



Norrköping – Municipal facts 2009



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Contents

Map and introduction	3-4
Population	5-8
Employment and commuting	9-13
Job-seekers, major employers and income.....	14-15
House building.....	16
Municipal expenditures	17
Seats in Municipal Council	18
The Twin Cities of Sweden	19

Source: Statistics Sweden (SCB), if no other source is given.

Municipal facts is edited by Finance and Management Office.

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Graphic production: Department of Communications September 2009

Cover page photo: Jeppe Gustavsson

Norrköping

– a significant part of Östergötland



NORRKÖPING, located on the waterfronts of the Motala River, Lindö canal and Bråviken, is a former industrial, trade and port town undergoing a dynamic transformation with the establishment and growth of Campus Norrköping (Linköping University) and new enterprises within IT, electronics and new media.

MEDIEVAL Norrköping grew along the banks of the river. For a long time, the town-centre was a bustling market place sloping down towards the waterfront. Today, this remains as Gamla Torget (the Old Square), flanked by 1700 and 1800 estates such as the Tesdorpfska, Waseska and Eschelonska buildings.

THE NAME (Norkøponge in 1283) contains the compass point Norr- and køpunger ”trading place”. Norr- could have been added to the older place name Køpunger.

NORRKÖPING has its origins in a village that probably became a town in the first half of the 1300s. The first mention of the original settlers in Norrköping is dated in 1350. Medieval Norrköping was a small town earning its livelihood within fishing, mills and agriculture.

Source: National Encyclopaedia (NE)



Population 1990-2008

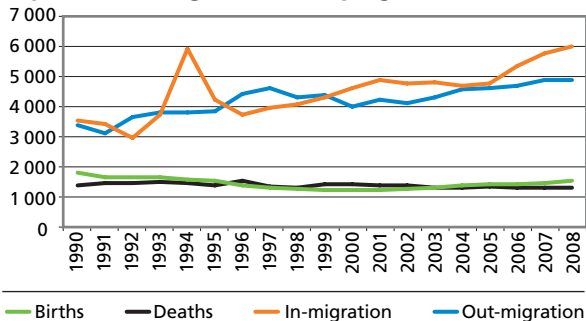
		Change
1990	120 522	601
1991	120 756	234
1992	120 798	42
1993	121 028	230
1994	123 240	2 212
1995	123 795	555
1996	123 531	-264
1997	123 049	-482
1998	122 415	-634
1999	122 212	-203
2000	122 199	-13
2001	122 896	697
2002	123 303	407
2003	123 971	668
2004	124 410	439
2005	124 642	232
2006	125 463	821
2007	126 680	1 217
2008	128 060	1 380

Total population 31 December 2008: **128 060**

Women: 64 614 **Men:** 63 446

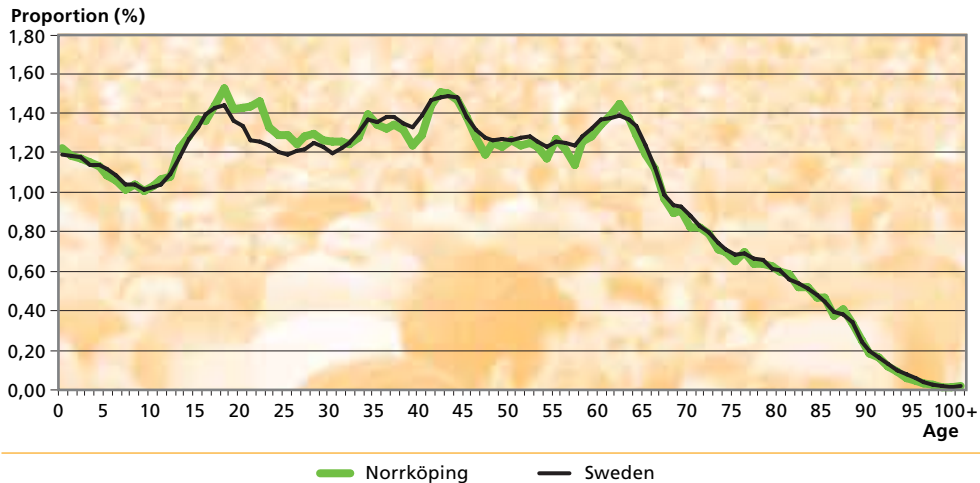
Land Area: 1 491 km² **Inhabitants per km²:** 86

Population changes in Norrköping 1990-2008



The population increased by 1 380 people during 2008, which is the largest rise since 1994. The increase is the result of a positive net migration of 1 142 people, which means that during 2008, 1 142 more people moved into Norrköping than moved out. Net births were also positive at 233, indicating 233 more live births than deaths in 2008.

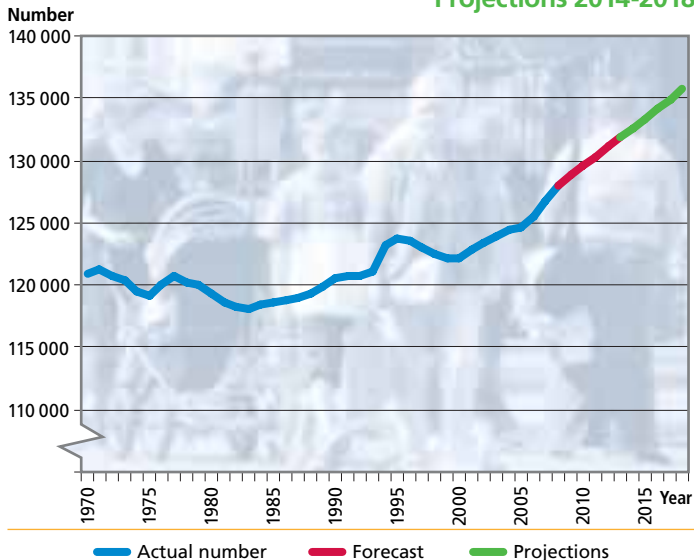
Age of population in Norrköping and Sweden 2008, percentage



In relation to the national average, Norrköping's population includes a greater proportion in the 20-30 year-old group and a lower proportion in those aged 35-60 years old.

Population in Norrköping

Population 1970-2008
Forecast 2009-2013
Projections 2014-2018



The population forecast indicates a rise of around 3 800 people during the period 2009-2013. The positive population growth experienced from 2001-2008 is expected to continue for the next few years. The population projection for 31 December 2018 is estimated to be almost 136 000 people.

Population 31 December 2008 in the 15 largest districts and surrounding countryside

	Total	Women	Men
Hageby	7 735	3 947	3 788
Östantill	6 088	3 137	2 951
Nordantill	5 886	3 010	2 876
Haga	5 318	2 714	2 604
Vikbolandets landsbygd	5 274	2 544	2 730
Åby tätort	5 018	2 509	2 509
Klockaretorpet	4 946	2 516	2 430
Lindö	4 895	2 433	2 462
Enebymo	4 840	2 502	2 338
Vilbergen	4 626	2 451	2 175
Krokek tätort	4 215	2 124	2 091
Ektorp	4 096	2 086	2 010
Marielund	4 068	2 023	2 045
Navestad	4 058	2 101	1 957
Skärblacka tätort	4 029	2 050	1 979

Number of inhabitants with foreign background 2008, percentage

	Total	Women	Men
Norrköping	19,4	19,3	19,4
Sweden	17,9	18,2	17,7

Foreign background means that the person is either born in another country or that both of the person's parents are born in another country. Swedish background means that the person is born in Sweden with one or both parents born in Sweden.

Level of education, ages 25-64, in Norrköping and Sweden 2007, percentage

		Compulsory school	Upper secondary	Post secondary
Norrköping	Total	17	49	32
	Women	16	47	35
	Men	19	51	29
Sweden	Total	15	47	36
	Women	14	45	41
	Men	17	48	33

Women are more highly educated than men. The level of education in Norrköping is lower than the national average.

Employment, ages 20-64 in Norrköping and Sweden 1997-2007, percentage

	Norrköping			Sweden		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
1997	67,5	64,1	70,9	71,6	69,4	73,8
1998	68,6	65,3	71,9	73,3	71,1	75,4
1999	69,5	66,0	72,9	73,9	71,6	76,2
2000	70,8	67,0	74,4	75,2	72,7	77,7
2001	71,8	68,6	74,9	75,7	73,8	77,7
2002	72,0	68,9	75,0	75,9	73,9	77,9
2003	70,9	67,7	74,0	75,1	73,1	77,0
2004	71,6	68,4	74,7	75,8	73,8	77,7
2005	70,8	67,6	73,9	75,6	73,7	77,5
2006	72,5	69,2	75,7	76,7	74,8	78,6
2007	73,9	70,7	77,0	77,9	75,8	79,9

There is a lower employment in Norrköping in relation to the national average. In 2007 the difference lies between three and five percentage points.

Employment, night population (residing in the area) from age 16, by sector 2007

	Total	Women	Men
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	787	138	649
Manufacturing and mining	8 989	2 022	6 967
Energy, water and waste	500	179	321
Construction	4 175	292	3 883
Trade and communications	11 905	4 460	7 445
Personal services, etc	4 112	2 317	1 795
Financial services, etc	7 934	3 165	4 769
Public administration, etc	3 481	1 854	1 627
Education and research	5 775	4 386	1 389
Health and social care	9 439	8 000	1 439
Non-specified activities	292	171	121
Total	57 389	26 984	30 405

Out of the 57 400 workers who live in Norrköping, 11 900 worked within trade and communications, 9 400 in health and social care and 9 000 in manufacturing. The sector of health and social care employs the most women whereas trade and communications is the largest sector for men. Around 3 400 more men than women are employed.

Employment in the municipality, by sector 2007

	Total	Women	Men
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	816	149	667
Manufacturing and mining	7 935	1 861	6 074
Energy, water and waste	506	201	305
Construction	4 462	301	4 161
Trade and communications	12 561	4 687	7 874
Personal services, etc	4 170	2 374	1 796
Financial services, etc	8 056	3 233	4 823
Public administration, etc	3 661	1 926	1 735
Education and research	6 007	4 574	1 433
Health and social care	9 511	8 176	1 335
Non-specified activities	273	158	115
Total	57 958	27 640	30 318

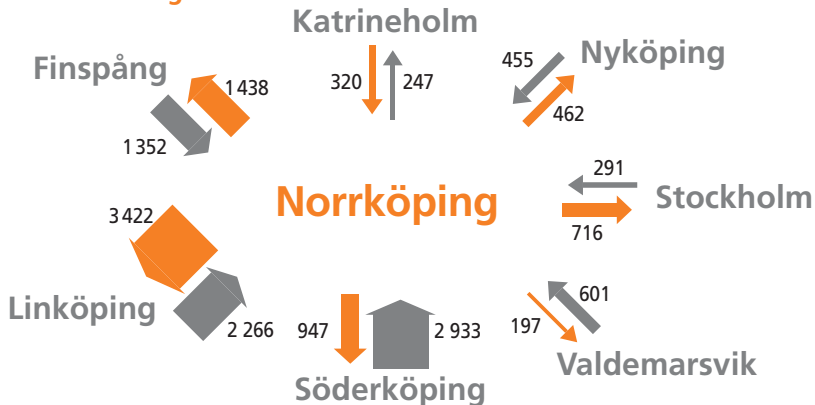
In 2007 there were about 58 000 job openings in the municipality and the largest sectors were trade and communications and health and social care.

Net commuting, by sector 2007

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29
Manufacturing and mining	-1 053
Energy, water and waste	6
Construction	287
Trade and communications	730
Personal services, etc	58
Financial services, etc	123
Public administration, etc	184
Education and research	232
Health and social care	72
Non-specified activities	-19
Total	649

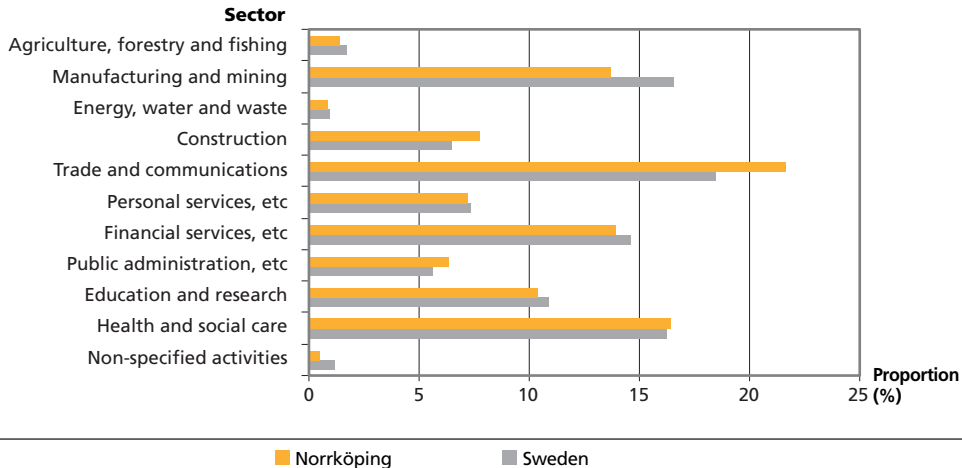
Net commuting is positive and reaches a total of almost 650 people. This demonstrates that overall there are more people commuting in than out. Within manufacturing there are just over 1 050 more people who commute out of the municipality. However, the other sectors indicate a higher number commuting in than out.

Commuting from age 16, to and from the seven municipalities with most frequent commuting 2007



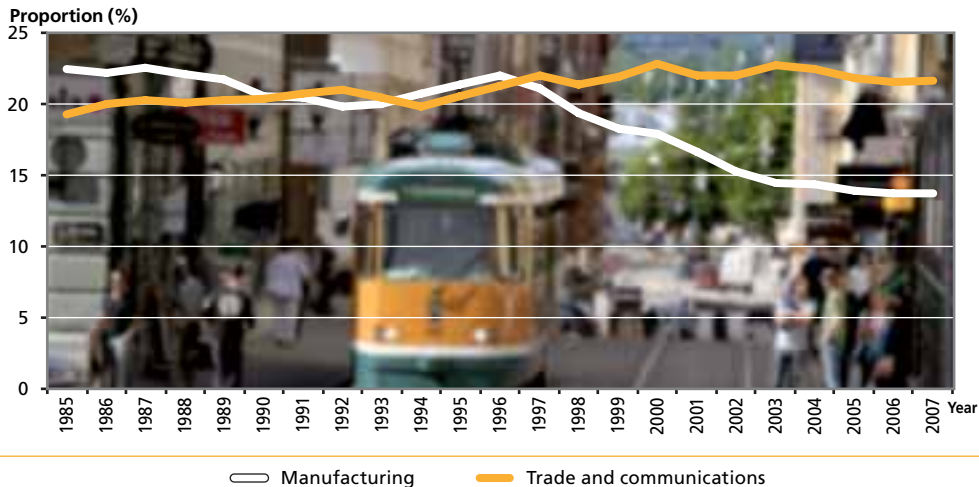
In 2007, Linköping and Finspång received the largest number of people commuting out of Norrköping at almost 4 900, whereas a total of 5 200 residents from Linköping and Söderköping commuted into Norrköping to work.

Employment in the municipality and in Sweden, by sector 2007, percentage



The largest differences in proportion of jobs per sector are found in trade and communications and manufacturing. Norrköping has a larger proportion of jobs in trade and communications and the least in manufacturing when compared to the national average.

Proportion of jobs, 1985-2007 within manufacturing and trade and communications, percentage



Since 1996, the sector of trade and communications has been the largest in Norrköping. The difference with respect to manufacturing rose to eight percentage points in 2007.

Job-seekers by ages 16-64 and 18-24, April 2009 and April 2008, percentage

April 2009	Total	Women	Men	Age 18-24
Norrköping	4,7	4,1	5,3	7,3
Sweden	3,7	3,0	4,4	5,1

April 2008	Total	Women	Men	Age 18-24
Norrköping	3,8	3,7	4,0	6,1
Sweden	2,5	2,3	2,6	3,4

The registered number of job-seekers is higher in Norrköping than the national average.

Source: Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen)

Some major employers in Norrköping, 2008

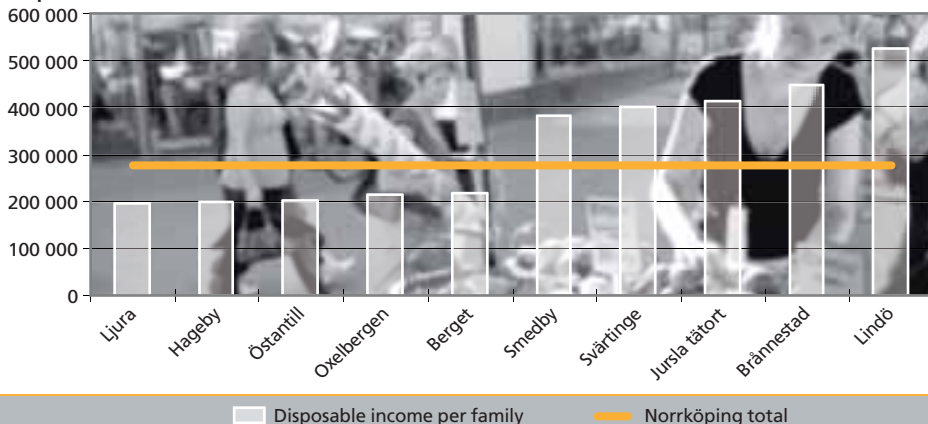
Employer	Approximate number employed
Norrköpings kommun	8 575
Östergötlands läns landsting	2 775
Holmen AB	825
Billerud Skärblacka AB	675
Kriminalvården	575
Luftfartsverket	525
Linköpings universitet	425
Migrationsverket	425
PEMA AB	425
SMHI	425
Whirlpool Sweden AB	375
SAMHALL AB	375
Sjöfartsverket	375
Norrköpings kyrkliga samfällighet	325
Posten Meddelande AB	325

Source: The Municipality of Norrköping

The biggest employers are the Municipality of Norrköping and the County Council of Östergötland with 11 350 employees. Government authorities located in the municipality employ over 2 300 people and the three largest employers within forestry have 1 500 employees.

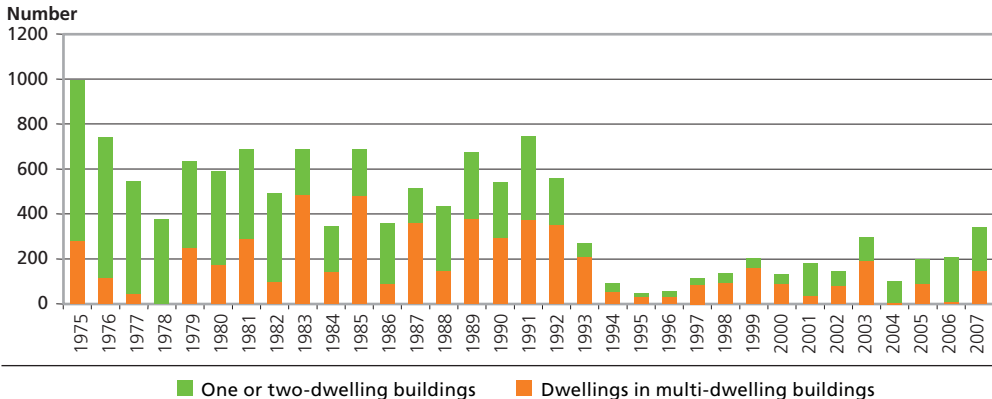
Districts and surrounding countryside with the lowest and highest disposable income per household in Norrköping, 2007

Disposable income



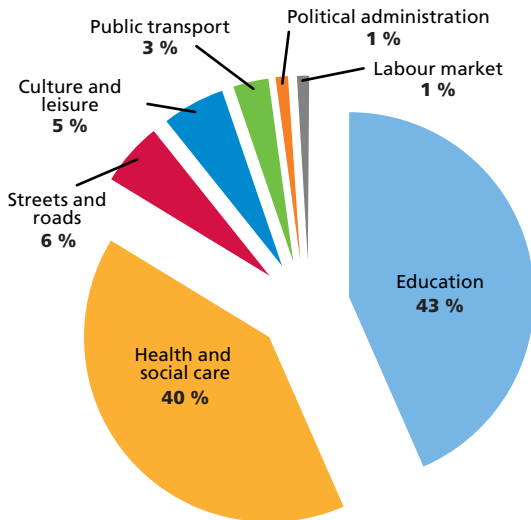
Disposable income is the sum of all taxed and untaxed income minus tax and other negative transfers. Households in Norrköping have an average disposable income of 280 000 SEK per year. The families in Lindö and Brännestad have the highest disposable income.

Number of newly constructed dwellings in multi-dwelling building and one or two-dwelling buildings, Norrköping 1975–2007



During 1975-1993 an average of 580 dwellings were built per year. Significantly fewer have been built since then. On 31 December 2007 there were 62 800 dwellings in Norrköping of which 41 000 in multi-dwelling buildings and 21 800 in one or two-dwelling buildings. One or two-dwelling buildings represent a third of dwellings in Norrköping.

Municipal expenditures in millions of SEK in Norrköping, 2008, percentage

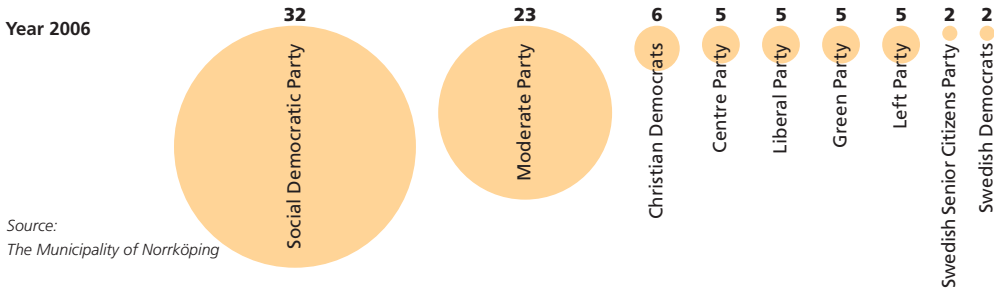


	Million SEK	Per cent
Education (including pre-school)	2 765	43
Health and social care	2 579	40
Streets and roads	365	6
Culture and leisure	346	5
Public transport	211	3
Political administration	70	1
Labour market	64	1
Total	6 400	100

Source: The Municipality of Norrköping

Number of seats in the Municipal Council 1998, 2002 and 2006

Party	1998			2002			2006		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Social Democratic Party	34	17	17	35	16	19	32	16	16
Moderate Party	23	6	17	18	7	11	23	6	17
Christian Democrats	8	4	4	7	3	4	6	2	4
Centre Party	2	1	1	4	1	3	5	2	3
Liberal Party	3	1	2	8	3	5	5	2	3
Green Party	4	2	2	4	2	2	5	2	3
Left Party	9	4	5	7	4	3	5	3	2
Swedish Senior Citizens Party	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Swedish Democrats							2	0	2
Total	85	35	50	85	36	49	85	33	52



Source:
The Municipality of Norrköping

The Twin Cities of Sweden

The Twin Cities of Sweden include Norrköping and Linköping as well as an abundance of picturesque towns of different sizes with their own unique character. Almost half a million people live in the region which enjoys the best location in Sweden.

The Twin Cities of Sweden offer all the benefits of city living but very few of the disadvantages. The region is teeming with activity thus strengthening the ties between Linköping and Norrköping. First-class communications by land, sea and air place us in close proximity to a large area of considerable cultural and commercial significance.

The future high-speed train Östlänken reduces the travel time to Stockholm to less than an hour and opens up a world of possibilities.



Source: *The Twin Cities of Sweden*

Five facts about the Twin Cities of Sweden

- ◆ 420 000 proud to call the region their home
- ◆ 36 000 established companies
- ◆ 170 000 jobs available within a 45 minute journey
- ◆ 26 000 students attending Linköping's University
- ◆ A broad-based business community including Saab, Siemens Industrial Turbomachinery, Toyota Material Handling, Ericsson, Holmen Paper, Autoliv and Cloetta



NORRKÖPING