

# STATE OF THE NORDIC REGION 2018



# State of the Nordic Region 2018

## *Oslo Region in a Nordic context*

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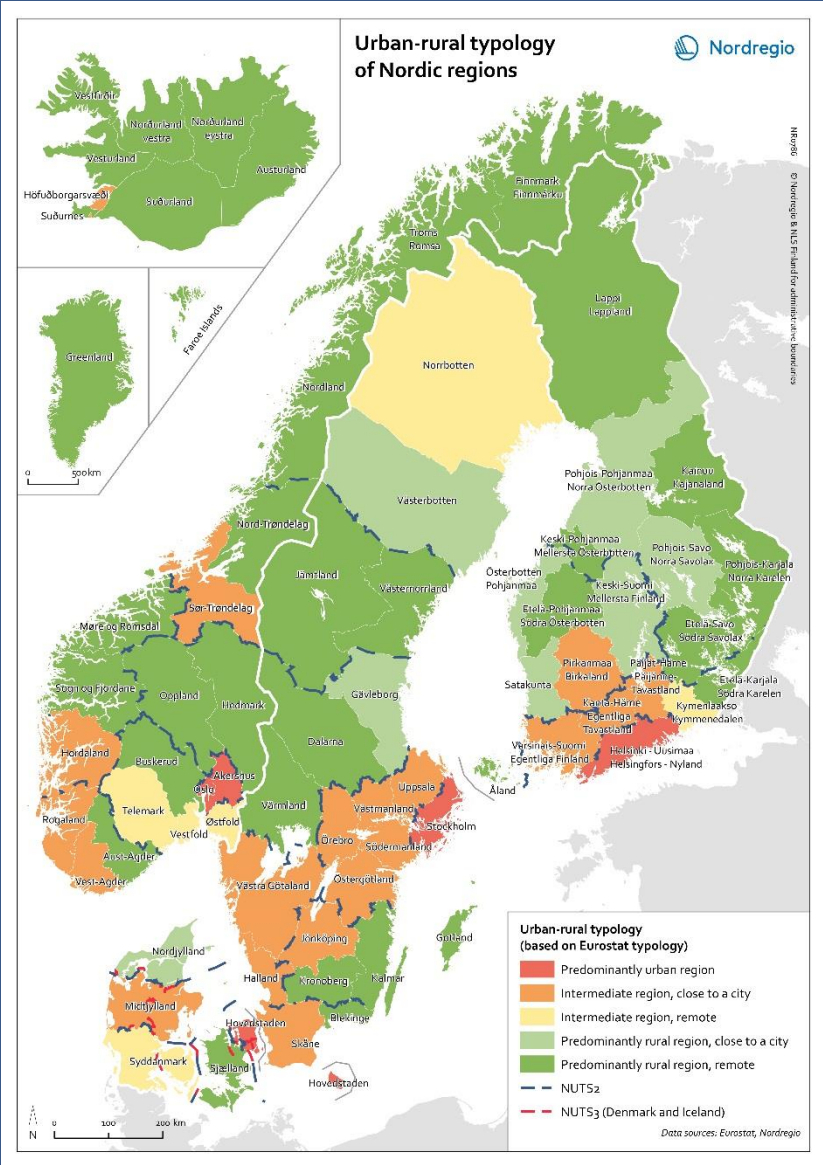
# Introduction

## What is the Nordic Region?

Nomenclature level

	NUTS 0	DK	FI	IS	NO	SE	SNUTS	FO	GL
Regional	NUTS 1		Manner-Suomi/ Fasta Finland; Ahvenanmaa/ Åland 2			Landsdel 3	SNUTS 1		
	NUTS 2	Region 5	Suurlue; Storområde 5		Landsdel 7	Riksområde 8	SNUTS 2		
	NUTS 3	Landsdel 11	Maakunta; Landskap 19	Hag-skýrslu-svæði 2	Fylke 19 (18)	Län 21	SNUTS 3		
Local	LAU 1	Kommune 98		Landsvæði 8	Økonomisk region 89		SNUTS 4	Sýsla 6	
	LAU 2	Sogn 2165	Kunta; Kommun 311	Sveitarfélög 74	Kommune 426 (422)	Kommune 290	SNUTS 5	Kommune 29	Kommune 4 (5)

Table 1.1 Administrative structures in the Nordic Region on 1 January 2017 (diverging number on 1 January 2018 in brackets).





# Focus areas

Bioeconomy



Digitalisation



Health



Culture



# Demography

## Main trends

The current demographic situation in the Nordic Region is characterised by four main trends:

- The Nordic population is growing, driven to a large extent by immigration
- Increasingly concentrated in urban settlements
- The average age of the population is also increasing
- Growing share of people have a foreign background.

Population change in Oslo Region: +14,5%

	Total population size		Population change, 2007-2017 (in percentage)		
	2007	2017	Total	Natural increase	Net migration
Nordic Region	24,931,018	26,949,609	8.1	2.3	5.8
Denmark	5,447,084	5,748,769	5.5	1.3	4.2
Finland	5,250,032	5,474,083	4.3	1.4	2.9
Sweden	9,113,257	9,995,153	9.7	2.4	7.2
Iceland	307,672	338,349	10.0	8.0	2.0
Norway	4,681,134	5,258,317	12.3	4.0	8.4
Faroe Islands	48,268	49,864	3.3	5.3	-1.9
Greenland	56,648	55,860	-1.4*	6.6*	-7.5*
Åland	26,923	29,214	8.5	0.6	7.8

**Table 2.1 Population change, 2007–2017.**

\* Natural increase and net migration values do not add up to the total population change (in %) shown here. This is due to a correction term that Statistics Greenland uses in updating its statistics (not included in the table).





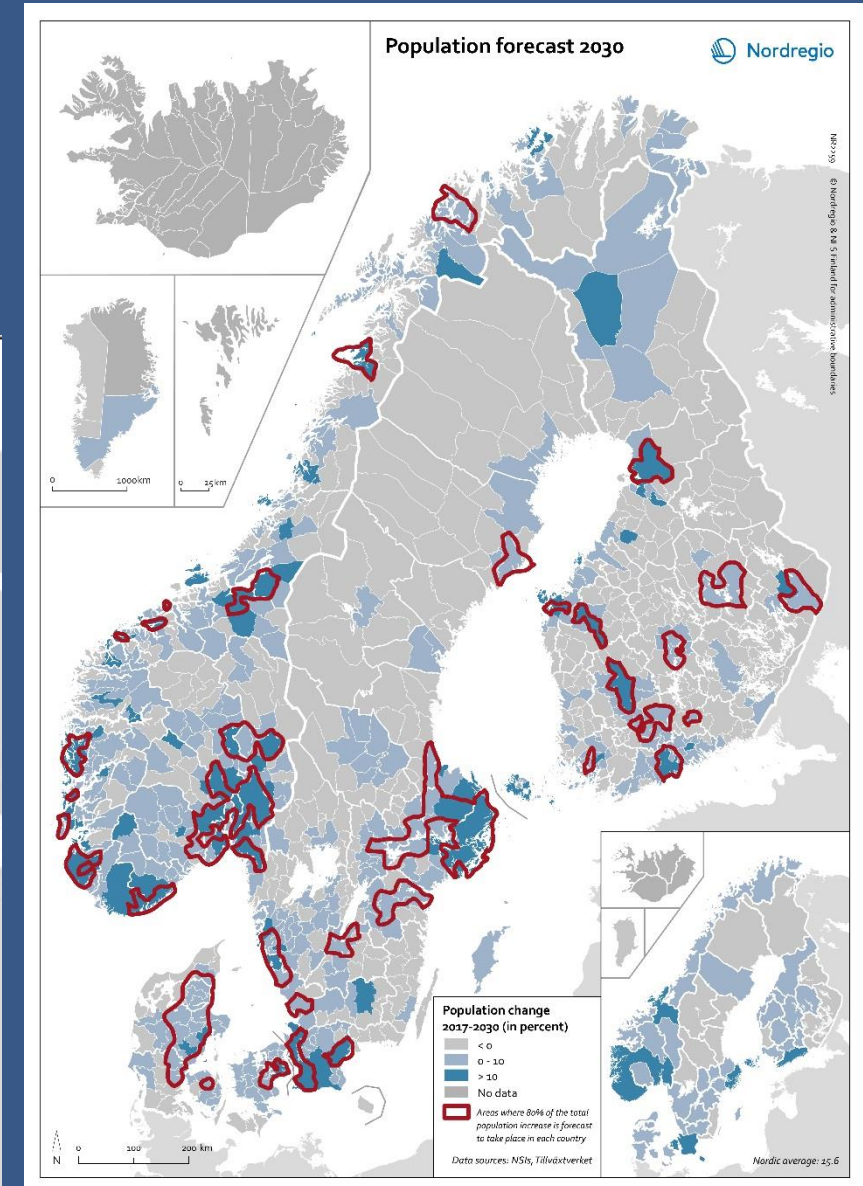
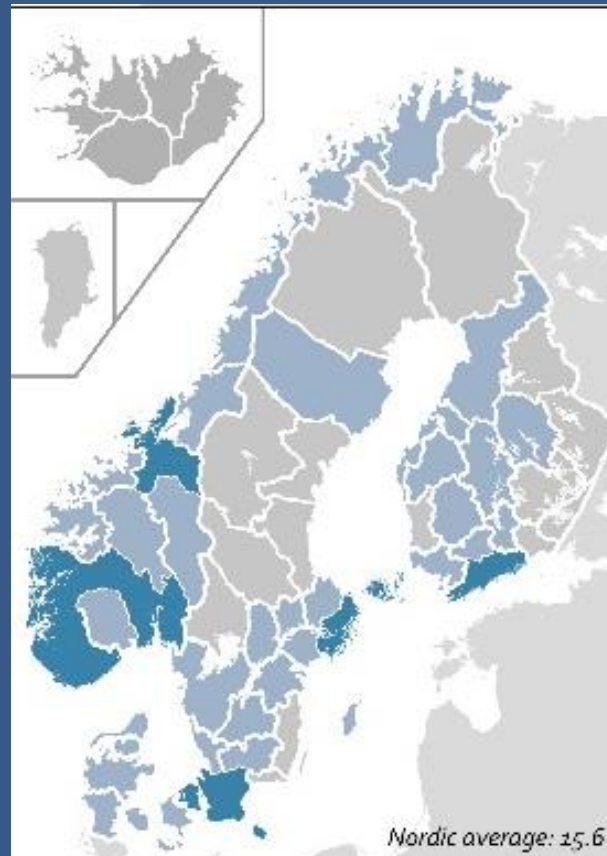
# Demography

## Population forecast

By 2030, the Nordic Region is expected to have almost 30 million inhabitants, an increase of more than 10% from the current 26 million.

In the Oslo Region (+14,4%), all the administrative regions are expected to grow:

- Four regions and Oslo are expected to have population growth beyond 10%.
- Two regions are expected to have population growth between 0 and 10%.



# Demography

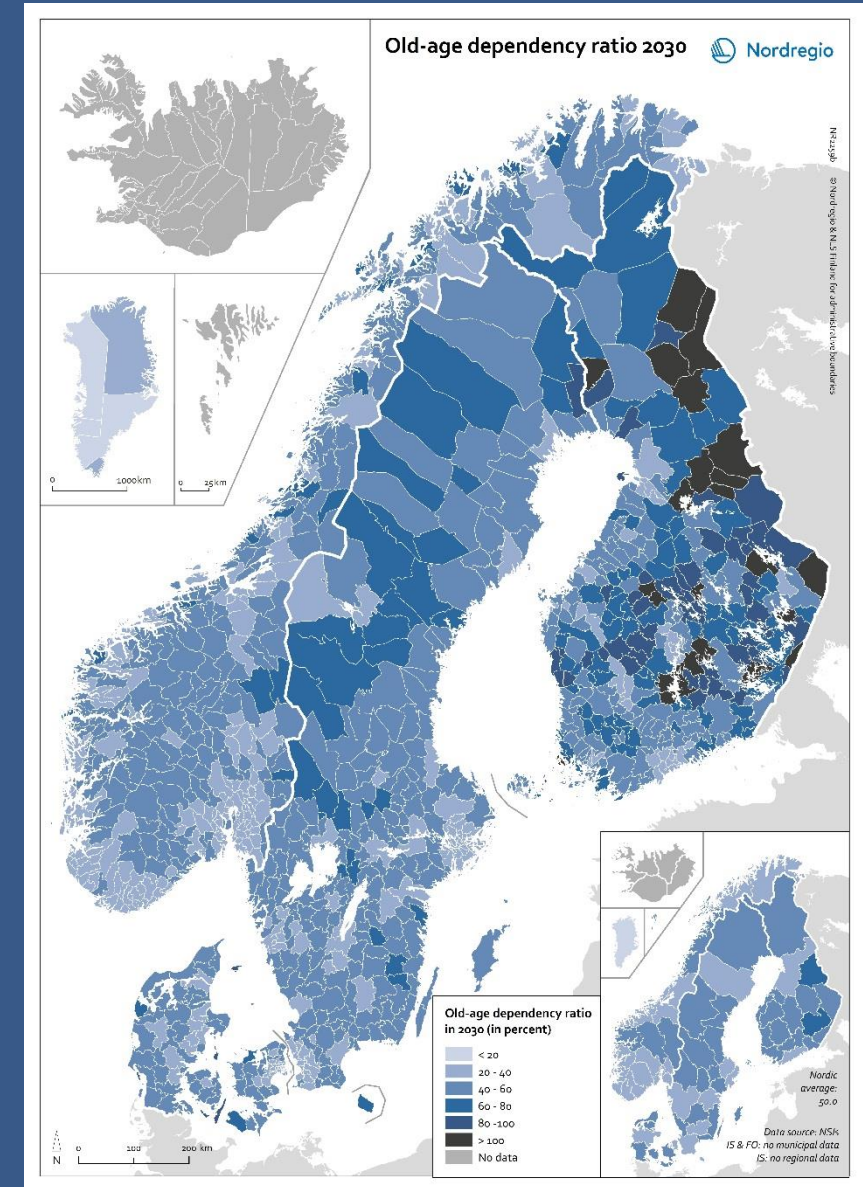
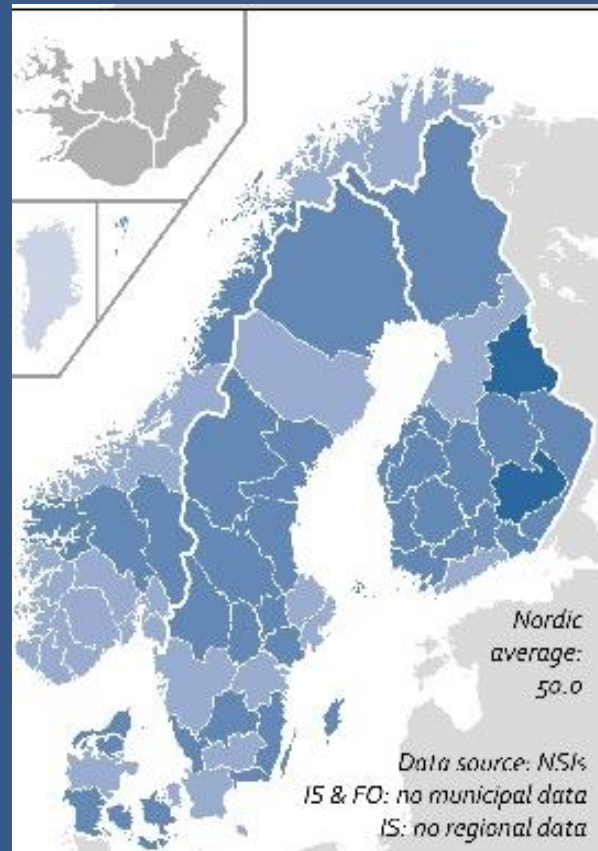
## Population forecast

General trend towards ageing societies.

By 2030, parts of Finland are expected to have 50% of people over 15 are aged 65 or more.

This is not the case in the Oslo Region:

- Four regions and Oslo are expected to have a value between 20 and 40%.
- Two regions are expected to have a value beyond 40%.





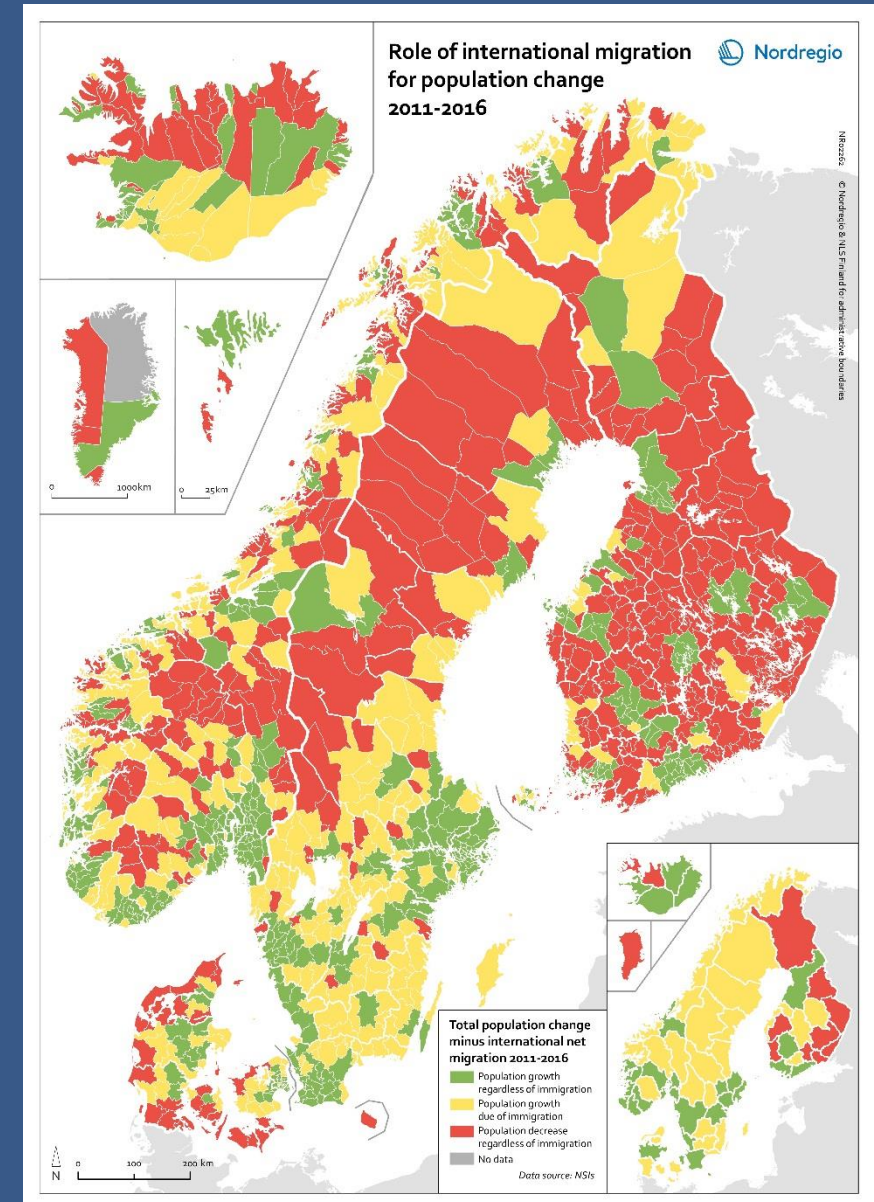
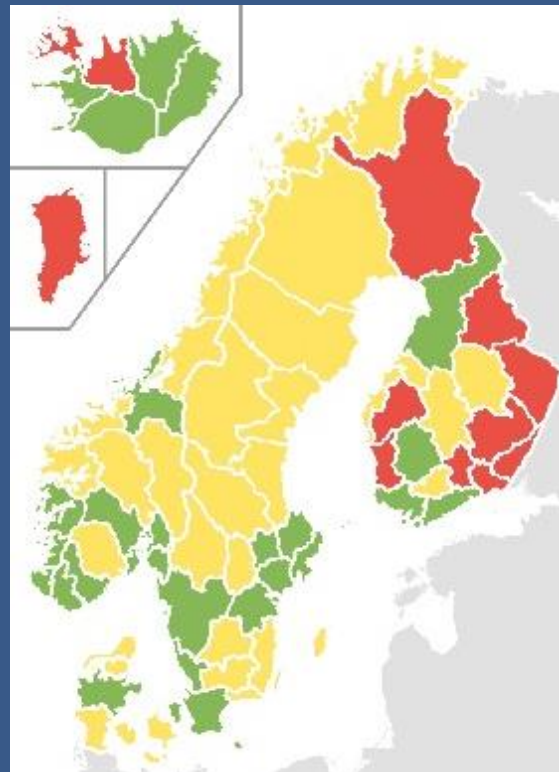
# Demography

## International migration

Roughly 26% of all Nordic municipalities increased their population between 2011 and 2016 only due to international migration.

In the Oslo Region:

- Four regions and Oslo had population growth regardless of international migration.
- Two regions had population growth due to international migration.

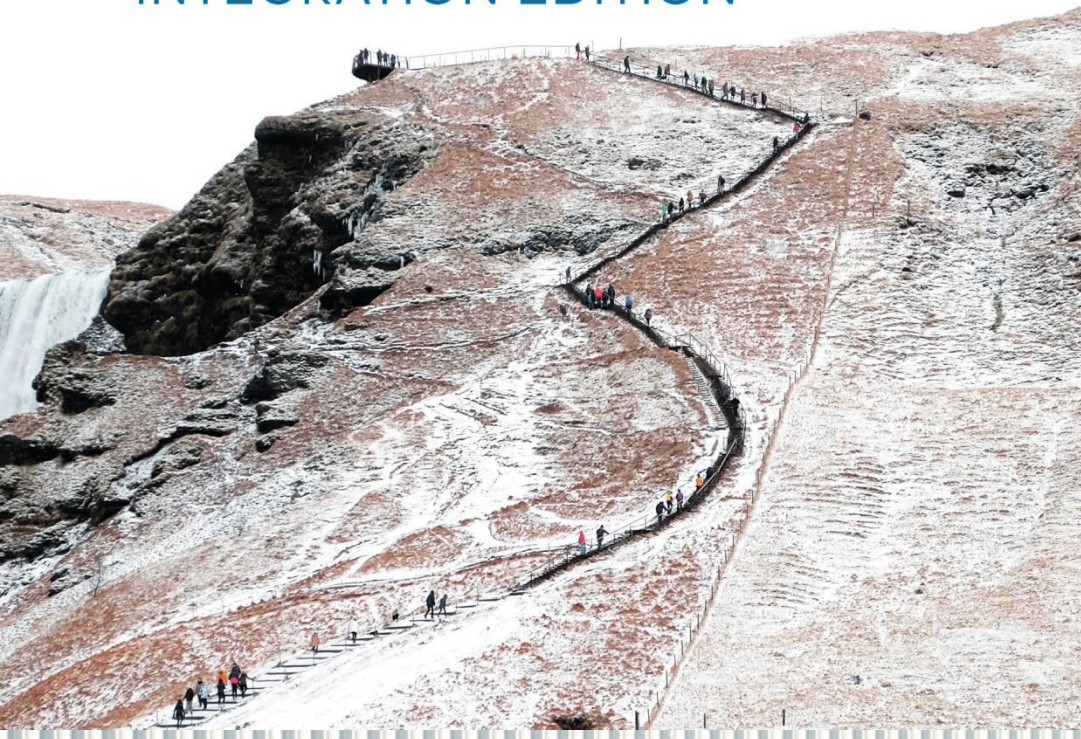




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**2018**

IMMIGRATION AND  
INTEGRATION EDITION

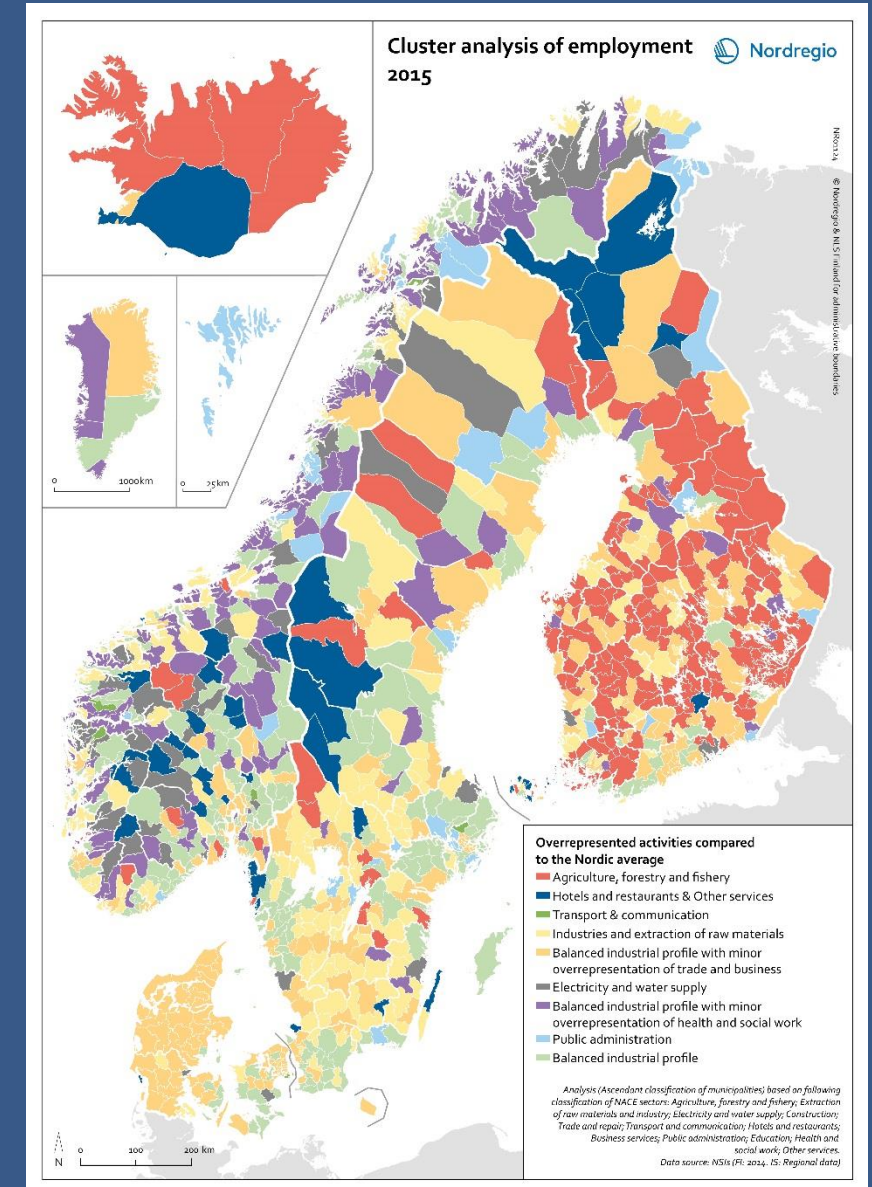
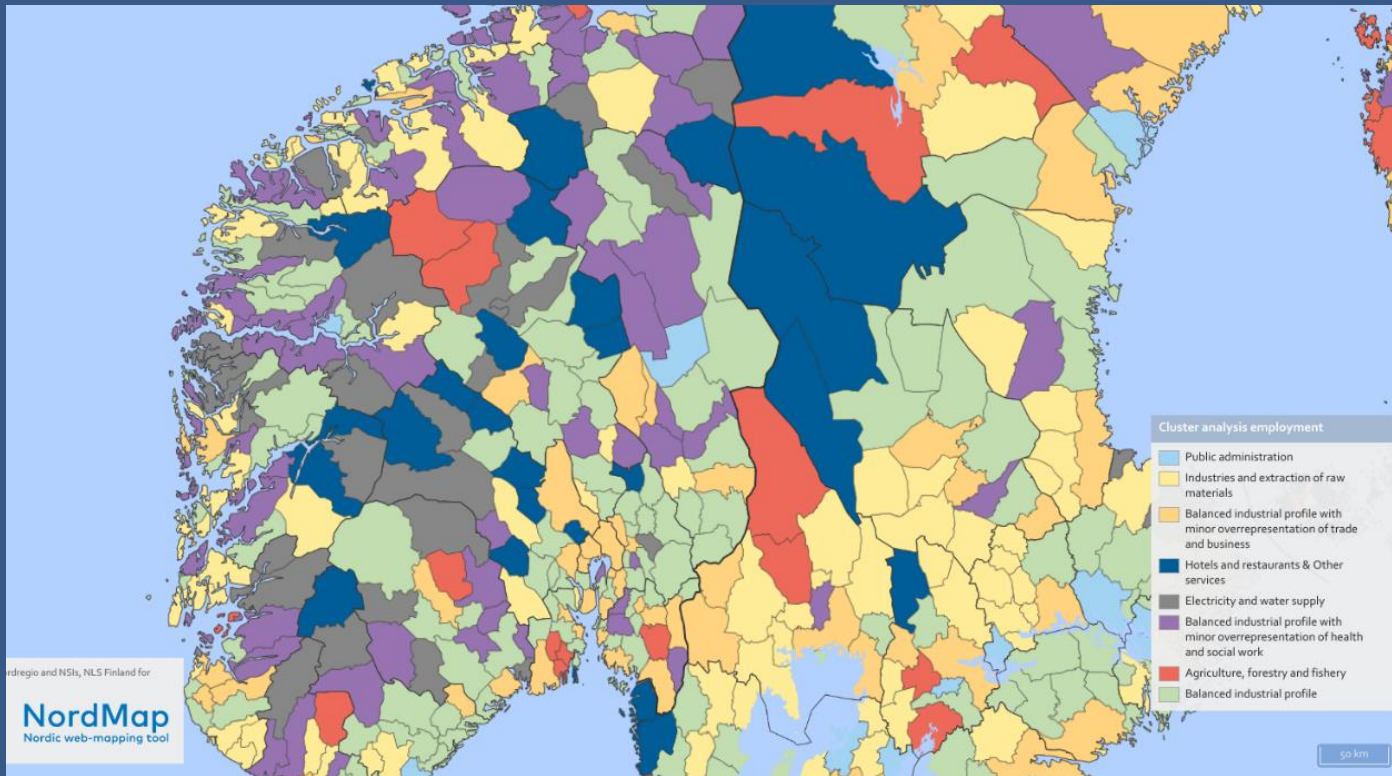


PUBLICATION

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Region 2018  
Immigration and  
integration

# Labour Force Employment by main sectors

All categories can be found in the Oslo Region





# Economy

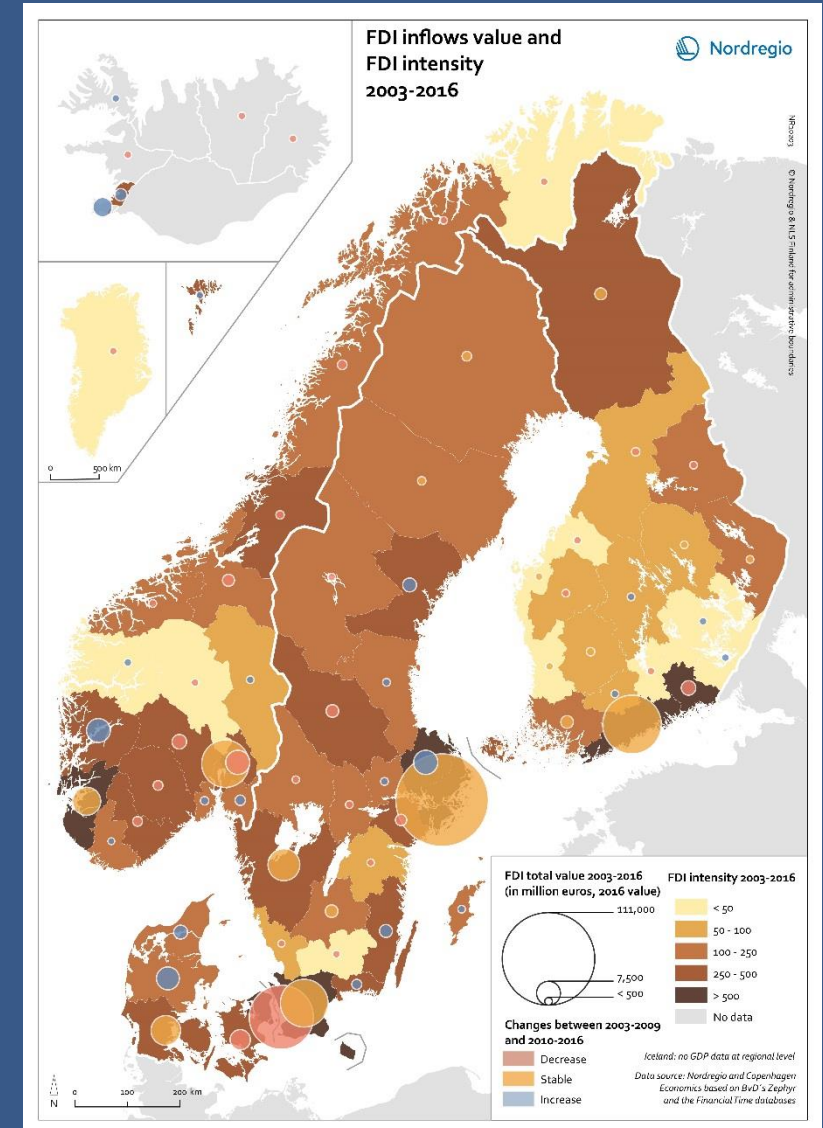
## Foreign Direct Investment

The Nordic Region remains an attractive destination for foreign investment, accounting for 7% of Europe's total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, in a Region having 4% of the European population.

Sweden makes up almost half of this total.

The Oslo Region attracted 1.004 FDI projects, amounting for a total of 42,7 billion €.

- 11% of all Nordic FDI (Stockholm: 28%; Copenhagen: 14%).
- 68% in Oslo.
- 93% of Mergers & Acquisitions.



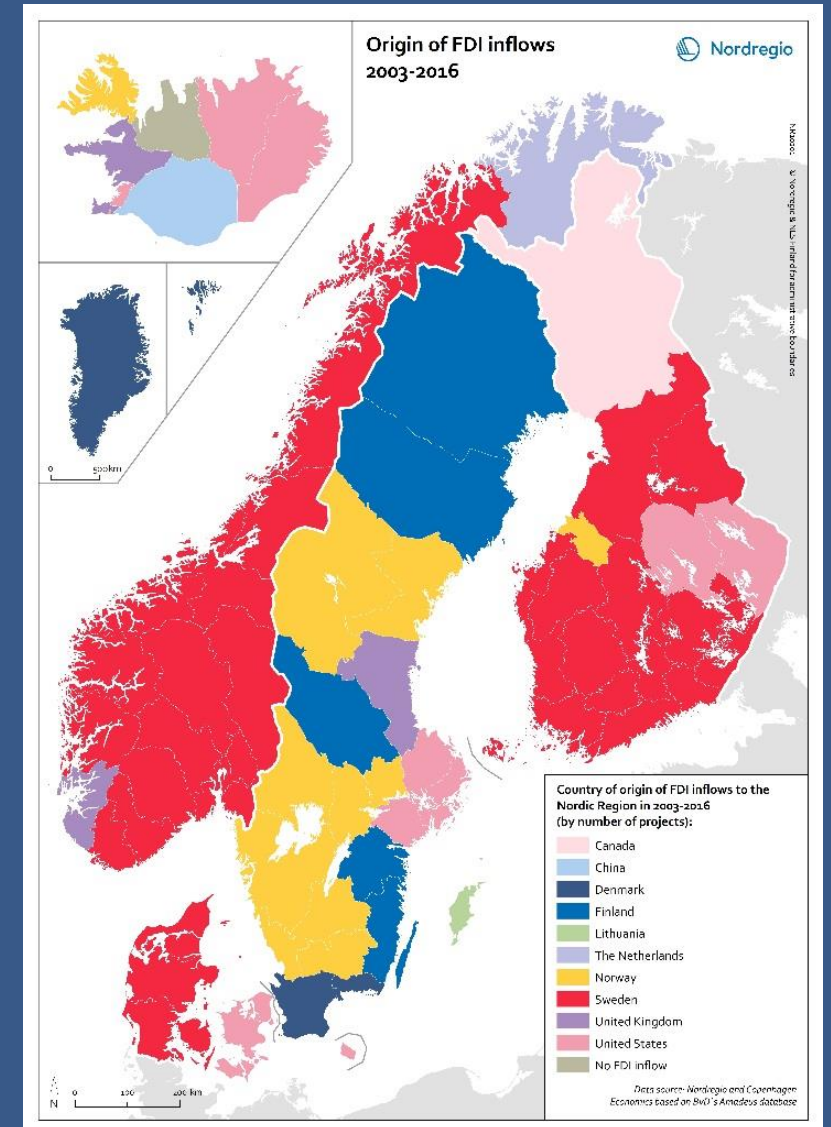
# Economy

## Foreign Direct Investment

Proximity, both in terms of geographical distance, and in terms of rules, regulation and business culture is an important driver of FDI.

A breakdown at the regional level reveals that 55 out of the 74 Nordic regions received the largest number of FDI projects from a region located in another Nordic country.

The largest share of these inflows to the Oslo Region originates from Sweden.

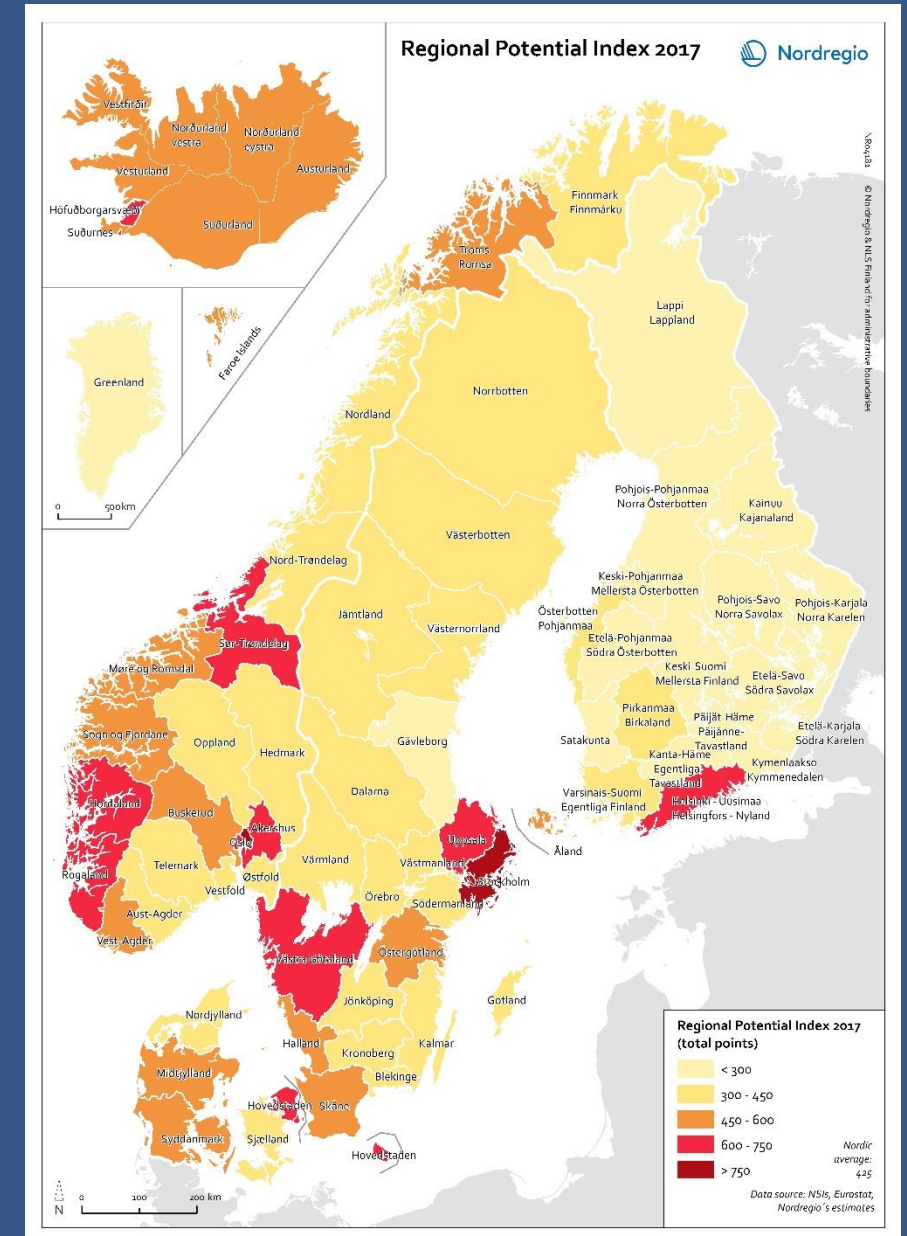




# Regional Potential Index

Nordregio's Regional Potential Index is constructed around a series of key socio-economic indicators with relevance in an analysis of regional development.

Theme	Indicators	Points allocated
Demographic potential	Population density	7.5–75
	Net migration rate	7.5–75
	Demographic dependency rate	7.5–75
	Female ratio	7.5–75
Labour market potential	Employment rate	10–100
	Share of the age group 25–64 with high education degree	10–100
	Youth unemployment rate	10–100
Economic potential	GRP/capita	20–200
	Total R&D investments	10–100



# Regional Potential Index

The results of the Regional Potential Index 2018 show that urban regions continue to occupy the top ranks.

Regions that have improved in rank are primarily located in Iceland, Sweden and the Faroe Islands.

Regions with a lower rank are to be found mainly in Norway and Finland.

Oslo Region: Oslo (2-U), Akershus (6-U), Buskerud (28-R), Vestfold (31-I), Oppland (45-R), Østfold (50-I), Hedmark (54-R) out of 74 regions.

2017 rank (2015 rank)	Region Name (country-type(s) of region)	RPI	Demographic dimension	Labour force dimension	Economic dimension
1 (3)	Stockholm (SE-U)	758	248	210	300
2 (1)	Oslo (NO-U)	750	240	210	300
3 (2)	Hovedstaden (DK-U)	745	255	190	300
4 (10)	Höfuðborgarsvæðið (IS-U, NA)	720	255	260	205
5 (5)	Helsinki-Uusimaa (FI-U)	715	255	160	300
6 (4)	Akershus (NO-U)	690	240	250	200
7 (13)	Västra Götaland (SE-I)	655	195	180	280
8 (7)	Sør-Trøndelag (NO-I)	648	158	220	270
9 (9)	Uppsala (SE-I)	625	225	200	200
10 (6)	Rogaland (NO-I)	623	143	210	270
11 (8)	Hordaland (NO-I)	603	143	200	260
12 (18)	Suðurnes (IS-R, NA)	590	195	190	205
13 (11)	Åland (AX-R)	575	165	220	190
14 (26)	Suðurland (IS-R, NA)	570	165	200	205
15 (29)	Norðurland eystra (IS-R, NA)	540	135	200	205

Top 5 climbers	Top 5 drops
Faroe Islands (FO), +25	Österbotten (FI), -16
Vesturland (IS), +21	Buskerud (NO), -13
Norðurland vestra (IS), +18	Vestfold (NO), -12
Vestfirðir (IS), +17	Vest-Agder (NO), -10
Kalmar (SE), +17	Pirkanmaa (FI), -10
	Kanta-Häme (FI), -10

Table 15.4 Top movers 2015-2017.





# Conclusion

## What is the Oslo Region in a Nordic context?

Highest demographic growth in the last ten years

Expected to be the Region with the highest demographic growth between 2017 and 2030

Attractive Region to move to, nationally and internationally

A Region with a diversified structure of employment

Not the most attractive destination for FDI inflows

Stable potential within the Nordic Region, but other regions are catching up



# Takk!

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