

Urban Audit 2013/2014: European Cities



Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Informative leaflet



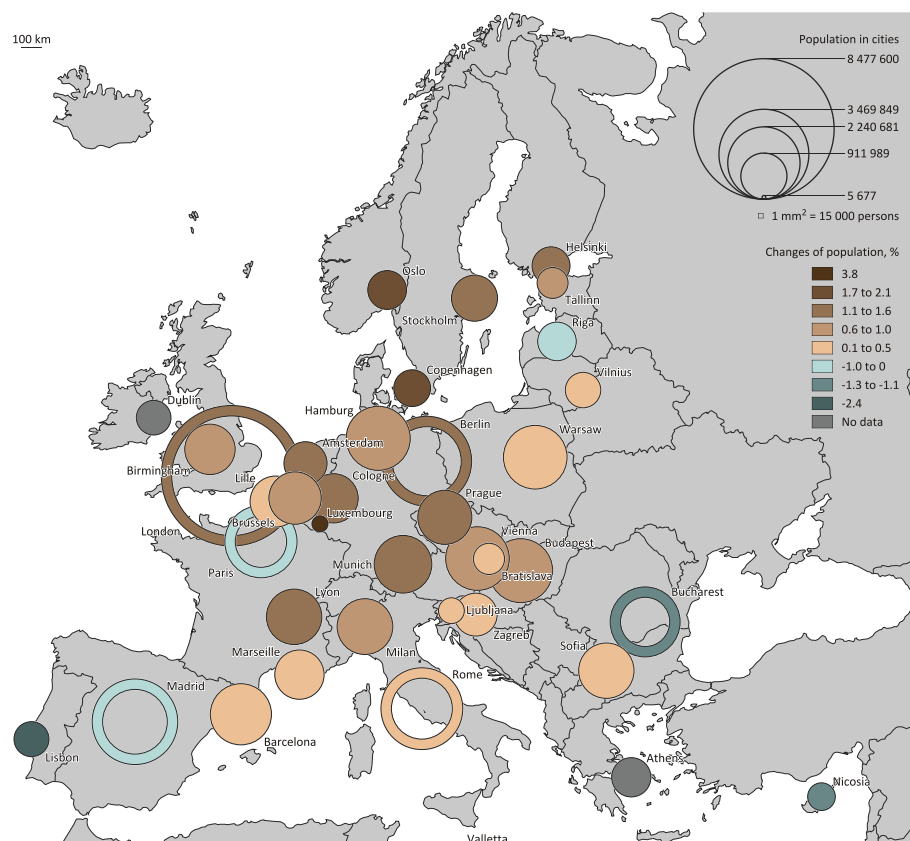
The respective project is an initiative of the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) and Eurostat. It follows the previous "Urban Audit" projects and is aimed at summarising urban statistics on the quality of life in European cities. More information on data and the methodology thereof may be accessed in the "General and regional statistics/ Urban audit" section of the Eurostat database (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>).

This publication covers 2013 and 2014 data on 38 European cities: capital cities of European Union Member States and Norway, as well as cities with population of more than 1 million.

European Cities

At the beginning of 2015, there were 51.9 million people living in the capital cities and large cities of Europe. London (8.477 mln), Berlin (3.469 mln) and Madrid (3.141 mln) were the cities with the largest population were, whereas the smallest population was recorded in the capital cities of Malta, Luxembourg and Slovenia – Valletta (5.7 thsd), Luxembourg (111.3 thsd) and Ljubljana (287.2 thsd).

Population number and change in European cities



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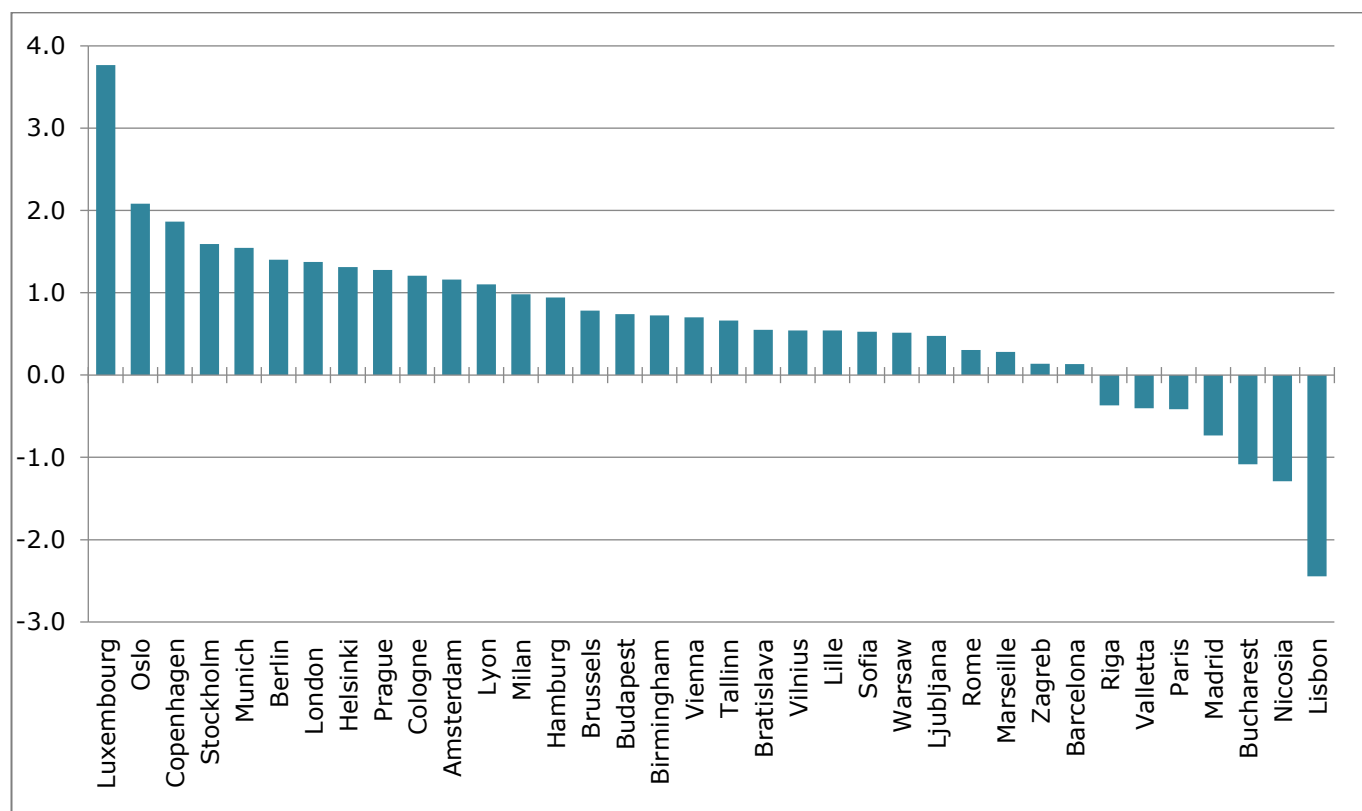
Most Cities Indicate a Population Increase

In 2014, population numbers increased in most of Europe's capital cities and large cities. A population decline was observed in only seven of 36 European cities (Lisbon, Nicosia, Bucharest, Madrid, Paris, Valletta and Riga).

The largest increase in resident population (of 3.8 %) was observed in Luxembourg, while the population rise recorded in Oslo and Copenhagen was almost a half of that recorded in Luxembourg (2.1 % and 1.9 %, respectively). The most rapid resident population decline was observed in Lisbon (-2.4 %), Nicosia (-1.3 %) and Bucharest (-1.1 %).

There was a drop in the population of Riga (-0.4 %), whereas the population of the other two Baltic capitals indicated a slight increase – of 0.7 % in Tallinn and of 0.5 % in Vilnius.

Changes in resident population over 1 year

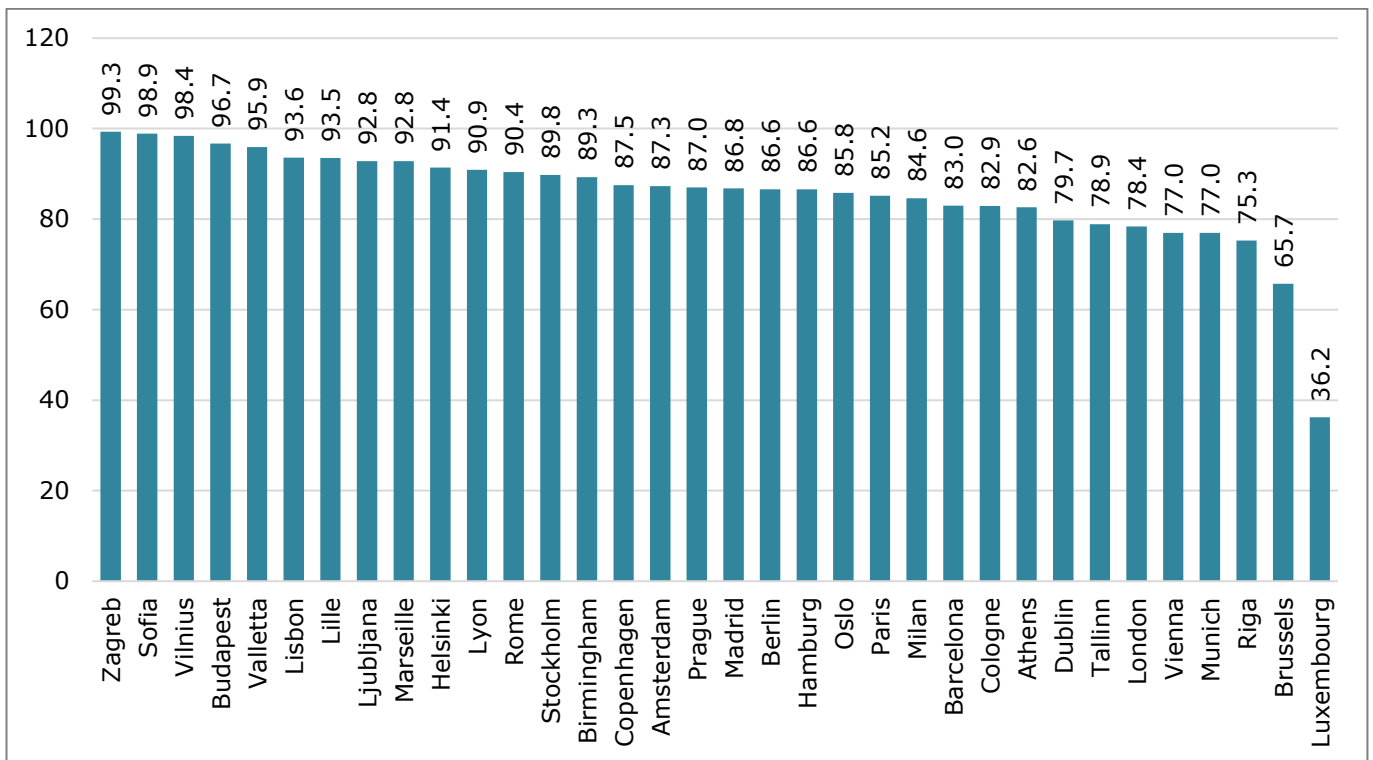


Only 36.2 % of Luxembourg Residents are Nationals

The fundamental principles of the European Union (hereinafter – the EU) – free movement of workers, as well as free movement of goods, services and capital – undoubtedly leave a toll on the composition of nationalities within EU capitals and large cities. In Luxembourg and Brussels, which host a number of EU institutions and are considered as business centres, the share of nationals comprised 36.2 % and 65.7 %, respectively. The other part of inhabitants of these cities are mostly nationals of other EU Member States.

Latvia and Estonia have historically had a large share of non-nationals, therefore Riga is ranked third in terms of the lowest share of nationals (75.3 %), while in the population of Tallinn nationals comprise 78.9 %. Compared to Riga and Tallinn, Vilnius with the share of nationals accounting for 98.4 % has the third highest indicator, as there are no non-nationals in Lithuania and the share of foreign nationals living there is not high.

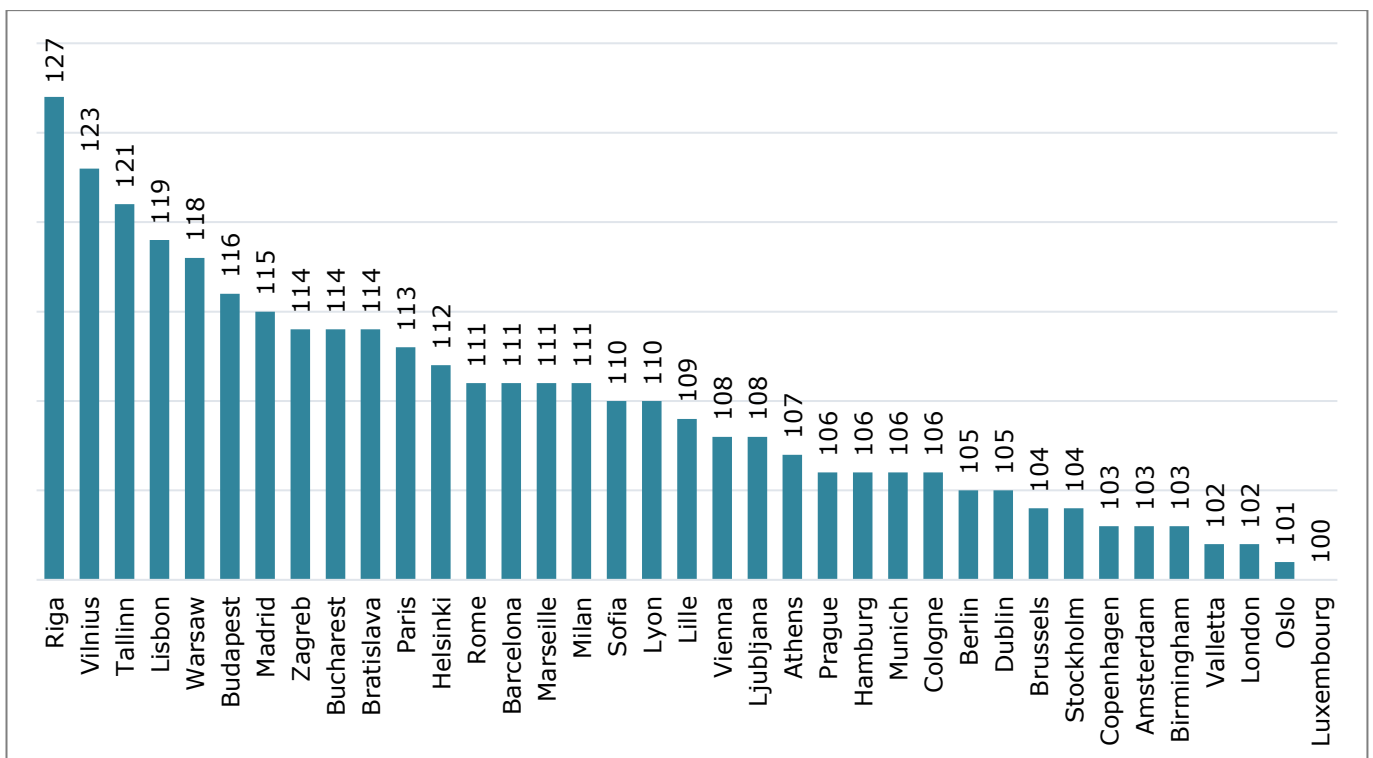
Nationals as a proportion of population



Capital Cities of the Baltic States Have the Highest Relative Female Number

Although it is commonly known that there are more women than men in Europe, some European cities are resided by equal number of persons of both genders, e.g., in Luxembourg the number of male residents equals to the number of female residents (100), Oslo ranks second with 101 women per 100 men, whereas the third place is shared between London and Valletta, which are resided by 102 women per 100 men. However, the largest number of women per 100 men was observed in the Baltic states – 127 in Riga, 123 in Vilnius and 121 in Tallinn.

Women per 100 men



The Highest Unemployment Rate was Registered in Brussels, Marseille, Lille and Dublin

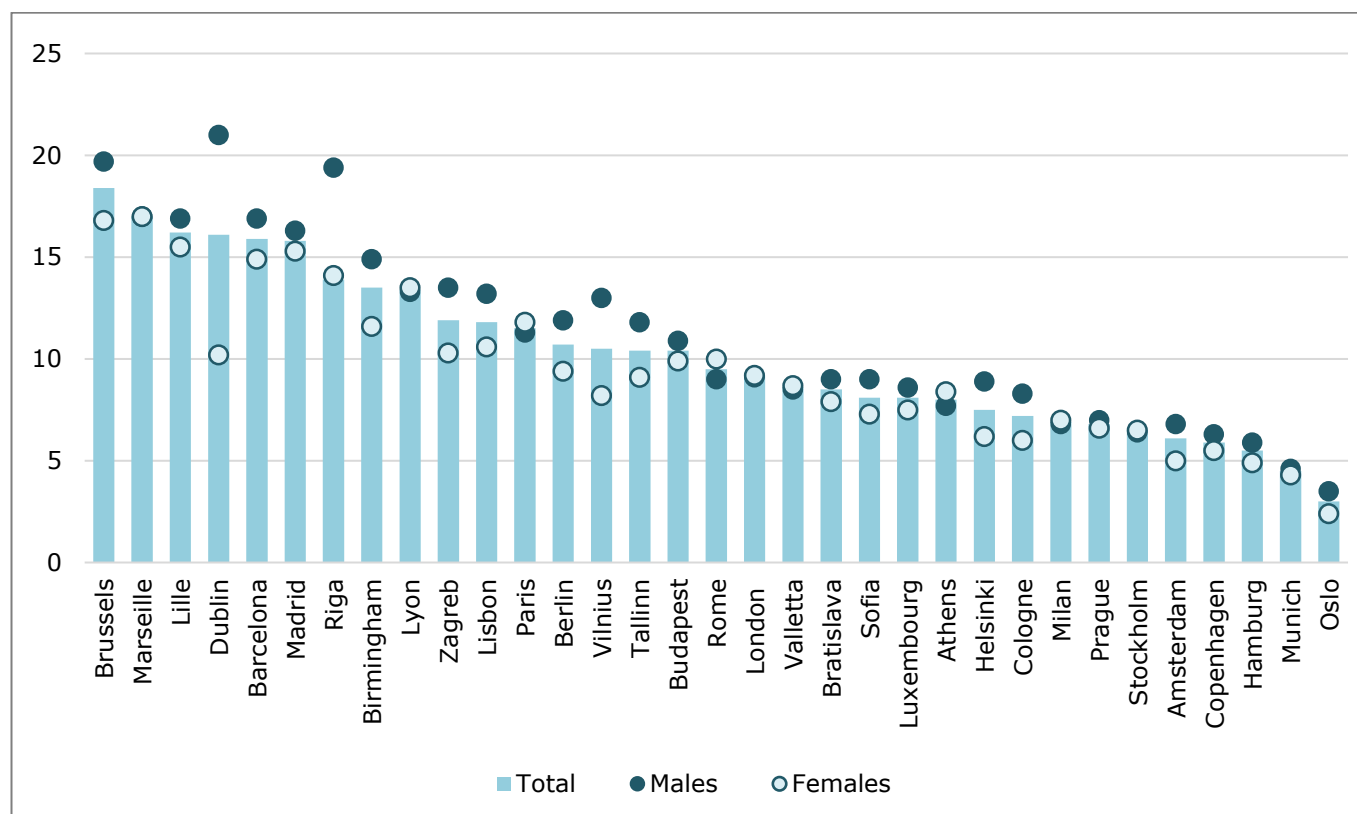
The lowest unemployment rate was observed in Oslo (3.0 %), Munich (4.5 %), Hamburg (5.5 %) and Copenhagen (5.9 %), whereas the highest unemployment rate was recorded in Brussels (18.4 %), Marseille (17 %), Lille (16.2 %) and Dublin (16.1 %). Out of the 33 European cities compared, Riga has the seventh highest unemployment rate (13.9 %), whereas Vilnius ranks 14th (10.5 %) and Tallinn comes in 15th (10.4 %).

The unemployment rate among men is usually higher than that among women, and male unemployment is higher than the total unemployment rate of the city. High male unemployment was observed in Dublin (21 %), Brussels (19.7 %) and Riga (19.4 %). Out of the 33 European cities, Vilnius ranks 12th (13 %), whereas Tallinn had the lowest male unemployment within the Baltic states (11.8 %), ranking 14th.

General trends show that female unemployment rates are lower than the total unemployment. High female unemployment may be observed in Marseille (17.0 %), Brussels (16.8 %) and Lille (15.5 %). The respective indicator amounted to 14.1 % in Riga, therefore it may be ranked sixth. Tallinn (9.1 %) ranks 17th, whereas Vilnius had the lowest female unemployment within the Baltic states (8.2 %), taking the 20th place.

The largest gender employment gap was observed in Dublin (10.8 percentage points), Riga (5.3) and Vilnius (4.8).

Unemployment rate



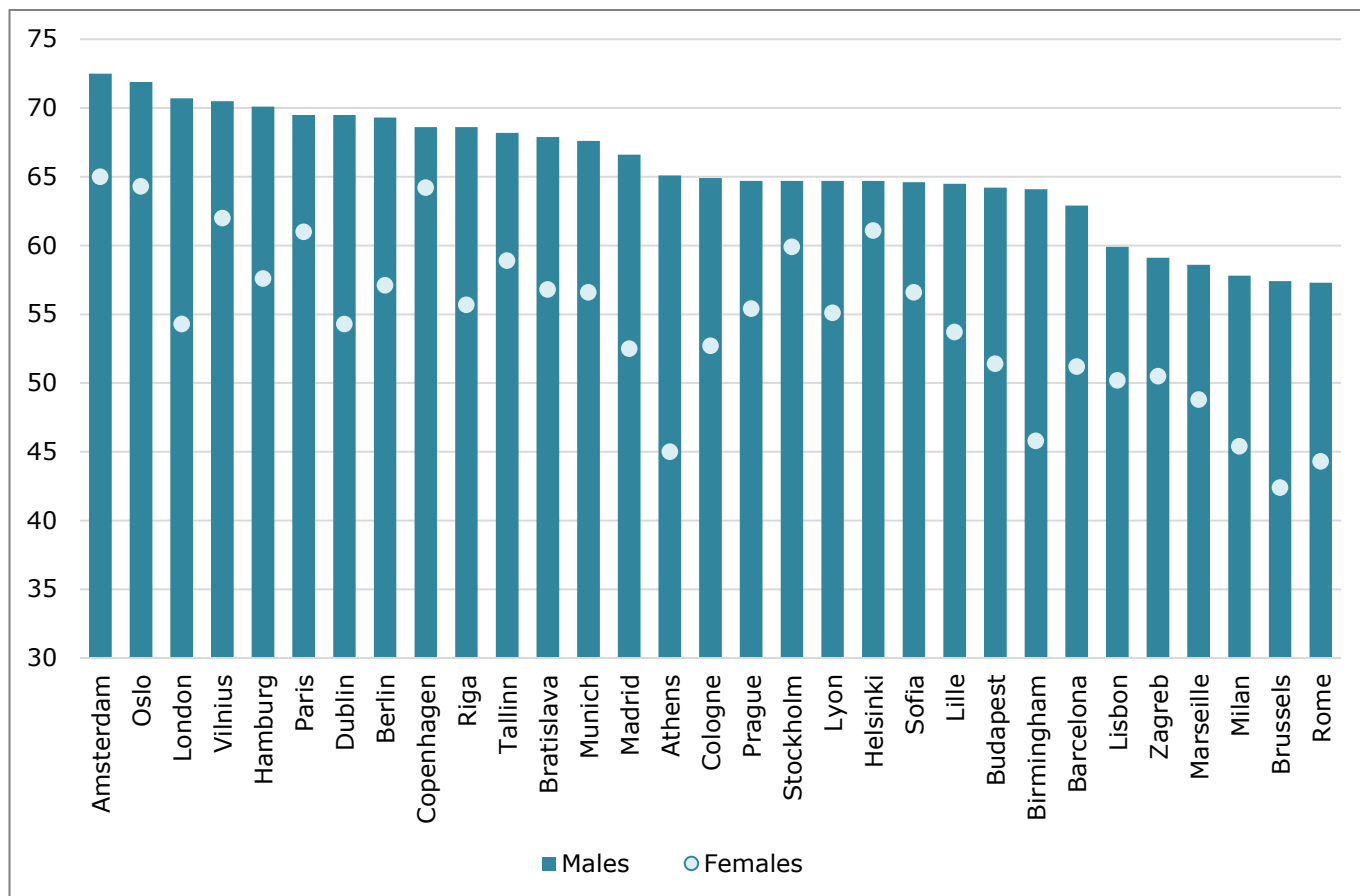
The Activity Rate of Males is Higher Than That of Females in All Cities

Analysis of the male and female activity rate indicates the highest activity rate among men in Amsterdam (72.5 %), Oslo (71.9 %), London (70.7 %) and Vilnius (70.5 %). Except for London, these cities also have the highest female activity rate: Amsterdam (65.0 %), Oslo (64.3 %), Copenhagen (64.2 %) and Vilnius (62 %) were the four European cities with the highest activity rate among females.

In terms of the male and female activity rate, Riga ranks 10th (68.6 %) and 14th (55.7 %) among European cities, respectively. Whereas Tallinn ranks 11th in terms of the male activity rate (68.2 %) and 8th in terms of the female activity rate (58.9 %).

The smallest gap between male and female activity rate was observed in the capital cities of Scandinavian countries – Helsinki (3.6 percentage points), Copenhagen (4.4) and Stockholm (4.8), whereas the largest difference between genders was observed in Athens (20.1 percentage points), Birmingham (18.3) and London (16.4).

Male and female activity rate



The Highest Birth Rates Recorded in Athens and Scandinavian Capitals – Oslo, Copenhagen and Stockholm

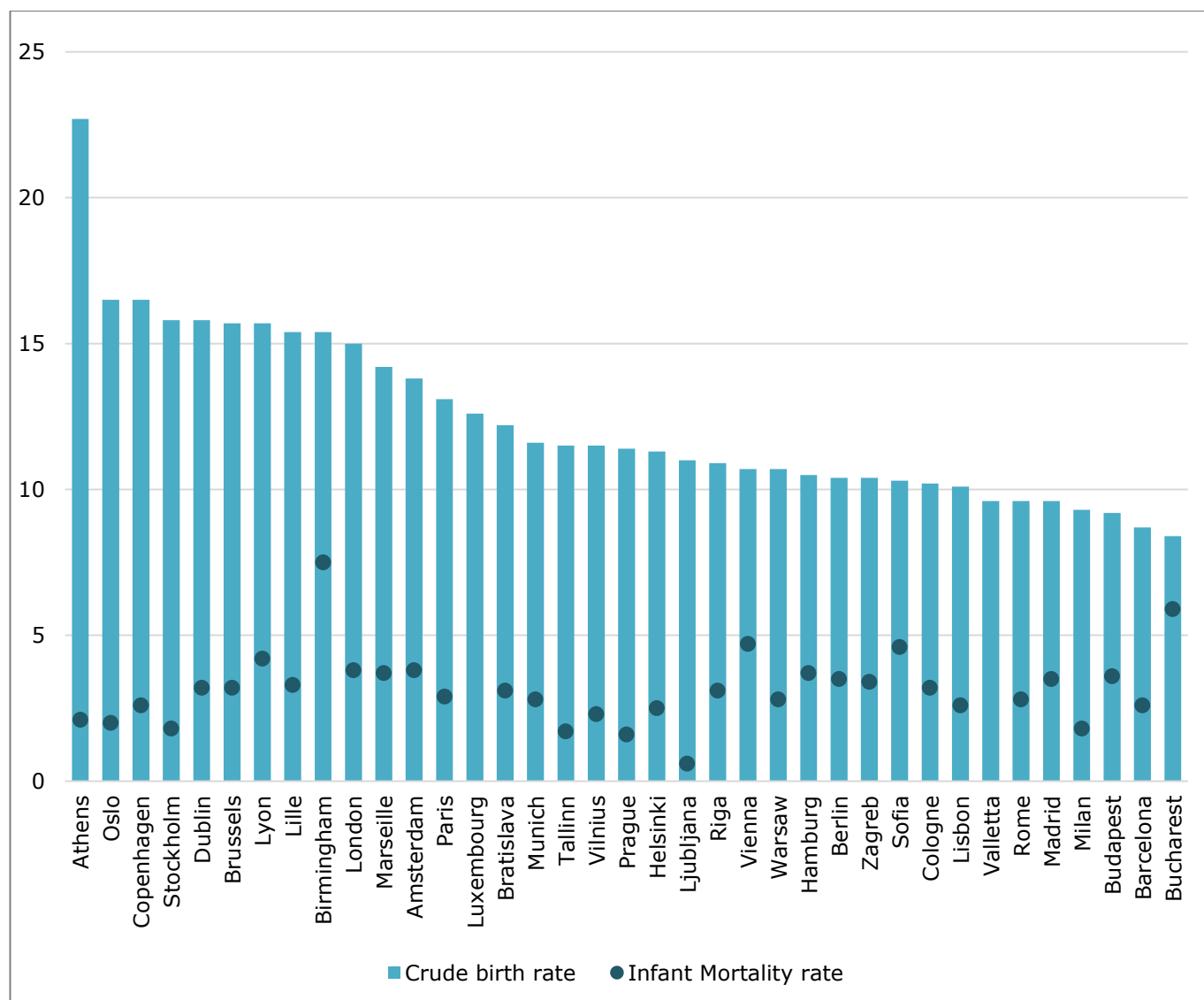
The highest number of births per 1000 inhabitants (crude birth rate) was recorded in Athens – 22.7. The indicator recorded in Scandinavian capitals was lower by one third – 16.5 in Oslo, 16.5 in Copenhagen and 15.8 in Stockholm. Comparison of the birth rates among 37 European cities indicates the lowest crude birth rate in Bucharest (8.4), Barcelona (8.7), Budapest (9.2) and Milan (9.3). With the crude birth rate accounting for 10.9 Riga is ranked 22nd, while Tallinn (with 11.5) and Vilnius (with 11.5) take 17th and 18th place of the list.

The crude birth rate gap is rather great – the difference between the highest and the lowest rate is 2.7 times (Athens – 22.7 and Bucharest – 8.4, respectively).

Infant mortality rate, which is one of the key health system and welfare indicators, differs notably among European cities.

The lowest infant mortality rate was recorded in Ljubljana (0.6), followed by Prague (1.6), Tallinn (1.7), Milan (1.8) and Stockholm (1.8). In respect to the developing countries, infant mortality rate is very high, exceeding 5 deaths per 1000 live births. In Birmingham, infant mortality reached 7.5 deaths per 1000 live births and in Bucharest – 5.9; the indicator is also very high in Vienna (4.7) and Sophia (4.6). Infant mortality in Riga (3.1) was higher than in Vilnius (2.3) and Tallinn (1.7).

**Crude birth rate and infant mortality rate
(per 1000 live births)**

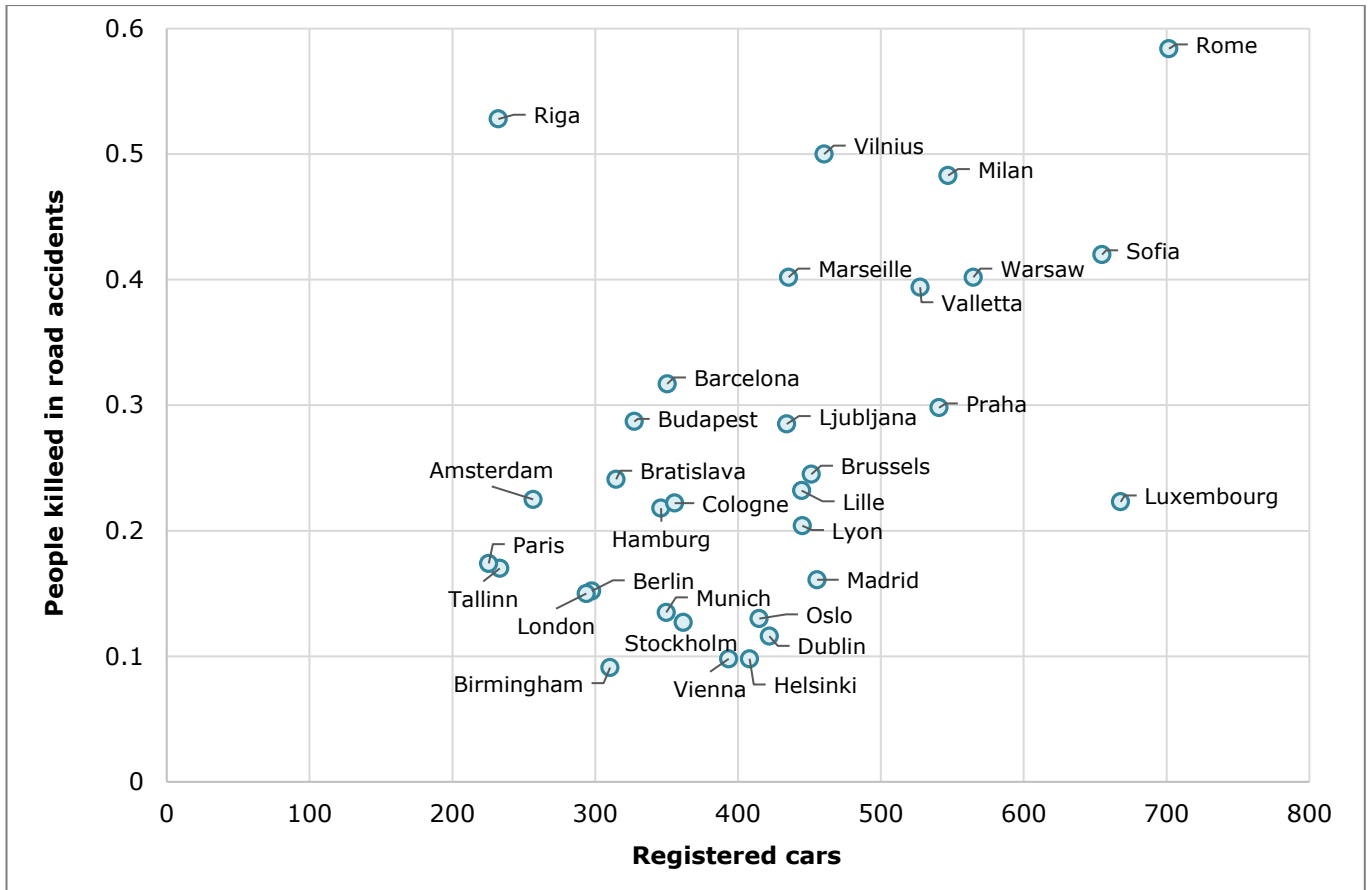


The Greatest Number of People Killed in Road Accidents Recorded in Rome, Riga and Vilnius

The largest number of passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants was registered in Rome (701.7), Luxembourg (667.9) and Sophia (654.9), whereas the smallest number of passenger cars relative to population was observed in Paris (225.5), Riga (232.2) and Tallinn (233.2). Number of passenger cars per 1000 population in Vilnius (460.2) was twice as large as in Riga and Tallinn.

In respect to the number of people killed in road accidents per 10 000 population, Rome (0.584), Riga (0.528) and Vilnius (0.5) take the three leading positions among 34 European cities. Nevertheless the number of passenger cars relative to population in Rome was three times greater than in Riga, whereas the relative number of road fatalities was equally high in both cities. The lowest indicator was observed in Birmingham (0.091), Helsinki (0.098) and Vienna (0.098). Among the Baltic states, the smallest number of people killed in road accidents was recorded in Tallinn (0.170).

Number of registered cars (per 1000 population) and people killed in road accidents (per 10 000 population)



Data table

Name	Population on 1 January 2015, Total	Population change over 1 year	2014										
			Nationals as a proportion of population	Women per 100 men	Unemployment rate, Total	Unemployment rate, Males	Unemployment rate, Females	Activity rate, Males	Activity rate, Females	Crude birth rate (per 1000 inhabitants)	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	Number of registered cars (per 1000 population)	People killed in road accidents (per 10 000 population)
Amsterdam	799 278 ¹	1.2	87.3 ¹	103	6.1 ¹	6.8 ¹	5.0 ¹	72.5 ¹	65.0 ¹	13.8 ²	3.8 ²	256.6 ³	0.225 ¹
Athens	664 046 ³	:	82.6 ^{e,5}	107	8.0 [:]	7.7 ^{e,5}	8.4 ^{e,5}	65.1 ^{e,5}	45.0 ^{e,5}	22.7 ⁵	2.1 ⁵	:	0.301 ³
Barcelona	1 604 555	0.1	83.0	111	15.9	16.9	14.9	62.9	51.2	8.7 ^{e,3}	2.6 ^{e,3}	350.4	0.317 ³
Berlin	3 469 849	1.4	86.6	105	10.7	11.9	9.4	69.3 ^{e,2}	57.1 ^{e,2}	10.4 ^{e,2}	3.5 ^{e,2}	297.6	0.152
Birmingham	1 096 800 ⁰	0.7	89.3 ^e	103	13.5 ^e	14.9 ^e	11.6 ^{d,3}	64.1 ^{d,3}	45.8 ^{d,3}	15.4 ^{d,3}	7.5 ^{d,3}	310.4 ³	0.091
Bratislava	419 678	0.5	:	114	8.5 ³	9.0 ³	7.9 ³	67.9 ³	56.8 ³	12.2 ³	3.1 ³	314.7 ²	0.241 ²
Brussels	1 183 841 ⁰	0.8	65.7	104	18.4 ¹	19.7 ¹	16.8	57.4	42.4	15.7 ³	3.2 ^{e,3}	451.3 ³	0.245
Bucharest	2 110 878	-1.1	:	114	:	:	:	:	:	8.4 ¹	5.9 ¹	:	:
Budapest	1 757 618	0.7	96.7 ¹	116	10.4 ¹	10.9 ¹	9.9 ³	64.2 ³	51.4 ³	9.2 ³	3.6 ³	327.4 ²	0.287
Cologne	1 046 680	1.2	82.9	106	7.2	8.3	6.0	64.9 ^{e,2}	52.7 ^{e,2}	10.2 ^{e,2}	3.2 ^{e,2}	355.6	0.222
Copenhagen	580 184	1.9	87.5 ¹	103	5.9 ¹	6.3 ¹	5.5 ²	68.6 ²	64.2 ²	16.5 ²	2.6 ²	:	:
Dublin	516 255 ³	:	79.7 ^{e,3}	105	16.1 ^{e,3}	21.0 ^{e,3}	10.2 ^{e,3}	69.5 ^{e,3}	54.3 ^{e,3}	15.8 ^{e,3}	3.2 ^{e,3}	421.9 ³	0.116 ³
Hamburg	1 762 791	0.9	86.6	106	5.5	5.9	4.9	70.1 ^{e,2}	57.6 ^{e,2}	10.5 ^{e,2}	3.7 ^{e,2}	346.1	0.218

Name	Population on 1 January 2015, Total	Population change over 1 year	2014										
			Nationals as a proportion of population	Women per 100 men	Unemployment rate, Total	Unemployment rate, Males	Unemployment rate, Females	Activity rate, Males	Activity rate, Females	Crude birth rate (per 1000 inhabitants)	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	Number of registered cars (per 1000 population)	People killed in road accidents (per 10 000 population)
Helsinki	620 715	1.3	91.4	112	7.5	8.9	6.2	64.7	61.1	11.3 ³	2.5 ³	408.1 ³	0.098
Lille	1 119 832 ²	0.5	93.5 ²	109	16.2 ²	16.9 ²	15.5 ²	64.5 ²	53.7 ²	15.4 ²	3.3 ²	444.5 ²	0.232 ²
Lisbon	524 282 ¹	-2.4	93.6 ^{e,1}	119	11.8 ^{e,1}	13.2 ^{e,1}	10.6 ^{e,3}	59.9 ^{e,3}	50.2 ^{e,3}	10.1 ³	2.6 ³	:	0.354 ²
Ljubljana	287 218	0.5	92.8 ²	108	:	:	:	:	:	11.0 ²	0.6 ²	434.1 ³	0.285 ²
London*	8 477 600 ⁰	1.4	78.4 ^e	102	9.2 ^e	9.1 ^e	9.2 ^{d,3}	70.7 ^{d,3}	54.3 ^{d,3}	15.0 ^{d,3}	3.8 ^{d,3}	293.8 ³	0.150
Luxembourg	111 287	3.8	36.2 ⁵	100	8.1 ⁵	8.6 ⁵	7.5 ⁵	:	:	12.6 ⁵	:	667.9 ⁵	0.223 ⁵
Lyon	1 321 495 ²	1.1	90.9 ²	110	13.4 ²	13.3 ²	13.5 ²	64.7 ²	55.1 ²	15.7 ²	4.2 ²	445.0 ²	0.204 ²
Madrid	3 141 991	-0.7	86.8	115	15.8	16.3	15.3	66.6	52.5	9.6 ^{e,3}	3.5 ^{e,3}	455.3	0.161
Marseille	1 045 805 ²	0.3	92.8 ²	111	17.0 ²	17.0 ²	17.0 ²	58.6 ²	48.8 ²	14.2 ²	3.7 ²	435.4 ²	0.402 ²
Milan	1 337 155	1.0	84.6	111	6.9	6.8	7.0 ¹	57.8 ³	45.4 ³	9.3 ³	1.8 ³	547.1 ³	0.483 ²
Munich	1 429 584	1.5	77.0	106	4.5	4.6	4.3	67.6 ^{e,2}	56.6 ^{e,2}	11.6 ^{e,2}	2.8 ^{e,2}	349.7	0.135
Nicosia	329 500	-1.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oslo	647 676	2.1	85.8 ¹	101	3.0 ³	3.5 ¹	2.4 ²	71.9 ²	64.3 ²	16.5 ²	2.0 ²	414.9 ²	0.130 ²
Paris	2 240 681 ²	-0.4	85.2 ²	113	11.5 ²	11.3 ²	11.8 ²	69.5 ²	61.0 ²	13.1 ²	2.9 ²	225.5 ²	0.174 ²
Prague	1 259 079	1.3	87.0	106	6.8	7.0	6.6 ³	64.7 ³	55.4 ³	11.4 ³	1.6 ³	540.7 ³	0.298 ³
Riga	641 007	-0.4	75.3 ¹	127	13.9 ¹	19.4 ¹	14.1 ¹	68.6 ¹	55.7 ¹	10.9 ¹	3.1 ¹	232.2 ²	0.528
Rome	2 872 021	0.3	90.4	111	9.5	9.0	10.0 ¹	57.3 ³	44.3 ³	9.6 ³	2.8 ³	701.7 ³	0.584 ²
Sofia	1 316 557	0.5	98.9 ^e	110	8.1 ^e	9.0 ^e	7.3 ^{e,1}	64.6 ^{e,1}	56.6 ^{e,1}	10.3 ³	4.6 ³	654.9 ³	0.420 ¹
Stockholm	911 989	1.6	89.8 ³	104	6.5 ³	6.4 ³	6.5 ³	64.7 ³	59.9 ³	15.8 ³	1.8 ³	361.6 ³	0.127 ³
Tallinn	413 782	0.7	78.9 ¹	121	10.4 ¹	11.8 ¹	9.1 ¹	68.2 ¹	58.9 ¹	11.5 ³	1.7 ³	233.2 ³	0.170
Valletta	5 677	-0.4	95.9 ^{e,5}	102	8.6 ⁵	8.5 ⁵	8.7 ^{e,5}	:	:	9.6 ^{e,5}	:	527.5 ⁵	0.394 ⁵
Vienna	1 741 246 ¹	0.7	77.0 ¹	108	:	:	:	:	:	10.7 ¹	4.7 ¹	393.5 ⁵	0.098 ¹
Vilnius	542 626	0.5	98.4 ^{e,1}	123	10.5 ^{e,1}	13.0 ^{e,1}	8.2 ^{e,3}	70.5 ^{e,3}	62.0 ^{e,3}	11.5 ³	2.3 ³	460.2 ³	0.500
Warsaw	1 744 351	0.5	:	118	:	:	:	:	:	10.7 ^{d,e,1}	2.8	564.8 ³	0.402 ²
Zagreb	793 049 ⁰	0.1	99.3	114	11.9	13.5	10.3	59.1	50.5	10.4	3.4	294.7	:

Footnotes:

* London – the greatest city. (For more detailed definition see <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/4422005/7435521/Methodological-manual-on-city-statistics-Apr16.pdf>).

Population data were obtained from databases of European NSIs, except for data on Brussels, Dublin, Athens, Paris, Zagreb, Vienna, Lisbon, London, Lyon, Lille, Marseille and Birmingham. (Eurostat database).

0 = 2014 data;

1 = 2013 data;

2 = 2012 data;

3 = 2011 data;

4 = 2010 data;

5 = 2009 data;

: = not available;

d = definition differs, see metadata;

e = estimated.

Data source: City Statistics Illustrated (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/RSI/#?vis=city.statistics&lang=ne>), Eurostat database and databases of European NSIs

More data in Eurostat database section Urban Audit (urb) (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>).