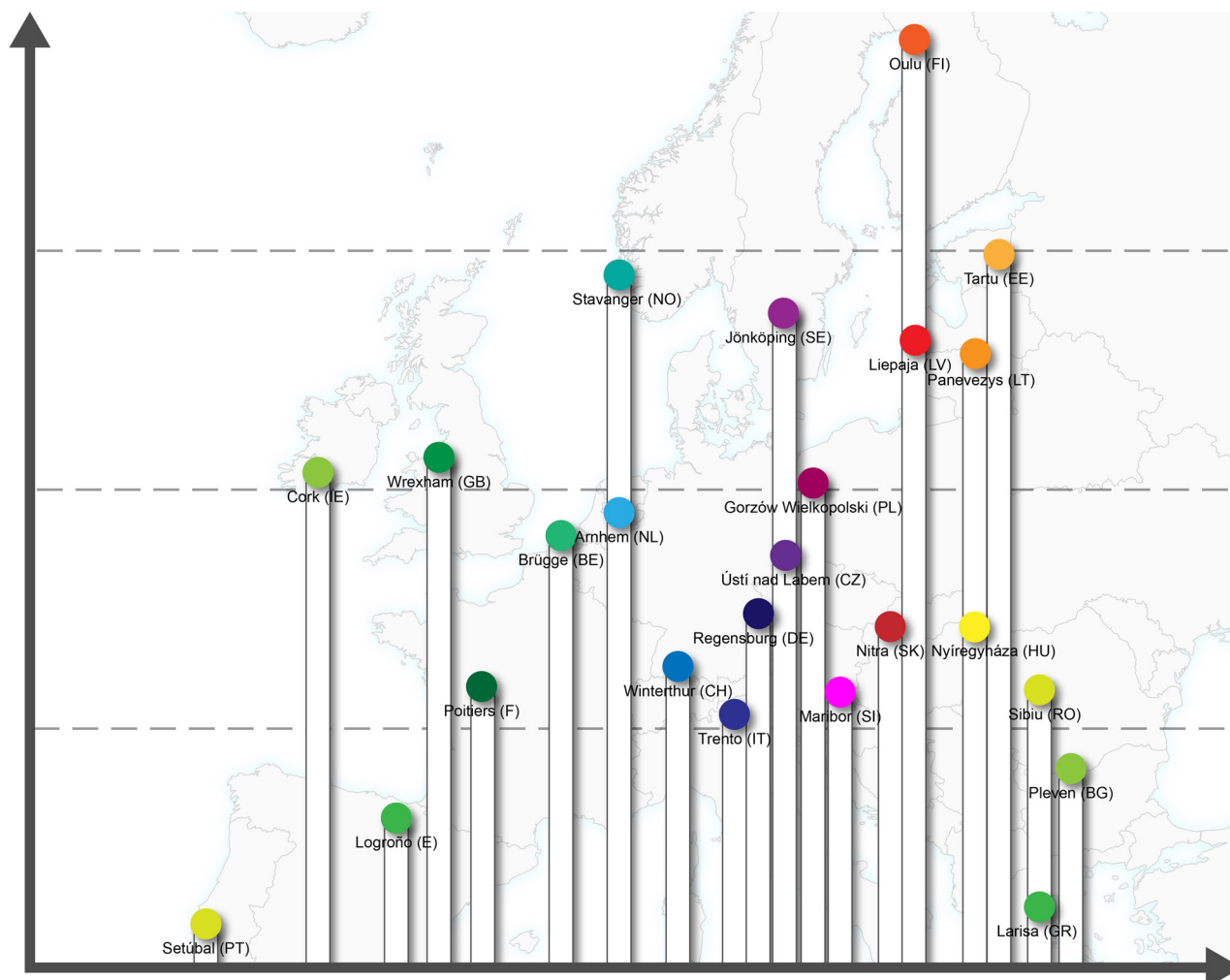




Urban Audit

– a comparison of European cities

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INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Urbanization is accelerating throughout the world. Over the course of the 20th century the urban population increased from 220 million to 2.8 billion people. In 2008, for the first time in history, a majority of the world's population lived in a city. Forty years from now, the proportion is predicted to have increased to two-thirds of the population. In Europe, roughly 75 percent of the population already lives in cities and towns, compared to about three percent in the early 19th century.

As urbanization increases, the perceived distance between cities decreases as new technologies and better communications improve residents' mobility. However, growing cities and increased mobility, also lead to a constant stream of new challenges. Hence, it is of increasing importance for local authorities to compare themselves with other regions, not only within the country but also outside the country's borders, to find new strategies and ideas by which to improve the quality of life in the city and thereby increase its attractiveness for residents, visitors and businesses.

To enable such a comparison, the European Commission launched a project in 1998 with the aim of developing a set of qualitative indicators that measure and describe the economic and social conditions in various cities in Europe. The so-called Urban Audit project is a collaboration between Eurostat, i.e. the statistical office of the European Union, and the national statistical institutes of each member state. The project now includes 370 municipalities in 31 European countries (EU member states as well as Turkey, Norway and Switzerland) in a statistical summary of 329 different variables. The data for Urban Audit IV, which is the most recent version of the project, was collected in 2011 with 2008 as reference year.

The main purpose of this report is to illustrate how Jönköping relates to a number of, in size equivalent, municipalities in Europe. This comparison is presented mainly in charts and maps, supplemented by short comments. The report is based on a previous study, conducted by the Municipality of Jönköping in 2007, and hence it is to some extent also possible to compare trends over time for several of the variables.

INCLUDED MUNICIPALITIES

The 24 municipalities included in the study are selected according to the principle *one from each country and comparable to Jönköping in population size*. Common to the selected municipalities is that most are university cities or significant education centres. The data collection includes 22 of the 28 EU member states. In addition, Norway and Switzerland are also represented, despite not being members of the EU. The countries that are not represented are Luxembourg, Malta and Cyprus, due to that there are no municipalities in Jönköping's size in these countries, and Denmark, Austria and Croatia, due to lack of current data.

The included municipalities are:

Scandinavia	Northern Europe	Southern Europe	The Baltic States	Eastern Europe
Jönköping Sweden	Cork Ireland	Trento Italy	Tartu Estonia	Sibiu Romania
Stavanger Norway	Wrexham United Kingdom	Larisa Greece	Panevezys Lithuania	Maribor Slovenia
Oulu Finland	Regensburg Germany	Poitiers France	Liepaja Latvia	Pleven Bulgaria
	Brügge Belgium	Logroño Spain		Nitra Slovakia
	Winterthur Switzerland	Setúbal Portugal		Gorzów Wielkopolski Poland
	Arnhem Netherlands			Nyíregyháza Hungary
				Ústí nad Labem Czech Republic

A brief description of each municipality is included in Appendix 1.

Location

Urban Audit cities



DELIMITATIONS

In several cases, data is missing for some of the included municipalities. The analysis is based on variables for which data is available for Jönköping and at least one country from each European region (see page 6). To further expand the analyzed dataset, the most current value from the period 2008-2011 has been used in cases where reported data was missing for 2012. This means, however, that the time difference between compared values can be as much as four years (see Appendix 3).

Although the Urban Audit organization labels most of the collected data as reliable ("Reliability: High") the precision of the reported values should not be overestimated. Some caution should therefore be exercised when comparing and interpreting the results.

In addition to Jönköping, twelve other Swedish municipalities also participate in the Urban Audit project. These include Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, Umeå, Örebro, Uppsala, Linköping, Västerås, Norrköping, Helsingborg, Lund and Borås. Data is collected every three years and currently the results of the 2011 data collection are being collated.

DISPOSITION

The results are presented in the form of 34 maps with corresponding charts. For each chart there are supplementing comments, highlighting any differences between the Scandinavian municipalities, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, the Baltics and Eastern Europe, as well as Jönköping's position in relation to the other municipalities.

Note that the scales used in the charts may vary. The data is sometimes presented in percentage terms and sometimes in absolute terms. In some cases, a definition of the data from the Urban Audit Reference Guide has been included.

In the bar charts the municipalities are listed in descending order according to the numerical value of the results. Missing bars in the charts indicate missing data for that particular variable. Jönköping's result is highlighted in each chart by a red arrow.

The statistics are presented under headings used by Urban Audit, presented below:

- Demography
- Social aspects
- Economic aspects
- Education (Training and training provision)
- Travel and transport
- Environment
- Culture and recreation.

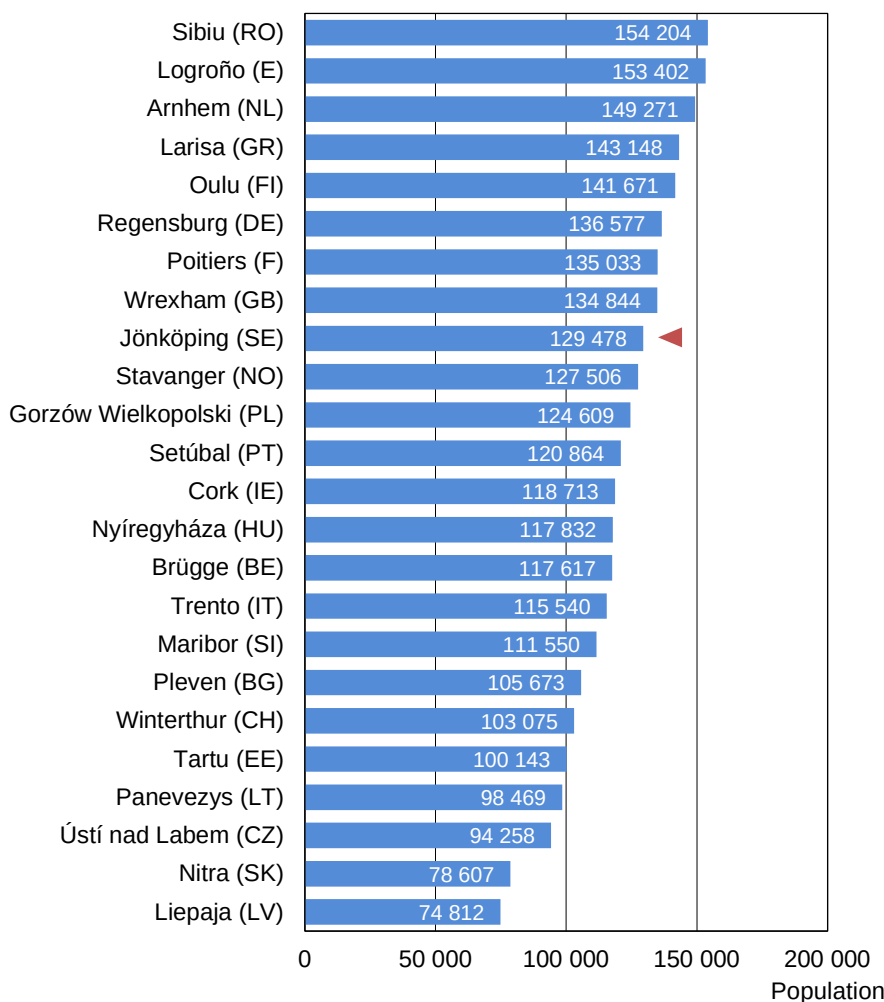
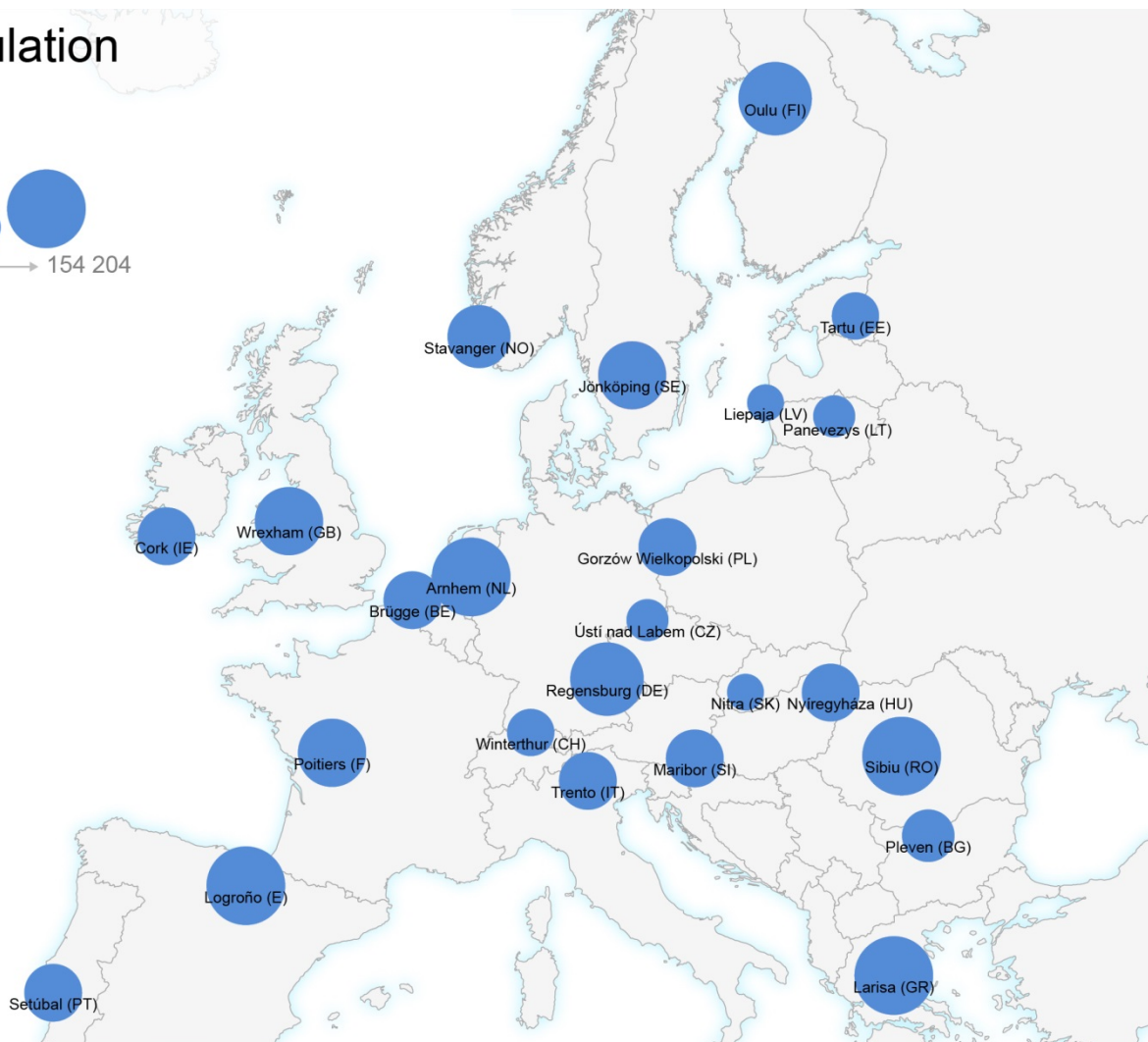
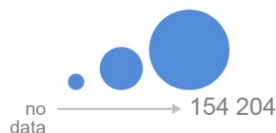
The availability of interesting indicators are limited in some cases, hence the categories *Social aspects* and *Education* include only two variables each.

The Urban Audit project also includes the areas *Civic involvement* and *Information society*. These categories have not been included, due to lack of data for many municipalities.

Demography

Pages 9–18

Population



Since the municipalities in the report are selected to be comparable to Jönköping in size, the majority have a population between 100,000 and 150,000 inhabitants.

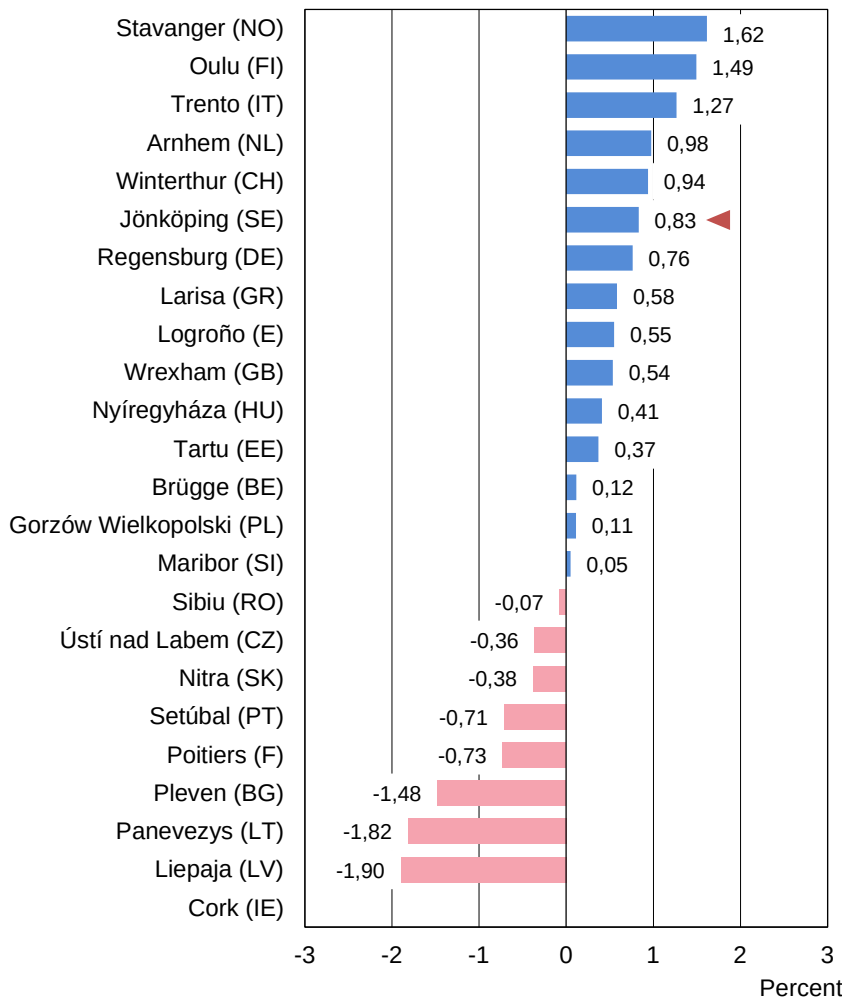
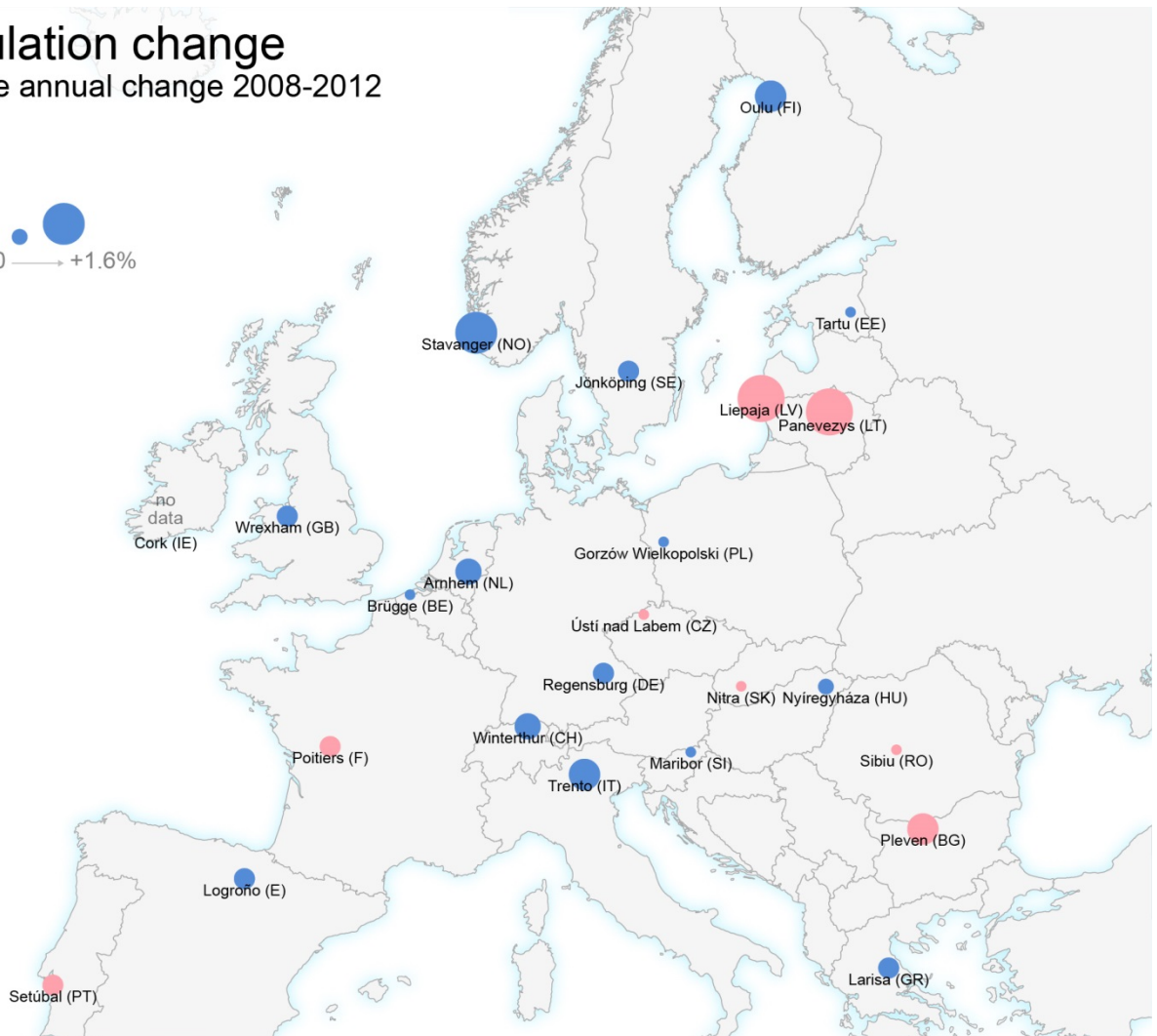
Two municipalities have more than 150,000 inhabitants, Sibiu, Romania and Logroño, Spain.

Four municipalities have less than 100,000 inhabitants, of which Liepāja, Latvia has the smallest population with 74,812 inhabitants.

Jönköping is the ninth largest of the included municipalities with about 130,000 inhabitants.

Population change

average annual change 2008-2012



The chart shows the average annual change in population over the period 2008–2012.

A majority of the municipalities have experienced a positive population growth. This applies to, among others, the Scandinavian and North-European municipalities.

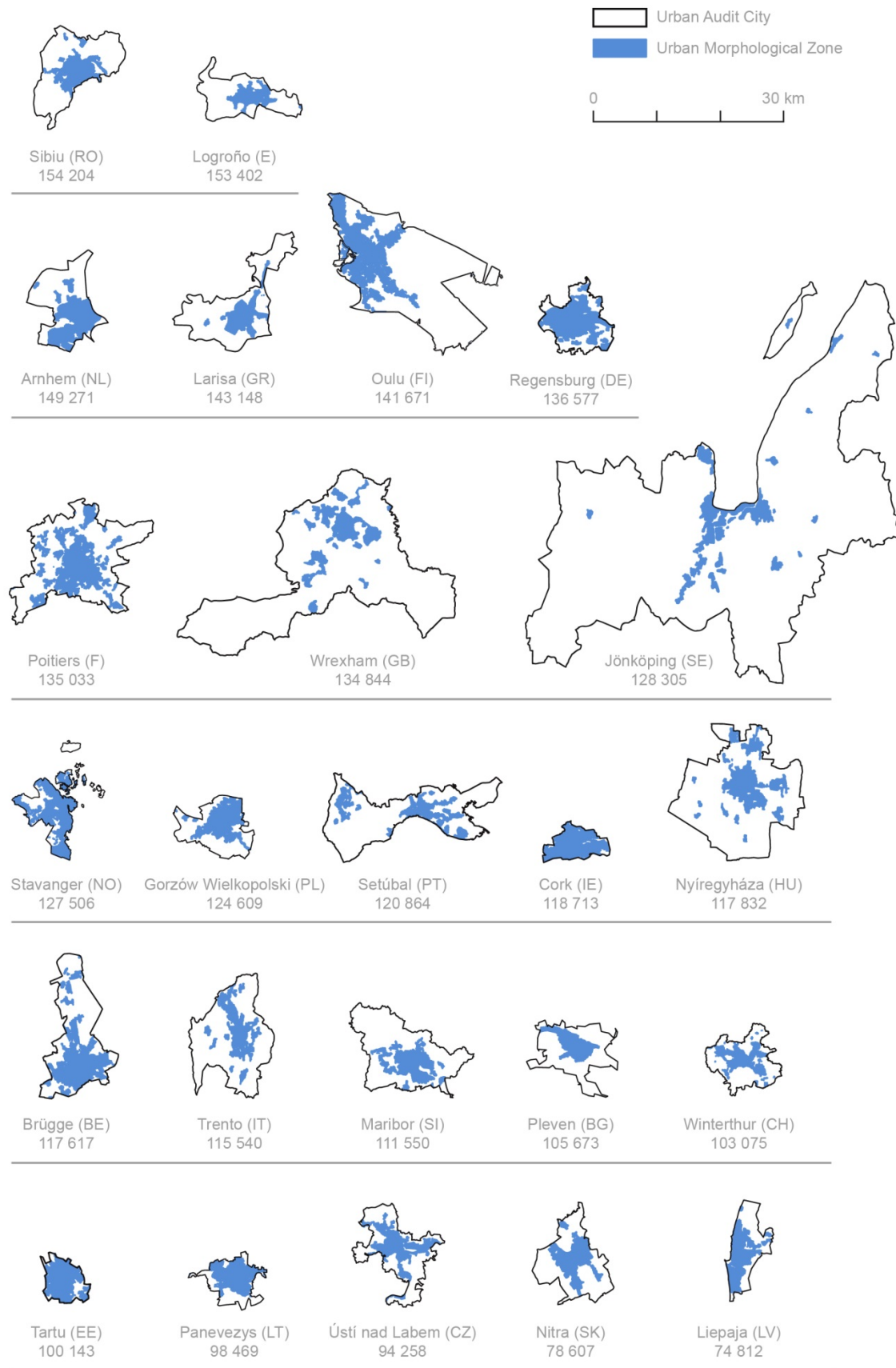
Stavanger, Norway and Oulu, Finland have had the largest annual population increase.

Several municipalities have decreased in population size during the period. The Baltic municipalities Liepaja, Latvia and Panevezys, Lithuania have had the largest decrease in population size, nearly 2 percent annually.

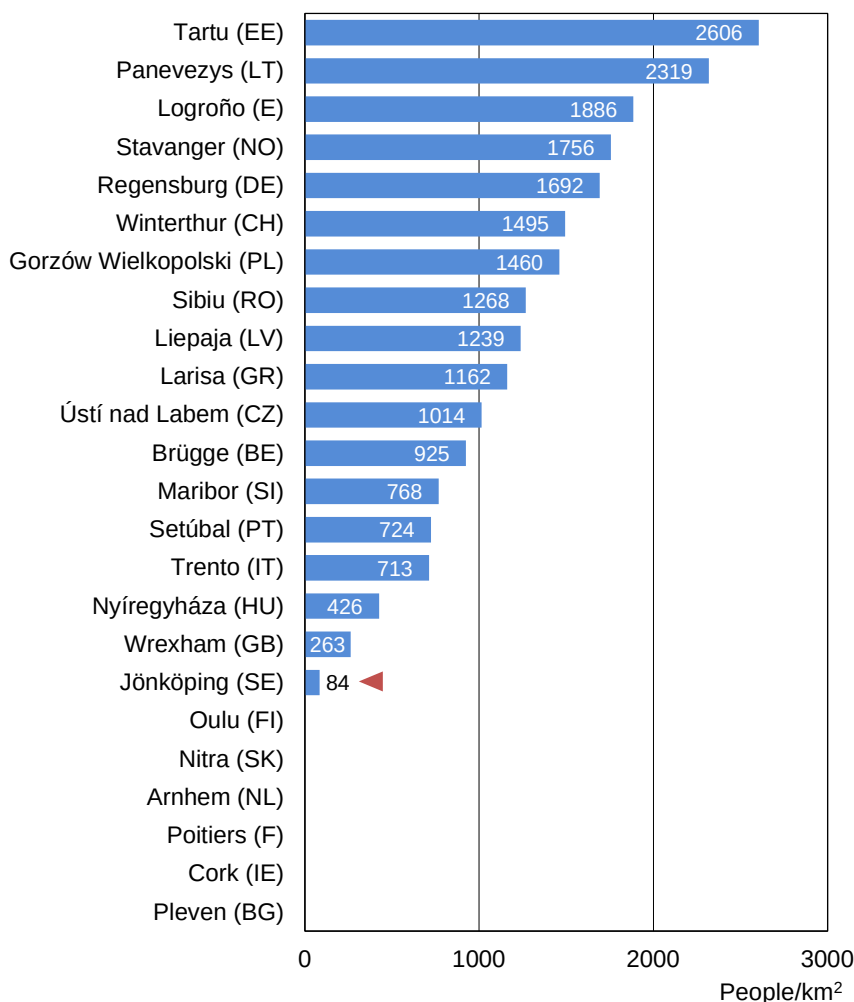
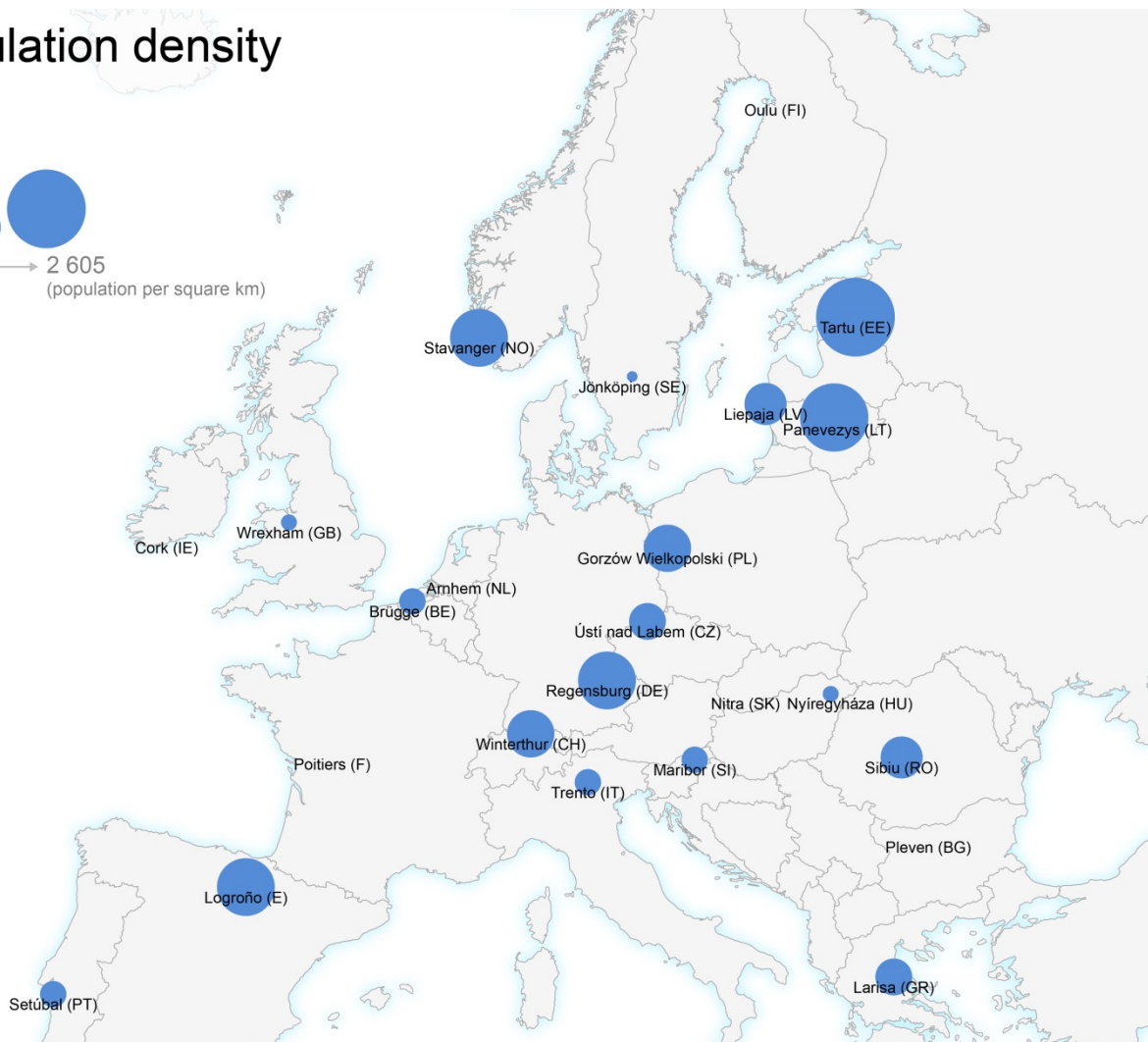
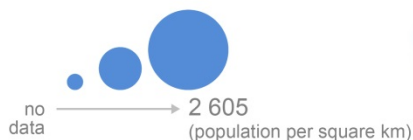
Jönköping has had a positive population change with an increase of almost 1 percent per year.

Footprints

Arranged in order of population



Population density

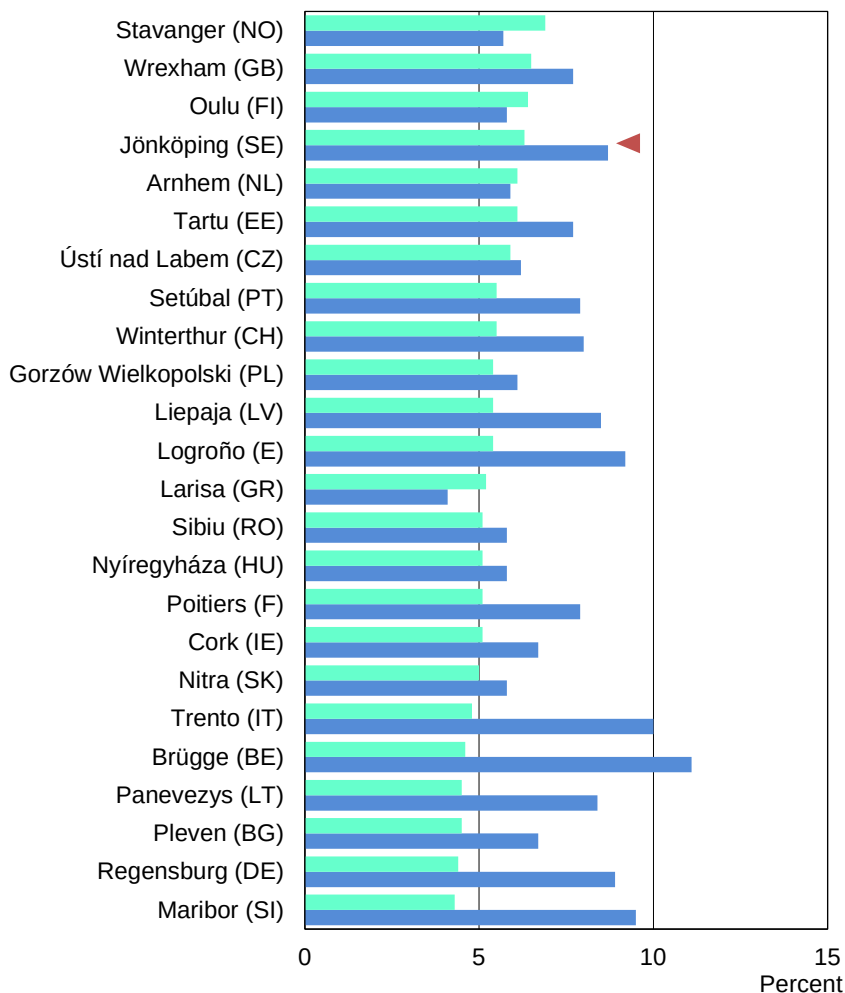
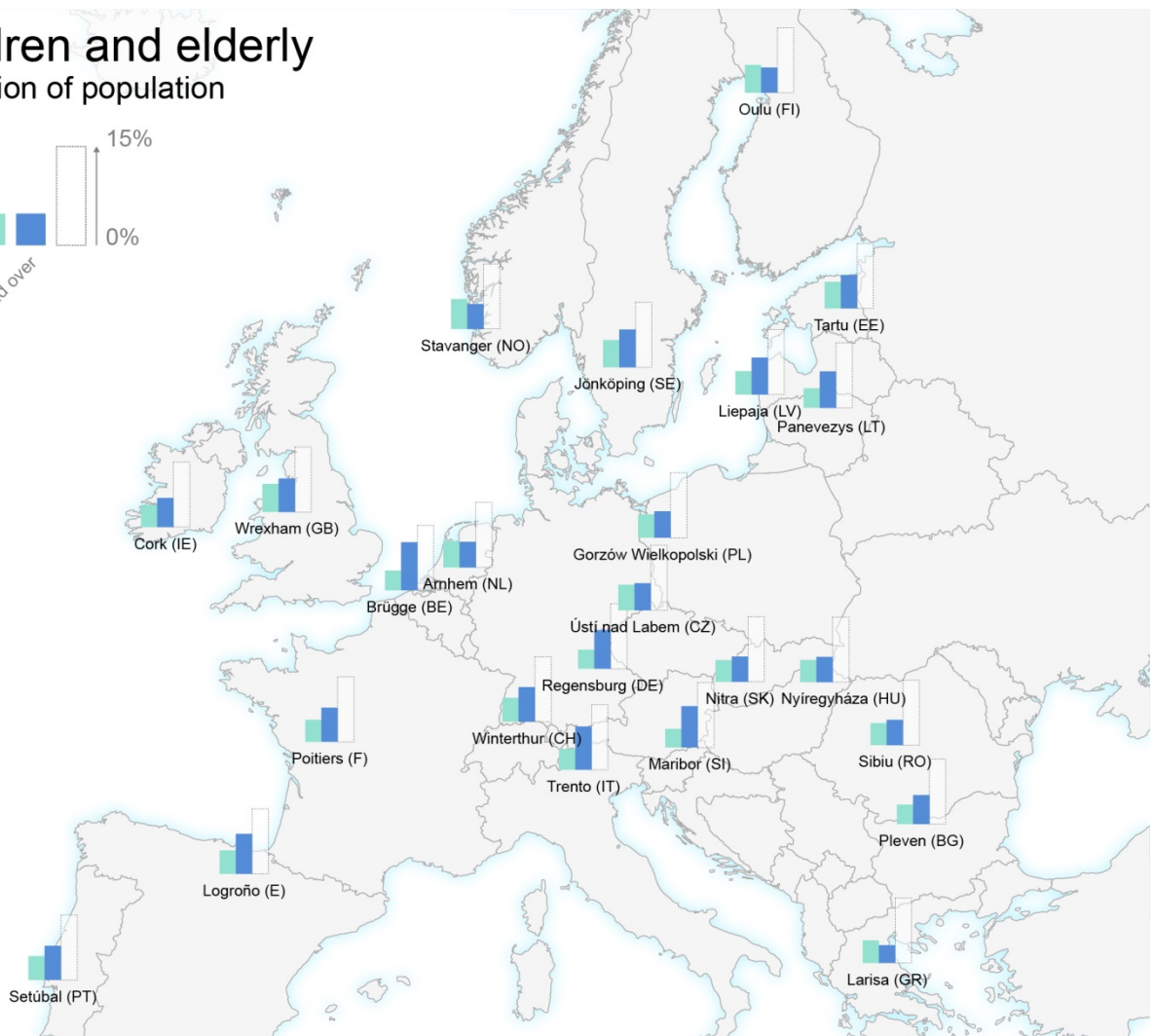
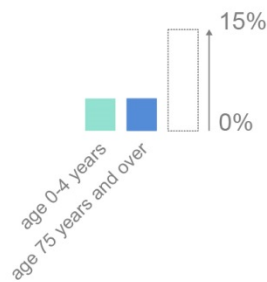


Tartu, Estonia has the highest population density among the included municipalities, while Panevėžys, Lithuania is the second most densely populated. This can to some extent be explained by how the municipalities are spatially distributed within each country.

Since a majority of the municipalities included in the report are small in terms of geographical size they mostly consist of urban areas. Jönköping, however, is an exception with a large proportion of rural land. Jönköping also has the lowest population density among the included municipalities.

The relationship between urban areas and rural areas within the municipalities is also illustrated in the comparison of urban footprints (previous page). Jönköping's position in terms of size is highlighted and contrasted against for example Cork and Tartu, which are relatively small geographically and consist of mainly urban areas.

Children and elderly proportion of population



During the 20th century birth rates in Europe fell steadily. In Eastern Europe the decline began in the early 1990s after the fall of communism in these states.

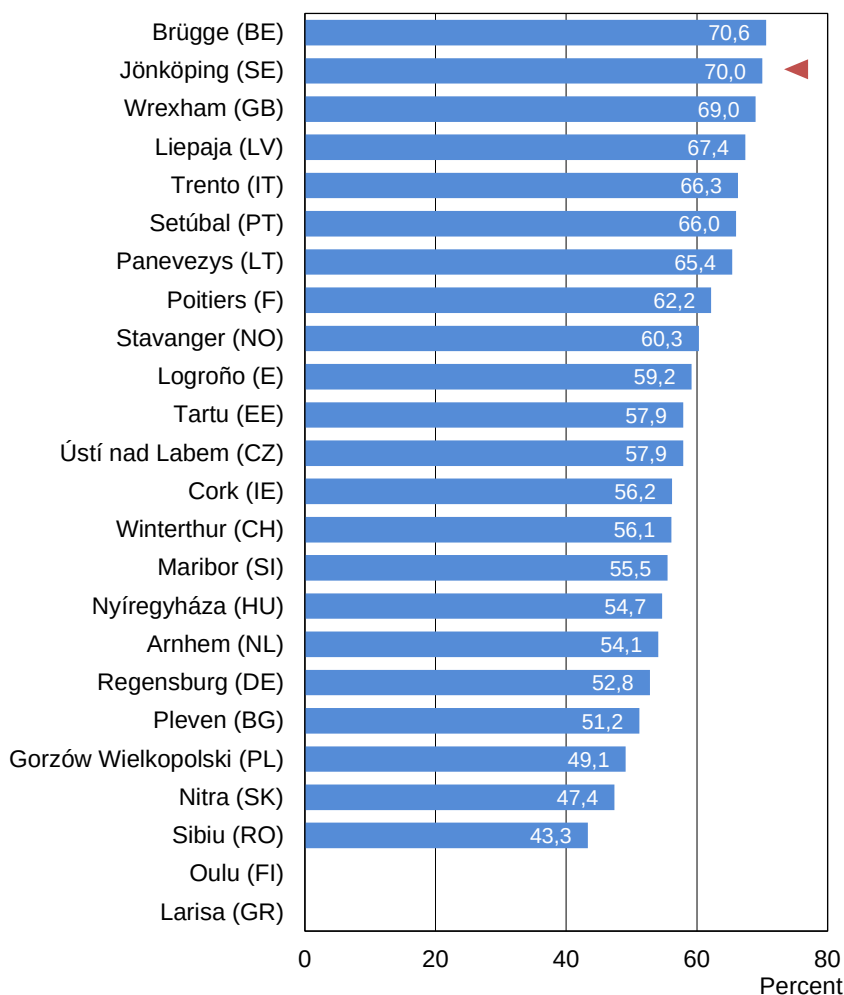
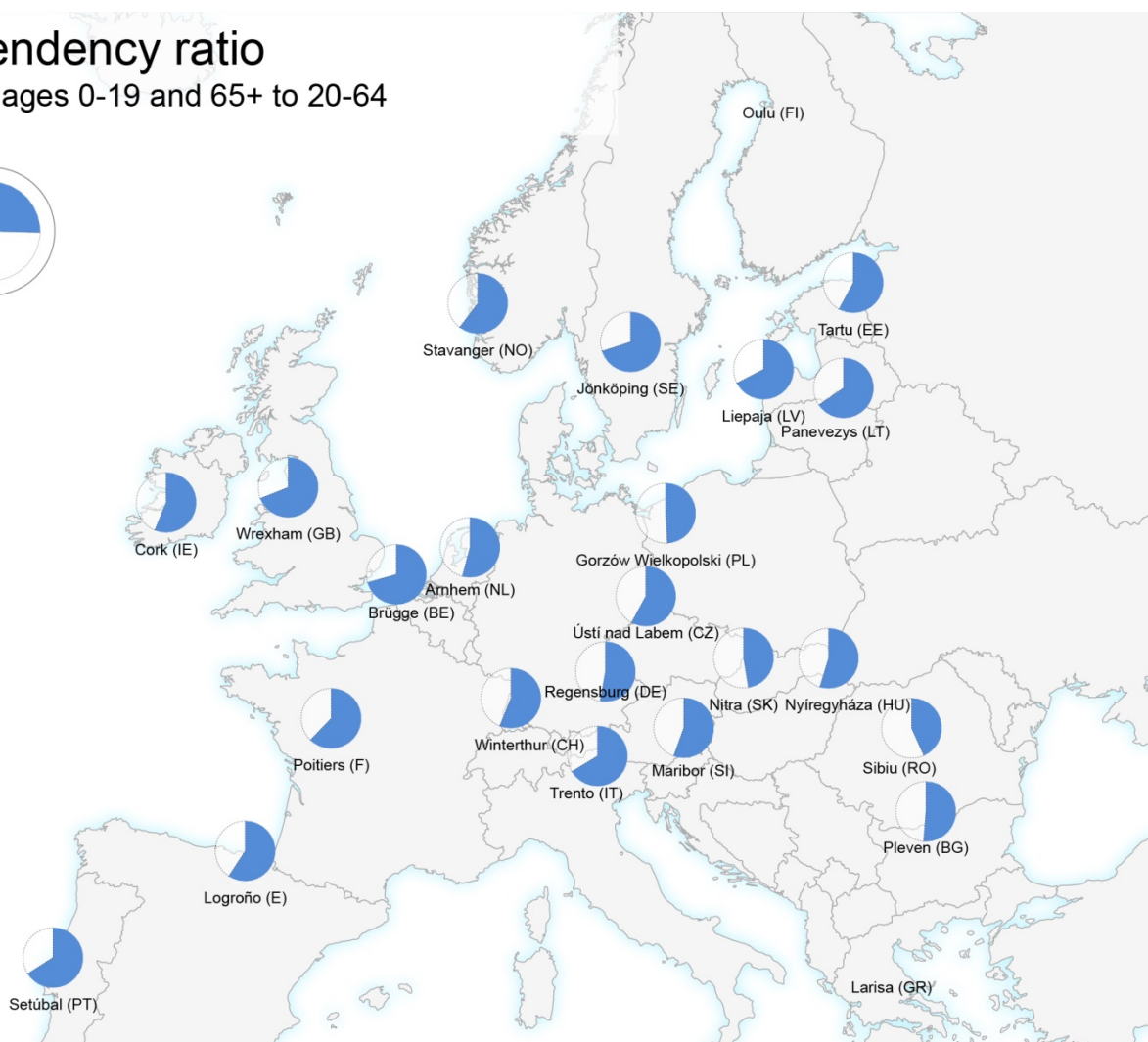
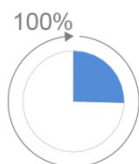
The municipalities in Scandinavia and Northern Europe, generally have high birth rates. Stavanger, Norway has the highest proportion of children aged 0–4 years.

As for the proportion of the population 75 years or older, Bruges, Belgium has the highest share with over 11 percent. Larisa, Greece stands out as the municipality with the lowest proportion of the population aged 75 years or older with 4 percent.

Jönköping has a relatively high proportion of both young and older people, 6.3 percent in the age group 0–4 years, and 8.7 percent of the population in the age group 75 years and older.

Dependency ratio

ratio of ages 0-19 and 65+ to 20-64



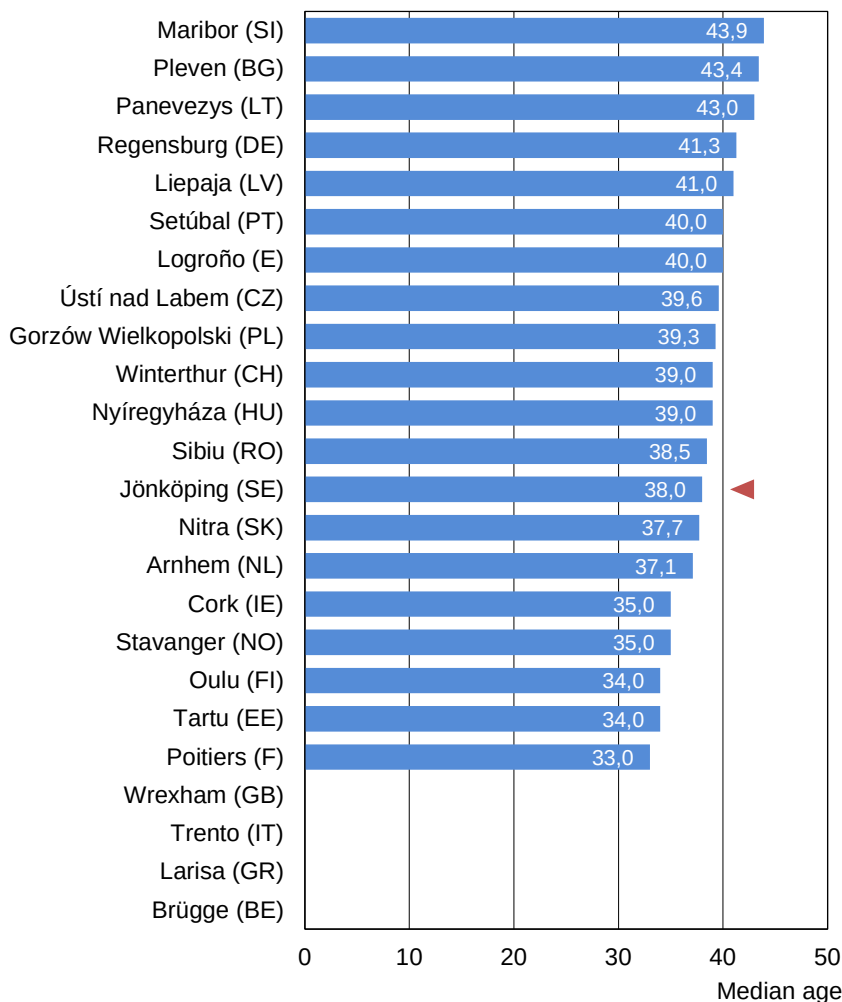
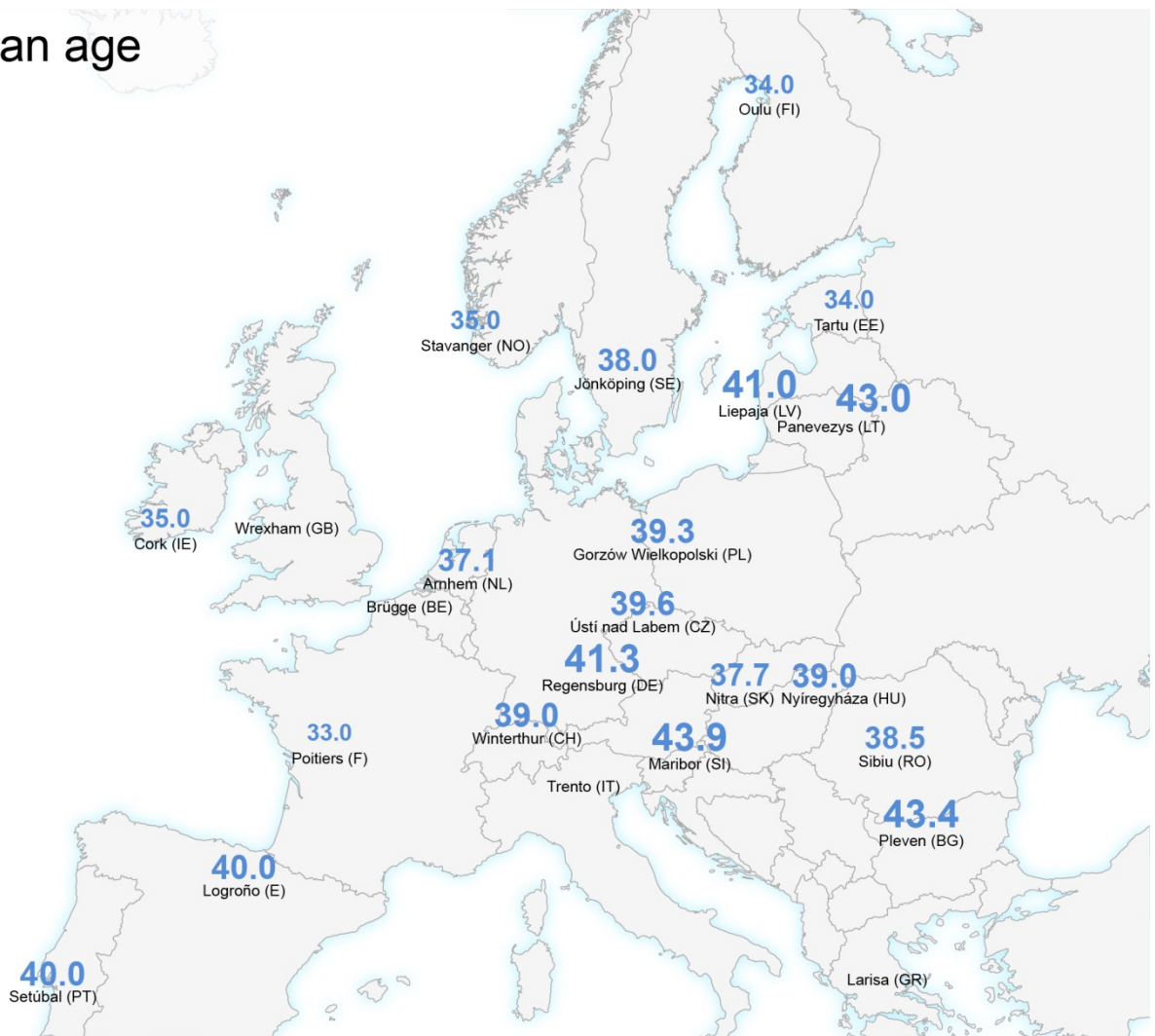
The dependency ratio measures the proportion of the population younger than 20 and older than 65 years (non-working ages) in relation to the proportion of the population aged 20–64 (working age).

Theoretically, it measures the proportion of the population that is dependent on its workforce to financially support it.

Bruges, Belgium has the highest dependency ratio, due to a high proportion of elderly in the population. Wrexham, UK and Jönköping also have high ratios of around 70 percent.

The lowest dependency ratios are generally found in Eastern Europe, where Sibiu, Romania stands out with a ratio of 43.3 percent.

Median age



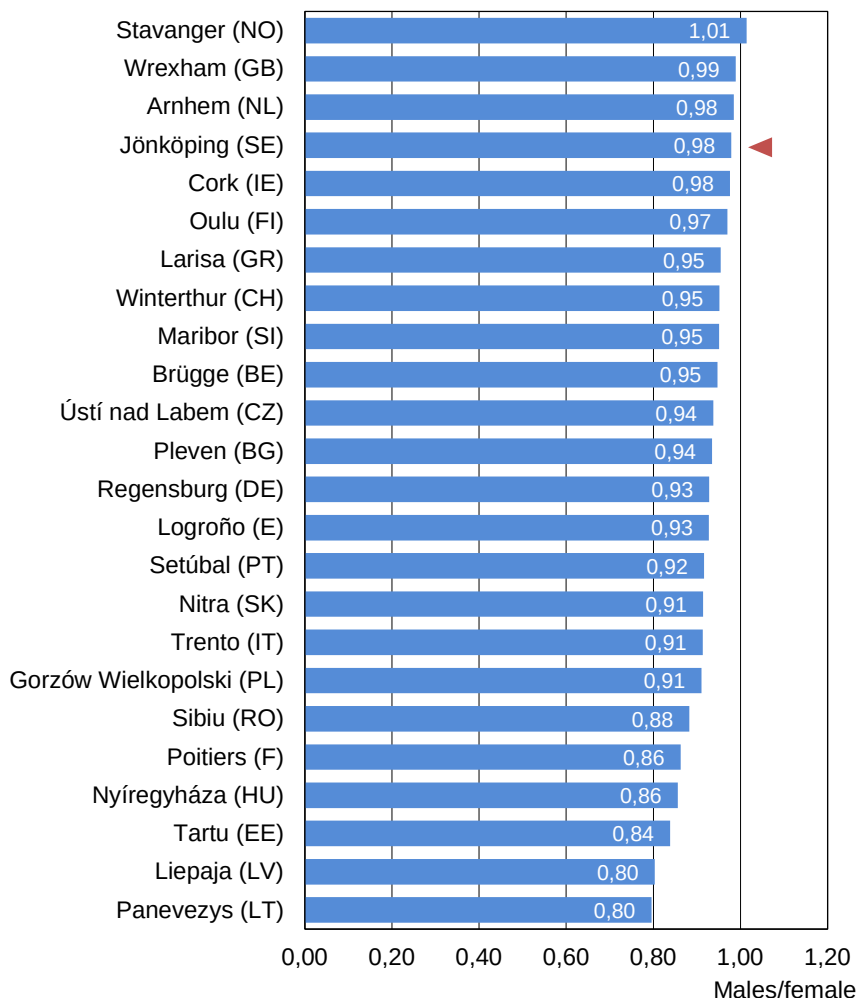
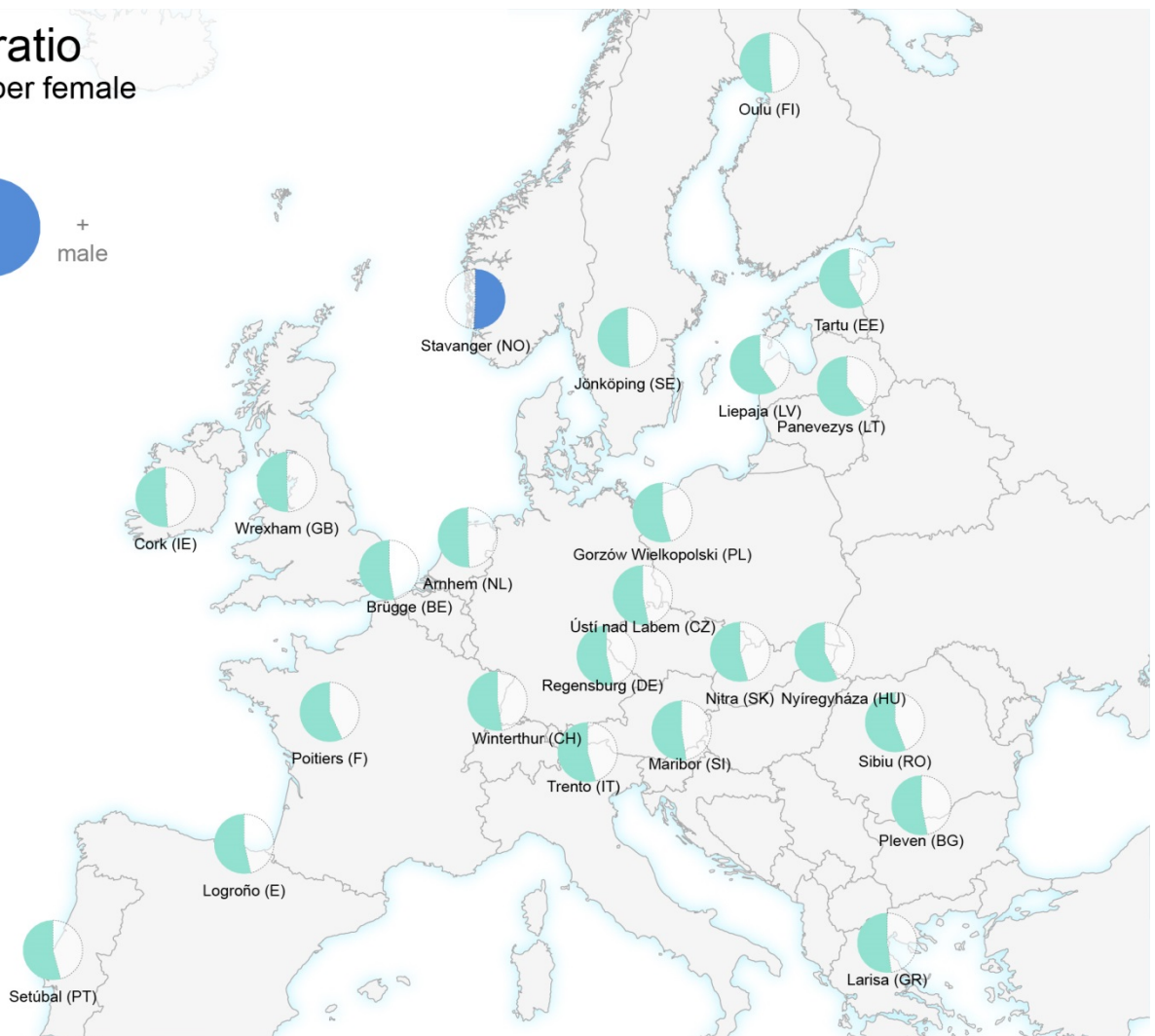
The median age, i.e. the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups, is highest in Maribor, Slovenia with 43.9 years.

The Northern European municipalities generally have a slightly lower median age than the average but apart from this the median age tends to vary between the municipalities, regardless of their geographic location.

Jönköping falls just below the average with a median age of 38 years.

Poitiers, France has the lowest median age with 33 years.

Sex ratio males per female



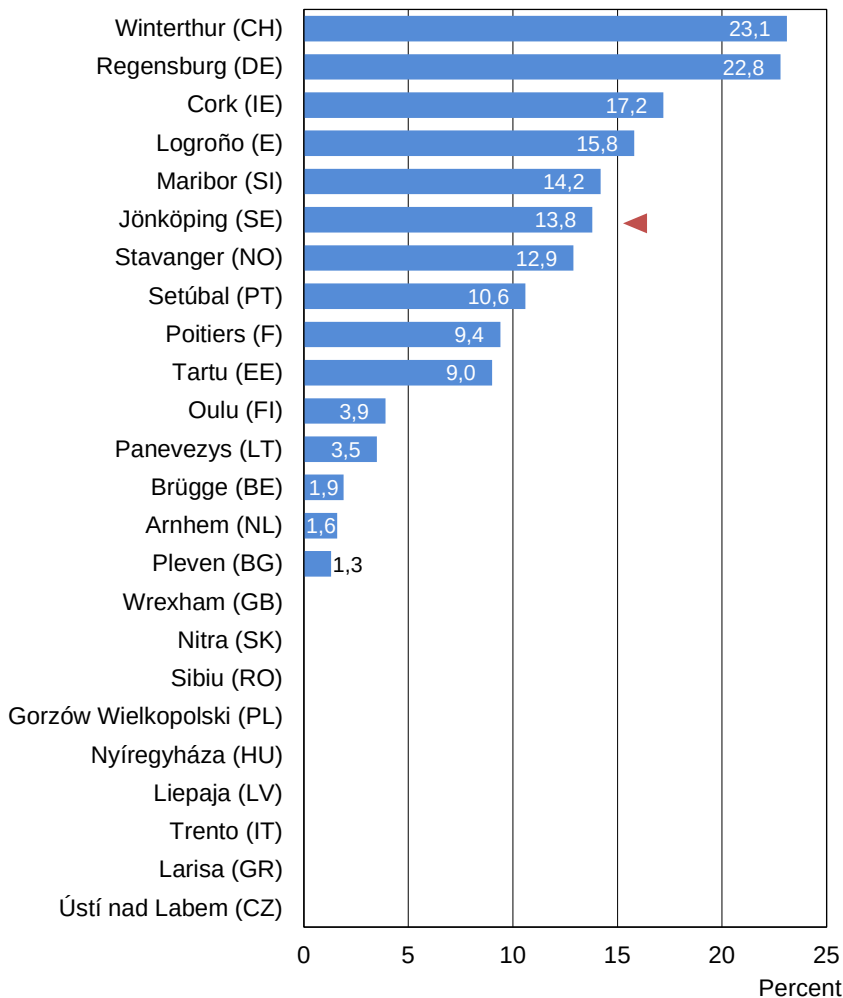
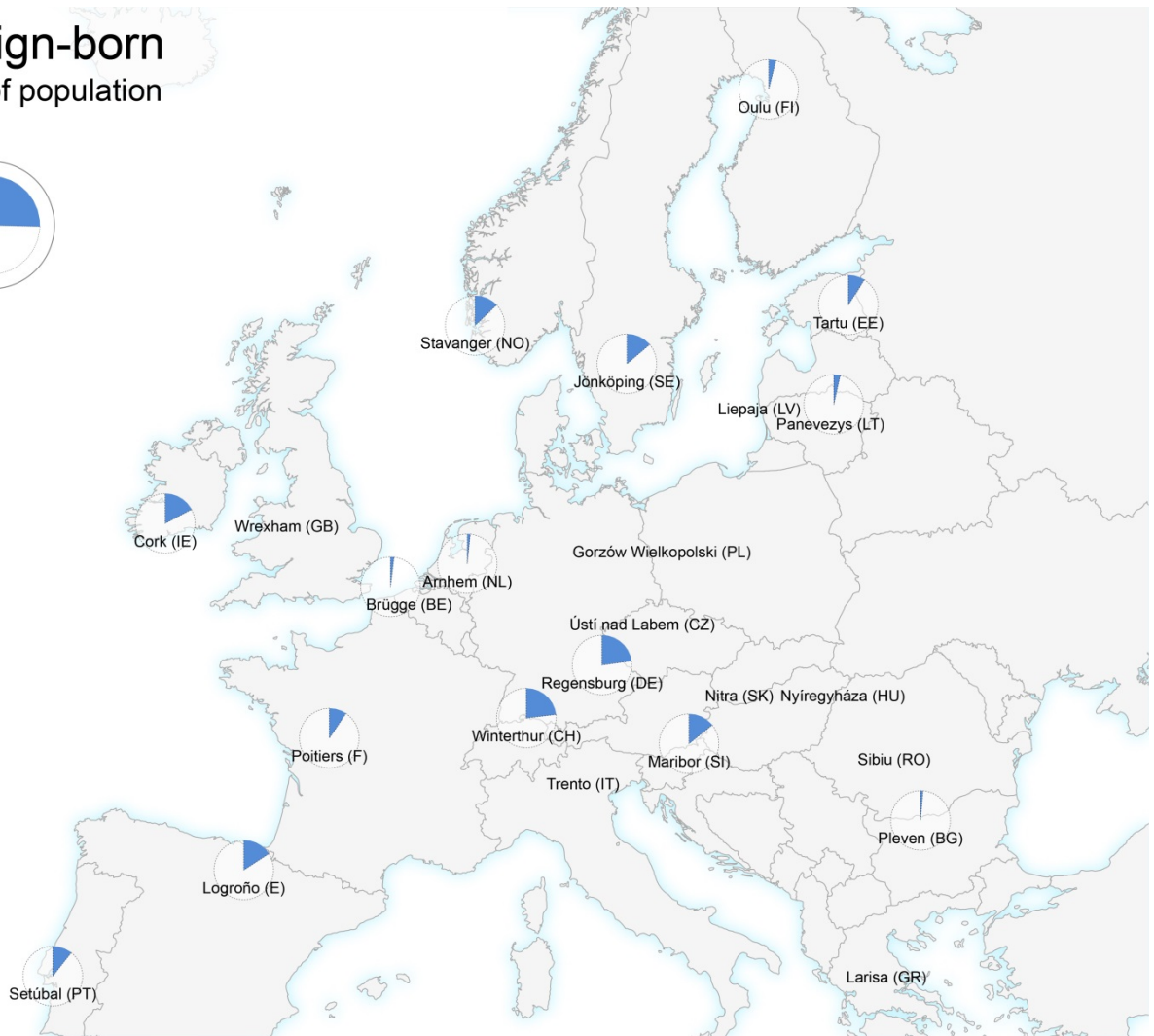
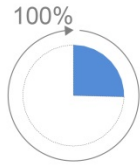
There is a clear geographical pattern in the gender distribution, where the Scandinavian and Northern European municipalities tend to have a relatively high proportion of men compared to other municipalities.

The highest percentage is found in Stavanger, Norway, which is also the only municipality with a higher proportion of men than women in the population. Jönköping also has a relatively high sex ratio, fourth among the surveyed municipalities.

The lowest ratios of males to females are observed in the three Baltic municipalities. The gender imbalances in these municipalities stem partly from World War II where a disproportionate number of Soviet men died.

Other possible reasons for the low proportion of men in these countries are the significantly higher life expectancy among women (more than ten years difference) and that men, to a higher extent, work abroad.

Foreign-born share of population



Urban Audit defines foreign-born as follows:

Citizens of the country in which the city is located, but born abroad in another EU/non EU country.

Northern Europe stands out with both the highest and also some of the lowest shares of foreign-born in the population.

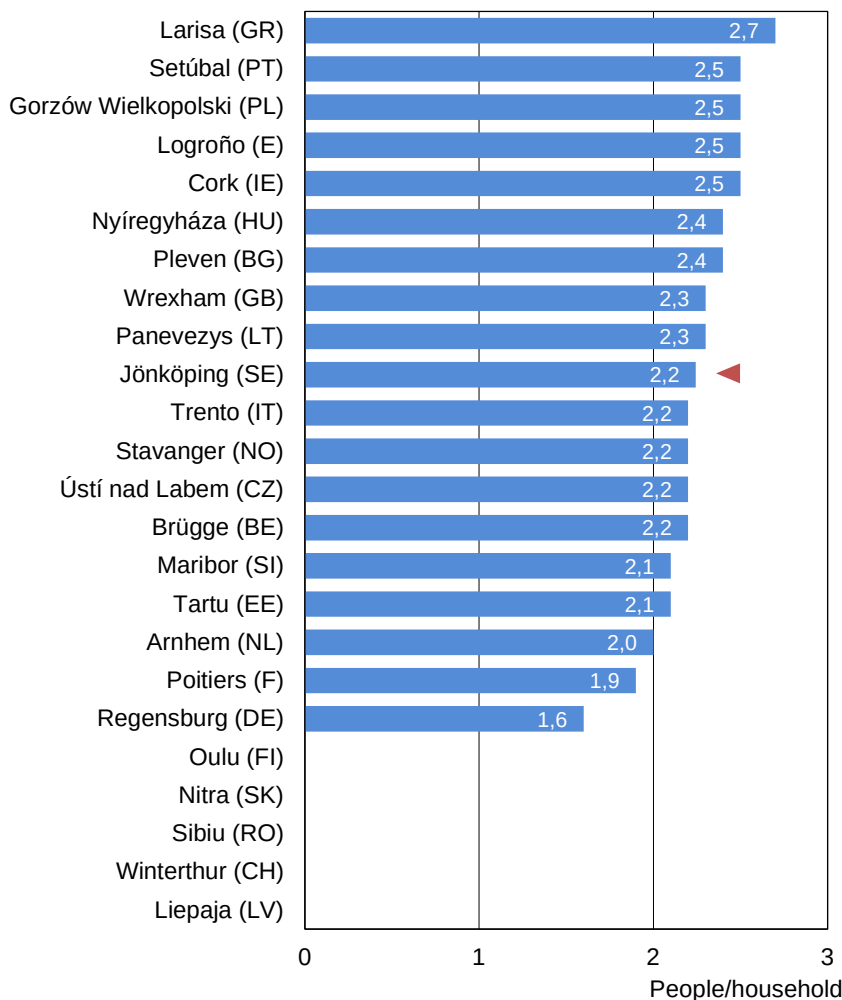
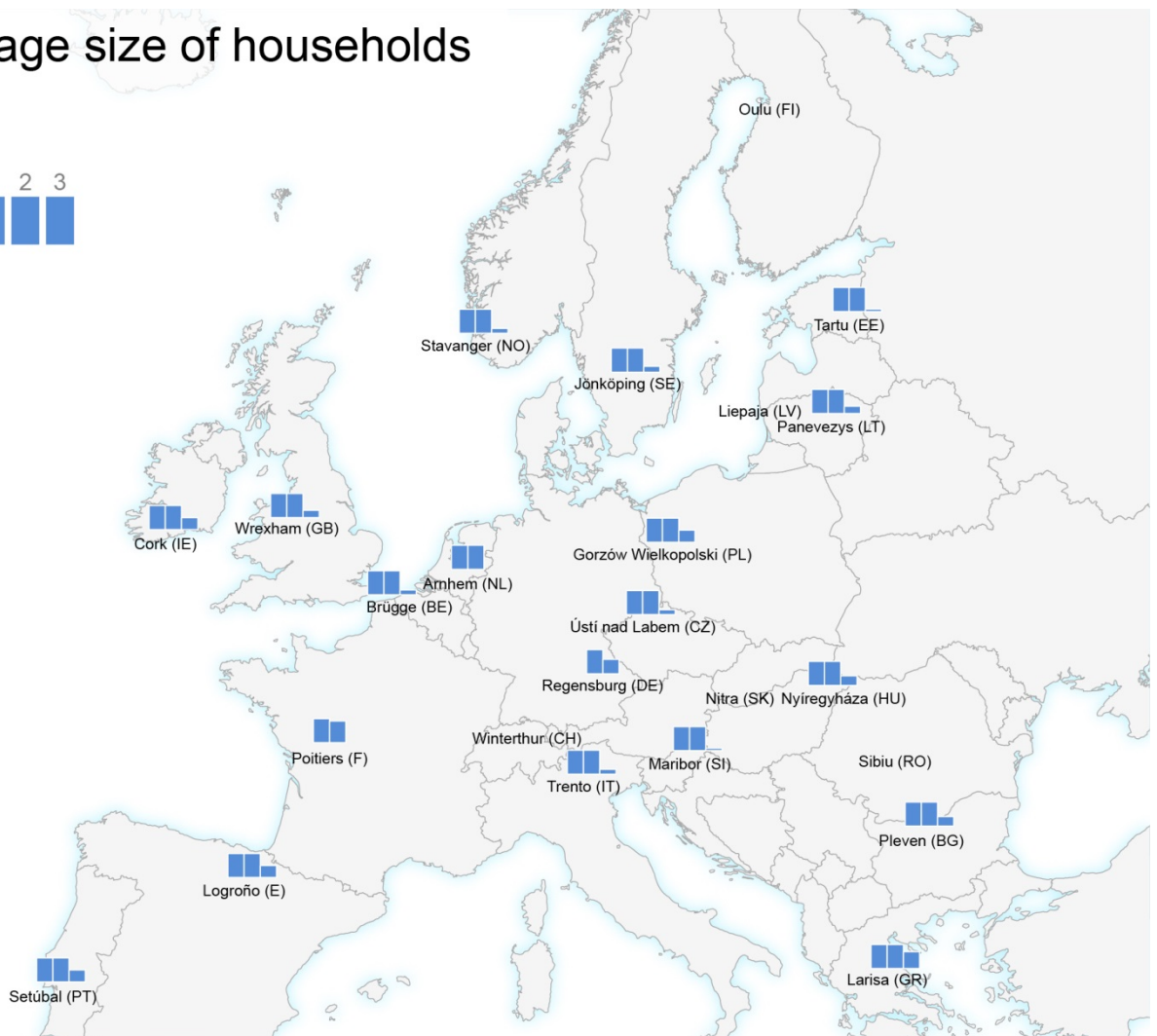
Winterthur, Switzerland and Regensburg, Germany have the highest percentages among the surveyed municipalities (23 per cent). Jönköping also has a comparatively high proportion (14 per cent).

The lowest proportion of foreign-born is found in Plevén, Bulgaria, where 1.3 percent of the population were born abroad.

Social aspects

Pages 19–21

Average size of households



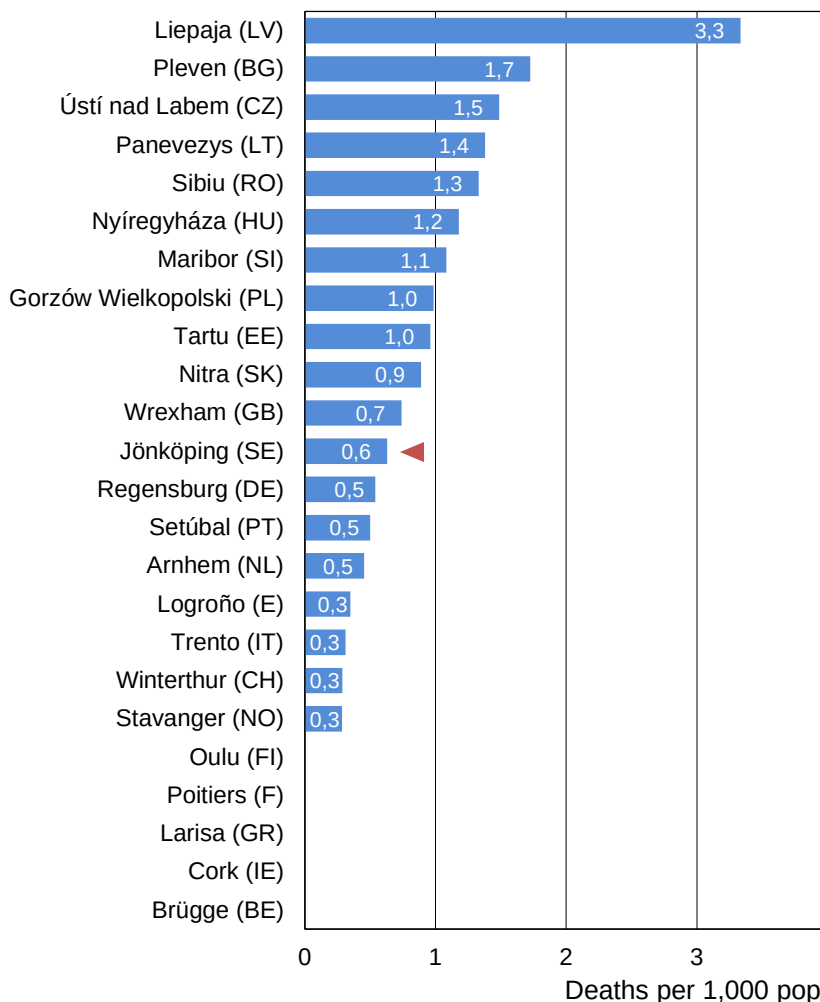
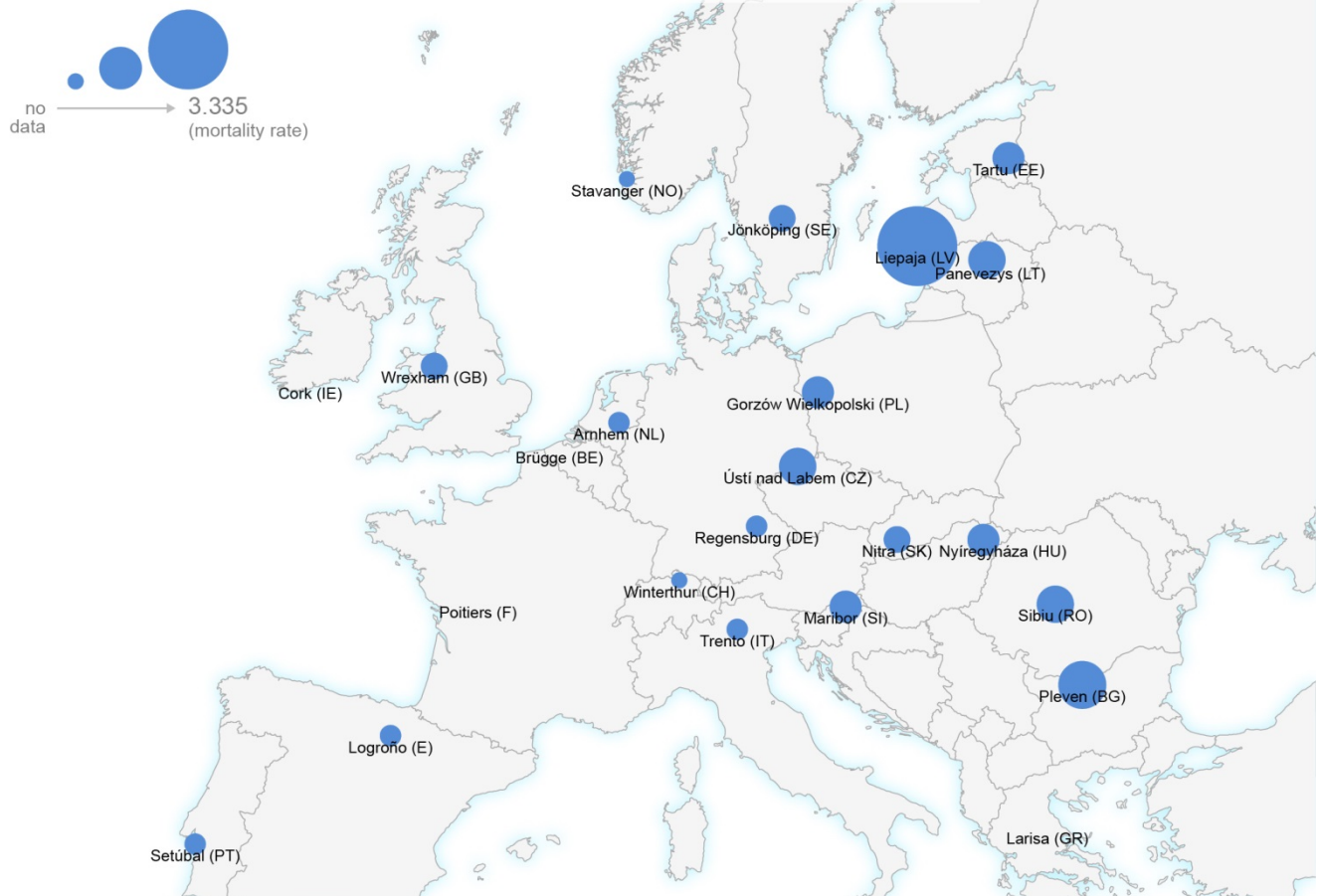
The differences in average household size are generally small between the compared municipalities.

The Southern European municipalities Larisa, Setúbal and Logroño rank relatively high with approximately 2.5 people per household.

Regensburg, Germany has the smallest average household size with 1.6 people per household.

Jönköping is close to the average size, with slightly more than 2.2 people in the average household.

Mortality rate for individuals under age of 65 from heart diseases and respiratory illness



The charts show the annual number of deaths in cardiovascular disease per thousand population aged 0–64.

Deaths from cardiovascular disease among people under 65 years of age are more common in the Baltic and Eastern European municipalities than in the other municipalities in the study. The mortality rate is particularly high in Liepāja, Latvia, with more than three premature deaths from cardiovascular disease per 1,000 people under 65 years of age.

The southern and northern municipalities have the lowest mortality rates in this age group. Among all the surveyed municipalities the lowest death rate was observed in Stavanger, Norway.

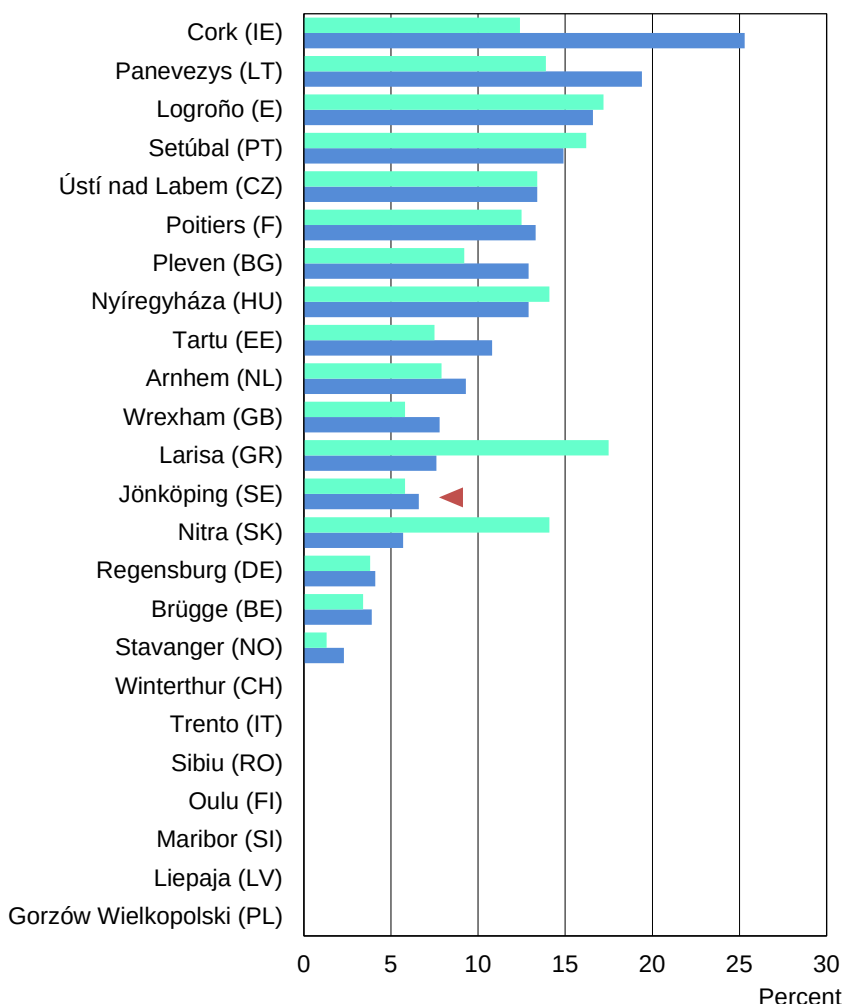
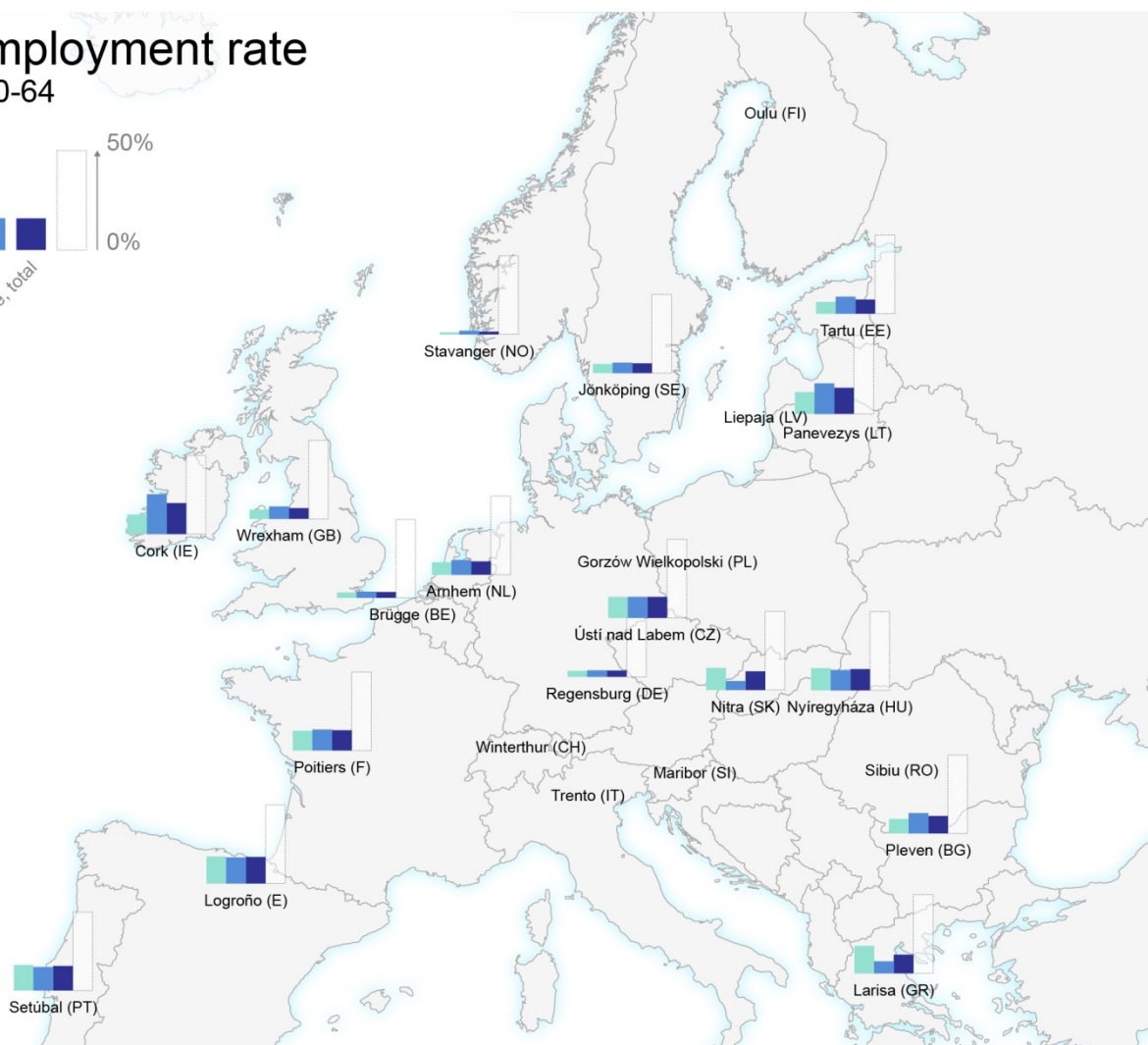
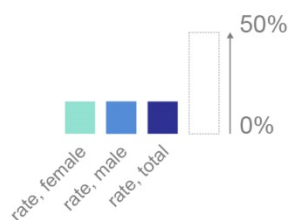
Jönköping has, in relation to other European cities, a rather low rate of deaths due to cardiovascular disease with approximately 0.6 deaths per thousand.

Economic aspects

Pages 23–29

Unemployment rate

aged 20-64



The overall unemployment rate is highest in countries most affected by the financial crisis, e.g. Ireland, Spain and Portugal. Larisa, Greece has a comparatively low unemployment rate since its reported value is from 2009.

The lowest unemployment rates are found in the Scandinavian and Northern European regions. Generally, more men than women are unemployed in these municipalities, something that is also true for the Baltic States.

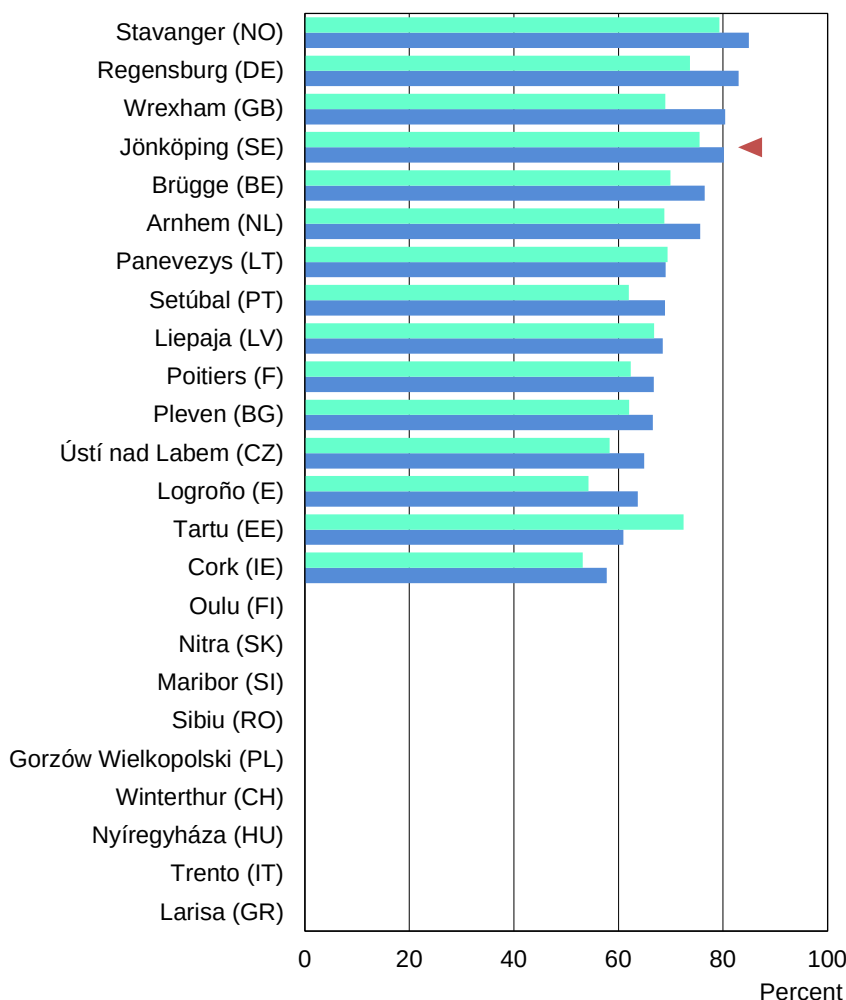
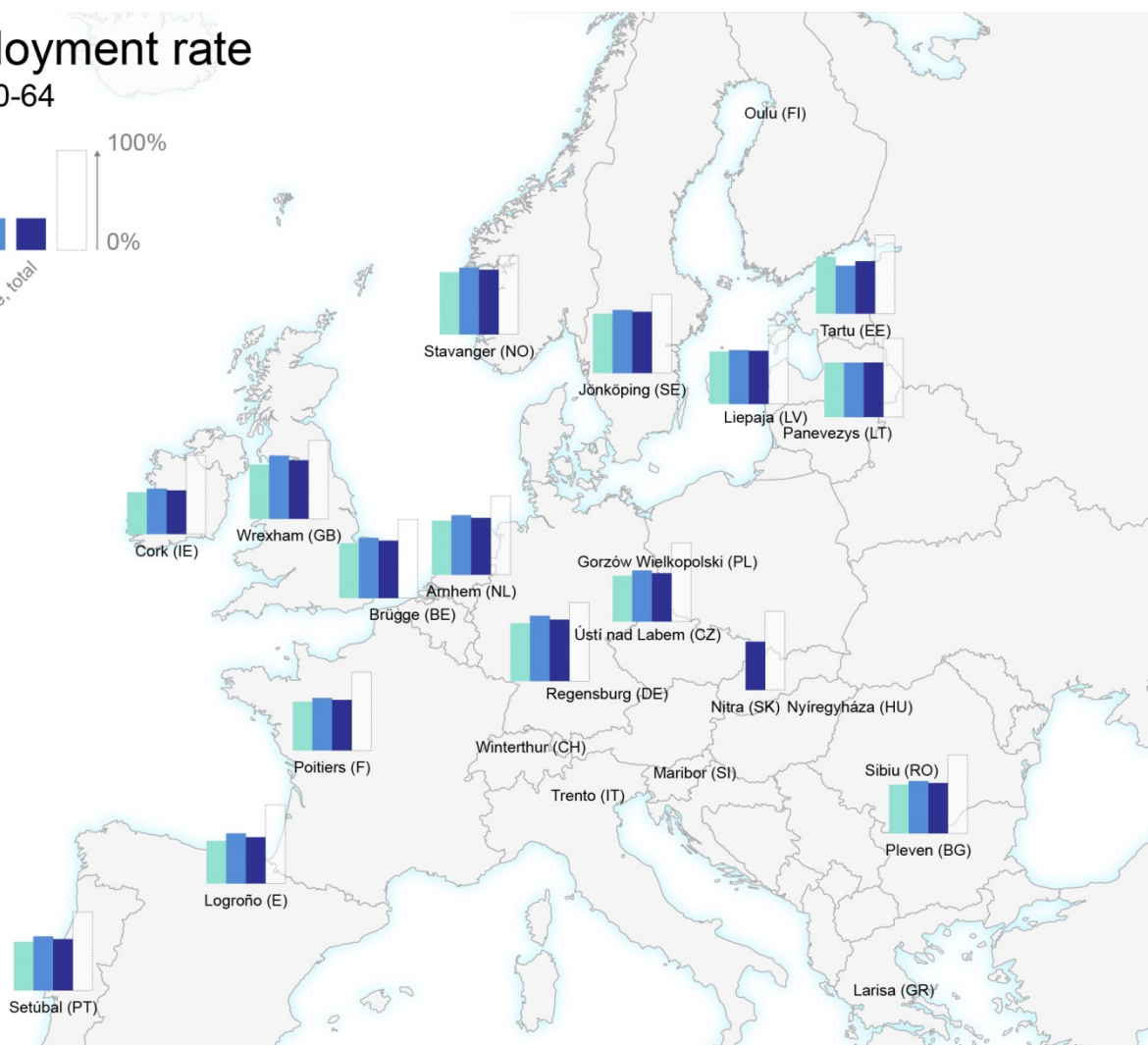
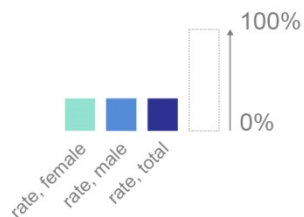
The same pattern does not hold for the Southern and Eastern European municipalities, where the unemployment rate is generally higher among the women.

The male-female unemployment gap is largest in Cork, Ireland, Larisa, Greece and Nitra, Slovakia.

Jönköping has a relatively low unemployment rate of 6.2 percent and a comparatively low male-female unemployment gap, 5.8 percent among women and 6.6 percent among men.

Employment rate

aged 20-64



The employment rate is particularly high in the Scandinavian and Northern European municipalities which, in most cases, have an employment rate of over 70 percent.

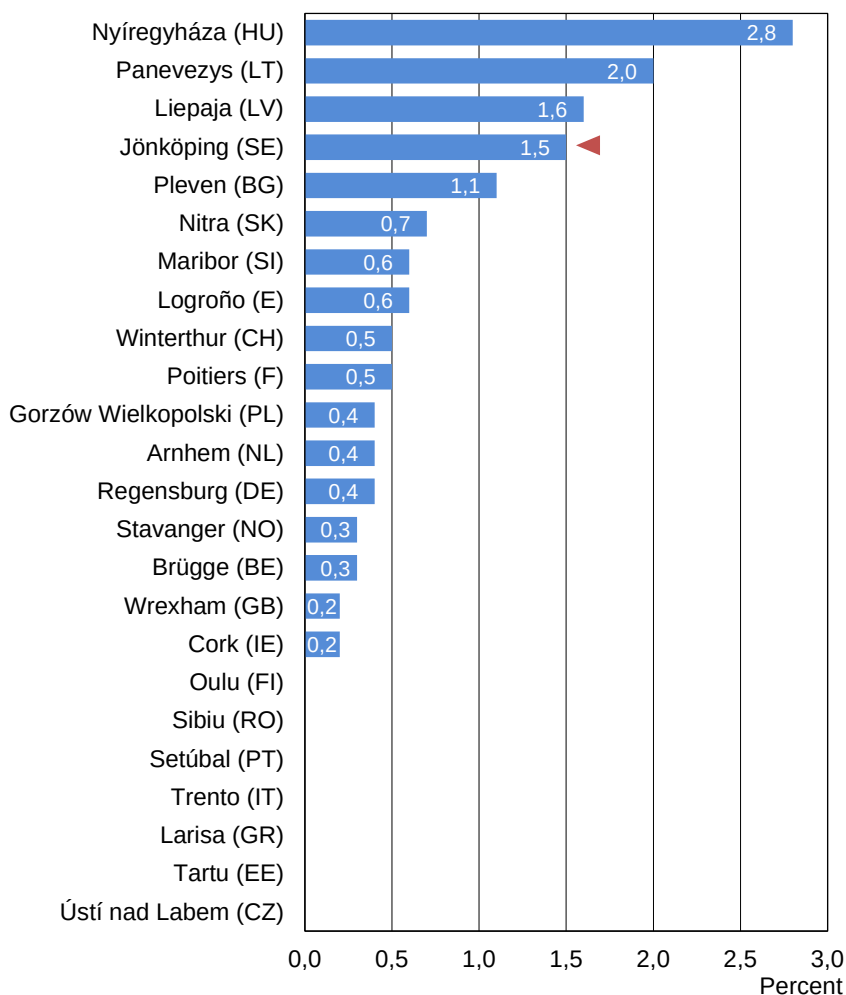
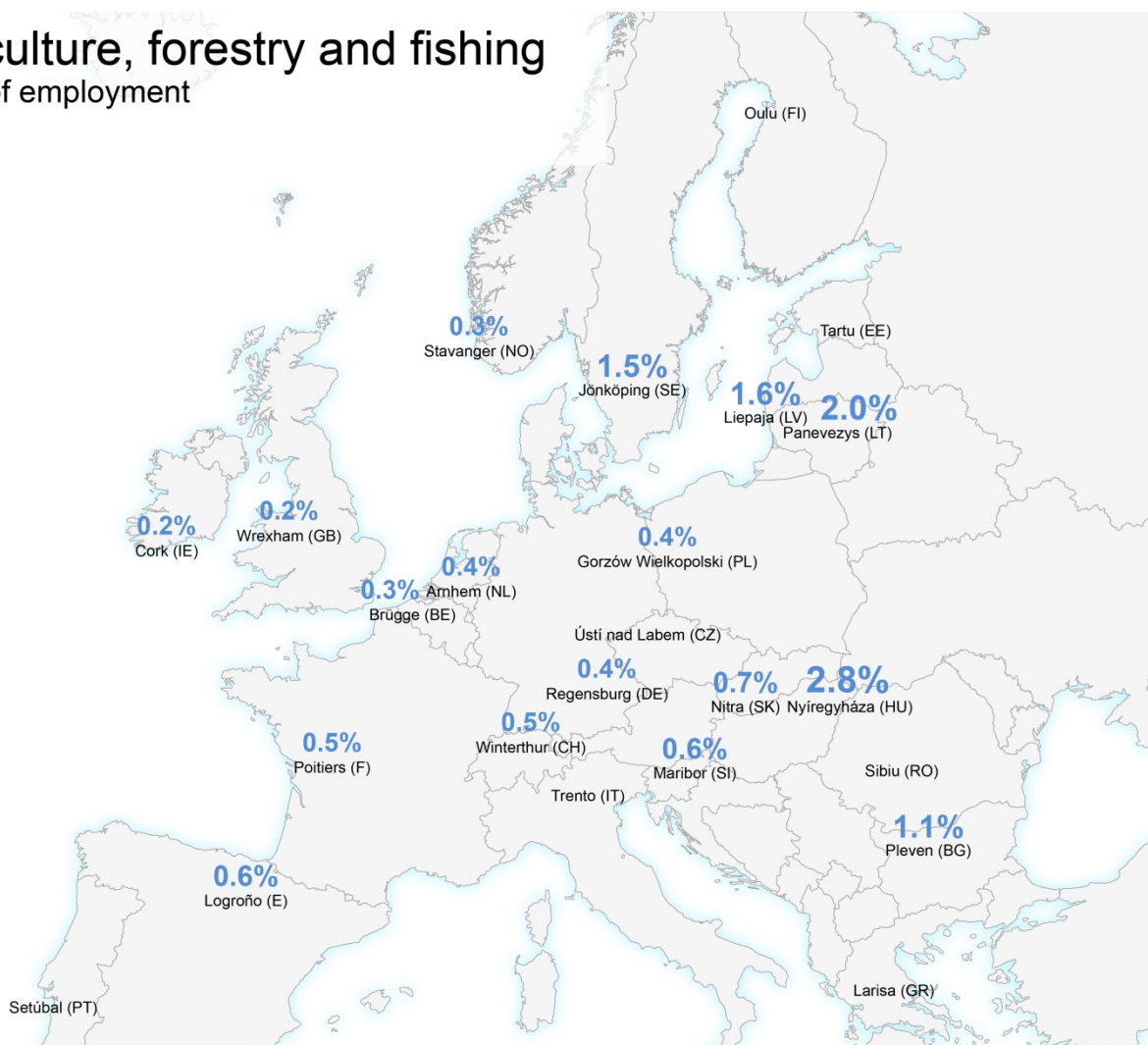
The highest employment rate among the municipalities in the report is observed in Stavanger, Norway, which is also the only municipality where the employment rate exceeds 80 percent.

An exception among the northern municipalities is Cork, Ireland, with an employment rate of 55 percent, lowest among the municipalities reviewed.

On average, the employment rate is about 4.7 percentage points higher among men. Tartu, Estonia stands out as an exception, however, with a female employment rate 11.5 percentage points higher than the male employment rate.

Jönköping has the third highest employment rate and a relatively even gender distribution, 80.1 percent for men and 75.6 percent for women.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing share of employment



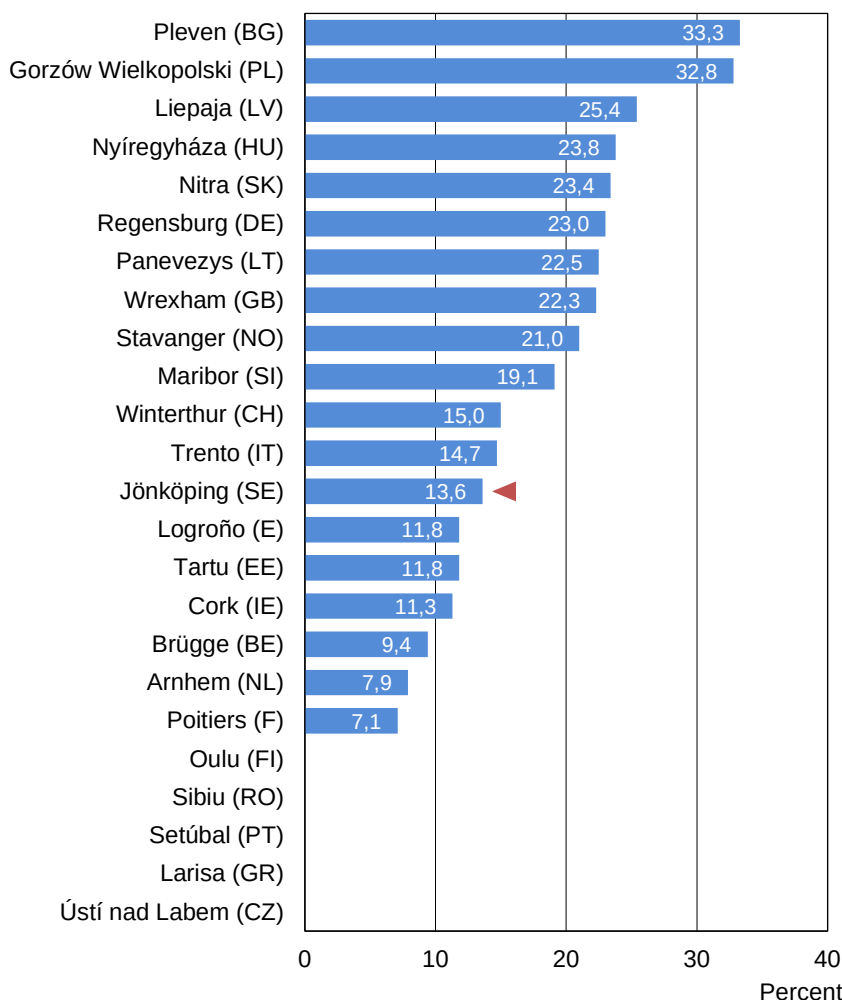
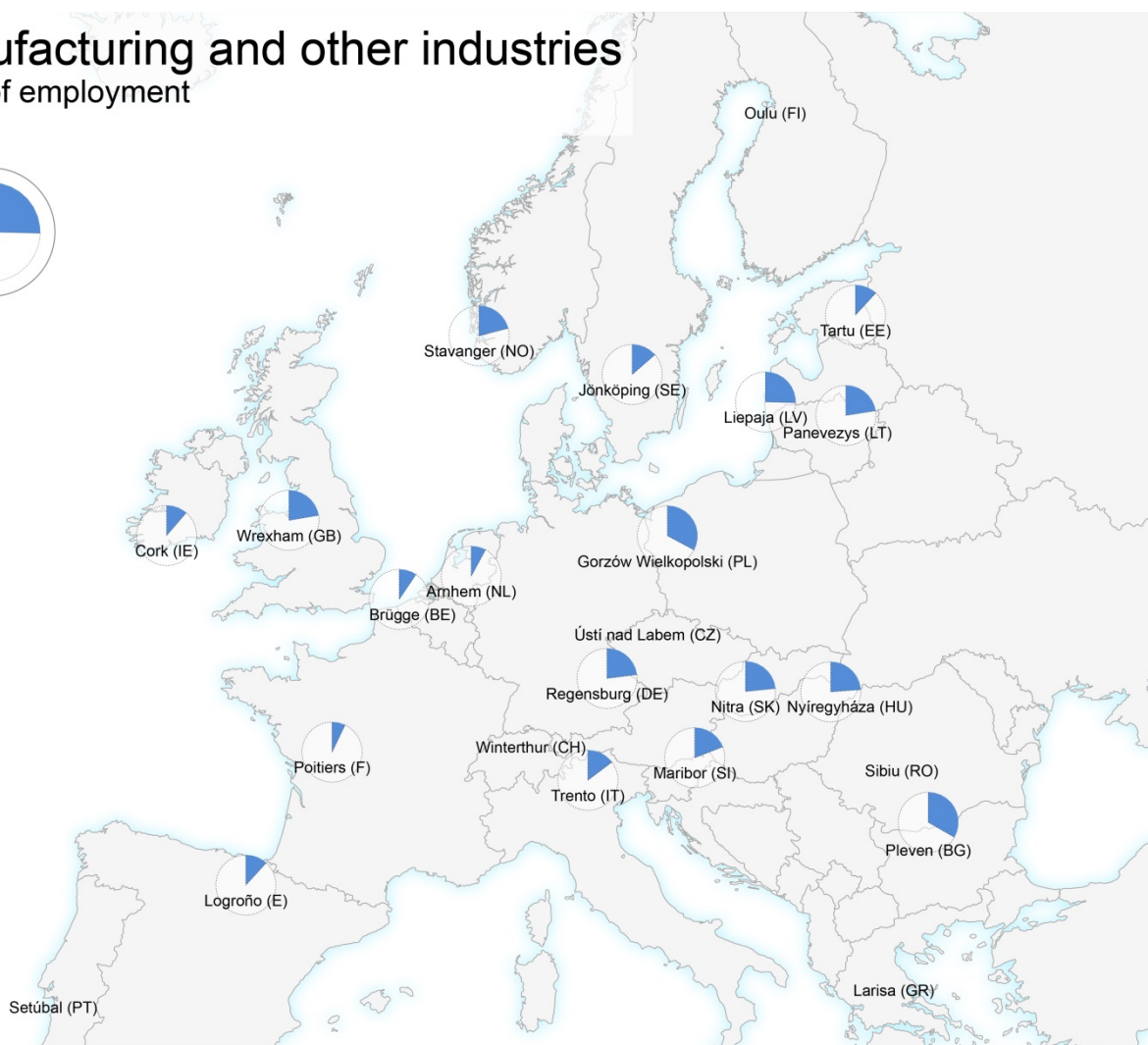
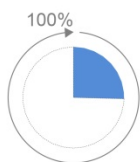
The statistics refer to Section A of NACE 2007, which includes agriculture, forestry and fishing (see Appendix 2).

The top of the chart is mainly dominated by municipalities from the Baltics and Eastern Europe, while the Northern European municipalities generally have low shares of employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

The highest share is observed in Nyíregyháza, Hungary, nearly 3 percent. The sector is smallest in Wrexham, UK and Cork, Ireland which both have shares of 0.2 percent.

Jönköping is characterized by a comparatively high proportion of employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing. This is attributable to the fact that Jönköping covers a large rural area in contrast to most other municipalities in the report. A majority of the included municipalities are relatively small in size and thus mostly cover urban areas.

Manufacturing and other industries share of employment



The statistics refer to Sections C-E in NACE Rev.2 (see Appendix 2), which include industries in manufacturing as well as electricity, gas and water supply.

Similar to the agricultural, forestry, and fishing sector, the Eastern European and Baltic municipalities have a comparatively high proportion of its employment in the industry sector.

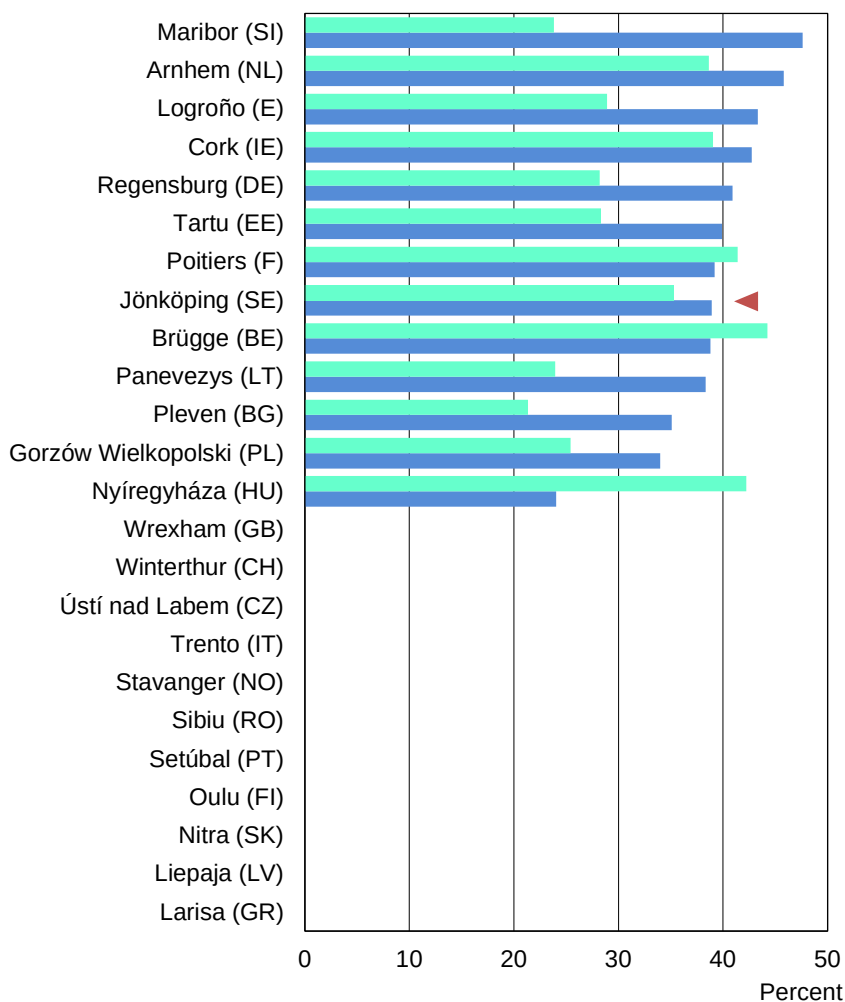
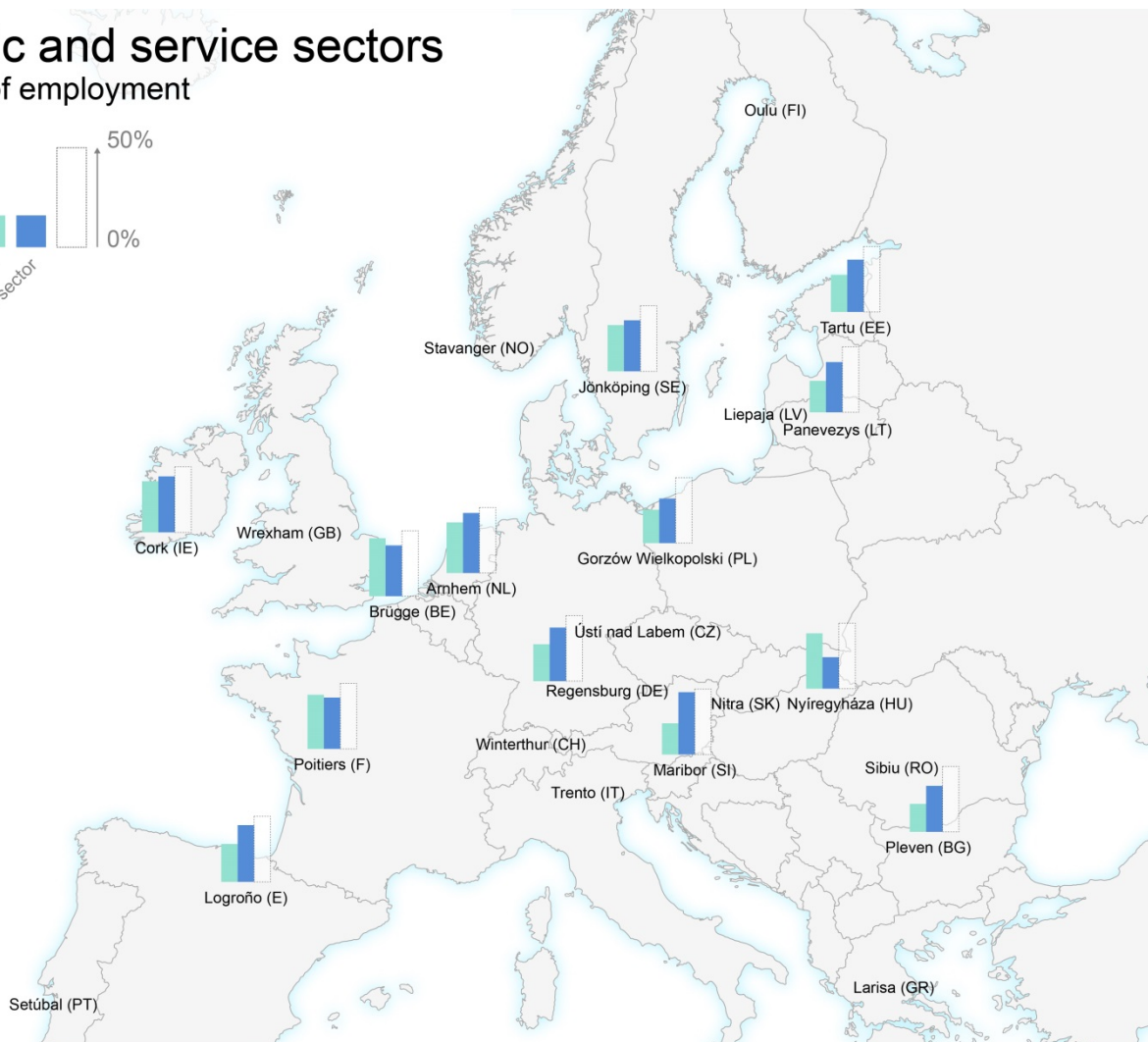
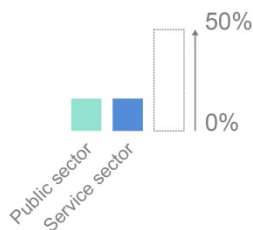
The highest shares are observed in Plevna, Bulgaria and Gorzow Wielkopolski, Poland, where a third of employment is found in the industrial sector.

The northern and southern municipalities generally have a lower share of employment in the industrial sector, although Regensburg, Wrexham and Stavanger all have shares higher than 20 percent.

Jönköping has a comparatively low proportion of industrial workers with 13.6 percent of the total workforce.

Public and service sectors

share of employment



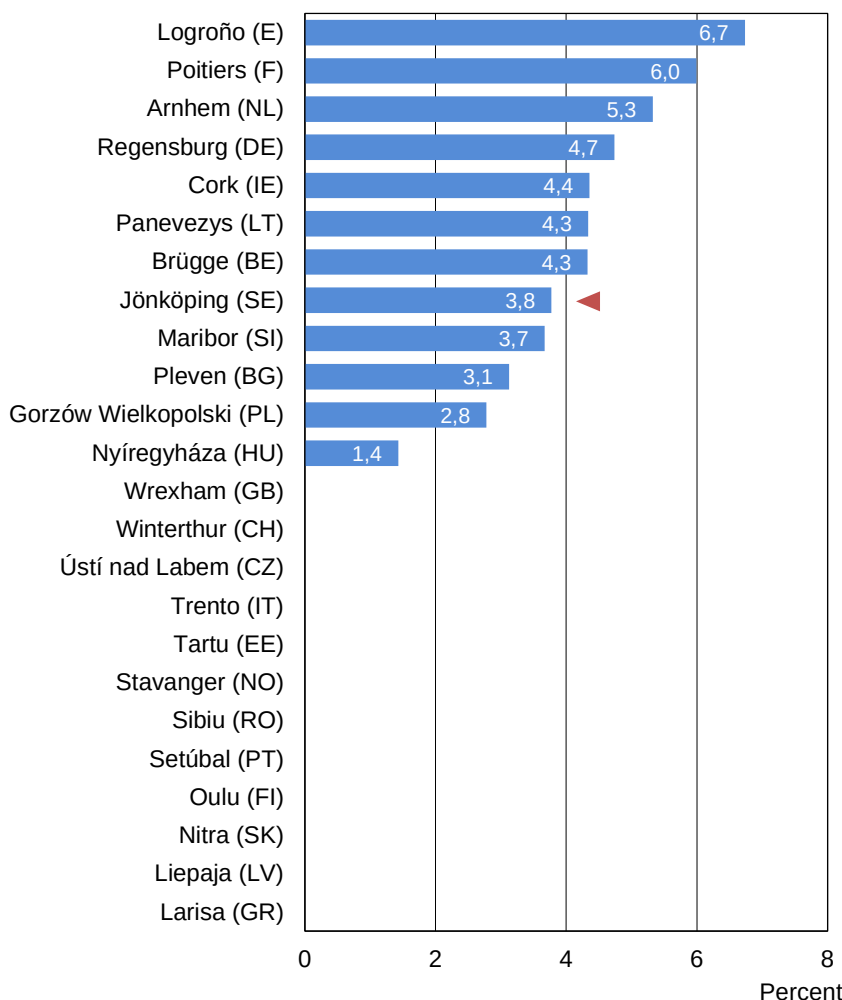
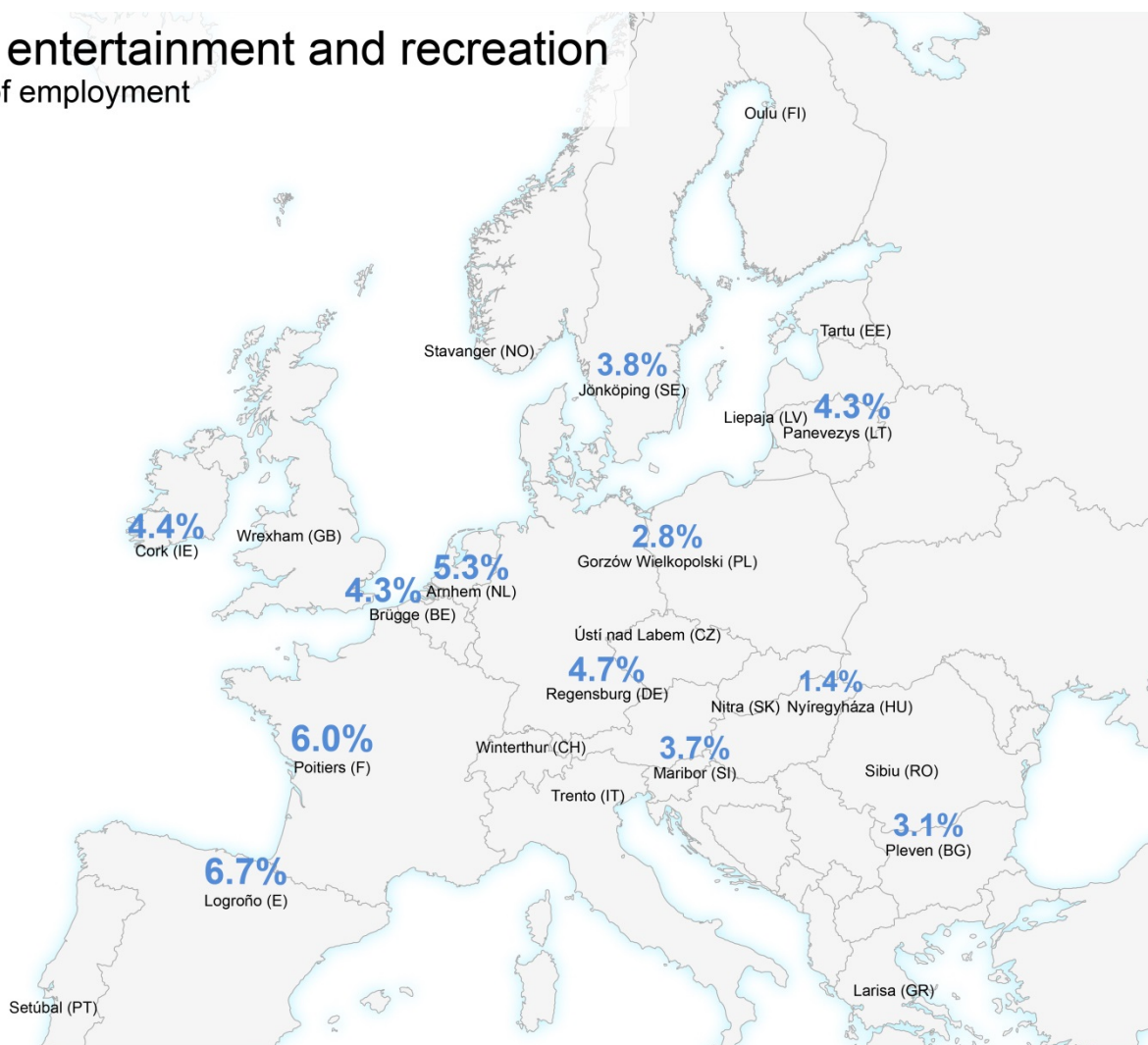
The chart shows a rough estimate of the public and service sectors. The public sector includes sections O-Q in NACE Rev.2, and the service sector includes sections G-N (see Appendix 2).

In Maribor, Slovenia almost half of the labor force is employed in the service sector, the highest share among the included municipalities.

The service sector is smallest in Hungarian Nyíregyháza where it accounted for 24 percent of overall employment. The public sector is, however, significantly larger and constitutes more than 42 percent of total employment. Only Bruges has a larger public sector with roughly 44 percent.

Jönköping has a fairly equal distribution of labor between the two sectors, 35 per cent in the public sector and 39 percent in the service sector.

Arts, entertainment and recreation share of employment



The data covers sections R-U in NACE Rev.2 (see Appendix 2) and includes a fairly wide range of activities.

Only half of the municipalities have reported any data and, among these, the Southern European municipalities Logroño and Poitiers have the highest shares of employed within this sector.

The lowest proportion of employment in the cultural, entertainment and recreation sector is observed in the Eastern European municipalities, of which Hungarian Nyíregyháza has the lowest share with 1.4 percent.

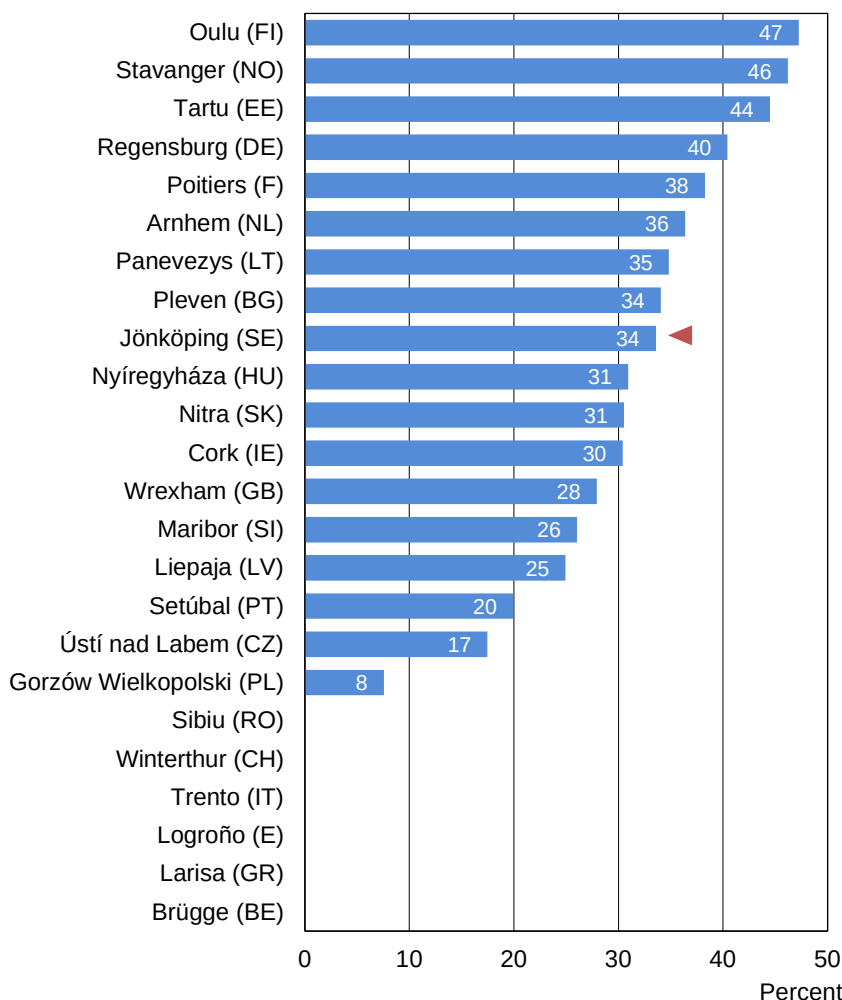
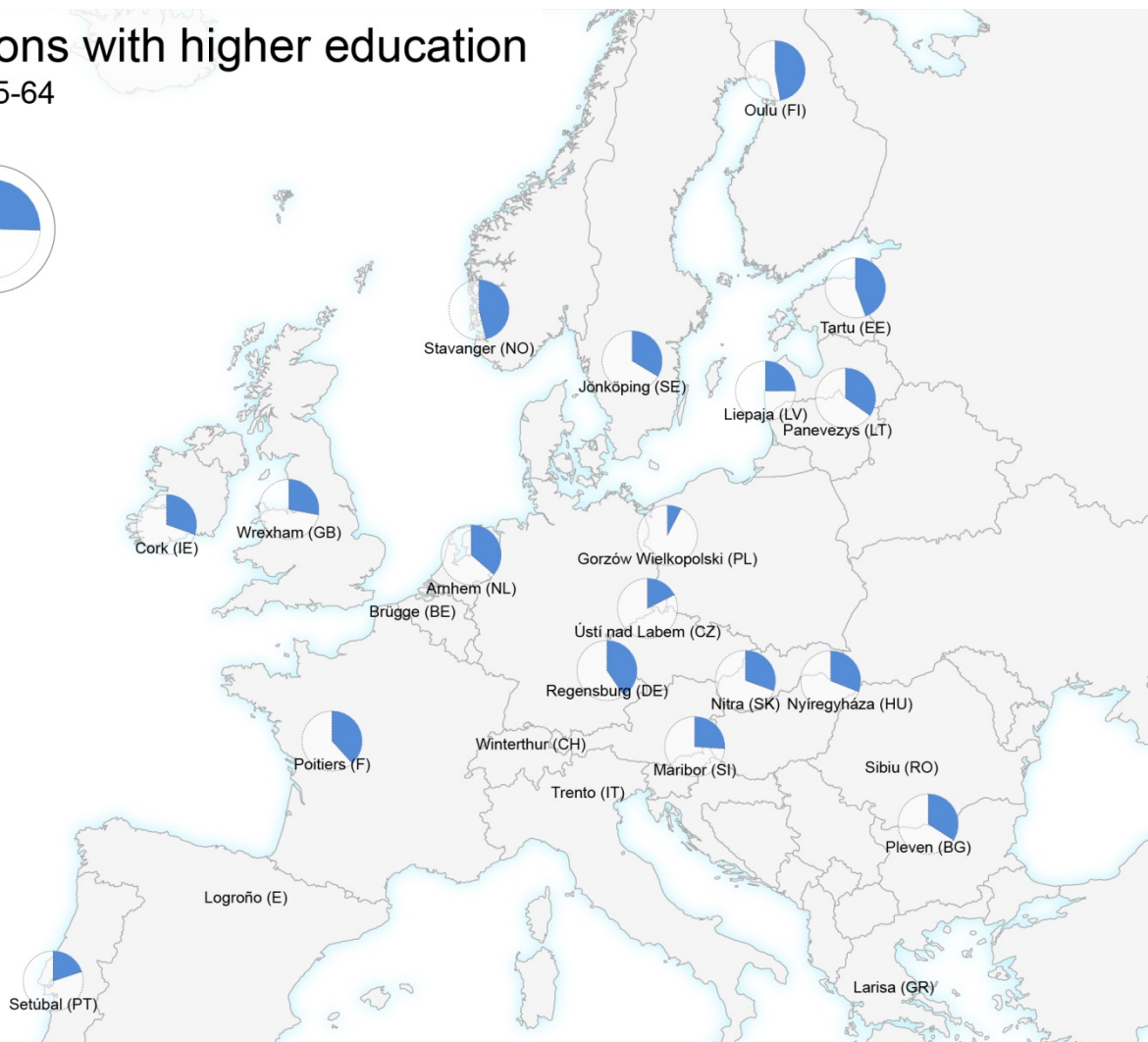
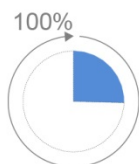
Jönköping falls just below the average among the twelve municipalities with a share of 3.8 percent.

Education

Pages 31–33

Persons with higher education

aged 25-64



Higher education is defined in Urban Audit as levels 5-6 of the international standard ISCED.

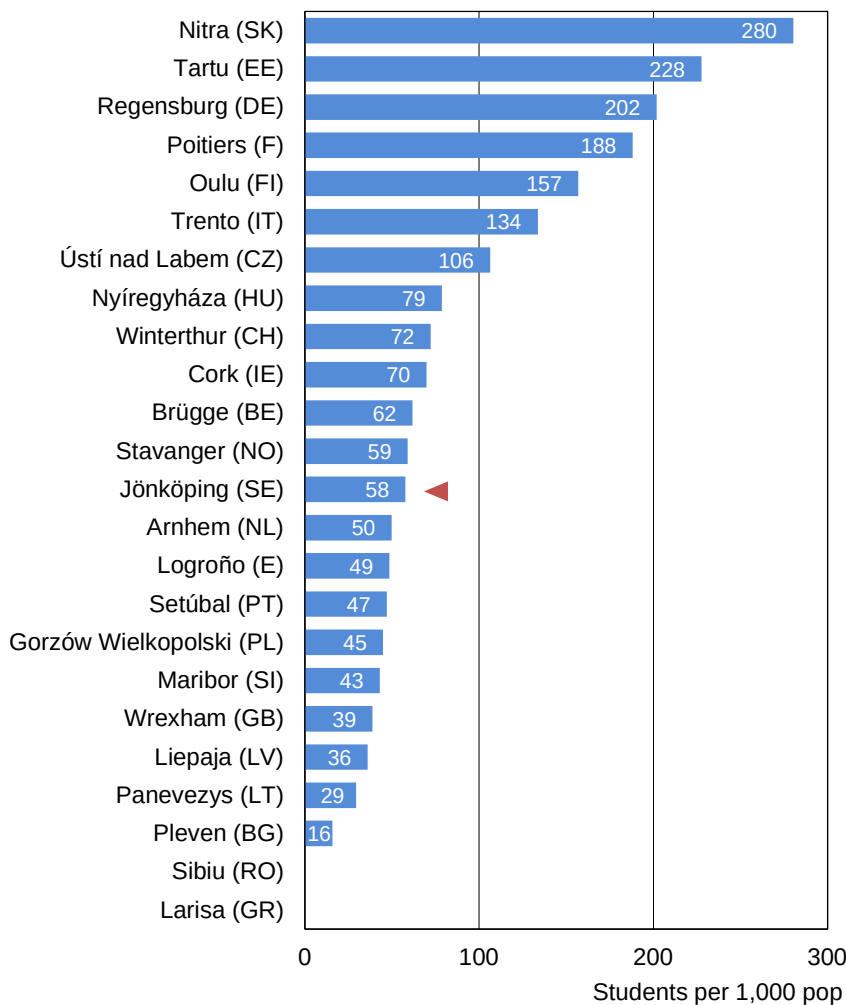
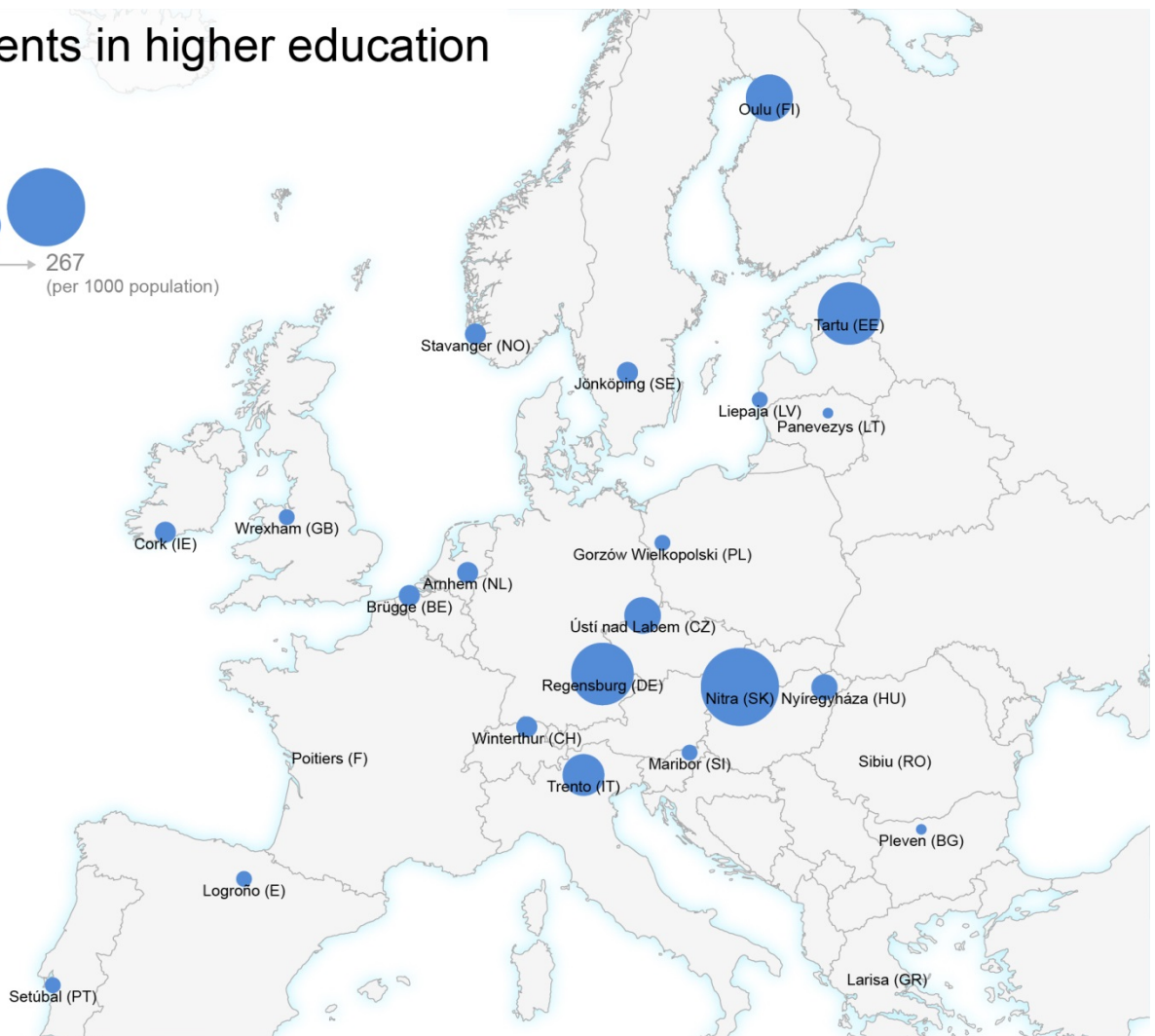
The Nordic municipalities Oulu and Stavanger tops the list of residents aged 25-64 with higher education.

Although Jönköping has a university its share of residents with higher education is lower than that in the other Scandinavian municipalities.

This can be attributed to the fact that many of the other municipalities are important education centres within their countries. Possibly, the variations between municipalities could to some extent also be explained by differences in the definition of higher education between states.

By far, the lowest share is observed in Polish Gorzow Wielkopolski where only 8 percent of the population between 25 and 64 years of age have some form of higher education degree.

Students in higher education



Regarding the share of students in higher education, Nitra, Slovakia stands out with nearly 270 students per 1,000 population. Tartu, Estonia and Regensburg, Germany also have more than 200 students per 1,000 population.

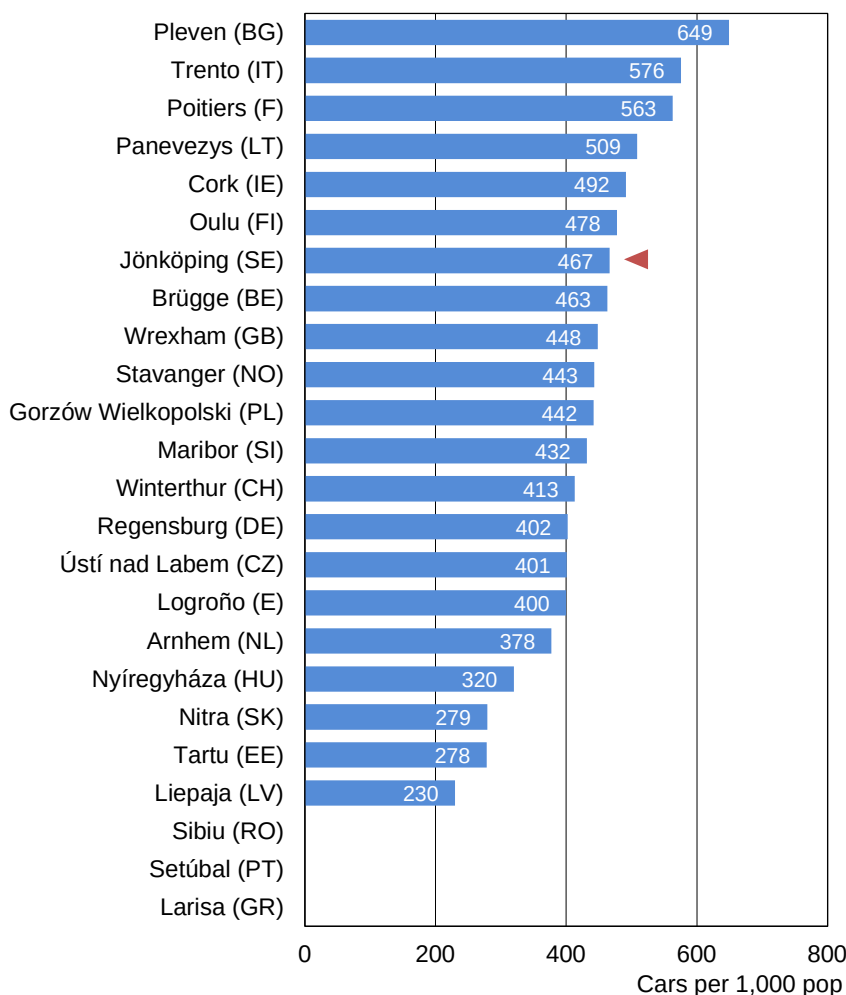
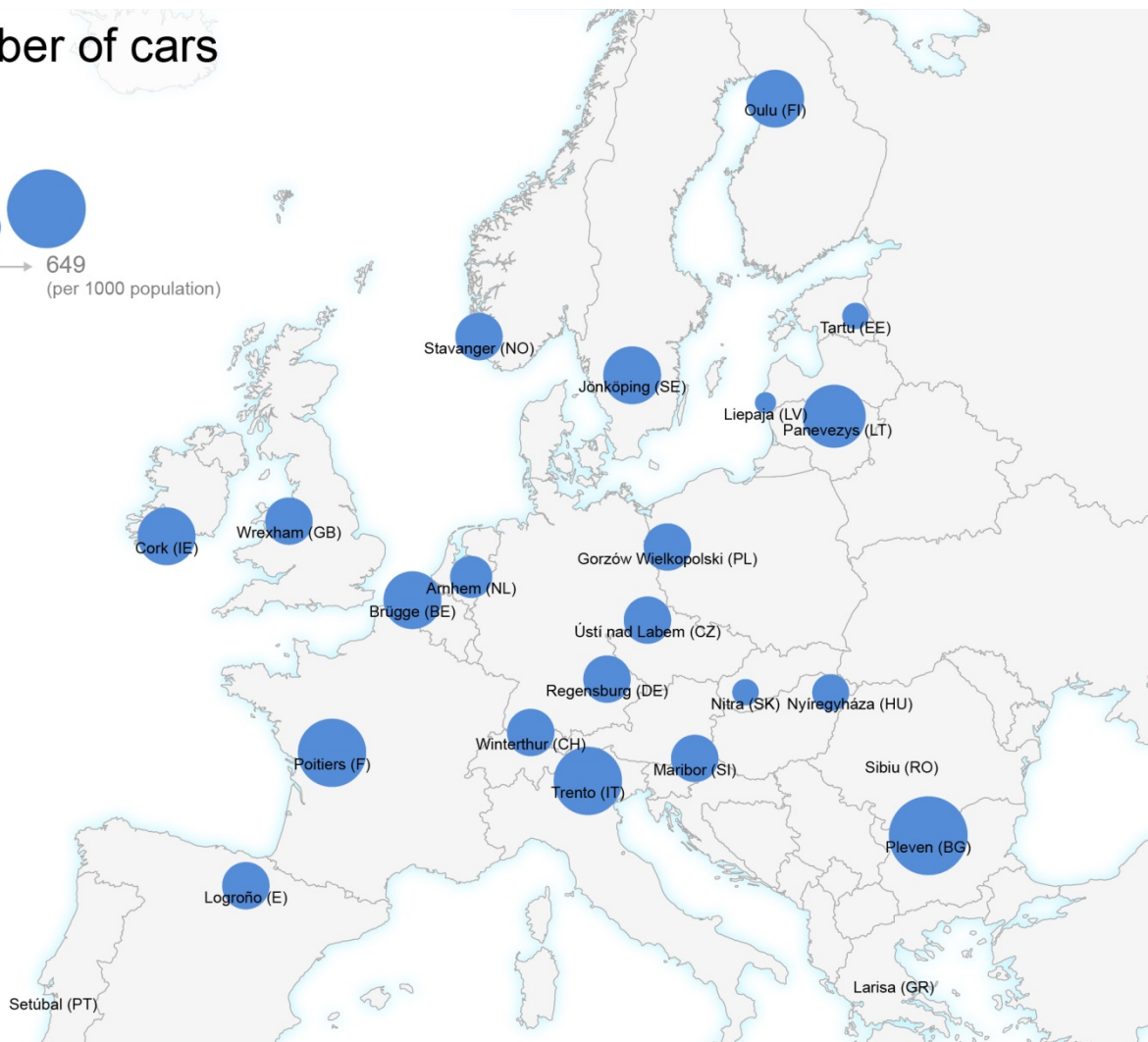
In contrast to Tartu, the other two Baltic municipalities, Liepaja and Panevėžys, together with Bulgarian Pleven, have the lowest numbers of students per capita.

In comparison to the other municipalities, Jönköping ranks in the middle with 58 students per 1,000 population.

Travel and transport

Pages 35–40

Number of cars



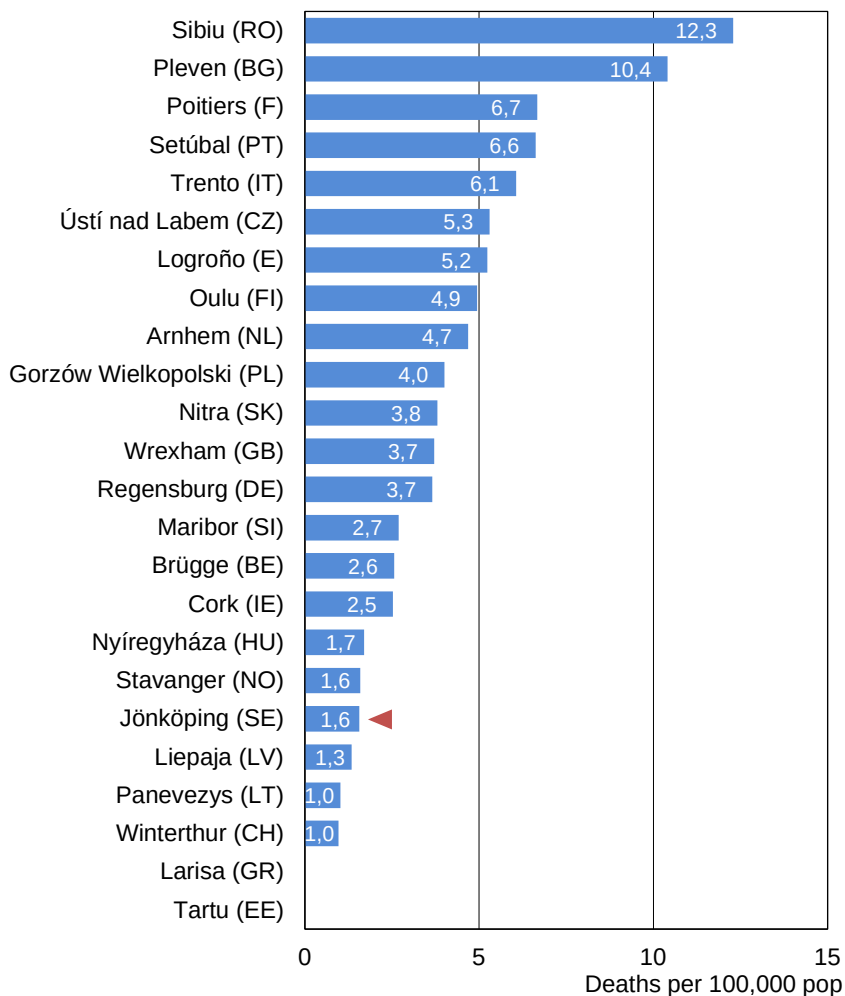
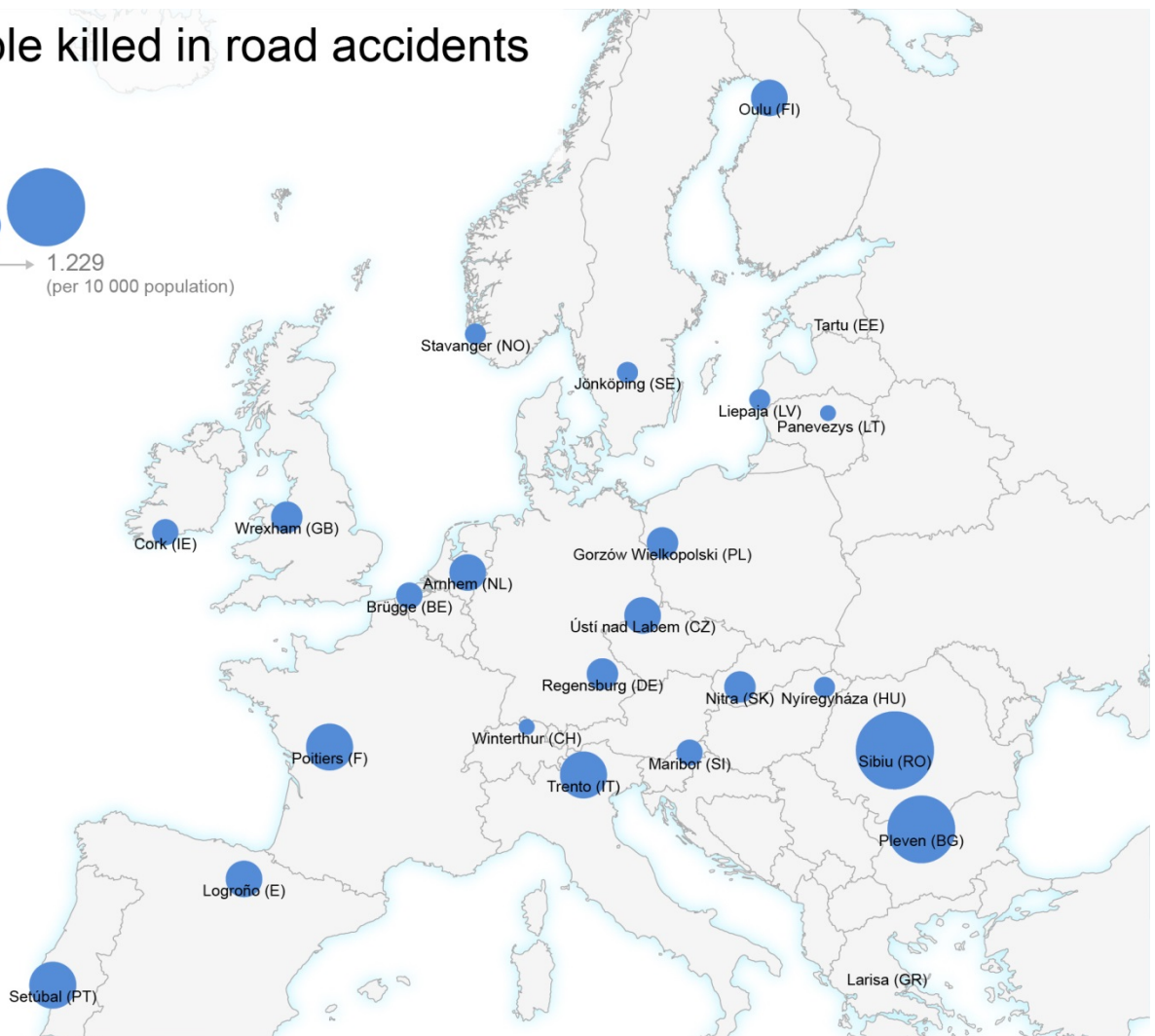
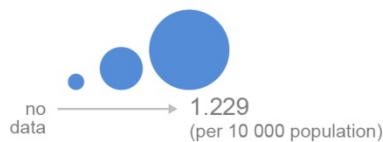
Regarding the number of cars per 1,000 inhabitants, the Eastern European and Baltic municipalities generally have a comparably low number of cars per capita. This is most likely due to financial reasons.

Eastern Europe is nevertheless represented in the top through Plevna, Bulgaria which is the municipality with the highest number of cars per capita.

Jönköping is ranked seventh among the compared municipalities in the report.

The need for a car is greater in rural areas than in more densely populated areas and this may to some extent explain why for example Jönköping has a higher than average number of cars per 1,000 residents. Income, petrol prices and a well developed public transportation system are other factors likely to affect the size of the car fleet.

People killed in road accidents



The traffic-related death rate is lower in the Baltic and Northern European municipalities than in the Southern and Eastern European regions.

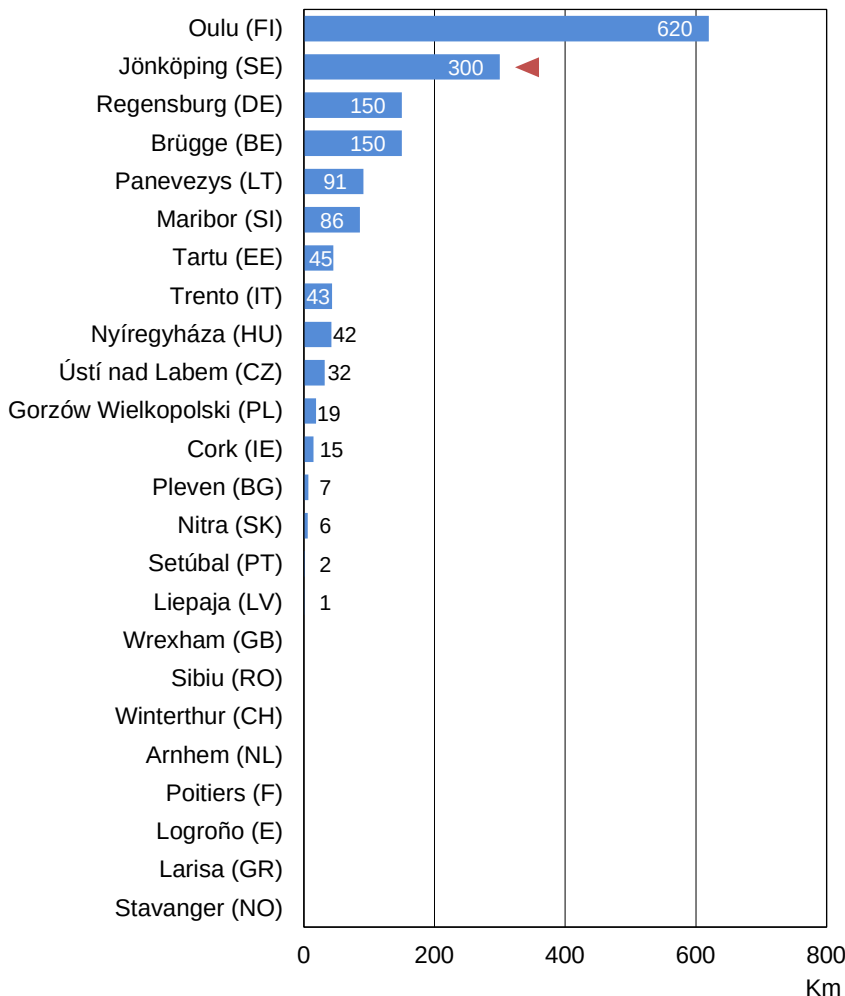
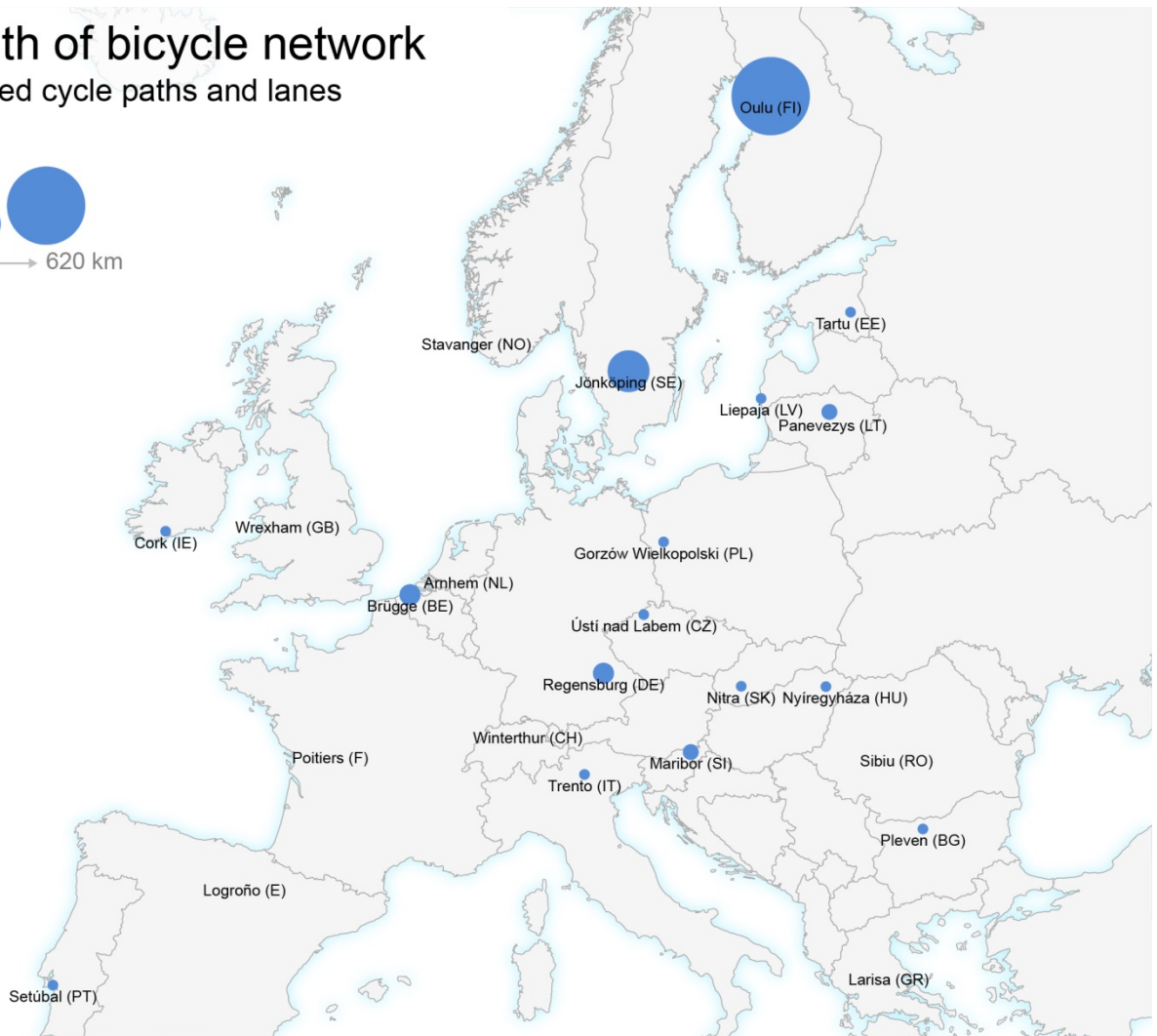
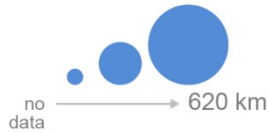
The number of road traffic deaths in Jönköping is less than two per 100,000 inhabitants.

Most deaths occurred in the Southern and Eastern European municipalities, where Sibiu, Romania and Plevén, Bulgaria accounted for the highest mortality rates of over 10 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants.

To some extent a positive relationship between the number of cars per capita and number of deaths can be distinguished. Differences in the speed limit between states may also be a factor. In Sweden the speed limit is generally 110 km/h on motorways while in for example Romania and Bulgaria the limit is 130 km/h. Another reason may be the extent of seat belt use. The use of seat belts is significantly lower in for example Italy as compared to Sweden.

Length of bicycle network

dedicated cycle paths and lanes



Statistics on the total length of cycle paths show a significant difference between the municipalities in the report.

Oulu, Finland tops the chart with a bicycle network of more than 600 kilometers, which is more than twice as much as Jönköping in second place.

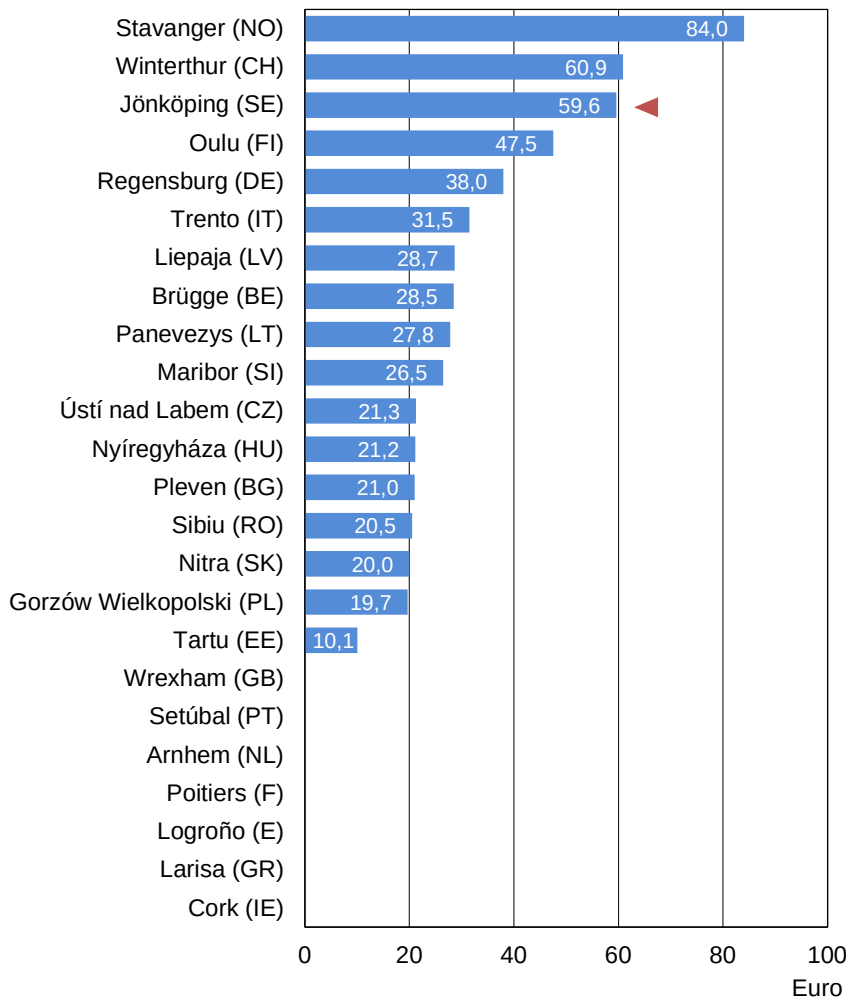
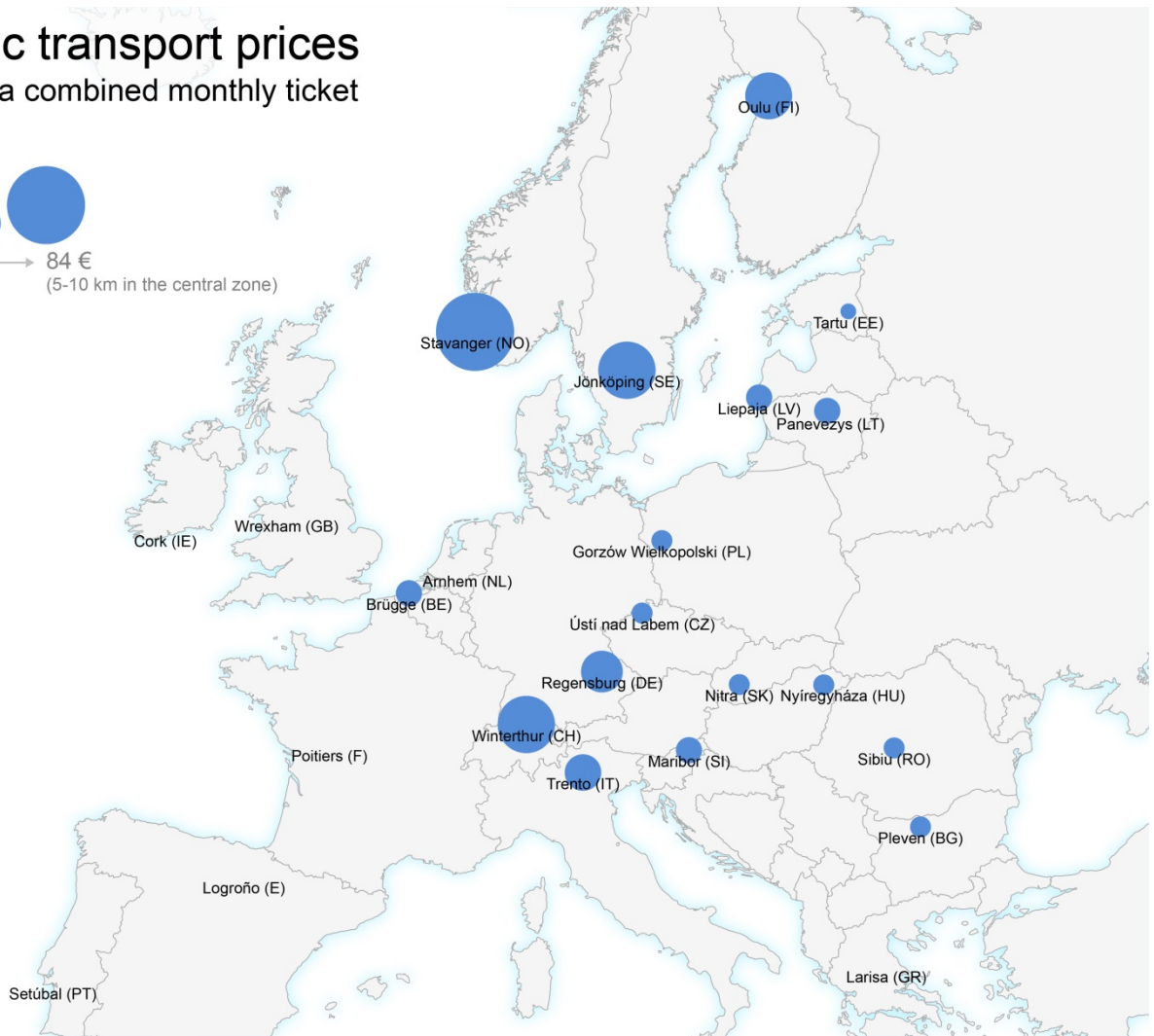
Third and fourth place are occupied by two other municipalities from Northern Europe, Regensburg, Germany, and Bruges, Belgium.

Oulu is renowned as a bicycle-friendly city and has, in addition to its more than 600 kilometers of cycle paths, more than 100 under- and overpasses for pedestrians and cyclists.

Latvian Liepaja has the least developed bicycle network among the included municipalities with a total length of less than one kilometer. However, the city has started a large-scale improvement programme for the development of the cycle route network, with the goal of reaching 50 km in 2020.

Public transport prices

cost of a combined monthly ticket

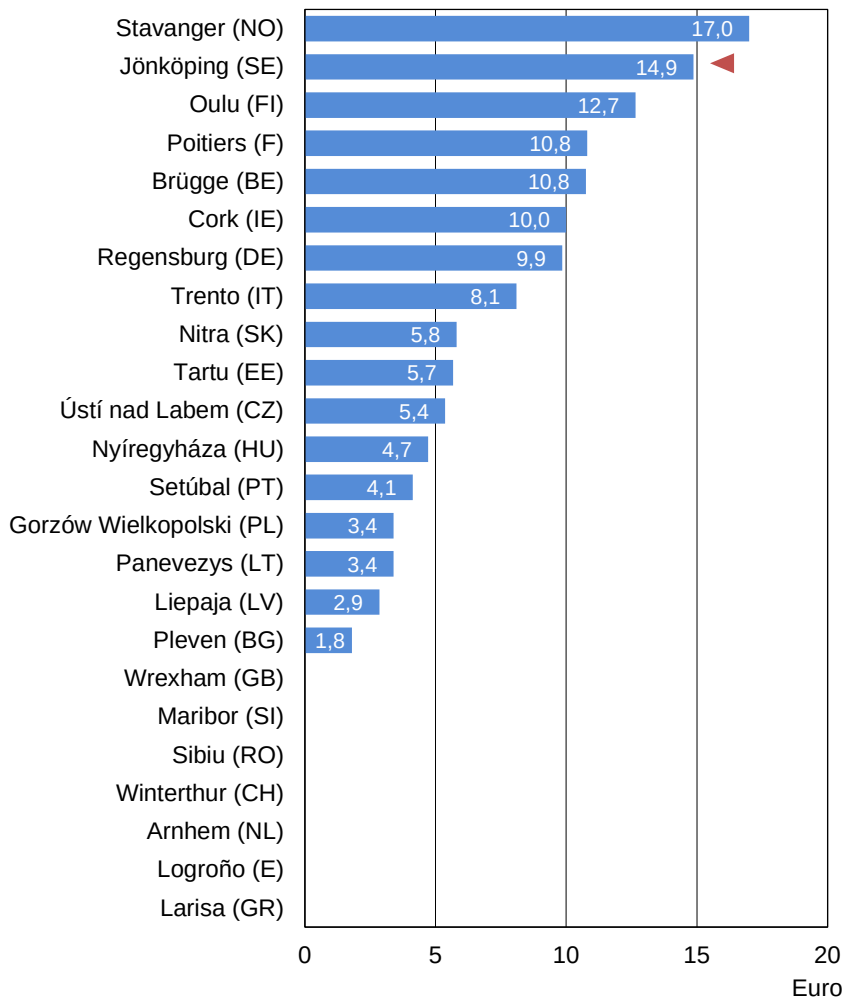
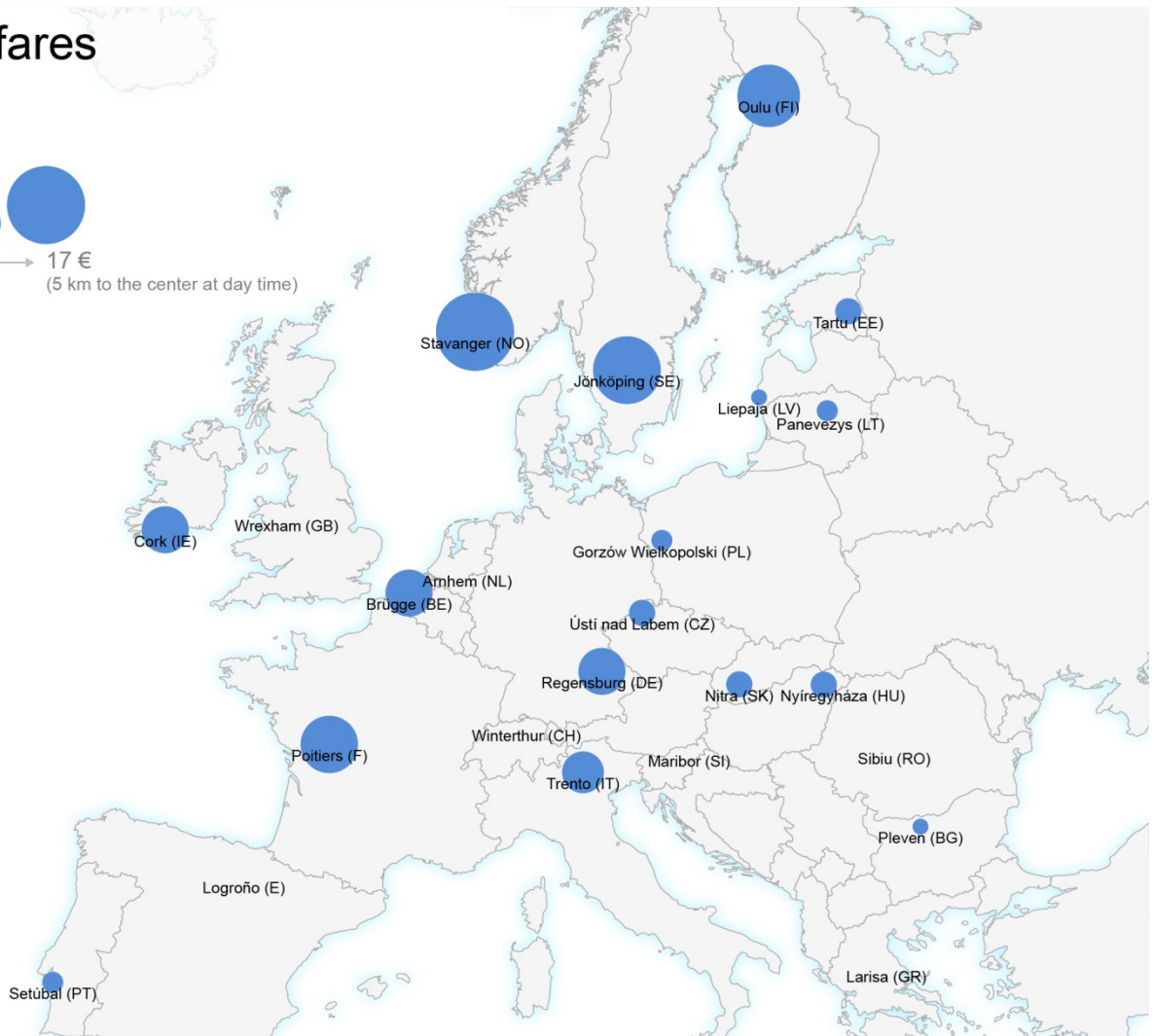


The statistics show the cost of a monthly ticket for public transport within a radius of 5-10 kilometers from the city centre.

The price of public transport is highest in Stavanger, Norway, where the price of a monthly ticket is 84 euros. Jönköping also ranks high on the list. As in Winterthur, Switzerland, a monthly ticket in Jönköping costs around 60 euros.

The lowest fees for public transport is found in Tartu, Estonia, where you have to pay around 10 euros for a monthly ticket.

Taxi fares



Similar to the cost of public transport, taxi fares are generally higher in the Scandinavian municipalities.

People in Stavanger, Norway are paying the most expensive fares out of the municipalities in the report. A five-kilometer ride costs on average 17 euros.

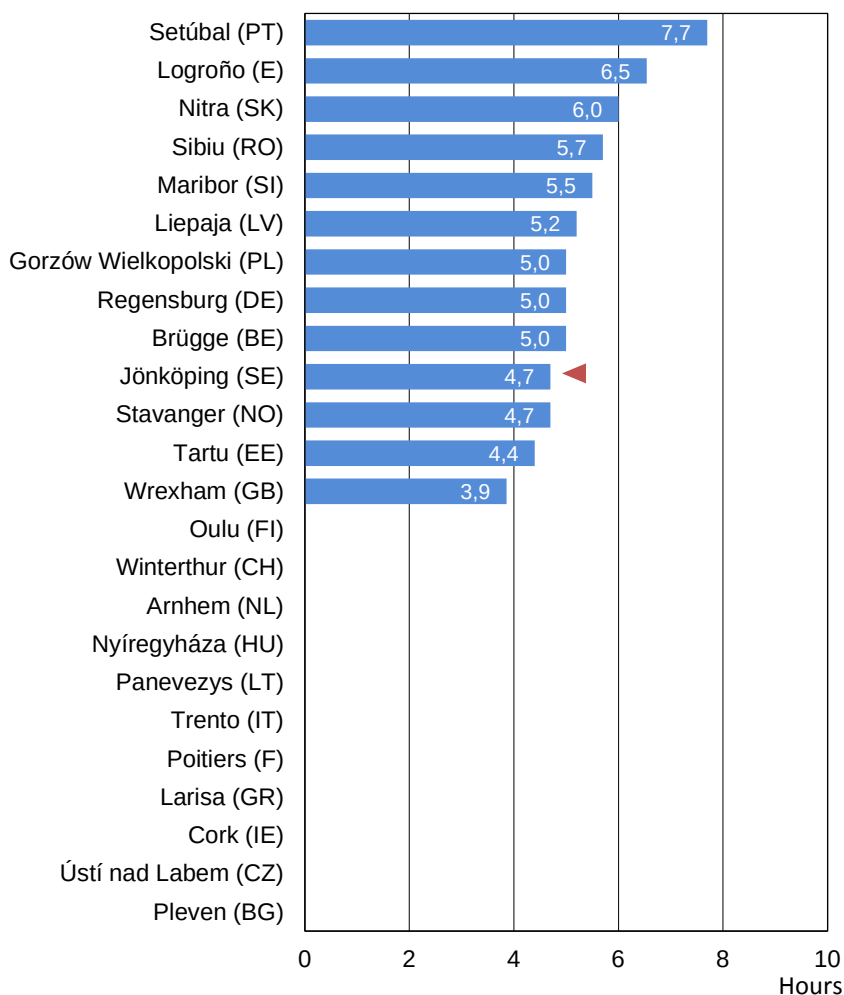
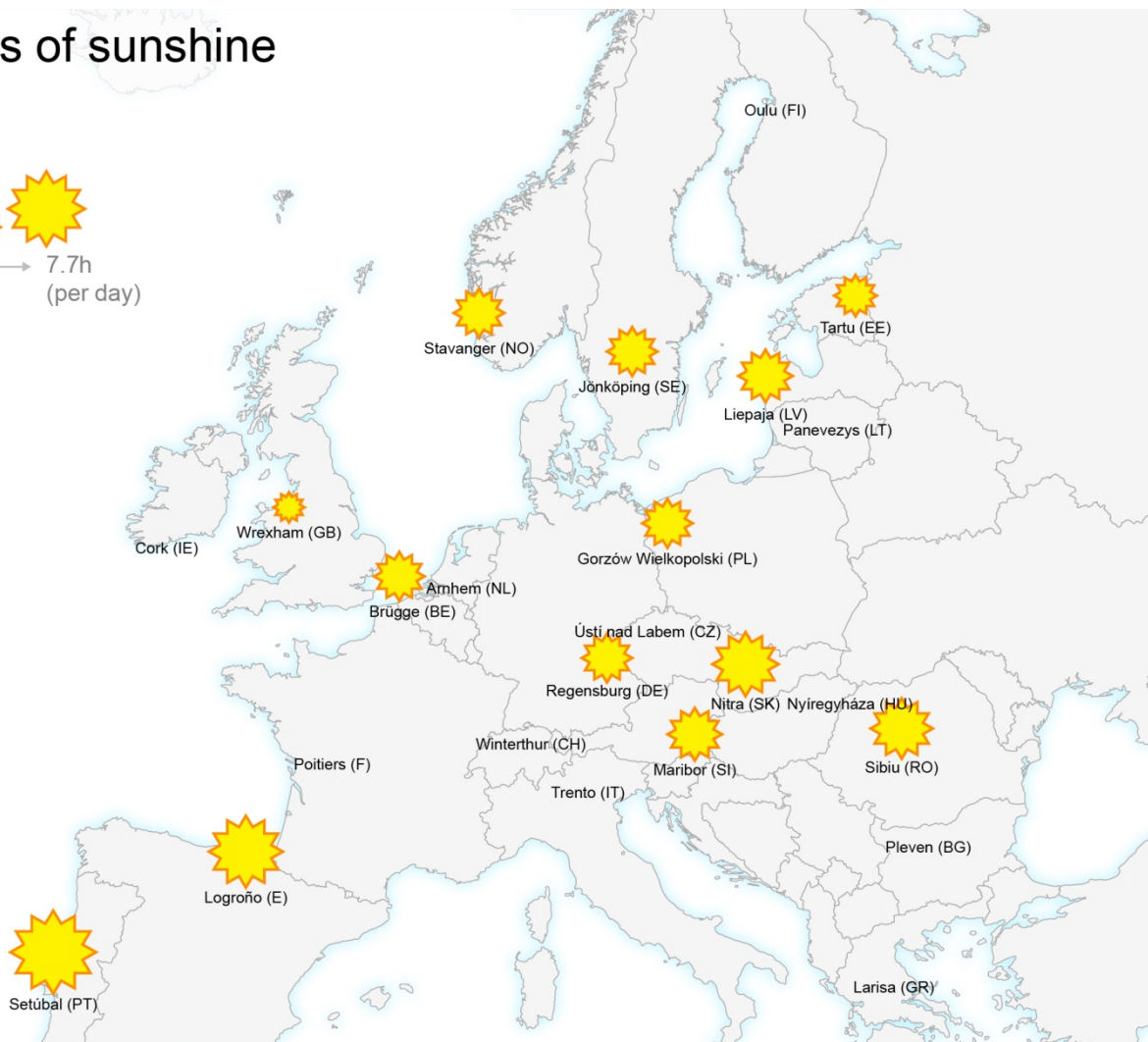
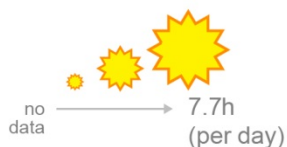
Jönköping takes second place with a cost of approximately 15 euros.

The Baltic and Eastern European municipalities generally have low taxi fares. Pleven, Bulgaria has the cheapest taxi service, a five-kilometer taxi ride costs 1.8 euros on average.

Environment

Pages 41–46

Hours of sunshine



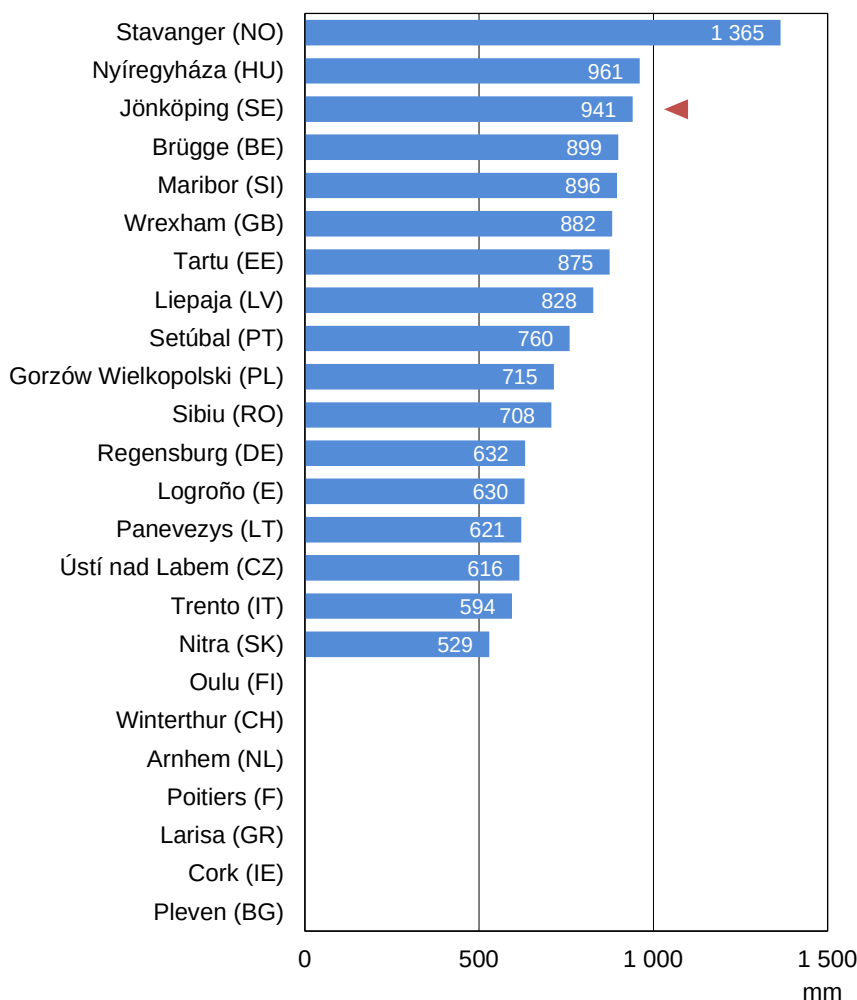
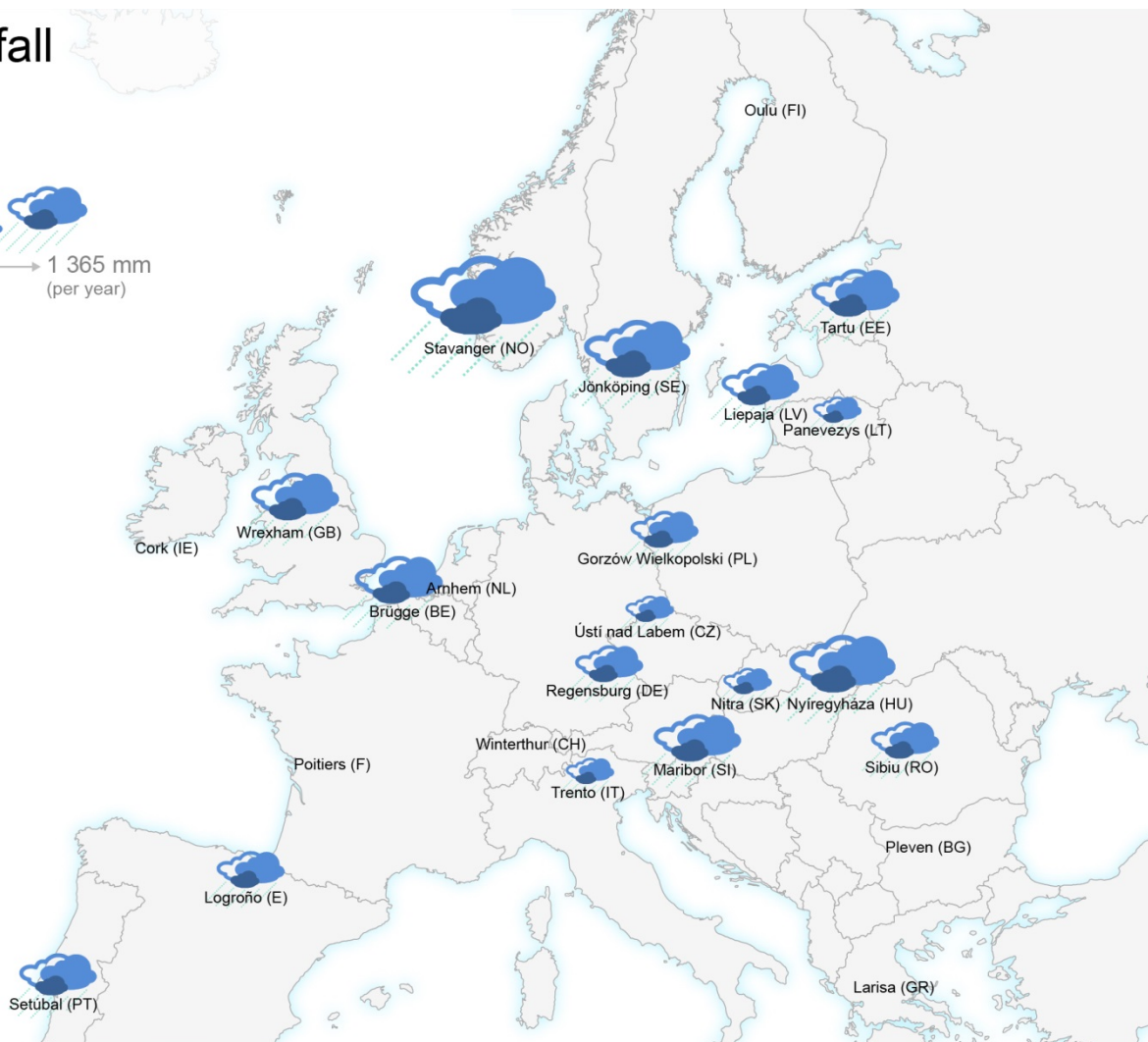
The number of sunshine hours tend to increase the further south the municipality is located.

The highest average number of hours of sunshine per day is recorded in Setúbal in Portugal with approximately eight hours.

Jönköping ranks among the municipalities with the least amount of sunny hours with slightly less than five hours per day.

Wrexham in the UK is the municipality which receives the least amount of sunshine annually, less than four hours a day on average.

Rainfall



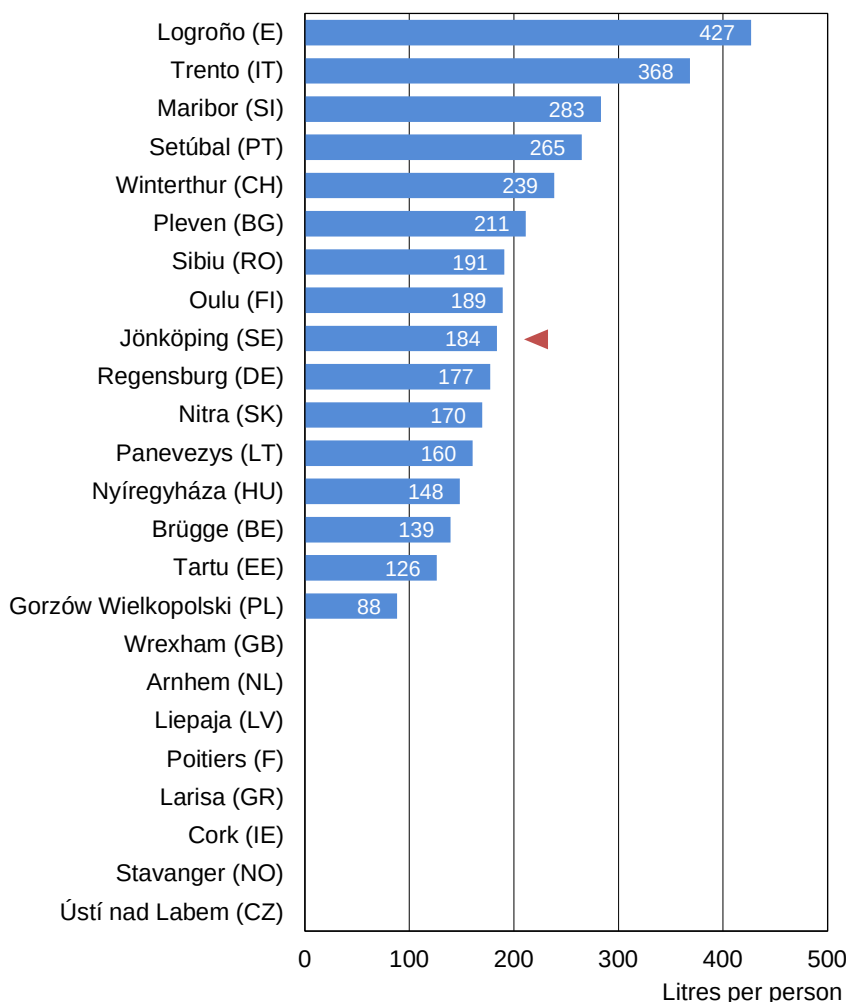
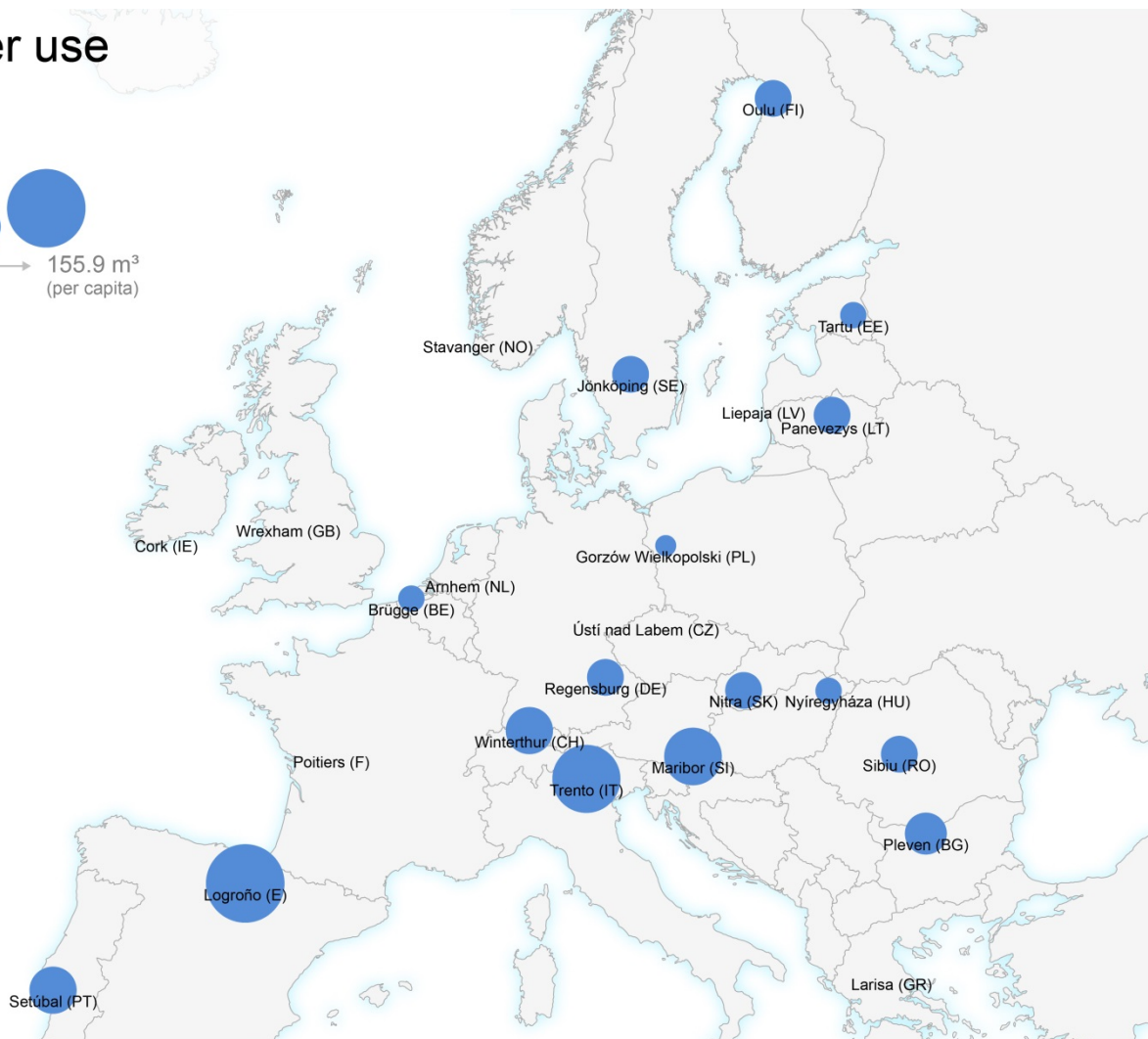
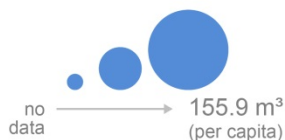
The geographical distribution of rainfall, expressed as millimeters per year, is not as geographically dependent as the number of sunshine hours.

The Northern European municipalities rank in the top of the list, but some of the southern municipalities, such as Nyíregyháza, Hungary and Maribor, Slovenia, also have high levels of precipitation.

The list is headed by Stavanger, Norway with 1365 mm, significantly more than Nyíregyháza, Hungary which is the municipality with the second largest amount of precipitation with 961 mm per year.

Jönköping ranks third with 941 mm.

Water use



Water use per capita is highest in the southern municipalities, most likely due to greater need for irrigation in agriculture in these regions.

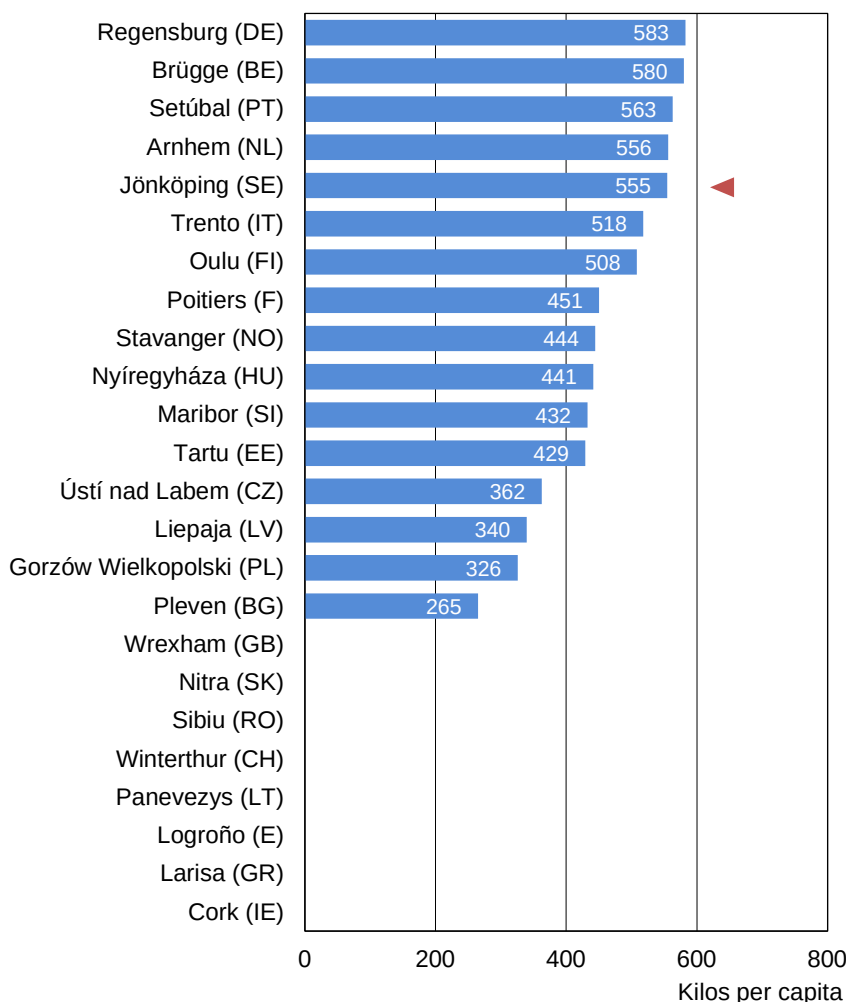
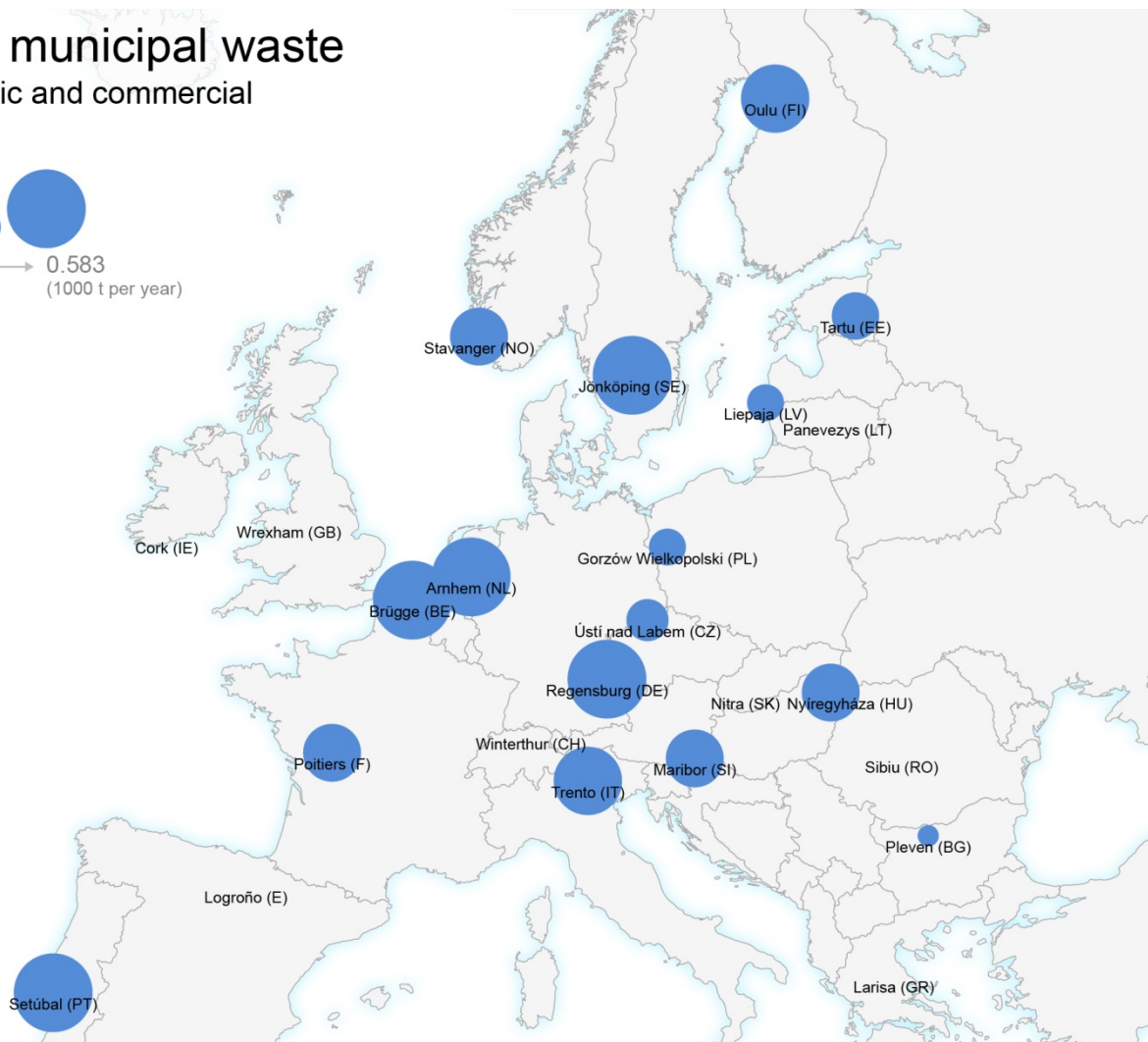
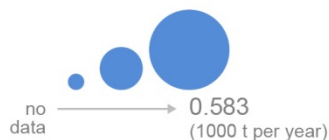
Logroño, Spain tops the chart with an average water use of 427 liters per capita per day.

Among the 16 municipalities that have reported data, Jönköping ranks in ninth place with an average daily water use of 184 litres.

The lowest water use is observed in Gorzow Wielkopolski, Poland with only 88 litres per capita per day.

Total municipal waste

domestic and commercial



The chart shows the total amount of waste from households and businesses per capita.

The geographical distribution of municipal waste broadly follows a west-east pattern where the highest amount of waste per capita is reported in the northern and southern municipalities, while municipalities in Eastern Europe and the Baltics accounts for the lowest amounts.

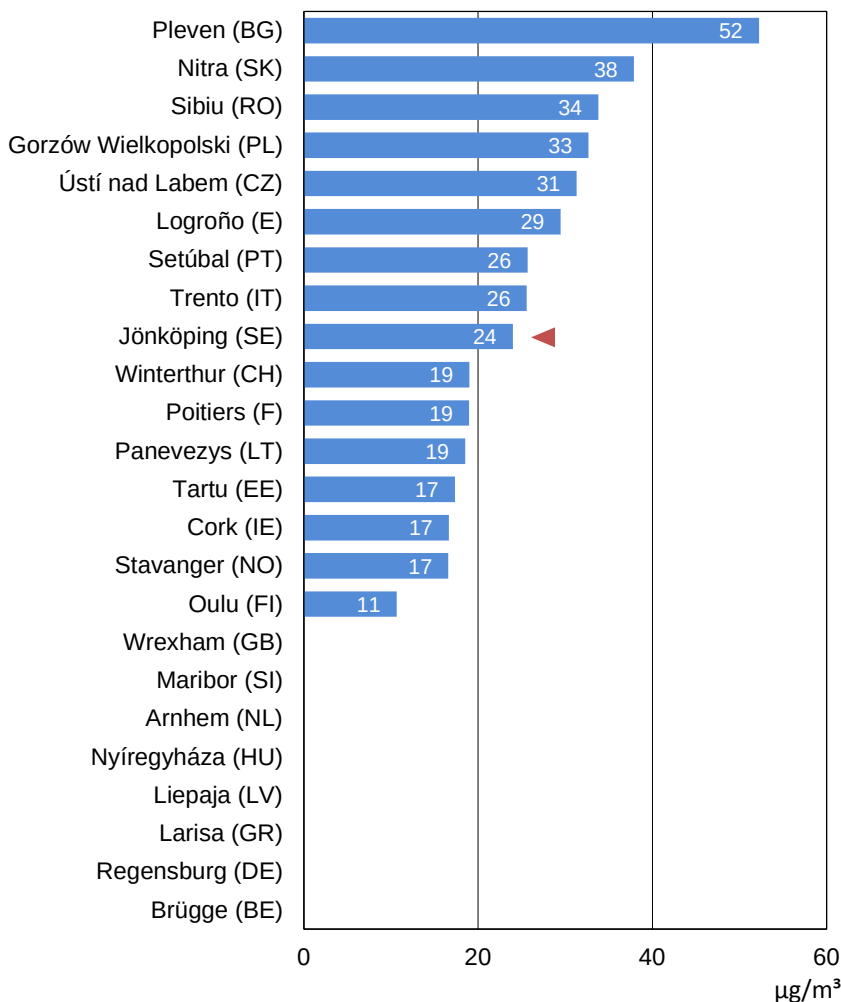
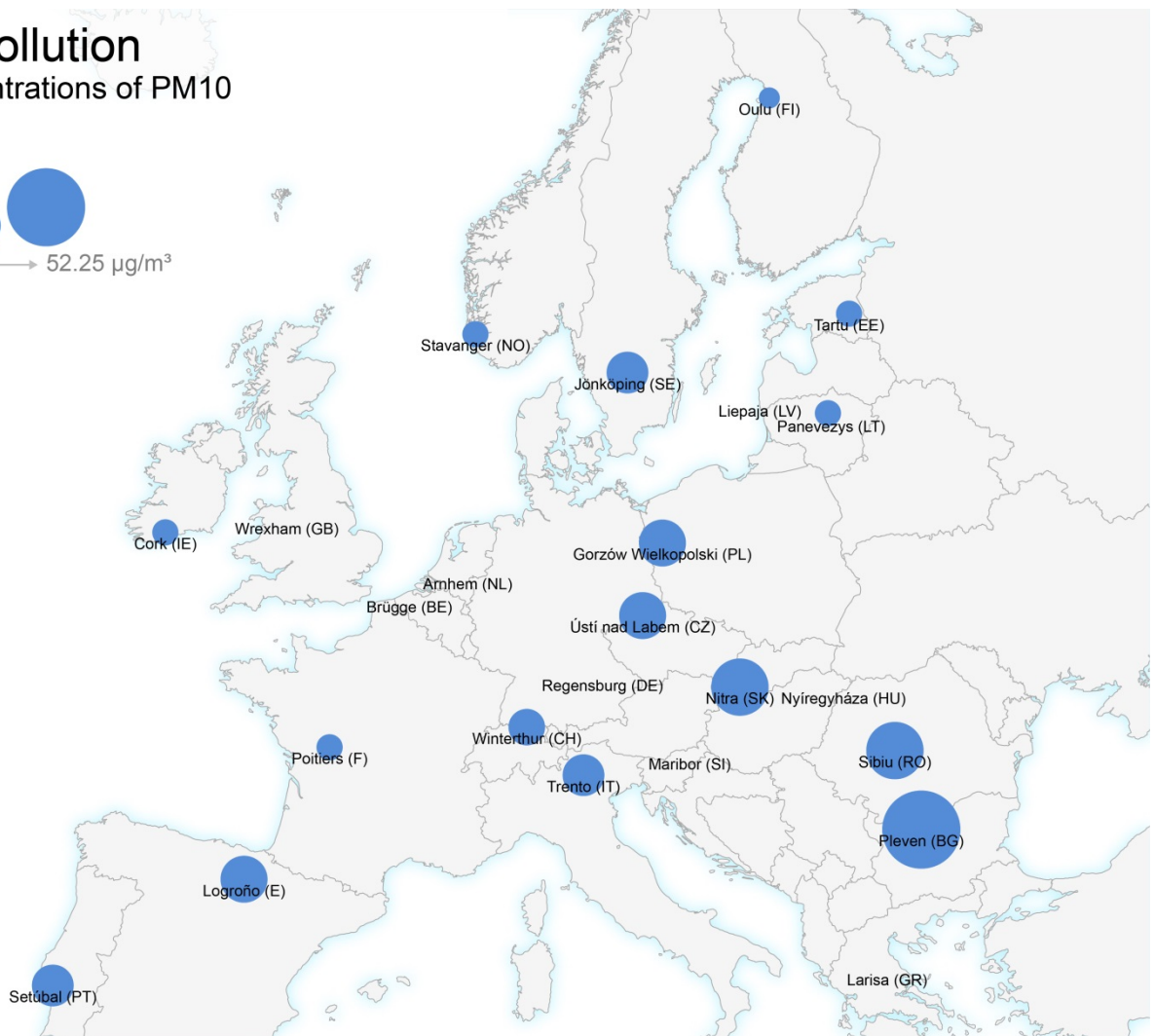
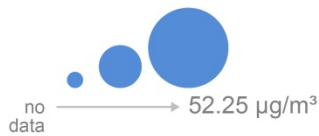
Regensburg, Germany and Bruges, Belgium generate the largest amounts of waste, slightly less than 600 kg per capita.

The lowest amount of waste is generated in Pleven, Bulgaria, about 250 kg per capita.

Jönköping ranks fifth with approximately 550 kg of waste per capita.

Air pollution

Concentrations of PM10



The diagram shows the concentration of airborne particles with diameter 10 micrometres or less.

Airborne particles can be derived from natural sources, such as volcanoes, wildfires and wind blown dust, but can also be created by man, for example through the burning of fossil fuels in vehicles and industries.

High levels of particulate matter in the air may adversely affect human health in the form of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.

The highest concentrations are reported in Eastern Europe where Bulgarian Plevén has PM-concentrations of over 52 g / m³.

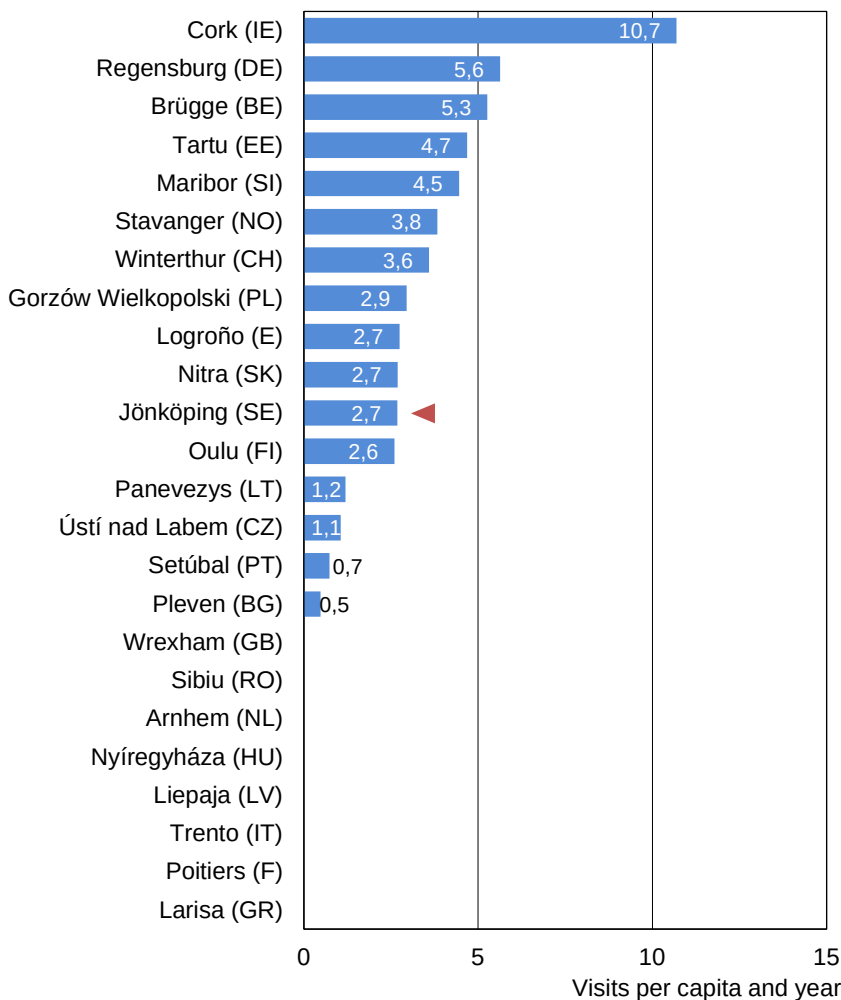
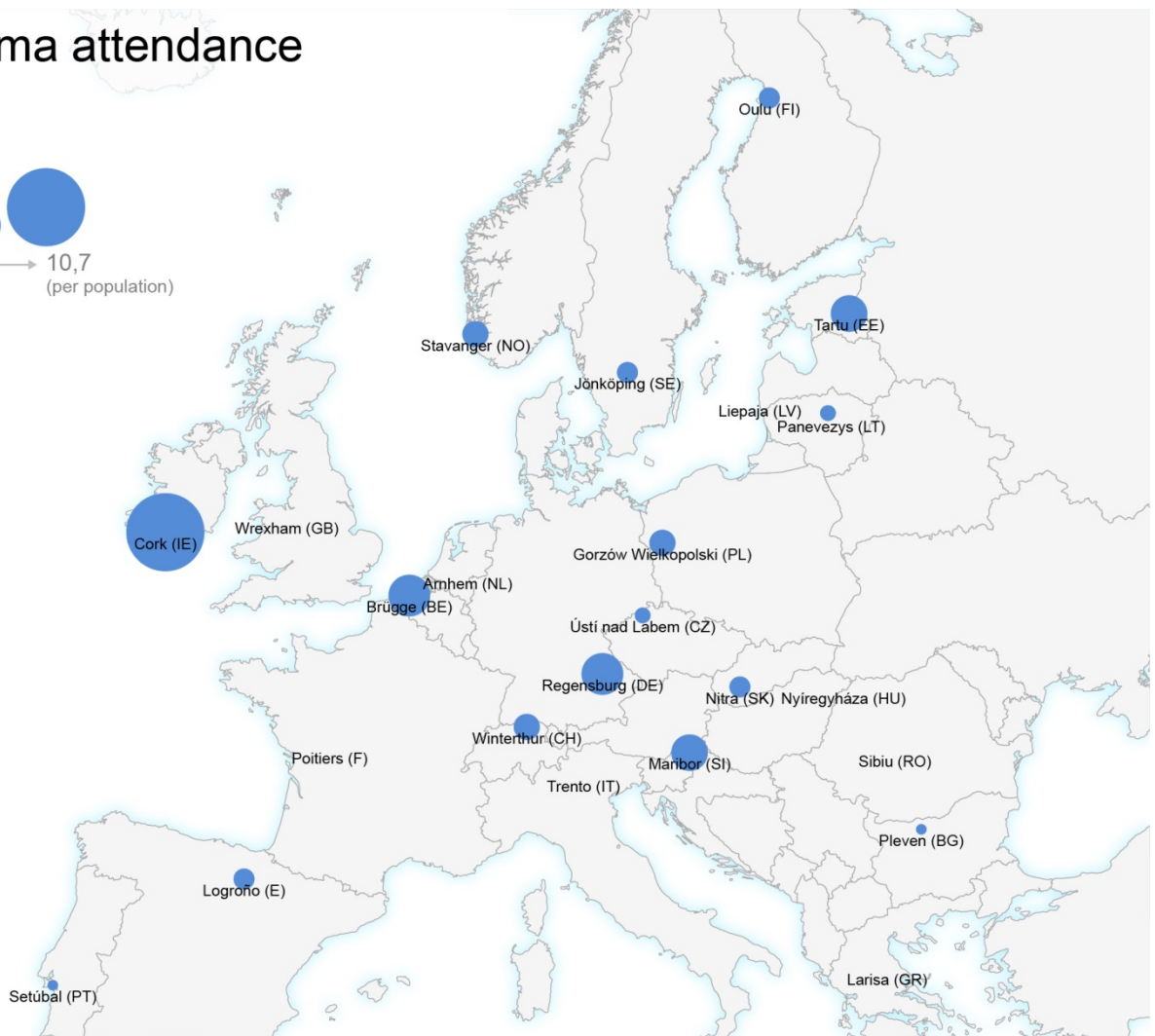
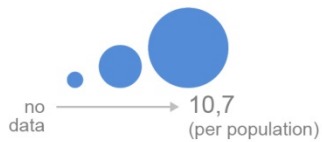
The lowest concentration is observed in Oulu, Finland with just over 10 g / m³.

Jönköping ranks in the middle of the municipalities reviewed with 24 g / m³.

Culture and recreation

Pages 47–53

Cinema attendance

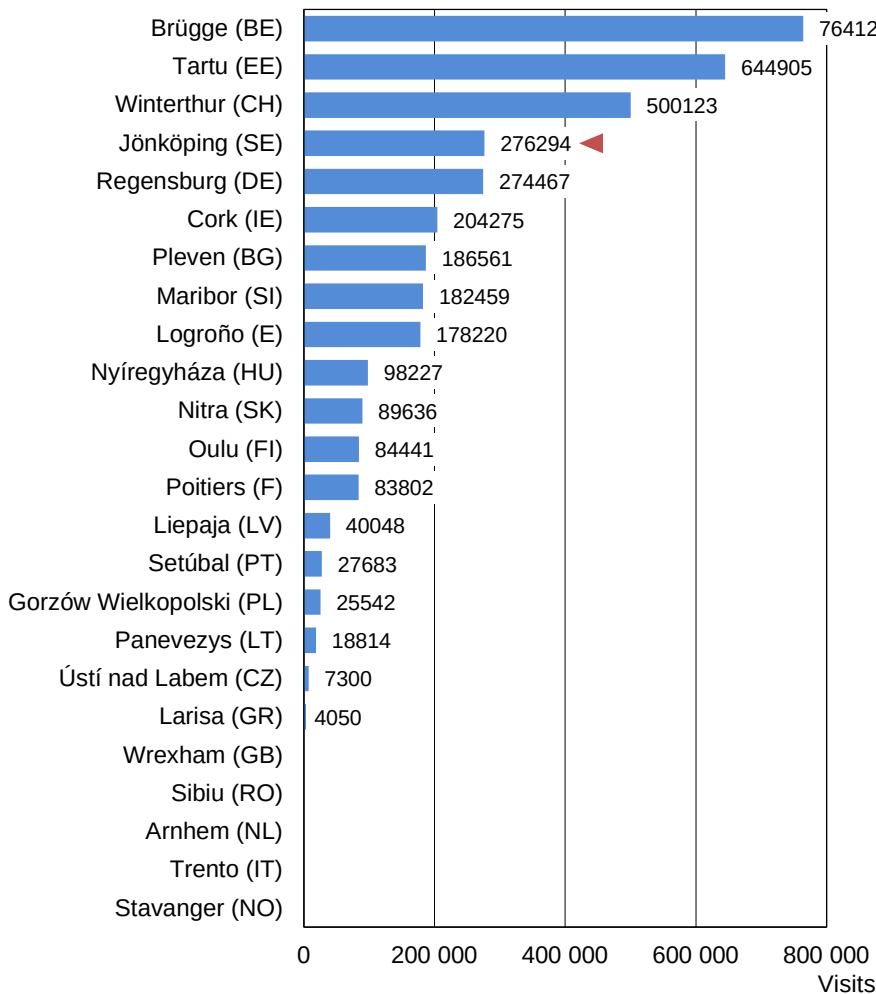
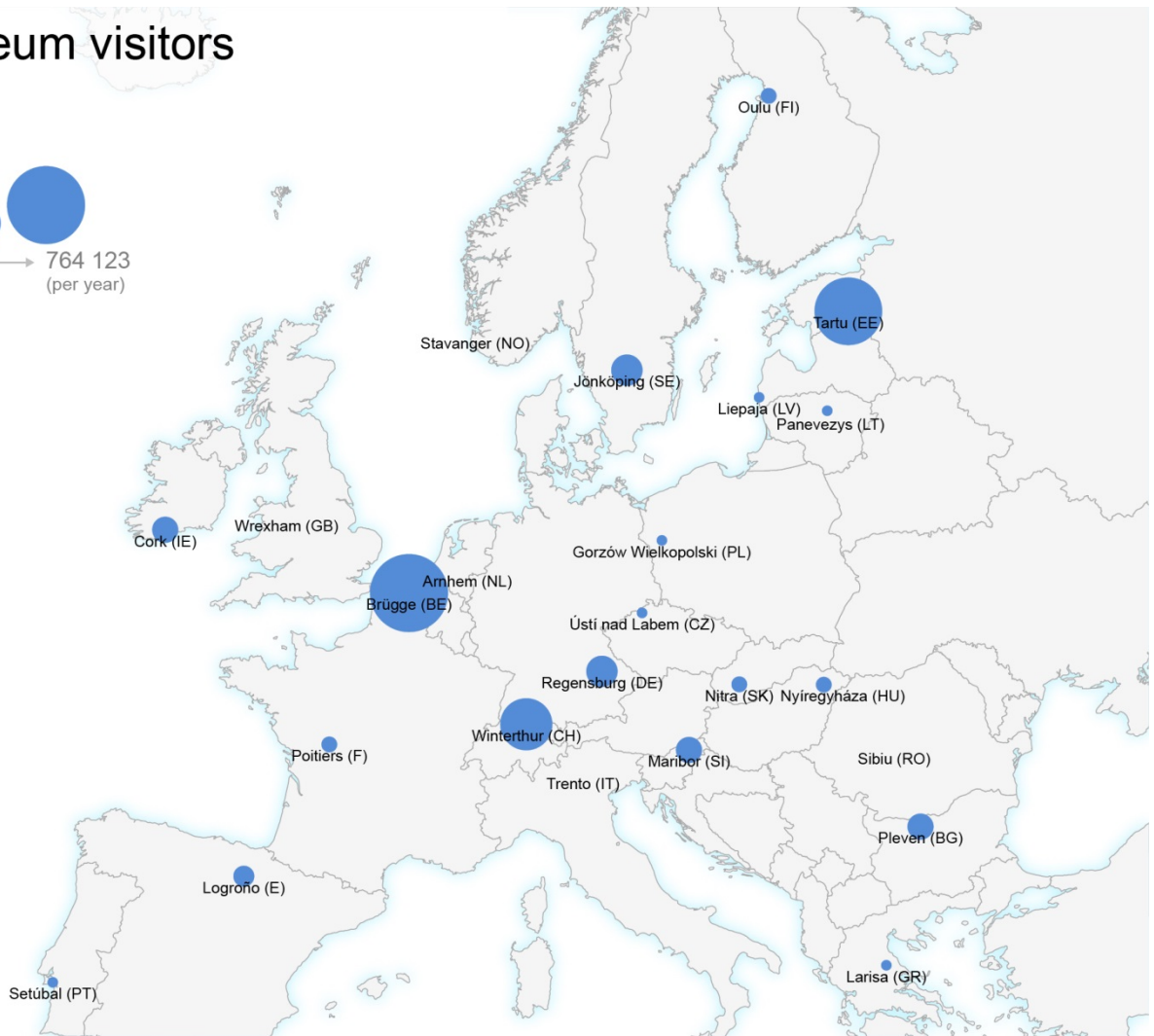
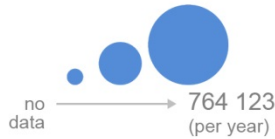


Cork, Ireland has the highest number of moviegoers, followed by Regensburg, Germany and Bruges, Belgium.

There is no clear geographic pattern, although the northern municipalities generally have a higher number of visits to the cinema per capita compared to other municipalities.

Jönköping, on the other hand, ranks lower than most of the northern municipalities. Jönköping's residents go to the cinema on average 2.7 times per year, while for example the residents of Cork visit the cinema 10.7 times per year on average.

Museum visitors



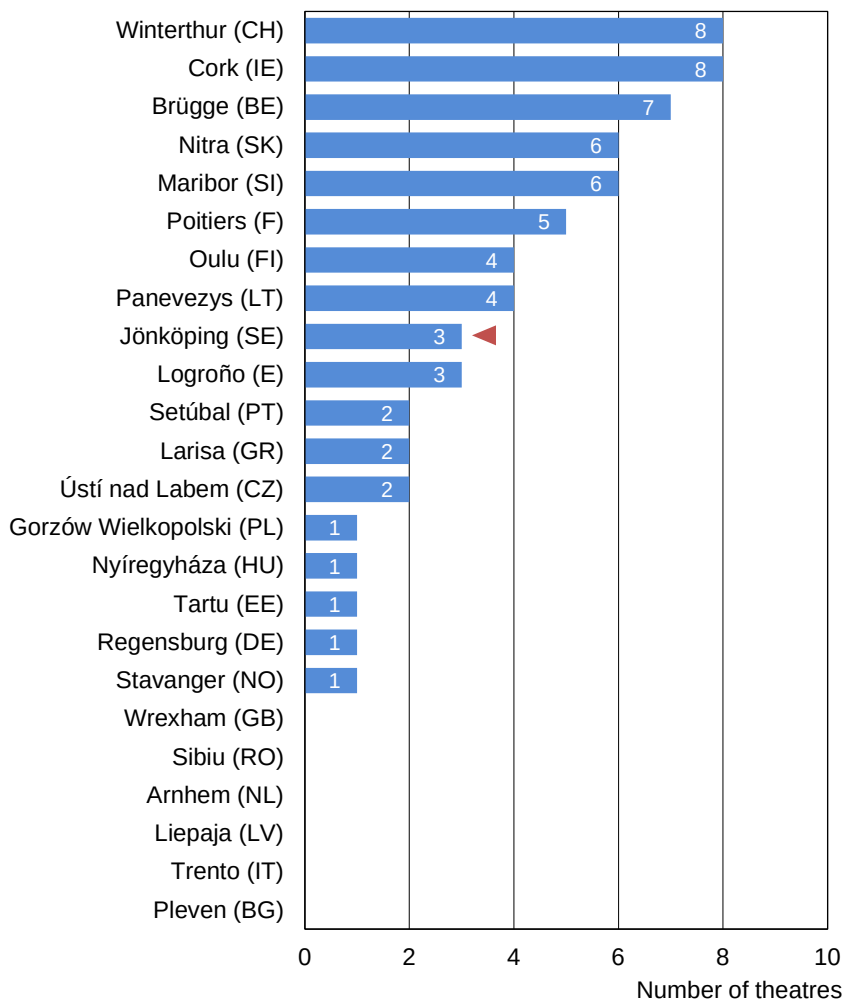
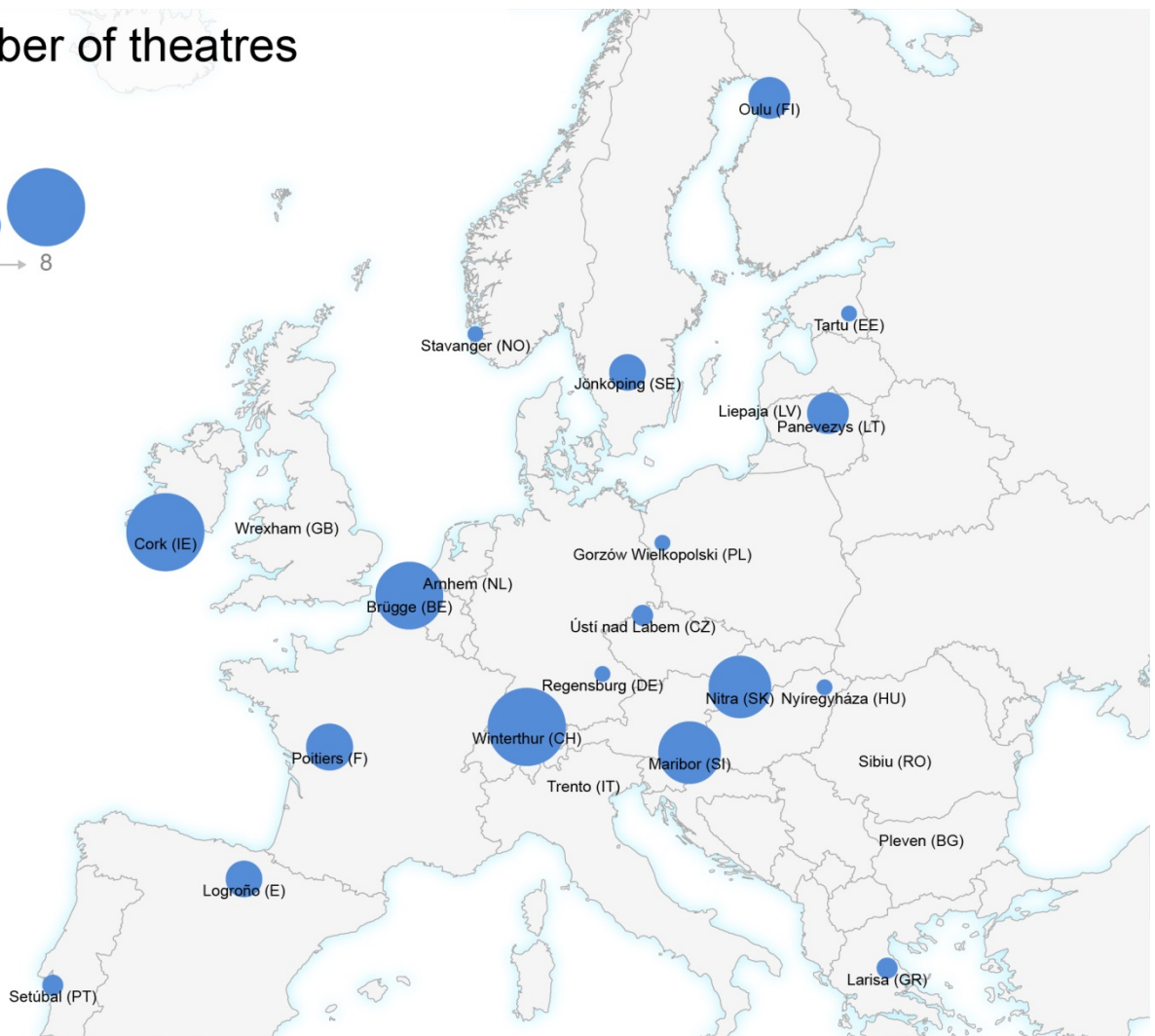
The definition of museums includes both public and private museums. The charts illustrate the total number of visits to museums per year.

Bruges, Belgium and Tartu, Estonia had the highest attendance out of the municipalities reviewed. The northern municipalities also had comparably high numbers of visitors.

The Baltic municipalities stand out in the sense that Tartu, Estonia accounts for the second highest number of museum visits, while Liepaja, Latvia and Panevėžys, Lithuania are among the municipalities with the lowest number of visits to museums.

Jönköping comes in fourth place with an attendance of just over 276,000 museum visits per year.

Number of theatres



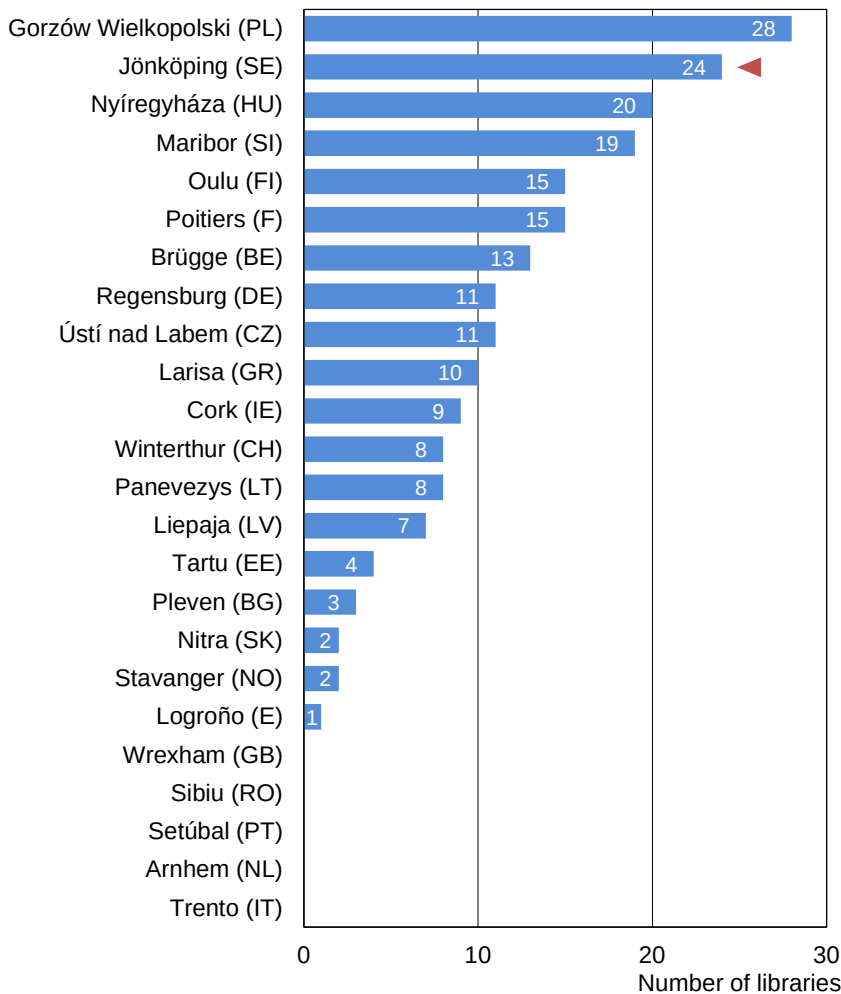
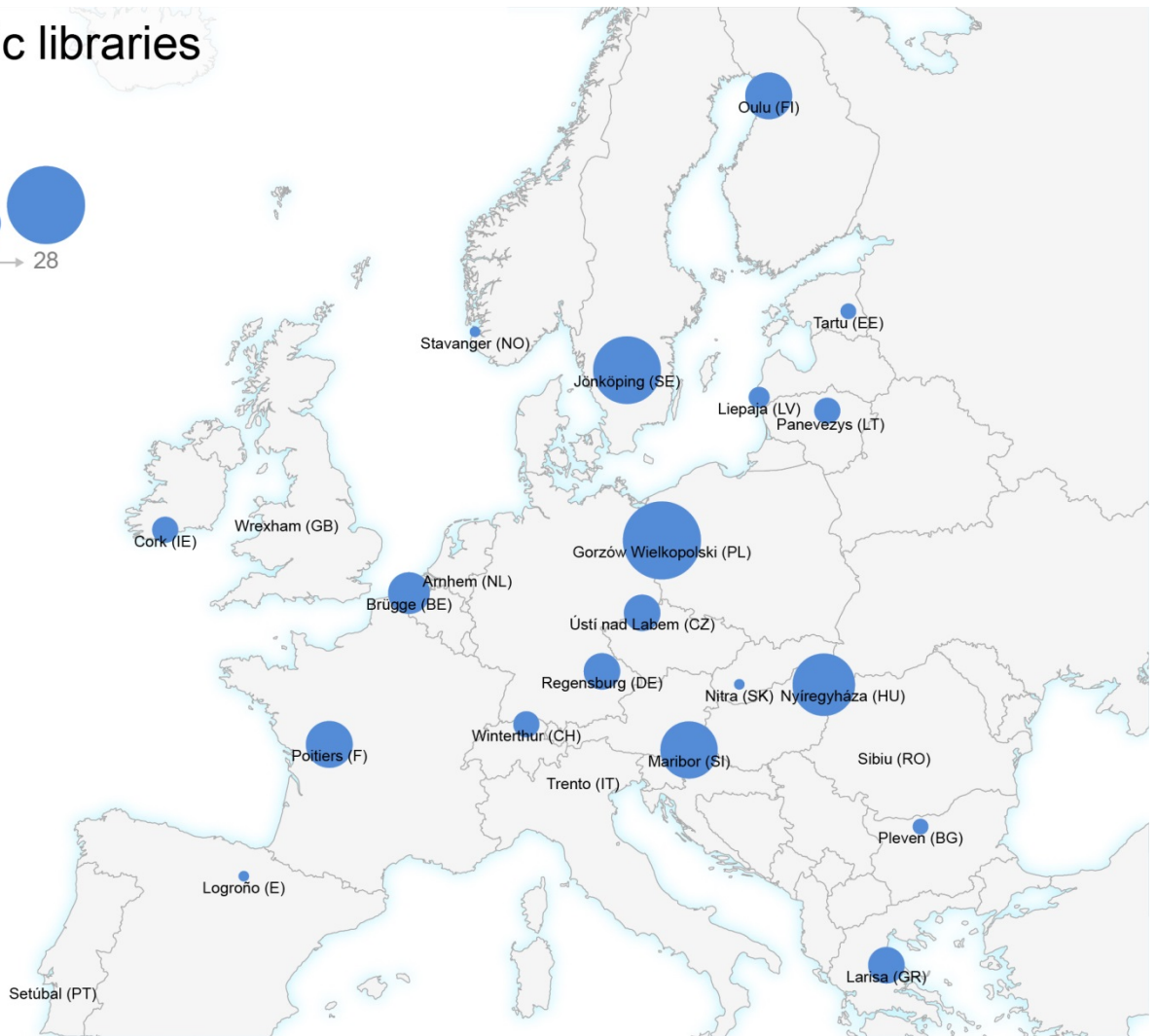
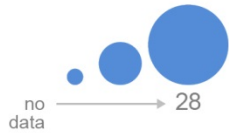
The Northern European municipalities also tend to have a higher than average number of theatres. Winterthur, Switzerland tops the chart followed by Cork, Ireland and Bruges, Belgium.

Bruges' role as a world-renowned cultural centre and important tourist destination is likely one of the reasons they rank high both in terms of number of theatres and visits to museums.

The northern municipalities generally rank high in terms of the number of theatres, with the exception of Stavanger, Norway and Regensburg, Germany which both rank at the bottom of the chart with only one theatre each.

Jönköping ranks in the middle compared to the other municipalities with 3 theatres.

Public libraries



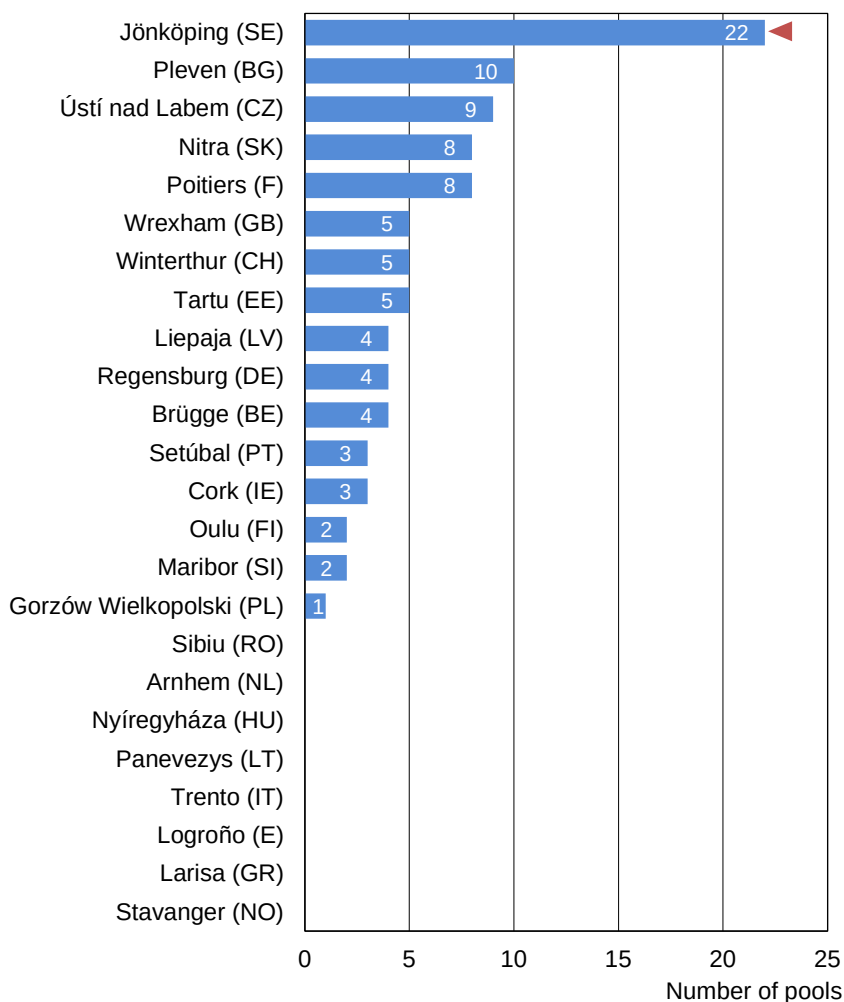
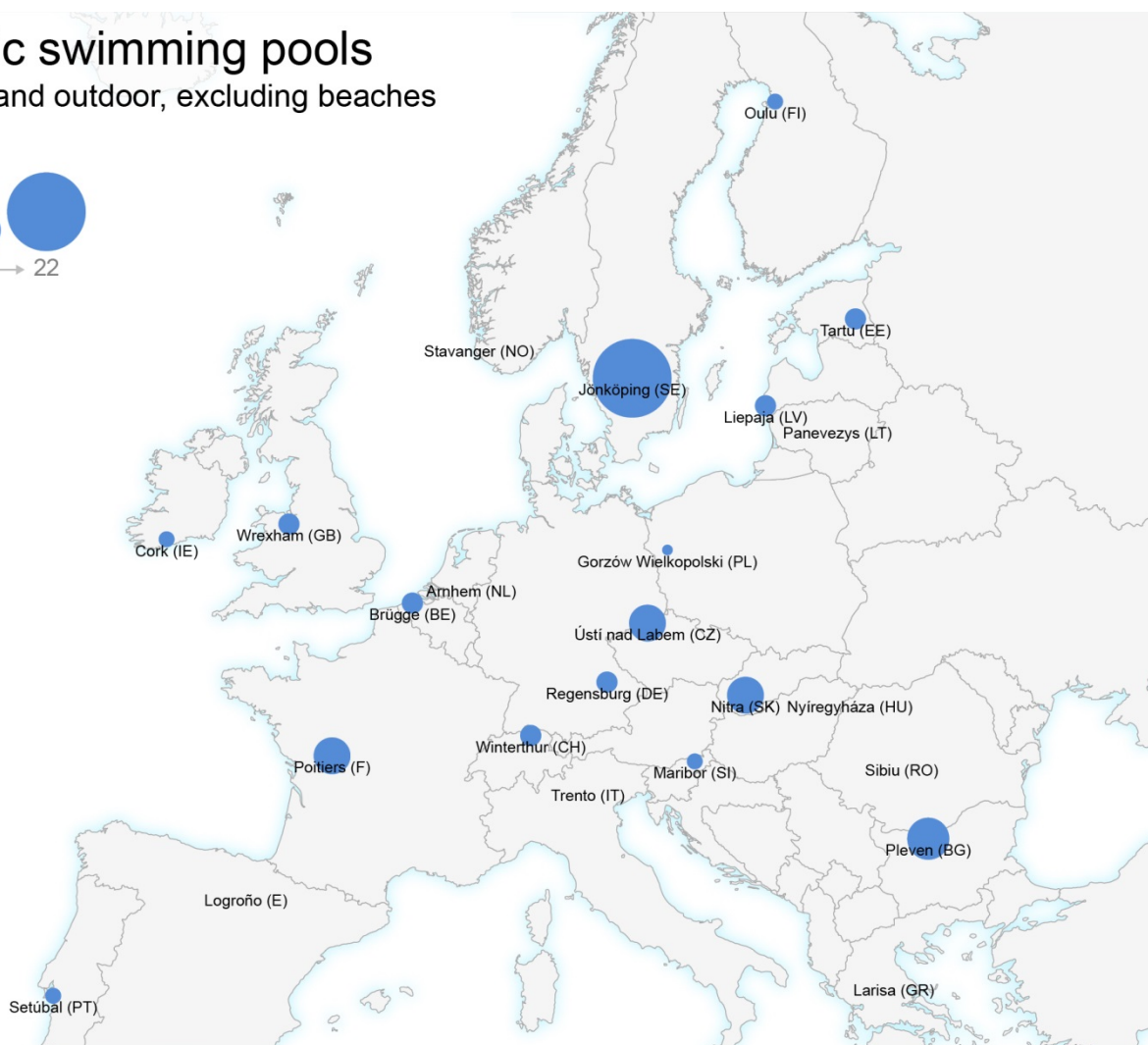
Regarding the number of libraries the data shows no clear geographical pattern, but the differences are nevertheless quite substantial between the compared municipalities.

Topping the list is Gorzow Wielkopolski, Poland with 28 libraries. Jönköping is in second position with 24, followed by Nyíregyháza, Hungary with 20 libraries.

Logroño, Spain, with one library, as well as Nitra, Slovakia and Stavanger, Norway with two libraries each, are at the bottom of the list.

Public swimming pools

indoor and outdoor, excluding beaches



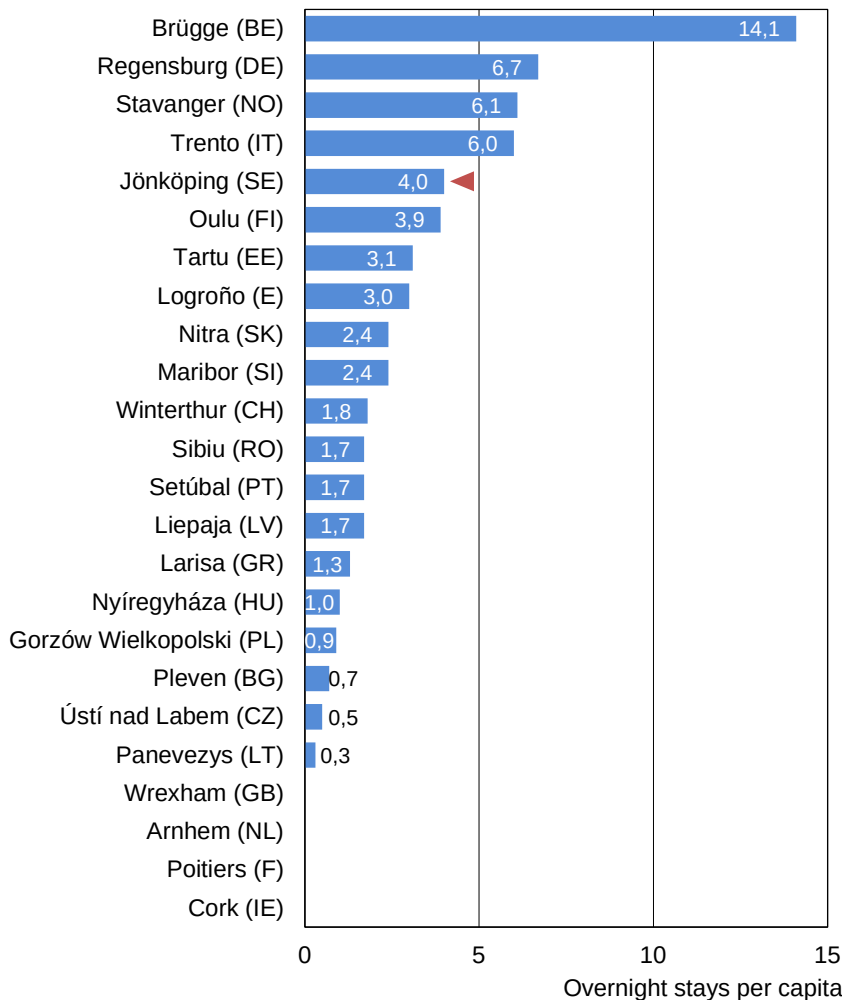
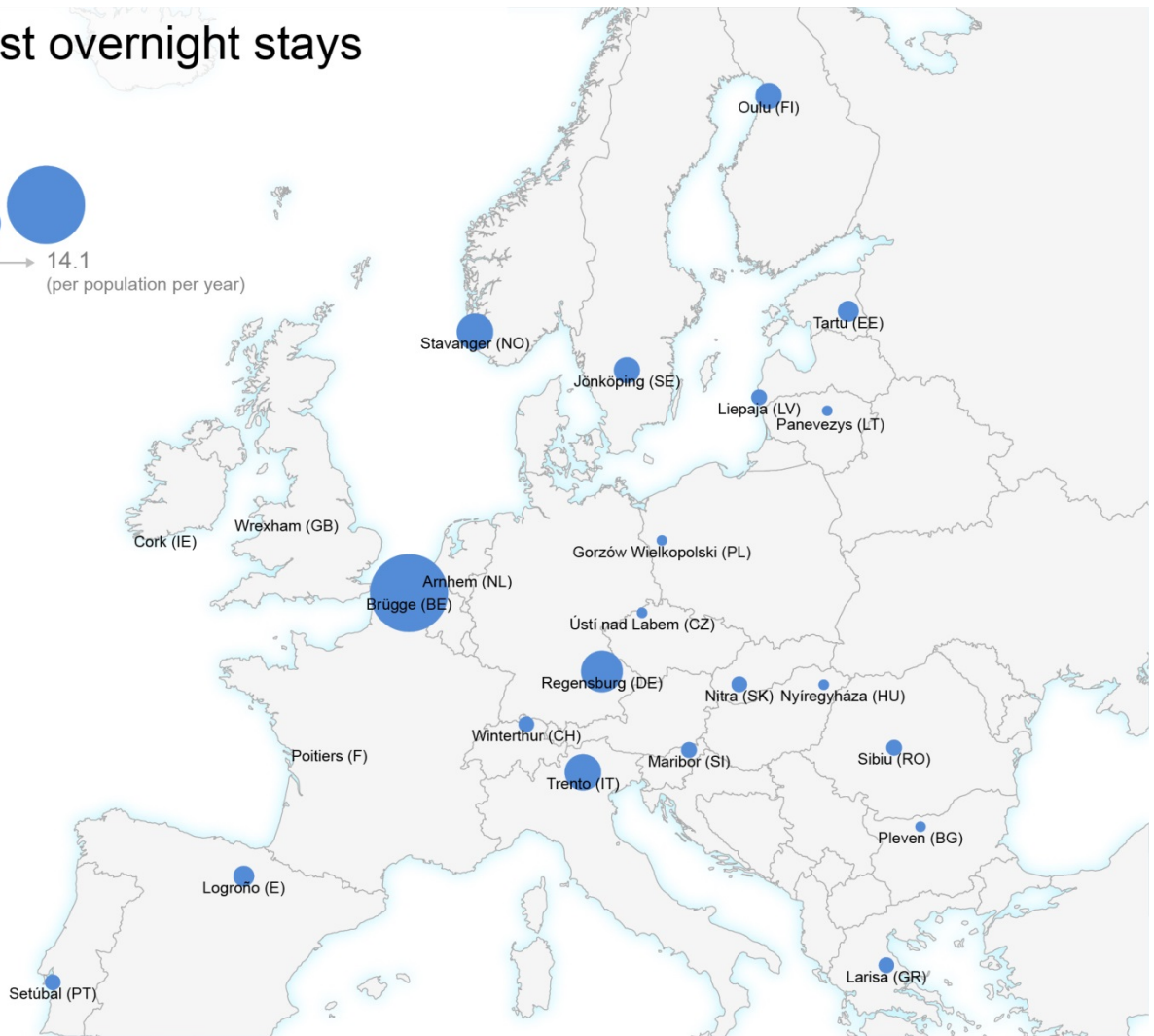
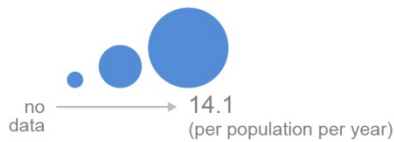
The table shows the number of municipally owned indoor and outdoor swimming pools.

Jönköping has a remarkably high number of pools, 22 in total, which is more than twice as many as any other municipality in the report.

The lowest number of swimming pools is observed in Gorzow Wielkopolski, Poland with only one pool.

There is perhaps reason to suspect that municipalities at the bottom of the list have reported the number of facilities, rather than the number of pools.

Tourist overnight stays



The number of tourist overnight stays per inhabitant is highest in Bruges, Belgium with 14.1 nights per capita. That is more than twice as many as Regensburg, Germany which is the municipality with the second highest number of overnight stays.

Jönköping also ranks relatively high with 4.0 tourist overnight stays per inhabitant.

The list is topped by Northern European municipalities with the exception of Trento, Italy in fourth place.

The lowest numbers of tourist overnight stays per inhabitant is observed in Eastern European municipalities. The lowest among these is 0.3 nights per inhabitant in Panevėžys, Lithuania.

FINAL THOUGHTS – A JÖNKÖPING PERSPECTIVE

In general, the report paints a rather positive picture of the situation in Jönköping. In those cases where the result can be interpreted as either positive or negative Jönköping often ranks on the positive side of the average, and in several cases in the top three.

Jönköping has, during the past five years, had an annual population growth of nearly one percent. This can in part be attributed to the increase in the proportion of foreign born in the municipality which, since the previous report from 2007, has increased by a few percentage points.

The gender distribution in the municipality is relatively balanced. The age distribution, however, stands out in the sense that both the proportion of children as well as the proportion of elderly residents are fairly high in Jönköping. This results in Jönköping having the second highest dependency ratio among the municipalities in the report. The ratio has, however, declined slightly from the previous report, 74 to 70 percent, which also implies that the pressure on the productive population has been somewhat alleviated.

The dependency ratio within the working age population has, however, been redistributed as the unemployment in the municipality has increased during the same period. Even so, unemployment in Jönköping is still relatively low and, in combination with a high employment rate, Jönköping ranks among the municipalities, primarily from Scandinavia and Northern Europe, with relatively strong labor markets. Moreover, the gender gap in the labor market is relatively small in the municipality with slightly higher rates among the men, both in terms of employment and unemployment.

Despite its university Jönköping does not stand out in comparison with the other municipalities, neither in terms of the population with higher education nor in terms of number of students per capita. Note, however, that the level of education was an important criterion in the selection of which municipalities to include in the report. Hence, a majority of the other municipalities also host universities.

As the geographically largest municipality in the report, Jönköping might be expected to also have a higher than average number of cars, since the need for cars generally is greater in rural areas than in urban ones. Nevertheless, although the number of cars per 1,000 inhabitants in Jönköping is higher than the average among the municipalities in the report, it is far from what could be expected given its relative size. However, income, petrol prices and a well-developed public transportation system are additional factors that are likely to affect the number of cars.

To some extent there also seems to exist a relationship between the number of cars and the rate of deaths in road accidents. Road traffic safety in Jönköping is nonetheless comparatively high and the municipality has one of the lowest death rates among the reviewed municipalities. The traffic-related death rate in Jönköping is, for example, more than seven times lower than in the Eastern European municipalities of Pleven, Bulgaria and Sibiu, Romania. Factors that may affect the death rate are, for example, speed limits, alcohol limits and seat belt use.

The death rate from cardiovascular disease is also comparatively low in Jönköping. Although the rate of premature deaths has increased marginally since 2007, it is still low in comparison to the other surveyed municipalities.

Oulu can to some extent be regarded as the cycling capital of Europe. It has, for example, hosted the international "Winter Cycling Congress" where the municipality was named the best winter cycling city in the world. This is reflected in the statistics where Oulu tops the list with over 600 km of cycle routes. Jönköping comes in second place with a total of 300 km, twice the length of the cycle network in Regensburg, Germany in third place.

As for other modes of transportation, the Scandinavian municipalities are relatively expensive. Jönköping ranks among the three municipalities with the highest prices, both in terms of public transport and taxis.

The weather is largely dependent on the geographical location of the municipality. This is reflected in Jönköping's position as somewhat less sunny and more rainy than the average among the municipalities.

The relatively high rainfall in northern Europe is also reflected in the statistics on water use. Jönköping ranks about average, while the municipalities in Southern Europe, where the need for irrigation in agriculture is greater, tops the list.

The amount of generated waste, is generally higher in northern Europe, and Jönköping ranks among the five municipalities with the highest amounts of waste per capita.

Concentrations of PM10 are relatively low in Jönköping. Nonetheless, some of the monitoring stations in Jönköping still recorded values close to, or exceeding, the limits adopted by the EU, and in relation to the other Scandinavian municipalities in the report, concentrations in Jönköping were comparatively high.

The availability of cultural amenities and recreation facilities is fairly high in Jönköping. Nevertheless, the cinema attendance is relatively low, and with a total of three theaters Jönköping does not stand out in either direction. However, the number of museum visitors as well as the number of tourist overnight stays are substantially higher than the average.

PRESENTATION OF THE 24 MUNICIPALITIES

Arnhem (NL) is located on the Rhine River in the eastern Netherlands. Arnhem has two universities and is also a centre for fashion and design.

Bruges (BE) is located in northwestern Belgium. The historic city centre is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of Belgium's top tourist attractions. The city is also home to the College of Europe, a prestigious university for studies in European Economics, Law and Politics.

Cork (IE) is located in the South-West region of the Republic of Ireland. It is the second largest city in the state and a major seaport. Cork is an important educational centre in Ireland and was named the European Capital of Culture for 2005.

Gorzow Wielkopolski (PL) is located in north-western Poland near the border of Germany and is one of the two capitals of Lubusz. Gorzów is famous for its successful sportsmen, including Olympic and world champions and national representatives.

Jönköping (SE) is Sweden's tenth most populous municipality. Through its strategic location, Jönköping is a leading transportation and communication centre. The city is home to Jönköping University and Elmia, an internationally renowned fair and exhibition centre.

Larissa (GR) is located in the important agricultural region of Thessaly in central Greece and is also an important national communications center.

Liepaja (LV) is Latvia's third largest city and is situated on the Baltic coast. In 1997 the Liepaja Special Economic Zone was established providing a low tax environment in order to attract foreign investments. Liepaja has a university.

Logroño (E) is located in the north of Spain and is the center for trade in Rioja wine. It is also the shopping and financial capital of the region.

Maribor (SI) is located near the Austrian border. It is the second largest city in Slovenia, known for its skiing resorts. The city hosts the University of Maribor, established in 1975, and many other schools.

Nitra (SK) is located in western Slovakia 80 kilometres east of the capital Bratislava. The city is Slovakia's fifth largest and also one of the oldest cities in the country. Nitra has two universities, the University of Constantinus the Philosopher, with 13,684 students, and the Slovak University of Agriculture, with 10,297 students.

Nyíregyháza (HU) is located in the northeastern part of Hungary, 270 kilometres from the capital Budapest. Nyíregyháza is an educational centre and a major tourist destination.

Oulu (FI) is the largest city in Northern Finland. Oulu has a university and is also considered one of Europe's "living labs", where residents experiment with new technology.

Panevėžys (LT) is situated just north of the geographical center of Lithuania and is the country's fifth largest city. The city lies in a strategic geographical position and the Via Baltica highway, which runs through the city, connects it to many Scandinavian and West European countries.

Pleven (BG) is located in northern Bulgaria and is the country's seventh largest city. Pleven is an important economic, administrative and communications centre. The city hosts Medical University Pleven.

Poitiers (F) is located in central France, an hour's journey by train from Paris and is a major university centre, with the University of Poitiers being established in 1431.

Regensburg (DE) is located in the eastern part of Bavaria in southern Germany, about 100 km northeast of Munich. Regensburg has been a university town since 1965.

Setúbal (PT) is located 40 km south of Portugal's capital Lisbon. Setubal is one of Portugal's most important ports and handles wine, oranges, and cork.

Sibiu (RO) is a city in Transylvania in central Romania. Sibiu is one of the most important cultural centres of Romania and was designated a European Capital of Culture for the year 2007.

Stavanger (NO) is Norway's third largest city in terms of population size. Since the early 1970s Stavanger has been the fastest growing city in Scandinavia. The main reason is that Stavanger has become the base for Norway's oil production in the North Sea.

Tartu (EE) is Estonia's second largest city, located in the southeastern part of the country. Up until Estonian independence the city was known by the German name Dorpat. Tartu is a university town.

Trento (IT) is the capital of the autonomous region of Trentino. Trento is an educational, scientific, financial and political centre and the University of Trento ranks highly out of Italy's top 30 colleges.

Usti nad Labem (CZ) is an industrial city in the Elbe valley in the northern part of the Czech Republic, close to the German border. The city is an important railway junction.

Winterthur (CH) is located in northern Switzerland and is the country's sixth largest city. Winterthur is a centre for the service and high-tech industries.

Wrexham (GB) is, as the largest town in the north of Wales, a major centre of the region's administrative, commercial, retail and educational infrastructure.

Information is taken from www.wikipedia.org and each municipality's website.

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ACCORDING TO NACE REV. 2

A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
B	Mining and quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Most recent data



	Arnhem	Brügge	Cork	Gorzów Wielkopolski	Jönköping	Larisa	Liepāja	Logroño	Maribor	Nitra	Nyíregyháza	Oulu	Panevezys	Pleven	Poltier	Regensburg	Setúbal	Sibiu	Stavanger	Tartu	Trento	Ústí nad Labem	Winterthur	Wrexham
Demography																								
Population	2012	2012	2011	2012	2012	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	2011	2012	2012	2010	2012	2012	2011	2012	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011
Population change	2012	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2009	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	2009	2012	2012	2010	2012	2012	2011	2012	2012	2010	2011	2012	2011
Population 0-4 years	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011	2009	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	2009	2012	2012	2010	2012	2012	2011	2012	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011
Population 75+ years	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011	2009	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	2011	2012	2012	2010	2012	2012	2011	2012	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011
Dependency ratio	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	N/A	2012	2012	2010	2012	2012	2011	2012	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011
Median age	2008	N/A	2011	2011	2011	N/A	2012	2011	2011	2008	2012	2011	2011	2011	2010	2010	2011	2008	2012	2011	N/A	2011	2012	N/A
Sex ratio	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011	2009	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	2012	2012	2012	2010	2012	2012	2011	2012	2012	2012	2011	2012	2011
Born abroad	2012	2012	2011	2011	2011	N/A	N/A	2012	2012	N/A	N/A	2011	2011	2012	2010	2012	2011	N/A	2012	2012	N/A	N/A	2012	N/A
Social aspects																								
Household size	2012	2008	2011	2011	N/A	2009	N/A	2010	2011	N/A	2011	N/A	2011	2011	2010	2012	2011	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2011	N/A	2008
Mortality rate	2010	N/A	N/A	2010	2010	N/A	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	N/A	2010	2010	N/A	2012	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Economic aspects																								
Unemployment	2012	2011	2011	N/A	2011	2009	N/A	2011	N/A	2011	2011	N/A	2011	2011	2010	2012	2011	N/A	2009	2011	N/A	2011	2009	2011
Employment rate	2012	2011	2011	N/A	2011	N/A	2012	2012	N/A	2011	N/A	N/A	2012	2012	2010	2012	2011	N/A	2011	2012	N/A	2011	N/A	2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	2010	2012	2012	2010	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	N/A	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	2010	2010
Industry	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	2010	2012	2012	2010	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	N/A	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	2010	2010
Public and service sectors	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	N/A	2012	2012	N/A	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	N/A	2012	2012	N/A	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Most recent data



	Arnhem	Brügge	Cork	Gorzów Wielkopolski	Jönköping	Larisa	Liepāja	Logroño	Maribor	Nitra	Nyíregyháza	Oulu	Panevezys	Pleven	Poitier	Regensburg	Setúbal	Sibiu	Stavanger	Tartu	Trento	Ústí nad Labem	Winterthur	Wrexham
Education																								
Students in higher education	2011	2011	2011	2012	2011	N/A	2012	2009	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	N/A	2011	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2009	2011	2008	2011
Persons with higher education	2012	N/A	2010	N/A	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	2012	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A
Travel and transport																								
Bicycle network	N/A	2008	2011	2011	2011	N/A	2008	N/A	2011	2008	2012	2011	2011	2011	N/A	2009	2008	N/A	N/A	2012	2008	2011	N/A	N/A
Public transport prices	N/A	2011	N/A	2012	2011	N/A	2012	N/A	2012	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	2009	N/A	2009	2012	2012	2008	2012	2011	N/A
Taxi fares	N/A	2011	2011	2011	2011	N/A	2008	N/A	N/A	2008	2008	2011	2011	2011	2012	2009	2008	N/A	2009	2012	2008	2012	N/A	N/A
Number of cars	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	N/A	2012	2011	2011	2012	2009	2011	2011	2011	2010	2012	N/A	N/A	2008	2011	2009	2011	2012	2011
Killed in road accidents	2012	2011	2011	2012	2011	N/A	2012	2011	2012	2011	2010	2011	2012	2012	2010	2011	2012	2008	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2011
Environment																								
Sunshine hours	N/A	2011	N/A	2012	2008	N/A	2012	2008	2008	2008	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2011	2009	2008	2008	2008	N/A	N/A	N/A	2008
Rainfall	N/A	2011	N/A	2012	2008	N/A	2012	2008	2008	2008	2010	N/A	2008	N/A	N/A	2011	2009	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	N/A	2008
Water use	N/A	2011	N/A	2011	2011	N/A	N/A	2008	2011	2008	2008	2011	2011	2011	N/A	2012	2009	2011	N/A	2011	2008	N/A	2011	N/A
Municipal waste	2012	2011	N/A	2012	2011	N/A	2012	N/A	2012	N/A	2010	2011	N/A	2012	2009	2011	2012	N/A	2011	2012	2010	2011	N/A	N/A
Pollution	N/A	N/A	2011	2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	2011	N/A	2011	N/A	2011	2011	2011	2011	N/A	2011	2009	2011	2010	2011	2011	2011	N/A
Culture and recreation																								
Cinema attendance	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	N/A	2010	2012	2010	N/A	2012	2010	2012	N/A	2012	2012	N/A	2010	2012	N/A	2012	2012	N/A
Museum visitors	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	2010	2010	2012	2010	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	2012	N/A	N/A	2012	N/A	2012	2012	N/A
Number of theatres	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	N/A	2010	2012	2010	2012	2012	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2012	N/A	2010	2012	N/A	2012	2012	N/A
Public libraries	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	2010	2012	2010	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	N/A	2010	2012	N/A	2012	2012	N/A
Public swimming pools	N/A	2012	2012	2012	2012	N/A	2010	N/A	2012	2010	N/A	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2010	2010	N/A	N/A	2012	N/A	2012	2012	2010
Tourist overnight stays	N/A	2011	N/A	2011	2011	2008	2010	2011	2011	2011	2010	2009	2011	2011	N/A	2011	2011	2010	2011	2011	2009	2011	2011	N/A

