

HUGSI - Husqvarna Urban Green Space Insights present:

How green are the largest Nordic cities?

Husqvarna Top Green Cities Nordic 2025

About the report

Husqvarna Urban Green Space Insights (HUGSI), is a service from Husqvarna quantifying urban green space in global cities using AI and satellite data. This report aggregates multiple data points captured in 2023 and 2024 to produce Top Green Cities Nordic 2025.

Nordic cities was selected based on population size using data from WorldPopulationReview.com and SCB. In this report we are focusing on the 10 by population largest cities per country; Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark. Iceland is only represented by Reykjavik.

Please refer to our website [HUGSI.green](https://hugsi.green) for more information and specific details by identified cities.

City boundaries identified in the report are defined based on an Open Street Map (OSM) boundaries dataset, which is made available here under the Open Database License (ODbL).

Population data from Global Human Settlement Layer (GHS-POP) was used to adjust city boundaries, consideration was taken to identify areas where citizens actually reside.

For more information on GHS-POP, please see Schiavina, Marcello; Freire, Sergio; MacManus, Kytt (2019): GHS population grid multitemporal (1975, 1990, 2000, 2015) R2019A. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) DOI: 10.2905/42E8BE89-54FF-464E-BE7BB-F9E64DA5218
PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/0c6b9751-a71f-4062-830b-43c9f432370>

Satellite image data is acquired from the Copernicus project, and it has been modified to establish this report.

For the avoidance of doubt, it should be clarified that HUGSI is not officially endorsed or affiliated with any European Union institution.

Feel free to quote the report, remember to credit us with "Husqvarna Top Green Cities Nordic 2025".

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Legal disclaimer: All results are assumptions based on our open methodology and AI-models used. HUGSI Terms of use also apply to this report. hugsi.green/terms-of-use

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Objective global data for greener cities

Since 2019, HUGSI.green has been analyzing urban greenery in hundreds of cities around the world. This year, we are proud to present a special edition dedicated entirely to the Nordic countries – a deep dive into the green landscapes of the region's 40 largest cities.

From the bustling waterfronts of Copenhagen to the historic parks of Helsinki, from Oslo's forested hillsides to Stockholm's tree-lined boulevards, Nordic cities each have their own unique relationship with green spaces. These "urban lungs" do far more than add beauty to the skyline – they are essential to the health, resilience, and liveability of our urban environments.

Urban greenery is not just decoration. It is the backbone of a vibrant, sustainable city. When concrete and green coexist in harmony, cities open the door to healthier lifestyles, greater well-being, and stronger infrastructure. Parks and green areas not only attract residents and visitors but also serve as natural climate

regulators, reduce urban noise, and help purify the very air we breathe.

Measuring and monitoring urban green space on a regular basis is no longer just a good idea – it is a necessity for the cities of tomorrow. By understanding changes in greenery, we can craft smarter policies, develop more effective green strategies, and ensure our cities continue to flourish – quite literally.

At Husqvarna, the driving force behind both this report and the HUGSI.green service, our mission is to inspire and enable greener, more liveable cities across the globe. With this dedicated look at the Nordic region's largest cities, we invite you to explore the data, uncover the insights, and join us in shaping a greener urban future. Let's discover what we can achieve together – for the Nordics, and for the planet

Erik Swan

Director Digital Business Exploration
Husqvarna Group



The Methodology behind HUGSI

The Husqvarna Urban Green Space Insights (HUGSI) is an AI-powered satellite solution that indicates how green cities are by analyzing their urban areas and how they are developing. Since 2019, HUGSI has conducted annual surveys of a growing number of cities in the world.

With HUGSI we provide cities with data about the current quantity of green space in urban areas. With yearly scans we can share the development over time and through our standardized methodology and global data sets cities are also allowed to benchmark numbers.

Data is derived from analyzing multispectral satellite image data from Sentinel 2, part of the Copernicus-program from the European Space Agency (ESA).

To score high in the index you should have well distributed, high coverage percentage of vegetation of good health within the populated parts of the city.

Trees is awarded twice the value of grass.

HUGSI uses a machine learning model to, based on height, differentiate trees from other vegetation including shrubs. The

model is trained on visually labeled dataset in which vegetation over 1m height are classified as trees.

How urban areas are defined

City boundaries in HUGSI are defined based on OSM Boundaries dataset provided by Open Street Map or shared by the cities analyzed.

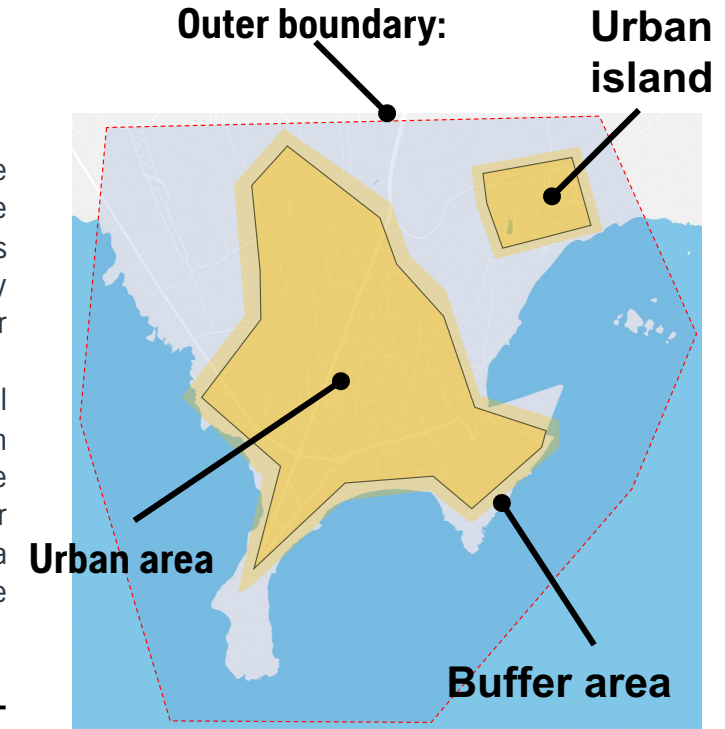
Population data from Global Human Settlement Layer (GHS-POP) is used to adjust the area to analyze within OSM city boundaries. We only take into consideration urban areas where citizens reside.

GHS-POP divides a city into grids of 100 by 100 meters and measures average density of population in each grid. Our approach excludes tiles with less than 1000 people per square mile (3,8 people per 100m by 100m). Islands (smaller areas disconnected from the main body of a city) with more than 5000 people residing are included.

Then, we add a 300m buffer around the filtered boundaries to include surrounding areas. This resulting area is regarded as the urban area for a city which is used followed in all further calculations.

To adjust for different seasonal variations, the cities are analyzed on individual days. By sampling all available data for all cities, we can calculate their greenest day during a year. It is data from this day that is brought into the index for comparison.

Learn more about the HUGSI-methodology:



The Green KPI's of HUGSI

HUGSI is based on a unique data set together with algorithms to analyze satellite images monitoring the proportion and health of green spaces in cities across the globe. To be able to compare and track the development of urban green spaces we have created the following six Key Performance Indicators (KPI's).

Percentage of urban green space

The area in actual size of green space, divided by size of total urban area of the city being measured.

Percentage of urban green space covered by trees

HUGSI uses a machine learning model to specifically differentiate trees from other vegetation including bush.

Percentage of urban green space covered by grass

HUGSI uses a machine learning model to differentiate grass from other vegetation.

Average health of urban green space

HUGSI measures health of vegetation with NDVI, a widely used indicator of vegetation health based on the absorption of visible and invisible light. NDVI value of living vegetation ranges from 0 to 1.

Urban green space per capita

The area in actual size of green space, divided by population residing in urban area of a city.

Distribution of urban green space

The greenness of a city can also be identified by how well distributed or spread out the vegetation is. Is all vegetation concentrated in one large park or is the green space spread throughout the city?

HUGSI measures the distribution of green space based on the median percentage of green space across all defined grids of a city.

HUGSI Ranking / Index

Cities are compared and ranked based on a formula that uses all aspects of the urban green space of a city. To score high in the index you should have well distributed, high coverage percentage of vegetation of good health within the populated parts of the city. Trees are awarded twice the value of grass. The score in the index will give each city a relative position as greener or less green than others.

How green are Nordic cities?

By analyzing hundreds of cities around the world each year, we are able to identify global trends in urban greenery and compare performance across regions and countries. When it comes to Germany, the results are impressive, its cities rank among the greenest in the world.

Globally, the average share of urban green space is around 43%. Europe performs slightly better with an average of 46%, but the Nordic cities stands out with an impressive 49%. In other words, almost half of the urban land area in 40 largest Nordic cities is covered by vegetation – trees, grass, and shrubs. The rest consists of hard surfaces or water.

City-by-city, the picture varies: the greenest city reaches 58% green cover, while the least green still achieves 24%, well above the global average outside Europe of just 32%.

When it comes to tree canopy cover, the Nordics again performs exceptionally well. With an average of 35% canopy cover in urban areas, Globally these numbers are extreme, boosted by Finland's 44% and balanced by Denmark's 24%.

The 40 Nordic cities analyzed are home to roughly 9,5 million people. Together, their green spaces provide an impressive 331 m² of greenery per resident.

While most researchers, policymakers, and citizens agree that we need more green space in cities, especially given today's global challenges, the reality is concerning: worldwide, urban greenery is in decline. Unfortunately, the Nordic countries are no exception. Between 2023 and 2024, the 40 cities analyzed experienced a net loss of 385 000 square meters of green space.

Nordic urban
green space in numbers:



49%

**Percentage of urban
green space**



35%

Tree cover %



331 m²

**Urban green space
per capita**



47%

**Distribution of
urban green space**

HUGSI – 2025 Index

Greenest Nordic city is...

The Nordic cities are, by and large, impressively green. On average, 49% of the urban land in the largest Nordic cities is covered by some form of vegetation, from expansive parks and tree-lined streets to smaller pockets of green nestled between buildings. This abundance of greenery plays a vital role in shaping the region's reputation for high quality of life, clean air, and close connections to nature.

But only one city can hold the title of greenest of them all. To determine this, we calculate a Green Index that takes into account several key factors: the total share of green space, its vitality, and how evenly it is distributed across the city.

Cities score higher when greenery is not only abundant but also well spread and in good health. In our scoring, trees receive a higher value than grass due to their greater environmental benefits, such as improved air quality, carbon storage, and habitat for biodiversity - as well as their positive impact on social well-being and urban cooling.

When applying this method to the 40 Nordic cities we analyzed, Vejle in Denmark emerges as the clear winner. Home to around 60,000 residents, Vejle achieves an impressive Green Index score of 76.80. This places Vejle 13th among all 516 cities analyzed globally – an outstanding result that highlights the city's commitment to preserving and enhancing its green assets.

Vejle's achievement reflects a broader trend in the Nordics: a tradition of integrating nature into the urban fabric. Whether through well-protected forests, waterfront parks, or innovative green infrastructure projects, Nordic cities continue to prove that urban development and environmental stewardship can go hand in hand.

Vejle's performance shows that even smaller cities can lead by example, inspiring both larger urban centers and international peers to invest in greener, healthier, and more liveable environments.



49%

**Urban green space
Nordics**



46%

**Urban green space
Europe**



32%

**Urban green space
Rest of world**



49%

Urban green space
Nordics



51%

Urban green space
Sweden



48%

Urban green space
Denmark



45%

Urban green space
Norway



51%

Urban green space
Finland

Greenest cities in the Nordics

Urban green space in 1-21 largest cities in the Nordics



	City	Country	Green Index	Green %	Green space per capita	Population / km ²
1	Vejle	Denmark	76.80	58%	495 m ²	1170
2	Uppsala	Sweden	74.09	56%	221 m ²	2 545
3	Linköping	Sweden	72.75	55%	271 m ²	2 046
4	Pori	Finland	70.76	51%	452 m ²	1129
5	Odense	Denmark	70.47	54%	306 m ²	1755
6	Örebro	Sweden	70.03	51%	240 m ²	2 107
7	Bærum	Norway	69.02	50%	274 m ²	1 832
8	Aarhus	Denmark	68.99	54%	251 m ²	2 142
9	Turku	Finland	68.21	52%	239 m ²	2 161
10	Västerås	Sweden	67.75	49%	249 m ²	1 952
11	Kolding	Denmark	67.57	53%	406 m ²	1 300
12	Vantaa	Finland	66.26	52%	298 m ²	1 737
13	Lahti	Finland	66.20	56%	348 m ²	1 604
14	Oulu	Finland	65.74	54%	352 m ²	1 544
15	Norrköping	Sweden	65.35	46%	214 m ²	2 169
16	Bergen	Norway	64.29	52%	273 m ²	1 909
17	Drammen	Norway	63.90	47%	295 m ²	1 596
18	Jyväskylä	Finland	63.87	54%	347 m ²	1 554
19	Espoo	Finland	63.12	51%	255 m ²	2 013
20	Trondheim	Norway	62.28	44%	206 m ²	2 132
21	Oslo	Norway	62.14	48%	116 m ²	4 186



49%

Urban green space
Nordics



51%

Urban green space
Sweden



48%

Urban green space
Denmark



45%

Urban green space
Norway



51%

Urban green space
Finland

Greenest cities in the Nordics

Urban green space in 22-41 largest cities in the Nordics



	City	Country	Green Index	Green %	Green space per capita	Population / km ²
22	Horsens	Denmark	61,98	48%	362	1 341
23	Fredrikstad	Norway	61,52	43%	284	1 518
24	Esbjerg	Denmark	61,14	45%	372	1 216
25	Randers	Denmark	60,67	56%	414	1 346
26	Lund	Sweden	60,38	49%	184	2 637
27	Gothenburg	Sweden	59,39	48%	171	2 775
28	Kuopio	Finland	59,20	45%	287	1 556
29	Helsingborg	Sweden	59,14	43%	201	2 136
30	Helsinki	Finland	58,17	44%	125	3 472
31	Kristiansand	Norway	57,61	43%	274	1 587
32	Tampere	Finland	57,18	48%	251	1 897
33	Stockholm	Sweden	56,20	46%	88	5 220
34	Aalborg	Denmark	55,33	53%	349	1 523
35	Tromsø	Norway	55,32	40%	224	1 810
36	Sandnes	Norway	52,07	42%	238	1 781
37	Reykjavik	Iceland	48,61	36%	155	2 310
38	Stavanger	Norway	45,74	33%	130	2 507
39	Malmö	Sweden	42,61	36%	106	3 388
40	Copenhagen	Denmark	39,80	30%	45	6 653
41	Frederiksberg	Denmark	31,50	24%	28	8 756

HUGSI – 2025 Index

Trees in the Nordics

Trees are among the most valuable natural assets of any city. They provide shade, improve air quality, store carbon, and make our urban environments healthier and more livable.

The Nordic cities stands out on the global stage, with an impressive average urban tree canopy cover of 35% across the cities analyzed - one of the highest levels worldwide.

Among these, Jyväskylä, together with several Finnish cities leads the way as, boasting an outstanding +50% canopy cover.

On the following pages, you'll find detailed data on tree canopy cover for each city analyzed, offering a closer look at where the Nordic urban forests are thriving and where there's room to grow.


35%

Urban canopy cover
Nordics


28%

Urban canopy cover
Europe


21%

Urban canopy cover
Rest of world

Trees in Nordic cities

Urban tree canopy cover for 1-21 largest cities in the Nordics

35%
Urban canopy cover
Nordics

36%
Sweden

24%
Denmark

33%
Norway

44%
Finland

	City	Country	Tree canopy cover	Change related to tree canopy cover 2023 to 2024
1	Jyväskylä	Finland	52%	- 18 300 m ²
2	Lahti	Finland	51%	- 24 500 m ²
3	Oulu	Finland	50%	- 90 500 m ²
4	Espoo	Finland	46%	- 48 500 m ²
5	Bergen	Norway	46%	- 68 700 m ²
6	Tampere	Finland	44%	- 73 900 m ²
7	Oslo	Norway	44%	- 12 200 m ²
8	Vantaa	Finland	43%	- 79 100 m ²
9	Kuopio	Finland	43%	- 23 400 m ²
10	Stockholm	Sweden	42%	- 13 700 m ²
11	Gothenburg	Sweden	41%	- 354 900 m ²
12	Kristiansand	Norway	41%	- 1 200 m ²
13	Bærum	Norway	41%	- 4 300 m ²
14	Turku	Finland	40%	- 11 100 m ²
15	Drammen	Norway	40%	- 14 700 m ²
16	Helsinki	Finland	38%	- 10 700 m ²
17	Tromsø	Norway	37%	- 1 700 m ²
18	Uppsala	Sweden	36%	- 9 100 m ²
19	Vejle	Denmark	35%	- 8 700 m ²
20	Trondheim	Norway	35%	- 12 700 m ²
21	Västerås	Sweden	35%	- 179 400 m ²

35%
Urban canopy cover
Nordics

36%
Sweden

24%
Denmark

33%
Norway

44%
Finland



Trees in Nordic cities

Urban tree canopy cover for 22-41 largest cities in the Nordics

	City	Country	Tree canopy cover	Change related to tree canopy cover 2023 to 2024
22	Pori	Finland	35%	14 800 m ²
23	Örebro	Sweden	34%	- 12 300 m ²
24	Linköping	Sweden	32%	- 200 m ²
25	Norrköping	Sweden	29%	3 200 m ²
26	Odense	Denmark	28%	1 100 m ²
27	Fredrikstad	Norway	27%	3 700 m ²
28	Aarhus	Denmark	27%	165 700 m ²
29	Kolding	Denmark	25%	100 m ²
30	Reykjavik	Iceland	24%	- 93 200 m ²
31	Lund	Sweden	24%	- 2 200 m ²
32	Randers	Denmark	23%	239 900 m ²
33	Copenhagen	Denmark	23%	- 11 500 m ²
34	Horsens	Denmark	23%	- 7 100 m ²
35	Frederiksberg	Denmark	23%	Neutral
36	Esbjerg	Denmark	22%	- 3 300 m ²
37	Helsingborg	Sweden	22%	- 300 m ²
38	Stavanger	Norway	22%	- 11 600 m ²
39	Sandnes	Norway	18%	- 13 500 m ²
40	Aalborg	Denmark	18%	- 3 900 m ²
41	Malmö	Sweden	17%	2 400 m ²

HUGSI – 2025 Index

European benchmark

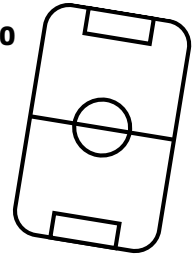
Europe's cities are among the greenest in the world. Indicators such as the distribution of green space and green space per capita reveal that long-standing traditions, forward-thinking urban planning, and the continent's favorable climate have all played a role in shaping these verdant urban landscapes.

However, even here we see a familiar global trend: a decline in urban green space. Between 2023 and 2024, European cities collectively lost 13.3 million square meters of green space.

Still, Europe starts from a position of strength. On average, 46% of European cities are covered by vegetation, with 28% of the total area shaded by trees – impressive figures by any standard.

How do the Nordic cities perform in this competitive landscape? Even though the Nordics as a whole is exceptionally green, the Nordic countries are only represented by two cities on the European toplist.

-13.3M m² ...equal to
1866
Less green space
compared to 2023
football
fields

**46%**Percentage of urban
green space**28%**

Tree cover %

**229m²**Urban green space
per capita**44%**Distribution of
urban green space



European benchmark

Top 20 greenest cities in Europe with > 100 000 inhabitants

	City	Country	Green Index	Green %	Green space per capita	Tree canopy cover	Population / km ²
1	Wuppertal	Germany	78.43	61%	206	45%	2 952
2	Chemnitz	Germany	77.65	63%	294	37%	2 155
3	Bielefeld	Germany	76.46	58%	257	37%	2 237
4	Vilnius	Lithuania	76.00	61%	226	47%	2 693
5	Besancon	France	75.00	55%	218	35%	2 533
6	Kiel	Germany	74.99	54%	205	37%	2 646
7	Stuttgart	Germany	74.93	56%	146	37%	3 815
8	Uppsala	Sweden	74.09	56%	221	36%	2 545
9	Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	73.87	56%	145	34%	3 882
10	Zagreb	Croatia	73.86	59%	191	34%	3 094
11	Krakov	Poland	72.93	53%	163	36%	3 253
12	Freiburg	Germany	72.81	55%	131	42%	4 191
13	Linköping	Sweden	72.75	55%	271	32%	2 046
14	Hagen	Germany	72.33	58%	237	43%	2 426
15	Luebeck	Germany	72.33	52%	233	33%	2 220
16	Braunschweig	Germany	72.32	55%	246	31%	2 225
17	Reading	United Kingdom	72.27	54%	146	36%	3 658
18	Münster	Germany	71.84	55%	201	30%	2 719
19	Karlsruhe	Germany	71.52	52%	185	37%	2 840
20	Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines	France	71.25	56%	230	36%	2 452

HUGSI – 2025 Index

Changes

Change is constant and so is our monitoring. By analyzing each city's greenest day every year, we can detect shifts in vegetation and land cover. This allows us to pinpoint where change is happening and how it affects the urban environment.

While the common narrative is that green space is in decline, the truth is more nuanced: in most cities, green areas are both expanding and shrinking at the same time. The challenge lies in finding the right balance: how can a city grow to meet the needs of a rising population while also protecting and expanding its green spaces?

Here, data and information are essential. Understanding exactly where change is occurring, how much it amounts to, and how decisions and actions influence the environment has long been difficult, until now.

For the Nordics, the monitored cities collectively gained 2.8 million m² of green space from 2023 to 2024, but also lost 3.2 million m². This results in a net loss of 385 000 m², equivalent to 54 football fields.

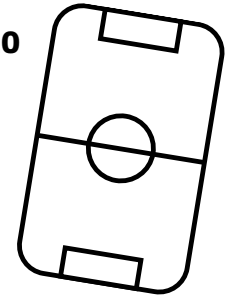
On the next page, we break these changes down city by city. You can also explore interactive maps showing the exact locations of these changes at [HUGSI.green](#).

-385K m²

Less green space
compared to 2023

...equal to

54
football
fields



Change data for the Nordics

Out of the 40 Nordic cities we monitored, only 5 achieved a positive net change — meaning they added more green space than they removed.

One city stands out in particular: Aarhus, which recorded one of the highest positive net changes of all.

It's important to note that these figures represent absolute values. Some cities cover enormous areas, yet their overall changes in green space remain relatively modest. Others, even with smaller footprints, managed to make significant positive gains.

City	Country	Net change m ²	Positive change m ²	Negative change m ²	City	Country	Net change m ²	Positive change m ²	Negative change m ²
1 Aarhus	Denmark	1 175 800	1 219 400	43 600	22 Horsens	Denmark	- 25 200	9 700	34 900
2 Randers	Denmark	246 000	259 500	13 500	23 Helsinki	Finland	- 27 700	58 200	85 900
3 Fredrikstad	Norway	112 300	132 500	20 200	24 Turku	Finland	- 30 300	11 300	41 600
4 Odense	Denmark	24 100	55 800	31 700	25 Drammen	Norway	- 31 900	3 700	35 600
5 Oslo	Norway	10 100	60 000	49 900	26 Kuopio	Finland	- 32 000	5 500	37 500
6 Malmö	Sweden	Neutral	57 100	57 100	27 Lahti	Finland	- 33 200	1 300	34 500
7 Tromsø	Norway	- 2 400	6 200	8 600	28 Uppsala	Sweden	- 35 100	4 700	39 800
8 Kolding	Denmark	- 3 500	22 200	25 700	29 Jyväskylä	Finland	- 41 400	-	41 400
9 Kristiansand	Norway	- 3 800	-	3 800	30 Helsingborg	Sweden	- 43 500	-	43 500
10 Örebro	Sweden	- 4 500	11 600	16 100	31 Aalborg	Denmark	- 43 800	7 100	50 900
11 Stavanger	Norway	- 4 500	18 300	22 800	32 Espoo	Finland	- 48 000	35 000	83 000
12 Frederiksberg	Denmark	- 7 600	-	7 600	33 Sandnes	Norway	- 57 000	8 500	65 500
13 Stockholm	Sweden	- 9 000	10 800	19 800	34 Bergen	Norway	- 62 400	59 600	122 000
14 Bærum	Norway	- 9 000	9 000	18 000	35 Vejle	Denmark	- 74 100	5 000	79 100
15 Pori	Finland	- 13 800	34 300	48 100	36 Tampere	Finland	- 77 400	33 500	110 900
16 Trondheim	Norway	- 18 200	-	18 200	37 Vantaa	Finland	- 90 000	11 800	101 800
17 Norrköping	Sweden	- 18 500	25 100	43 600	38 Oulu	Finland	- 100 700	-	100 700
18 Esbjerg	Denmark	- 22 800	14 300	37 100	39 Reykjavik	Iceland	- 150 500	13 300	163 800
19 Lund	Sweden	- 24 400	11 200	35 600	40 Västerås	Sweden	- 192 400	2 300	194 700
20 Copenhagen	Denmark	- 24 400	115 500	139 900	41 Gothenburg	Sweden	- 384 000	7 500	391 500
21 Linköping	Sweden	- 24 700	9 300	34 000					

HUGSI – 2025 Index

All Nordic cities with data

On the following pages we will disclose the data for all cities analyzed in Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Iceland. The cities are listed in alphabetical order.

Available data columns include:

- **Green index** – the score when combining multiple factors to compare cities between each other.
- **Green %** - the proportion of vegetation within the urban areas of a city
- **Green space per capita** – total area of green space in square meters divided with the total population
- **Tree canopy cover %** - the proportion of tree canopy within the urban areas of a city
- **Grass cover %** - the proportion of grass cover within the urban areas of a city
- **Water %** - the proportion of water within the urban areas of a city
- **Other %** - the proportion of hard made, impervious areas within the urban area of a city such as buildings, roads, parking lots and similar land use
- **Vitality** – the health of vegetation based on NDVI ranging from -1 to +1
- **Distribution** – how well green space is distributed within the urban areas of the city. High percentage indicates even distribution, low numbers indicate smaller concentrations of green space.
- **Population density** – number of inhabitants per square kilometer
- **Change factor** – indicate whether the city has positive, negative or neutral development of greenspace from 2023 to 2024

All Nordic cities with data

City	Country	Green Index	Green %	Green per capita (m2)	Tree %	Grass %	Water %	Other %	Vitality	Distribution	Population density	Change factor
Aalborg	Denmark	55,33	53,11%	348,66	17,75%	35,36%	5,33%	41,56%	0,72	54,1%	1 523	Negative
Aarhus	Denmark	68,99	53,72%	250,75	26,73%	26,99%	4,18%	42,10%	0,75	54,7%	2 142	Positive
Arendal	Norway	61,51	49,33%	418,32	48,24%	1,09%	16,94%	33,73%	0,79	49,4%	1 179	No Change
Asker	Norway	69,84	54,25%	413,68	45,88%	8,37%	11,21%	34,55%	0,78	55,6%	1 311	Positive
Bergen	Norway	64,29	52,14%	273,12	45,64%	6,50%	12,66%	35,20%	0,71	51,8%	1 909	Negative
Bodø	Norway	68,79	49,24%	305,16	35,81%	13,43%	12,24%	38,51%	0,75	47,7%	1 614	No Change
Borås	Sweden	66,84	57,90%	293,65	52,03%	5,87%	0,83%	41,27%	0,74	60,9%	1 972	Negative
Bærum	Norway	69,02	50,21%	274,08	40,54%	9,67%	8,66%	41,13%	0,79	50,6%	1 832	Negative
Copenhagen	Denmark	39,80	29,87%	44,90	22,81%	7,06%	7,05%	63,08%	0,72	19,8%	6 653	Negative
Drammen	Norway	63,90	47,14%	295,39	39,91%	7,23%	9,50%	43,36%	0,79	42,7%	1 596	Negative
Esbjerg	Denmark	61,14	45,27%	372,27	22,36%	22,91%	7,32%	47,41%	0,76	37,6%	1 216	Negative
Eskilstuna	Sweden	71,90	52,05%	261,31	35,18%	16,87%	2,50%	45,45%	0,76	52,4%	1 992	Negative
Espoo	Finland	63,12	51,38%	255,30	46,30%	5,09%	6,75%	41,87%	0,74	51,2%	2 013	Negative
Falkenberg	Sweden	51,08	41,00%	406,75	27,20%	13,80%	10,18%	48,82%	0,62	35,4%	1 008	Negative
Falun	Sweden	59,20	46,48%	360,71	43,75%	2,73%	10,90%	42,63%	0,75	44,9%	1 289	Negative
Frederiksberg	Denmark	31,50	24,43%	27,90	22,64%	1,79%	1,17%	74,40%	0,71	14,8%	8 756	Negative
Fredrikstad	Norway	61,52	43,19%	284,45	26,80%	16,39%	9,15%	47,66%	0,74	39,3%	1 518	Positive
Gothenburg	Sweden	59,39	47,52%	171,26	41,46%	6,06%	5,43%	47,05%	0,68	44,8%	2 775	Negative
Gustavsberg	Sweden	64,71	68,33%	677,16	64,57%	3,77%	5,21%	26,45%	0,56	81,0%	1 009	No Change
Gävle	Sweden	65,23	55,29%	419,46	48,61%	6,68%	2,05%	42,66%	0,69	57,5%	1 318	Negative

All Nordic cities with data

City	Country	Green Index	Green %	Green per capita (m2)	Tree %	Grass %	Water %	Other %	Vitality	Distribution	Population density	Change factor
Halmstad	Sweden	63,48	44,77%	302,13	29,84%	14,93%	5,68%	49,54%	0,74	41,2%	1 482	Negative
Haugesund	Norway	53,23	35,53%	214,16	26,48%	9,05%	16,08%	48,39%	0,77	29,2%	1 659	Negative
Helsingborg	Sweden	59,14	42,93%	200,96	22,10%	20,83%	8,02%	49,05%	0,76	38,6%	2 136	Negative
Helsinki	Finland	58,17	43,50%	125,32	37,83%	5,67%	10,58%	45,92%	0,74	40,4%	3 472	Negative
Herning	Denmark	53,41	50,35%	416,67	21,32%	29,02%	2,09%	47,57%	0,61	45,3%	1 208	Negative
Horsens	Denmark	61,98	48,48%	361,66	22,79%	25,70%	6,44%	45,08%	0,74	47,7%	1 341	Negative
Hudiksvall	Sweden	62,41	49,54%	546,29	44,76%	4,79%	12,94%	37,52%	0,74	51,1%	907	Negative
Jyväskylä	Finland	63,87	53,84%	346,50	51,99%	1,85%	9,29%	36,87%	0,81	57,1%	1 554	Negative
Järfälla	Sweden	65,35	52,08%	248,19	43,90%	8,18%	2,27%	45,65%	0,71	51,7%	2 098	Negative
Jönköping	Sweden	68,24	49,67%	293,32	40,66%	9,01%	9,13%	41,19%	0,80	48,9%	1 693	Negative
Kalmar	Sweden	59,94	41,97%	290,97	31,73%	10,24%	8,46%	49,57%	0,75	35,3%	1 442	Negative
Karlstad	Sweden	67,78	50,52%	369,09	39,70%	10,82%	9,19%	40,29%	0,74	49,4%	1 369	Negative
Kolding	Denmark	67,57	52,77%	405,94	25,16%	27,60%	4,26%	42,97%	0,76	51,7%	1 300	Negative
Kristiansand	Norway	57,61	43,48%	274,04	41,46%	2,01%	16,82%	39,70%	0,79	38,6%	1 587	Negative
Kristianstad	Sweden	57,65	47,39%	362,13	28,33%	19,05%	3,27%	49,34%	0,62	44,8%	1 309	Positive
Kumla	Sweden	64,18	55,97%	454,78	21,94%	34,03%	0,38%	43,65%	0,71	54,8%	1 231	Negative
Kuopio	Finland	59,20	44,70%	287,27	42,64%	2,06%	17,55%	37,74%	0,81	42,0%	1 556	Negative
Köping	Sweden	64,69	47,15%	375,02	24,46%	22,69%	1,96%	50,89%	0,74	44,8%	1 257	Negative
Lahti	Finland	66,20	55,83%	348,10	50,50%	5,33%	3,61%	40,56%	0,76	60,2%	1 604	Negative
Lidköping	Sweden	57,18	40,19%	303,46	29,38%	10,82%	7,59%	52,22%	0,74	33,3%	1 324	Negative

All Nordic cities with data

City	Country	Green Index	Green %	Green per capita (m2)	Tree %	Grass %	Water %	Other %	Vitality	Distribution	Population density	Change factor
Lillestrøm	Norway	66,40	45,34%	338,96	27,38%	17,96%	2,95%	51,71%	0,80	41,6%	1 338	Positive
Linköping	Sweden	72,75	55,35%	270,58	31,57%	23,78%	0,86%	43,78%	0,73	58,3%	2 046	Negative
Lund	Sweden	60,38	48,61%	184,32	23,83%	24,78%	0,44%	50,95%	0,70	47,1%	2 637	Negative
Malmö	Sweden	42,61	35,80%	105,69	16,58%	19,22%	5,52%	58,68%	0,68	28,1%	3 388	Positive
Moss	Norway	60,93	42,84%	295,43	34,38%	8,46%	12,63%	44,54%	0,77	38,9%	1 450	Positive
Motala	Sweden	72,34	51,07%	421,30	35,09%	15,98%	10,35%	38,58%	0,79	49,4%	1 212	Negative
Norrköping	Sweden	65,35	46,31%	213,54	28,75%	17,56%	3,06%	50,63%	0,74	43,3%	2 169	Negative
Norrtälje	Sweden	72,85	52,87%	395,20	39,48%	13,39%	5,42%	41,71%	0,78	56,2%	1 338	Positive
Odense	Denmark	70,47	53,78%	306,43	28,17%	25,61%	0,93%	45,28%	0,76	52,2%	1 755	Positive
Oslo	Norway	62,14	48,47%	115,79	44,10%	4,36%	3,13%	48,41%	0,77	47,1%	4 186	Positive
Oulu	Finland	65,74	54,35%	351,92	49,91%	4,44%	7,98%	37,66%	0,78	59,3%	1 544	Negative
Piteå	Sweden	56,58	43,08%	495,74	39,42%	3,67%	10,49%	46,43%	0,72	41,2%	869	Negative
Pori	Finland	70,76	51,04%	452,17	35,02%	16,02%	3,36%	45,60%	0,75	50,6%	1 129	Negative
Porsgrunn	Norway	48,75	34,37%	239,87	25,57%	8,80%	18,22%	47,40%	0,73	28,1%	1 433	Positive
Randers	Denmark	60,67	55,69%	413,67	23,12%	32,57%	1,91%	42,40%	0,67	55,3%	1 346	Positive
Reykjavik	Iceland	48,61	35,86%	155,25	23,89%	11,98%	10,81%	53,33%	0,70	27,5%	2 310	Negative
Sandefjord	Norway	64,36	47,11%	431,12	25,85%	21,26%	8,43%	44,46%	0,74	42,7%	1 093	Positive
Sandnes	Norway	52,07	42,44%	238,23	17,88%	24,55%	6,32%	51,24%	0,74	34,5%	1 781	Negative
Sarpsborg	Norway	70,96	51,94%	455,00	30,73%	21,22%	6,80%	41,25%	0,76	48,9%	1 142	Negative
Skene	Sweden	72,15	66,40%	648,83	23,12%	43,28%	0,78%	32,82%	0,78	75,9%	1 023	Negative

All Nordic cities with data

City	Country	Green Index	Green %	Green per capita (m2)	Tree %	Grass %	Water %	Other %	Vitality	Distribution	Population density	Change factor
Skien	Norway	60,36	45,56%	296,05	25,97%	19,59%	6,52%	47,92%	0,69	42,3%	1 539	Positive
Skövde	Sweden	67,74	51,64%	409,23	32,31%	19,33%	0,46%	47,90%	0,68	52,2%	1 262	Negative
Slagelse	Denmark	57,69	45,24%	330,41	20,29%	24,94%	9,48%	45,28%	0,75	41,9%	1 369	Negative
Sollentuna	Sweden	65,05	55,68%	288,73	48,66%	7,02%	8,19%	36,13%	0,66	58,4%	1 929	Negative
Stavanger	Norway	45,74	32,51%	129,66	21,56%	10,95%	18,32%	49,17%	0,74	22,9%	2 507	Negative
Stenungsund	Sweden	67,77	46,92%	508,61	31,61%	15,30%	11,55%	41,53%	0,76	47,8%	922	Negative
Stockholm	Sweden	56,20	46,05%	88,21	41,76%	4,29%	8,45%	45,50%	0,65	45,8%	5 220	Negative
Sundsvall	Sweden	62,25	51,73%	400,56	48,24%	3,49%	7,18%	41,09%	0,75	51,7%	1 291	Negative
Svedala	Sweden	46,87	54,83%	482,76	10,92%	43,91%	0,36%	44,81%	0,73	56,5%	1 136	Negative
Söderhamn	Sweden	64,45	58,16%	585,31	53,70%	4,46%	2,17%	39,67%	0,67	64,4%	994	Negative
Södertälje	Sweden	65,20	55,92%	309,15	50,86%	5,06%	4,59%	39,49%	0,72	59,3%	1 809	Negative
Tampere	Finland	57,18	47,64%	251,13	44,28%	3,36%	9,48%	42,88%	0,65	46,6%	1 897	Negative
Tibro	Sweden	75,51	59,75%	816,70	30,71%	29,04%	0,96%	39,29%	0,76	61,1%	732	Positive
Tromsø	Norway	55,32	40,48%	223,64	37,27%	3,21%	20,95%	38,58%	0,78	33,7%	1 810	Negative
Trondheim	Norway	62,28	43,99%	206,36	35,09%	8,90%	6,99%	49,02%	0,77	40,0%	2 132	Negative
Turku	Finland	68,21	51,61%	238,82	40,48%	11,14%	3,16%	45,23%	0,73	52,4%	2 161	Negative
Tønsberg	Norway	59,31	41,68%	343,39	25,11%	16,57%	15,73%	42,59%	0,74	35,3%	1 214	Positive
Umeå	Sweden	62,34	47,05%	279,05	37,66%	9,39%	6,12%	46,83%	0,70	43,7%	1 686	Negative
Upplands Väsby	Sweden	73,88	57,21%	310,82	44,15%	13,06%	3,18%	39,61%	0,75	58,3%	1 841	Positive
Uppsala	Sweden	74,09	56,18%	220,78	35,56%	20,62%	0,86%	42,96%	0,73	59,1%	2 545	Negative

All Nordic cities with data

City	Country	Green Index	Green %	Green per capita (m2)	Tree %	Grass %	Water %	Other %	Vitality	Distribution	Population density	Change factor
Vantaa	Finland	66,26	51,75%	297,99	43,41%	8,35%	0,33%	47,92%	0,75	51,7%	1 737	Negative
Vejle	Denmark	76,80	57,99%	495,49	35,29%	22,70%	4,20%	37,81%	0,77	59,8%	1 170	Negative
Visby	Sweden	66,02	48,76%	426,48	32,68%	16,08%	5,25%	45,99%	0,70	47,0%	1 143	No Change
Voss	Norway	73,89	52,41%	328,74	32,15%	20,26%	12,26%	35,33%	0,80	51,7%	1 594	Negative
Värnamo	Sweden	72,46	52,54%	466,48	30,97%	21,58%	1,04%	46,42%	0,77	51,6%	1 126	Negative
Västerås	Sweden	67,75	48,67%	249,37	35,08%	13,59%	4,11%	47,22%	0,74	48,3%	1 952	Negative
Växjö	Sweden	67,57	53,14%	355,66	44,97%	8,17%	5,38%	41,48%	0,76	51,8%	1 494	Negative
Ålesund	Norway	43,41	33,14%	300,96	29,93%	3,22%	34,06%	32,79%	0,71	20,5%	1 101	Negative
Örebro	Sweden	70,03	50,55%	239,94	33,89%	16,65%	0,95%	48,50%	0,75	48,8%	2 107	Negative
Örnsköldsvik	Sweden	63,68	53,35%	657,82	48,94%	4,41%	10,49%	36,16%	0,72	58,2%	811	Positive
Östersund	Sweden	65,05	45,83%	354,95	35,79%	10,03%	14,56%	39,62%	0,76	44,8%	1 291	Negative



About HUGSI.green

The Husqvarna Urban Green Space Insights (HUGSI) is an AI-powered satellite solution that indicates how green cities are by reviewing their green areas and how they are developing. The aim is to contribute to the protection and growth as well as the maintenance of green areas in cities. Since 2019, HUGSI has conducted annual surveys of a growing number of cities in the world. The cities themselves apply to be part of HUGSI. All data is open and published at www.hugsi.green. The data presented in this year's report is based on the cities' best day, from a vegetation perspective, from previous calendar year.

About Husqvarna

Husqvarna, a brand within Husqvarna Group, is a market leader in innovative and high-quality products and services for shaping green spaces in parks, forests and gardens. Since 1689, Swedish-born Husqvarna has a strong focus on research and development and is a pioneer in robotic lawn mowers and chainsaws. Today, the product portfolio consists of the next generation of robotic mowers, riders, chainsaws and trimmers for professional as well as private use. Sustainable value creation, product innovation and digitalization remain important for the journey ahead. Husqvarna products are sold in more than 100 countries.