0	25.4	2.1
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Brunsbüttel	13 902	50.7	65	213	16.6	66.0	14.1	51.4	25.1	26.3	-11	-0.8	0.1	-0.8
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Bargheide	13 793	51.9	16	871	17.1	68.0	14.9	47.0	25.1	21.8	252	19.6	18.3	1.1
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Ratzeburg	12 295	54.2	30	439	15.7	60.8	23.4	64.4	25.9	38.5	90	6.9	14.9	-8.0
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Plohn	12 933	35.8	36	360	9.2	75.4	15.3	32.6	12.2	20.3	35	2.7	6.2	-3.5
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Bad Bramstedt	12 890	52.4	24	534	19.1	64.5	16.4	55.1	29.7	25.5	269	22.6	26.2	-3.9
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Glückstadt	12 159	50.3	23	534	16.2	66.1	17.8	51.4	24.5	26.9	-38	-3.1	-1.2	-1.9
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Lauenburg/Elbe	11 853	51.0	10	1 242	17.3	64.7	18.0	54.6	26.7	27.9	13	1.1	0.8	0.2
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Büdelstorf	10 286	51.3	6	1 651	12.9	65.7	21.3	52.1	19.7	32.4	-29	-2.8	1.5	-4.3
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Oldenburg in Holstein	10 017	51.3	40	253	15.4	65.3	19.3	53.2	23.7	29.5	6	0.6	1.5	-0.9
Kreisangehörige Stadt														
Kappeln	10 010	47.8	43	231	13.3	68.1	18.6	46.8	19.5	27.2	-20	-2.0	-0.6	-1.4
Kreisangehörige Stadt														

LATVIA - LATVIJA

Whole country														
Cities	2 345 768	53.9	64 585	36	18.1	67.1	14.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	-20 627	-8.5	-5.8	-2.8
Rural areas	1 396 339	55.0	1 881	28	21.3	66.0	12.7	51.4	32.2	19.2	-354	-6.6	-3.9	-2.7
	949 429	52.4			16.2	69.0	14.8	45.0	23.5	21.5	-13 151	-9.3	-	-
					20.9	64.3	14.8	55.5	32.5	23.1	-4 823	-5.0	-	-
<i>Aizkraukles rajons</i>	<i>41 546</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>2 567</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>-364</i>	<i>-8.5</i>	<i>-5.1</i>	<i>-3.4</i>
<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Alūksnes rajons</i>	<i>26 020</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>2 245</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>-189</i>	<i>-7.1</i>	<i>-5.9</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Balvu rajons</i>	<i>29 843</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>2 381</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>-436</i>	<i>-13.9</i>	<i>-10.6</i>	<i>-3.4</i>
<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Bauskas rajons</i>	<i>52 517</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>1 881</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>-354</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>-2.7</i>
<i>Bauska</i>	<i>10 617</i>	<i>55.4</i>			<i>19.3</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>-128</i>	<i>-11.8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Daugavpils rajons + Daugavpils</i>	<i>155 602</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>2 597</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>68.0</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>-1 341</i>	<i>-8.4</i>	<i>-6.7</i>	<i>-1.7</i>
<i>Daugavpils</i>	<i>113 409</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1 575</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>-990</i>	<i>-8.5</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>-5.7</i>
<i>Cēsu rajons</i>	<i>59 914</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>3 062</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>-258</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Cēsis</i>	<i>18 559</i>	<i>54.6</i>			<i>18.2</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>-110</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Dobele rajons</i>	<i>39 791</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>1 631</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>-198</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>-1.7</i>
<i>Dobele</i>	<i>11 366</i>	<i>55.1</i>			<i>20.8</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>-122</i>	<i>-10.5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Gulbenes rajons</i>	<i>27 937</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>1 876</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>-199</i>	<i>-7.0</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Jelgavas rajons + Jelgava</i>	<i>103 013</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>1 665</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>-216</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>
<i>Jelgava</i>	<i>65 927</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>1 099</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>-4.0</i>
<i>Jēkabpils rajons</i>	<i>55 182</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>2 997</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>-437</i>	<i>-7.7</i>	<i>-6.3</i>	<i>-1.5</i>
<i>Jēkabpils</i>	<i>27 381</i>	<i>54.8</i>			<i>18.5</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>-265</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001		Area (km ²)	Population density (inh./km ²)	Population structure 2001				Population change 1995-2001						
		Total Number	of which females			Age composition			Age dep. ratio		Total change Persons, average	Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, annual average		
						0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Young					Old	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	1.3	0.6	
BSR		104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	0.8	-1.3	
Krāslavas rajons Krāslava	Rajon	36 203	52.9	2 288	16	18.2	64.0	17.8	56.2	28.5	27.7	-417	-11.1	-10.4	-0.8	
	Rajonu pilsētās	11 128	54.6	:	:	18.3	68.2	13.5	46.6	26.9	19.7	-143	-12.6	:	:	
	Rajon	37 584	52.7	2 500	15	21.4	64.0	14.6	56.2	33.4	22.7	-567	-14.3	-3.8	-10.6	
	Rajonu pilsētās	13 272	54.8	:	:	18.9	65.8	15.3	51.9	28.7	23.2	-235	-17.2	:	:	
	Rajon + liepilsēta ⁶	133 675	53.9	3 653	37	18.9	66.5	14.5	50.3	28.4	21.9	-1 630	-11.7	-5.9	-5.9	
	Republikas pilsētās	87 505	54.6	60	1 458	17.6	68.2	14.2	46.7	25.9	20.8	-1 110	-12.2	-6.3	-5.9	
	Rajon	39 920	52.7	2 602	15	21.0	64.7	14.3	54.5	32.5	22.1	-170	-4.2	-4.1	-0.1	
	Limbažu rajons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ludzas rajons	Rajon	34 380	53.1	2 412	14	17.4	64.7	17.9	54.6	26.9	27.7	-471	-13.1	-13.4	0.3
	Ludza	Rajonu pilsētās	10 402	54.8	:	:	17.0	69.5	13.6	44.0	24.4	19.6	-228	-21.2	:	:
Madonas rajons	Rajon	45 717	52.9	3 349	14	21.4	63.5	15.1	57.4	33.7	23.7	-363	-7.7	-5.1	-2.7	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ogres rajons	Rajon	63 028	53.5	1 843	34	19.4	67.8	12.8	47.4	28.6	18.8	2	0.0	-3.7	3.7	
	Rajonu pilsētās	26 283	55.4	:	:	16.3	70.8	12.9	41.2	23.1	18.2	-170	-6.4	:	:	
Preiļu rajons	Rajon	41 041	53.1	2 042	20	19.4	64.3	16.4	55.6	30.1	25.5	-459	-10.8	-7.8	-3.0	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rēzeknes rajons + Rēzekne	Rajon + liepilsēta ⁶	81 066	53.1	2 826	29	18.1	66.3	15.7	50.8	27.2	23.6	-711	-8.5	-8.1	-0.4	
	Republikas pilsētās	38 054	54.5	17	2 238	16.1	70.0	13.9	42.9	23.1	19.8	-539	-13.5	-6.8	-6.8	
Rīgas reģions	Reģion ⁶	947 746	55.0	3 450	275	15.8	69.1	15.1	44.7	22.8	21.9	-10 278	-10.5	-6.1	-4.4	
	Republikas pilsētās	747 157	55.3	307	2 434	15.1	69.1	15.7	44.6	21.9	22.7	-10 503	-13.4	-6.9	-6.6	
	Republikas pilsētās	55 328	55.4	100	553	16.7	67.9	15.4	47.4	24.6	22.8	-240	-4.3	2.7	-7.0	
	Jūrmala	20 932	53.4	:	:	16.8	73.2	10.0	36.7	23.0	13.7	-97	-4.6	:	:	
	Salaspils	12 840	55.4	:	:	17.7	73.6	8.7	35.9	24.0	11.9	-42	-3.3	:	:	
	Olaine	10 705	54.2	:	:	19.1	66.6	14.3	50.3	28.8	21.5	-14	-1.3	:	:	
Saldus rajons	Rajon	38 311	52.3	2 182	18	22.4	64.5	13.1	55.1	34.7	20.4	-275	-7.0	-1.8	-5.2	
	Rajonu pilsētās	12 650	54.0	:	:	19.7	66.1	14.2	51.2	29.7	21.5	47	3.7	:	:	
Talsu rajons	Rajon	48 959	52.7	2 748	18	21.9	64.0	14.2	56.3	34.2	22.1	-284	-5.7	-3.2	-2.5	
	Talsi	12 041	54.4	:	:	20.6	66.6	12.8	50.1	30.8	19.3	-186	-15.1	:	:	
Tukuma rajons	Rajon	55 050	52.7	2 457	22	21.3	65.1	13.6	53.7	32.8	21.0	-128	-2.3	-3.0	0.7	
	Tukums	19 427	54.6	:	:	19.7	67.1	13.2	49.1	29.4	19.7	268	14.1	:	:	
Valkas rajons	Rajon	33 597	52.8	2 441	14	20.0	64.7	15.3	54.7	31.0	23.7	-358	-10.3	-5.9	-4.4	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Valmieras rajons	Rajon	59 593	53.6	2 373	25	20.0	66.0	13.9	51.5	30.3	21.1	-373	-6.1	-4.6	-1.5	
	Rajonu pilsētās	27 352	54.7	:	:	18.3	68.6	13.1	45.8	26.6	19.2	-224	-8.1	:	:	

LITHUANIA - LIETUVA

Whole country														
Cities														
Rural areas														
Alytaus apskritis														
Alytus	187 397	52.0	5 425	35	19.5	64.5	16.0	55.1	30.2	24.8	-825	-4.4	-0.9	-3.5
Miesto savivaldybė	71 611	52.0	40	1 790	20.5	70.6	8.9	41.6	29.1	12.5	-550	-7.5	-8.3	3.5
Miestas	18 132	54.7	:	:	19.5	66.3	14.1	50.7	29.4	21.3	-146	-8.0	-3.9	-4.2
Vareña	10 755	52.6	:	:	20.1	70.7	9.2	41.5	28.5	13.0	-75	-6.9	-6.2	-0.7
Kauno apskritis														
Kaunas	699 314	53.8	8 060	87	18.3	67.5	14.2	48.2	27.2	21.0	-2 974	-4.2	-1.7	-2.6
Miesto savivaldybė	376 575	54.9	157	2 399	17.0	69.6	13.4	43.6	24.4	19.3	-5 355	-13.6	-10.2	-1.2
Miestas	34 929	53.6	:	:	20.2	69.3	10.5	44.4	29.2	15.2	-51	-1.5	-1.6	0.1
Kėdainiai	32 090	54.2	:	:	18.9	68.8	12.2	45.3	27.5	17.8	-34	-1.1	1.5	-2.5
Garliava	13 462	53.9	:	:	19.9	68.1	12.0	46.9	29.2	17.7	118	8.8	7.6	1.2
Raseiniai	12 513	54.7	:	:	20.0	65.4	14.5	52.8	30.6	22.2	-64	-5.1	-3.3	-1.8
Prienai	11 364	53.8	:	:	19.8	66.1	14.1	51.2	29.9	21.3	-18	-1.6	3.6	-5.2
Klaipėdos apskritis														
Klaipėda	385 008	52.9	5 209	74	19.3	67.4	13.3	48.4	28.7	19.7	-1 092	-2.8	-1.2	-1.6
Miesto savivaldybė	192 498	53.6	98	1 964	17.0	70.8	12.2	41.3	24.0	17.3	-1 513	-7.7	-4.8	-0.3
Miestas	21 468	53.3	:	:	20.1	66.9	13.0	49.4	30.0	19.4	-14	-0.6	1.9	-2.5
Kretinga	21 445	53.1	:	:	22.2	67.3	10.5	48.6	32.9	15.7	-39	-1.8	-2.0	0.2
Palanga	17 598	54.2	79	223	18.6	67.5	13.9	48.3	27.6	20.6	-229	-12.5	-6.1	-1.4
Gargždai	15 258	52.7	:	:	20.8	68.6	10.6	45.7	30.3	15.5	59	3.8	2.5	1.3
Marijampolės apskritis														
Marijampolė	188 298	52.3	4 463	42	21.1	63.1	15.8	58.6	33.5	25.0	-584	-3.1	-0.6	-2.5
Vilkaviškis	48 674	52.9	:	:	20.2	68.1	11.7	46.9	29.6	17.2	-95	-1.9	-2.3	0.3
	13 296	53.8	:	:	20.6	65.2	14.1	53.3	31.7	21.7	-11	-0.8	0.0	-0.9
Panevėžio apskritis														
Panevėžys	298 958	53.4	7 881	38	19.5	64.7	15.8	54.6	30.1	24.5	-1 392	-4.6	-0.9	-3.8
Miesto savivaldybė	119 417	54.5	50	2 388	18.6	68.9	12.6	45.2	27.0	18.2	-1 112	-9.0	-8.1	-0.2
Miestas	16 596	53.9	:	:	18.6	66.6	14.8	50.2	27.9	22.3	-153	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8
Biržai	15 172	54.4	:	:	19.7	63.0	17.3	58.8	31.3	27.5	-101	-6.6	-2.9	-3.7
Šiaulių apskritis														
Šiauliai	369 192	53.1	8 540	43	19.9	65.5	14.6	52.7	30.4	22.3	-1 639	-4.4	-1.3	-3.1
Miesto savivaldybė	133 528	54.3	81	1 648	18.3	69.4	12.2	44.0	26.4	17.6	-1 267	-9.2	-8.6	-0.4
Miestas	20 242	53.6	:	:	19.2	65.2	15.6	53.5	29.5	24.0	-132	-6.5	-2.8	-3.7
Kušėnai	14 165	54.1	:	:	20.6	62.0	17.4	61.4	33.3	28.1	-63	-4.5	0.5	-5.0
Naumių Akmenė	12 301	54.6	:	:	19.7	65.6	14.7	52.5	30.0	22.5	-91	-7.3	-1.5	-5.9
Joniskis	11 311	54.4	:	:	19.8	66.7	13.5	49.9	29.7	20.2	-36	-3.1	1.3	-4.4
Kelmė	10 875	53.7	:	:	19.3	66.9	13.8	49.4	28.8	20.6	-41	-3.7	-1.9	-1.8
Tauragės apskritis														
Tauragė	134 051	52.5	4 411	30	21.7	62.7	15.7	59.6	34.6	25.0	-402	-3.0	0.3	-3.3
Jurbarkas	29 084	54.0	:	:	20.2	66.5	13.4	50.4	30.3	20.1	-54	-1.8	0.2	-2.0
	13 802	53.3	:	:	19.0	67.7	13.3	47.7	28.0	19.6	-1	-0.1	0.4	-0.5
Telšių apskritis														
Mazeikiai	179 599	52.7	4 350	41	22.1	64.1	13.8	55.9	34.4	21.5	-408	-2.3	-0.4	-1.8
Telšiai	42 508	53.6	:	:	22.1	68.7	9.2	45.6	32.2	13.4	-123	-2.9	-4.0	1.2
Plungė	31 464	53.7	:	:	19.9	66.4	13.7	50.7	30.0	20.6	-55	-1.8	0.4	-2.2
	23 497	53.5	:	:	22.4	65.6	12.0	52.4	34.1	18.3	37	1.6	2.9	-1.3
Utenos apskritis														
Utena	184 879	52.8	7 201	26	17.9	64.6	17.4	54.7	27.8	26.9	-1 619	-8.7	-2.3	-6.5
Visaginas	33 941	53.4	:	:	19.3	70.3	10.4	42.3	27.5	14.9	-86	-2.5	-1.8	-0.7
Anykščiai	29 022	52.5	9	3 225	17.6	77.4	5.0	29.2	22.7	6.5	-386	-12.7	-21.5	1.7
	11 946	53.8	:	:	18.5	65.0	16.5	53.8	28.4	25.3	-17	-1.4	3.9	-5.3

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Area (km ²)	Population density (inh./km ²)	Population structure 2001			Population change 1995-2001						
	National base unit		Total Number	of which females			Age composition		Age dep. ratio		Total change Persons, average	Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, annual average		
							0-14	15-64	65+	Total					Young	Old
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		

EU25			452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	1.3	0.6
BSR			104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	0.8	-1.3

<i>Vilniaus apskrītis</i>	<i>Apskritis</i>		848 890	53.8	9 760	87	17.3	69.5	13.2	44.0	24.9	19.1	-1 289	-1.5	1.0	-2.5
Vilnius	Miesto savivaldybė ⁷		553 201	54.4	401	1 380	16.3	71.8	11.9	39.2	22.7	16.5	-524	-0.9	0.0	-0.9
Ukmergė	Miestas	:	28 606	53.9	:	:	18.4	65.9	15.7	51.7	27.9	23.8	-158	-5.5	0.3	-5.8
Elektrėnai	Miestas	:	13 953	52.2	:	:	18.8	72.4	8.8	38.1	26.0	12.1	-70	-4.9	-4.0	-0.9
Lentvaris	Miestas	:	11 774	54.3	:	:	19.5	67.5	13.0	48.2	28.9	19.3	18	1.5	4.8	-3.2

NORWAY - NORGE

Whole country			4 524 066	50.4	307 498	15	20.0	65.0	14.9	53.8	30.8	23.0	25 685	5.8	2.5	3.3
Cities			2 612 553	50.9	29 415	89	19.6	66.1	14.3	51.3	29.6	21.7	21 333	8.4	4.2	4.3
Rural areas			1 911 513	49.8	278 083	7	20.6	63.6	15.8	57.3	32.5	24.8	4 352	2.3	0.4	1.9

<i>Østfold fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>		252 746	50.8	3 890	65	19.0	64.8	16.2	54.4	29.3	25.0	2 083	8.5	8.3	0.7
Fredrikstad/Sarpsborg	Kommune ⁸		117 060	51.2	651	180	18.6	64.8	16.6	54.3	28.7	25.6	821	7.2	6.9	0.3
Moss	Kommune		27 338	51.2	58	473	18.7	65.4	15.9	52.9	28.5	24.4	330	12.6	16.5	1.4
Halden	Kommune		27 204	50.6	597	46	18.9	63.3	17.8	57.9	29.9	28.1	197	7.4	7.7	-0.1
Askim	Kommune		13 673	50.9	66	207	19.1	66.3	14.6	50.9	28.9	22.0	109	8.2	6.9	1.4

<i>Oslo and Akershus</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i> ⁹		989 914	51.0	5 014	197	19.1	67.5	13.4	48.1	28.3	19.8	10 221	10.7	5.6	5.2
Oslo	Kommune ⁸		790 912	51.2	1 126	702	18.5	67.8	13.7	47.4	27.3	20.2	7 115	9.3	4.1	5.4
Ski	Kommune		25 763	50.6	162	159	22.5	66.4	11.0	50.5	33.9	16.6	285	11.5	3.8	7.6
Jessheim	Kommune		21 942	50.1	250	88	20.9	67.4	11.7	48.3	30.9	17.3	554	27.7	21.9	5.4
Nesoddlangen	Kommune		15 777	50.9	60	265	23.7	65.6	10.7	52.3	36.1	16.4	266	17.9	11.0	6.7
Drebak	Kommune		12 962	51.0	87	150	22.3	65.8	11.9	52.0	33.9	18.1	193	15.7	9.4	6.0

<i>Hedmark fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>		187 965	50.6	26 120	7	18.2	63.2	18.6	58.3	28.8	29.5	286	1.5	3.4	-1.8
Hamar	Kommune		26 952	51.9	333	81	17.2	63.9	19.0	56.6	26.9	29.7	104	3.9	5.3	-1.5
Elverum	Kommune		18 527	51.4	1 210	15	18.7	64.7	16.6	54.6	28.9	25.7	136	7.5	7.4	0.3
Kongsvinger	Kommune		17 366	51.4	964	18	17.5	65.6	16.9	52.3	26.6	25.7	16	0.9	2.0	-1.0

<i>Oppland fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>		183 235	50.5	24 073	8	18.4	63.7	17.9	56.9	28.9	28.0	59	0.3	1.2	-0.9
Gjøvik	Kommune		27 093	51.2	643	42	17.9	64.8	17.3	54.3	27.6	26.6	40	1.5	1.3	0.2
Lillehammer	Kommune		24 796	51.8	453	55	18.5	64.3	17.3	55.5	28.7	26.8	65	2.6	0.8	1.9

<i>Buskerud fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>		239 793	50.7	13 928	17	19.2	65.3	15.4	53.1	29.4	23.6	1 738	7.4	6.1	1.4
Drammen	Kommune ⁸		91 954	51.1	674	136	19.0	65.7	15.3	52.2	29.0	23.2	820	9.2	7.5	1.7
Hønefoss	Kommune		27 912	50.9	1 430	20	18.0	64.3	17.7	55.5	28.1	27.5	79	2.9	4.1	-1.2
Kongsberg	Kommune		22 657	50.0	767	30	18.2	66.9	14.9	49.4	27.2	22.3	159	7.2	5.4	1.8

<i>Vestfold fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>		216 456	51.0	2 140	101	19.7	64.6	15.7	54.7	30.4	24.3	2 003	9.6	8.3	1.3
Tønsberg	Kommune ⁸		55 123	51.6	164	336	19.1	64.3	16.6	55.6	29.8	25.9	511	9.6	8.7	0.9
Larvik	Kommune		40 795	50.7	497	82	19.1	64.1	16.7	55.9	29.8	26.1	282	7.1	6.5	0.5
Sandefjord	Kommune		40 079	51.4	119	336	19.5	64.3	16.1	55.4	30.4	25.0	438	11.4	10.2	1.1
Horten	Kommune		24 302	51.3	68	360	19.5	64.8	15.7	54.3	30.1	24.2	191	8.1	6.6	1.5

<i>Telemark fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>		165 710	50.7	14 186	12	19.0	64.1	16.9	56.0	29.6	26.4	416	2.5	2.9	-0.4
Porsgrunn/Skien	Kommune ⁸		83 058	51.2	880	94	19.1	64.4	16.4	55.2	29.7	25.5	460	5.7	4.7	0.9

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001		Area (km ²)	Population density (inh./km ²)	Population composition			Population structure 2001			Population change 1995-2001		Natural change, annual average (%)	
		Total Number	of which females			Age composition			Age dep. ratio			Total change Persons, annual average	Net migration, annual average		
						0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Young	Old				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	1.3	0.6
BSR		104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	0.8	-1.3
Dzierżonów	Gmina miejska	37 666	53.4	20	1 883	14.8	70.3	14.9	42.3	21.1	21.2	-114	-3.0	-1.4	-1.6
Zgorzelec	Gmina miejska	35 663	52.2	16	2 229	14.7	72.2	13.1	38.5	20.3	18.2	-211	-5.8	-4.2	-1.6
Bielawa	Gmina miejska	33 692	53.5	36	936	15.7	69.1	15.2	44.7	22.8	22.0	-180	-5.2	-3.0	-2.3
Oława	Gmina miejska	31 971	51.6	28	1 142	16.3	73.1	10.6	36.8	22.4	14.4	-10	-0.3	-2.3	2.0
Kłodzko	Gmina miejska	30 215	53.0	25	1 209	15.0	71.1	13.9	40.6	21.1	19.5	-149	-4.9	-2.7	-2.2
Nowa Ruda	Gmina miejska	26 628	52.2	37	720	15.6	70.1	14.3	42.7	22.3	20.4	-130	-4.8	-3.3	-1.5
Jawor	Gmina miejska	25 727	51.6	19	1 354	17.8	71.4	10.8	40.1	24.9	15.2	-18	-0.7	-1.6	0.9
Świebodzice	Gmina miejska	24 581	52.5	31	793	15.7	71.3	13.0	40.3	22.1	18.2	-59	-2.4	-1.8	-0.6
Lubań	Gmina miejska	24 201	52.5	16	1 513	16.4	71.2	12.4	40.5	23.1	17.4	-73	-3.0	-3.5	0.5
Kamienna Góra	Gmina miejska	23 190	52.4	18	1 288	16.5	69.6	14.0	43.8	23.7	20.1	-104	-4.4	-4.9	0.5
Polkowice	Miasto	22 987	50.7	9	2 554	21.3	73.5	5.2	36.0	29.0	7.1	343	15.7	8.1	7.5
Bogatynia	Miasto	20 405	51.6	60	340	18.8	71.8	9.4	39.2	26.1	13.1	68	3.4	1.6	1.7
Boguszów-Gorce	Gmina miejska	18 218	52.4	27	675	17.0	68.3	14.8	46.5	24.8	21.6	-86	-4.7	-2.5	-2.1
Strzegom	Miasto	17 664	51.7	21	841	17.0	71.2	11.8	40.5	23.9	16.6	-56	-3.1	-3.7	0.6
Złotoryja	Gmina miejska	17 293	52.8	11	1 572	16.6	73.0	10.4	37.0	22.7	14.2	-59	-3.4	-3.3	-0.1
Ząbkowice Śląskie	Miasto	17 228	53.5	14	1 231	16.0	70.7	13.2	41.4	22.6	18.7	-60	-3.5	-1.9	-1.5
Jelcz-Laskowice	Miasto	15 759	50.4	17	927	18.2	76.3	5.5	31.1	23.9	7.2	70	4.5	-0.5	5.0
Chojnów	Gmina miejska	14 790	52.0	5	2 958	17.9	70.7	11.5	41.5	25.3	16.2	-53	-3.5	-3.7	0.2
Brzeg Dolny	Miasto	13 786	51.7	17	811	16.1	71.7	12.2	39.5	22.4	17.0	-11	-0.8	0.3	-1.1
Góra	Miasto	13 280	51.9	14	949	19.7	69.8	10.5	43.3	28.2	15.0	54	4.1	0.7	3.0
Strzelin	Miasto	13 267	51.9	10	1 327	15.1	71.8	13.1	39.3	21.0	18.2	-30	-2.2	-1.6	-0.6
Kowary	Gmina miejska	12 794	53.5	37	346	16.6	70.1	13.3	42.6	23.6	19.0	-13	-1.0	0.0	-1.1
Milicz	Miasto	12 491	51.3	13	961	16.9	72.5	10.5	37.9	23.3	14.5	8	0.7	-0.2	0.9
Wolów	Miasto	12 428	52.2	18	690	17.1	70.4	12.6	42.1	24.2	17.8	-1	-0.1	-1.4	-1.5
Trzebnica	Miasto	12 298	52.6	8	1 537	15.9	72.3	11.8	38.2	21.9	16.3	26	2.1	1.4	0.7
Bystrzyca Kłodzka	Miasto	11 741	52.9	11	1 067	15.5	71.7	12.8	39.4	21.6	17.8	-44	-3.7	-2.9	-0.8
Syców	Miasto	10 961	51.8	17	645	18.7	72.6	8.6	37.7	25.8	11.9	54	5.0	2.3	2.6
Kudowa-Zdrój	Gmina miejska	10 949	53.3	34	322	16.6	70.6	12.8	41.7	23.6	18.1	-9	-0.8	-0.8	0.0
Lwówek Śląski	Miasto	10 239	52.4	16	640	17.1	71.0	11.9	40.8	24.1	16.8	-17	-1.6	-4.1	0.4
Kujawsko-Pomorskie		2 103 575	51.7	17 970	117	18.8	69.4	11.8	44.0	27.1	17.0	1 516	0.7	-0.5	1.2
Bydgoszcz	Gmina miejska	378 210	53.0	174	2 174	15.4	71.5	13.1	39.9	21.6	18.3	-438	-1.2	-0.4	-0.8
Toruń	Gmina miejska	200 510	53.4	116	1 729	15.6	73.3	11.1	36.5	21.3	15.2	430	2.2	1.2	1.0
Włocławek	Gmina miejska	123 633	52.7	85	1 455	16.5	72.4	11.1	38.2	22.9	15.3	-43	-0.3	-0.7	0.4
Grudziądz	Gmina miejska	102 313	52.5	59	1 734	16.9	70.7	12.3	41.4	23.9	17.4	-157	-1.5	-0.9	-0.6
Inowrocław	Gmina miejska	79 601	52.5	30	2 653	16.8	71.9	11.3	39.0	23.4	15.6	-12	-0.1	0.3	-0.4
Brodnica	Gmina miejska	27 945	52.3	23	1 215	19.5	69.7	10.8	43.4	27.9	15.5	92	3.3	2.2	1.1
Świecie	Miasto	27 247	52.3	12	2 271	17.5	73.1	9.4	36.8	24.0	12.8	24	0.9	-0.2	1.1
Chełmno	Gmina miejska	22 081	52.6	14	1 577	18.7	70.4	11.0	42.1	26.5	15.6	13	0.6	0.6	0.0
Nakło nad Notecią	Miasto	20 125	52.4	11	1 830	18.3	70.6	11.1	41.6	25.9	15.6	-17	-0.8	-1.5	0.6
Rypin	Gmina miejska	17 116	52.6	11	1 556	20.0	69.8	10.2	43.3	28.6	14.6	45	2.6	1.2	1.4
Lipno	Gmina miejska	15 714	52.3	11	1 429	20.4	69.1	10.6	44.8	29.5	15.3	58	3.8	0.7	3.1
Chełmża	Gmina miejska	15 488	52.3	8	1 936	19.6	68.8	11.6	45.4	28.5	16.9	9	0.6	-0.4	1.0
Solec Kujawski	Miasto	14 906	52.3	19	785	19.2	69.8	11.0	43.3	27.6	15.7	69	4.7	4.2	0.5
Żnin	Miasto	14 617	52.2	8	1 827	18.6	70.7	10.7	41.4	26.2	15.2	15	1.0	-0.7	1.7
Wąbrzeźno	Gmina miejska	14 349	52.5	9	1 594	18.8	69.1	12.1	44.8	27.3	17.5	54	3.8	3.3	0.5
Tuchola	Miasto	13 891	51.6	17	817	19.1	70.6	10.2	41.6	27.1	14.5	58	4.2	1.4	2.8
Golub-Dobrzyń	Gmina miejska	13 229	52.3	8	1 654	21.8	69.2	9.0	44.6	31.5	13.1	64	4.9	0.1	4.8
Aleksandrów Kujawski	Gmina miejska	13 104	52.7	7	1 872	17.7	71.5	10.9	39.9	24.7	15.2	39	3.0	1.0	2.0

Mogilno	Miasto	12 819	522	8	1 602	18,7	71,2	10,2	40,5	26,2	14,3	6	0,5	0,0	0,4
Ciechocinek	Gmina miejska	11 388	55,1	16	712	14,6	68,5	16,9	46,1	21,3	24,8	9	0,7	4,2	-3,5
Koronowo	Miasto	10 666	51,6	28	381	19,5	70,3	10,2	42,2	27,7	14,5	22	2,1	0,2	1,9
Lubelskie		2 237 455	51,4	25 014	89	19,1	67,0	13,9	49,2	28,4	20,7	-2 358	-1,1	-1,3	0,2
Lublin	Województwa	345 846	53,6	148	2 337	15,1	73,1	11,9	36,9	20,6	16,2	484	1,4	1,1	0,4
Chelm	Gmina miejska	71 064	52,5	35	2 030	17,6	72,0	10,4	38,9	24,4	14,5	232	3,3	2,4	0,9
Zamość	Gmina miejska	68 988	52,4	30	2 300	18,6	71,8	9,6	39,3	26,0	13,4	302	4,5	1,4	3,1
Biała Podlaska	Gmina miejska	58 778	51,8	49	1 200	20,0	71,3	8,7	40,2	28,0	12,2	415	7,2	3,3	4,0
Puławy	Gmina miejska	53 748	52,8	51	1 054	16,7	72,6	10,7	37,7	23,0	14,7	-50	-0,9	-3,2	2,3
Świdnik	Gmina miejska	40 954	51,6	20	2 048	16,0	73,4	10,6	36,3	21,8	14,5	88	2,2	-0,5	2,7
Kraśnik	Gmina miejska	37 681	52,2	25	1 507	17,2	70,7	12,2	41,5	24,3	17,2	19	0,5	-1,4	1,9
Luków	Gmina miejska	32 410	51,8	36	900	20,2	71,4	8,3	40,0	28,3	11,6	45	1,4	-3,8	5,2
Biłgoraj	Gmina miejska	27 169	51,5	21	1 294	18,4	73,6	7,9	35,8	25,0	10,8	135	5,0	0,8	4,3
Lubartów	Gmina miejska	23 827	52,3	14	1 702	17,4	74,8	7,8	33,6	23,2	10,4	41	1,7	-1,2	2,9
Łęczna	Miasto	22 544	50,6	19	1 187	23,1	73,7	3,2	35,7	31,3	4,3	165	7,5	0,2	7,3
Tomaszów Lubelski	Gmina miejska	21 367	52,0	13	1 644	19,4	70,6	10,1	41,7	27,4	14,3	51	2,4	-0,5	2,9
Kraśnystów	Gmina miejska	20 761	52,7	42	484	17,6	71,1	11,3	40,7	24,7	15,9	52	2,5	1,9	0,7
Hrubieszów	Gmina miejska	20 224	52,2	33	613	18,5	70,8	10,7	41,2	26,2	15,0	-56	-2,7	-4,4	1,7
Dęblin	Gmina miejska	19 320	49,3	39	485	19,0	70,3	10,7	42,2	27,0	15,2	-74	-3,8	-5,2	1,2
Międzyrzec Podlaski	Gmina miejska	18 319	51,7	20	916	21,2	68,6	10,2	45,8	30,9	14,9	32	1,7	-0,7	2,5
Radzyń Podlaski	Gmina miejska	17 030	51,6	19	896	19,7	71,3	8,5	40,3	27,6	12,6	15	0,9	-2,8	3,7
Włodawa	Gmina miejska	14 784	51,5	19	778	18,3	73,1	8,5	36,7	25,0	11,7	1	0,1	-1,5	1,5
Janów Lubelski	Miasto	12 262	51,2	15	817	20,2	70,3	9,4	42,2	28,8	13,4	61	5,0	3,3	1,7
Parczew	Miasto	11 161	51,9	8	1 395	19,1	71,0	9,9	40,8	26,8	13,9	4	0,4	-1,5	1,9
Poniatowa	Miasto	11 000	52,4	15	733	18,5	72,2	9,3	38,5	25,6	12,9	9	0,8	-2,5	3,3
Ryki	Miasto	10 844	51,8	27	402	17,4	72,5	10,1	37,8	24,0	13,9	-29	-2,7	-3,8	1,1
Lubuskie		1 025 058	51,4	13 984	73	18,6	70,1	11,2	42,6	26,6	16,0	1 359	1,3	-0,3	1,7
Gorzów Wielkopolski	Gmina miejska	125 970	52,2	77	1 636	16,1	73,3	10,6	36,5	21,9	14,5	237	1,9	0,8	1,0
Zielona Góra	Gmina miejska	115 964	52,9	58	1 999	14,6	73,3	12,0	36,4	20,0	16,4	221	1,9	1,7	0,2
Nowa Sól	Gmina miejska	42 532	52,5	22	1 933	16,9	70,7	12,5	41,5	23,9	17,6	-116	-2,7	-3,7	1,0
Żary	Gmina miejska	40 669	52,7	33	1 232	17,8	70,6	11,6	41,6	25,2	16,4	-49	-1,2	-1,6	0,4
Żagań	Gmina miejska	28 058	52,2	40	701	17,2	71,4	11,4	40,0	24,0	16,0	-92	-3,2	-3,2	0,0
Świebodzin	Miasto	22 524	52,3	11	2 048	18,1	71,4	10,5	40,1	25,4	14,7	-33	-1,5	-3,0	1,5
Międzyrzecz	Miasto	20 036	51,2	9	2 226	17,5	71,2	11,3	40,5	24,6	15,9	-48	-2,4	-3,2	0,9
Gubin	Gmina miejska	18 605	52,0	21	886	19,1	70,9	10,0	41,0	26,9	14,1	-36	-1,9	-5,1	3,2
Sulechów	Miasto	18 211	52,1	7	2 602	19,0	71,8	9,2	39,2	26,4	12,8	14	0,7	-1,9	2,6
Kostrzyn	Gmina miejska	17 641	51,4	42	420	19,2	71,0	9,8	40,9	27,0	13,9	94	5,4	0,5	4,9
Ślubice	Miasto	16 844	52,8	19	887	17,3	74,1	8,7	35,0	23,4	11,7	21	1,2	-1,9	3,1
Lubsko	Miasto	15 801	51,7	13	1 215	18,6	70,2	11,3	42,5	26,5	16,1	-13	-0,8	-1,4	0,6
Wschowa	Miasto	14 823	51,9	8	1 853	19,7	70,2	10,0	42,4	28,1	14,3	0	0,0	-1,3	1,3
Szpotaława	Miasto	13 399	51,9	11	1 218	17,9	70,2	12,0	42,5	25,5	17,1	-37	-2,8	-4,0	1,2
Krosno Odrzańskie	Miasto	13 109	51,0	8	1 639	17,7	73,4	8,9	36,2	24,1	12,2	-31	-2,3	-5,5	3,2
Drezdenko	Miasto	10 754	52,0	10	1 075	18,3	70,1	11,6	42,7	26,1	16,5	6	0,6	-0,7	1,3
Skwierzyna	Miasto	10 700	51,7	36	297	20,1	70,7	9,2	41,5	28,5	13,0	18	1,6	-0,2	1,8
Strzelce Krajeńskie	Miasto	10 264	52,2	5	2 053	17,5	74,1	8,3	34,9	23,7	11,2	12	1,2	-2,2	3,4
Łódzkie		2 636 928	52,3	18 219	145	16,4	68,9	14,6	45,1	23,9	21,2	-9 448	-3,5	-0,5	-3,1
Łódź	Gmina miejska	780 282	54,3	294	2 654	12,4	71,1	16,5	40,6	17,4	23,2	-5 845	-7,3	-0,4	-6,9
Piotrków Trybunalski	Gmina miejska	81 038	52,8	67	1 210	16,2	71,8	12,1	39,3	22,5	16,8	-181	-2,2	-1,4	-0,8
Pabianice	Gmina miejska	74 003	53,8	33	2 243	14,7	70,6	14,7	41,5	20,8	20,8	-315	-2,8	-0,4	-3,8
Tomaszów Mazowiecki	Gmina miejska	69 482	52,9	41	1 695	16,3	70,1	13,6	42,6	23,2	19,4	-148	-2,1	0,6	-2,7
Bełchatów	Gmina miejska	61 126	50,7	35	1 746	19,5	75,4	5,1	32,6	25,8	6,8	248	4,1	-0,7	4,8
Zgierz	Gmina miejska	58 615	53,2	42	1 396	15,1	71,6	13,4	39,7	21,0	18,7	-55	-0,9	1,9	-2,8
Radomsko	Gmina miejska	51 297	52,2	51	1 006	17,4	69,8	12,8	43,3	25,0	18,3	-49	-0,9	0,1	-1,0
Kutno	Gmina miejska	50 428	52,9	33	1 528	15,4	73,0	11,5	36,9	21,1	15,8	-158	-3,1	-0,5	-2,6
Skierzwice	Gmina miejska	49 415	51,8	33	1 497	17,1	72,4	10,5	38,1	23,6	14,5	155	3,2	2,6	0,5
Sieradz	Gmina miejska	45 949	52,4	51	901	18,6	71,8	9,6	39,2	25,8	13,3	132	2,9	1,0	1,9
Zduńska Wola	Gmina miejska	45 811	52,6	25	1 832	17,6	70,6	11,8	41,7	25,0	16,7	-43	-0,9	-0,8	-0,2
Łowicz	Gmina miejska	31 452	52,8	23	1 367	17,0	72,3	10,7	38,3	23,5	14,8	-17	-0,6	-0,8	0,3
Wieluń	Miasto	25 741	52,9	17	1 514	17,8	71,5	10,7	39,9	24,8	15,0	20	0,8	0,2	0,6
Opoczno	Miasto	23 059	51,0	24	961	20,5	71,3	8,1	40,2	28,8	11,4	121	5,3	1,5	3,8
Ozorków	Gmina miejska	21 548	53,2	16	1 347	16,1	70,2	13,7	42,5	23,0	19,5	-83	-3,8	0,8	-4,6
Aleksandrów Łódzki	Miasto	20 435	52,8	14	1 460	15,5	72,3	12,2	38,4	21,4	16,9	-1	0,0	3,1	-3,2
Łask	Miasto	20 301	52,7	15	1 353	17,2	72,4	10,4	38,2	23,7	14,4	-9	-0,4	-1,1	1,1
Rawa Mazowiecka	Gmina miejska	18 314	51,5	14	1 308	18,0	73,2	8,8	36,6	24,5	12,1	0	0,0	-2,1	2,1

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001		Area (km ²)	Population density (inh./km ²)	Population structure 2001			Population change 1995-2001							
		Total Number	of which females			Age composition			Total change Persons, annual average	Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, annual average				
						0-14	15-64	65+					Age dep. ratio Total Young Old			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				
EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	1.3	0.6	
	BSR	104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	0.8	-1.3	
Konstantynów Łódzki	Gmina miejska	17 611	52.9	27	652	15.3	71.2	13.5	40.5	21.5	19.0	-4	-0.2	3.9	-4.1	
	Gmina miejska	16 570	52.4	9	1 841	16.4	70.7	12.9	41.5	23.3	18.2	-75	-4.5	-2.8	-1.7	
	Głowno	15 767	52.4	20	788	16.1	70.2	13.8	42.9	22.9	19.6	-14	-0.9	1.0	-0.8	
	Koluszki	12 991	52.5	9	1 443	16.5	72.6	10.9	37.7	22.7	15.0	-12	-0.9	-0.1	-0.8	
	Brzeziny	12 772	52.4	22	581	17.2	72.8	10.0	37.4	23.6	13.8	-20	-1.5	0.7	-2.2	
	Województwa		3 226 541	51.4	15 144	213	19.3	67.9	12.7	47.2	28.5	18.8	8 238	2.6	0.5	2.1
		Gmina miejska	714 294	53.1	327	2 184	13.9	72.1	14.0	38.6	19.3	19.4	-140	-0.2	1.3	-1.5
		Gmina miejska	120 927	52.4	72	1 680	17.1	70.7	12.2	41.4	24.2	17.2	-133	-1.1	-2.5	1.4
		Nowy Sącz	84 893	52.0	57	1 489	19.4	70.0	10.5	42.8	27.8	15.1	299	3.6	-0.3	3.8
		Oświęcim	43 627	52.2	30	1 454	15.8	69.7	14.4	43.4	22.7	20.7	-190	-4.3	-3.6	-0.7
		Chrzanów	41 579	52.1	38	1 094	15.7	72.7	11.6	37.6	21.6	16.0	-132	-3.1	-3.7	0.6
		Olkusz	40 181	51.4	26	1 545	16.1	74.3	9.6	34.5	21.7	12.9	-154	-3.8	-5.0	1.3
Nowy Targ		34 740	52.4	51	681	20.3	70.2	9.5	42.4	28.9	13.5	73	2.1	-2.6	4.7	
Gorlice		30 580	52.2	24	1 274	17.5	71.0	11.6	40.9	24.6	16.3	-22	-0.7	-1.9	1.2	
Bochnia		30 120	51.8	30	1 004	19.0	70.5	10.5	41.8	26.9	14.9	76	2.6	-0.6	3.1	
Zakopane		29 097	54.4	84	346	16.8	67.4	15.8	48.4	25.0	23.4	-59	-2.0	0.0	-2.0	
Skawina		24 450	51.7	20	1 223	18.2	69.9	11.9	43.0	26.0	17.0	44	1.8	-1.1	2.9	
Andrychów	Miasto	23 251	52.1	10	2 325	17.4	72.3	10.2	38.3	24.1	14.2	-21	-1.7	-4.8	3.1	
	Miasto	19 661	52.9	11	1 787	17.3	71.6	11.1	39.6	24.2	15.4	-21	-1.0	-2.4	1.4	
	Kęty	19 524	52.2	23	849	18.3	71.2	10.6	40.5	25.6	14.8	-16	-0.8	-2.5	1.7	
	Trzebinia	19 513	51.5	31	629	15.4	69.2	15.3	44.4	22.3	22.2	-92	-4.6	-2.7	-2.0	
	Wieliczka	18 181	52.7	13	1 399	16.2	70.5	13.4	41.9	22.9	19.0	60	3.3	5.0	-1.6	
	Brzesko	18 066	51.9	12	1 506	18.4	71.9	9.6	39.0	25.6	13.4	40	2.2	-3.1	4.0	
	Libiąż	18 000	50.3	36	500	18.3	72.1	9.6	38.8	25.4	13.3	-24	-1.3	-3.5	2.2	
	Myślenice	17 916	51.8	30	597	18.8	69.8	11.4	43.3	26.9	16.3	47	2.6	-0.9	3.5	
	Limanowa	14 950	51.2	19	787	21.2	69.0	9.8	44.8	30.7	14.2	74	5.1	-0.7	5.7	
	Rabka-Zdrój	13 825	53.1	37	374	19.7	66.6	13.8	50.2	29.5	20.7	19	1.4	-0.1	1.5	
	Krynica	12 979	53.7	40	324	17.6	67.7	14.7	47.8	26.0	21.7	-52	-4.0	-4.7	0.8	
	Brzeszcze	12 491	51.9	19	657	17.3	68.7	14.0	45.5	25.1	20.3	-9	-0.7	-1.5	0.8	
Miechów	Miasto	11 965	53.3	16	748	17.0	70.3	12.7	42.3	24.2	18.1	-2	-0.2	1.7	-1.9	
	Dąbrowa Tarnowska	11 219	51.7	23	488	19.7	71.3	9.1	40.3	27.6	12.7	40	3.6	0.5	3.0	
	Bukowno	10 613	51.6	63	168	17.0	68.3	14.7	46.4	24.9	21.6	-8	-0.8	0.9	-1.7	
	Krzyszowice	10 359	53.5	17	609	15.0	70.5	14.5	41.9	21.4	20.6	-9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	
	Mazowieckie		5 066 060	51.9	35 579	142	17.2	68.7	14.2	45.7	25.0	20.7	2 282	0.5	1.3	-0.8
		Warszawa	1 594 228	53.7	494	3 227	12.4	71.1	16.5	40.6	17.4	23.3	-3 806	-2.4	1.6	-4.0
		Radom	231 873	52.1	112	2 070	17.4	70.6	12.0	41.7	24.7	17.0	-140	-0.6	-2.0	1.4
		Płock	130 035	52.0	88	1 478	16.5	73.5	10.1	36.1	22.4	13.7	273	2.1	0.4	1.7
		Siedlce	75 776	52.5	32	2 368	17.8	72.7	9.4	37.5	24.5	13.0	340	4.6	2.2	2.3
		Ostrołęka	55 800	51.6	29	1 924	19.3	72.5	8.2	38.0	26.7	11.3	320	5.8	1.5	4.3
		Pruszków	53 692	53.3	19	2 826	15.2	71.7	13.0	39.4	21.3	18.1	92	1.7	3.7	-2.0
		Legionowo	51 433	52.5	14	3 674	15.5	74.1	10.4	35.0	21.0	14.1	131	2.6	1.3	1.3
Ciechanów		47 614	52.3	33	1 443	18.9	70.8	10.3	41.3	26.7	14.5	97	2.1	1.1	0.9	
Otwock		43 827	53.3	47	932	16.6	68.9	14.5	45.1	24.2	21.0	19	0.4	2.4	-2.0	
Zywardów		43 286	53.2	14	3 092	16.2	70.8	13.0	41.3	22.9	18.4	-27	-0.6	1.8	-2.4	
Sochaczew		39 847	52.5	26	1 533	17.3	70.9	11.7	41.0	24.5	16.6	-24	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	
Mińsk Mazowiecki	Gmina miejska	36 808	52.2	13	2 831	17.9	71.2	10.9	40.5	25.2	15.4	312	8.7	5.8	1.7	
	Miasto	36 572	52.3	17	2 151	16.8	72.6	10.5	37.7	23.2	14.5	19	0.5	-0.1	0.7	
	Mława	30 935	52.3	24	1 289	19.4	69.6	11.0	43.8	27.9	15.8	140	4.6	2.7	1.9	

Piaseczno	Miasto	28 004	52.1	16	1 750	17.0	72.1	10.9	38.8	23.6	15.2	54.7	21.0	21.0	-0.3
Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki	Gmina miejska	27 386	51.7	24	1 141	17.3	73.0	9.7	37.0	23.6	13.3	4	0.1	-2.2	2.4
Wyszaków	Miasto	26 883	51.6	21	1 280	20.7	71.9	7.4	39.1	28.8	10.3	214	8.2	3.5	4.7
Grodzisk Mazowiecki	Miasto	25 937	53.2	13	1 985	16.2	70.3	13.5	42.2	23.0	19.2	153	6.0	7.2	-1.2
Piastów	Gmina miejska	24 012	52.5	6	4 002	14.6	73.5	11.9	36.1	19.9	16.2	60	2.5	3.3	-0.8
Ostrów Mazowiecka	Gmina miejska	23 228	51.8	22	1 056	20.4	69.6	10.0	43.8	29.4	14.4	153	6.7	2.7	4.0
Płońsk	Gmina miejska	23 112	52.4	11	2 101	17.9	72.5	9.6	37.9	24.6	13.3	51	2.2	1.3	0.9
Pionki	Gmina miejska	21 889	51.9	18	1 216	17.4	70.6	12.0	41.6	24.7	16.9	-63	-2.8	-3.9	1.0
Kozienice	Miasto	21 493	51.7	11	1 954	16.8	74.6	8.6	34.0	22.4	11.6	-46	-2.1	-5.1	2.9
Gostynin	Gmina miejska	20 418	52.2	32	638	18.0	71.4	10.6	40.0	25.2	14.8	53	2.6	0.4	2.2
Sierpc	Gmina miejska	19 980	52.4	18	1 110	18.1	70.2	11.7	42.5	25.8	16.7	-29	-1.5	-0.8	-0.6
Pultusk	Miasto	19 288	52.4	23	839	18.8	71.3	9.9	40.3	26.4	13.9	76	4.0	1.3	2.5
Sokołów Podlaski	Miasto	18 775	52.3	17	1 104	19.2	70.4	10.4	42.1	27.3	14.8	95	5.2	3.3	1.8
Ząbki	Gmina miejska	18 595	51.8	11	1 690	19.7	70.1	10.2	42.7	28.1	14.6	461	27.2	24.3	2.5
Marki	Gmina miejska	18 269	51.7	26	703	20.5	69.6	9.8	43.6	29.5	14.1	407	24.2	22.1	1.8
Przasnysz	Gmina miejska	17 843	51.7	25	714	19.0	70.4	10.6	42.0	27.0	15.1	51	2.9	1.6	1.3
Sulejówek	Gmina miejska	17 609	52.4	20	880	17.9	68.9	13.2	45.2	26.0	19.2	76	4.4	4.4	0.0
Garwolin	Gmina miejska	16 898	51.9	22	788	19.4	71.3	9.3	40.2	27.2	13.0	64	3.8	-2.4	6.2
Konstancin-Jeziorna	Miasto	16 759	53.2	17	986	15.4	69.7	14.9	43.4	22.1	21.3	142	8.7	13.2	-4.5
Kobyłka	Gmina miejska	16 384	51.8	20	819	19.8	69.8	10.4	43.2	28.4	14.8	170	10.7	7.5	3.2
Zielonka	Gmina miejska	16 246	52.6	79	206	18.4	68.8	12.8	45.3	26.7	18.5	163	10.4	9.0	1.3
Józefów	Gmina miejska	15 245	52.2	24	635	18.4	68.3	13.3	46.3	26.9	19.4	171	11.7	12.4	-0.8
Grojec	Miasto	15 089	52.4	9	1 677	16.2	73.1	10.7	36.7	22.2	14.6	67	4.5	4.4	0.1
Milanówek	Gmina miejska	14 687	53.2	14	1 049	15.8	68.9	15.2	45.1	23.0	22.1	54	3.7	8.5	-4.8
Wesola	Gmina miejska	14 568	51.8	23	633	17.0	71.8	11.1	39.2	23.7	15.5	491	38.4	35.4	2.1
Łomianki	Miasto	14 088	51.8	8	1 761	17.0	71.8	11.1	39.2	23.7	15.5	280	21.4	21.2	-0.1
Szydłowiec	Miasto	13 189	50.5	22	600	18.4	73.5	8.1	36.1	25.1	11.0	27	2.0	-1.7	3.7
Węgrów	Gmina miejska	13 067	51.5	35	373	20.3	70.3	9.4	42.3	28.9	13.4	33	2.6	-0.5	3.0
Błonie	Miasto	12 299	53.1	9	1 367	15.7	69.7	14.6	43.4	22.5	20.9	-1	-0.1	2.7	-2.8
Warka	Miasto	11 489	51.3	26	442	19.4	71.0	9.7	40.9	27.3	13.6	17	1.5	0.0	1.5
Brwinów	Miasto	11 161	53.5	10	1 116	16.3	68.5	15.2	46.1	23.9	22.2	40	3.6	7.0	-3.3
Góra Kalwaria	Miasto	11 062	52.8	14	790	17.2	69.7	13.1	43.5	24.7	18.8	30	2.7	11.1	-8.4
Maków Mazowiecki	Gmina miejska	10 730	52.2	10	1 073	19.6	70.6	9.8	41.7	27.7	13.9	30	2.9	-0.3	3.1
Karczew	Miasto	10 312	51.4	29	356	16.5	73.5	9.9	36.0	22.4	13.5	-49	-4.6	-4.5	-0.2
Opolskie			51.5	9 412	115	17.5	70.2	12.3	42.5	25.0	17.5	-2 268	-2.1	-2.5	0.4
Opole	Gmina miejska	124 233	53.0	96	1 294	14.2	74.1	11.8	35.0	19.1	15.9	-279	-2.2	-2.0	-0.2
Kędzierzyn-Koźle	Gmina miejska	69 447	51.5	124	560	17.1	72.0	11.0	38.9	23.7	15.2	-249	-3.5	-4.5	1.0
Nysa	Miasto	49 006	52.1	28	1 750	16.2	71.7	12.1	39.5	22.5	16.9	-61	-1.2	-2.2	1.0
Brzeg	Gmina miejska	39 753	52.6	15	2 650	16.8	70.7	12.6	41.5	23.7	17.8	-61	-1.5	-2.4	0.9
Kluczbork	Miasto	26 899	52.0	12	2 242	17.3	71.6	11.1	39.6	24.1	15.5	-40	-1.5	-1.4	0.0
Prudnik	Miasto	24 135	52.9	20	1 207	16.7	69.5	13.8	43.9	24.0	19.9	-88	-3.6	-3.0	-0.6
Strzelce Opolskie	Miasto	21 154	51.7	30	705	17.3	72.7	10.1	37.6	23.8	13.9	-140	-6.5	-9.0	2.5
Krapkowice	Miasto	19 409	51.4	21	924	16.9	74.3	8.8	34.7	22.8	11.9	-122	-6.2	-8.1	2.0
Namysłów	Miasto	16 871	52.2	23	734	16.7	72.1	11.2	38.7	23.1	15.6	-7	-0.4	-1.6	1.2
Glucholazy	Miasto	15 748	52.4	7	2 250	16.7	69.2	14.0	44.4	24.2	20.3	-51	-3.2	-1.9	-1.3
Glubczyce	Miasto	14 021	51.9	12	1 188	17.0	71.0	12.0	40.9	23.9	16.9	-25	-1.7	-1.6	-0.1
Zdzieszowice	Miasto	13 764	50.0	12	1 147	18.5	75.0	6.5	33.3	24.7	8.6	4	0.3	-3.9	4.2
Ozimek	Miasto	10 639	51.0	3	3 546	17.1	75.1	7.8	33.2	22.8	10.4	-52	-4.8	-7.1	2.3
Olesno	Miasto	10 546	51.7	15	703	17.6	71.5	10.9	39.9	24.6	15.3	-16	-1.5	-2.6	1.1
Podkarpackie			51.1	17 926	120	20.7	67.0	12.3	49.3	30.9	18.4	4 283	2.0	-0.8	2.8
Rzeszów	Gmina miejska	155 483	52.8	54	2 879	16.1	72.9	11.0	37.1	22.0	15.1	248	1.6	-0.3	1.9
Stalowa Wola	Gmina miejska	72 506	51.6	82	884	17.7	72.6	9.7	37.7	24.4	13.3	18	0.3	-2.6	2.9
Przemysł	Gmina miejska	68 262	53.0	44	1 551	17.8	70.0	12.2	42.9	25.4	17.5	-41	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4
Mielec	Gmina miejska	64 878	51.5	47	1 380	19.0	70.2	10.7	42.4	27.1	15.2	19	0.3	-2.7	3.0
Tamobrzeg	Gmina miejska	51 682	51.7	86	601	18.5	72.4	9.1	38.1	25.5	12.6	53	1.0	-2.3	3.3
Dębica	Gmina miejska	49 583	51.4	34	1 458	19.5	71.2	9.2	40.4	27.4	13.0	82	1.7	-2.5	4.1
Krosno	Gmina miejska	49 423	52.4	43	1 149	17.2	71.8	11.0	39.3	23.9	15.4	-53	-1.1	-3.0	1.9
Jarosław	Gmina miejska	41 936	53.5	35	1 198	17.4	71.4	11.3	40.1	24.3	15.8	-14	-0.3	-1.0	0.6
Sanok	Gmina miejska	41 569	52.0	38	1 094	18.2	70.5	10.3	39.9	25.5	14.4	32	-0.3	-1.7	2.5
Jasło	Gmina miejska	39 190	52.1	37	1 059	18.3	70.6	11.2	41.7	25.9	15.9	-46	-1.2	-3.5	2.3
Łańcut	Gmina miejska	18 186	52.6	19	957	18.6	68.6	12.8	45.8	27.2	18.6	55	3.0	1.4	1.7
Przeworsk	Gmina miejska	16 625	52.0	22	756	18.9	67.5	10.6	41.9	26.8	15.0	-5	-0.3	-1.5	1.2
Nisko	Miasto	15 873	50.6	61	260	22.8	70.9	9.3	47.3	33.6	13.8	99	6.3	2.8	3.5

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001		Area (km ²)	Population density	Population structure 2001				Population change 1995-2001					
		Number	Total of which females			Age composition			Age dep. ratio		Total change Persons, annual average	Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, annual average	
						0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Young					Old
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	0.6	
	BSR	104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	-1.3	
Ropczyce	Miasto	15 156	50.5	47	322	21.2	69.8	9.0	43.3	30.4	12.9	52	3.5	3.5	
Leżajsk	Gmina miejska	15 056	52.2	20	753	18.9	71.5	9.6	39.8	26.4	13.4	43	2.9	-0.6	
Lubaczów	Gmina miejska	12 943	51.7	26	498	20.6	70.9	8.5	41.1	29.1	11.9	40	3.1	-0.5	
Nowa Dęba	Miasto	12 413	51.8	17	730	18.4	70.3	11.3	42.3	26.2	16.1	14	1.2	2.1	
Ustrzyki Dolne	Miasto	10 462	51.8	13	805	19.4	72.2	8.4	38.5	26.8	11.6	26	2.5	-5.1	
Podlaskie		1 223 237	51.1	20 180	61	19.3	66.7	13.9	49.9	29.0	20.9	-350	-0.3	0.6	
	Gmina miejska	283 268	52.9	90	3 147	16.5	72.3	11.3	38.4	22.8	15.6	1 463	5.3	4.3	
	Gmina miejska	69 141	52.0	65	1 064	21.6	69.6	8.8	43.7	31.0	12.7	490	7.3	2.9	
	Gmina miejska	65 102	51.7	33	1 973	19.9	71.5	8.7	39.9	27.8	12.2	341	5.3	1.3	
	Augustów	30 498	52.7	81	377	19.7	68.1	12.2	46.9	28.9	17.9	116	3.8	2.1	
	Gmina miejska	27 584	51.7	27	1 022	19.2	70.1	10.7	42.6	27.3	15.3	23	0.8	1.4	
	Gmina miejska	24 227	52.6	21	1 154	17.1	70.1	12.9	42.7	24.3	18.3	-62	-2.5	-3.1	
	Gmina miejska	24 125	51.6	19	1 270	20.6	70.0	9.5	42.9	29.4	13.6	47	2.0	-2.3	
	Gmina miejska	23 234	51.8	19	1 223	20.8	70.2	8.9	42.4	29.7	12.7	77	3.3	3.0	
	Gmina miejska	19 920	51.5	9	2 213	18.9	71.5	9.6	39.9	26.5	13.5	-22	-1.1	-1.9	
	Sokółka														
	Lapy	Miasto	17 510	51.5	12	1 459	19.0	70.0	10.9	42.8	27.2	15.6	10	0.6	-1.2
	Siemiatycze	Gmina miejska	15 970	52.2	36	444	21.6	68.7	9.7	45.7	31.5	14.1	99	6.3	3.4
	Kolno	Gmina miejska	11 299	51.1	25	452	22.1	69.5	8.4	43.9	31.8	12.1	19	1.7	-2.5
	Morki	Miasto	10 971	51.9	8	1 371	20.4	68.9	10.7	45.2	29.7	15.5	-3	-0.3	-4.2
	Pomorskie		2 198 610	51.3	18 293	120	19.1	69.7	11.2	43.5	27.4	16.1	6 486	3.0	0.3
		Gdańsk	449 269	52.4	262	1 715	14.5	71.9	13.6	39.1	20.1	19.0	-814	-1.8	-0.6
		Gdynia	253 313	52.1	136	1 863	14.8	71.7	13.5	39.5	20.6	18.8	550	2.2	-0.3
		Ślupsk	101 370	52.7	43	2 357	16.0	72.4	11.6	38.1	22.1	16.0	-136	-1.3	0.5
		Tczew	61 427	52.1	22	2 792	18.6	70.7	10.6	41.4	26.4	15.0	110	1.8	-0.3
Starogard Gdański		50 853	51.8	25	2 034	19.2	70.3	10.5	42.3	27.4	14.9	-16	-0.3	2.6	
Wejherowo		46 538	51.5	26	1 790	19.5	69.5	11.0	43.9	28.0	15.9	-58	-1.2	-3.4	
Rumia		43 139	50.9	33	1 307	19.1	71.5	9.3	39.8	26.7	13.1	599	14.6	9.8	
Gmina miejska		41 027	52.1	21	1 954	19.7	70.3	10.0	42.3	28.0	14.3	125	3.1	3.0	
Gdańsk		40 718	54.0	17	2 395	12.1	69.0	18.9	44.8	17.5	27.4	-387	-9.2	-3.3	
Chojnice		40 285	51.7	22	1 831	19.3	71.6	9.2	39.7	26.9	12.8	173	4.4	3.5	
Kwidzyn		40 282	52.0	17	2 370	17.5	71.0	11.5	40.8	24.7	16.1	-36	-0.9	0.8	
Malbork		Gmina miejska	37 153	51.9	18	2 064	20.0	69.3	10.7	44.2	28.8	133	3.6	1.4	
Łębork		Gmina miejska	23 907	51.5	16	1 494	20.5	69.8	9.7	43.2	29.3	13.9	87	3.7	4.7
Kościerzyna		Gmina miejska	21 844	51.7	16	1 365	17.7	72.4	9.9	38.1	24.5	13.7	129	6.0	2.1
Pruszcz Gdański		Gmina miejska	17 896	51.6	9	1 988	21.0	70.4	8.6	42.1	29.9	12.2	51	2.9	4.7
Bytów		Miasto	17 640	50.5	29	608	22.4	72.0	5.6	38.9	31.1	7.8	226	13.4	6.2
Reda		Gmina miejska	17 414	52.0	10	1 741	15.8	73.7	10.5	35.7	21.5	14.2	-8	-0.5	1.5
Ustka		Gmina miejska	15 799	52.2	6	2 633	19.4	69.4	11.2	44.0	27.9	16.1	-45	-2.8	2.9
Kartuzy		Miasto	15 366	51.8	12	1 281	17.9	73.3	8.8	36.4	24.4	12.0	-17	-1.1	3.4
Człuchów	Gmina miejska	15 167	51.0	38	399	21.7	70.0	8.3	42.8	30.9	11.9	111	7.5	4.7	
Władysławowo	Gmina miejska	12 082	51.8	6	2 014	18.7	71.3	10.0	40.3	26.2	14.1	-15	-1.2	3.7	
Miastko	Miasto	11 512	51.9	5	2 302	16.6	71.2	12.2	40.4	23.3	17.1	-29	-2.5	0.1	
Puck	Gmina miejska	11 512	51.9	5	2 302	16.6	71.2	12.2	40.4	23.3	17.1	-29	-2.5	0.1	
Sztum	Miasto	10 851	52.9	5	2 170	18.7	72.0	9.4	38.9	25.9	13.0	-6	-0.6	2.4	
Nowy Dwór Gdański	Miasto	10 541	52.0	5	2 108	20.0	70.3	9.7	42.1	28.4	13.8	19	1.8	4.3	
Śląskie		4 826 916	51.6	12 294	393	16.6	71.4	12.0	40.1	23.3	16.8	-10 926	-2.2	-0.7	
	Gdańsk	334 489	52.6	164	2 040	14.6	72.0	13.5	38.9	20.2	18.7	-1 990	-5.8	-2.9	
	Katowice	251 805	52.8	160	1 574	14.7	71.5	13.9	40.0	20.5	19.4	-803	-3.2	-2.0	

Sosnowiec	239 688	52.3	91	2 634	13.4	74.4	12.2	34.5	18.1	16.4	-1 159	-4.8	-2.0	-2.8
Glinice	204 882	51.5	134	1 529	14.9	72.9	12.2	37.1	20.4	16.7	-703	-3.4	-2.1	-1.3
Bytom	200 818	51.4	69	2 910	16.0	72.0	12.0	38.9	22.2	16.6	-1 277	-6.2	-4.9	-1.4
Zabrze	196 532	51.5	80	2 457	16.6	72.1	11.2	38.7	23.1	15.6	-702	-3.5	-3.5	0.0
Bielsko-Biała	178 795	52.7	125	1 430	15.7	71.7	12.6	39.4	21.9	17.5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ruda Śląska	153 332	51.2	78	1 966	16.9	72.6	10.6	37.8	23.3	14.6	-2 002	-12.5	-10.8	-1.1
Rybnik	145 374	50.9	148	982	17.7	72.3	10.0	38.3	24.4	13.9	-74	-0.5	-2.2	1.5
Tychy	130 901	51.2	82	1 596	15.4	74.9	9.7	33.5	20.6	13.0	-212	-1.6	-3.0	1.4
Dąbrowa Górnicza	129 790	51.6	188	690	13.9	74.4	11.7	34.5	18.7	15.7	11	0.1	3.0	-2.7
Chorzów	119 725	52.2	34	3 521	15.6	70.6	13.8	41.6	22.0	19.6	-906	-7.4	-4.0	-4.2
Jastrzębie-Zdrój	102 234	50.3	85	1 203	18.8	74.3	6.8	34.6	25.4	9.2	-428	-4.1	-8.9	4.7
Jaworzno	97 523	51.2	152	642	16.8	71.1	12.1	40.6	23.6	16.9	-91	-0.9	-0.8	-0.2
Mysłowice	78 801	51.1	66	1 954	17.1	72.8	10.1	37.4	20.8	15.6	-74	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5
Siemianowice Śląskie	76 285	51.8	25	3 051	15.3	73.3	11.4	36.4	20.8	13.9	-304	-3.9	-1.6	-2.4
Żory	66 266	50.2	65	1 019	17.0	71.7	5.3	28.6	21.8	6.8	-112	-1.7	-7.4	5.7
Tarnowskie Góry	65 217	51.8	83	786	16.1	72.3	11.6	38.3	22.2	16.1	-285	-4.3	-4.4	0.1
Piekary Śląskie	65 157	51.6	40	1 629	15.9	71.9	12.2	39.1	22.1	17.0	-313	-4.7	-3.0	-0.7
Racibórz	62 984	52.1	75	840	17.5	72.0	10.5	38.9	24.4	14.5	-323	-5.0	-6.2	1.2
Bedzin	59 911	52.5	37	1 619	13.2	72.8	14.0	37.3	18.1	19.2	-330	-5.4	-1.4	-4.5
Świętochłowice	58 336	51.6	13	4 487	16.2	72.9	11.0	37.2	22.2	15.0	-223	-3.8	-1.4	-2.4
Zawiercie	55 281	52.6	85	650	14.7	72.1	13.2	38.7	20.5	18.3	-208	-3.7	-0.4	-3.3
Wodzisław Śląski	49 727	51.8	50	995	17.7	71.5	10.7	39.8	24.8	15.0	-131	-2.6	-4.9	1.4
Knurów	42 795	50.9	34	1 259	17.8	75.0	7.3	33.4	23.7	9.7	-216	-5.0	-7.8	2.7
Mikołów	38 951	51.5	79	493	16.6	72.2	11.2	38.5	23.1	15.5	36	0.9	1.4	-0.5
Cieszyn	36 388	54.0	29	1 255	15.9	71.4	12.7	40.0	22.3	17.7	-6	-0.2	0.8	-1.0
Czechowice-Dziedzice	35 969	52.1	33	1 090	17.8	71.4	10.9	40.1	24.9	15.2	29	0.8	-0.4	1.3
Czeladź	35 498	52.7	16	2 219	13.3	72.8	13.9	37.4	18.3	19.1	-178	-4.9	-1.0	-3.9
Myszków	34 065	51.8	73	467	16.3	71.3	12.4	40.2	22.9	17.3	-50	-1.5	-0.1	-1.3
Zywiec	33 098	51.8	51	649	17.9	69.4	12.7	44.0	25.8	18.3	35	1.1	0.3	0.3
Czerwionka-Leszczynny	29 877	50.4	39	766	18.8	70.2	11.0	42.4	26.7	15.7	-2	-0.1	0.3	-0.3
Lubliniec	26 814	51.2	90	298	18.1	70.7	11.2	41.5	25.6	15.8	2	0.1	0.6	-0.5
Pszczyna	26 809	51.9	22	1 219	17.8	71.6	10.6	39.7	24.9	14.8	53	2.0	-1.3	2.5
Rydułtowy	23 696	51.8	15	1 580	17.2	71.7	11.1	39.5	24.0	15.5	-53	-2.2	-1.3	-0.9
Bieruń	23 033	50.2	40	576	19.7	72.4	7.9	38.0	27.2	10.9	-38	-1.6	-3.3	2.5
Łaziska Górne	22 687	51.7	20	1 134	18.3	71.7	10.0	39.5	25.5	13.9	-50	-2.2	-2.5	0.3
Pyskowice	21 449	52.0	31	692	16.0	70.0	14.0	42.9	22.9	20.0	-82	-3.8	-2.1	-1.6
Orzesze	18 969	50.7	83	229	19.2	68.5	12.3	45.9	28.0	17.9	62	3.3	2.7	0.5
Radlin	18 529	52.0	13	1 425	18.7	70.7	10.6	41.4	26.4	15.0	3	0.2	1.4	1.1
Radzionków	17 900	51.2	13	1 377	16.9	72.1	11.0	38.7	23.5	15.2	-78	-4.3	-1.2	-2.1
Łędziny	17 718	50.7	31	572	21.1	69.6	9.3	43.7	30.3	13.4	27	1.5	-0.9	2.4
Skoczów	15 885	52.9	10	1 589	17.2	73.0	9.8	37.0	23.6	13.4	10	0.6	-0.5	1.2
Ustroń	15 793	53.4	59	268	16.3	69.9	13.8	43.0	23.3	19.7	18	1.1	2.1	-1.0
Pszczów	14 964	51.5	20	748	18.8	69.5	11.7	43.9	27.1	16.9	-3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Kłobuck	13 804	52.3	47	294	16.9	70.7	12.5	41.5	23.9	17.7	-44	-3.1	-2.4	-0.8
Wisła	11 666	51.5	110	106	18.2	68.2	13.6	46.7	26.7	20.0	54	4.7	3.5	1.2
Blachownia	10 256	53.1	36	285	16.1	67.7	16.2	47.7	23.8	23.9	17	1.6	4.3	-2.7
Świętokrzyskie	1 330 429	51.2	11 691	114	18.2	67.5	14.4	48.2	26.9	21.3	-2 283	-1.7	-1.7	-0.3
Kielce	209 988	52.5	109	1 926	14.9	73.3	11.8	36.5	20.4	16.1	-320	-1.5	-1.9	0.4
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski	78 957	52.6	47	1 680	16.0	72.0	12.0	38.9	22.3	16.6	-172	-2.2	-1.9	-0.3
Starachowice	57 069	52.3	32	1 783	16.3	69.6	14.1	43.8	23.5	20.3	-178	-3.1	-2.2	-0.9
Skarżysko-Kamienna	53 104	52.6	64	830	15.1	69.9	15.0	43.2	21.7	21.5	-208	-3.9	-2.2	-1.7
Sandomierz	26 813	53.2	29	925	18.0	70.5	11.6	41.9	25.5	16.4	71	2.7	2.0	0.7
Końskie	22 639	51.5	18	1 258	16.0	73.4	10.6	36.2	21.7	14.4	-24	-1.0	-2.2	1.2
Busko-Zdrój	18 158	53.2	12	1 513	15.3	73.1	11.6	36.8	21.0	15.9	-38	-2.1	-3.0	0.9
Jędrzejów	17 580	51.9	12	1 465	15.2	72.4	12.4	38.2	21.1	17.1	-66	-3.7	-3.3	-0.4
Słazów	17 253	51.6	29	595	19.3	72.2	8.4	38.4	26.8	11.7	25	1.5	-3.1	4.6
Pińczów	12 563	51.0	14	897	18.1	71.1	10.8	40.7	25.4	15.2	17	1.3	-0.7	2.1
Włoszczowa	10 955	52.0	30	365	18.1	71.0	10.8	40.8	25.5	15.3	12	1.1	1.3	-0.1
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	1 474 607	51.1	24 203	61	20.0	69.0	10.9	44.9	29.0	15.8	2 405	1.6	-1.5	3.1
Olsztyn	167 539	53.6	88	1 904	15.4	73.7	10.9	35.7	20.9	14.8	1 107	6.8	5.2	1.5
Elbląg	130 486	52.0	80	1 631	17.2	71.2	11.6	40.4	24.1	16.3	210	1.6	0.3	0.9
Elk	56 676	51.6	22	2 576	20.5	70.3	9.2	42.2	29.1	13.1	331	6.0	1.9	3.9
Ostroda	35 295	52.4	14	2 521	17.9	71.1	11.0	40.7	25.2	15.5	45	1.3	-0.9	2.2
Iława	33 882	52.1	22	1 540	18.2	71.5	10.3	39.9	25.5	14.4	128	3.8	0.2	3.6

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001		Area (km²)	Population density (inh./km²)	Population structure 2001			Population change 1995-2001						
		Total Number	of which females			Age composition			Total change Persons, annual average	Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, average			
						0-14	15-64	65+							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	1.3	0.6	
	BSR	104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	-1.3	
Łódź	Gmina miejska	31 599	52.2	14	2 257	18.5	69.8	11.7	43.2	26.4	16.8	177	5.7	1.0	
	Gmina miejska	30 101	52.3	10	3 010	16.6	71.7	11.7	39.5	23.1	16.3	-55	-1.8	-0.4	
	Gmina miejska	27 203	52.3	10	2 720	18.0	71.2	10.8	40.4	25.3	15.1	-19	-0.7	-2.0	
	Gmina miejska	26 502	52.0	11	2 409	18.8	71.3	9.9	40.2	26.3	13.9	67	2.6	0.3	
	Gmina miejska	23 192	51.4	15	1 546	19.2	71.5	9.3	39.9	26.9	13.0	91	4.0	1.0	
	Gmina miejska	21 719	52.0	11	1 974	19.9	71.2	8.9	40.4	28.0	12.4	121	5.7	0.2	
	Miasto	19 994	50.7	10	1 999	20.7	69.3	10.0	44.3	29.8	14.4	83	4.2	-0.6	
	Gmina miejska	18 848	51.9	12	1 571	20.5	70.2	9.3	42.5	29.3	13.2	46	2.5	-1.2	
	Gmina miejska	17 582	51.9	14	1 256	18.0	69.9	12.1	43.1	25.7	17.4	-12	-0.7	-1.0	
	Olecko	16 788	52.1	11	1 526	19.4	69.6	10.9	43.6	27.9	15.7	-3	-0.2	0.3	
	Nidzica	15 612	52.2	7	2 230	20.0	70.3	9.6	42.2	28.5	13.8	18	1.8	2.7	
	Morąg	15 265	51.7	6	2 544	19.1	70.5	10.5	41.9	27.1	14.8	12	0.8	2.7	
	Goldap	13 919	51.0	17	819	20.5	69.1	10.4	44.8	29.7	15.1	-1	0.0	3.4	
	Pasłęk	12 709	51.7	11	1 155	18.9	69.8	11.3	43.2	27.0	16.1	45	3.6	3.3	
	Węgorzewo	12 349	50.2	11	1 123	17.6	71.0	11.4	40.9	24.8	16.1	9	0.7	-0.1	
	Dobre Miasto	11 343	52.5	5	2 269	18.3	70.2	11.5	42.5	26.0	16.4	1	0.1	1.7	
	Biskupiec	11 337	52.3	5	2 267	17.2	72.5	10.3	37.9	23.7	14.3	-27	-2.4	-4.9	
	Nowe Miasto Lubawskie	Miasto	10 993	52.9	12	916	20.7	67.4	11.9	48.4	30.7	17.7	36	3.3	2.7
		Gmina miejska													
	Wielkopolskie		3 361 256	51.5	29 826	113	19.0	69.5	11.5	44.0	27.4	16.6	5 497	1.6	1.2
		Poznań	557 568	53.4	261	2 136	13.7	72.6	13.7	37.7	18.9	18.8	-1 195	-2.1	-2.3
		Gmina miejska	107 839	53.1	70	1 541	16.1	71.0	13.0	40.9	22.7	18.3	-98	-0.9	-0.9
		Gmina miejska	83 648	52.0	82	1 020	17.3	73.1	9.6	36.7	23.7	13.1	25	0.3	2.9
		Konin	76 892	52.1	103	747	17.8	72.5	9.7	37.9	24.5	13.4	206	2.7	2.4
		Gmina miejska	74 656	52.2	42	1 778	17.2	70.8	12.0	41.2	24.3	17.0	-3	0.0	-0.5
		Gmina miejska	71 663	52.1	41	1 748	17.6	71.1	11.3	40.7	24.8	16.0	72	1.0	0.1
		Gniezno	62 877	52.1	32	1 965	17.4	72.1	10.5	38.6	24.1	14.5	279	4.5	1.6
		Gmina miejska	30 915	52.5	16	1 932	18.3	71.4	10.3	40.1	25.7	14.4	-15	-0.5	1.3
		Turek	30 872	52.0	12	2 573	19.1	72.3	8.6	38.3	26.4	11.9	117	3.8	3.0
		Srem	29 359	52.2	23	1 276	19.6	69.3	11.1	44.4	28.3	16.0	35	1.2	-0.1
Krotoszyn		28 978	52.1	13	2 229	17.6	71.7	10.7	39.4	24.5	14.9	42	1.5	0.3	
Września		28 080	51.7	8	3 510	19.4	72.8	7.8	37.4	26.7	10.8	311	11.5	7.9	
Swarzędz		26 250	52.1	14	1 875	17.7	70.7	11.6	41.4	25.0	16.5	45	1.7	1.1	
Jarocin		24 598	51.7	18	1 367	18.9	70.5	10.6	41.8	26.8	15.1	53	2.2	0.2	
Wągrowiec															
Kościan		24 298	52.5	9	2 700	17.7	70.5	11.8	41.8	25.1	16.7	-39	-1.6	-1.8	
Kolo		24 274	52.8	14	1 734	17.7	72.6	9.7	37.7	24.3	13.4	35	1.4	0.8	
Luboń		23 424	52.2	13	1 802	18.7	70.3	11.1	42.3	26.5	15.7	462	21.2	20.6	
Gmina miejska															
Miasto		21 836	51.7	18	1 213	18.3	71.1	10.6	40.6	25.7	14.9	68	3.1	1.6	
Rawicz		21 659	52.5	8	2 707	17.9	70.8	11.4	41.3	25.2	16.1	-1	0.0	0.9	
Gostyń		21 010	52.1	11	1 910	19.1	70.5	10.5	41.9	27.0	14.9	20	1.0	-1.3	
Chodzież		20 406	52.9	13	1 570	16.8	71.3	11.9	40.2	23.5	16.7	-14	-0.7	0.1	
Gmina miejska															
Gmina miejska		18 981	51.8	11	1 726	19.6	70.9	9.5	41.1	27.6	13.5	77	4.1	0.0	
Złotów		18 621	52.6	10	1 862	17.1	70.6	12.4	41.7	24.2	17.5	-1	-0.1	0.7	
Szamotuły		17 413	52.0	13	1 416	17.9	70.4	11.8	42.1	25.4	16.7	-4	-0.2	0.8	
Pleszew		17 158	51.9	14	1 268	18.9	71.6	9.5	39.6	26.4	13.3	100	5.7	2.5	
Oborniki		17 294	51.6	18	961	19.5	70.4	10.0	27.7	14.2	17.7	73	4.3	1.3	
Trzcianka	15 373	52.8	5	3 075	18.4	71.9	9.7	39.1	25.6	13.5	25	1.7	-0.7		
Nowy Tomyśl	15 110	52.8	8	1 889	18.3	70.9	10.8	41.0	25.8	15.3	10	0.7	-0.4		
Kępno															

Słupca	15 019	51.6	10	1 502	17.6	73.6	8.8	35.8	23.9	11.9	25	1.7	-0.8	2.5
Ostrzeszów	14 678	52.4	12	1 223	18.3	71.9	9.8	39.0	25.5	13.6	15	1.0	-0.5	1.5
Wolsztyn	13 838	52.6	5	2 768	18.2	70.8	11.0	41.3	25.7	15.6	-13	-1.0	-1.9	0.9
Grodzisk Wielkopolski	13 600	51.4	18	756	20.1	69.4	10.5	44.1	28.9	15.2	58	4.4	2.0	0.8
Mosina	12 113	51.4	14	865	16.7	71.6	11.7	39.6	23.3	16.3	39	3.3	2.8	0.5
Czarnków	12 100	51.9	10	1 210	17.2	73.1	9.6	36.7	23.5	13.2	-39	-3.2	-4.6	0.9
Wronki	11 812	50.9	6	1 969	16.8	72.1	11.2	38.8	23.2	15.5	19	1.6	0.0	0.7
Międzychód	11 213	51.9	7	1 602	19.1	70.5	10.4	41.8	27.1	14.7	16	1.4	-0.9	2.3
Rogoźno	11 173	51.0	11	1 016	19.9	70.0	10.2	42.9	28.4	14.5	51	4.6	2.3	2.3
Zachodniopomorskie	1 731 178	51.3	22 902	76	18.1	70.4	11.5	42.0	25.7	16.3	1 987	1.2	-0.4	1.5
Szczecin	404 949	52.3	301	1 345	14.2	72.2	13.6	38.5	19.7	18.8	-277	-0.7	0.7	-1.4
Koszalin	109 462	52.3	83	1 319	14.6	73.2	12.2	36.6	20.0	16.6	-30	-0.3	-0.8	0.5
Stargard Szczeciński	74 183	51.7	48	1 545	17.2	72.8	10.0	37.3	23.6	13.7	149	2.0	-0.1	2.1
Kołobrzeg	48 063	52.6	26	1 849	16.3	72.6	11.2	37.8	22.4	15.4	96	2.0	-0.2	2.2
Świnoujście	43 038	51.0	195	221	15.5	73.7	10.8	35.6	21.0	14.7	-42	-1.0	-0.6	-0.4
Szczecinek	42 216	52.6	37	1 141	18.0	70.5	11.6	41.9	25.5	16.4	-62	-1.5	-1.8	0.3
Police	34 881	50.7	37	943	18.2	75.4	6.4	32.6	24.2	8.5	97	2.8	-1.4	4.2
Wałcz	27 512	52.2	38	724	18.2	71.6	10.1	39.6	25.4	14.1	43	1.6	0.1	1.5
Białogard	25 767	52.2	26	991	18.7	69.2	12.2	44.6	27.0	17.6	72	2.8	2.9	0.0
Goleniów	23 019	51.8	12	1 918	17.4	72.1	10.4	38.7	24.2	14.5	86	3.8	1.7	2.1
Gryfino	22 343	51.0	10	2 234	16.8	76.1	7.1	31.4	22.1	9.3	19	0.9	-2.1	3.0
Gryfice	18 150	52.1	13	1 396	18.0	70.6	11.4	41.7	25.5	16.2	-38	-2.1	-1.8	-0.2
Nowogard	17 610	51.3	12	1 468	17.8	72.5	9.7	38.0	24.6	13.4	0	0.0	-2.5	2.5
Świdwin	17 179	52.0	22	761	19.8	70.1	10.2	42.7	28.2	14.5	-3	-0.1	-2.9	2.8
Choszczno	16 470	51.4	10	1 647	18.2	72.3	9.5	38.4	25.2	13.2	16	1.0	-0.7	1.7
Darłowo	15 617	51.1	20	761	17.4	72.0	10.5	38.8	24.2	14.6	-56	-3.5	-4.1	0.6
Barlinek	14 988	51.1	18	833	18.2	72.4	9.4	38.1	25.1	13.0	19	1.2	-2.2	3.4
Dębno	14 533	51.8	20	727	18.4	71.0	10.6	40.9	26.0	14.9	-7	-0.5	-1.9	1.5
Złocieniec	14 343	52.6	32	448	19.8	69.9	10.3	43.1	28.4	14.7	-36	-2.5	-4.6	2.1
Ślawno	14 261	52.6	16	891	18.5	69.6	11.9	43.7	26.7	17.1	-15	-1.0	-2.9	1.9
Pyrzyce	13 336	51.5	39	342	17.7	72.1	10.2	38.7	24.5	14.2	-5	-0.3	-2.3	2.0
Myslibórz	12 619	52.2	15	841	16.2	71.6	12.3	39.7	22.6	17.2	-44	-3.4	-2.1	-1.3
Drańsko Pomorskie	11 935	51.8	21	568	18.5	70.5	11.0	41.8	26.2	15.6	5	0.4	-1.3	1.7
Lobez	11 044	52.3	12	920	17.3	70.9	11.7	41.0	24.5	16.5	-15	-1.3	-3.1	1.8
Trzebiatów	10 519	49.9	10	1 052	18.8	70.4	10.8	42.1	26.8	15.4	44	4.2	4.2	0.0

RUSSIA - РОССИЯ

Russian BSR	10 349 685	54.1	536 429	19	13.8	72.0	14.2	38.8	19.2	19.7	-62 890	-5.9	1.9	-9.5
Cities	8 319 059	54.6	:	:	13.4	73.0	13.6	37.1	18.4	18.6	-57 050	-6.7	2.2	-9.4
Rural areas	2 030 626	52.3	:	:	15.3	68.3	16.4	46.4	22.4	24.0	-5 840	-2.7	1.7	-12.5
Murmansk oblast / Мурманская область	892 534	51.3	144 902	6	16.2	76.7	7.1	30.4	21.2	9.2	-19 950	-20.4	-8.9	-3.4
Murmansk / Мурманск	336 137	53.4	:	:	15.0	77.0	8.0	29.9	19.4	10.5	-10 618	-28.0	-10.5	-4.0
Apatity / Апатиты	64 405	54.4	:	:	16.1	76.2	7.8	31.2	21.1	10.2	-1 729	-24.3	-3.8	-4.1
Severomorsk / Североморск	55 102	45.1	:	:	16.6	80.0	3.3	25.0	20.8	4.2	-1 163	-19.4	:	:
Monchegorsk / Мончегорск	52 242	54.0	:	:	17.4	72.9	8.7	35.4	23.6	11.8	-1 533	-26.1	-6.6	-4.8
Kandalaksha / Кандалакша	40 564	54.1	:	:	15.5	73.7	11.8	37.5	21.3	16.2	-1 255	-27.4	-9.6	-17.3
Kirovsk / Кировск	31 593	55.3	:	:	16.3	74.3	9.4	34.5	21.9	12.6	-879	-25.1	-3.1	-7.7
Olenegorsk / Оленегорск	25 166	54.3	:	:	17.2	74.3	8.4	34.6	23.2	11.4	-931	-32.0	-5.8	-4.0
Kovdor / Ковдор	20 867	53.0	:	:	17.3	76.1	6.5	31.3	22.8	8.6	-690	-29.3	-7.1	-5.9
Zapolarnyi / Заполярный	18 640	51.6	:	:	16.9	76.9	6.2	30.0	22.0	8.0	-429	-21.1	-10.6	-4.4
Poljarnyi / Полярный	18 552	49.3	:	:	19.3	78.2	2.5	27.9	24.7	3.2	-822	-36.9	:	:
Nikel / Никель	16 534	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-461	-25.0	:	:
Murmashi / Мурманши	16 343	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	86	5.4	:	:
Poljarnye Zori / Полярные Зори	15 910	52.3	:	:	17.6	77.0	5.4	29.9	22.9	7.1	-386	-22.1	-15.5	-4.2
Snezhnogorsk / Снежгорск	12 737	50.6	:	:	20.4	78.5	1.1	27.4	26.0	1.4	-176	-13.3	:	:
Zaozersk / Заозерск	12 687	45.6	:	:	21.4	77.9	0.7	28.3	27.5	0.8	-622	-42.8	-8.6	-14.7
Gadzhievo / Гаджиево	12 180	43.8	:	:	21.3	78.3	0.5	27.8	27.2	0.6	-444	-33.4	:	:
Kola / Кона	11 060	54.5	:	:	16.6	74.4	9.0	34.4	22.4	12.1	-495	-38.4	-40.1	-18.6
Revdá / Ревада	10 368	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-223	-19.8	38.6	-40.2

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001		Area (km ²)	Population density (inh./km ²)	Population structure 2001			Population change 1995-2001					
		Total Number	of which females			Age composition			Total change Persons, annual average	Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, average		
						0-14	15-64	65+					Young	Old
		(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	1.3	0.6
BSR		104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	-1.3
Republic of Karelia / Республика Карелия														
Petrozavodsk / Петрозаводск	Gorod / Город	716 281	53.8	180 520	4	16.1	71.7	12.2	39.5	22.5	17.0	-7 122	-9.5	0.8
Kondopoga / Кондопога	Gorod / Город	266 160	55.7	:	:	14.8	73.6	11.6	35.9	20.2	15.8	-759	-2.8	14.1
Segezha / Сегежа	Gorod / Город	34 863	54.1	:	:	17.3	72.0	10.7	38.9	24.0	14.9	-207	-5.8	2.6
Kostomuksha / Костомукша	Gorod / Город	34 214	52.7	:	:	16.2	73.7	10.0	35.6	22.0	13.6	-379	-10.6	-1.5
Sortavala / Сортавала	Gorod / Город	29 746	51.5	:	:	17.7	76.9	3.3	26.7	22.5	4.2	-112	-3.7	-2.5
Medvez'hegorsk / Медвежьегорск	Gorod / Город	21 131	54.0	:	:	15.4	72.2	12.4	38.6	21.3	17.2	-230	-10.4	-7.7
Kem' / Кемь	Gorod / Город	17 283	53.5	:	:	16.1	71.4	12.4	40.0	22.6	17.4	-307	-16.5	-1.2
Pitkaranta / Питкяранта	Gorod / Город	14 620	54.1	:	:	17.2	70.1	12.7	42.7	24.6	18.1	-387	-23.8	-9.1
Belomorsk / Беломорск	Gorod / Город	13 347	54.4	:	:	17.0	71.8	11.2	39.3	23.7	15.6	-135	-9.6	0.1
Suolaavi / Суоярви	Gorod / Город	13 103	54.7	:	:	17.6	71.1	11.2	40.6	24.8	15.8	-409	-27.6	-9.5
Nadvolitsy / Надвоицы	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	11 073	:	:	:	16.9	72.2	10.9	38.5	23.5	15.0	-79	-6.6	-15.2
Pudozh / Пудож	Gorod / Город	10 632	53.1	:	:	19.1	72.2	8.7	38.5	26.5	12.0	-110	-9.8	-7.8
Olonets / Олонец	Gorod / Город	10 240	54.5	:	:	19.1	70.1	10.8	42.7	27.3	15.4	-182	-16.4	-9.9
Leningrad oblast / Ленинградская область														
Gatchina / Гатчина	Gorod / Город	1 669 205	53.7	83 908	20	14.2	71.0	14.8	40.8	20.0	20.9	-1 129	-0.7	7.5
Vyborg / Выборг	Gorod / Город	88 420	54.8	:	:	13.8	71.8	14.4	39.3	19.3	20.0	604	7.0	14.0
Sosnovyi Bor / Сосновый Бор	Gorod / Город	79 224	54.9	:	:	13.8	71.9	14.3	39.1	19.2	19.9	-214	-2.7	4.9
Tikhvin / Тихвин	Gorod / Город	66 132	51.4	:	:	14.6	76.2	9.2	31.2	19.1	12.1	693	10.9	7.9
Kirishi / Кириши	Gorod / Город	63 338	54.6	:	:	14.5	74.1	11.4	35.0	19.5	15.5	-679	-10.2	1.9
Kingisepp / Кингисеп	Gorod / Город	55 634	54.7	:	:	15.5	73.2	11.3	36.6	21.1	15.5	98	1.8	5.0
Volkhov / Волхов	Gorod / Город	50 295	55.2	:	:	14.4	73.6	12.0	35.8	19.5	16.3	-42	-0.8	5.9
Vsevolozhsk / Всеволожск	Gorod / Город	46 596	55.4	:	:	15.3	68.7	16.0	45.6	22.3	23.3	-329	-6.8	7.8
Luga / Луга	Gorod / Город	45 310	55.4	:	:	13.7	72.9	13.4	37.2	18.9	18.4	1 060	26.0	16.9
Tosno / Тосно	Gorod / Город	40 434	54.3	:	:	14.0	70.1	15.9	42.7	20.0	22.7	-199	-4.8	11.1
Sertolovo / Сертолово	Gorod / Город	38 683	54.7	:	:	14.3	73.5	12.2	36.0	19.4	16.6	215	5.7	-0.6
Slantsy / Сланцы	Gorod / Город	38 444	48.9	:	:	13.7	78.8	7.4	26.8	17.4	9.4	1 120	33.5	:
Kirovsk / Кировск	Gorod / Город	37 371	55.8	:	:	13.8	67.4	18.8	48.4	20.5	27.9	-469	-11.9	13.6
Pikalevo / Пикалево	Gorod / Город	24 361	54.3	:	:	14.2	72.5	13.2	37.9	19.6	18.3	-16	-0.6	4.8
Lodeinoe Pole / Лодейное поле	Gorod / Город	23 325	55.4	:	:	15.4	67.0	17.5	49.2	23.0	26.1	-115	-4.8	7.7
Otradnoe / Отрадное	Gorod / Город	22 830	53.6	:	:	15.4	70.1	14.5	42.6	22.0	20.6	-367	-15.0	4.3
Prizhorsk / Приозерск	Gorod / Город	21 570	54.9	:	:	13.0	71.4	15.7	40.1	18.2	22.0	-93	-4.2	11.7
Porporozhsk / Подпорожье	Gorod / Город	20 506	55.7	:	:	15.7	68.4	15.9	46.2	23.0	23.2	-44	-2.1	12.1
Bokstogorsk / Бокситогорск	Gorod / Город	20 312	55.1	:	:	14.3	69.9	15.8	43.0	20.4	22.6	-257	-12.0	1.7
Nikolskoye / Никольское	Gorod / Город	18 128	55.3	:	:	13.4	66.6	11.0	50.1	20.1	30.0	-311	-15.9	2.9
Kommunar / Коммунар	Gorod / Город	17 306	56.3	:	:	15.5	72.9	11.6	37.1	21.2	15.9	-189	-10.5	5.5
Svetogorsk / Светогорск	Gorod / Город	17 164	54.8	:	:	14.6	75.7	9.7	32.1	19.2	12.8	-57	-3.3	4.1
Sjjas stroi / Сясьстрой	Gorod / Город	15 698	54.0	:	:	15.0	72.2	12.9	38.6	20.8	17.8	-33	-2.1	2.1
Shlisselburg / Шлиссельбург	Gorod / Город	13 969	55.6	:	:	14.1	70.4	15.5	42.1	20.0	22.1	-119	-8.2	7.8
Siverskiy / Сиверский	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	12 401	53.9	:	:	15.9	72.7	11.4	37.6	21.8	15.7	21	1.7	9.2
Vobsovo / Вобсово	Gorod / Город	12 137	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-234	-18.1	:
Ivangorod / Ивангород	Gorod / Город	11 660	55.2	:	:	16.1	70.8	13.0	41.2	22.8	18.4	55	4.8	14.1
Vyritsa / Вырица	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	11 206	55.6	:	:	15.6	70.7	13.7	41.4	22.0	19.4	-44	-3.8	3.9
im. Morozova / им. Морозова	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	11 163	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-122	-10.4	:
		10 677	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-127	-11.2	:
St Petersburg / Петербург														
St Petersburg / Санкт-Петербург	Gorod / Город	4 661 219	55.1	1 399	3 332	12.2	72.7	15.1	37.6	16.8	20.8	-22 657	-4.7	2.0
Kolpino / Колпино	Gorod / Город	4 084 694	55.1	:	:	12.2	72.7	15.1	37.6	16.8	20.8	-23 940	-5.7	2.3
Pushkin / Пушкин	Gorod / Город	136 632	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-562	-4.0	:
		84 628	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-815	-9.2	:

Petrodvorets / Петродворец	Gorod / Город	64 791	55.0	55 300	13	14.9	68.5	16.6	46.0	21.8	24.2	-5 637	-7.8	1.3	-13.2	-21.0	-1 493	-2.3	-9.9
Krasnoe Selo / Красное Село	Gorod / Город	44 081	56.3			14.6	74.4	11.1	34.5	19.6	14.9	-1 638	-7.3	-1.7	-5.7	-2.3	-103		
Kronstadt / Кронштадт	Gorod / Город	43 385	55.4			14.5	68.9	16.6	45.1	21.0	24.1	-527	-8.7	7.6	-13.4	-5.8	-262		
Sestroretsk / Сестрорецк	Gorod / Город	40 287	56.0			15.0	69.1	15.9	44.7	21.8	23.0	-366	-10.0	9.6	-12.5	9.8	378		
Lomonosov / Ломоносов	Gorod / Город	37 776	51.2			14.4	73.3	12.3	36.5	19.7	16.8	-165	-8.4	-4.1	-11.7	-352	-8.9		
Metallostroy / Металлострой	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	25 675	55.7			16.4	69.6	14.0	43.7	23.5	20.2	-63	-3.6	5.7	-10.9	4.8	120		
Pavlovsk / Павловск	Gorod / Город	23 400	55.4			16.6	65.6	17.7	52.4	25.4	27.0	-34	-2.1	6.1	-12.5	-825	-44.1	-2.2	-9.9
Shushary / Шушары	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	15 843	56.0			15.4	64.7	19.9	54.6	23.8	30.8	-262	-16.7	1.0	-16.3	62.2	765		
Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	12 751	55.9			16.1	66.3	17.6	50.8	24.2	26.6	-102	-7.0	2.3	-17.5				
Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	12 225	52.6			17.2	70.3	12.5	42.3	24.5	17.7	-43	-3.7	-0.8	-8.8				
Parglovo / Парголово	Gorod / Город	12 074																	
Zelenogorsk / Зеленогорск																			
Novgorod oblast / Новгородская область																			
Novgorod / Новгород	Oblast / Область	694 355	55.0	55 300	13	14.9	68.5	16.6	46.0	21.8	24.2	-5 637	-7.8	1.3	-13.2	-7.8	-1 493	-2.3	-9.9
Borovichi / Боровичи	Gorod / Город	216 856	56.3			14.6	74.4	11.1	34.5	19.6	14.9	-1 638	-7.3	-1.7	-5.7	-2.3	-103		
Staraja Russa / Старая Русса	Gorod / Город	57 755	55.4			14.5	68.9	16.6	45.1	21.0	24.1	-527	-8.7	7.6	-13.4	-5.8	-262		
Valdai / Валдай	Gorod / Город	35 511	56.0			15.0	69.1	15.9	44.7	21.8	23.0	-366	-10.0	9.6	-12.5	9.8	378		
Valdai / Валдай	Gorod / Город	18 703	51.2			14.4	73.3	12.3	36.5	19.7	16.8	-165	-8.4	-4.1	-11.7	-352	-8.9		
Chudovo / Чудово	Gorod / Город	17 434	55.7			16.4	69.6	14.0	43.7	23.5	20.2	-63	-3.6	5.7	-10.9	4.8	120		
Pestovo / Пестово	Gorod / Город	15 990	55.4			16.6	65.6	17.7	52.4	25.4	27.0	-34	-2.1	6.1	-12.5	-825	-44.1	-2.2	-9.9
Okulovka / Окуловка	Gorod / Город	14 470	56.0			15.4	64.7	19.9	54.6	23.8	30.8	-262	-16.7	1.0	-16.3	62.2	765		
Malaja Vishera / Малая Вишера	Gorod / Город	14 182	55.9			16.1	66.3	17.6	50.8	24.2	26.6	-102	-7.0	2.3	-17.5				
Softsy / Софьи	Gorod / Город	11 264	52.6			17.2	70.3	12.5	42.3	24.5	17.7	-43	-3.7	-0.8	-8.8				
Pankovka / Панковка	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	10 057																	
Pskov oblast / Псковская область																			
Pskov / Псков	Oblast / Область	760 810	54.2	55 300	14	14.5	68.1	17.4	46.9	21.3	25.6	-9 298	-11.6	0.4	-15.1	-11.6	-9 298	-11.6	-15.1
Velikie Luki / Великие Луки	Gorod / Город	202 780	55.0			14.5	73.5	12.1	36.1	19.7	16.4	-738	-3.6	-0.6	-7.5	-7.3	-103		
Ostrov / Остров	Gorod / Город	104 979	55.3			14.2	72.4	13.5	38.2	19.6	18.6	-969	-8.8	3.2	-10.8	-8.8	-969		
Nevel' / Невель	Gorod / Город	25 078	53.5			15.5	72.1	12.3	38.7	21.5	17.1	-416	-15.3	1.0	-10.3	-15.3	-416		
Oposhta / Опочка	Gorod / Город	18 545	55.0			15.0	69.8	15.3	43.3	21.4	21.9	-331	-16.5	-1.8	-11.1	-331	-16.5	-1.8	-11.1
Pechory / Печоры	Gorod / Город	13 964	55.8			14.1	68.4	17.5	46.2	20.6	25.6	-207	-13.9	7.2	-23.0	-207	-13.9	7.2	-23.0
Porkhov / Порхов	Gorod / Город	13 056	53.7			18.2	68.9	12.9	45.2	26.4	18.8	-60	-4.5	-1.0	-8.1	-60	-4.5	-1.0	-8.1
Dno / Дно	Gorod / Город	12 263	54.8			16.5	68.6	14.9	45.7	24.0	21.8	-205	-15.5	2.0	-17.4	-205	-15.5	2.0	-17.4
		10 049	55.6			15.4	66.6	17.9	50.1	23.2	26.9	-192	-17.6	1.6	-16.4	-17.6	-192	1.6	-16.4
Kaliningrad oblast / Калининградская область																			
Kaliningrad / Калининград	Oblast / Область	955 281	52.3	15 100	63	15.5	72.3	12.1	39.2	21.4	16.8	2 902	3.1	5.0	-8.2	3.1	2 902	3.1	-8.2
Chernyakhovsk / Черняховск	Gorod / Город	430 003	52.8			13.5	73.4	13.1	36.2	18.4	17.8	794	1.9	2.2	-7.7	1.9	794	1.9	-7.7
Sovetsk / Советск	Gorod / Город	44 323	53.7			16.0	72.4	11.7	38.2	22.1	16.1	293	6.8	3.1	-10.7	6.8	293	3.1	-10.7
Baltiysk / Балтийск	Gorod / Город	43 224	55.0			14.7	71.4	13.9	40.0	20.6	19.4	10	0.2	13.6	-11.4	0.2	13.6	13.6	-11.4
Gusev / Гусев	Gorod / Город	33 252	46.5			15.0	76.5	8.5	30.7	19.6	11.1	379	11.9	7.6	-3.9	379	11.9	7.6	-3.9
Svetly / Светлый	Gorod / Город	28 467	52.8			16.6	72.8	10.6	37.3	22.8	14.5	20	0.7	2.3	-8.3	20	0.7	2.3	-8.3
Gvardeysk / Гвардейск	Gorod / Город	21 745	53.9			16.0	72.1	11.9	38.7	22.2	16.5	81	3.8	11.3	-7.4	81	3.8	11.3	-7.4
Neman / Неман	Gorod / Город	14 572	47.7			14.7	75.7	9.6	32.0	19.4	12.6	85	5.9	-18.5	-7.2	85	5.9	-18.5	-7.2
Zelenogradsk / Зеленоградск	Gorod / Город	12 714	54.3			15.1	69.6	15.3	43.6	21.7	21.9	-180	-13.2	-13.0	-15.1	-180	-13.2	-13.0	-15.1
Pionersky / Пионерский	Gorod / Город	12 509	54.7			15.6	71.5	12.8	39.8	21.8	17.9	80	6.6	7.8	-10.7	80	6.6	7.8	-10.7
Svetlogorsk / Светлогорск	Gorod / Город	11 816	52.0			15.5	70.0	14.5	42.8	22.1	20.7	44	3.8	10.4	-12.0	44	3.8	10.4	-12.0
Gur'evsk / Гурьевск	Gorod / Город	10 950	54.1			14.8	71.6	13.6	39.7	20.7	19.0	-169	-14.6	5.4	-6.1	-169	-14.6	5.4	-6.1
		10 913	53.2			16.6	74.3	9.2	34.7	22.3	12.3	249	25.1			249	25.1		

SWEDEN - SVERIGE

Whole country																			
Cities		8 909 128	50.5	410 935	22	18.2	64.6	17.2	54.8	28.1	26.6	11 939	1.3	1.7	-0.3	1.3	11 939	1.3	-0.3
Rural areas		7 009 496	50.8	135 282	52	18.1	65.4	16.5	52.8	27.6	25.2	25 737	3.7	3.3	0.5	3.7	25 737	3.7	0.5
		1 899 632	49.7	275 653	7	18.6	61.7	19.8	62.2	30.1	32.1	-13 799	-7.0	-3.9	-3.2	-7.0	-13 799	-7.0	-3.9
Stockholms län																			
Stockholm	Län	1 838 882	51.0	6 490	283	18.5	67.4	14.1	48.4	27.4	20.9	18 854	10.6	7.4	3.1	10.6	18 854	10.6	3.1
Södertälje	Kommun ¹¹	1 205 300	51.4	1 495	806	17.4	67.9	14.7	47.3	25.6	21.7	12 731	11.0	8.5	2.4	11.0	12 731	11.0	2.4
Boo	Kommun	78 794	50.0	523	151	19.2	66.6	14.2	50.1	28.8	21.3	675	8.8	5.7	3.0	8.8	675	5.7	3.0
Tumba	Kommun	75 741	51.1	95	794	21.4	65.9	12.7	51.8	32.4	19.3	928	12.8	7.3	5.4	12.8	928	7.3	5.4
Västerhaninge	Kommun	74 151	50.0	196	378	21.4	68.5	10.1	45.9	31.2	14.7	775	10.9	3.2	7.5	10.9	775	3.2	7.5
Täby	Kommun	70 432	50.1	454	155	20.7	69.2	10.1	44.5	29.9	14.6	788	11.6	5.5	6.0	11.6	788	5.5	6.0
Norrälje	Kommun	60 229	50.7	60	997	20.4	65.9	13.7	51.7	30.9	20.7	233	3.9	-0.5	4.5	3.9	233	-0.5	4.5
Lidingö	Kommun	53 286	49.9	2 000	27	18.5	62.5	19.0	59.9	29.6	30.9	499	9.7	11.4	-1.9	9.7	499	11.4	-1.9
Upplands Väsby	Kommun	40 895	52.4	30	1 347	18.9	62.4	18.7	60.2	30.2	29.3	309	7.8	6.3	1.3	7.8	309	6.3	1.3
		37 524	50.4	75	498	19.8	69.6	10.6	43.6	28.4	15.2	208	5.6	-0.4	5.7	5.6	208	-0.4	5.7

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001		Area (km²)	Population density (inh./km²)	Population structure 2001				Population change 1995-2001				
		Total Number	of which females			Age composition			Age dep. ratio	Total change Persons, average	Relative, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, average	
						0-14	15-64	65+						(5)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	2.0	1.3	0.6
BSR		104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-0.7	0.8	-1.3
Märsta	Kommun	35 518	50.2	327	109	20.8	67.9	11.4	47.3	30.6	16.8	10.3	4.3	5.4
Akersberga	Kommun	35 108	49.8	310	113	22.4	67.2	10.4	48.9	33.4	15.5	14.8	8.0	6.3
Vallentuna	Kommun	25 643	50.2	360	71	23.5	65.8	10.8	52.1	35.7	16.4	15.0	8.3	6.5
Nynäshamn	Kommun	24 332	49.8	356	68	20.1	64.9	15.0	54.1	31.0	23.1	11.0	9.9	0.8
Uppsala län		296 627	50.8	6 990	42	18.9	66.8	14.3	49.7	28.3	21.3	4.7	2.5	2.2
Uppsala	Kommun	178 599	51.4	2 189	82	18.1	68.8	13.1	45.4	26.4	19.0	6.8	3.4	3.9
Enköping	Kommun	37 181	50.1	1 179	32	19.6	63.6	16.8	57.3	30.8	26.5	121	3.1	0.4
Bålsta	Kommun	17 648	48.8	142	124	22.9	68.7	8.4	45.6	33.4	12.2	7.5	0.7	6.6
Södermanlands län		257 220	50.5	6 062	42	18.4	63.4	18.3	57.9	29.0	28.9	-1.0	0.9	-1.8
Eskilstuna	Kommun	89 135	50.6	1 097	81	17.8	64.6	17.7	54.8	27.5	27.3	-48	1.2	-1.8
Nyköping	Kommun	49 273	50.8	1 421	35	17.9	62.6	19.6	59.8	28.6	31.3	89	4.1	-2.1
Katrineholm	Kommun	32 391	50.9	1 018	32	18.5	61.7	19.8	62.1	29.9	32.2	-145	-2.1	-2.3
Strängnäs	Kommun	29 766	50.5	736	40	19.8	63.5	16.7	57.5	31.1	26.3	6.3	7.1	-0.7
Oxelösund	Kommun	10 983	49.3	34	326	15.9	63.7	20.4	57.1	25.0	32.1	-11.1	-7.0	-4.1
Östergötland län		412 363	50.1	10 562	39	18.2	64.3	17.6	55.6	28.2	27.3	-1.6	-0.7	-0.8
Linköping	Kommun	134 039	49.9	1 431	94	17.7	66.3	16.0	50.8	26.6	24.2	445	2.1	1.4
Norrköping	Kommun	122 896	50.7	1 491	82	18.1	64.7	17.2	54.5	28.0	26.6	-150	0.0	-1.0
Motala	Kommun	42 168	50.1	986	43	18.4	63.1	18.5	58.6	29.2	29.3	-130	-1.1	-2.0
Mjölby	Kommun	25 211	50.1	549	46	18.9	62.8	18.4	59.3	30.0	29.3	-128	-3.3	-1.7
Finspång	Kommun	21 279	49.3	1 060	20	17.6	62.3	20.0	60.4	28.3	32.1	-286	-10.3	-2.6
Jönköpings län		327 824	50.4	10 475	31	19.1	62.6	18.3	59.7	30.6	29.2	-0.9	-0.2	-0.8
Jönköping	Kommun	117 896	51.1	1 485	79	18.6	63.7	17.7	57.0	29.2	27.8	411	3.4	0.1
Värnamo	Kommun	32 275	50.5	1 222	26	19.5	62.6	17.9	59.7	31.1	28.6	116	3.7	-0.3
Gislaved	Kommun	30 208	49.2	1 141	26	20.7	63.4	15.9	57.7	32.6	25.1	61	-0.3	2.1
Nässjö	Kommun	29 360	50.5	934	31	18.3	60.9	20.8	64.3	30.1	34.1	-200	-3.5	-3.3
Vetlanda	Kommun	26 522	49.4	1 506	18	18.7	61.1	20.2	63.7	30.6	33.1	-217	-5.1	-3.0
Tranås	Kommun	17 644	50.5	404	44	18.0	60.5	21.5	65.3	29.8	35.5	-66	0.0	-3.8
Kronobergs län		176 582	49.9	8 458	21	17.9	63.5	18.6	57.6	28.2	29.4	-3.5	-2.2	-1.3
Växjö	Kommun	74 082	50.4	1 674	44	17.6	66.5	15.9	50.3	26.4	23.9	219	2.0	1.2
Ljungby	Kommun	27 055	49.8	1 755	15	18.5	62.3	19.2	60.5	29.6	30.9	-91	-1.9	-1.6
Kalmar län		234 697	50.4	11 171	21	17.6	62.2	20.2	60.8	28.4	32.5	-6.0	-2.5	-3.6
Kalmar	Kommun	59 787	51.2	956	63	17.4	65.1	17.6	53.7	26.7	27.0	228	4.8	-0.9
Västervik	Kommun	36 956	50.7	1 871	20	17.3	61.6	21.1	62.3	28.0	34.2	-437	-6.7	-4.8
Oskarshamn	Kommun	26 213	50.3	1 047	25	17.4	63.3	19.3	57.9	27.4	30.5	-166	-3.7	-2.6
Nybro	Kommun	19 782	49.8	1 182	17	17.2	61.5	21.3	62.7	28.1	34.7	-171	-3.9	-4.6
Gotlands län		57 412	50.6	3 140	18	18.6	63.6	17.8	57.2	29.2	28.1	-2.0	0.4	-2.4
Visby	Kommun ¹²	57 412	50.6	3 140	18	18.6	63.6	17.8	57.2	29.2	28.1	-118	0.4	-2.4
Blekinge län		150 017	49.9	2 941	51	16.9	63.5	19.5	57.4	26.7	30.7	-3.0	-0.3	-2.6
Karlskrona	Kommun	60 596	50.2	1 043	58	17.2	64.1	18.7	56.0	26.8	29.3	1	2.0	-2.0
Karlshamn	Kommun	30 648	50.0	491	62	16.5	63.3	20.2	57.9	26.0	31.9	-119	-3.8	-2.8
Ronneby	Kommun	28 574	49.1	829	34	16.4	63.8	19.7	56.6	25.7	30.9	-114	0.2	-4.0

Skåne län	Län	1 136 571	50.9	11 027	103	18.0	64.4	17.6	55.3	27.9	27.3	4 140	3.7	4.3	-0.6
	Kommun	262 397	51.8	154	1 708	16.5	65.4	18.1	53.0	25.3	27.7	2 783	11.0	11.6	-0.7
	Malmö	118 512	51.7	346	343	17.3	64.5	18.2	55.1	26.9	28.2	696	6.0	6.8	-0.9
	Helingsborg	99 622	50.7	431	231	16.5	70.9	12.6	41.1	23.3	17.8	511	5.2	2.7	2.7
	Lund	74 518	51.3	1 250	60	18.1	63.7	18.3	57.1	28.4	28.7	122	1.6	2.9	-1.1
	Kristianstad	48 519	50.2	1 276	38	18.5	61.7	19.7	62.0	30.0	32.0	-212	-4.3	-2.6	-1.7
	Hässleholm	38 576	50.5	342	113	18.6	62.9	18.4	59.0	29.6	29.3	133	3.5	4.8	-1.3
	Trelleborg	38 297	51.1	140	273	17.6	63.2	19.2	58.1	27.8	30.4	72	1.9	4.4	-2.7
	Landskrona	37 505	51.3	423	89	18.1	62.6	19.3	59.7	28.9	30.8	169	4.6	5.6	-1.0
	Ängelholm	28 703	49.9	422	68	20.0	63.4	16.6	57.8	31.6	26.2	27	0.9	0.4	0.5
	Eslöv	26 235	51.8	352	74	16.3	61.8	21.9	61.8	26.4	35.4	81	3.1	7.9	-4.9
	Ystad	22 733	51.0	144	158	18.2	61.0	20.7	63.8	29.8	34.0	-20	-0.9	1.7	-2.7
	Höganäs	19 967	50.2	108	185	22.1	65.7	12.2	52.2	33.6	18.6	151	7.8	2.1	5.5
	Staffanstorp														
Hallands län	Län	276 653	50.3	5 454	51	19.4	63.1	17.5	58.5	30.8	27.7	1 219	4.5	4.0	0.4
	Halmstad	85 742	51.0	1 018	84	17.5	64.5	18.0	55.0	27.2	27.8	376	4.4	5.4	-1.0
	Kungsbacka	65 877	50.0	610	108	22.6	63.6	13.9	57.3	35.5	21.8	827	13.1	8.1	4.8
	Varberg	53 072	50.3	873	61	18.9	62.9	18.2	59.1	30.1	29.0	195	3.7	3.8	-0.1
	Falkenberg	38 720	50.3	1 115	35	19.4	60.9	19.7	64.2	31.8	32.4	-38	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6
Västra Götalands län	Län	1 500 857	50.4	23 942	63	18.4	64.5	17.1	55.0	28.5	26.5	3 059	2.1	2.2	-0.1
	Göteborg	504 409	50.9	506	997	16.7	67.7	15.6	47.8	24.7	23.0	3 836	7.8	6.8	1.0
	Borås	97 347	51.3	915	106	17.9	63.6	18.5	57.3	28.2	29.1	201	2.1	3.6	-1.4
	Lindome	56 743	50.7	147	387	20.1	65.3	14.6	53.1	30.7	22.4	415	7.5	3.9	3.5
	Trollhättan	52 823	49.5	411	128	19.0	63.9	17.2	56.5	29.7	26.9	57	1.1	0.5	0.5
	Uddevalla	49 255	50.7	642	77	18.7	61.8	19.6	61.9	30.2	31.7	42	0.9	1.5	-0.9
	Skövde	49 083	50.7	678	72	18.0	65.4	16.6	52.9	27.5	25.4	-58	-1.2	-1.4	0.5
	Kungälv	37 601	50.1	365	103	20.6	63.7	15.7	56.9	32.4	24.6	225	6.1	3.7	2.3
	Lidköping	36 808	50.6	689	53	18.9	62.5	18.6	60.0	30.3	29.8	7	0.2	1.3	-1.3
	Vänersborg	36 795	50.3	642	57	18.9	63.2	17.9	58.3	29.9	28.4	53	1.4	2.5	-1.2
	Lerum	35 322	50.2	259	136	23.0	64.2	12.8	55.7	35.8	19.9	119	3.4	-1.1	3.9
	Alingsås	35 257	51.2	477	74	19.3	63.1	17.6	58.4	30.5	27.9	83	2.4	3.6	-1.2
	Kina	32 954	50.1	936	35	19.6	61.2	19.1	63.3	32.1	31.2	-105	-3.1	-2.0	-1.4
	Falköping	30 921	50.4	1 059	29	18.4	60.7	20.9	64.8	30.4	34.5	-180	-5.7	-2.5	-3.1
	Mölnlycke	30 547	49.8	270	113	23.2	64.9	11.8	54.0	35.8	18.2	323	11.0	5.9	5.1
	Mariedad	23 725	50.1	603	39	18.2	62.4	19.4	60.1	29.1	31.0	-163	-6.7	-4.5	-2.1
	Skara	18 324	51.0	439	42	18.9	63.0	18.1	58.8	30.1	28.7	-87	-4.7	-3.1	-1.7
Värmlands län	Län	273 933	50.4	17 586	16	17.5	62.6	19.9	59.7	27.9	31.8	-1 680	-6.0	-2.6	-3.3
	Karlstad	80 748	51.3	1 167	69	16.5	66.2	17.3	51.1	25.0	26.1	213	2.7	3.1	-0.3
	Arvika	26 192	50.9	1 659	16	17.3	60.6	22.1	65.0	28.5	36.4	-121	-4.6	-0.2	-4.6
	Kristinehamn	23 969	50.5	747	32	16.8	61.9	21.3	61.5	27.1	34.4	-295	-11.8	-6.9	-4.9
	Skoghall	14 121	49.5	57	249	21.3	64.1	14.6	56.1	33.3	22.8	-19	-1.4	-2.6	1.1
Örebro län	Län	273 137	50.7	8 517	32	18.0	63.7	18.3	57.8	28.3	28.8	-547	-2.0	-0.1	-1.9
	Örebro	124 873	51.6	1 371	91	18.1	65.4	16.5	52.8	27.6	25.2	873	7.2	6.8	0.4
	Karlskoga	30 832	50.7	471	65	16.6	62.3	21.1	60.6	26.7	33.9	-353	-11.0	-7.0	-4.1
	Kumla	18 935	50.4	206	92	20.0	63.7	16.3	56.9	31.4	25.5	-25	-1.3	-1.3	-0.1
Västmanlands län	Län	257 957	50.2	6 302	41	18.2	63.8	18.0	56.7	28.5	28.2	-524	-2.0	-0.9	-1.1
	Västerås	127 799	50.6	956	134	18.2	65.1	16.6	53.5	28.0	25.5	679	5.4	4.6	0.8
	Köping	24 750	50.1	607	41	17.5	63.0	19.5	58.7	27.7	31.0	-231	-9.0	-5.4	-3.7
	Sala	21 535	50.4	1 173	18	18.4	62.6	19.0	59.7	29.5	30.3	-90	-4.1	-1.4	-2.6
	Hallstahammar	15 052	50.0	171	88	18.1	62.5	19.4	60.1	29.0	31.1	-170	-10.9	-7.5	-3.2
	Arboga	13 616	50.0	324	42	18.0	62.0	20.0	61.2	29.0	32.2	-156	-11.0	-8.8	-2.1
	Fagersta	12 270	50.2	271	45	15.8	61.9	22.4	61.6	25.5	36.1	-181	-14.0	-8.8	-5.4
Dalarnas län	Län	277 010	50.2	28 193	10	17.8	62.5	19.7	60.0	28.4	31.5	-2 158	-7.6	-4.2	-3.4
	Falun	54 601	51.0	2 052	27	18.6	64.4	17.0	55.2	28.9	26.4	-81	-1.5	-1.0	-0.5
	Borlänge	46 962	49.9	586	80	18.0	64.6	17.4	54.8	27.9	26.9	-250	-5.2	-4.1	-0.9
	Luovika	28 131	50.3	1 501	17	16.5	61.2	22.4	63.5	26.9	36.5	-341	-12.5	-6.9	-5.7
	Åvesta	22 330	50.0	615	36	16.4	62.3	21.3	60.6	26.3	34.2	-280	-12.0	-6.7	-6.3
	Mora	20 014	50.3	2 827	7	17.7	63.1	19.3	58.6	28.0	30.6	-153	-7.4	-4.4	-3.1

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001		Area (km ²)	Population density (inh./km ²)	Population structure 2001				Population change 1995-2001				
		Total Number	of which females			Age composition			Age dep. ratio		Total change Persons, annual average	Net migration, annual average	Natural change, average	
						0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Young				Old
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EU25		452 640 800	51.0	3 980 594	114	17.4	68.3	14.3	46.5	25.5	20.9	877 167	2.0	0.6
BSR		104 727 098	51.8	2 382 282	44	17.2	68.5	14.3	46.1	25.2	20.9	-70 591	-0.7	-1.3
Gävleborgs län		278 171	50.3	18 192	15	17.3	63.0	19.7	58.7	27.4	31.3	-1 723	-6.1	-3.7
Gävle	Kommun	91 233	50.7	1 604	57	17.4	65.4	17.2	52.9	26.6	26.3	108	1.2	-1.0
Hudiksvall	Kommun	37 288	50.7	2 496	15	17.7	62.9	19.4	58.9	28.1	30.7	-237	-6.2	-3.6
Sandviken	Kommun	36 805	49.7	1 165	32	16.9	63.1	19.9	58.4	26.8	31.5	-365	-9.6	-4.7
Söderhamn	Kommun	27 464	50.2	1 062	26	17.2	61.5	21.3	62.5	27.9	34.6	-309	-10.8	-5.2
Bollnäs	Kommun	26 455	50.6	1 827	14	16.7	61.8	21.5	61.8	27.0	34.8	-246	-9.0	-4.6
Västernorrlands län		245 078	50.2	21 678	11	16.9	62.9	20.2	58.9	26.9	32.1	-2 202	-8.7	-3.9
Sundsvall	Kommun	93 125	50.1	3 206	29	16.8	65.3	17.8	53.0	25.7	27.3	-234	-2.5	-1.1
Örnsköldsvik	Kommun	55 364	50.1	6 418	9	17.3	62.2	20.5	60.7	27.8	33.0	-480	-8.4	-3.7
Härnösand	Kommun	25 227	51.3	1 065	24	16.6	62.9	20.6	59.1	26.4	32.7	-350	-13.2	-4.3
Timrå	Kommun	17 790	49.4	787	23	18.9	63.3	17.7	57.9	29.9	28.0	-162	-8.8	-1.3
Jämtlands län		128 586	49.9	49 443	3	17.3	62.8	19.9	59.2	27.5	31.7	-1 166	-8.8	-4.0
Östersund	Kommun	58 361	51.2	2 222	26	16.7	66.2	17.1	51.1	25.2	25.9	-231	-3.9	-0.5
Västerbottens län		254 818	50.2	55 401	5	18.1	64.5	17.4	55.2	28.1	27.0	-942	-3.7	-0.6
Umeå	Kommun	105 006	50.5	2 317	45	18.2	69.4	12.4	44.1	26.3	17.9	612	5.9	4.0
Skellefteå	Kommun	72 035	50.3	6 838	11	18.1	62.6	19.3	59.7	28.8	30.9	-552	-7.5	-2.1
Norrbottens län		254 733	49.4	98 911	3	17.6	64.1	18.2	55.9	27.5	28.4	-1 880	-7.2	-1.3
Luleå	Kommun	71 952	49.5	1 807	40	17.4	67.7	14.9	47.7	25.7	22.0	141	2.0	1.7
Piteå	Kommun	40 451	50.0	3 086	13	18.4	64.5	17.0	54.9	28.6	26.4	-79	-1.9	-0.5
Boden	Kommun	28 380	50.6	4 297	7	17.9	63.5	18.5	57.4	28.2	29.2	-296	-10.8	-1.8
Kiruna	Kommun	23 849	48.7	19 447	1	18.9	64.7	16.4	54.6	29.2	25.4	-330	-13.2	1.2

- No city with more than 10 000 inhabitants in the region.

: No data or data not available.

(1) Finland & Sweden: 31.12.2001. Germany: 31.12.2001. Plön non-corrected register figure. Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania & Norway: 1.1.2002. Poland: 21.5.-8.6.2002. Russia: 9.10. 2002. Urban and rural shares for the entire Russian BSR based on available city data. Belarus: 1.1.2002. Marina Gorka 2000. Latvia: 31.3.2000.

(2) Finland & Sweden: 31.12.2001. Germany: 31.12.2001. Bremen region 31.12.2000. Plön non-corrected register figures. Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania & Norway: 1.1.2002. Poland: 21.5.-8.6.2002. Russia: 9.10. 2002. Latvia: 31.3.2000.

(3) Belarus, Denmark, German BSR, Poland, Russian BSR: total area. Finland & Sweden: land area. Norway: land area excluding Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Latvia & Lithuania: land area including inland waters. Estonia: land area including inland waters but excluding territorial waters (lake Peipsi, lake Võrtsjärv). All other countries (EU25): total area.

(4) Finland & Sweden: 31.12.2001. Germany: 31.12.2001. Bremen region 31.12.2000. Plön non-corrected register figures. Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania & Norway: 1.1.2002. Latvia: 31.3.2000. Poland: 21.5.-8.6.2002. Russia: 9.10.2002. Urban and rural shares for the entire Russian BSR based on available city data. St Petersburg including Kolpino, Krasnoe Selo, Kronstadt, Lomonosov, Metallostroy, Pargolovo, Pavlovsk, Petrodvorets, Pushkin, Sestroretsk, Shushary, Strelna & Zelenogorsk.

(5) Finland & Sweden: 31.12.2001. Bremen region 31.12.2000. Plön non-corrected register figures. Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania & Norway: 1.1.2002. Latvia: 31.3.2000. Poland: 21.5.-8.6.2002. Russia: 9.10.2002. Urban and rural shares for the entire Russian BSR based on available city data. St Petersburg including Kolpino, Krasnoe Selo, Kronstadt, Lomonosov, Metallostroy, Pargolovo, Pavlovsk, Petrodvorets, Pushkin, Sestroretsk, Shushary, Strelna & Zelenogorsk.

- (6) Belarus: Nordregio estimates. Marina Gorka 1995-2000. Zaslavl 1996-2001. Estonia: Nordregio estimates except for Tallinn. Lithuania: regional figures and figures for Vilnius, Utena, Kedainiai, Telsiai, Ukmerge, Taurage, Plunge, Druskininkai, Silute, Radviliskis, Kretinga, Rokiskis, Birzai, Elektrenai, Jurbarkas, Vilkaviskis, Naujoji Akene, Raseiniai, Gargzdai, Anyksciai, Lentvaris, Jurbarkas, Varena, Prienai, Joniskis, Kelme, Marijampole, Mazeikiai, Jonava 2000-2002. Latvia: Ogre, Tukums, Cesis, Salaspils, Olsane, Talsi, Saldus, Dobele, Kraslava, Kuldiga, Ludza, Siguda, Bauska, Valmiera, Jekabpils and urban-rural figures 1999-2001. Russia: Gadzhierovo 1999-2001. Zaozersk & Snezhnogorsk 1998-2001. Note that due to the use of different time intervals and partly estimated figures, congruity between trends on total population change, net migration and natural change may sometimes be absent for some cities in Belarus, Estonia & Russia.
- (7) Belarus: Marina Gorka 1995-2000. Zaslavl 1996-2001. Lithuania: Vilnius, Utena, Kedainiai, Telsiai, Ukmerge, Taurage, Plunge, Druskininkai, Silute, Radviliskis, Kretinga, Rokiskis, Birzai, Elektrenai, Kursenai, Jurbarkas, Vilkaviskis, Naujoji Akene, Raseiniai, Gargzdai, Anyksciai, Lentvaris, Jurbarkas, Varena, Prienai, Joniskis, Kelme, Marijampole, Mazeikiai, Jonava 2000-2002. Latvia: Ogre, Tukums, Cesis, Salaspils, Olsane, Talsi, Saldus, Dobele, Kraslava, Kuldiga, Ludza, Siguda, Bauska, Valmiera, Jekabpils and urban-rural figures 1999-2001. Russia: Gadzhierovo 1999-2001. Zaozersk & Snezhnogorsk 1998-2001. Note that due to the use of different time intervals and partly estimated figures, congruity between trends on total population change, net migration and natural change may sometimes be absent for some cities in Belarus, Estonia & Russia.
- (8) Belarus: Marina Gorka 1995-2000. Zaslavl 1996-2001. Estonia: 1995-1999. Nordregio estimates. Lithuania: 2000-2002 except for Visaginas, Kaunas, Palanga, Klaipeda, Siauliai, Panevezys & Alytus 1997-2002. Russia: 2000-2002. St Petersburg including Kolpino, Krasnoe Selo, Kronstadt, Lomonosov, Metallostroy, Pargolovo, Petrodvorets, Pushkin, Sestroretsk, Shushary, Strelna & Zelenogorsk. Note that due to the use of different time intervals and partly estimated figures, congruity between trends on total population change, net migration and natural change may sometimes be absent for some cities in Belarus, Estonia & Russia.
- (9) Belarus: Marina Gorka 1995-2000. Zaslavl 1996-2001. Lithuania: 2000-2002 except for Visaginas, Kaunas, Palanga, Klaipeda, Siauliai, Panevezys & Alytus 1997-2002. Russia: 2000-2002. St Petersburg including Kolpino, Krasnoe Selo, Kronstadt, Lomonosov, Metallostroy, Pargolovo, Petrodvorets, Pushkin, Sestroretsk, Shushary, Strelna & Zelenogorsk. BSR: excluding Estonia. Note that due to the use of different time intervals and partly estimated figures, congruity between trends on total population change, net migration and natural change may sometimes be absent for some cities in Belarus, Estonia & Russia.
- 1 Minsk oblast including the city of Minsk.
- 2 The Greater Copenhagen region (Hovedstadsregionen) comprises the municipalities of København and Frederiksberg as well as the counties of København, Frederiksberg and Roskilde.
- 3 Danish cities comprising several municipalities: København (København, Frederiksberg, Ballerup, Brøndby, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Albertslund, Hvidovre, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Søllerød, Tårnby and Vallensbæk).
- 4 The city of Rønne corresponds to Bornholms Regionskommune.
- 5 Finnish cities comprising several municipalities: Helsinki (Helsinki), Espoo, Vantaa, Järvenpää, Kauniainen, Kerava and Tuusula; Tampere (Lempäälä, Nokia, Pirkkala, Tampere and Ylöjärvi); Turku (Kaarina, Naantali, Pikkio, Raisio and Turku); Oulu (Haukipudas, Kempele, Oulu and Oulunsalo); Jyväskylä (Jyväskylä and Jyväskylä maalaiskunta); Kemi (Kemi and Kemijärvi); Rovaniemi (Rovaniemi and Rovaniemen maalaiskunta); Seinäjoki (Nurmo and Seinäjoki).
- 6 The free cities (liepilsētas) of Daugavpils, Jelgava, Jūrmala, Liepāja, Rezekne, Rīga and Ventspils have been joined with their surrounding districts (rajons) in order to create statistically comparable regional units.
- 7 Vilnius including Grigiskės.
- 8 Norwegian cities comprising several municipalities: Oslo (Oppegård, Bærum, Asker, Rælingen, Lørenskog, Skedsmo, Nittedal and Oslo); Stavanger/Sandnes (Sandnes, Stavanger and Randaberg); Drammen (Drammen, Øvre Eiker and Nedre Eiker); Fredrikstad/Sarpsborg (Sarpsborg and Fredrikstad); Porsgrunn/Skien (Porsgrunn and Skien); Tønsberg (Tønsberg and Nøtterøy); Ålesund (Ålesund and Sula).
- 9 The Norwegian counties of Oslo and Akershus have been merged in order to create comparable capital regions.
- 10 The city of St Petersburg comprises Admiralty, Frunzenskiy, Kalininskiy, Kirovskiy, Moskovskiy, Nevskiy, Petrogradskiy, Primorskiy, Tsentralnyy, Vasileostrovskiy, Vyborgskiy district and excludes the urban units of Krasnoe Selo and Pargolovo.
- 11 Swedish cities comprising several municipalities: Stockholm (Stockholm, Solna, Sundbyberg, Danderyd, Sollentuna, Järfälla, Huddinge, Tyresö, Upplands-Bro, Värmdö, Ekerö, Vaxholm and Strängnäs); Göteborg (Göteborg and Partille).
- 12 The city of Visby corresponds to Gotlands län/Gotland kommun.

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Labour market 2001						GDP/capita in PPS 2002, Index EU25=100	
	National base unit		Total	At working age (15-64)		Employment						
				Number of which females	Number of persons employed	Primary produc- tion	Manu- facturing incl. con- struction	Services (public & private)	Empl. change, 1995-2001 (% p.a.)	Unemploy- ment rate 15-64 (%)		
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EU25	452 640 800		305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	8.9	100
BSR	104 727 098		71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	13.3	72

DENMARK - DANMARK

Whole country										
Cities										
Rural areas										
Greater Copenhagen										
København	1 100 468	756 128	48.8	698 776	3.6	23.4	73.1	0.8	78.0	123
Helsingør	60 546	39 705	48.3	23 443	49.8	49.8	1.0	76.7	3.8	3.7
Roskilde	53 168	35 814	48.7	32 552	48.6	48.6	0.6	80.6	3.7	
Greve	48 278	33 354	48.9	17 042	48.9	48.9	2.2	81.9	2.4	
Høje Tåstrup	45 947	31 640	48.6	32 738	48.6	48.6	2.1	78.7	3.3	
Køge	39 284	26 333	48.2	19 525	48.2	48.2	0.8	79.4	3.1	
Hillerød	37 167	24 271	48.5	24 928	48.5	48.5	2.9	82.8	2.6	
Hersholm	24 038	15 077	48.0	10 971	48.0	48.0	0.4	85.2	2.0	
Allerød	23 070	15 259	48.3	13 181	48.3	48.3	2.1	86.1	1.6	
Birkerød	21 531	13 606	49.9	13 714	49.9	49.9	0.5	83.1	2.0	
Ishøj	20 987	14 768	49.7	8 869	49.7	49.7	0.9	74.9	4.4	
Frederiksværk	20 326	13 593	48.6	7 340	48.6	48.6	0.8	77.8	3.6	
Solrød	20 165	13 952	48.1	5 811	48.1	48.1	3.1	84.4	2.6	
Farum	18 854	12 245	50.0	8 658	50.0	50.0	0.7	82.2	1.9	
Værløse	18 365	11 622	47.8	7 830	47.8	47.8	-0.6	85.0	1.9	
Frederikssund	18 189	12 063	48.1	8 195	48.1	48.1	0.5	81.6	2.7	
Stenløse	13 252	8 964	49.6	4 310	49.6	49.6	-0.1	85.1	1.9	
Dragør	13 075	8 429	48.7	3 075	48.7	48.7	0.4	84.3	2.3	
Vestsjællands amt										
Amt	298 731	196 072	49.2	130 525	5.1	26.2	68.7	0.3	76.9	94
Slagelse	36 593	24 573	49.4	20 707	49.4	49.4	1.2	74.5	3.8	
Holbæk	34 188	22 907	49.3	17 141	49.3	49.3	2.0	76.9	3.9	
Ringsted	30 018	19 897	48.8	16 027	48.8	48.8	0.8	80.4	3.3	
Korsør	20 528	13 255	50.1	7 477	50.1	50.1	-5.9	71.0	5.7	
Kalundborg	19 718	12 897	48.8	12 128	48.8	48.8	1.3	76.3	3.3	
Haslev	14 310	9 486	48.6	5 249	48.6	48.6	-0.1	80.3	3.3	
Storstrøms amt										
Amt	260 498	169 031	49.1	108 811	5.9	22.9	71.2	0.1	74.4	87
Næstved	47 092	31 683	49.4	23 140	49.4	49.4	0.5	76.1	3.9	
Nykøbing-Falster	25 534	16 666	49.7	14 884	49.7	49.7	0.8	72.8	5.2	
Nakskov	15 207	9 628	49.2	7 075	49.2	49.2	0.5	65.6	7.6	
Bornholms regionskommune										
Regionskommune	44 091	28 075	49.1	19 817	7.1	21.3	71.6	-0.8	72.4	88
Rønne	44 091	28 075	49.3	19 817	7.1	21.3	71.6	-0.8	72.4	88
Fyns amt										
Amt	472 504	309 878	49.3	225 404	5.8	25.0	69.2	0.3	75.6	102
Odense	183 628	124 984	49.2	100 089	49.2	49.2	0.7	72.9	4.1	
Svendborg	42 889	28 278	49.5	19 324	49.5	49.5	0.0	71.8	5.8	
Middelfart	20 018	13 005	49.5	10 314	49.5	49.5	0.6	80.2	3.4	
Nyborg	18 766	12 208	50.1	9 018	50.1	50.1	-0.5	71.9	5.7	

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001			Labour market 2001							GDP/capita in PPS 2002, Index EU25=100
		Total	At working age (15-64)		Employment			Unemploy- ment rate				
			Number	of which females	Number of persons employed	Primary produc- tion (%)	Manu- facturing incl. con- struction (%)	Services (public & private) (%)	Empl. change, 1995-2001 (% p.a.)	Employ- ment rate 15-64 (%)		
											(1)	
EU25		452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	8.9	100
BSR		104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	13.3	72
Jõgevamaa	Maakond	38 060	24 250	50.1	12 300	19.5	25.2	55.3	-3.3	50.5	14.0	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Järvamaa	Maakond	38 514	25 103	51.4	16 000	22.4	31.4	46.2	-2.0	58.0	18.7	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Läänemaa	Maakond	28 394	18 548	51.6	10 900	15.9	33.6	50.4	-2.5	58.1	15.0	34
Haapsalu	Linn	11 977	8 011	50.4	;	;	;	;	;	63.6	13.5	;
Lääne-Virumaa	Maakond	67 364	43 468	51.6	28 300	13.6	33.7	52.7	-0.6	58.4	13.8	27
Rakvere	Linn	17 010	11 185	48.0	;	;	;	;	;	63.7	11.4	;
Põlvamaa	Maakond	32 308	20 310	49.4	10 900	14.0	32.0	54.0	-1.4	49.2	12.2	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pärnumaa	Maakond	90 507	58 779	51.9	35 100	12.9	33.7	53.4	-1.6	60.8	19.3	34
Pärnu	Linn	45 040	29 614	48.8	;	;	;	;	;	65.6	10.6	;
Raplamaa	Maakond	37 319	24 276	50.1	15 200	19.0	34.7	46.3	0.0	58.4	15.0	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saaremaa	Maakond	35 746	22 852	50.7	14 800	14.4	27.4	58.2	-1.0	58.0	12.9	34
Kuressaare	Linn	14 971	9 986	49.5	;	;	;	;	;	64.9	10.3	;
Tartumaa	Maakond	149 160	100 019	53.2	59 300	5.6	27.7	66.7	-1.7	57.9	12.3	31
Tartu	Linn	101 140	69 238	48.8	;	;	;	;	;	60.5	10.3	;
Valgamaa	Maakond	35 479	22 155	51.0	13 100	10.7	35.1	54.2	-0.6	53.3	18.2	31
Vaiga	Linn	14 199	9 097	50.0	;	;	;	;	;	56.4	18.7	;
Viljandimaa	Maakond	57 482	36 666	51.0	23 000	18.6	30.5	50.8	-1.3	55.2	14.5	33
Viljandi	Linn	20 608	13 572	49.4	;	;	;	;	;	65.2	10.1	;
Võrumaa	Maakond	39 465	24 701	50.1	13 700	10.9	34.1	55.0	-2.3	51.0	18.6	31
Võru	Linn	14 801	9 657	48.3	;	;	;	;	;	59.4	15.7	;
FINLAND - SUOMI												
Whole country		5 194 901	3 475 966	49.5	2 235 317	4.4	26.2	69.3	2.6	64.3	10.2	114
Cities		3 395 801	2 340 819	50.5	1 648 249	;	;	;	3.4	65.6	9.8	;
Rural areas		1 799 100	1 135 147	47.3	587 068	;	;	;	0.7	61.6	11.1	;
Uusimaa - Nyland	Maakunta	1 318 324	925 516	51.1	698 382	0.6	19.0	80.4	4.5	71.5	6.2	158
Helsinki	Kunta ⁵	1 064 730	756 904	49.3	609 247	;	;	;	4.9	71.6	6.1	;
Hyvinkää	Kunta	42 736	28 749	48.9	16 896	;	;	;	3.0	69.2	8.4	;
Lohja	Kunta	35 527	24 012	48.7	15 042	;	;	;	3.8	70.9	6.5	;

Klaukkala	34 029	22 678	48.6	9 953	:	:	4.5	73.9	4.7	:
Kirkkonummi	30 274	20 919	47.5	9 754	:	:	1.2	73.9	6.2	:
Nummela	24 214	16 421	49.7	7 498	:	:	3.4	72.8	4.6	:
<i>Itä-Uusimaa - Östra Nyland</i>										
Maakunta	90 201	59 244	49.0	33 384	5.5	35.6	58.9	1.7	70.5	97
Porvoo	45 403	30 636	48.9	19 198	:	:	2.1	70.5	6.7	:
<i>Varsinais-Suomi - Egentliga Finland</i>										
Maakunta	449 293	299 103	50.0	194 993	4.4	30.9	64.7	2.5	66.3	121
Turku	237 549	162 994	49.4	114 006	:	:	2.9	64.3	10.3	:
Salo	24 600	16 380	49.5	16 616	:	:	2.6	69.5	7.3	:
Uusikaupunki	16 851	11 477	48.3	7 315	:	:	2.6	64.1	10.3	:
<i>Satakunta</i>										
Maakunta	236 308	154 623	49.0	92 854	5.7	33.7	60.6	1.0	61.3	100
Pori	88 346	58 821	49.4	36 480	:	:	1.9	59.7	15.1	:
Rauma	37 030	25 130	48.9	16 510	:	:	1.1	62.2	13.0	:
<i>Kanta-Häme - Egentliga Tavastland</i>										
Maakunta	165 509	107 478	49.3	64 633	5.1	30.0	64.9	1.7	65.6	89
Hämeenlinna	46 352	30 513	48.8	21 697	:	:	2.8	63.7	11.1	:
Riihimäki	26 268	17 551	49.5	10 626	:	:	1.7	66.1	10.4	:
Forssa	18 311	12 178	48.2	9 726	:	:	1.2	64.1	12.2	:
<i>Pirkanmaa - Birkaland</i>										
Maakunta	450 745	301 786	49.5	191 873	3.0	33.3	63.7	3.0	64.2	108
Tampere	276 079	190 165	49.2	130 092	:	:	4.2	64.8	10.9	:
Valkeakoski	20 424	13 594	48.9	8 921	:	:	0.9	63.3	11.4	:
Vammala	15 322	9 631	48.2	6 193	:	:	1.6	63.7	10.9	:
<i>Päijät-Häme - Päijätne-Tavastland</i>										
Maakunta	197 656	132 022	49.7	80 444	4.0	34.4	61.6	2.0	62.3	89
Lahti	117 989	80 397	49.5	51 348	:	:	2.8	62.0	13.1	:
Heinola	20 958	13 910	49.8	8 384	:	:	0.4	61.3	12.7	:
Nastola	14 598	10 046	49.7	5 881	:	:	2.0	62.9	11.3	:
<i>Kymenlaakso - Kymmenedalen</i>										
Maakunta	186 707	122 532	48.6	73 307	4.8	30.0	65.1	0.8	61.4	110
Kotka	54 768	36 090	49.3	22 716	:	:	1.0	59.8	14.4	:
Kouvola	52 029	34 842	50.0	23 140	:	:	0.6	61.0	13.1	:
Hamina	21 705	14 279	48.8	8 132	:	:	0.3	62.3	11.2	:
<i>Etelä-Karjala - Södra Karelen</i>										
Maakunta	137 019	90 052	48.1	52 992	5.5	30.6	63.9	1.0	59.8	109
Lappeenranta	58 401	39 641	49.2	26 320	:	:	2.0	60.1	12.6	:
Imatra	30 421	20 036	48.6	12 627	:	:	1.2	58.8	13.4	:
<i>Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax</i>										
Maakunta	166 082	107 138	48.7	60 211	10.5	23.8	65.6	0.8	58.3	80
Mikkeli	46 612	31 533	49.0	19 722	:	:	2.5	61.0	13.4	:
Savonlinna	27 660	18 301	49.2	10 607	:	:	0.6	56.2	16.3	:
Pieksämäki	12 755	8 290	50.4	4 815	:	:	-0.4	54.5	16.8	:
<i>Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax</i>										
Maakunta	251 231	164 763	48.8	93 960	8.6	23.8	67.5	1.3	57.8	85
Kuopio	87 347	60 313	49.9	38 809	:	:	2.5	59.4	12.5	:
Varkaus	23 120	15 259	49.7	10 293	:	:	2.0	57.9	14.3	:
Iisalmi	22 903	15 183	48.6	9 135	:	:	1.3	58.3	16.0	:
Sillinjärvi	19 760	13 268	47.5	5 998	:	:	1.5	63.1	10.6	:
<i>Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen</i>										
Maakunta	170 793	111 853	48.0	60 471	8.6	26.4	65.1	0.9	54.9	81
Joensuu	52 140	36 382	50.2	23 753	:	:	2.7	56.4	15.5	:
<i>Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland</i>										
Maakunta	264 762	175 869	48.9	102 623	5.6	29.1	65.3	2.4	59.5	96
Jyväskylä	113 366	79 863	49.8	51 605	:	:	4.1	60.3	12.9	:
Jämsä	15 455	9 964	48.0	6 503	:	:	0.8	62.3	12.1	:
<i>Etelä-Pohjanmaa - Södra Österbotten</i>										
Maakunta	194 542	123 707	48.3	74 870	11.8	29.0	59.2	1.7	62.4	82
Seinäjoki	41 822	28 765	49.9	21 741	:	:	3.8	65.0	9.7	:
Kurikka	10 625	6 728	47.9	3 807	:	:	0.6	61.8	10.5	:

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Labour market 2001								GDP/capita in PPS 2002, Index EU25=100
	National base unit	Total	At working age (15-64)		Employment			Unemploy- ment rate					
			Number	of which females	Number of persons employed	Primary produc- tion (%)	Manu- facturing incl. con- struction (%)	Services (public & private) (%)	Empl. change, 1995-2001 (% p.a.)	Empl- ment rate 15-64 (%)			
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
EU25			452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	8.9	100
BSR			104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	13.3	72
Österbotten - Pohjanmaa													
Vaasa	Maakunta		173 083	110 948	48.6	75 748	8.2	32.0	59.8	2.1	67.6	7.3	101
Jakobstad	Kunta		57 014	38 862	49.2	32 279	:	:	:	3.0	64.4	9.3	:
	Kunta		19 519	12 475	48.1	10 457	:	:	:	2.1	66.8	9.1	:
Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten													
Kokkola	Maakunta		70 848	45 947	48.6	27 643	11.7	26.9	61.4	1.8	61.7	11.2	84
	Kunta		35 554	23 902	50.3	15 327	:	:	:	2.5	59.9	13.3	:
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten													
Oulu	Maakunta ⁵		368 029	242 819	48.2	144 451	6.3	28.7	65.0	2.9	60.1	11.9	103
Raahe	Kunta		160 673	112 118	49.3	75 662	:	:	:	4.8	62.2	11.5	:
Ylivieska	Kunta		23 022	16 080	48.4	10 594	:	:	:	0.1	58.3	12.6	:
	Kunta		13 235	8 646	47.9	5 249	:	:	:	1.5	61.8	10.8	:
Kainuu - Kajanaland													
Kajaani	Maakunta		88 473	57 911	47.8	29 399	9.1	20.6	70.4	-0.1	52.4	18.2	77
	Kunta		35 964	24 428	50.7	13 955	:	:	:	1.1	56.5	15.6	:
Lappi - Lappland													
Rovaniemi	Maakunta ⁵		189 288	125 706	47.9	67 806	5.9	21.9	72.1	0.6	54.8	17.8	92
Kemi	Kunta ⁵		56 991	38 728	49.2	22 069	:	:	:	1.9	56.4	16.9	:
Tornio	Kunta ⁵		32 285	21 552	49.2	12 566	:	:	:	0.1	54.7	17.1	:
	Kunta		22 456	15 034	48.7	8 489	:	:	:	1.6	59.0	14.0	:
Landskapet Åland													
Mariehamn	Landskap		26 008	16 949	49.3	15 273	4.3	14.8	80.9	2.0	77.4	1.5	155
	Kommun		10 609	7 151	50.5	10 496	:	:	:	2.1	76.8	2.1	:
GERMANY - DEUTSCHLAND													
German BSR													
Cities			14 615 052	10 131 412	49.0	6 626 793	2.5	21.3	76.1	0.3	63.0	12.0	101
Rural areas			9 883 101	6 915 917	49.3	5 246 828	:	:	:	0.3	62.6	12.3	:
			4 731 951	3 215 495	48.5	1 379 964	:	:	:	0.0	63.8	11.3	:
Berlin													
Berlin	Bundesland		3 388 434	2 435 508	49.3	1 556 200	0.5	17.5	82.1	0.1	60.0	15.0	97
	Kreisfreie Stadt		3 388 434	2 435 508	48.8	1 556 200	0.5	17.5	82.1	0.1	60.0	15.0	:
Brandenburg													
Potsdam	Bundesland		2 593 040	1 838 499	48.5	1 044 900	4.1	27.1	68.8	-0.5	61.3	16.6	73
Cottbus	Kreisfreie Stadt		130 435	93 919	49.2	90 700	:	:	:	1.1	66.5	10.5	:
Brandenburg a.d. Havel	Kreisfreie Stadt		105 954	76 770	48.7	67 300	:	:	:	-1.5	61.9	17.2	:
Frankfurt/O.	Kreisfreie Stadt		76 351	53 643	48.5	34 900	:	:	:	-1.4	58.8	20.3	:
Eberswalde	Kreisfreie Stadt		70 308	51 318	49.0	43 700	:	:	:	-1.4	59.7	19.0	:
Eisenhüttenstadt	Kreisangehörige Stadt		43 669	31 097	49.1	21 976	:	:	:	-0.5	57.6	21.7	:
Schwedt/O.	Kreisangehörige Stadt		40 180	28 718	47.8	18 567	:	:	:	-1.3	58.5	19.6	:
Falkensee	Kreisangehörige Stadt		39 046	28 840	48.7	17 632	:	:	:	-1.9	58.3	22.3	:
Fürstenwalde/Spree	Kreisangehörige Stadt		35 297	24 656	48.9	7 932	:	:	:	-2.8	61.4	10.2	:
Neuruppin	Kreisangehörige Stadt		33 981	24 208	48.2	17 852	:	:	:	2.0	59.4	18.4	:
Senftenberg	Kreisangehörige Stadt		32 375	23 094	50.0	18 528	:	:	:	1.4	60.8	17.2	:
Oranienburg	Kreisangehörige Stadt		30 539	21 541	48.6	13 456	:	:	:	0.8	44.2	24.8	:
Rathenow	Kreisangehörige Stadt		29 931	21 300	48.5	14 833	:	:	:	-0.9	62.5	17.0	:
			28 476	20 103	48.2	12 494	:	:	:	0.9	52.1	22.8	:

Bernau b. Berlin	27 167	19 569	48.7	10 414	:	:	:	2.5	58.8	15.1	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	0.2	62.7	15.0	:
Strausberg	26 512	18 651	49.0	10 731	:	:	:	0.9	64.9	22.6	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	-2.5	57.5	22.4	:
Henningsdorf	26 390	18 616	48.4	13 223	:	:	:	-2.9	55.0	20.7	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	-0.5	68.3	10.9	:
Spremberg	25 788	18 186	49.0	14 096	:	:	:	-1.0	60.0	22.3	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	-5.1	55.3	22.3	:
Guben	24 165	17 271	50.3	8 925	:	:	:	-3.9	54.3	24.3	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	5.3	50.2	11.9	:
Forst (Lausitz)	23 839	16 399	49.4	7 735	:	:	:	-1.6	54.5	24.4	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	0.6	62.4	11.6	:
Ludwigsfelde	23 809	17 574	50.5	12 848	:	:	:	3.5	65.4	9.5	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	-4.6	65.9	12.2	:
Prenzlau	22 225	15 824	49.1	10 790	:	:	:	-1.1	53.9	24.4	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	-0.2	60.9	16.3	:
Luckenwalde	22 111	15 422	48.4	11 362	:	:	:	-0.2	56.9	17.4	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	-3.8	47.6	26.3	:
Wittenberge	21 513	14 568	48.6	7 774	:	:	:	-1.4	62.7	20.2	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	-0.8	34.8	10.4	:
Lauchhammer	20 276	13 774	47.6	6 875	:	:	:	2.0	66.7	13.6	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	5.3	65.2	15.1	:
Werder (Havel)	19 967	14 262	49.2	4 598	:	:	:	-3.7	52.8	20.9	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	-3.5	45.6	17.7	:
Finsterwalde	19 704	13 613	48.5	7 950	:	:	:	-1.4	57.2	20.4	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	2.6	64.5	15.3	:
Hohen Neuendorf	19 281	13 770	48.6	3 832	:	:	:	0.4	61.1	19.3	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Teltow	18 445	13 267	48.4	14 467	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Königs Wusterhausen	17 306	12 265	50.4	6 871	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Lübbenau/Spreewald	15 690	11 090	47.3	5 065	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Lübbenau/Spreewald	13 843	9 703	47.9	8 162	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Templin	13 804	9 649	49.7	4 328	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Jüterbog	13 720	9 662	47.6	7 948	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Perleberg	12 402	8 761	48.3	2 887	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Grossräschen	12 339	8 790	49.5	5 583	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Wittstock/Dosse	12 258	8 843	47.8	3 574	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Beelitz, Stadt	12 060	8 678	47.4	2 557	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Erkner	12 044	8 614	48.8	5 783	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Velten	11 231	7 774	48.7	4 248	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Bad Liebenwerda	11 148	7 813	49.2	6 011	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Herzberg/Elster, Stadt	11 094	7 686	47.8	4 311	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Zehdenick	10 987	7 690	48.5	6 919	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Nauen	10 905	7 771	48.5	5 425	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Pritzwalk					:	:	:				
Bremen	659 651	446 571	49.5	391 000	0.4	23.8	75.8	0.4	61.5	8.9	150
Bremen	540 950	366 030	49.0	328 700	:	:	:	0.5	62.5	8.2	:
Bremerhaven	118 701	78 278	48.8	62 200	:	:	:	0.0	58.6	12.0	:
Hamburg	1 726 363	1 199 254	49.3	1 052 600	0.5	16.9	82.6	1.2	67.6	7.1	188
Hamburg	1 726 363	1 199 254	48.4	1 052 600	0.5	16.9	82.6	1.2	67.6	7.1	:
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1 759 877	1 248 734	48.3	734 600	4.8	22.7	72.5	-0.9	59.1	18.2	72
Rostock	198 964	143 275	48.4	101 600	:	:	:	-1.6	59.8	16.1	:
Kreisfreie Stadt					:	:	:	-1.3	60.5	15.7	:
Schwerin	99 978	71 412	49.1	65 300	:	:	:	-1.1	61.4	19.0	:
Neubrandenburg	71 723	52 924	48.2	48 300	:	:	:	-1.5	56.0	20.6	:
Kreisfreie Stadt					:	:	:	-0.3	59.0	18.8	:
Stralsund	59 970	41 911	50.1	32 700	:	:	:	0.9	57.6	18.9	:
Kreisfreie Stadt					:	:	:	-0.6	57.6	19.6	:
Greifswald	53 533	38 877	48.5	28 900	:	:	:	-3.5	56.5	21.7	:
Kreisfreie Stadt					:	:	:	-0.2	56.8	19.6	:
Wismar	46 544	32 516	49.8	22 400	:	:	:	-0.5	58.7	19.6	:
Kreisfreie Stadt					:	:	:	-0.7	54.7	22.0	:
Güstrow	31 987	22 414	48.8	18 540	:	:	:	-1.8	54.1	25.2	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	0.0	64.2	17.6	:
Neustrelitz	23 139	16 039	50.7	12 303	:	:	:	-0.3	55.7	26.0	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	-2.9	56.2	22.5	:
Waren / Mritzt	22 001	15 646	49.3	12 585	:	:	:	-4.2	60.7	12.6	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	3.4	66.5	12.0	:
Parchim	19 842	14 001	48.8	11 828	:	:	:	2.4	59.8	18.5	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:	1.2	59.7	17.5	:
Ribnitz-Dangarten	17 131	12 069	48.5	7 529	:	:	:	-1.1	46.3	25.4	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Anklam	15 520	10 802	48.9	7 964	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Bergen auf Rügen	15 326	10 998	49.7	8 790	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Demmin	13 409	9 286	50.0	7 247	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Wolgast	13 362	9 288	48.4	6 819	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Pasewalk	12 619	8 864	49.7	8 472	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Ludwigslust	12 449	8 713	49.4	8 142	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Hagenow	12 304	8 723	49.0	7 237	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Sassnitz	11 468	8 056	47.9	4 313	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Bad Doberan	11 444	7 704	49.5	5 919	:	:	:				
Kreisangehörige Stadt					:	:	:				
Ueckermünde	11 392	8 229	48.3	5 218	:	:	:				

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Labour market 2001					GDP/capita	
	National base unit		At working age (15-64)		Employment					in PPS	
	Total	Number	of which females	(%)	Primary production	Manu- facturing	Services (public & private)	Empl. change, 1995-2001	Unemploy- ment rate	15-64	2002, Index EU25=100
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
EU25	452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	8.9	100
BSR	104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	13.3	72
Grimmen	11 320	7 903	49.0	5 450	:	:	:	-5.3	58.1	21.1	:
Torgelow	11 082	7 842	49.3	4 719	:	:	:	2.4	52.4	26.1	:
Grevesmühlen	11 051	7 632	51.0	6 789	:	:	:	-1.9	66.4	13.1	:
Boizenburg/Elbe	10 684	7 351	48.1	3 561	:	:	:	-2.5	71.6	11.2	:
Lüneburg	1 683 438	1 092 026	49.2	629 500	5.3	23.8	70.8	0.9	68.2	6.0	80
Celle	71 949	46 499	48.8	44 491	:	:	:	-0.5	63.7	8.5	:
Lüneburg	68 234	47 389	48.8	49 818	:	:	:	0.9	61.3	8.5	:
Cuxhaven	53 168	33 887	49.0	26 389	:	:	:	-0.5	63.7	7.0	:
Stade	45 152	29 969	48.6	32 902	:	:	:	0.8	67.7	6.8	:
Buxtehude	37 086	25 505	48.8	18 503	:	:	:	2.9	71.3	4.4	:
Buchholz i.d.N.	36 109	24 308	49.6	12 589	:	:	:	3.7	67.1	5.6	:
Uelzen	35 215	22 878	49.2	20 728	:	:	:	-0.7	64.1	8.6	:
Winsen (Luhe)	32 055	21 776	47.6	13 319	:	:	:	2.2	69.6	5.5	:
Osterholz-Scharmbeck	31 253	20 875	47.8	11 177	:	:	:	3.5	69.6	5.8	:
Achim	29 681	20 447	48.7	14 989	:	:	:	1.3	72.2	4.2	:
Verden	26 861	17 804	49.0	22 637	:	:	:	1.2	72.0	5.4	:
Walsrode	24 214	15 805	48.9	10 543	:	:	:	1.2	69.3	5.7	:
Soltau	21 926	14 171	46.2	15 129	:	:	:	1.5	70.6	5.9	:
Rotenburg (Wümme)	21 834	14 658	47.7	15 886	:	:	:	2.4	67.8	6.6	:
Brennenvörde	19 386	12 710	47.4	12 152	:	:	:	1.9	68.0	5.4	:
Schneverdingen	18 632	11 891	47.4	6 218	:	:	:	1.7	65.8	6.7	:
Langen	18 418	12 016	47.7	4 796	:	:	:	0.6	64.4	5.9	:
Munster	17 724	12 338	48.5	6 487	:	:	:	1.0	56.0	6.2	:
Bergen	13 572	8 506	48.6	4 533	:	:	:	-0.9	72.4	7.5	:
Zeven	12 242	7 881	50.4	10 022	:	:	:	2.9	74.5	4.5	:
Bad Fallingb.ostel	11 749	7 400	50.6	6 588	:	:	:	-0.7	73.7	5.8	:
Visselhövede	10 790	6 930	49.1	2 913	:	:	:	2.1	66.1	7.7	:
Schleswig-Holstein	2 804 249	1 870 820	49.3	1 244 000	3.5	22.1	74.3	0.9	66.1	6.7	99
Kiel	232 242	163 116	49.3	148 800	:	:	:	0.2	63.5	8.6	:
Lübeck	213 496	140 892	49.3	114 000	:	:	:	0.2	63.7	10.0	:
Flensburg	84 480	57 066	49.6	55 300	:	:	:	-0.1	62.1	10.0	:
Neumünster	79 646	52 131	49.3	45 100	:	:	:	0.2	67.9	9.3	:
Norderstedt	72 016	49 576	48.4	48 098	:	:	:	1.2	82.3	4.3	:
Elmshorn	47 603	31 949	48.1	25 722	:	:	:	2.7	71.6	8.1	:
Pinneberg	39 502	26 835	49.2	16 883	:	:	:	-0.7	71.1	6.6	:
Itzehoe	33 442	22 007	49.0	24 234	:	:	:	1.6	65.0	9.1	:
Wedel	32 221	21 070	48.0	15 858	:	:	:	2.8	70.9	6.3	:
Ahrensburg	29 704	19 006	48.7	20 657	:	:	:	2.4	72.0	4.7	:
Rendsburg	29 251	19 255	48.9	25 130	:	:	:	0.8	63.5	9.8	:
Geesthacht	29 169	19 914	48.7	13 858	:	:	:	1.1	72.9	6.6	:
Reinbek	24 744	16 644	49.2	12 857	:	:	:	0.5	71.4	3.9	:
Schleswig	24 679	16 211	48.7	18 598	:	:	:	-1.0	64.7	8.0	:
Bad Oldesloe	23 638	15 602	48.9	14 352	:	:	:	0.2	71.1	5.7	:
Eckernförde	23 297	15 633	48.8	11 427	:	:	:	0.2	59.1	8.1	:
Husum	20 959	13 657	50.1	17 576	:	:	:	2.0	64.8	8.4	:

Heide	20 523	13 349	48.7	17 193	:	:	3.0	61.7	9.4	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt		13 089	46.7	8 041	:	:	-0.7	66.7	6.1	:
Bad Schwartau	20 120	13 089			:	:		70.6	4.9	:
Quickborn	20 075	13 610	50.2	7 797	:	:	3.9	65.4	8.0	:
Mölln	18 381	11 642	48.9	9 352	:	:	0.4	65.4	8.0	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt	18 360	12 941	48.5	11 158	:	:	3.0	73.9	5.9	:
Kaltenkirchen	18 083	11 889	47.2	7 189	:	:	-2.3	73.8	6.4	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt	17 863	12 435	48.6	11 446	:	:	6.0	73.4	5.1	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt	16 929	10 676	48.5	9 835	:	:	-0.3	63.9	7.2	:
Schenefeld	16 133	11 446	48.5	9 235	:	:	-1.7	74.1	4.7	:
Eutin	16 103	10 632	49.8	15 595	:	:	-1.1	78.0	5.9	:
Glinde	15 963	10 820	49.0	10 215	:	:	1.9	62.8	7.3	:
Bad Segeberg	15 540	9 939	48.7	5 282	:	:	0.3	65.5	7.0	:
Kreisangehörige Stadt	14 451	9 648	50.0	6 635	:	:	2.3	71.0	6.4	:
Neustadt in Holstein	13 902	9 181	47.7	9 674	:	:	-0.3	65.7	7.6	:
Preetz	13 793	9 384	51.1	5 605	:	:	0.1	72.0	4.8	:
Schwarzenbek	13 295	8 088	48.2	7 188	:	:	3.2	63.5	8.0	:
Brunsbüttel	12 933	9 757	50.4	5 153	:	:	-0.4	35.7	7.8	:
Bargheide	12 890	8 309	47.5	6 509	:	:	0.7	68.3	6.1	:
Ratzeburg	12 159	8 033	47.9	5 033	:	:	-1.6	68.7	6.3	:
Plön	11 853	7 669	48.5	4 869	:	:	-0.8	66.6	9.2	:
Bad Bramstedt	10 286	6 762	48.5	8 688	:	:	19.5	67.7	6.0	:
Glückstadt	10 017	6 539	46.3	5 812	:	:	-0.9	68.9	6.8	:
Lauenburg/Elbe	10 010	6 821	50.1	4 504	:	:	-1.3	53.0	8.1	:
Büdelndorf										
Köthen										
Oldenburg in Holstein										
Kappeln										

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Whole country	2 345 768	1 594 952	52.2	966 900	2.6	28.5	68.9	0.5	60.6	13.1	39
Cities	1 396 339	981 483	53.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rural areas	949 429	613 469	49.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aizkraukles rajons	41 546	27 171	51.1	15 500	6.2	30.8	63.1	-1.6	56.9	:	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alūksnes rajons	26 020	16 537	49.9	10 700	4.7	21.3	73.9	-1.2	64.8	:	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balvu rajons	29 843	19 299	49.0	7 800	4.2	22.3	73.5	-3.4	40.6	:	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bauskas rajons	52 517	35 130	50.8	19 400	13.0	20.9	66.1	-1.5	55.2	:	22
Bauska	10 617	7 254	50.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Daugavpils rajons + Daugavpils	155 602	107 459	52.4	54 400	1.0	32.5	66.5	-2.2	50.6	:	19
Daugavpils	113 409	80 134	49.6	44 586	:	:	:	-2.0	55.6	:	:
Cēsu rajons	59 914	39 192	50.7	22 200	3.9	32.6	63.5	0.7	56.5	:	23
Cēsis	18 559	12 469	48.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dobele rajons	39 791	25 943	51.5	15 700	11.4	31.9	56.7	-1.9	60.4	:	22
Dobele	11 366	7 766	48.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gulbenes rajons	27 937	17 907	50.6	11 100	5.2	27.6	67.2	-0.7	62.2	:	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jelgavas rajons + Jelgava	103 013	68 067	51.6	38 900	3.2	32.5	64.3	-1.0	57.1	:	22
Jelgava	65 927	43 745	48.6	24 699	:	:	:	-1.0	56.5	:	:
Jēkabpils rajons	55 182	36 430	50.9	20 400	5.2	30.0	64.8	0.3	56.1	:	22
Jēkabpils	27 381	18 676	49.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Labour market 2001							GDP/capita in PPS 2002, Index EU25=100
	National base unit	Total	At working age (15-64)		Employment			Unemploy- ment rate				
			Number	of which females	Number of persons employed	Primary produc- tion	Manu- facturing incl. con- struction	Services (public & private)	Empl. change, 1995-2001	Empl- ment rate 15-64 (%)		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
EU25		452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	8.9	
BSR		104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	13.3	
<i>Krāslavas rajons</i> Krāslava	<i>Rajon</i> Rajonu pilsētās	36 203 11 128	23 583 7 784	49.3 49.5	13 800 :	4.3 :	26.4 :	69.4 :	-3.4 :	58.6 :	19 :	
<i>Kuldīgas rajons</i> Kuldīga	<i>Rajon</i> Rajonu pilsētās	37 584 13 272	24 441 9 004	50.6 49.5	14 300 :	8.2 :	24.0 :	67.8 :	-0.7 :	58.4 :	32 :	
<i>Liepājas rajons + Liepāja</i> Liepāja	<i>Rajon + lielpilsēta</i> ⁶ Republikas pilsētās	133 675 87 505	90 663 60 957	52.4 49.2	49 500 33 536	3.0 :	35.2 :	61.8 :	0.0 0.3	54.6 55.0	32 :	
<i>Limbažu rajons</i> —	<i>Rajon</i> —	39 920 —	25 991 —	50.5 —	16 200 —	3.7 —	36.9 —	59.4 —	-0.5 —	62.3 —	56 —	
<i>Ludzas rajons</i> Ludza	<i>Rajon</i> Rajonu pilsētās	34 380 10 402	22 718 7 516	49.5 50.1	10 400 :	4.6 :	16.0 :	79.4 :	-2.6 :	45.6 :	19 :	
<i>Madonas rajons</i> —	<i>Rajon</i> —	45 717 —	29 512 —	50.1 —	15 900 —	5.0 —	33.3 —	61.7 —	-1.1 —	53.9 —	23 —	
<i>Ogres rajons</i> Ogre	<i>Rajon</i> Rajonu pilsētās	63 028 26 283	42 777 18 813	52.2 49.4	27 000 :	4.5 :	37.1 :	58.4 :	-1.1 :	63.1 :	56 :	
<i>Priekļu rajons</i> —	<i>Rajon</i> —	41 041 —	26 821 —	49.9 —	13 500 —	2.8 —	33.5 —	63.6 —	-1.5 —	50.5 —	19 —	
<i>Rēzeknes rajons + Rēzekne</i> Rēzekne	<i>Rajon + lielpilsēta</i> ⁶ Republikas pilsētās	81 066 38 054	54 575 27 462	50.7 49.3	30 300 17 616	3.0 :	30.1 :	66.9 :	-0.9 -1.0	55.5 64.1	19 :	
<i>Rīgas reģions</i> Rīga	<i>Reģion</i> ⁶ Republikas pilsētās	947 746 747 157	666 277 528 493	53.6 48.9	435 100 350 346	0.8 :	25.8 :	73.4 :	1.9 2.0	65.3 66.3	56 :	
<i>Jūrmala</i> Jūrmala	Republikas pilsētās	55 328 20 932	37 806 13 256	50.0 48.4	23 594 :	:	:	:	-0.5 :	61.9 :	:	
<i>Salaspils</i> Salaspils	Rajonu pilsētās	20 932 12 840	13 256 9 533	48.4 49.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
<i>Olaine</i> Olaine	Rajonu pilsētās	12 840 10 705	9 533 7 139	49.9 48.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
<i>Sigulda</i> —	Rajonu pilsētās	10 705 —	7 139 —	48.5 —	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
<i>Saldus rajons</i> Saldus	<i>Rajon</i> Rajonu pilsētās	38 311 12 650	25 095 8 320	50.8 48.4	16 000 :	10.6 :	31.1 :	58.3 :	-0.6 :	63.9 :	32 :	
<i>Talsu rajons</i> Talsi	<i>Rajon</i> Rajonu pilsētās	48 959 12 041	31 869 8 244	50.7 48.8	21 800 :	5.4 :	38.9 :	55.7 :	0.4 :	68.3 :	32 :	
<i>Tukuma rajons</i> Tukums	<i>Rajon</i> Rajonu pilsētās	55 050 19 427	35 258 12 667	50.7 49.9	24 900 :	7.4 :	39.5 :	53.2 :	-0.5 :	68.6 :	56 :	
<i>Valkas rajons</i> —	<i>Rajon</i> —	33 597 —	22 189 —	50.5 —	11 600 —	7.1 —	37.8 —	55.1 —	-1.7 —	52.1 —	23 —	
<i>Valmieras rajons</i> Valmiera	<i>Rajon</i> Rajonu pilsētās	59 593 27 352	39 869 19 034	52.1 49.5	24 400 :	3.4 :	38.3 :	58.3 :	1.4 :	61.2 :	23 :	

LITHUANIA - LIETUVA

Whole country												
Cities												
Rural areas												
Alytaus apskritis												
Miesto savivaldybė												
Miestas												
Varėna												
Kauno apskritis												
Miesto savivaldybė												
Miestas												
Jonava												
Kėdainiai												
Gariava												
Raseiniai												
Prienai												
Klaipėdos apskritis												
Klaipėda												
Kretinga												
Šilutė												
Palanga												
Gargždai												
Marijampolės apskritis												
Marijampolė												
Vilkaviškis												
Panevėžio apskritis												
Panevėžys												
Rokiškis												
Biržai												
Šiaulių apskritis												
Šiauliai												
Radvilškis												
Kuršėnai												
Naupiji Akmenė												
Joniškis												
Kelmė												
Tauragės apskritis												
Tauragė												
Jurbarkas												
Telšių apskritis												
Mažeikiai												
Telšiai												
Plungė												
Utenos apskritis												
Utena												
Visaginas												
Anykščiai												

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Labour market 2001					GDP/capita in PPS 2002, Index EU25=100		
	National base unit	Total	At working age (15-64)		Employment			Unemploy- ment rate				
			Number	of which females	Number of persons employed	Primary produc- tion (%)	Manu- facturing incl. con- struction (%)		Services (public & private) 1995-2001 (% p.a.)			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
EU25		452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	8.9	100
BSR		104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	13.3	72
<i>Vilniaus apskritis</i>	<i>Apskritis</i>	848 890	589 580	52.8	67 700	7.6	27.4	64.9	0.5	59.7	13.3	61
Vilnius	Miesto savivaldybė ⁷	553 201	397 320	49.2	265 100	:	:	:	1.8	62.9	:	:
Ukmergė	Miestas	28 606	18 858	48.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elektrėnai	Miestas	13 953	10 105	48.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lentvaris	Miestas	11 774	7 947	48.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NORWAY - NORGE												
Whole country		4 524 066	2 941 945	49.2	2 260 009	3.7	21.0	75.2	1.9	77.3	3.7	169
Cities		1 726 553	1 126 947	49.7	1 491 716	:	:	:	2.5	77.0	3.9	:
Rural areas		1 911 513	1 214 998	48.4	768 293	:	:	:	0.8	77.8	3.5	:
<i>Østfold fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>	252 746	163 742	49.6	109 620	2.8	27.9	69.3	2.1	75.5	3.8	135
Fredrikstad/Sarpsborg	Kommune ⁸	117 060	75 863	48.8	54 610	:	:	:	2.4	74.3	4.1	:
Moss	Kommune	27 338	17 883	48.6	13 863	:	:	:	1.9	74.5	4.4	:
Halden	Kommune	27 204	17 225	48.1	12 041	:	:	:	1.9	74.1	4.2	:
Askim	Kommune	13 673	9 061	49.2	5 800	:	:	:	2.6	76.0	3.8	:
<i>Oslo and Akershus</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i> ⁹	989 914	668 297	49.8	616 693	0.6	13.1	86.3	3.3	79.0	3.0	246
Oslo	Kommune ⁸	790 912	536 542	48.9	541 084	:	:	:	2.9	78.5	3.2	:
Ski	Kommune	25 763	17 117	48.0	11 048	:	:	:	3.5	82.2	2.0	:
Jessheim	Kommune	21 942	14 793	48.2	19 507	:	:	:	27.9	81.2	2.5	:
Nesoddtangen	Kommune	15 777	10 356	48.0	3 854	:	:	:	4.0	78.2	2.6	:
Drabak	Kommune	12 962	8 528	49.6	3 585	:	:	:	4.6	81.7	2.1	:
<i>Hedmark fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>	187 965	118 749	49.3	81 132	7.1	22.4	70.5	0.9	76.1	3.4	129
Hamar	Kommune	26 952	17 213	47.9	16 219	:	:	:	1.1	76.4	3.4	:
Elverum	Kommune	18 527	11 980	49.7	8 863	:	:	:	1.4	74.4	3.4	:
Kongsvinger	Kommune	17 366	11 400	49.6	8 501	:	:	:	0.9	73.7	3.8	:
<i>Oppland fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>	183 235	116 799	49.2	82 636	7.9	22.7	69.4	0.9	78.5	2.7	125
Gjøvik	Kommune	27 093	17 564	48.7	14 718	:	:	:	1.1	76.7	3.4	:
Lillehammer	Kommune	24 796	15 942	48.3	14 306	:	:	:	1.3	79.6	2.6	:
<i>Buskerud fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>	239 793	156 676	49.4	108 108	2.9	25.4	71.7	1.4	78.9	2.9	148
Drammen	Kommune ⁸	91 954	60 402	48.8	42 849	:	:	:	1.4	76.5	3.8	:
Hønefoss	Kommune	27 912	17 945	48.6	13 285	:	:	:	0.8	78.5	2.3	:
Kongsberg	Kommune	22 657	15 161	48.4	13 164	:	:	:	3.8	80.8	2.4	:
<i>Vestfold fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>	216 456	139 892	49.8	94 890	2.6	24.4	73.0	2.3	75.6	3.3	142
Tønsberg	Kommune ⁸	55 123	35 419	49.1	31 402	:	:	:	3.3	77.0	3.4	:
Larvik	Kommune	40 795	26 169	47.6	17 209	:	:	:	1.1	74.8	3.1	:
Sandefjord	Kommune	40 079	25 789	49.1	17 934	:	:	:	2.6	74.1	4.4	:
Horten	Kommune	24 302	15 749	49.0	9 870	:	:	:	1.2	73.6	3.8	:
<i>Telemark fylke</i>	<i>Fylkeskommun</i>	165 710	106 215	49.3	73 593	2.6	27.4	69.9	1.4	74.3	4.0	138
Porsgrunn/Skien	Kommune ⁸	83 058	53 508	49.2	40 719	:	:	:	2.0	73.7	4.6	:

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Labour market 2001					GDP/capita	
	National base unit		At working age (15-64)		Employment					in PPS	
	Total	Number	of which females	(%)	Primary production	Manu- facturing	Services (public & private)	Empl. change, 1995-2001	Employ- ment rate 15-64	Unemploy- ment rate	2002, Index EU25=100
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EU25	452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	8.9	100
BSR	104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	13.3	72
Dzierżoniów	37 666	24 911	49.1	11 023	:	:	:	-7.2	40.6	29.7	:
Zgorzelec	35 663	24 408	49.0	11 255	:	:	:	-7.1	48.2	25.6	:
Bielawa	33 692	22 120	49.7	7 887	:	:	:	-12.1	38.0	31.9	:
Olawa	31 971	22 774	48.7	10 525	:	:	:	-3.9	47.2	24.9	:
Kłodzko	30 215	20 745	48.0	13 801	:	:	:	-0.5	44.6	27.7	:
Nowa Ruda	26 628	17 563	48.8	5 083	:	:	:	-17.4	32.3	36.3	:
Jawor	25 727	17 680	49.0	7 613	:	:	:	-9.7	44.0	30.8	:
Świebodzice	24 581	16 776	48.1	5 856	:	:	:	-14.6	39.1	31.2	:
Lubań	24 201	16 270	48.0	6 703	:	:	:	-13.3	42.6	31.2	:
Kamienna Góra	23 190	15 292	47.7	7 281	:	:	:	-10.9	39.5	32.7	:
Polkowice	22 987	16 075	49.6	20 176	:	:	:	-1.5	49.8	19.5	:
Bogatynia	20 405	13 966	49.5	10 421	:	:	:	-17.6	53.1	22.7	:
Boguszów-Gorce	18 218	11 713	48.9	1 438	:	:	:	-9.0	32.8	39.2	:
Sirzegom	17 664	12 145	49.1	4 915	:	:	:	-7.8	44.9	28.8	:
Złotoryja	17 293	12 193	49.7	6 142	:	:	:	-7.2	46.6	28.3	:
Ząbkowice Śląskie	17 228	11 668	50.0	7 004	:	:	:	-8.9	46.0	26.4	:
Jelcz-Laskowice	15 759	11 578	49.0	4 617	:	:	:	-14.9	45.8	30.1	:
Chojnów	14 790	10 460	48.1	3 876	:	:	:	-11.9	40.9	34.0	:
Brzeg Dolny	13 786	9 279	48.9	5 939	:	:	:	-10.6	50.0	22.7	:
Góra	13 280	8 899	49.4	4 503	:	:	:	-8.9	46.4	27.8	:
Sirzelin	13 267	8 986	47.5	5 691	:	:	:	-6.7	47.4	25.7	:
Kowary	12 794	8 426	50.1	3 258	:	:	:	-13.6	42.3	26.6	:
Milicz	12 491	8 874	46.8	5 443	:	:	:	-6.9	47.8	24.2	:
Wolów	12 428	8 659	48.7	4 552	:	:	:	-6.1	45.9	26.3	:
Trzebnica	12 298	8 710	49.9	5 393	:	:	:	-6.8	51.3	21.0	:
Bystrzyca Kłodzka	11 741	7 801	50.6	3 733	:	:	:	-11.9	39.6	34.9	:
Syców	10 961	7 828	48.5	3 475	:	:	:	-10.0	46.0	26.9	:
Kudowa-Zdrój	10 949	7 329	48.6	2 611	:	:	:	-11.5	42.1	33.2	:
Lwówek Śląski	10 239	7 003	49.5	3 652	:	:	:	-0.3	43.3	31.1	:
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	2 103 575	1 436 390	50.7	788 900	18.1	30.9	51.0	-1.1	48.7	24.0	42
Bydgoszcz	378 210	267 065	49.0	220 174	:	:	:	0.5	51.4	18.7	:
Toruń	200 510	154 773	49.2	123 238	:	:	:	-0.9	50.4	20.2	:
Włocławek	123 633	87 730	48.9	62 883	:	:	:	-2.3	44.9	29.3	:
Grudziądz	102 313	71 007	49.0	38 725	:	:	:	-3.3	42.4	30.9	:
Inowrocław	79 601	56 092	48.3	38 201	:	:	:	-1.1	46.6	26.2	:
Brodnica	27 945	19 000	48.8	16 926	:	:	:	1.4	51.0	23.0	:
Świecie	27 247	18 989	49.4	15 556	:	:	:	-3.2	48.1	24.5	:
Chełmno	22 081	14 536	48.7	9 830	:	:	:	2.1	46.9	25.5	:
Nakło nad Notecią	20 125	13 916	48.6	8 767	:	:	:	-2.4	44.0	29.6	:
Rypin	17 116	11 557	49.9	8 328	:	:	:	3.7	46.1	30.3	:
Lipno	15 714	10 370	48.3	7 251	:	:	:	-4.6	43.2	34.2	:
Chełmża	15 488	10 514	49.4	4 945	:	:	:	-1.3	41.2	33.4	:
Solec Kujawski	14 906	10 198	50.5	5 897	:	:	:	13.7	52.1	20.8	:
Żnin	14 617	10 024	49.7	7 344	:	:	:	0.4	47.0	26.4	:
Wąbrzeźno	14 349	9 574	49.3	5 880	:	:	:	-4.1	45.5	28.5	:
Tuchola	13 891	9 883	46.5	6 551	:	:	:	-1.5	47.4	24.5	:
Golub-Dobrzyń	13 229	9 002	49.5	4 856	:	:	:	-1.4	45.5	30.4	:
Aleksandrów Kujawski	13 104	8 962	49.1	5 926	:	:	:	0.7	43.9	30.1	:

Mogilno	Miasto	12 819	9 048	48,8	6 066	:	:	:	-2,8	46,5	27,1	:
Ciechocinek	Gmina miejska	11 388	7 399	49,9	5 314	:	:	:	-2,0	48,1	23,6	:
Koronowo	Miasto	10 666	7 623	49,2	3 911	:	:	:	-3,6	46,4	27,0	:
Lubelskie		2 237 455	1 474 285	50,0	950 300	40,1	18,7	41,2	-0,7	53,5	18,5	32
Lublin	Gmina miejska	345 846	260 942	49,6	284 248	:	:	:	-0,1	46,9	20,5	:
Chełm	Gmina miejska	71 064	49 612	48,5	43 398	:	:	:	-3,2	44,7	25,2	:
Zamość	Gmina miejska	68 988	48 211	48,9	48 617	:	:	:	-2,4	43,3	28,1	:
Biała Podlaska	Gmina miejska	58 778	41 598	48,4	40 803	:	:	:	-1,6	47,1	24,6	:
Puławy	Gmina miejska	53 748	36 748	48,7	45 760	:	:	:	1,6	49,3	20,6	:
Świdnik	Gmina miejska	40 954	29 488	48,3	20 434	:	:	:	-2,4	47,7	20,1	:
Kraśnik	Gmina miejska	37 681	25 900	48,5	28 901	:	:	:	0,5	44,2	23,9	:
Łuków	Gmina miejska	32 410	22 016	49,3	24 364	:	:	:	-3,6	46,6	24,6	:
Biłgoraj	Gmina miejska	27 169	19 428	47,2	22 520	:	:	:	3,3	43,3	24,4	:
Lubartów	Gmina miejska	23 827	17 337	48,4	18 272	:	:	:	2,2	45,8	26,0	:
Łęczna	Miasto	22 544	16 338	49,1	6 893	:	:	:	3,3	44,9	23,4	:
Tomaszów Lubelski	Gmina miejska	21 367	14 438	47,9	15 202	:	:	:	-1,3	45,2	24,0	:
Krasnystaw	Gmina miejska	20 761	14 039	49,8	16 523	:	:	:	1,5	49,2	20,7	:
Hrubieszów	Gmina miejska	20 224	13 460	48,8	10 924	:	:	:	-3,6	43,4	29,2	:
Dęblin	Gmina miejska	19 320	13 433	44,6	10 229	:	:	:	2,9	45,8	23,5	:
Międzyrzec Podlaski	Gmina miejska	18 319	11 923	48,6	8 819	:	:	:	-5,3	43,0	29,2	:
Radzyń Podlaski	Gmina miejska	17 030	11 551	47,9	11 918	:	:	:	0,2	47,8	23,9	:
Włodawa	Gmina miejska	14 784	10 281	47,9	8 527	:	:	:	-1,1	39,9	31,7	:
Janów Lubelski	Miasto	12 262	8 342	47,9	9 965	:	:	:	-1,1	45,3	28,0	:
Parczew	Miasto	11 161	7 363	48,7	8 075	:	:	:	0,4	46,2	24,0	:
Poniatowa	Miasto	11 000	7 421	49,5	3 568	:	:	:	-13,5	37,2	32,8	:
Ryki	Miasto	10 844	7 093	48,3	8 347	:	:	:	-0,1	48,7	23,1	:
Lubuskie		1 025 058	707 569	50,3	370 700	11,7	29,9	58,4	-1,6	45,1	27,1	40
Gorzów Wielkopolski	Gmina miejska	125 970	92 233	48,4	68 023	:	:	:	-3,4	47,4	24,3	:
Zielona Góra	Gmina miejska	115 964	86 742	49,9	72 876	:	:	:	1,5	49,5	19,4	:
Nowa Sól	Gmina miejska	42 532	29 099	49,5	16 388	:	:	:	-0,8	39,9	31,8	:
Żary	Gmina miejska	40 669	27 832	49,0	19 112	:	:	:	-0,1	44,6	26,6	:
Żagań	Gmina miejska	28 058	19 121	49,2	8 548	:	:	:	-6,3	42,8	29,7	:
Świebodzin	Miasto	22 524	15 645	49,3	14 078	:	:	:	1,3	50,6	19,9	:
Międzyrzecz	Miasto	20 036	13 492	48,1	7 655	:	:	:	-5,4	47,1	24,3	:
Gubin	Gmina miejska	18 605	12 375	48,6	4 377	:	:	:	-8,7	37,5	37,9	:
Sulechów	Miasto	18 211	13 013	49,1	6 809	:	:	:	3,5	45,4	27,7	:
Kostrzyn	Gmina miejska	17 641	12 144	49,0	7 520	:	:	:	-3,7	50,2	23,9	:
Ślubice	Miasto	16 844	12 804	50,2	7 311	:	:	:	-5,0	42,9	28,5	:
Lubsko	Miasto	15 801	10 619	49,3	5 003	:	:	:	-1,5	37,1	36,7	:
Wschowa	Miasto	14 823	10 225	48,2	5 960	:	:	:	-4,1	45,0	29,1	:
Szpótawa	Miasto	13 399	9 054	48,3	4 572	:	:	:	-4,9	36,2	37,6	:
Krosno Odrzańskie	Miasto	13 109	9 184	47,0	5 665	:	:	:	-0,4	48,9	27,1	:
Drezdenko	Miasto	10 754	7 357	50,1	4 166	:	:	:	-4,4	41,6	32,2	:
Skwierzyna	Miasto	10 700	7 216	49,6	4 358	:	:	:	3,5	46,2	24,3	:
Strzelce Krajeńskie	Miasto	10 264	7 666	50,0	5 304	:	:	:	1,2	45,4	25,3	:
Łódzkie		2 636 928	1 800 996	50,8	1 145 300	20,5	30,7	48,9	-1,0	53,4	20,2	41
Łódź	Gmina miejska	780 282	561 396	49,0	461 924	:	:	:	-0,3	49,6	22,2	:
Piotrków Trybunalski	Gmina miejska	81 038	58 114	49,3	49 589	:	:	:	-3,3	47,6	24,4	:
Pabianice	Gmina miejska	74 003	51 556	48,7	41 323	:	:	:	-1,7	49,1	22,8	:
Tomaszów Mazowiecki	Gmina miejska	69 482	47 364	49,1	32 376	:	:	:	1,3	43,5	28,3	:
Bełchatów	Gmina miejska	61 126	47 599	48,7	22 228	:	:	:	-1,1	51,5	24,1	:
Zgierz	Gmina miejska	58 615	41 798	49,2	26 396	:	:	:	-0,1	47,7	24,0	:
Radomsko	Gmina miejska	51 297	34 802	48,7	28 987	:	:	:	-1,6	47,1	26,6	:
Kutno	Gmina miejska	50 428	35 601	48,8	32 874	:	:	:	-1,3	48,6	24,6	:
Skieriewice	Gmina miejska	49 415	35 143	47,5	27 995	:	:	:	-1,2	53,9	17,8	:
Sieradz	Gmina miejska	45 949	32 069	49,2	29 443	:	:	:	51,1	21,2	21,2	:
Zduńska Wola	Gmina miejska	45 811	31 800	48,7	27 755	:	:	:	-3,3	48,0	23,4	:
Łowicz	Gmina miejska	31 452	22 223	49,0	19 565	:	:	:	-2,1	52,1	20,4	:
Wieluń	Miasto	25 741	17 620	48,9	21 615	:	:	:	1,0	51,9	20,9	:
Opoczno	Miasto	23 059	16 117	48,1	15 737	:	:	:	-0,3	49,2	26,7	:
Ozorków	Gmina miejska	21 548	14 757	49,7	6 097	:	:	:	-9,8	43,0	29,9	:
Aleksandrów Łódzki	Miasto	20 435	14 613	47,7	5 235	:	:	:	-0,5	45,8	27,2	:
Łask	Miasto	20 301	14 013	49,8	11 447	:	:	:	-0,6	50,3	21,4	:
Rawa Mazowiecka	Gmina miejska	18 314	13 073	48,3	9 555	:	:	:	-9,0	50,1	21,8	:

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001			Labour market 2001				GDP/capita in PPS 2002, Index EU25=100	
		Total	At working age (15-64)		Primary produc- tion (%)	Manu- facturing incl. con- struction (%)	Services (public & private) (%)	Empl. change, 1995-2001 (% p.a.)		Unemploy- ment rate (%)
			Number	of which females						
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EU25		452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6
BSR		104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4
Konstantynów Łódzki	Gmina miejska	17 611	12 479	48.3	7 512	:	:	:	-0.3	51.5
	Gmina miejska	16 570	11 149	46.9	8 079	:	:	:	-1.9	45.6
	Główno	15 767	10 716	47.4	5 519	:	:	:	-8.5	44.3
	Koluszki	12 991	9 743	47.5	6 588	:	:	:	-1.7	48.1
	Brzeziny	12 772	9 118	48.8	5 110	:	:	:	-2.8	46.3
Małopolskie		3 226 541	2 195 716	50.3	1 346 500	25.0	27.2	47.9	1.7	50.0
Kraków	Gmina miejska	714 294	547 155	49.1	549 334	:	:	:	2.5	49.9
Tarnów	Gmina miejska	120 927	84 804	49.2	94 538	:	:	:	0.9	45.0
Nowy Sącz	Gmina miejska	84 893	59 141	48.7	61 774	:	:	:	0.6	44.2
Oświęcim	Gmina miejska	43 627	29 254	48.4	27 042	:	:	:	-1.8	46.7
Chrzanów	Miasto	41 579	29 714	48.9	20 714	:	:	:	1.2	44.2
Olkusz	Miasto	40 181	28 379	48.6	20 414	:	:	:	-0.7	45.4
Nowy Targ	Gmina miejska	34 740	23 203	49.6	19 566	:	:	:	0.9	44.7
Gorlice	Gmina miejska	30 580	20 583	48.7	23 614	:	:	:	0.1	41.9
Bochnia	Gmina miejska	30 120	20 725	49.2	18 672	:	:	:	3.6	49.1
Zakopane	Gmina miejska	29 097	19 002	49.3	17 907	:	:	:	0.8	46.3
Skawina	Miasto	24 450	16 648	47.3	13 932	:	:	:	4.2	48.9
Andrychów	Miasto	23 251	16 044	49.3	15 035	:	:	:	-4.1	44.7
Wadowice	Miasto	19 661	13 990	48.6	22 592	:	:	:	6.6	51.8
Kęty	Miasto	19 524	13 729	49.6	12 372	:	:	:	-0.5	47.5
Trzebinia	Miasto	19 513	13 276	48.0	15 988	:	:	:	-7.4	42.6
Wieliczka	Miasto	18 181	12 847	48.6	9 245	:	:	:	5.8	50.8
Brzesko	Miasto	18 066	12 313	48.2	14 426	:	:	:	-0.2	44.6
Libiąż	Miasto	18 000	12 740	48.4	11 867	:	:	:	3.1	40.9
Mysienice	Miasto	17 916	12 543	48.4	13 093	:	:	:	4.7	51.1
Limanowa	Gmina miejska	14 950	9 936	48.4	13 642	:	:	:	3.8	47.9
Rabka-Zdrój	Miasto	13 825	8 741	48.9	7 837	:	:	:	-1.6	45.5
Krynica	Miasto	12 979	7 999	49.4	7 200	:	:	:	-3.0	45.0
Brzeszcze	Miasto	12 491	8 196	49.1	12 217	:	:	:	-2.9	47.2
Miechów	Miasto	11 965	8 342	50.0	8 028	:	:	:	3.0	51.6
Dąbrowa Tarnowska	Miasto	11 219	8 014	49.2	6 139	:	:	:	3.9	41.0
Bukowno	Gmina miejska	10 613	7 373	49.3	5 867	:	:	:	1.4	47.6
Krzeszowice	Miasto	10 359	7 151	51.4	6 385	:	:	:	4.5	49.2
Mazowieckie		5 066 060	3 517 281	50.7	2 051 900	19.8	20.7	59.5	-2.0	56.0
Warszawa	Gmina miejska	1 594 228	1 200 567	49.1	1 197 114	:	:	:	-0.4	56.7
Radom	Gmina miejska	231 873	162 058	48.6	79 894	:	:	:	-6.0	42.8
Płock	Gmina miejska	130 035	94 303	48.8	73 401	:	:	:	-2.7	50.9
Siedlce	Gmina miejska	75 776	55 764	48.9	36 355	:	:	:	-4.3	50.0
Ostrołęka	Gmina miejska	55 800	39 312	49.1	24 996	:	:	:	-6.4	47.8
Pruszków	Gmina miejska	53 692	39 104	48.7	21 684	:	:	:	-3.0	56.3
Legionowo	Gmina miejska	51 433	37 339	48.0	10 852	:	:	:	-1.2	56.3
Ciechanów	Gmina miejska	47 614	32 881	48.9	19 243	:	:	:	-7.6	51.9
Otwock	Gmina miejska	43 827	29 367	48.0	14 271	:	:	:	-6.4	53.1
Zyrardów	Gmina miejska	43 286	29 534	48.4	10 939	:	:	:	-7.6	49.4
Sochaczew	Gmina miejska	39 847	27 207	49.6	12 139	:	:	:	-5.4	52.2
Mińsk Mazowiecki	Gmina miejska	36 808	25 863	48.5	14 218	:	:	:	0.1	56.8
Wołomin	Miasto	36 572	26 493	49.2	12 774	:	:	:	-7.4	53.4
Mława	Gmina miejska	30 935	20 465	48.1	10 140	:	:	:	-3.9	44.9

Piaseczno	Miasto	28 004	23 804	48.5	27 550	:	:	4.7	62.6	12.1
Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki	Gmina miejska	27 386	19 976	48.2	8 919	:	:	-0.6	54.2	19.9
Wyszków	Miasto	26 883	19 054	48.7	9 662	:	:	-7.1	50.8	24.8
Grodzisk Mazowiecki	Miasto	25 937	18 143	48.0	11 162	:	:	-2.2	56.2	17.2
Piastów	Gmina miejska	24 012	17 272	48.2	3 779	:	:	-9.1	57.2	14.8
Ostrów Mazowiecka	Gmina miejska	23 228	15 601	49.2	10 623	:	:	-5.4	51.7	24.3
Płońsk	Gmina miejska	23 112	16 130	48.6	9 363	:	:	-5.5	51.1	23.9
Pionki	Gmina miejska	21 889	14 399	48.9	5 082	:	:	-15.7	38.3	34.9
Kozienice	Miasto	21 493	14 206	48.4	7 664	:	:	-5.6	52.3	22.9
Gostynin	Gmina miejska	20 418	13 981	47.5	9 273	:	:	-4.5	47.3	26.9
Sierpc	Gmina miejska	19 980	13 224	48.3	7 103	:	:	-6.4	47.0	28.1
Pultusk	Miasto	19 288	13 621	49.2	5 480	:	:	-3.2	48.6	26.9
Sokołów Podlaski	Gmina miejska	18 775	12 809	49.3	8 933	:	:	-3.9	52.5	20.3
Ząbki	Gmina miejska	18 595	15 324	49.1	5 129	:	:	2.6	60.3	14.9
Marki	Gmina miejska	18 269	14 645	49.5	7 696	:	:	4.3	55.2	19.8
Przasnysz	Gmina miejska	17 843	11 867	48.1	6 555	:	:	-2.4	48.7	25.1
Sulejówek	Gmina miejska	17 609	12 550	49.2	3 407	:	:	-8.3	56.1	16.4
Garwolin	Gmina miejska	16 898	11 241	49.0	9 405	:	:	2.6	57.3	17.0
Konstancin-Jeziorna	Miasto	16 759	11 345	46.4	6 835	:	:	-4.8	57.5	15.6
Kobyłka	Gmina miejska	16 384	11 946	48.7	3 441	:	:	-2.6	54.4	18.8
Zielonka	Gmina miejska	16 246	11 518	49.1	6 087	:	:	0.5	56.8	16.7
Józefów	Gmina miejska	15 245	11 529	48.2	5 531	:	:	-1.7	57.5	16.9
Grojec	Miasto	15 089	10 603	47.3	8 641	:	:	-0.1	59.9	16.6
Milanówek	Gmina miejska	14 687	10 475	49.1	4 448	:	:	-5.0	55.6	16.4
Wesoła	Gmina miejska	14 568	:	:	3 900	:	:	-4.5	:	:
Łomianki	Miasto	14 088	10 221	48.8	6 848	:	:	1.3	56.6	14.4
Szydłowiec	Miasto	13 189	8 988	47.3	3 630	:	:	-0.8	36.6	41.0
Węgrów	Gmina miejska	13 067	8 802	49.0	5 347	:	:	-5.3	52.7	24.4
Blonie	Miasto	12 299	8 516	48.3	6 884	:	:	-0.1	56.4	16.0
Warka	Miasto	11 489	7 790	48.8	3 230	:	:	-7.1	58.9	16.6
Brynów	Miasto	11 161	7 899	50.2	2 281	:	:	2.0	58.8	17.3
Góra Kalwaria	Miasto	11 062	7 673	48.9	4 907	:	:	-1.5	56.5	17.8
Maków Mazowiecki	Gmina miejska	10 730	7 094	48.5	4 204	:	:	-4.8	47.9	27.7
Karczew	Miasto	10 312	7 806	47.8	3 495	:	:	-2.5	53.8	19.9
37										
Opole	Województwa	1 080 080	747 226	50.2	393 800	19.6	34.0	46.4	45.1	21.6
Opole	Gmina miejska	124 233	96 265	49.3	92 774	:	:	0.6	49.7	16.7
Kędzierzyn-Koźle	Gmina miejska	69 447	48 304	47.9	37 342	:	:	-2.0	48.0	19.3
Nysa	Miasto	49 006	34 521	48.1	23 927	:	:	-3.3	41.6	29.0
Brzeg	Gmina miejska	39 753	27 575	49.4	19 125	:	:	-2.9	46.8	26.3
Kluczbork	Miasto	26 899	19 049	48.1	14 385	:	:	4.3	43.7	25.2
Prudnik	Miasto	24 135	16 457	49.5	12 156	:	:	-1.8	46.6	23.4
Strzelce Opolskie	Miasto	21 154	15 141	49.7	11 900	:	:	-4.8	45.4	21.7
Krapkowice	Miasto	19 409	13 902	47.1	9 412	:	:	-1.8	43.9	21.7
Namysłów	Miasto	16 871	12 140	49.4	8 110	:	:	-2.2	46.6	25.6
Glucholazy	Miasto	15 748	10 651	48.4	7 018	:	:	-2.3	41.8	32.1
Głubczyce	Miasto	14 021	9 665	46.9	8 660	:	:	4.0	45.4	25.6
Zdzieszowice	Miasto	13 764	10 313	48.4	9 790	:	:	3.8	45.5	17.0
Ozimek	Miasto	10 639	7 779	49.2	5 718	:	:	-7.2	46.1	15.6
Olesno	Miasto	10 546	7 471	46.4	6 408	:	:	-2.9	44.7	16.3
38										
Podkarpackie	Województwa	2 142 810	1 409 456	49.9	778 400	32.5	27.6	39.9	48.1	21.4
Rzeszów	Gmina miejska	155 483	116 949	49.1	142 461	:	:	-0.4	47.2	18.8
Stalowa Wola	Gmina miejska	72 506	49 043	48.7	50 252	:	:	-4.0	43.9	22.2
Przemysł	Gmina miejska	68 262	47 642	49.0	40 959	:	:	-3.4	41.9	26.9
Mielec	Gmina miejska	64 878	43 363	48.9	42 606	:	:	-1.9	46.2	20.9
Tarnobrzeg	Gmina miejska	51 682	36 414	48.9	26 263	:	:	-3.9	43.2	25.6
Dębica	Gmina miejska	49 583	33 968	48.7	34 700	:	:	-5.1	43.1	25.7
Krosno	Gmina miejska	49 423	34 731	49.3	49 060	:	:	-4.3	46.3	20.5
Jarosław	Gmina miejska	41 936	28 717	51.1	25 266	:	:	-5.6	40.2	26.5
Sanok	Gmina miejska	28 624	28 624	48.3	27 407	:	:	-3.3	41.2	25.6
Jasło	Gmina miejska	39 190	26 751	49.9	30 719	:	:	-3.4	42.0	27.8
Łańcut	Gmina miejska	18 186	12 270	49.5	13 290	:	:	-4.8	48.3	20.9
Przeworsk	Gmina miejska	16 625	11 177	48.4	12 332	:	:	-4.1	46.0	22.9
Nisko	Miasto	15 873	10 659	47.6	5 533	:	:	-13.9	40.8	28.1

Region	Delimitation		Population 2001		Labour market 2001					GDP/capita		
	City	National base unit	Total	At working age (15-64)		Employment					Unemploy- ment rate	in PPS 2002, Index EU25=100
				Number	of which females	Primary produc- tion	Manu- facturing incl. con- struction	Services (public & private)	Empl. change, 1995-2001	Employ- ment rate 15-64 (%)		
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EU25			452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	100
BSR			104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	72
						</						

Sosnowiec	239 688	172 920	48,8	64 086	:	:	:	-8,6	46,5	23,6	:
Głiwice	204 862	148 508	48,7	81 074	:	:	:	-6,8	45,6	20,1	:
Bytom	200 818	139 373	48,8	54 110	:	:	:	-9,9	38,5	26,4	:
Zabrze	196 532	140 815	49,2	54 210	:	:	:	-6,5	39,1	23,8	:
Bielsko-Biała	178 795	127 670	49,0	75 561	:	:	:	-7,0	51,2	18,6	:
Ruda Śląska	153 332	109 245	49,0	51 815	:	:	:	-6,8	43,3	20,4	:
Rybnik	145 374	103 204	49,1	53 575	:	:	:	-5,3	44,9	19,4	:
Tychy	130 901	99 441	48,7	45 195	:	:	:	-1,7	50,0	19,9	:
Dąbrowa Górnicza	129 790	98 335	48,8	53 934	:	:	:	-7,0	47,1	23,7	:
Chorzów	119 725	82 896	48,9	36 196	:	:	:	-7,1	44,3	24,4	:
Jastrzębie-Zdrój	102 234	72 159	48,9	37 667	:	:	:	-6,2	43,1	21,9	:
Jaworzno	97 523	68 854	48,6	26 617	:	:	:	-7,3	44,3	22,8	:
Mysłowice	78 801	55 102	49,0	29 650	:	:	:	-4,2	46,2	20,7	:
Siemianowice Śląskie	76 285	54 421	49,2	15 977	:	:	:	-9,9	44,7	23,1	:
Żory	66 266	49 333	49,3	12 136	:	:	:	0,0	44,5	23,2	:
Tarnowskie Góry	65 217	45 098	48,5	24 264	:	:	:	-7,8	47,7	18,8	:
Piekary Śląskie	65 157	43 781	48,8	18 256	:	:	:	-6,3	43,3	21,6	:
Racibórz	62 984	42 831	49,5	21 306	:	:	:	-5,7	44,9	18,2	:
Bedzin	59 911	43 116	49,1	15 870	:	:	:	-11,0	44,0	26,1	:
Świętochłowice	58 336	41 097	49,8	13 700	:	:	:	-5,5	42,4	23,6	:
Zawiercie	55 281	38 957	48,9	18 144	:	:	:	-8,8	43,7	28,0	:
Wodzisław Śląski	49 727	35 617	49,2	12 571	:	:	:	-15,1	45,3	20,2	:
Knurów	42 795	30 426	49,7	17 316	:	:	:	-7,2	42,7	19,9	:
Mikołów	38 951	27 492	48,8	12 219	:	:	:	-6,2	50,0	18,4	:
Cieszyń	36 388	26 163	49,5	16 979	:	:	:	-5,8	49,0	19,1	:
Czechowice-Dziedzice	35 969	25 096	49,4	18 287	:	:	:	-5,7	52,1	17,6	:
Czeladź	35 498	25 451	49,5	9 325	:	:	:	0,6	45,6	23,9	:
Myszków	34 065	23 698	48,3	9 304	:	:	:	-5,9	44,4	27,2	:
Żywiec	33 098	22 250	48,1	16 272	:	:	:	-4,4	49,3	20,8	:
Czerwionka-Leszczyny	29 877	20 333	47,9	4 216	:	:	:	-18,5	41,0	20,4	:
Lubliniec	26 814	17 391	47,3	9 915	:	:	:	-6,0	49,1	16,7	:
Pszczyna	26 809	18 450	48,6	10 825	:	:	:	-8,3	50,4	18,1	:
Rydułtowy	23 696	15 803	49,3	7 535	:	:	:	-7,1	41,0	20,9	:
Bieruń	23 033	14 555	47,9	12 196	:	:	:	-6,6	45,2	19,7	:
Łaziska Górne	22 687	15 817	49,4	9 381	:	:	:	-9,4	47,4	18,4	:
Pyskowice	21 449	13 693	49,5	3 204	:	:	:	-9,0	43,0	22,3	:
Orzesze	18 969	12 794	47,7	3 010	:	:	:	-8,0	48,4	16,8	:
Radlin	18 529	12 557	50,5	8 615	:	:	:	2,9	42,6	19,6	:
Radzionków	17 900	12 607	48,9	3 539	:	:	:	-7,3	44,6	20,6	:
Łędziny	17 718	11 024	49,4	9 619	:	:	:	-7,5	45,5	19,0	:
Skoczów	15 885	10 946	50,3	6 834	:	:	:	-2,9	50,6	19,0	:
Ustroń	15 793	10 716	50,6	7 388	:	:	:	-3,1	54,1	15,9	:
Pszów	14 964	9 854	49,1	9 542	:	:	:	14,6	43,4	18,3	:
Kłobuck	13 804	9 475	49,2	5 117	:	:	:	-4,1	50,7	21,5	:
Wisła	11 666	7 791	48,9	2 495	:	:	:	-3,4	52,7	16,2	:
Blaichownia	10 256	6 770	49,4	1 897	:	:	:	-11,6	47,2	25,1	:
Świętokrzyskie	1 330 429	875 165	49,6	472 300	34,8	23,3	41,9	-3,7	52,0	22,2	36
Kielce	209 988	155 586	49,2	151 454	:	:	:	-1,5	48,2	23,5	:
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski	78 957	54 455	49,1	37 573	:	:	:	-10,1	38,5	33,9	:
Starachowice	57 069	37 986	48,2	25 973	:	:	:	-6,1	39,7	33,3	:
Skarżysko-Kamienna	53 104	35 245	48,3	28 621	:	:	:	-5,3	41,5	30,1	:
Sandomierz	26 813	18 067	50,1	16 785	:	:	:	-2,5	48,9	20,3	:
Korście	22 639	15 663	47,8	15 978	:	:	:	-3,4	45,3	29,5	:
Busko-Zdrój	18 158	12 912	50,0	10 311	:	:	:	-5,8	47,9	20,6	:
Jędrzejów	17 580	12 307	48,6	10 207	:	:	:	-3,4	44,2	31,5	:
Staszów	17 253	11 472	49,5	10 447	:	:	:	-1,4	47,9	22,7	:
Pińczów	12 563	8 637	48,3	6 650	:	:	:	-5,0	46,7	25,6	:
Włoszczowa	10 955	7 660	48,7	10 375	:	:	:	-1,1	52,4	22,8	:
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	1 474 607	986 031	50,0	495 100	17,2	28,3	54,5	-2,9	44,3	28,2	34
Olsztyn	167 539	127 537	49,8	111 836	:	:	:	-0,4	50,6	16,8	:
Ełbląg	130 486	91 291	48,8	57 934	:	:	:	-4,2	45,3	26,7	:
Elk	56 676	38 848	47,8	24 862	:	:	:	-2,0	28,1	41,5	:
Ostróda	35 295	23 999	50,3	14 722	:	:	:	0,1	46,2	26,8	:
Ilawa	33 882	23 270	49,5	19 767	:	:	:	-0,8	49,8	22,4	:

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Labour market 2001					GDP/capita	
	National base unit		Total		Employment					in PPS	
			At working age (15-64)							Index	
			Number	of which females	Number of persons employed	Primary production	Manufacturing incl. construction	Services (public & private)	Empl. change, 1995-2001	Unemployment rate	EU25=100
			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EU25		452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	100
BSR		104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	72
Glücksburg	Gmina miejska	31 599	20 759	48.8	10 156	:	:	:	-1.0	45.1	27.9
Kętrzyn	Gmina miejska	30 101	20 610	48.6	12 925	:	:	:	-3.0	42.7	29.6
Szczytno	Gmina miejska	27 203	18 817	49.6	11 396	:	:	:	-3.5	43.9	27.0
Baroszyce	Gmina miejska	26 502	18 385	48.7	10 629	:	:	:	-2.9	40.6	33.8
Miragowo	Gmina miejska	23 192	15 778	47.0	11 254	:	:	:	-1.0	47.4	24.2
Działdowo	Gmina miejska	21 719	14 798	49.1	10 420	:	:	:	-0.7	46.8	28.8
Pisz	Miasto	19 994	13 328	48.3	7 716	:	:	:	-3.6	42.0	31.4
Braniewo	Gmina miejska	18 848	12 825	48.7	6 617	:	:	:	-5.6	44.7	28.9
Lidzbark Warmiński	Gmina miejska	17 582	11 713	47.8	7 216	:	:	:	-1.1	45.7	27.2
Olecko	Miasto	16 788	11 199	49.0	6 787	:	:	:	1.6	43.7	29.1
Nidzica	Miasto	15 612	10 514	49.0	7 190	:	:	:	-3.5	44.9	26.3
Morąg	Miasto	15 265	10 261	48.3	6 379	:	:	:	-2.6	43.7	29.2
Goldap	Miasto	13 919	9 294	48.3	4 359	:	:	:	-3.1	39.4	35.8
Pasłęk	Miasto	12 709	8 419	47.6	4 478	:	:	:	-7.0	41.3	32.4
Węgorzewo	Miasto	12 349	8 314	48.3	3 654	:	:	:	-10.1	40.3	31.8
Dobre Miasto	Miasto	11 343	7 503	48.8	4 214	:	:	:	-6.3	44.0	26.4
Biskupiec	Miasto	11 337	7 538	48.5	5 452	:	:	:	-5.4	45.9	24.4
Nowe Miasto Lubawskie	Gmina miejska	10 993	7 399	49.5	4 892	:	:	:	-1.6	44.4	30.2
Wielkopolskie		3 361 256	2 328 452	50.4	1 287 600	19.0	32.5	48.5	-0.7	53.3	47
Poznań	Gmina miejska	557 568	420 306	49.1	380 683	:	:	:	1.1	54.6	14.7
Kalisz	Gmina miejska	107 839	77 695	48.9	55 799	:	:	:	-4.3	49.8	22.6
Konin	Gmina miejska	83 648	60 241	49.0	46 489	:	:	:	-2.5	49.2	23.1
Pila	Gmina miejska	76 892	54 431	49.3	41 568	:	:	:	-1.3	51.2	20.7
Ostrów Wielkopolski	Gmina miejska	74 656	52 088	48.4	36 747	:	:	:	-2.6	47.9	23.8
Gniezno	Gmina miejska	71 663	49 763	48.5	28 738	:	:	:	-2.6	45.8	24.8
Leszno	Gmina miejska	62 877	45 925	48.4	33 188	:	:	:	-1.1	53.0	17.8
Turek	Gmina miejska	30 915	21 350	49.7	15 147	:	:	:	-3.7	51.2	22.2
Śrem	Miasto	30 872	21 974	49.2	13 707	:	:	:	-0.8	55.5	16.6
Krośnice	Miasto	29 359	20 330	48.9	13 472	:	:	:	-4.5	48.4	23.9
Września	Miasto	28 978	20 537	48.7	13 150	:	:	:	-4.2	50.6	21.4
Swarzędz	Miasto	28 080	20 722	49.2	9 895	:	:	:	3.5	56.7	15.8
Jarocin	Miasto	26 250	18 309	48.7	13 378	:	:	:	-4.5	49.1	23.2
Wągrowiec	Miasto	24 598	17 168	49.0	9 574	:	:	:	-3.3	48.2	25.3
Kościan	Gmina miejska	24 298	16 995	47.7	11 183	:	:	:	-4.2	51.6	18.7
Kolo	Gmina miejska	24 274	17 102	49.0	13 562	:	:	:	-3.9	45.7	27.5
Środa Wielkopolska	Gmina miejska	23 424	17 379	48.6	5 823	:	:	:	0.4	58.0	14.9
Rawicz	Miasto	21 836	15 363	48.2	9 679	:	:	:	-3.7	54.4	17.8
Gostyń	Miasto	21 659	15 192	48.9	12 554	:	:	:	5.7	53.0	17.6
Chodzież	Miasto	21 010	14 594	49.3	11 129	:	:	:	-1.5	53.1	20.9
Złotów	Gmina miejska	20 406	14 088	50.3	9 502	:	:	:	-2.7	49.0	22.8
Szamotuły	Gmina miejska	18 981	12 969	48.8	7 863	:	:	:	-4.0	46.7	25.0
Pleszew	Miasto	18 621	13 162	48.6	8 030	:	:	:	-4.9	55.2	17.5
Oborniki	Miasto	18 413	12 785	49.0	9 538	:	:	:	1.5	48.9	24.6
Trzcianka	Miasto	17 758	12 875	49.8	8 014	:	:	:	-3.3	52.3	20.8
Nowy Tomysl	Miasto	17 294	11 721	47.9	6 671	:	:	:	-4.9	45.9	28.2
Kępno	Miasto	15 373	11 151	49.1	9 418	:	:	:	2.1	57.7	15.6
		15 110	10 463	49.7	9 538	:	:	:	-1.5	53.8	18.4

Slupca	15 019	10 613	47.5	7 127	:	:	-1.6	50.0	24.0	:
Ostrzeszów	14 678	10 434	49.1	10 135	:	:	-0.5	54.2	18.7	:
Wolsztyn	13 838	9 720	48.1	7 536	:	:	-4.0	54.8	15.4	:
Grodzisk Wielkopolski	13 600	9 346	47.8	9 679	:	:	12.7	57.7	14.4	:
Mosina	12 113	8 598	47.3	3 497	:	:	-7.0	55.3	14.8	:
Czarnków	12 100	8 476	49.2	7 297	:	:	-3.6	50.7	23.2	:
Wronki	11 812	8 453	48.2	8 565	:	:	1.5	56.2	13.9	:
Miedzychód	11 213	7 733	48.0	4 444	:	:	-3.8	50.8	22.5	:
Rogoźno	11 173	7 685	49.1	4 174	:	:	4.9	47.9	24.7	:
Zachodniopomorskie	1 731 178	1 195 855	50.1	573 200	8.1	30.0	-3.0	45.5	27.3	45
Szczecin	404 949	299 810	48.7	206 603	:	:	-1.9	49.4	20.3	:
Koszalin	109 462	79 576	48.9	50 058	:	:	-2.9	48.8	23.5	:
Stargard Szczeciński	74 183	51 960	49.1	24 120	:	:	-2.7	46.0	25.8	:
Kołobrzeg	48 063	32 615	48.5	19 184	:	:	-4.4	49.8	23.0	:
Świnoujście	43 038	30 813	48.6	16 045	:	:	-5.0	51.3	21.0	:
Szczecinek	42 216	27 707	48.9	16 611	:	:	-3.1	44.6	29.9	:
Police	34 881	26 028	48.4	14 683	:	:	-0.2	52.3	21.0	:
Wałcz	27 512	18 969	49.5	9 845	:	:	-5.8	45.7	26.9	:
Białogard	25 767	16 973	48.8	9 013	:	:	-2.5	41.2	33.4	:
Goleniów	23 019	16 169	49.3	10 585	:	:	3.0	49.7	22.7	:
Gryfino	22 343	16 684	48.2	8 243	:	:	11.8	52.9	21.4	:
Gryfice	18 150	12 042	49.3	5 971	:	:	-7.2	45.6	28.9	:
Nowogard	17 610	12 176	48.7	5 973	:	:	-3.9	42.2	32.5	:
Świdwin	17 179	11 279	49.7	4 180	:	:	-6.6	42.0	32.6	:
Choszczno	16 470	11 494	49.0	5 509	:	:	-0.8	47.0	25.6	:
Darłowo	15 617	10 553	48.1	3 052	:	:	-9.8	41.6	32.6	:
Barlinek	14 998	10 466	48.1	6 532	:	:	-1.4	44.5	28.1	:
Dębno	14 533	9 983	49.3	5 964	:	:	1.8	42.4	32.3	:
Złocieniec	14 343	9 556	50.9	3 207	:	:	-8.0	38.5	36.4	:
Slawno	14 261	9 369	49.2	4 763	:	:	-3.7	39.9	35.4	:
Pyrzyce	13 336	9 236	48.7	4 435	:	:	-4.2	44.9	28.5	:
Myslibórz	12 619	8 635	47.9	5 630	:	:	2.6	44.6	29.6	:
Drażewo Pomorskie	11 935	8 133	48.1	3 572	:	:	-5.6	42.6	31.6	:
Łobez	11 044	7 636	50.6	3 683	:	:	-3.0	44.7	28.8	:
Trzebiatów	10 519	7 172	49.1	2 641	:	:	2.1	42.0	31.2	:

RUSSIA - РОССИЯ

Russian BSR

Cities	52.1	4 910 100	5.6	31.2	63.2	1.2	66.3	6.8	29
Rural areas	52.9	6 000 430	49.0	5.6	63.2	1.2	66.3	6.8	29
	8 319 059	7 439 726	52.1	4 910 100	5.6	31.2	63.2	6.8	29
	2 030 626	1 439 296	49.0	433 500	2.0	31.5	66.5	12.8	43
Murmansk oblast / Мурманская область	892 534	683 053	49.8	433 500	2.0	31.5	66.5	12.8	43
Murmansk / Мурманск	336 137	257 743	52.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Apatity / Апатиты	64 405	49 063	53.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Severomorsk / Североморск	55 102	44 072	43.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
Monchegorsk / Мончегорск	52 242	38 586	52.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kandalaksha / Кандалакша	40 564	29 482	52.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kirovsk / Кировск	31 593	17 654	53.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Olenegorsk / Оленегорск	25 166	18 692	52.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kovdor / Ковдор	20 867	15 880	52.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zapolarnyi / Заполярный	18 640	14 332	50.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pollarnyi / Полярный	18 552	14 454	48.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nikel' / Никель	16 534	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Murmashi / Мурманши	16 343	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pollarnye Zori / Полярные Зори	15 910	12 235	51.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
Snezhnogorsk / Снежногорск	12 737	9 997	50.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zaozersk / Заозерск	12 687	9 884	44.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gadzhievo / Гаджиево	12 180	9 510	42.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kola / Кола	11 060	8 218	52.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
Revda / Ревада	10 368	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Region City	Delimitation National base unit	Population 2001			Labour market 2001					GDP/capita in PPS Index EU25=100	
		Total	At working age (15-64)		Number of persons employed	Primary produc- tion	Manu- facturing ind. con- struction	Services (public & private)	Empl. change, 1995-2001		Unemploy- ment rate
			Number	of which females							
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EU25		452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	100
BSR		104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	72
Republic of Karelia / Республика Карелия											
Republic / Республика											
Petrozavodsk / Петрозаводск	Gorod / Город	716 281	513 437	52.2	339 600	6.1	31.2	62.7	3.0	66.8	27
Kondopoga / Кондопога	Gorod / Город	266 160	195 775	54.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Segezha / Сегежа	Gorod / Город	34 863	25 093	53.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kostomuksha / Костомукша	Gorod / Город	34 214	25 223	50.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sortavala / Сортавала	Gorod / Город	29 746	23 476	51.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Medvez'hegorsk / Медвежьегорск	Gorod / Город	21 131	15 239	52.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Gorod / Город	17 283	12 341	51.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kem' / Кемь	Gorod / Город	14 620	10 239	52.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pitkäranta / Питкяранта	Gorod / Город	13 347	9 574	53.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belomorsk / Беломорск	Gorod / Город	13 103	9 317	53.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suolavi / Суоярви	Gorod / Город	11 600	8 372	48.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nadolvoitsy / Надвоицы	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	11 073	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pudozh / Пудож	Gorod / Город	10 632	7 677	52.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ononets / Олонец	Gorod / Город	10 240	7 173	53.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Leningrad oblast / Ленинградская область											
Oblast / Область											
Gatchina / Гатчина	Gorod / Город	1 669 205	1 184 562	51.5	703 800	12.3	34.9	52.8	1.6	59.6	25
Vyborg / Выборг	Gorod / Город	88 420	63 412	53.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sosnovyi Bor / Сосновый Бор	Gorod / Город	79 224	56 883	51.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tikhvin / Тихвин	Gorod / Город	66 132	50 329	50.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kirishi / Кириши	Gorod / Город	63 338	46 912	53.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kingisepp / Кингисепп	Gorod / Город	55 634	40 719	53.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Volkhov / Волхов	Gorod / Город	50 295	37 028	54.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vsevolozhsk / Всеволожск	Gorod / Город	46 596	31 982	53.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luga / Луга	Gorod / Город	45 310	32 995	54.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tosno / Тосно	Gorod / Город	40 434	28 323	51.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sertolovo / Сертолово	Gorod / Город	38 683	28 422	53.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slantsy / Сланцы	Gorod / Город	38 444	30 297	47.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kirovsk / Кировск	Gorod / Город	37 371	25 164	53.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pikalevo / Пикалево	Gorod / Город	24 361	23 480	53.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lodeinoye Pole / Лодейное поле	Gorod / Город	23 325	15 631	53.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Otrachnoe / Отрадное	Gorod / Город	22 830	15 979	51.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Prizhorsk / Приозерск	Gorod / Город	21 570	15 390	52.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Podporozh'e / Подпорожье	Gorod / Город	20 506	14 018	53.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Boksitogorsk / Бокситогорск	Gorod / Город	20 312	14 202	52.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nikol'skoye / Никольское	Gorod / Город	18 128	12 064	53.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kommunar' / Коммунар	Gorod / Город	17 306	12 614	54.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Svetogorsk / Светогорск	Gorod / Город	17 164	12 976	53.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sjas'stroy / Сясьстрой	Gorod / Город	15 698	11 321	51.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shlisselburg / Шлиссельбург	Gorod / Город	13 969	9 827	53.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Siverskiy / Сиверский	Gorod / Город	12 401	9 014	52.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vologovo / Вологово	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	12 137	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ivangorod / Ивангород	Gorod / Город	11 660	8 259	53.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vyritsa / Вырица	Gorod / Город	11 206	7 922	53.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
im. Morozova / им. Морозова	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	11 163	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Poselka g. tipa / п.г.т.	10 677	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
St Petersburg / Петербург											
St Petersburg / Санкт-Петербург	Gorod / Город	4 661 219	3 375 056	53.2	2 372 200	0.7	31.4	67.9	0.6	70.6	34
Kopino / Колпино	Gorod / Город	4 084 694	3 375 056	53.2	2 372 200	0.7	31.4	67.9	0.6	70.6	3.9
Pushkin / Пушкин	Gorod / Город	136 632	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Gorod / Город	84 628	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Labour market 2001					GDP/capita	
	National base unit	Total	At working age (15-64)		Employment					Unemploy- ment rate	in PPS 2002, Index EU25=100
			Number	of which females	Number of persons employed	Primary produc- tion	Manu- facturing incl. con- struction	Services (public & private)	Empl. change, 1995-2001		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EU25		452 640 800	305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	100
BSR		104 727 098	71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	72
Märsta	Kommun	35 518	24 106	48.6	26 632	:	:	:	3.2	74.8	2.6
Akersberga	Kommun	35 108	23 578	48.7	8 575	:	:	:	1.7	78.1	1.6
Vallentuna	Kommun	25 643	16 862	48.8	6 367	:	:	:	3.7	79.0	1.3
Nynäshamn	Kommun	24 332	15 794	48.6	7 626	:	:	:	1.6	74.8	1.8
Uppsala län		296 627	198 195	50.0	121 621	3.5	20.3	76.2	1.6	71.6	103
Uppsala	Kommun	178 599	131 146	48.9	82 307	:	:	:	2.3	70.1	3.3
Enköping	Kommun	37 181	23 637	49.0	13 220	:	:	:	-0.2	73.8	3.7
Bålsta	Kommun	17 648	12 118	48.1	4 438	:	:	:	1.8	77.5	2.2
Södermanlands län		257 220	162 952	49.1	104 746	5.1	29.1	65.8	0.7	70.5	89
Eskilstuna	Kommun	89 135	57 564	48.6	37 416	:	:	:	0.7	66.8	8.6
Nyköping	Kommun	49 273	30 832	49.1	20 493	:	:	:	0.6	72.5	4.4
Katrineholm	Kommun	32 391	19 984	48.6	14 438	:	:	:	0.3	70.7	5.3
Strängnäs	Kommun	29 766	18 905	49.3	11 795	:	:	:	3.1	74.2	2.8
Oxelösund	Kommun	10 983	6 992	47.1	5 163	:	:	:	-0.7	72.1	3.6
Östergötland län		412 363	265 093	48.6	180 796	3.7	28.4	67.9	0.6	69.5	103
Linköping	Kommun	134 039	88 867	48.4	66 985	:	:	:	1.5	69.5	4.4
Norrköping	Kommun	122 896	79 526	48.5	55 626	:	:	:	0.2	67.4	6.4
Motala	Kommun	42 168	26 592	47.5	17 129	:	:	:	0.5	69.0	5.1
Mjölby	Kommun	25 211	15 822	48.8	10 178	:	:	:	-0.2	72.4	3.5
Finspång	Kommun	21 279	13 267	48.4	9 163	:	:	:	-0.7	72.2	2.8
Jönköpings län		327 824	205 266	48.8	157 675	3.4	37.2	59.5	1.2	76.1	106
Jönköping	Kommun	117 896	75 084	48.8	58 167	:	:	:	1.7	73.6	4.1
Värnamo	Kommun	32 275	20 211	49.2	16 603	:	:	:	0.7	80.4	2.2
Gislaved	Kommun	30 208	19 156	48.9	15 988	:	:	:	1.1	79.9	2.1
Nässjö	Kommun	29 360	17 872	49.2	13 149	:	:	:	0.6	75.7	2.1
Vetlanda	Kommun	26 522	16 202	47.5	12 019	:	:	:	0.6	76.4	3.7
Tranås	Kommun	17 644	10 672	47.5	8 448	:	:	:	1.3	74.4	3.7
Kronobergs län		176 582	112 049	48.6	84 979	4.6	30.9	64.4	0.5	74.9	106
Växjö	Kommun	74 082	49 297	48.3	38 271	:	:	:	0.9	73.0	4.5
Ljungby	Kommun	27 055	16 857	49.0	13 106	:	:	:	0.1	77.7	2.9
Kalmar län		234 697	145 915	48.8	103 375	5.4	32.9	61.7	0.1	72.1	98
Kalmar	Kommun	59 787	38 898	48.9	29 685	:	:	:	1.0	71.0	5.1
Västervik	Kommun	36 956	22 775	48.6	15 328	:	:	:	-0.7	70.7	6.6
Oskarshamn	Kommun	26 213	16 596	48.4	13 483	:	:	:	-0.4	75.1	4.0
Nybro	Kommun	19 782	12 158	48.1	8 817	:	:	:	-0.5	72.3	3.2
Gotlands län		57 412	36 514	49.4	25 229	8.9	20.0	71.2	0.2	71.3	95
Visby	Kommun ¹²	57 412	36 514	49.4	25 229	:	:	:	0.2	71.3	4.8
Blekinge län		150 017	95 319	48.3	65 761	4.2	31.6	64.2	0.3	70.2	99
Karlskrona	Kommun	60 596	38 837	48.5	27 645	:	:	:	0.9	70.3	5.0
Karlskrona	Kommun	30 648	19 407	47.5	12 825	:	:	:	-0.6	71.2	5.4
Ronneby	Kommun	28 574	18 242	48.3	11 488	:	:	:	1.0	68.6	7.0

Skåne län												107	
Malmö	Län	1 136 571	731 953	49.6	488 396	4.3	24.7	71.0	1.1	67.7	6.4	107	
Helsingborg	Kommun	262 397	171 498	48.9	134 577	:	:	:	2.1	60.8	10.6	:	
Lund	Kommun	118 512	76 399	48.9	56 204	:	:	:	1.4	66.5	9.6	:	
Kristianstad	Kommun	99 622	70 614	48.8	56 353	:	:	:	2.2	64.4	4.4	:	
Häsléholm	Kommun	74 518	47 443	49.5	35 289	:	:	:	0.3	69.8	4.9	:	
Trelleborg	Kommun	48 519	29 958	48.6	20 021	:	:	:	0.8	70.9	4.7	:	
Landskrona	Kommun	38 576	24 266	48.3	13 335	:	:	:	-0.4	70.8	5.2	:	
Ängelholm	Kommun	38 297	24 218	49.3	14 969	:	:	:	0.0	62.9	8.3	:	
Eslov	Kommun	37 505	23 487	48.8	15 234	:	:	:	0.9	73.2	5.0	:	
Ystad	Kommun	28 703	18 188	48.7	10 789	:	:	:	-0.8	70.8	5.6	:	
Höganäs	Kommun	26 235	16 214	49.4	10 959	:	:	:	0.1	72.8	4.7	:	
Staffanstorps	Kommun	22 733	13 878	48.1	6 987	:	:	:	0.1	72.9	4.9	:	
	Kommun	19 967	13 119	49.2	4 828	:	:	:	2.0	76.5	3.1	:	
Hallands län		276 653	174 581	49.3	110 403	5.3	27.2	67.5	1.1	73.2	4.9	95	
Halmstad	Kommun	85 742	55 309	48.6	39 264	:	:	:	1.2	69.3	6.4	:	
Kungsbacka	Kommun	65 877	41 872	48.0	19 074	:	:	:	2.6	78.1	2.9	:	
Varberg	Kommun	53 072	33 358	48.3	22 955	:	:	:	0.8	73.7	5.0	:	
Falkenberg	Kommun	38 720	23 585	48.7	16 215	:	:	:	0.2	72.8	5.1	:	
Västra Götalands län		1 500 857	968 444	49.1	702 194	3.0	28.1	68.9	1.4	71.5	5.2	111	
Göteborg	Kommun	504 409	341 324	48.5	278 925	:	:	:	2.3	67.5	7.2	:	
Borås	Kommun	97 347	61 895	48.5	48 340	:	:	:	1.1	72.8	4.1	:	
Lindome	Kommun	56 743	37 061	49.3	34 382	:	:	:	3.0	76.0	2.9	:	
Trollhättan	Kommun	52 823	33 742	48.2	32 079	:	:	:	6.6	72.0	6.6	:	
Uddevalla	Kommun	49 255	30 430	48.7	21 476	:	:	:	0.6	70.8	5.2	:	
Skövde	Kommun	49 083	32 102	49.5	27 320	:	:	:	0.3	72.3	5.2	:	
Kungälv	Kommun	37 601	23 958	48.2	13 676	:	:	:	1.4	76.4	2.3	:	
Lidköping	Kommun	36 808	23 000	48.9	16 360	:	:	:	0.3	75.4	3.5	:	
Vänersborg	Kommun	36 795	23 244	49.1	13 267	:	:	:	0.1	74.2	5.0	:	
Lerum	Kommun	35 322	22 687	48.4	8 351	:	:	:	2.3	76.8	3.2	:	
Alingsås	Kommun	35 257	22 257	49.2	14 327	:	:	:	1.9	74.4	3.6	:	
Kinna	Kommun	32 954	20 176	49.1	11 957	:	:	:	0.2	75.1	2.8	:	
Falköping	Kommun	30 921	18 761	47.5	12 899	:	:	:	0.1	73.8	4.8	:	
Mölnlycke	Kommun	30 547	19 838	48.6	11 107	:	:	:	3.3	77.1	2.7	:	
Mariefstad	Kommun	23 725	14 815	48.3	9 850	:	:	:	-0.6	71.8	6.2	:	
Skara	Kommun	18 324	11 538	48.8	8 972	:	:	:	0.4	75.1	3.9	:	
Värmlands län		273 933	171 485	48.8	114 459	3.8	27.8	68.4	-0.7	68.5	6.4	98	
Karlstad	Kommun	80 748	53 455	48.9	43 294	:	:	:	0.4	68.2	5.9	:	
Arvika	Kommun	26 192	15 876	48.8	10 507	:	:	:	-0.7	68.2	5.8	:	
Kristinehamn	Kommun	23 969	14 839	49.3	9 693	:	:	:	-1.4	69.2	6.0	:	
Skoghall	Kommun	14 121	9 049	48.2	4 069	:	:	:	-1.2	73.7	3.6	:	
Örebro län		273 137	173 918	49.3	121 898	3.3	28.1	68.7	0.6	70.4	6.4	100	
Örebro	Kommun	124 873	81 720	49.4	61 018	:	:	:	1.6	69.3	6.5	:	
Karlskoga	Kommun	30 832	19 201	48.6	15 276	:	:	:	0.1	70.6	8.0	:	
Kumla	Kommun	18 935	12 068	49.1	8 530	:	:	:	0.7	75.0	4.2	:	
Västmanlands län		257 957	164 604	48.6	111 348	5.3	33.0	61.7	0.3	70.5	4.6	100	
Västerås	Kommun	127 799	83 261	49.3	60 856	:	:	:	1.0	69.9	5.3	:	
Köping	Kommun	24 750	15 594	48.5	11 333	:	:	:	-0.4	70.6	5.0	:	
Sala	Kommun	21 535	13 481	48.6	7 767	:	:	:	-0.2	71.4	3.7	:	
Hallsthammar	Kommun	15 052	9 404	48.5	5 663	:	:	:	0.0	70.1	3.7	:	
Arboga	Kommun	13 616	8 448	48.8	5 462	:	:	:	-2.4	71.4	5.1	:	
Fagersta	Kommun	12 270	7 591	48.4	6 453	:	:	:	-0.9	71.6	4.6	:	
Dalarnas län		277 010	173 178	48.5	119 898	3.6	29.3	67.1	-0.1	70.3	6.2	100	
Falun	Kommun	54 601	35 173	48.7	26 160	:	:	:	0.3	71.0	5.0	:	
Borlänge	Kommun	46 962	30 338	48.6	23 525	:	:	:	0.5	69.1	6.7	:	
Ludvika	Kommun	26 131	15 986	48.3	11 815	:	:	:	-0.1	69.1	7.5	:	
Avesta	Kommun	22 330	13 906	48.3	10 042	:	:	:	0.0	70.2	6.7	:	
Mora	Kommun	20 014	12 621	48.3	9 951	:	:	:	0.2	72.3	6.4	:	

Region City	Delimitation		Population 2001		Labour market 2001						GDP/capita in PPS 2002, Index EU25=100		
	National base unit	Total	At working age (15-64)		Employment								
			Number	of which females	Number of persons employed	Primary produc- tion	Manu- facturing incl. con- struction	Services (public & private)	Empl. change, 1995-2001	Empley- ment rate 15-64 (%)		Unemploy- ment rate (%)	
		(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
EU25		452 640 800		305 263 709	49.9	190 958 082	5.6	29.4	65.0	1.8	62.6	8.9	100
BSR		104 727 098		71 406 585	50.3	44 751 501	10.2	27.1	62.7	0.0	62.4	13.3	72
<i>Gävleborgs län</i>		<i>278 171</i>	<i>Län</i>	<i>175 281</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>120 709</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>96</i>
Gävle		91 233	Kommun	59 651	48.8	43 080	:	:	:	0.5	70.3	7.6	:
Hudiksvall		37 288	Kommun	23 469	48.9	16 186	:	:	:	-0.7	69.0	8.3	:
Sandviken		36 805	Kommun	23 238	48.5	16 472	:	:	:	-1.0	70.8	8.3	:
Söderhamn		27 464	Kommun	16 899	48.4	11 332	:	:	:	-1.2	69.0	7.4	:
Bollnäs		26 455	Kommun	16 348	48.9	10 933	:	:	:	-0.2	69.8	8.3	:
<i>Västernorrlands län</i>		<i>245 078</i>	<i>Län</i>	<i>154 187</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>109 145</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>108</i>
Sundsvall		93 125	Kommun	60 848	48.5	46 741	:	:	:	0.1	72.2	6.2	:
Örnsköldsvik		55 364	Kommun	34 448	48.6	24 538	:	:	:	-0.2	71.7	6.3	:
Härnösand		25 227	Kommun	15 856	49.3	10 402	:	:	:	-1.7	69.3	7.8	:
Timrå		17 790	Kommun	11 267	47.5	5 691	:	:	:	-0.3	72.2	6.6	:
<i>Jämtlands län</i>		<i>128 586</i>	<i>Län</i>	<i>80 747</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>56 187</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>95</i>
Östersund		58 361	Kommun	38 626	49.0	30 284	:	:	:	0.5	71.1	5.6	:
<i>Västerbottens län</i>		<i>254 818</i>	<i>Län</i>	<i>164 237</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>111 844</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>96</i>
Umeå		105 006	Kommun	72 845	48.4	51 855	:	:	:	1.2	68.6	3.9	:
Skellefteå		72 035	Kommun	45 100	49.3	31 130	:	:	:	-0.4	69.9	5.7	:
<i>Norrbottens län</i>		<i>254 733</i>	<i>Län</i>	<i>163 355</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>107 918</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>103</i>
Luleå		71 952	Kommun	48 711	48.6	36 691	:	:	:	0.8	66.9	6.9	:
Piteå		40 451	Kommun	26 106	48.3	16 441	:	:	:	0.8	69.1	7.6	:
Boden		28 380	Kommun	18 030	47.9	11 128	:	:	:	-2.8	69.4	6.2	:
Kiruna		23 849	Kommun	15 427	48.8	10 365	:	:	:	-2.0	67.1	9.2	:

- No city with more than 10 000 inhabitants in the region.

: No data or data not available.

(1) Finland & Sweden: 31.12.2001. Germany: 31.12.2001. Plön non-corrected register figure. Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania & Norway: 1.1.2002. Poland: 21.5.-8.6.2002. Russia: 9.10. 2002. Urban and rural shares for the entire Russian BSR based on available city data. Belarus: 1.1.2002. Marina Gorka 2000. Latvia: 31.3.2000.

(2) Finland & Sweden: 31.12.2001. Germany: 31.12.2001. Bremen region 31.12.2000. Plön non-corrected register figure. Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania & Norway: 1.1.2002. Poland: 21.5.-8.6.2002. Russia: 9.10. 2002. Urban and rural shares for the entire Russian BSR based on available city data. Belarus: 1.1.2002. Marina Gorka 2000. Latvia: 31.3.2000. EU25: annual average 2000.

(3) Finland & Sweden: 31.12.2001. Germany: 31.12.2001. Plön non-corrected register figures. Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania & Norway: 1.1.2002. Poland: 21.5.-8.6.2002. Russia: 9.10. 2002. Latvia: 31.3.2000.

(4) Employment at place of work. Belarus: Register based figures. Estonia: Estonian LFS. Germany: LFS harmonized register data on employees. Latvia & Lithuania: Nordregio estimates at place of residence. Latvia: 2002. Nordic countries: Register based data. Poland: LFS harmonized register data. Russia: Russian LFS. St. Petersburg including Kolpino, Krasnoe Selo, Kronstadt, Lomonosov, Metallostroy, Pargolovo, Pavlovsk, Petrodvorets, Pushkin, Sestroretsk, Shushary, Strelna & Zelenogorsk. EU25: Eurostat LFS. BSR: Eurostat LFS, Norwegian & Russian LFS, register based figures for Belarus.

- (5) Belarus, Denmark & Finland: Register. Place of work 2002. Norway & Sweden: Register. Place of work 2003. Germany: Erwerbstätigenrechnung. Place of work 2001. Latvia: Survey of enterprises and institutions. Employees at place of work 2003. Estonia & Lithuania: LFS. Place of residence 2003. Primary industries in Võrumaa 2002. Poland & Russia: LFS. Place of residence 2003. EU25: Eurostat LFS 2001.
 - (6) Employment at place of work. Belarus: Register based figures. Estonia: Estonian LFS. Germany: 1997-2001 LFS harmonized register data on employees. Latvia: 1997-2001. Employees. Survey of enterprises and institutions. Lithuania: 2000-2003. Nordregio estimates at place of residence. Nordic countries: Register based data. Poland: 1998-2001. LFS harmonized register data. Russia: 1998-2001. Russian LFS. St Petersburg including Kolpino, Krasnoe Selo, Kronstadt, Lomonosov, Metallostroy, Pargolovo, Pavlovsk, Petrodvorets, Pushkin, Sestroretsk, Shushary, Strelna & Zelenogorsk. EU25: Eurostat LFS. BSR: Eurostat LFS, Norwegian & Russian LFS, register based figures for Belarus.
 - (7) Nordregio estimates. Nordic countries: Register based data. Poland: Census 2002. Russia: Russian LFS. EU25: Eurostat LFS. BSR: Eurostat LFS, Norwegian & Russian LFS, register based figures for Belarus. Employment rate = employed persons at place of residence / resident population aged 15-64. Belarus: Register based data on employed persons at place of work. Estonia: Census 2000. Germany: LFS harmonized register data on employees. Latvia & Lithuania: 2002. Nordregio estimates. Nordic countries: Register based data.
 - (8) Estonia: Census 2000. Germany & Nordic countries: LFS harmonized figures. Latvia & Lithuania: Eurostat LFS. Poland: Census 2002. EU25: Eurostat LFS 2002. BSR: Eurostat LFS, Norwegian & Russian LFS.
 - (9) Norway: 2000. Nordregio estimates. GDP generated from offshore industries distributed proportionally among mainland counties. Russia: 1999. Nordregio estimates based on unofficial calculations from Statistics Finland. Estonian & Latvian regions: Corresponding NUTS3 (vs.2004) values. Riga and Pieriga are merged.
- 1 Minsk oblast including the city of Minsk.
 - 2 The Greater Copenhagen region (Hovedstadsregionen) comprises the municipalities of København and Frederiksberg as well as the counties of København, Frederiksberg and Roskilde.
 - 3 Danish cities comprising several municipalities: København (København), Frederiksberg, Ballerup, Brøndby, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Albertslund, Hvidovre, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Søllerød, Tårnby and Vallensbæk).
 - 4 The city of Rønne corresponds to Bornholms Regionskommune.
 - 5 Finnish cities comprising several municipalities: Helsinki (Helsinki), Espoo, Vantaa, Järvenpää, Kauniainen, Kerava and Tuusula); Tampere (Lempäälä, Nokia, Pirkkala, Tampere and Ylöjärvi); Turku (Kaarina, Naantali, Pikkio, Raisio and Turku); Oulu (Haukipudas, Kempele, Oulu and Oulunsalo); Jyväskylä (Jyväskylä and Jyväskylän maalaiskunta); Kemi (Kemi and Keminaa); Kouvola (Kouvola and Kuusankoski); Lahti (Hollola and Lahti); Pori (Pori and Ulvila); Rovaniemi and Rovaniemen maalaiskunta); Seinäjoki (Nurmo and Seinäjoki).
 - 6 The free cities (līelpilsetas) of Daugavpils, Jelgava, Jūrmala, Liepāja, Rēzekne, Rīga and Ventspils have been joined with their surrounding districts (rajons) in order to create statistically comparable regional units.
 - 7 Vilnius including Grigiskes.
 - 8 Norwegian cities comprising several municipalities: Oslo (Oppegård, Bærum, Asker, Rælingen, Lørenskog, Skedsmo, Nittedal and Oslo); Stavanger/Sandnes (Sandnes, Stavanger and Randaberg); Drammen (Drammen, Øvre Eiker and Nedre Eiker); Fredrikstad/Sarpsborg (Sarpsborg and Fredrikstad); Porsgrunn/Skien (Porsgrunn and Skien); Tønsberg (Tønsberg and Nøtterøy); Ålesund (Ålesund and Sula).
 - 9 The Norwegian counties of Oslo and Akershus have been merged in order to create comparable capital regions.
 - 10 The city of St Petersburg comprises Admiralty, Kalininskiy, Kirovskiy, Moskovskiy, Nevskiy, Petrogradskiy, Primorskiy, Tsentralnyy, Vasileostrovskiy, Vyborgskiy district and excludes the urban units of Krasnoe Selo and Pargolovo.
 - 11 Swedish cities comprising several municipalities: Stockholm (Stockholm, Solna, Sundbyberg, Danderyd, Sollentuna, Järfälla, Huddinge, Tyresö, Upplands-Bro, Värmdö, Ekerö, Vaxholm and Strängnäs); Göteborg (Göteborg and Partille).
 - 12 The city of Visby corresponds to Gotlands län/Gotland kommun.

Statistical delimitation of BSR cities

Most people have a clear image of what constitutes a city. This usually involves tall buildings, lots of people on busy streets, a large amount of traffic and other such highly 'urban' attributes. Likewise most people have a mental picture of what the 'countryside' should be like. This often usually involves something that is in absolute contrast to the city, as such, rural areas are perceived as that which is non-urban.

The problem for researchers arises when wanting to transform this – often highly personal – image of a city or the countryside into a statistically measurable "reality". In most cases our notion of a city does not coincide with administrative, morphologic or even physical delimitations. In previous times it was easier. In medieval Europe the distinction between town and countryside was a fairly simple matter as city rights were granted to *cities* alone and no other spatial entity possessed the specific rights allotted to a city. Furthermore the city at that time was also often clearly physically demarcated. In the BSR this situation lasted well into the 19th century. Since then it has become more difficult to utilise such a clear demarcation. Nonetheless, in a tangible sense when contrasting the extremes at either end of the scale, such as the crowds on the Alexanderplatz (in Berlin, Germany) or the lush fields of Bauska District (in Latvia), the distinction seems clear enough. The problem is that what lies between these extremes is much less obviously 'urban' or 'rural' in this common 'rule of thumb' sense. Furthermore the grey zone between town and country is becoming increasingly blurred, as urban sprawl and the functional transformation of formerly rural areas continues apace.

In the BSR, cities as statistical units cannot be fully comparable and hence a certain degree of modification is necessary when trying to depict the urban system of the entire region. Throughout the eleven national urban systems, partly or entirely situated within the BSR, several definitions of cities are currently being used, namely, *physical*, e.g. continuous built-up area, *administrative*, e.g. municipalities, or *functional*, e.g. commuter catchment areas. Moreover, not all delimitation approaches are used in each BSR country, while additionally the comprehensive statistical monitoring is not maintained for every type of unit. The selection and modification of city units herein is therefore conducted with the dual aim of statistical availability combined with comparability across national borders.

In this respect the Nordic countries are in a special position, as the administrative unit of a city in most cases only vaguely resembles the standard notion of a city. Partly in order to address this problem a common Nordic definition of continuously built-up urban area – coined locality (*byområde*, *taajama*, *tettsted*, *tätort*) – was agreed upon as early as 1960. This definition states that a locality consists of a group of buildings normally not more than 200 metres apart from each other (Norway: not more than 50 metres), and must fulfil a minimum criterion of having at least 200 inhabitants. Due to the specific settlement pattern of the Nordic countries, localities are generally considered as urban, and all areas outside these localities as rural. Since municipalities in the Nordic countries – apart from the capital regions – are usually large in physical size and include both urban and rural territory, the concept of locality is often used for analyses of urban and rural development, albeit that in each country separate parallel urban-rural definitions based on municipalities as the smallest building bloc exist. However, when wishing to compare development in the Nordic countries across borders, localities remain the only comparable unit of analysis, the methodology being independent of administrative delimitations. The localities have no administrative status and thus have to be redefined as built-up areas grow in size. These adjustments are normally made every five years. The only drawback with the concept of localities is that being a purely physical delimitation there are no standard statistical indicators available for it (apart from population and area).

The term *city* in this publication refers to administrative units, except for the Nordic countries, where the closest municipal proxy of built-up urban area (localities) is used. Accordingly, we defined 1 068 cities in the BSR with more than 10 000 inhabitants at end of 2001. Table 5 summarizes the cities' statistical delimitation approach and gives reference to the respective national base unit. To find the statistical unit used for each city consult Figure 23.

Belarus

According to the law on administrative-territorial division, the urban system of Belarus consists of cities (*gorod*) and settlements of urban type (*gorodskoj poselok*). Based on this system, 87 urban units could be selected having more than 10 000 inhabitants in 2001. Almost all units are cities with the exception of Belinichi and.

Table 5. Statistical delimitation of BSR cities with more than 10 000 inhabitants utilised in this report

BSR part	Statistical city units			
	Total		National base units	
	Number	Delimit ¹	Name	Number
Belarus	87	A	Gorod	83
			Gorodskoj poselok ²	4
Denmark	60	M	Byområde / kommune	60
Estonia	14	A	Linn	14
Finland	49	M	Taajama / kunta	49
			Kreisfreie Stadt	18
German BSR	135	A	Kreisangehörige Stadt	117
Latvia	22	A	Republikas pilsetas	7
			Rajonu pilsetas	15
Lithuania	37	A	Miesto savivaldybe	8
			Miestas	29
Norway	42	M	Tettsted / kommune	42
Poland	410	A	Gmina miejska	257
			Miasto	153
Russian BSR	104	A	Gorod	92
			Poselka g. tipa	12
Sweden	108	M	Tätort / kommun	108
BSR	1 068	A / M	-	1 068

¹ Delimitation: (A)ministrative unit, Closest (M)unicipal proxy of built-up urban area.

² Including two worker settlements (rabochij poselok).

Fanipol as well as Kostukovka and Mikashevichi, which are settlements of urban type and worker settlements (*rabochij poselok*) respectively.

Denmark

As a base here we have used the delimitation of built-up urban area (*byområde*). From this we have selected those 60 built-up areas that had more than 10 000 inhabitants as of 1 January 2003. As statistical information other than the total population is not available for built-up areas, we then matched each selected built-up area with the surrounding municipality (for which an abundance of socio-economic data exists).

Copenhagen (*København*) constitutes a continuous built-up area stretching over 15 municipalities. These are København, Frederiksberg, Ballerup, Brøndby, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Albertslund, Hvidovre, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Søllerød, Tårnby and Vallensbæk. We have used the sum of these as a proxy for depicting Copenhagen.

The statistical delimitation of the Copenhagen built-up area was changed dramatically on 1 January 1999. The new definition is comparable to that of the rest of Denmark and the Nordic countries. With the old (pre-1999) definition the built-up area of Copenhagen had 1.38 million inhabitants whereas the new one gives only

1.07 million, or some 310 000 persons less. These omitted areas comprise 40 separate urban units, of which 11 have a population of more than 10 000. We have used the new definition as a basis for constructing the municipal delimitation of Copenhagen.

The overall correlation between the population in the built-up areas (x-axis) and the selected municipality/ies (y-axis) is depicted in Figure 22.

Estonia

As of 1 January 2002 the Estonian urban system was comprised of 229 urban units in total. This included 47 cities, out of which 42 also maintained a municipal status (*linn*). Tallinn, and hence our respective statistical city unit, also belongs here. The other and major part consists of rather small towns (*alevik*) located in one of the 205 rural municipalities (*vald/alev*). Urban units with more than 10 000 inhabitants are rare in Estonia indeed as there are only 14, all of which are cities with municipal status.

Finland

As a base we have again used the delimitation of built-up urban area (*taajama*). From this we have selected those 49 built-up areas that had more than 10 000 inhabitants as of 31

December 2000. Several built-up urban areas of (mostly) larger cities stretch over numerous municipalities. We

Correlation between population in built-up areas and corresponding municipalities in Denmark as of 1 January 2003

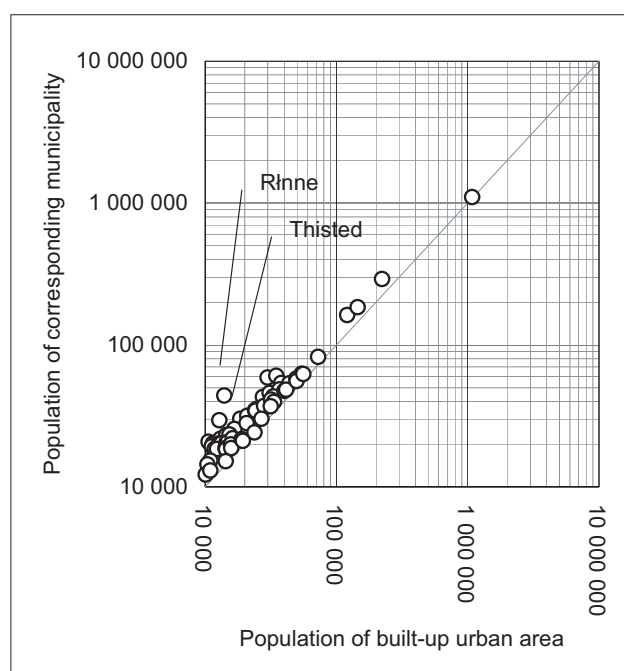
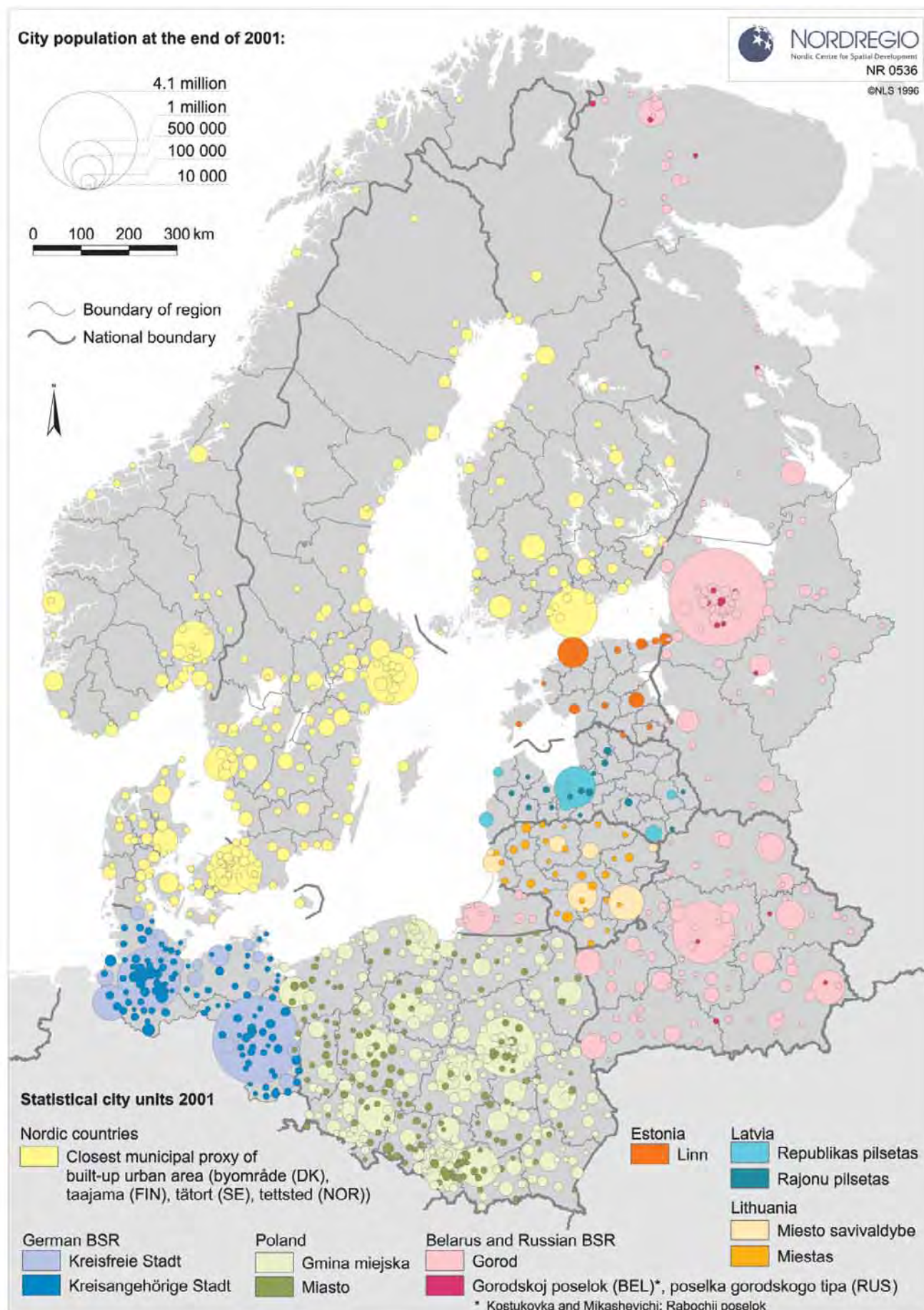


Figure 22. Statistical city units utilised in this report



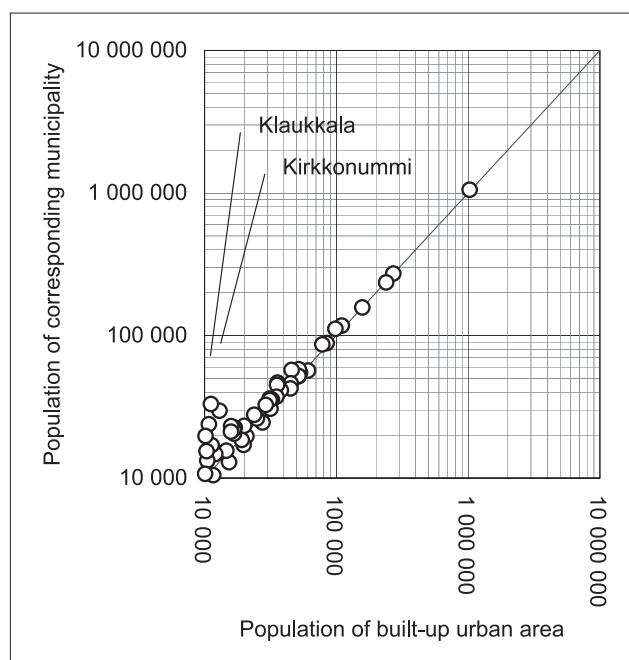
have included these in the case of the core municipality being smaller in population than the built-up urban area's population in the order of their municipal coverage so that the relative difference between the two populations is the smallest possible. In roughly 2/3 of the cases this implies that the "city" has become slightly larger, and in roughly 1/3 of the cases the opposite holds true.

If the adjoining municipality's population in the built-up urban area exceeds 50% of the municipality's population we have as a rule also included this. The exception is Nakkila, which is not included in Pori even though nearly 70% of the municipality's population resides in the Pori built-up urban area.

The Helsinki built-up urban area stretches over 10 municipalities. Of these we have included only Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Järvenpää, Kauniainen, Kerava and Tuusula in order for their joint population to be as close as possible to the corresponding one in the built-up area. Consequently the delimitations for the following ten cities in Finland are constructed by adding together several municipalities: Tampere (Lempäälä, Nokia, Pirkkala, Tampere and Ylöjärvi municipalities); Turku (Kaarina, Naantali, Piikkiö, Raisio and Turku); Oulu (Haukipudas, Kempele, Oulu and Oulunsalo); Jyväskylä (Jyväskylä and Jyväskylän maalaiskunta); Kemi (Kemi and Keminmaa); Kouvola (Kouvola and Kuusankoski); Lahti (Hollola and Lahti); Pori (Pori and Ulvila); Rovaniemi (Rovaniemi and Rovaniemen maalaiskunta); Seinäjoki (Nurmo and Seinäjoki).

The overall correlation between the population in the built-up areas (*x*-axis) and the selected municipality/ies (*y*-axis) is depicted in Figure 24. The largest deviations are to be found in rather small cities in the vicinity of

Correlation between population in built-up areas and corresponding municipalities in Finland as of 31 December 2000



Helsinki such as Klaukkala/Nurmijärvi (three times larger) and Kirkkonummi (over twice the population) where the surrounding municipality consists of a large rural hinterland.

German BSR

Based on its legal-administrative status, the urban system of the German part of the BSR comprises cities of two types. Firstly there are cities, which constitute a district in their own rights (*kreisfreie Stadt*). One can also term them urban districts (*Stadtkreis*). In addition, three of them incorporate state administration and thus are city-states (*Stadtstaat*), namely Berlin, Bremen¹ and Hamburg. Our statistical unit for the city of Berlin includes both East and West Berlin. Secondly the other type comprises municipalities with city rights (*kreisangehörige Stadt*) belonging to a district (*Landkreis*). Accordingly, the city population of the German BSR resides in 294 urban units, of which the largest are the 18 city-states/urban districts. As of 31 December 2001, roughly half of the urban units (135) counted more than 10 000 inhabitants constituting our German BSR cities.

Latvia

The urban system of Latvia comprises, in total, 77 cities and towns (*pilsetas*) of different types including 7 cities under state jurisdiction (*republikas pilsetas/lielpilsetas*) and 26 district towns (*rajonu pilsetas*). In addition to the 7 "big" cities (*lielpilsetas*) 15 district towns had more than 10 000 inhabitants as of 1 January 2002. In total then we selected 22 cities and towns for inclusion.

Lithuania

Within the administrative-territorial structure of Lithuania there are 106 cities and towns (*miestas*). Eight cities at the same time also constitute a municipality (*miesto savivaldybe*), namely Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Palanga, Panevezys, Siauliai, Vilnius and Visaginas. However, city and municipality slightly differ in territory, and thus while Vilnius city (394 km²) counted 541 785 inhabitants as of 1 January 2002, Vilnius municipality (401 km²) had 553 373 inhabitants. Included herein is also the city of Grigiskes, which joined Vilnius in 2001 and consequently does not form a separate urban unit in our statistics. For those eight cities our statistical units refer to the municipality². Accordingly we selected 37 urban units for Lithuania, which had a population of more than 10 000 inhabitants as of 1 January 2002.

Norway

We have once again used the delimitation of built-up urban area (*tettsted*) as a base here. From these we have selected those 42 built-up urban areas that had more than 10 000 inhabitants as of 1 January 2003. Several built-up urban areas of (mostly) larger cities stretch over numerous

municipalities. We have included these in the case of the core municipality being smaller in population than the built-up urban area's population in the order of their municipal coverage so that the relative difference between the two populations is the smallest possible.

The built-up area of Oslo stretches over a number of municipalities. Of these we have included eight in our delimitation (Oppegård, Bærum, Asker, Rælingen, Lørenskog, Skedsmo, Nittedal and Oslo). Consequently the delimitations for the following six cities in Norway are constructed by adding together several municipalities: Stavanger/Sandnes (Sandnes, Stavanger and Randaberg municipalities); Drammen (Drammen, Øvre Eiker and Nedre Eiker); Fredrikstad/Sarpsborg (Sarpsborg and Fredrikstad); Porsgrunn/Skien (Porsgrunn and Skien); Tønsberg (Tønsberg and Nøtterøy); Ålesund (Ålesund and Sula).

The overall correlation between the population in the built-up areas (*x*-axis) and the selected municipality/ies (*y*-axis) is depicted in Figure 25. The largest deviations are in the rather small cities with 10 000 – 20 000 inhabitants, such as Ski, Hønefoss, Jessheim, Steinkjer, or Larvik, with more than a 50% deviation.

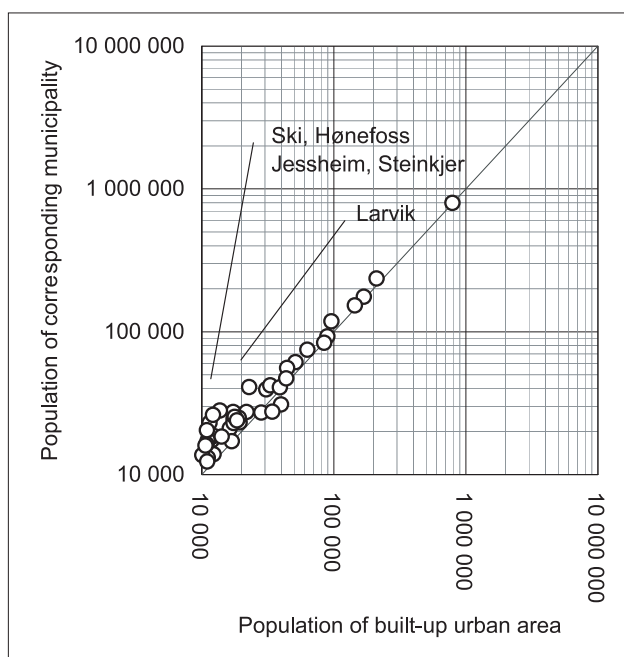
Poland

The principle units of Poland's three-tier administrative structure are communes (*gmina*). As of 31 December 2001 in total 2 489 communes³ were established, out of which 319 were classified as urban (*gmina miejska*), 3 576 as urban-rural (*gmina miejsko-wiejska*) and 1 594 as rural (*gmina wiejska*). The urban-rural communes are divided into two statistically separate units, of which the urban one (*miasto*) served as the statistical unit for our cities in this category. Around one fifth (66) of urban communes are also granted county rights (*powiat grodzki*). The boroughs of Warsaw, each of which was, at this time, an urban commune itself, were merged to form the capital city unit. Accordingly, our Polish selection of cities includes 410 urban units exceeding 10 000 inhabitants in size. Almost two thirds are urban communes (257) while the remaining part consists of urban sub-commune urban units (*miasto*).

Russian BSR

Our selection of cities in the North-West Russian part of the BSR is based upon results of the recent population census conducted in November 2002. The urban system of North-West Russia comprises different types of cities (*gorod*) and urban settlements (*poselka gorodskogo tipa*). Regarding the city of St Petersburg⁴ as a statistical unit we slightly modified its delimitation to also consider four urban units located on its territory. Consequently our statistical unit of St Petersburg excludes two of them, namely the city of Krasnoe Selo (44 081 inhabitants) and the urban settlement of Pargolovo (12 225 inhabitants). Thus these urban units appear as separate cities in our

Correlation between population in built-up areas and corresponding municipalities in Norway as of 1 January 2003

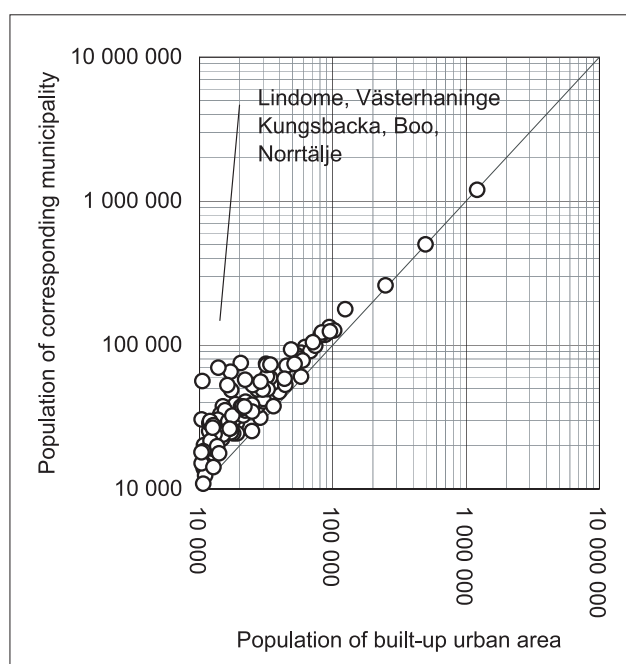


list. Under this schema then St Petersburg's population totals 4 084 694 people. In addition, some three "new" cities with slightly more than 10 000 inhabitants have entered the urban system in recent years, namely Gadzhievo (formerly Skalistyy), Zaozersk (formerly Severomorsk-7, Murmansk-150, Zaozernyy) and Snezhnogorsk (formerly Murmansk-60, Vyuzhny). The reason for this is to be found in their former function as secret cities (*ZATO: Zakrytye Administrativno-territorial'nye Obrazovaniia*), which, among others, were designed to provide the technical foundation for Soviet military technology. As such, official statistics did not cover ZATO cities until now. All three cities are located on the shore of the Barents Sea near Murmansk. As such, the North-West Russian part of the BSR comprises 104 urban units with more than 10 000 inhabitants, including 92 cities and 12 urban settlements.

Sweden

Once again we have used the delimitation of built-up urban area (*tätort*) as a base here. From this we have selected those 108 built-up areas that had more than 10 000 inhabitants as of 31 December 2000. Built-up urban areas of several Swedish cities stretch over numerous municipalities. We have included these in the case of the core municipality being smaller in population than the built-up urban area's population in the order of their municipal coverage so that the relative difference between the two populations is the smallest possible. In the case of Stockholm this means that we have included the following thirteen municipalities: Stockholm, Solna,

Correlation between population in built-up areas and corresponding municipalities in Sweden as of 31 December 2000



Sundbyberg, Danderyd, Sollentuna, Järfälla, Huddinge, Tyresö, Upplands-Bro, Värmdö, Ekerö, Vaxholm and Strängnäs. In Göteborg we have included the two municipalities of Göteborg and Partille.

The overall correlation between the population in the built-up areas (x -axis) and the selected municipality/ies (y -axis) is depicted in Figure 26. Unlike the other Nordic countries however the Swedish municipal reform of the 1960s created spatially large municipalities building on central place theory, i.e. in most cases municipalities with a clear urban core and a large surrounding rural hinterland

or at least with less urban characteristics. This means that when wishing to depict Swedish cities using municipal statistics they often become substantially larger than the core city itself. This is a problem that at present simply cannot be overcome. Therefore the deviations between built-up urban area on the one hand and the surrounding municipality on the other are substantial in Sweden, in many cases being more than a 100%.

The extremes in this sense are small cities with 10 000 – 20 000 inhabitants in the urban core, such as Lindome, Västerhaninge, Kungsbacka, Boo and Norrtälje where the population is overestimated by between 200 and nearly 500%.

The island of Gotland also provides a specific case here. The entire island consists of one single municipality with 57 000 inhabitants. The largest (and herein only included) town of Visby has only 22 000 inhabitants and thus the overestimation of its population is more than 60%. The entire island also being a single county means that in our statistics there would be no “rural” population at all on Gotland, which naturally does not hold true in reality.

¹ Bremen city-state: Bremen city and Bremerhaven city.

² Except for Vilnius regarding determination of its total, male and female population.

³ Including Warsaw's boroughs as separate units having been urban communes in 2001.

⁴ City of St Petersburg: Admiralteyskiy, Frunzenskiy, Kalininskiy, Kirovskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Krasnoselskiy, Moskovskiy, Nevskiy, Petrogradskiy, Primorskiy, Tsentralnyy, Vasileostrovskiy, Vyborgskiy districts.

Technical notes

The current volume is based on official statistical material, which has to a large extent been adapted by the authors to achieve some measure of comparability across the Baltic Sea Region. As such, included herein are a number of statistics that were specifically created for this publication with the need for comparability in mind. No 'official status' criteria should therefore be attached to these particular indicated statistics. The methodological approach and quality criteria for the statistics utilised in this book is based on our experience of compiling comparative statistics for the Nordic and EU countries. Where the official data failed to match completely between regions/cities, we have been able to adjust several statistics to make them comparable. Instead of presenting maps and tables that would be almost unusable, given the large number of gaps in official statistics, we have chosen to add 'value' by estimating the missing parts.

We are aware that our approaches may produce figures that may not be easily recognizable to local readers however, such figures do tell their own stories as part of the comparable picture at the macro level. In some cases the numbers in this report may also seem to deviate considerably from the figures in the official statistical publications of the respective statistical offices due to differences in the regional divisions, delimitation of urban/rural units, consideration of territorial changes over time or different registering dates of the data.

A good example of this relates to the provision of migration figures in several countries, and particularly in Estonia, where there uncertainty surrounds the official population statistics because of a lack of population registration procedures as regards migration and residence changes. Another example here is the delimitation of St Petersburg, which affects its size and development in population terms, as well as the urban pattern of the region. While many official statistics frequently refer to the city as 'a regional unit', one can also delimit the city of St Petersburg by its thirteen administrative districts. By so doing, and using the census 2002 results, the regional unit of St Petersburg actually comprises an additional twenty-five (small) cities and settlements in the vicinity of St Petersburg city. Moreover, a further four cities and settlements are actually located within St Petersburg city's administrative district boundaries. However statistical observations, especially over time, are rather limited in

terms of the latter concept.

In order to achieve comparability between countries/regions/cities as well as comparability over time we principally applied two different methods to overcome the shortcomings in the official statistics. Firstly, a census based recalculation of demographic time series was used to compensate for uncertainty in official register-based population statistics in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia. Secondly, a Labour Force Survey (LFS) based harmonisation of registered figures on employment and unemployment has been applied to obtain comparable statistics on the labour market. Both methods are described in their respective sections below. Moreover, several statistical indicators essential for deeper socio-economic analyses cannot as yet be compiled at the detailed spatial level (e.g. cities), as official base material does not exist.

The statistical base material in this volume stems primarily from the national or regional Statistical Institutes of each of the eleven countries of the Baltic Sea Region. These are: Danmarks Statistik (Statistics Denmark), Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Statistics Norway), Statistiska Centralbyrån (Statistics Sweden), Tilastokeskus (Statistics Finland), Statistisches Landesamt Berlin, Bremen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Niedersachsen, Statistikamt Nord and Landesbetrieb für Statistik und Datenverarbeitung Land Brandenburg (Statistical Offices of the German BSR regions), Główny Urząd Statystyczny (Statistics Poland), Statistikaamet (Statistics Estonia), Centrālā Statistika Parvalde (Statistics Latvia), Statistikos Departamentas (Statistics Lithuania), Goskomstat (Statistics Russia) and Ministerstwo Statystyki i Analiza (Statistics Belarus). Material from Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Communities) and from the OECD and the national labour market authorities has also been widely used. Furthermore we conducted own investigations to measure internationalisation, e.g. tracking the location of the headquarters of large international enterprises in the BSR. Other data sources include, for example, Eurostat's Urban Audit Programme, the PELCOM Pan-European land cover database of the EEA (European Environment Agency) and the European Council of Real Estate Professions. As the number of European/national/regional data sources is very large, we have chosen not to mention the source for each data item separately. When Eurostat, OECD or other

material has been used, the source has been quoted accordingly.

Population

Our demographic data stems from two sources. Firstly, we have data on population from the register, which is referred to as of the end of the year. For 2001, being the reference year for determining our BSR cities with more than 10 000 inhabitants, this means 31.12.2001 for Finland, the German BSR, Poland as well as Sweden and 1.1.2002 for Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and the Russian BSR. On occasion this can also include a census-based recalculation of register-based figures.

Secondly, we used data from recent censuses conducted in Belarus (14.2.1999), Estonia (31.3.2000), Latvia (31.12.2000), Lithuania (5.4.2001), Poland (21.5-8.6.2002) and Russia (9.10.2002). Generally speaking, official register-based statistics in those countries are less reliable than those that are sample-based, although too limited samples in many cases tend to make it difficult to draw regional conclusions, let alone city based ones. Register-based population statistics are reliable as far as the number of births and deaths are concerned, but poorly registered migration, especially in Estonia, is a severe problem, detracting from the quality of the population statistics as a whole. In all countries, except for Poland, the last census was conducted in 1989 under the Soviet regime.

Since the demographic figures for cities ascertained by the censuses in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia turned out to differ considerably from those of the registers, a census based recalculation of the 1990s register data became necessary in order to be able to make comparisons over time and to calculate the correct trends. At the time of writing, however, official recalculations were not accessible in most cases. Hence we applied the following method to adjust register data on total population, gender and age distribution back in time for the countries/regions/cities in question. Poland provides an exception here, as we do not possess data from the last census. Starting from the premise that census data is comparable over time, due to the similar methods applied, we used corresponding data from the 1989 population census to establish two comparable years at the beginning and the end of the period. Since the 1990 register data relies on the results of the 1989 census – and hence matches – we assumed the mismatch between the register and census data as observed in the recent censuses (1999-2002) being continuously developed over the period. Consequently we calculated a correction factor distributing the difference between the census population and the register population of the respective year evenly over the period. In recalculating the register data by using this factor the estimated time series was adjusted to the census level thus keeping its approximate trend line. In

addition, missing years could also be interpolated. This method has also been applied to adjust the data on gender and the age of the population, especially for cities in Estonia. We tested our method by comparing our Estonian estimates with official census recalculated register figures from Statistics Estonia available at regional level and for the city of Tallinn. Both data sets matched.

Furthermore, the data on net migration, i.e. the combined domestic and international net figures, for the Estonian and Lithuanian cities/regions are our own estimations, as official figures are missing due to the lack of population registration procedures in migration and residence changes. In principle, population changes in an area in their simplest form consist of three variables: 1) the population at the beginning and the end of a period; 2) the natural population change during the period (the excess of births over deaths) and 3) the net migration during the period (the excess of in-/immigrants over out-/emigrants). In theory, knowing any two of the basic variables allows for the calculation of the third, in our case net migration for Estonian and Lithuanian cities/regions. Nevertheless, net migration figures for Estonia are considered to be at best ‘uncertain’ and could only be calculated until 1999, as later figures on total population change seem to only include natural population changes. In all other countries we used the official figures on net migration. However, in practice there is a certain gap between natural population change and net migration, as registration procedures have difficulty classifying the “right” location for e.g. people living in a country for a short period only, refugees, embassy personnel abroad, and so on. This is why for some cities/regions in Table A1 there is a small gap between the “Population change” columns “Total change”, “Natural change” and “Net migration”, although the same base years are used.

Labour markets

In principle there are two main sources for information on employment and unemployment, namely Labour Force Surveys (LFSs) or register-based statistics. The recent censuses in Poland and Estonia (see above) also included useful information on the labour market following LFS standards.

Labour Force Surveys are monthly surveys that are conducted by the national statistical institutes. There are international rules (ILO) on how the surveys shall be conducted. In principle, if the sample is large enough (which is the case in the BSR countries conducting the survey), these figures are comparable between countries. The samples are also extended at least once a year in order that regional estimations can be made, although here significant margins of error do exist, particularly in regions with small populations. Figures obtained from the LFSs refer to the place of residence of a person. Labour Force Surveys do not provide figures for the local

level, e.g. for municipalities or cities. As an exception to this general rule we have, for example, the seven “lielpilsetas” (big cities) in Latvia or the “kreisfreie Städte” in Germany, which comprise a regional unit at the same time. With the exception of Belarus, all of the countries of the BSR regularly conduct Labour Force Surveys according to ILO rules. In Latvia a special survey on enterprises and institutions is also regularly conducted.

The other method for measuring employment and unemployment is based on register data. All of the BSR countries maintain a register in some form or other covering different information on the labour market. The range, reliability and spatial resolution of such data varies widely between the countries concerned. For some the register merely includes subsets of persons in the labour market. The German register, for example, mainly covers employees (*sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte*). In Poland, the general public is restricted in its accessibility to register based information on the labour market, particularly when it comes to information available on the local level. Such data, for example, excludes employment in small companies (< 9 persons employed). Register-based data is – as opposed to LFSs – available on the local level, i.e. for municipalities or cities. Furthermore registers can include both, labour market data by place of work and place of residence, as is the case e.g. in the Nordic countries and Germany. The drawback with register-based data is that it is not however comparable between countries.

Thus, in order to be able to describe employment (by place of residence) and unemployment (Figure 15) on a city level while at the same time being able to compare this between countries, we have combined both methods by adjusting the regional/municipal register-based figures (both labour force or employed persons and the number of unemployed persons) so that they sum up to the LFS figures reported by Eurostat on the country level. This procedure we applied to the Nordic countries and to Germany. For Estonia and Poland we could use employment and unemployment data from the census, which have been surveyed by using the ILO standard. Consequently the unemployment rates reported in this volume vary from the register-based ones. Furthermore our employment rates (Figure 16), i.e. employed persons at place of residence as a share of population aged 15-64, are based on this data including corresponding adjustments for employment in the 7 “big” cities (*lielpilsetas*) in Latvia and the 8 city municipalities (*miesto savivaldybe*) in Lithuania.

Regarding statistical information on total employment by place of work for cities, fairly comparable data is rare, especially in the Central and East European BSR countries. In the Nordic countries the accurate register allowed us to calculate changes in employment (Figure 13) from register-based figures. We also used

register-based figures for the Belarusian city of Minsk, which were the only ones available. Although the Belarusian register may be lacking, the trend in employment change is sufficiently indicated in this context. In Germany we applied the harmonisation method as described above to adjust register figures on employees at their place of work (*sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte*) with figures from the regularly conducted calculation of total employment at place of work (*Erwerbstätigenrechnung*). Poland again provides a special case here as a register exists comprising all employed persons, but the local level data available to the general public excludes persons employed in enterprises with less than 5 (1995-1998) and less than 9 (since 1999) persons employed. Apart from the unknown percentage of employment missing in this context the spatial distribution of the unknown employment remains speculative at this point. However, to obtain a somewhat comparable picture we adjusted these figures with LFS figures according to the method described above. Employment figures for Tallinn (Estonia) and St Petersburg (Russian BSR) stem from the respective LFS. In Latvia we used the Latvian survey on enterprises and institutions to at least obtain data on employees at their place of work for the 7 “big” cities (*lielpilsetas*). For Lithuanian cities corresponding information was not however available. Here we could only acquire expert assessments on employment at the place of residence in the 8 city municipalities (*miesto savivaldybe*) published by the National Labour Exchange.

In order to discern the dominant commuting patterns in/around BSR cities, we combined both types of employment (at place of work and at place of residence) in Figure 17 “Self-sufficiency of labour” for the year 2001. However, further restrictions had to be taken into account to keep both types of employment comparable when used in combination, and hence the observed patterns in Germany and Latvia consider employees only. In Poland we combined the LFS adjusted employment figures from the register at place of work with the census employment at place of residence.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

We used two GDP concepts. Firstly “real GDP” has been utilized to follow the development of GDP over time. Here the production of all final goods and services within a country or region is valued at given base year prices, in our case from 1995. This allows for comparison over time, since the effects of inflation have been removed by maintaining constant prices. Secondly “GDP in PPS” (PPS = Purchasing Power Standards) has been employed to make comparisons of the national/regional production values throughout the BSR and to discern their variations. Here the differences in price levels between countries are taken into account. The correction is done by calculating the price of a basket of

goods and services representative for overall economic activity in all countries being compared. The resulting price index (deflator or Purchasing Power Parity) is used to adjust the nominal GDP so that it is comparable. Figures on GDP in PPS for the EU countries are regularly collected by Eurostat and are available at regional level (NUTS3).

All GDP figures for the EU countries come from Eurostat. Regional GDP figures for Norway are Nordregio constructions, where GDP generated from offshore industries is distributed proportionally among mainland counties. Russian GDP figures are Nordregio estimations based on unofficial calculations from Statistics Finland. The (real) GDP growth for Russian BSR regions for 1995-1996 has been estimated as the average Russian federal growth rate during the same period. Correspondingly, the growth for Regierungsbezirk Lüneburg is estimated as the average growth rate for the entire Land of Niedersachsen. If not stated otherwise, all averages in Germany and Russia refer to the BSR parts of the countries alone.

Miscellaneous notes

Several of the BSR countries' local/city units have undergone territorial changes during the period covered by this volume. In the case of the now merged units, we

have simply added them together even for the previous years, as for example in Lithuania (Vilnius/Grigiskės). In the case of units that have been divided we have used the ratio of the two from the first year after the split (separate ratio for each "item"), and adjusted this backwards for the previous years. Kohtla-Järve/Jõhvi in Estonia, Radlin/Wodzisław Śląski and Bytom/Radzionków in Poland, and Uppsala/Knivsta in Sweden provide good examples of this practice. In Belarus and Russia, territorial changes could not be considered due to lack of information available.

In order to create comparable regions, the Danish municipalities of København and Frederiksberg, as well as the counties of København, Frederiksborg and Roskilde have been merged into a single Greater Copenhagen region (Hovedstadsregionen). The Norwegian counties of Oslo and Akershus have also been merged accordingly. All 7 "big" cities (*lielpilsetas*) in Latvia are joined with their surrounding districts.

For technical reasons we were unable to use the original characters of the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Polish as well as of the Belarusian and Russian alphabets throughout the text and therefore had to use the English language versions instead. The original names of all of the city and regional units used herein are however listed in the summary tables A1 and A2.

Annex of figures

Figure A1. BSR cities by population size and population in rural areas

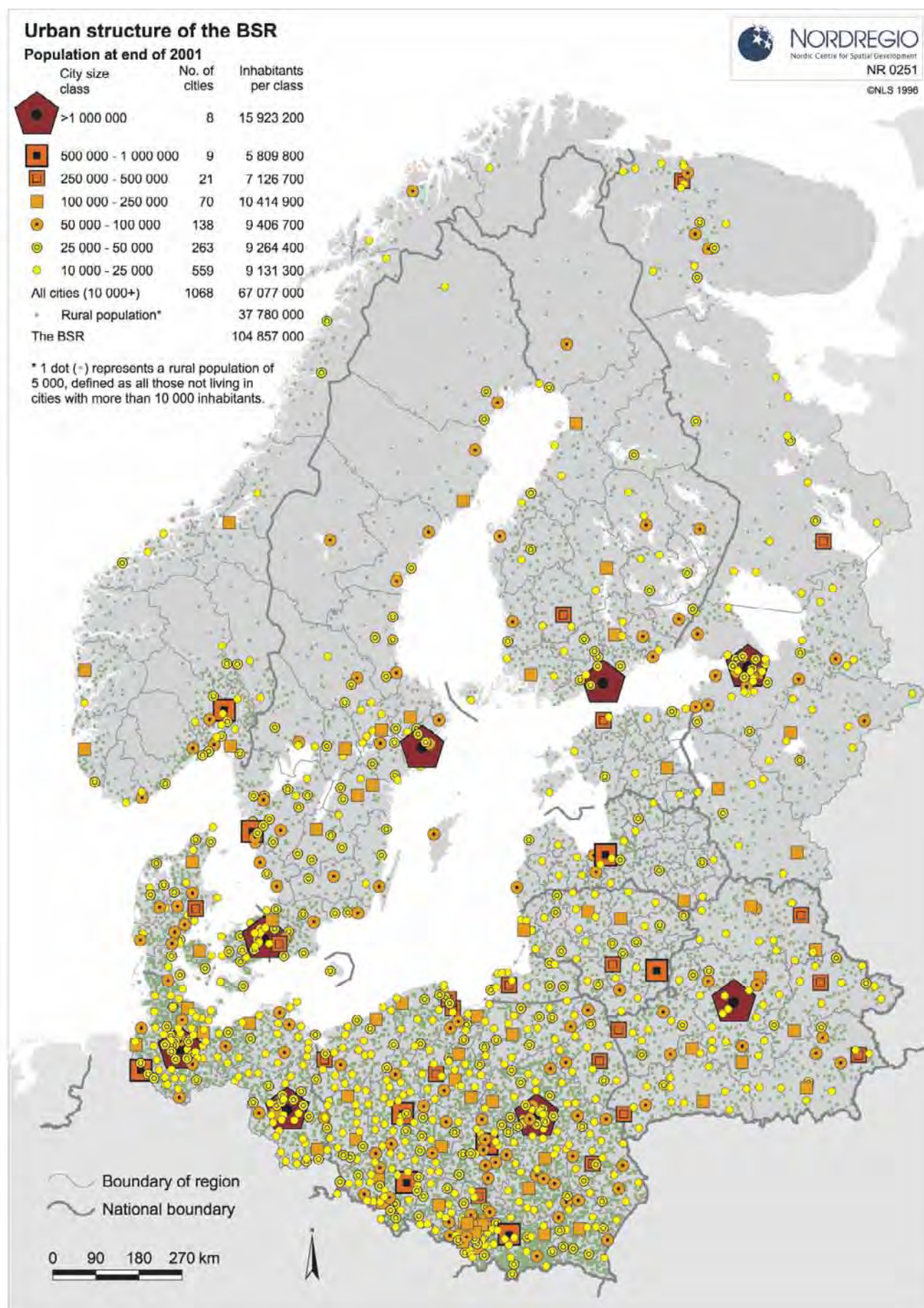


Figure A2. Population in BSR countries and EU25 by sex and age group 2001

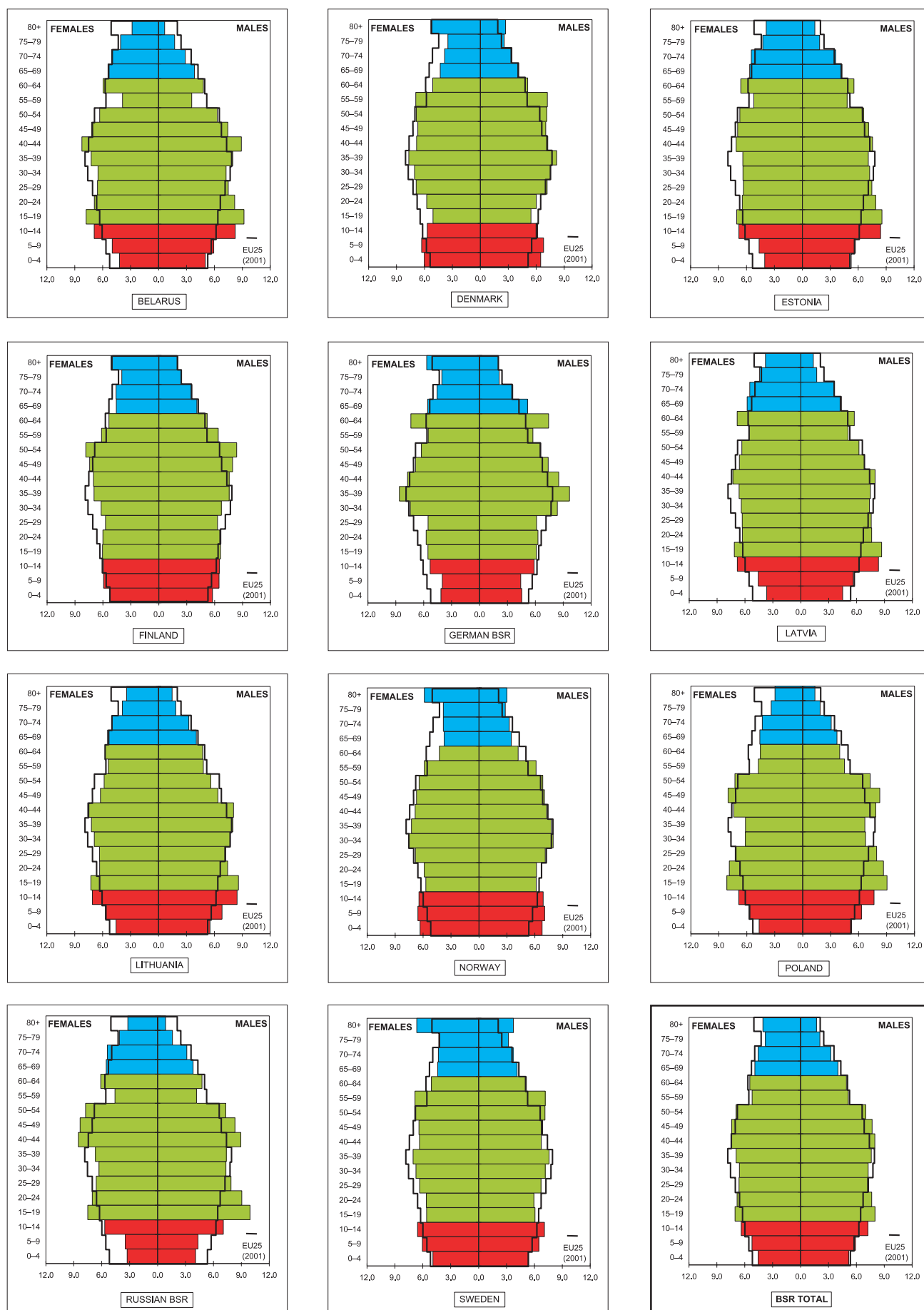


Figure A3. Natural population change in BSR cities and rural areas

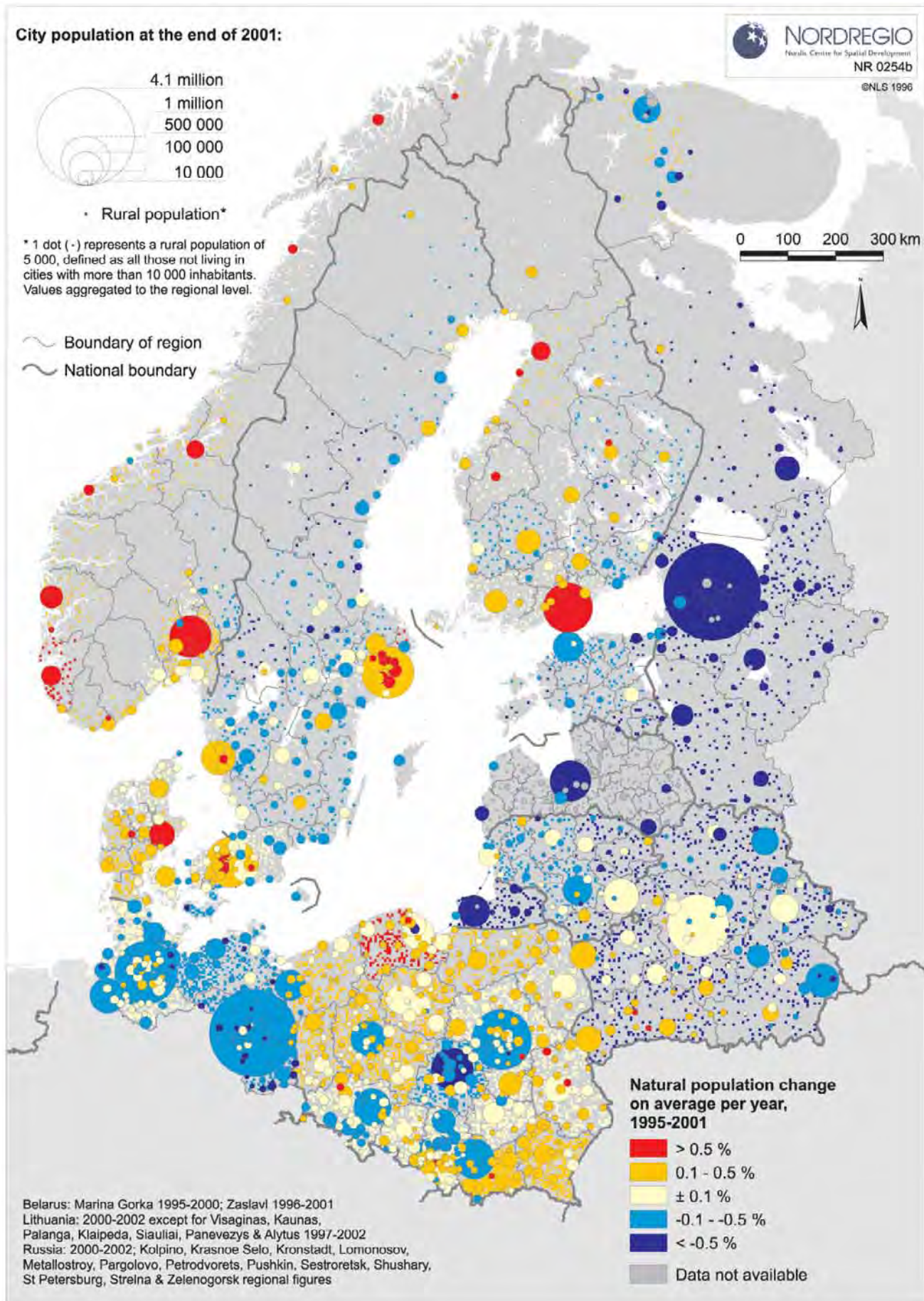


Figure A4. Net migration in BSR cities and rural areas

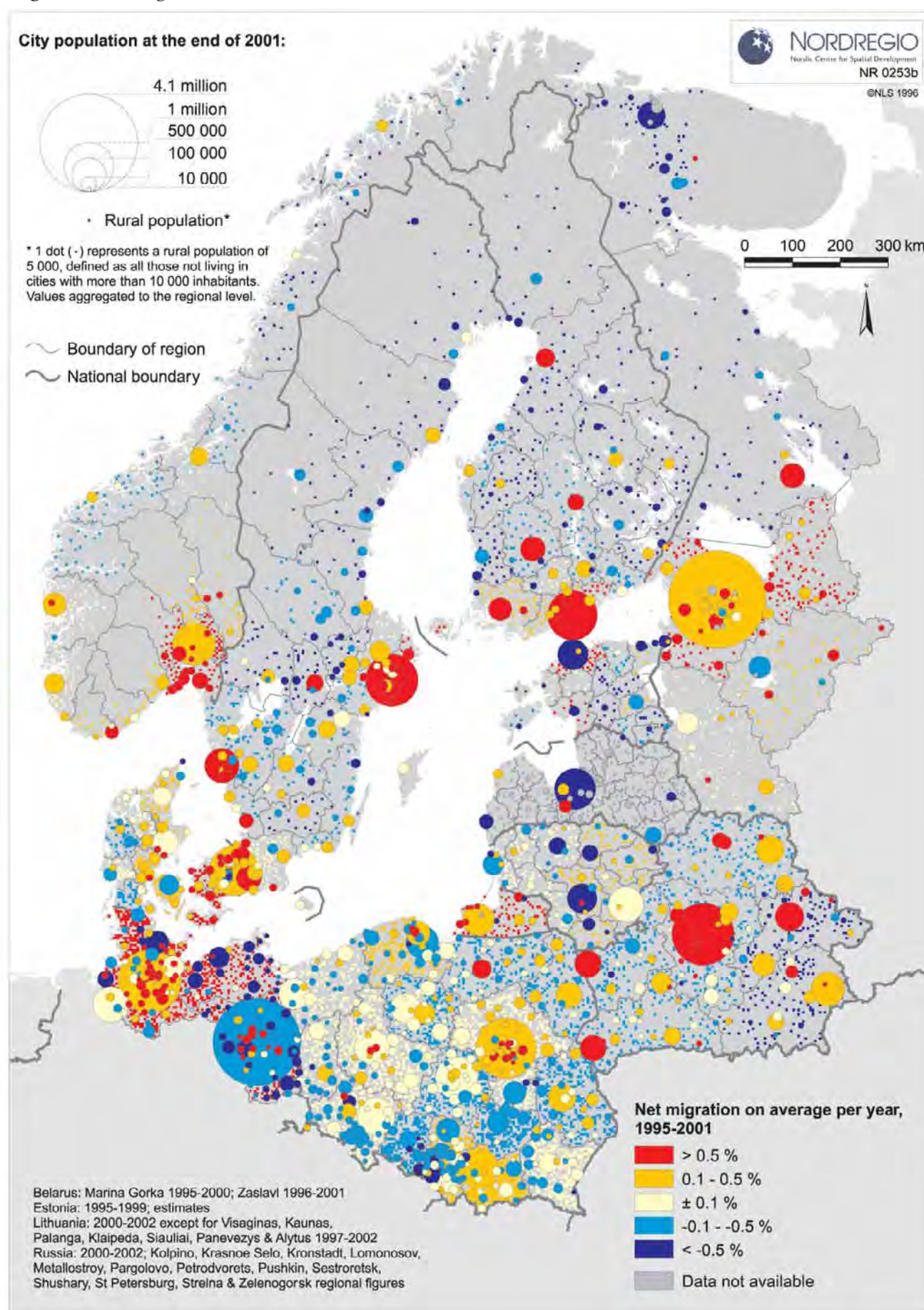


Figure A5. Change in population aged 30-39 years in BSR cities and rural areas

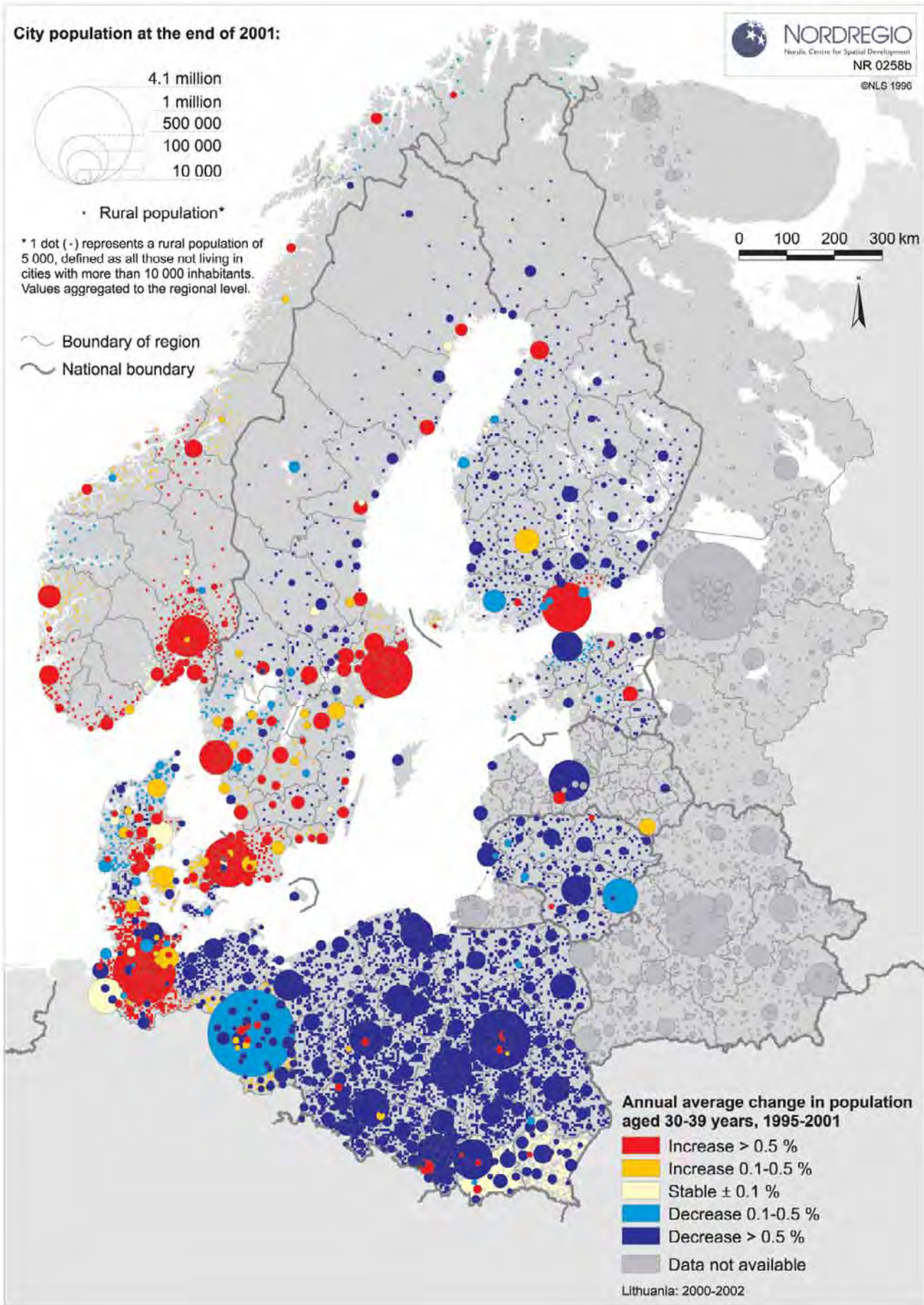


Figure A6. Change in population aged 50-59 years in BSR cities and rural areas

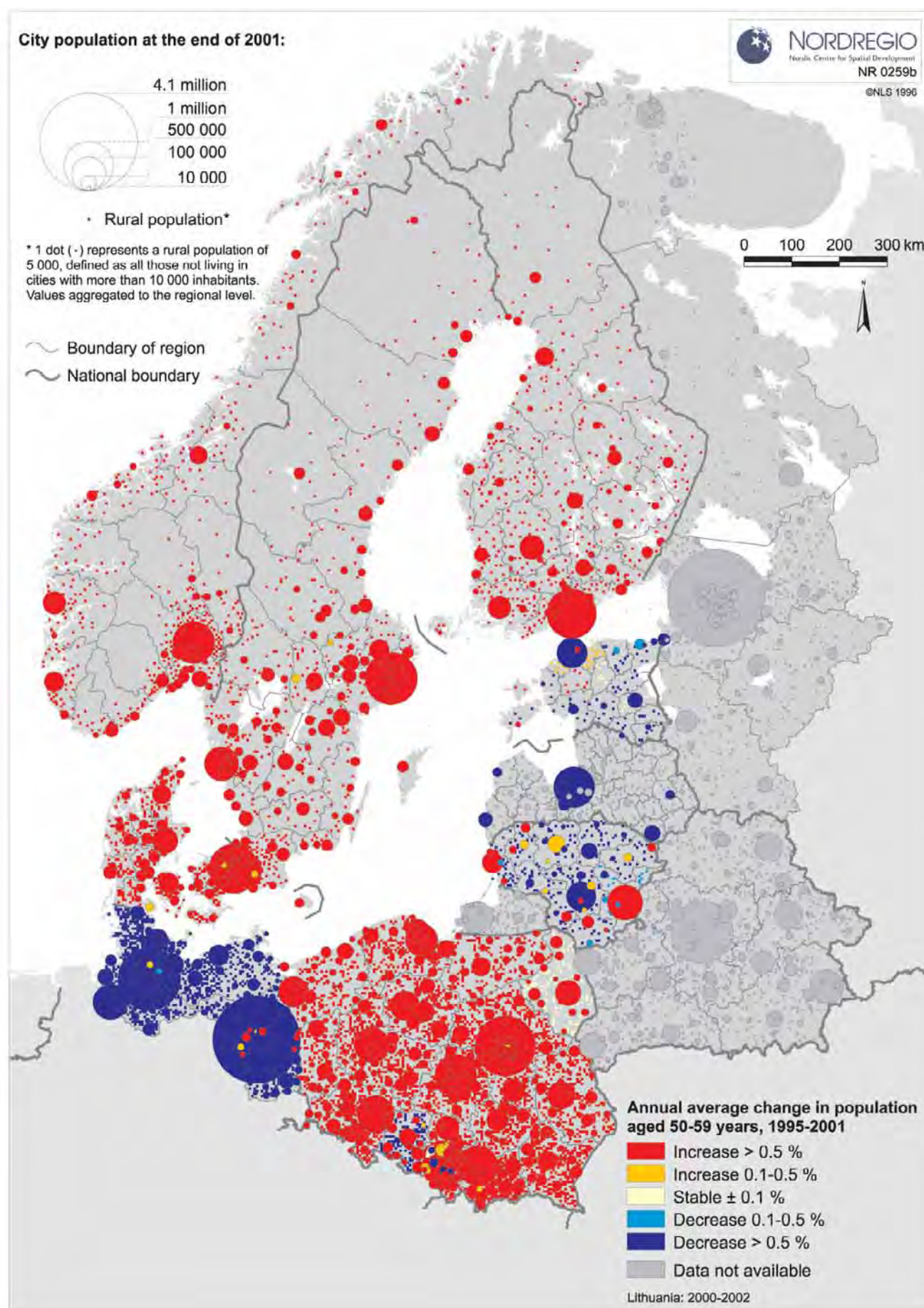


Figure A7. Total age dependency ratio in BSR cities and rural areas

