



Northern Periphery Programme

Project Number 3107982/15

**The Role of Regional Milieux
in Rural Economic Development**

Mapping Patterns of Economic Vitality in the Northern Periphery Area

– Report on Task 2 of the project

Andrew Copus
Tomas Hanell
Scott Petrie

January 2000



CONTENTS

1	Background	1
2	A statistical profile of rural NPP areas	5
	(a) Small settlements and sparse population	5
	(b) Demographic disadvantages	11
	(c) Public sector and primary production dominance	20
	(d) Unemployment patterns	27
	(e) Income levels and regional production	30
3	Connecting the indicators: a simple typology	33
4.	Conclusions	37

Appendix 1: Guide to Regional Division in the Nordic Countries NPP Area

Appendix 2: Data Tables

Tables

Table 1: Basic statistics of study regions included	2
Table 2: The Typology Criteria.....	34
Table 3: Basic Indicators and Population	Appendix 2
Table 4: Economic Activity (1).....	Appendix 2
Table 5: Economic Activity (2).....	Appendix 2
Table 6: Selected Indicators on a Regional Level	Appendix 2

Maps

Map 1: Areas included in the Northern Periphery Programme, Study Area, and Statistical Units in this Project.	3
Map 2: Settlement Structure of the Study Area.....	7
Map 3: Population Density 1997	8
Map 4: Road Density 1997.....	8
Map 5: Peripherality Index	9
Map 6: Age Structure of Population 1997	14
Map 7: Total Population Change; annual average rate 1991-97	14
Map 8: Change in Population Aged 0-14; annual average rate 1991-97	15
Map 9: Change in Population Aged 65 and over; annual average rate 1991-97	17
Map 10: Net Migration 1997.....	17
Map 11: Share of Population with a degree; % of national average	18
Map 12: Share of Employment in Primary Industries	23
Map 13: Share of Employment in Manufacturing.....	23
Map 14: Share of Employment in Services	24
Map 15: Share of Employment in High-tech Manufacturing and Service Sectors.....	25
Map 16: Unemployment Rate April 1997.....	28
Map 17: Female Activity Rate/Male Activity Rate	28
Map 18: Gross Earnings per Capita; country average =100.....	31
Map 19: GDP per Capita (PPS) 1996; EU15=100.....	31
Map 20: Simple Typology of Study Regions.....	35

1 Background

This part (task 2) of the project *The Role of Regional Milieux in Rural Economic Development* will explore possibilities for statistically describing the rural parts of the Northern Periphery Programme (NPP) area. The objectives are twofold. Firstly, to study how far a comparative statistical description can be pushed bearing in mind the objective of the whole study, and secondly, to provide a background for further work with special emphasis on choice of similar regions for a more qualitative analysis.

The NPP area itself consists of the following regions in Finland, Norway, Sweden and Scotland:

- Finland: All municipalities within the seven north-easternmost regional councils: Lappi, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa, Kainuu, Keski-Pohjanmaa, Pohjois-Savo, Pohjois-Karjala and Etelä-Savo. From Keski-Suomi are included nine municipalities.
- Norway: The four northernmost counties (Nord-Trøndelag, Nordland, Troms and Finnmark).
- Sweden: All municipalities within the four northernmost counties (Norrbotten, Västerbotten, Jämtland and Västernorrland), five municipalities within Dalarna county, seven municipalities within Gävleborg county and one municipality each from Värmland and Uppsala counties respectively.
- Scotland: "The Highlands and Islands Objective 1 programme area, plus the Objective 5b areas of North and West Grampian, and Rural Stirling and Upland Tayside. For the purpose of this analysis a combination of pre-1996 Local Authority Districts with new Unitary Authorities was used, as follows: Shetland, Orkney, ...Argyll and Bute. The NPP boundary bisects several Districts in Eastern Scotland, resulting in some non-NPP area being included in the following statistical analysis and maps."

The NPP area as a whole contains mostly rural (or virtually uninhabited) areas, but also some fairly large settlements (Oulu, Umeå Tromsø Inverness). Bearing in mind the objective of this project (rural economic development), the study area¹ has to be further delimited. Thus the study area of this project encompasses only those NPP regions that are within Objective 1 (Scotland), Objective 5b (Finland, Sweden, Scotland²) and Objective 6 (Finland, Sweden). Corresponding areas for Norway are chosen based on Norway's Objective 6 proposal but excluding the two city regions of Tromsø and Bodø.

The choice of statistical units was made on three premises. Firstly, the size of the data bearing units had to be of limited geographic extent so as to enable description

¹ In the context of the database and this report "study area" refers to the rural part of the NPP area, as distinct from the relatively small areas (municipalities in the Nordic countries, part Districts in Scotland) within which the various surveys will be carried out.

² The lack of correspondence between Objective 5b boundaries and the boundaries of administrative areas for which data is available means that some non-Objective 5b areas are also included in the Scottish study area.

of functioning regional milieux. Secondly, statistical information had to be available for the regional units chosen. Thirdly, the units should as much as possible be comparable between countries. Thus the following spatial units were chosen for this part of the project:

Finland: Seutukunta.

Partly functional, partly administrative delimitation. Uses municipalities as the smallest building bloc. 85 regions altogether in Finland, of which 35 in the Northern Periphery Programme area. Of these, 32 are included in the study area.

Norway: Handelsdistrikt ("Market" or "Trade" District).

Based on domestic (retail) trade, transports and settlement structure. Uses municipalities as the smallest building bloc. Constructed in 1966 (!) and thereafter only adjusted for changes in the municipal structure. 104 regions altogether in Norway, of which 26 in the Northern Periphery programme area and 24 are within the study area.

Sweden: Lokal arbetsmarknadsregion (Local Labour Market Region).

Functional delimitation based on trans-municipal commuting. Uses municipalities as the smallest building bloc. Latest revision from 1996. 109 regions altogether in Sweden, of which 38 in NP programme area. Of these, two regions (Mora and Gävle) are only partly within the NP programme area. 29 Swedish regions altogether are included in the study area.

Scotland: Council areas (slightly modified).

Within the Highlands and Islands and the North-East of Scotland pre-1994 Districts give an appropriate level of detail, whilst elsewhere the current council areas have been used. This gives a total of 41 areas within Scotland, of which 19 are entirely or mostly within the NPP area.

All in all this makes 104 regions within the study area (Map 1), ranging in population size from slightly more than 3000 up to 130 000 persons with an area running from only 400 to more than 30 000 km² (Table 1). With regard to average size of population, the smallest units are in Sweden and the largest ones in Scotland. Regions in Sweden and Finland have the largest average areas.

Table 1: Basic statistics of study regions included

Country	Nr of regions	Population			Land area (km ²)		
		Smallest	Average	Largest	Smallest	Average	Largest
Finland	32	7 247	32 525	91 026	1 226	6 386	32 134
Norway	24	5 751	19 306	43 824	1 096	4 837	15 260
Sweden	29	3 326	15 939	96 574	918	7 255	20 163
Scotland	19	11 000	53 146	133 250	422	2 935	6 930

Bearing in mind national differences between *all* four countries, this is as near a comparable statistical delimitation as one can expect to get on a local level.

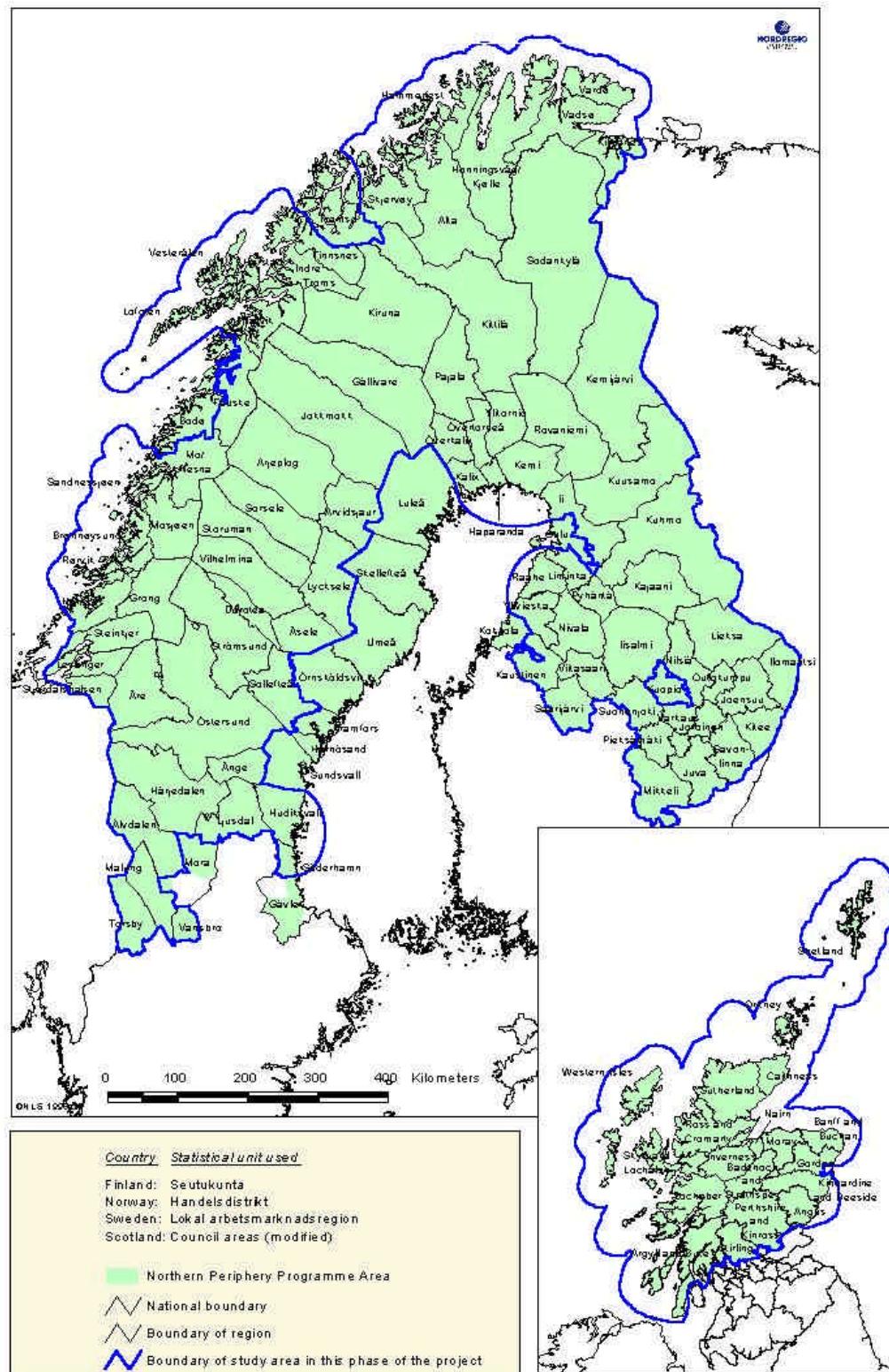
Not all vital statistical data is available at this fine level. Consequently, some information is also provided on regional level (NUTS 3 or corresponding).

The choice of statistical information included is made with the objective of availability and comparability in all study areas. To a certain extent this is not possible due to significant national variations in definitions. In these cases we have expressed the data as a percentage of national averages. In order to present data from similar points in time, we have used the “newest common denominator” (i.e. the newest data available in *all* countries) whenever feasible. For some themes data simply is not available or the cost of it has been well outside the budgetary framework of this project. These are indicated as empty columns in the tables or blank regions in the maps.

Tables 3-6 are at the end of this report. These present indicators highlighting different aspects of regional development in the three Nordic countries and Scotland.

The following chapter will highlight some basic regional patterns and trends within the rural parts of the NPP area by means of statistical and cartographic description. In order to create a frame of reference, data (both in tables and in maps) is provided for corresponding regions in the whole countries rather than just for the NPP area alone. However, the commentary is based on the study area alone in order to emphasise internal differences within the rural parts of the NPP area. The methodological descriptions of all variables are documented in the footnotes of the tables.

Map 1: Areas included in the Northern Periphery Programme, Study Area, and Statistical Units in this Project.



2 A statistical profile of rural NPP areas

(a) Small settlements and sparse population

The rural parts of the NPP area are characterised by extremely sparse population and mostly scattered settlements of which most could at the best be called medium-sized. Despite the fact that the entire study area is nearly 600 000 km² or larger than France, there are only nine cities with more than 25 000 inhabitants and none with more than 50 000 (Map 2). Of the cities with 25 000-50 000 inhabitants, five are in Finland (Rovaniemi, Kemi, Kajaani, Joensuu and Mikkeli), one in Sweden (Östersund), none in Norway and three in Scotland (Inverness, Perth, Stirling). Below this category, there are 24 cities with 10 000-25 000 inhabitants in the entire study area.

This lack of large cities generally reflects not only the characteristics of the NPP area but also the choice of study area (see previous chapter), for there are several medium-sized or large cities in regions directly adjoining the study area. The largest of these include Oulu (123 000 inhabitants) and Kuopio (76 000) in Finland, Umeå (68 000) and Sundsvall (49 000) in Sweden, Trondheim (138 000) and Tromsø (48 000) in Norway, and Glasgow (612 000), Aberdeen (216 000) and Dundee (149 000) in Scotland.

The total population of the study area is slightly below three million persons. Most regions have very low population densities (Map 3). Of all 104 study regions, 71 have a population density of less than 10 inhabitants/km² and 20 regions have a density between 10 and 20. Of the remaining 13 regions (mostly in Scotland), the highest population density of 57 inhabitants/km² is in Banff and Buchan, still low if compared for instance with the European Union average of 116 inhabitants/km².

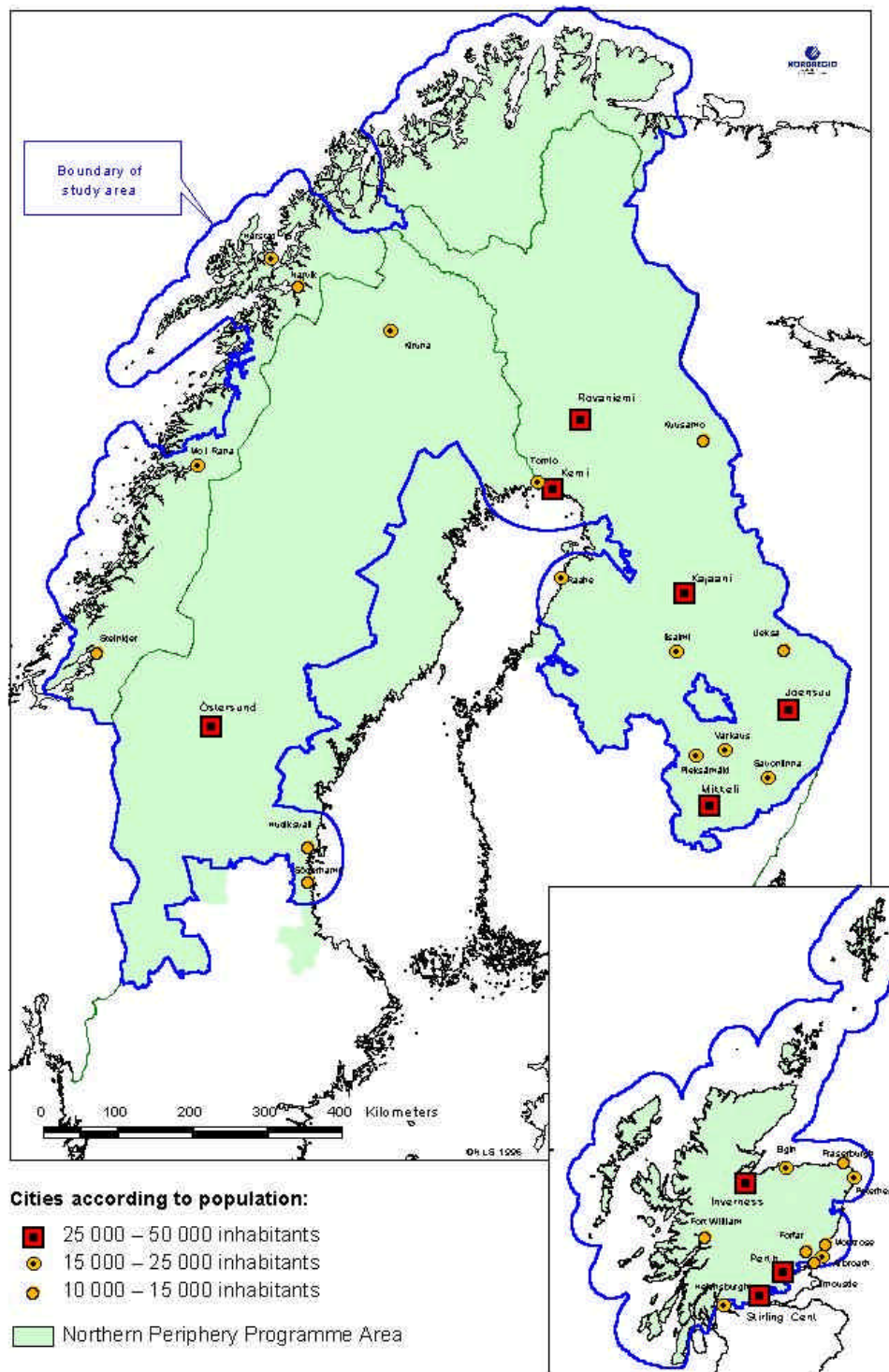
This overall sparsity of population is reflected in availability of paved roads (Map 4). We have here used the ratio between the length of paved roads (in km) and the land area (in km²) in a region as an estimate for accessibility through land transport. Despite national differences in classification, the similarity of the average country rates in Finland (0.15), Norway (0.17) and Sweden (0.18) suggests that this indicator is at least roughly comparable between the Nordic countries, whereas data for Scotland (country average 0.68) indicates that comparison here could only be made within the country. Bearing this in mind, it is still fair to say that road communications in the NPP area differ significantly in intensity from the southerly (especially capital) regions. In this respect the north western parts of rural Scotland differ slightly from the south eastern ones, but still the highest Scottish road densities are in the central belt (Glasgow-Edinburgh). Densities for islands or coastal regions with indented coastlines (e.g. Shetland, Orkney, Western Isles) are on average higher mainly because of small land areas rather than due to a substantially better transport infrastructure.

The peripherality index is an accessibility indicator derived from a gravity model utilising travel times weighted by regional GDP data³. The higher the index is, the more peripheral the region, and vice versa. From a European perspective all of Finland, Norway and Sweden with the exception of the capital regions as well as

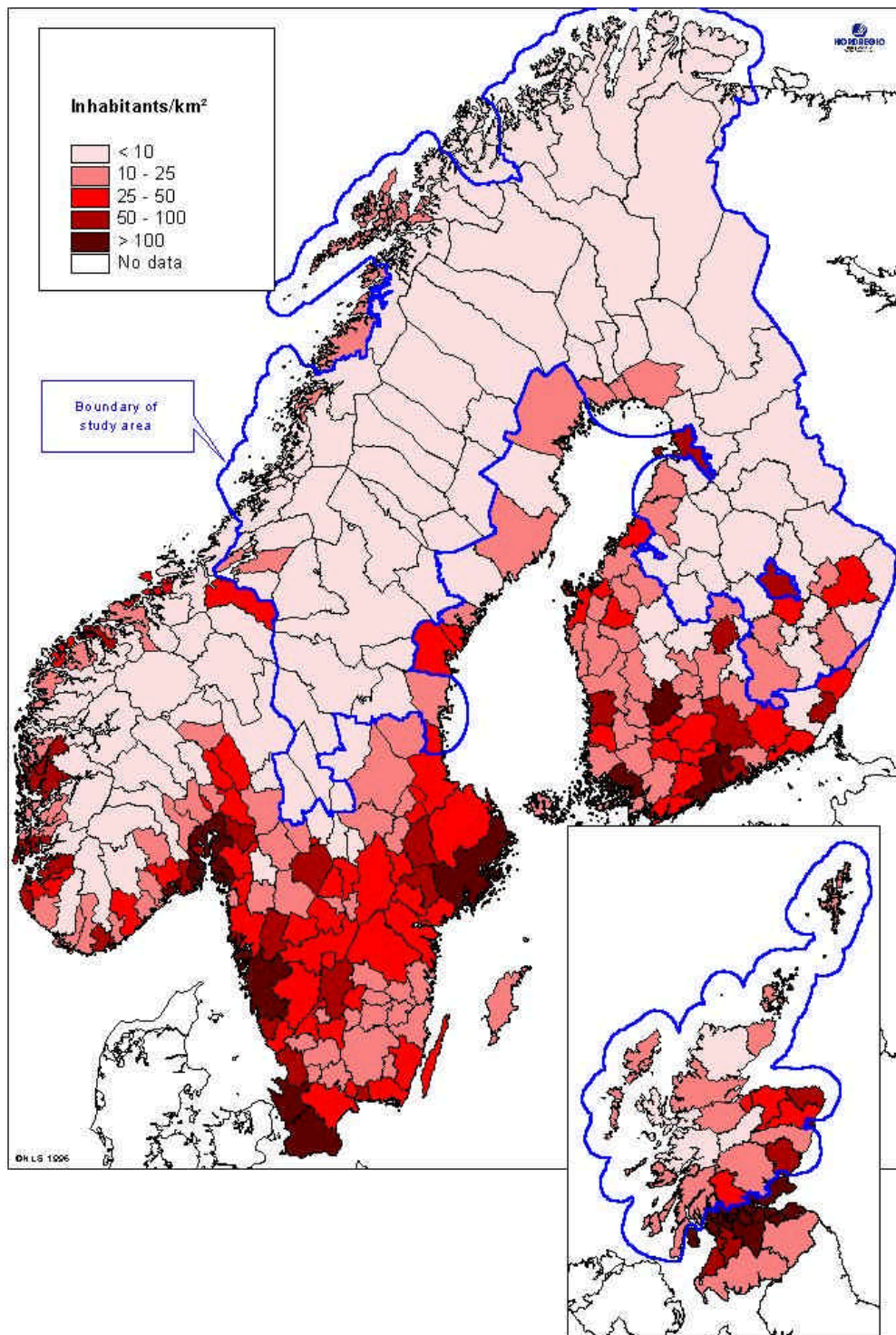
³ For detailed information of this indicator, see e.g. Copus, Andrew (1997): A New Peripherality Index for the European regions, SAC, Aberdeen, Scotland.

northern Scotland are extremely peripheral. If the scale is fine tuned to suit the purposes of this study (Map 5), a clear difference between NPP areas on the one hand and southern regions on the other becomes visible.

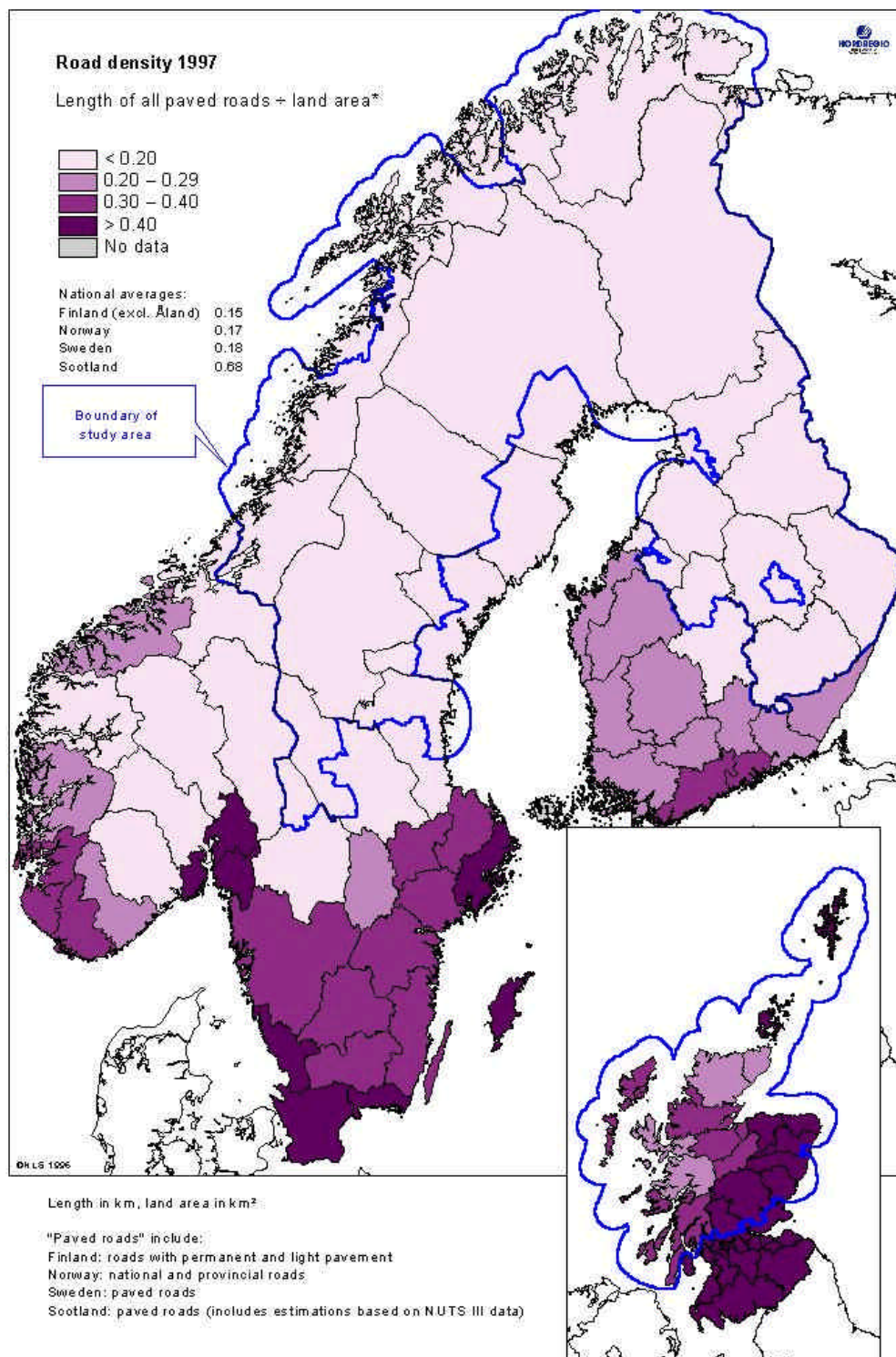
Map 2: Settlement Structure of the Study Area



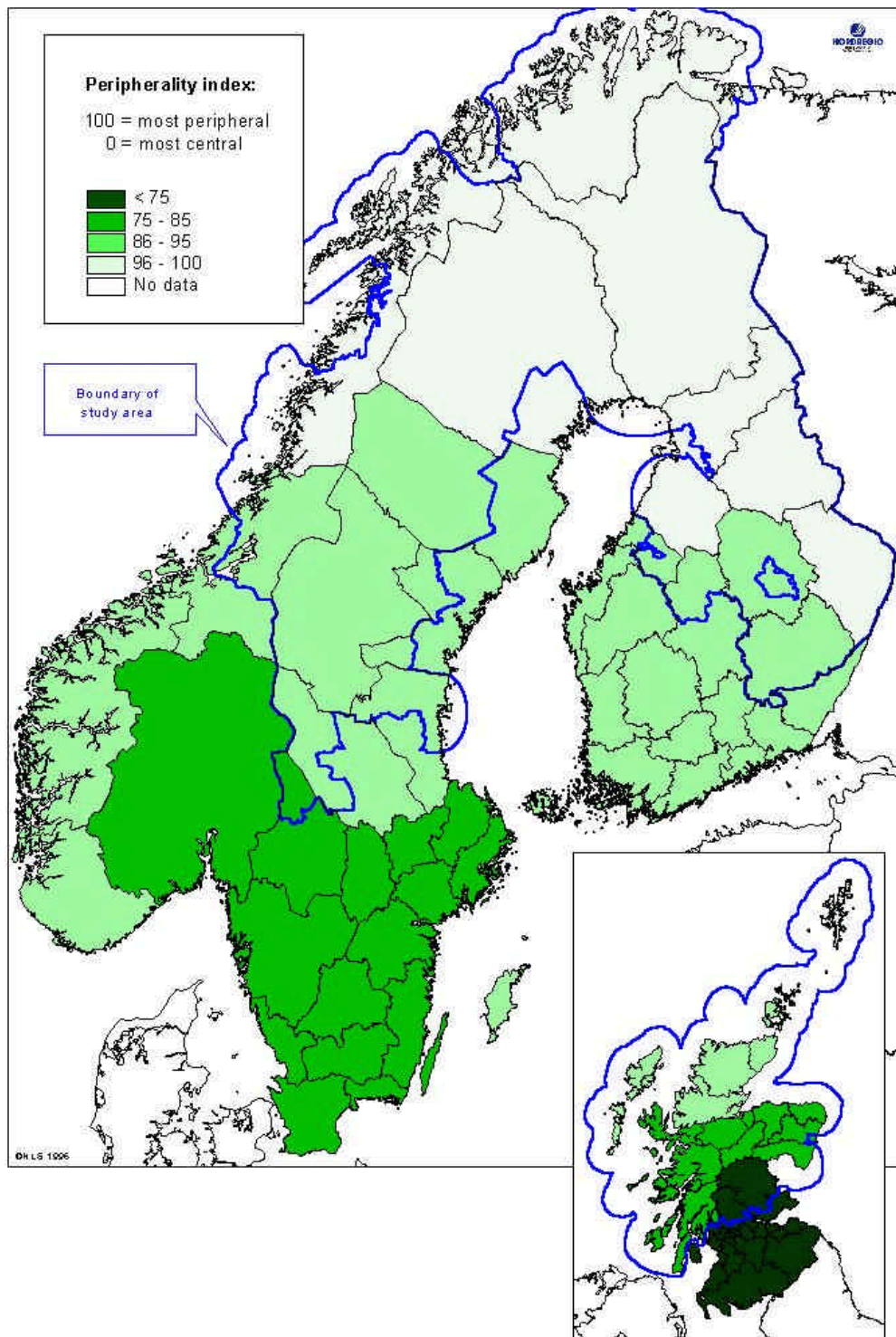
Map 3: Population Density 1997



Map 4: Road Density 1997



Map 5: Peripherality Index



Demographic disadvantages

The rural parts of the NPP area are on average demographically disadvantaged when compared with southerly and more urbanised areas. Many regions suffer from declining and ageing populations whereas others are able to compensate high emigration with higher birth rates. But there are important national differences in the overall pattern.

The demographic composition of the population in 1997 varies significantly from country to country. In general terms, the rural NPP areas of Sweden are suffering from an elderly population (Map 6, red areas). Åsele, Dorotea, Sorsele, Övertorneå and Pajala constitute the most extreme examples, for in these regions more than a quarter of the population is above 64 years of age. In a further 16 Swedish regions the share of 65+ population is more than a fifth of the total, whereas these regions number only three in Finland (Juva, Suonenjoki, Ilomantsi), one in Norway (Grong) and one in Scotland (Sutherland).

On the other hand, several of the Norwegian (11) and Finnish (9) regions have a relatively high degree (>20 %) of young population (0-14 years). In Scotland these regions amount to four and in Sweden to only one. In the most extreme case of Liminka (next to Oulu) in Finland, over 27 % of the population is below 15 years of age.

Population dynamics in the rural NPP area has not been too promising during the 1990s. Development could broadly be divided in two categories, with Sweden and Finland in one and Norway and Scotland in the other. The total population in all areas in Sweden and in all but three in Finland has decreased between 1991 and 1997⁴. The pattern in Norwegian and Scottish study areas is much more diverse (Map 7).

The average rate of drain of the total population during the period 1991-97 has been more than 1% per year in 12 predominantly eastern and northern Finnish regions (Outokumpu, Pyhäntä, Juva, Ilomantsi, Nilsia, Joroinen, Kuhmo, Lieksa, Kittilä, and Ylitornio) as well as in six Swedish ones (Dorotea, Övertorneå, Ånge, Pajala, Åsele and Strömsund). The worst off Scottish regions in this respect are Caithness (-1% annually) and the Western Isles (-0.8%). In Norway the population in Hammerfest and Indre Sør-Troms has declined by an annual average of 0.6% during the period 1991-97.

On the opposite end of the scale are mainly Scottish regions. In six regions (Argyll and Bute, Angus, Perthshire and Kinross, Kincardine and Deeside, Gordon, Stirling) total population has on average increased with more than 1 % each year between 1991 and 1997. Liminka in Finland (+0.8%) and Alta in Norway (+0.8%) are the highest within the study area in the Nordic countries. There are no regions in the Swedish study area where total population has increased during the period, but Åre has had the lowest annual average decline in Sweden with -0.1%.

Map 8, portraying the annual average change in young population (0-14 years), conveys a nearly similar pattern to that of total population change. In this case the Finnish regions are worst off. Of the 20 regions with the largest decline in young population in the whole study area, all are in Finland. In Kuhmo, Kemijärvi and Ylitornio youngsters have declined by an annual average of more than 3%. In only

⁴ Data for Finland based on average rates 1993-97.

one Finnish region (Liminka) has this age group increased during the period - the same region which has the highest share of young population in the whole study area. The worst cases in the other countries are Pajala and Lycksele in Sweden (both -1.8%), Western Isles (-1.4%) and Caithness (-1.2%) in Scotland as well as Fauske (-0.8%) in Norway.

The most positive development regarding young population has been in Argyll and Bute in Scotland (+4.8% change) and also other Scottish regions (Angus, Perthshire and Kinross) are high up on the list with increases of around 1-2% annually. Regions in northern Norway (Vardø Vadsø Kirkenes and Alta) as well as Brønnøysund, Mo/Nesna and Honningsvåg/Kjølefjell all have had an average increase in young population of more than 1%. Åre in Sweden is again in a class of its own, for the corresponding increase has been nearly 1% here as compared to the second best Swedish region of Vansbro (+0.1%) in the southernmost tip of the study area.

Changes in the elderly population (over 64 years of age) shows an opposite pattern. Of the 50 regions with the highest increase in elderly people, five were in Sweden, none in Norway and all the remaining in Scotland and in Finland.

All but three study regions in Finland and all but five in Scotland have had an average rate of increase in 65+ population of more than half a percent annually between 1991 and 1997 (Map 9, dark green areas). The highest rates of increase are in Argyll & Bute, Angus and Badenoch & Strathspey in Scotland as well as in Rovaniemi, Sodankylä, Kuhmo, Kuusamo, Kajaani, Kemijärvi and Varkaus in Finland. However, this is not a trend only in the NPP area, for virtually all of Finland and Scotland are faced with a rapidly increasing elderly population. The pattern in Sweden and Norway is more balanced, although there is also a certain difference between the northernmost areas and the rest of the countries.

Map 10 presents net migration rates for 1997. Although containing data for one year only, it clearly illustrates the serious drainage of population especially from the Nordic NPP areas. Within the study area, in all but six regions in Finland, in all but four in Norway and in all but 10 in Sweden, the population decreased more than 0.5% due to emigration. The pattern for Scotland is not as clear-cut, as some regions especially north of the central belt show healthy immigration rates. Caithness, Western Isles, Banff & Buchan and Gordon have the highest negative rates within the Scottish study area.

Work and studies appear to be the main impetuses for migration. A Swedish study⁵ has analysed the interregional movement and status on the labour market of all Swedes in 1995. They found out that, up to the age of 22, migration to education is a dominating motive, which as age increases is replaced by migration to employment as the dominating rationale. In total for the age group 16-39 years – which dominates interregional migration in Sweden – a new job is the rationale for only half of all migrants. This can be seen in the relatively higher migration (or lower net migration) to regions with universities and other higher education facilities.

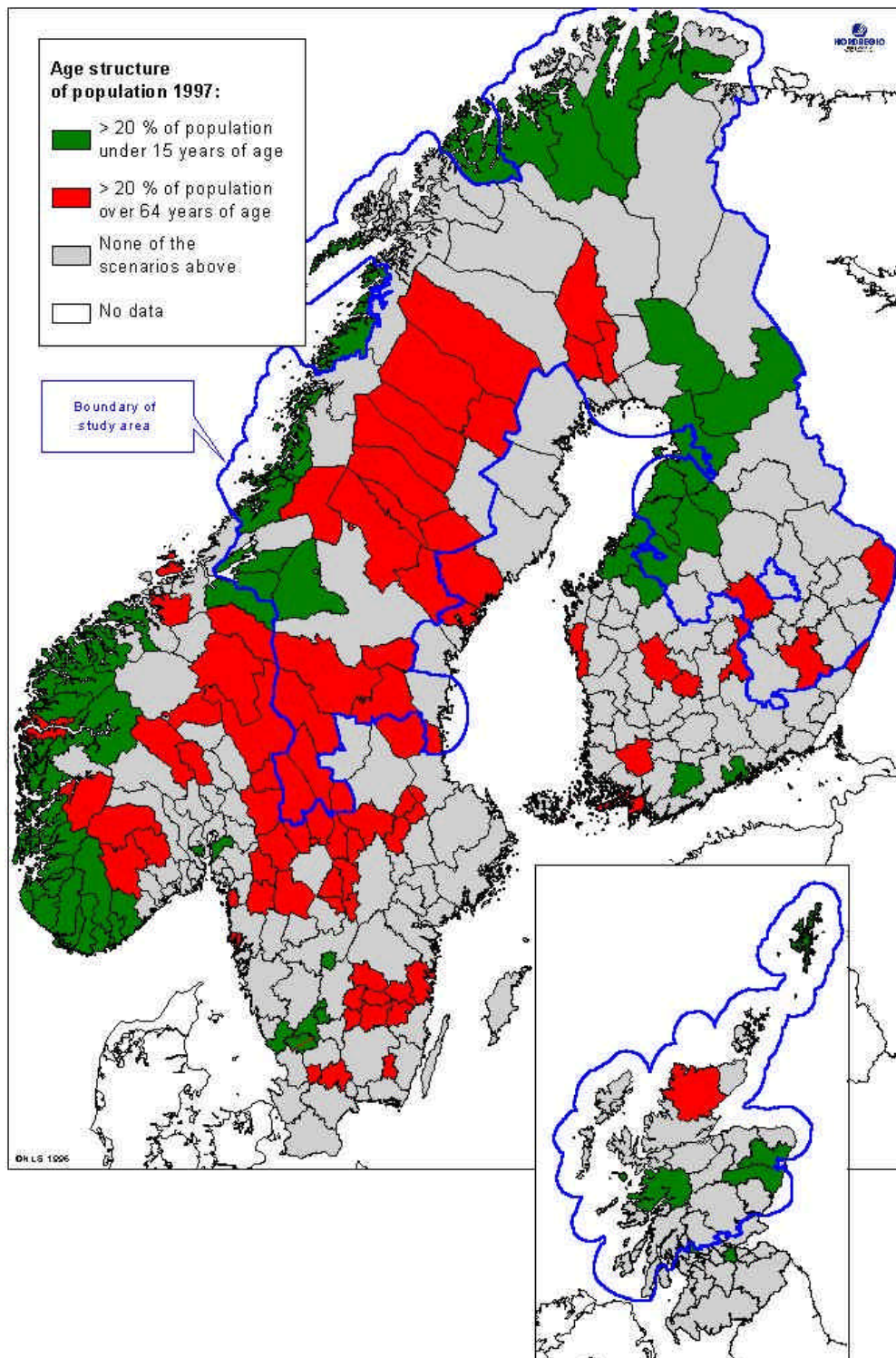
The location of these educational institutions also reflects the general level of the population's education. In the vicinity of the study area of this project, university (or technical university) towns such as Oulu or Kuopio in Finland, Tromsø and Bodø in Norway, Umeå and Luleå in Sweden as well as Aberdeen, Stirling and Dundee in

⁵ Johansson, M. & Persson, L.O. (Forthcoming): Mobile unemployment during labour market crisis – the case of Sweden.

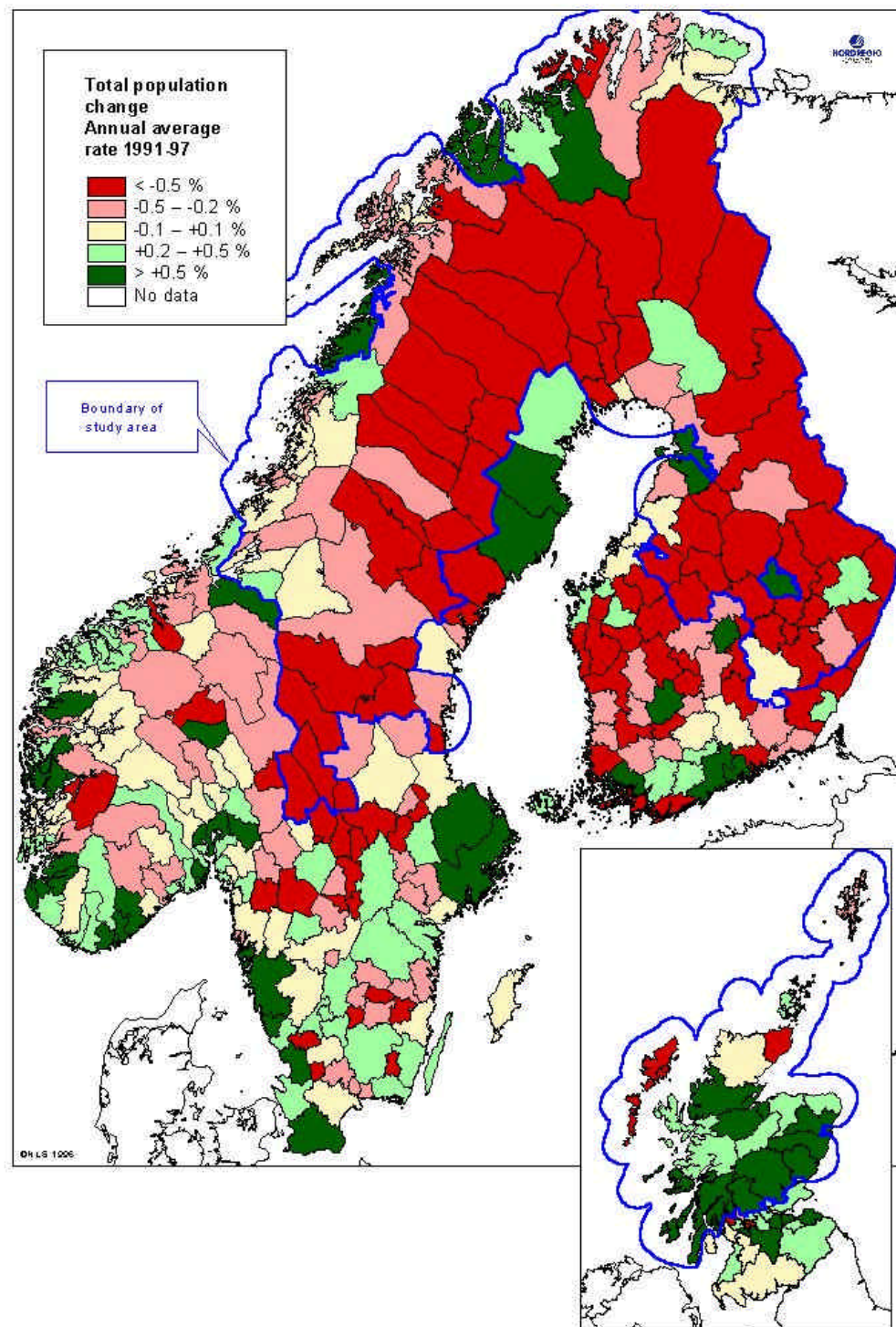
Scotland generally have populations with a high education level. Interestingly, many Scottish regions within the study area have a higher share of population holding a degree than the national average, whereas in all Swedish and Finnish and in all but one Norwegian study region (Alta) this share is lower (or significantly lower) than the national average (Map 11).

The highest shares within the study area (except for Scotland) are generally in larger towns or settlements, which often also are regional administrative centres. These include Joensuu, Rovaniemi, Kajaani, Mikkeli and Savonlinna in Finland, Alta, Vadsø Kirkenes, Harstad and Hammerfest in Norway or Swedish Östersund. Also industrial production centres such as Hudiksvall in Sweden or Kemi in Finland generally have populations with a higher education level than the surrounding truly rural areas.

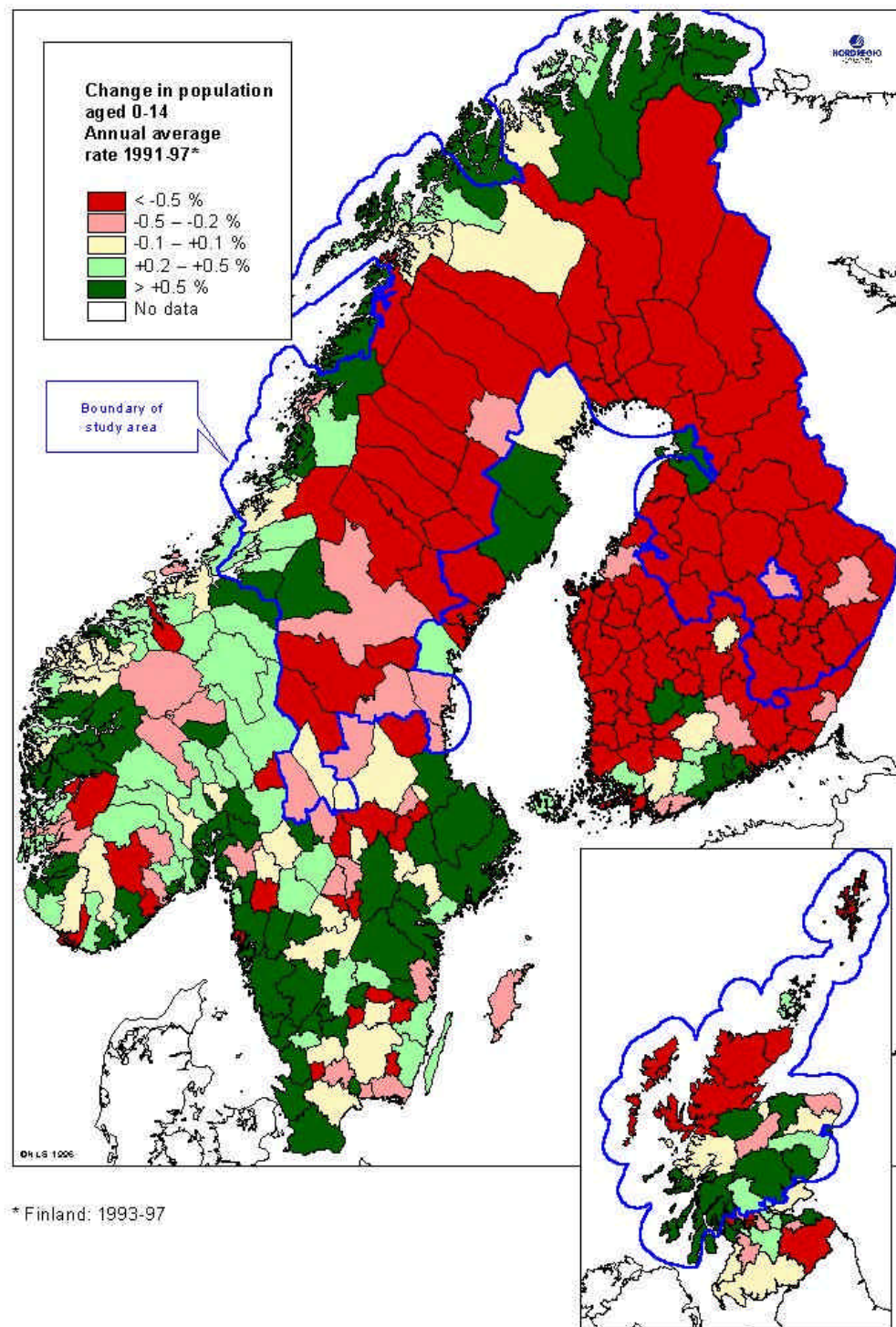
Map 6: Age Structure of Population 1997



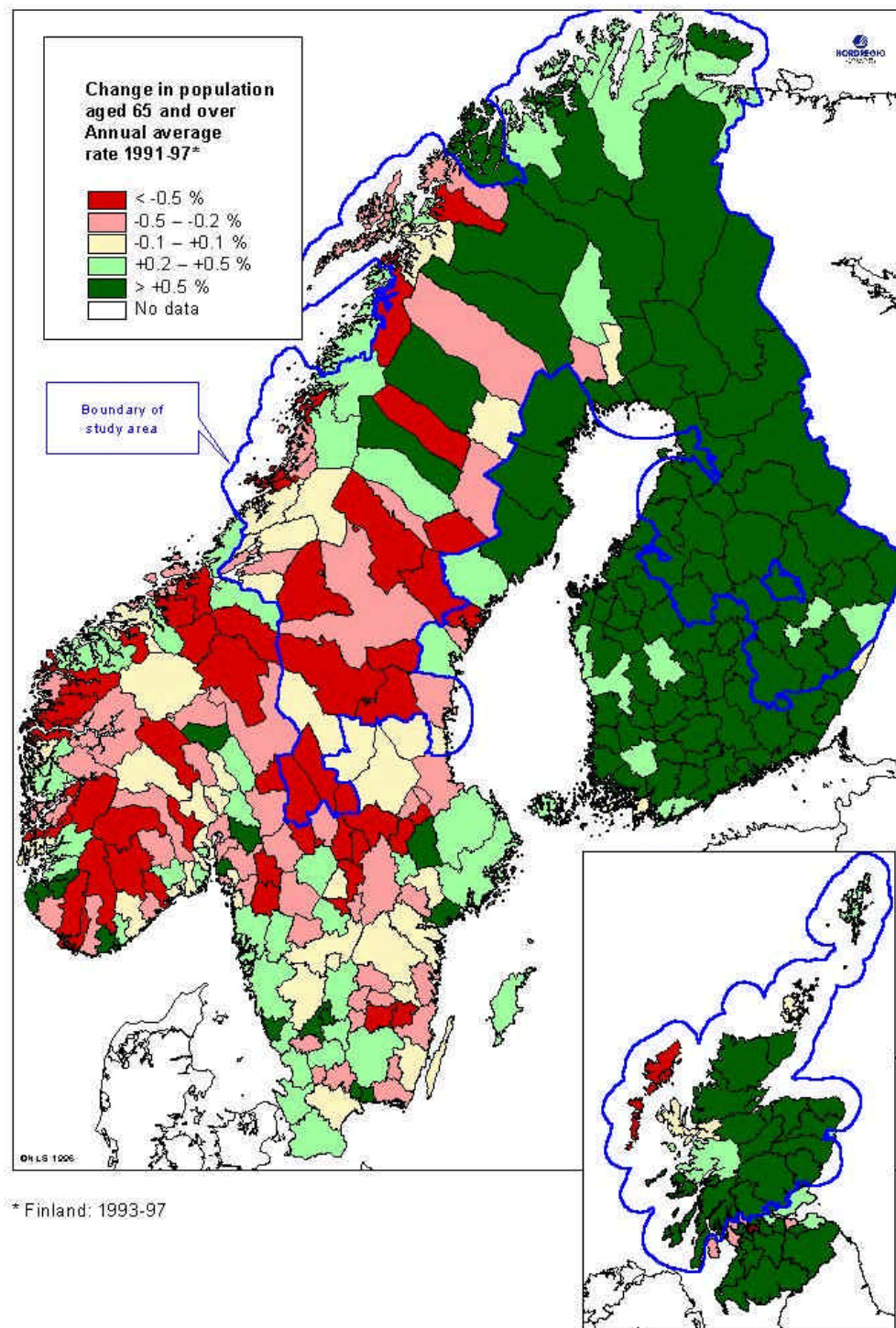
Map 7: Total Population Change; annual average rate 1991-97



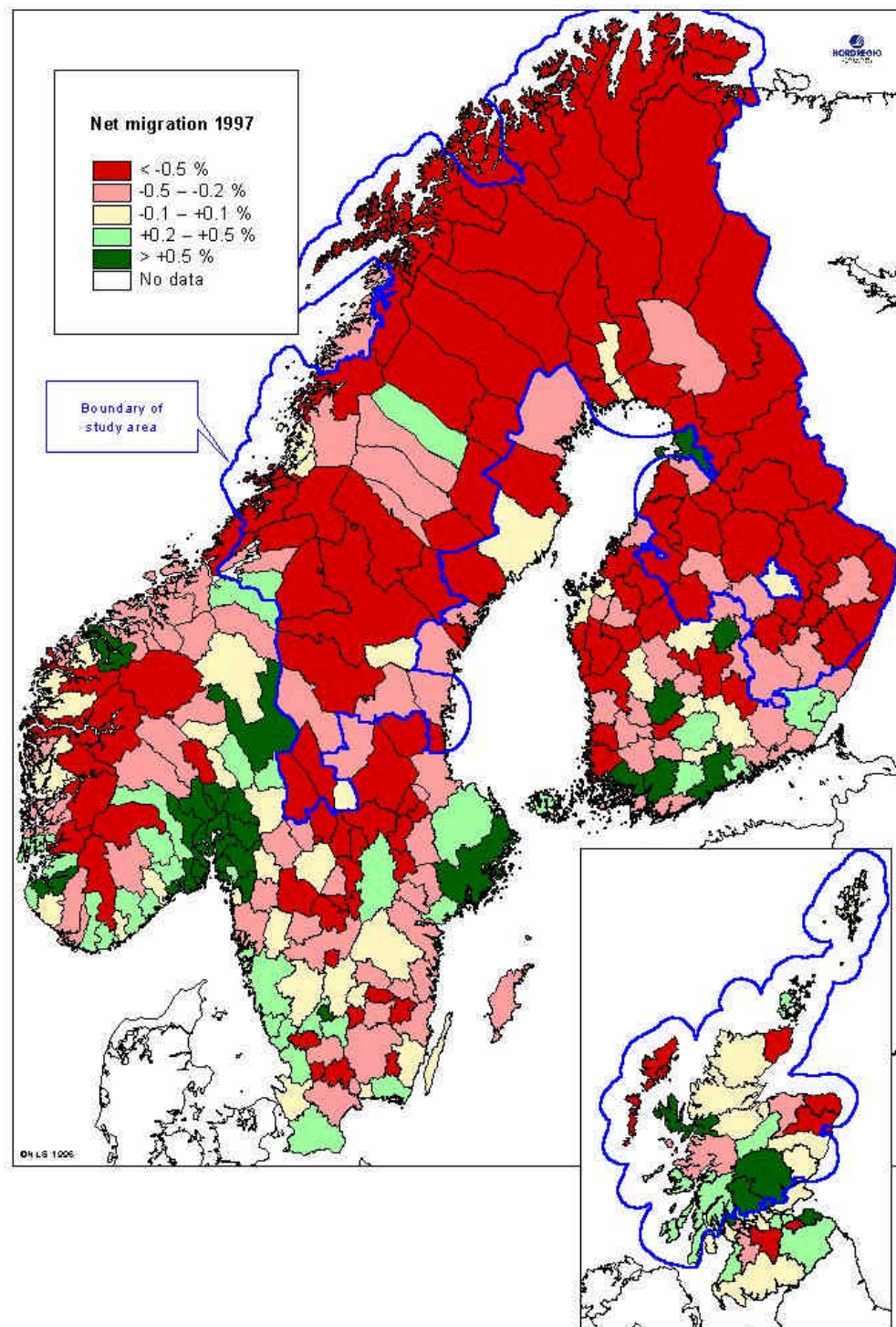
Map 8: Change in Population Aged 0-14; annual average rate 1991-97



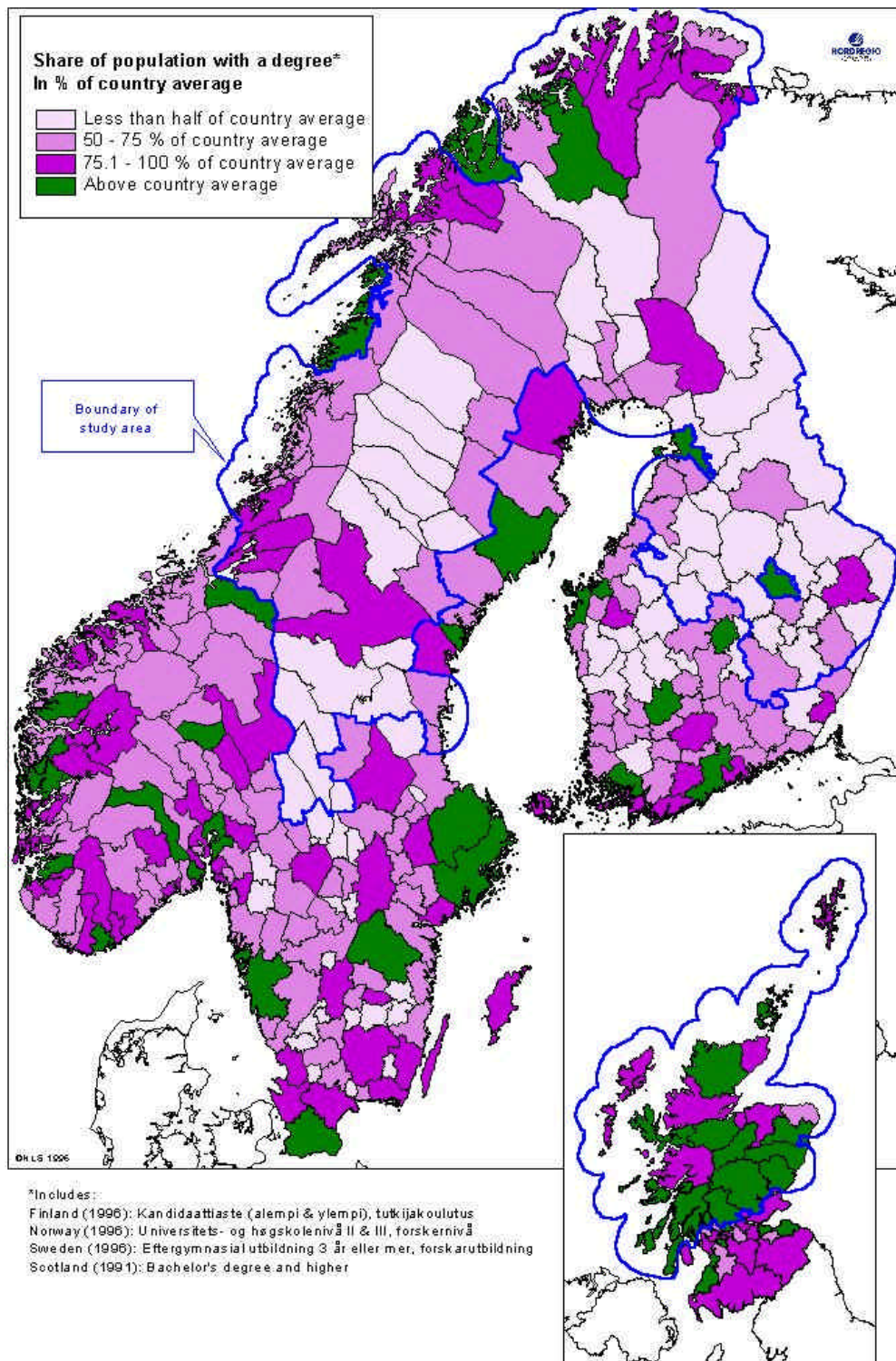
Map 9: Change in Population Aged 65 and over; annual average rate 1991-97



Map 10: Net Migration 1997



Map 11: Share of Population with a degree; % of national average



Public sector and primary production dominance

In virtually all industrialised countries the service sector as a whole accounts for a lion's share of all employment. This holds true also for the rural parts of the NPP area, albeit not quite as much in the southern and coastal parts of the Finnish study area (Map 14). In the Nordic countries it is mainly a question of a significant public sector. In Scotland service sector employment is concentrated around Inverness (the "Highland Capital"), and Stirling (a popular location for financial services firms relocating from Edinburgh). More than three quarters of all employment is within the service sector in the Norwegian regions of Narvik, Indre Sør-Troms, Kirkenes, Harstad, Alta and Vadsø in Swedish Åre, Haparanda, Övertorneå Östersund and Arvidsjaur, in Rovaniemi and Kittilä in Finland and in Inverness in Scotland.⁶

Primary production – which is mainly agriculture and forestry in Finland, Sweden and Scotland and mainly fishing and fish farming in Norway and Scotland – is an important source for employment in the NPP area. The average national rate is highest in Scotland with 9.2% of all employed working in the primary sector, followed by Finland (6.6%), Norway (4.4%) and Sweden (2.3%). Despite this, several northerly rural Finnish regions are in a league of their own (Map 12). Roughly a third of all employed are within primary production in Kaustinen and Juva and more than a fifth in Liminka, Viitasaari, Nilsjö, Joroinen and Pyhäntä. The corresponding rate in Scottish Orkney is also nearly a fifth, and over 15% in Sutherland, Banff & Buchan and Skye & Lochalsh.

One possible explanation that primary sector employment in many Finnish regions is so extremely high (comparable with e.g. Spanish or Greek levels) is that forestry is an integrated part of agriculture in Finland.

Fishing dominates the economy in northerly Norwegian regions such as Skjervøy, Vesterålen and Lofoten and in the southern parts of the study area in regions as Vik, Brønnøysund, Sandnessjøen, Namsos and Steinkjer. Agriculture is also significant in the land locked region of Grong.

Primary production is not significant in Sweden, albeit many northerly regions have slightly higher shares of primary sector employment than the national average. These include Strömsund, Åsele, Torsby and Ljusdal in the south as well as Överkalix and Pajala in the north.

Due to the relatively strong dominance of primary production and/or services in the rural NPP area, higher rates of employment within the manufacturing sector (here defined as containing also mining, energy production and construction) can be observed in only a handful of locations.

In Raahe (metal processing) the share of industrial employment is over 45% and also in Varkaus (wood processing, mechanical engineering, electronics) and Kemi (forest industry, metal processing) the manufacturing sector accounts for roughly 40% of all jobs. The Swedish regions of Vansbro (with wood processing, mechanical engineering, electronics and food industry), Söderhamn (forestry, mechanical engineering) and Kiruna (mining, engineering) all have a third or more of their employment within the manufacturing sector.

⁶ All figures regarding employment by industry are for Scotland from 1991 and for the Nordic countries from 1996.

The highest shares (between 25 and 30%) of industrial employment in the Norwegian study area are in Vardø (fish processing), Levanger (food industry), Mosjøen (smelting) and Mo/Nesna (steel industry). In Scotland Banff & Buchan (fish processing and oilfield support), the Western Isles (Harris Tweed) and Angus (where the absence of significant service centres causes a higher industry share by default) have around a third of their workforce in the manufacturing sector.

Map 15 portrays the regional pattern in certain manufacturing and service sectors that (in a European context) tend to have strong concentrations of knowledge-based activities and high-tech.⁷ Employment in these 11 sectors is generally low within the entire study area. The highest (17.4%) is in the strong industrial centre of Söderhamn in Sweden. Also nearby Hudiksvall (mechanical engineering, forest industry) has a high share (12.2%), as does Vansbro (12.9%).

The highest Finnish rates (between 10 and 13%) are in Kemijärvi (forest industry), Ilomantsi and Varkaus, in Norway in Levanger and in Scotland in Angus.

By relating the regional share of employment within a certain sector with the corresponding share for the nation as a whole (location-quotient method), a crude picture of clusters or high concentrations (in employment share terms) in certain industries and regions can be obtained. We performed this operation on NACE 2-digit data for all rural NPP areas.

The pattern for most regions in the study area supports the discussion above, indicating a high concentration mainly within primary industries, specifically in agriculture and forestry in Finland, Sweden and Scotland and specifically fishing and fish farming in Norway and Scotland. Related clusters included fish industry (Norway) and forest industry (Finland, Sweden). Also other manufacturing sectors (mainly mechanical engineering) were represented.

However, as the regions are fairly small in population, even small employment within certain sectors (say 10-20 persons) can create a considerably high deviation from overall national averages. Thus this method is better suited for analysis of larger areas.

The number of industries represented in a region provides a crude estimation of the diversity of its economy. As primary industry and most public service sectors are represented in each region anyway, variations in number of industries are mostly

⁷ High tech manufacturing and service sectors are in Eurostat (Statistics in Focus, Theme 9: R&D, 1/1999) broadly identified as NACE 24, 29-35, 64, 72 and 73. This classification is based on an OECD classification for high tech manufacturing (Revision of the high technology sector and product classification, STI Working papers. 1997/2, STI, OECD) which has been expanded for the service sectors. The basis for OECD calculations are on R&D intensity (R&D expenditure ÷ GDP or value added) in each sector.

In Eurostat a further division is obtained by classifying into "Medium high tech manufacturing", "Higher tech manufacturing sectors" and "High(er) tech service sectors" accordingly:

Higher tech manufacturing sectors: Office machinery and computers; Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus

Medium high tech manufacturing sectors: Chemicals and chemical products; Machinery and equipment n.e.c.; Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.; Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks; Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; Other transport equipment

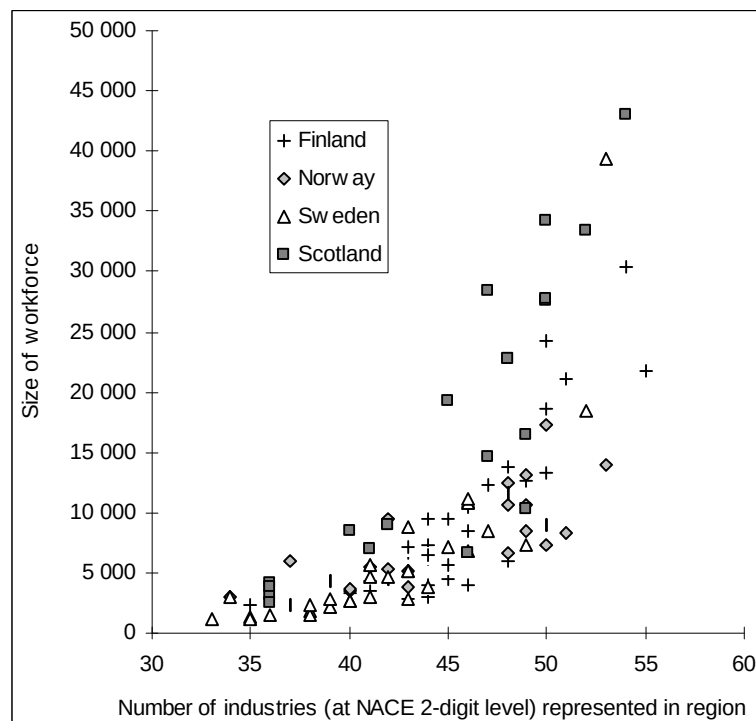
High(er) tech service sectors: Post and telecommunications; Computer and related activities; Research and development

Data for Scotland does not include self-employed.

variations in the private manufacturing and service sectors. In general terms one could say, that the smaller the number of industries represented in the region, the more vulnerable the region is to economic changes. In contrast, the more industries that are represented in the region, the more diversified is its economic base could be expected to be. Naturally this method says nothing of specialisation or competitiveness, nor of the overall size and importance of these sectors.

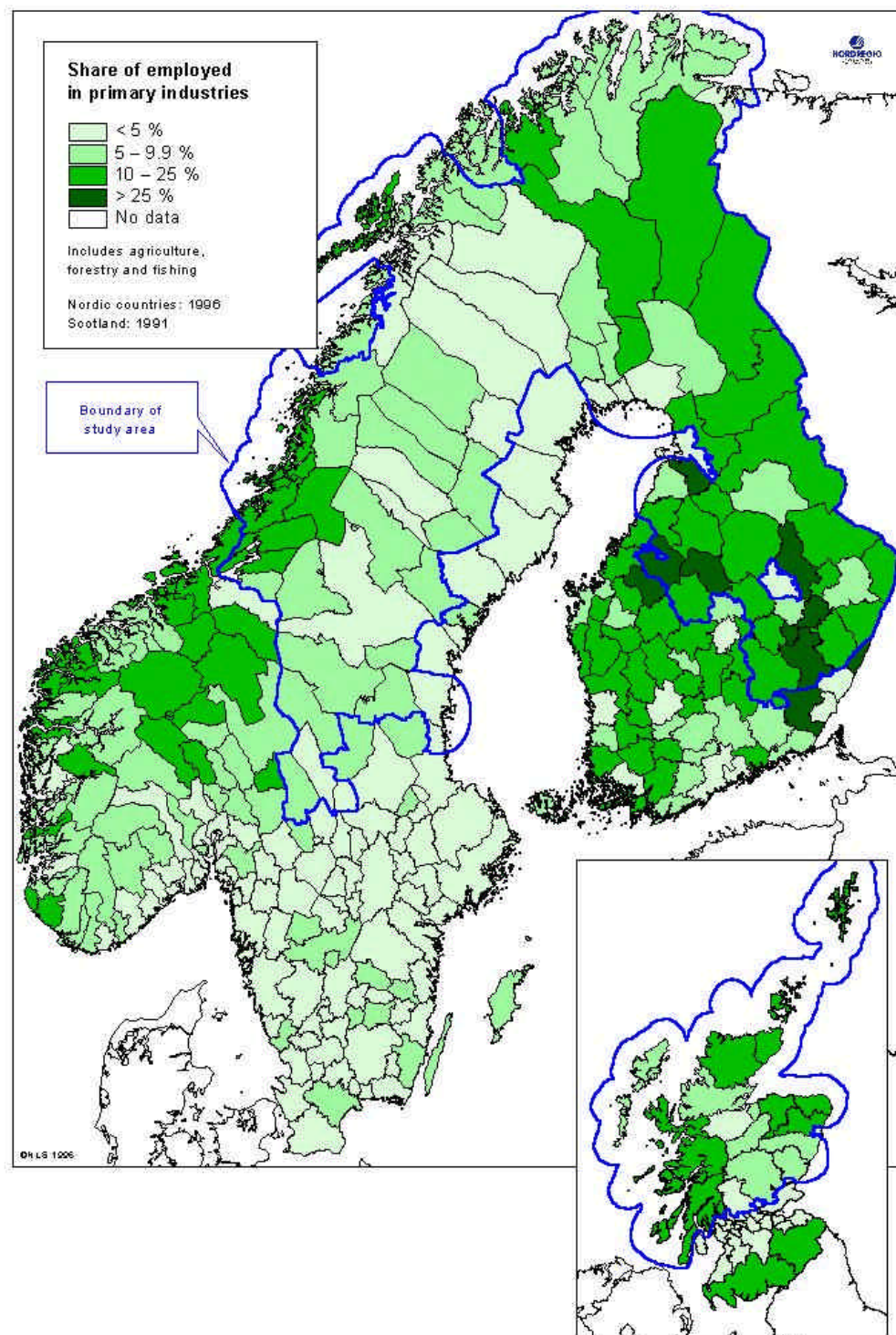
Generally the number of industries correlates positively with the size of the region. Due to their small size, most regions within the study area have between 40 and 50 industries represented (Figure 1). Perth & Kinross, Inverness, Banff & Buchan, Angus and Stirling in Scotland, Kemi, Joensuu, Rovaniemi and Iisalmi in Finland, Mo/Nesna and Stjørdalshalsen in Norway as well as Östersund and Hudiksvall in Sweden have the highest numbers (above 50).

Figure 1: Width of economic base in rural NPP regions 1996(97)

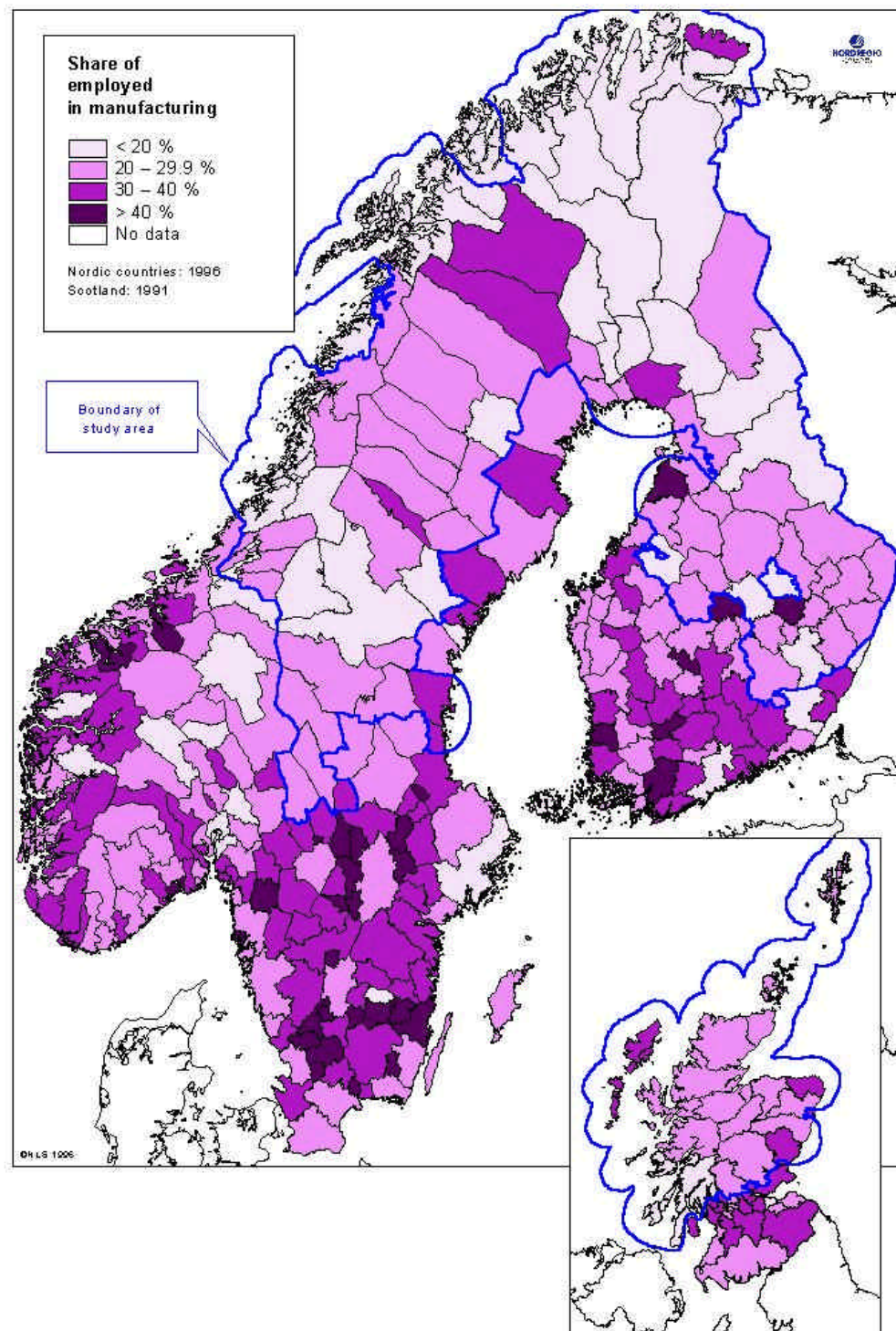


Most Nordic and Scottish regions within the study area follow similar patterns regarding size and width. The Scottish data does not include self-employed persons.

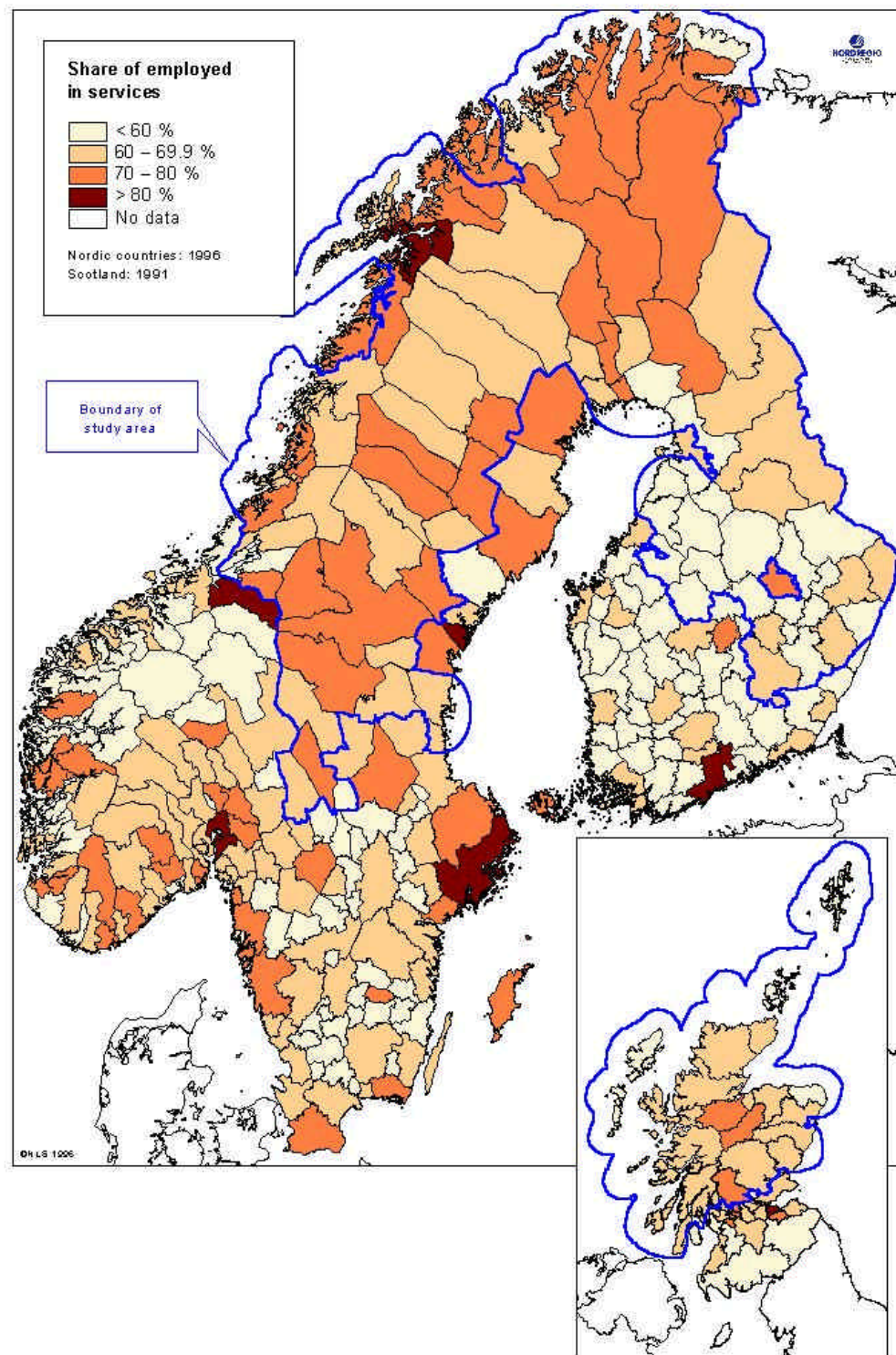
Map 12: Share of Employment in Primary Industries



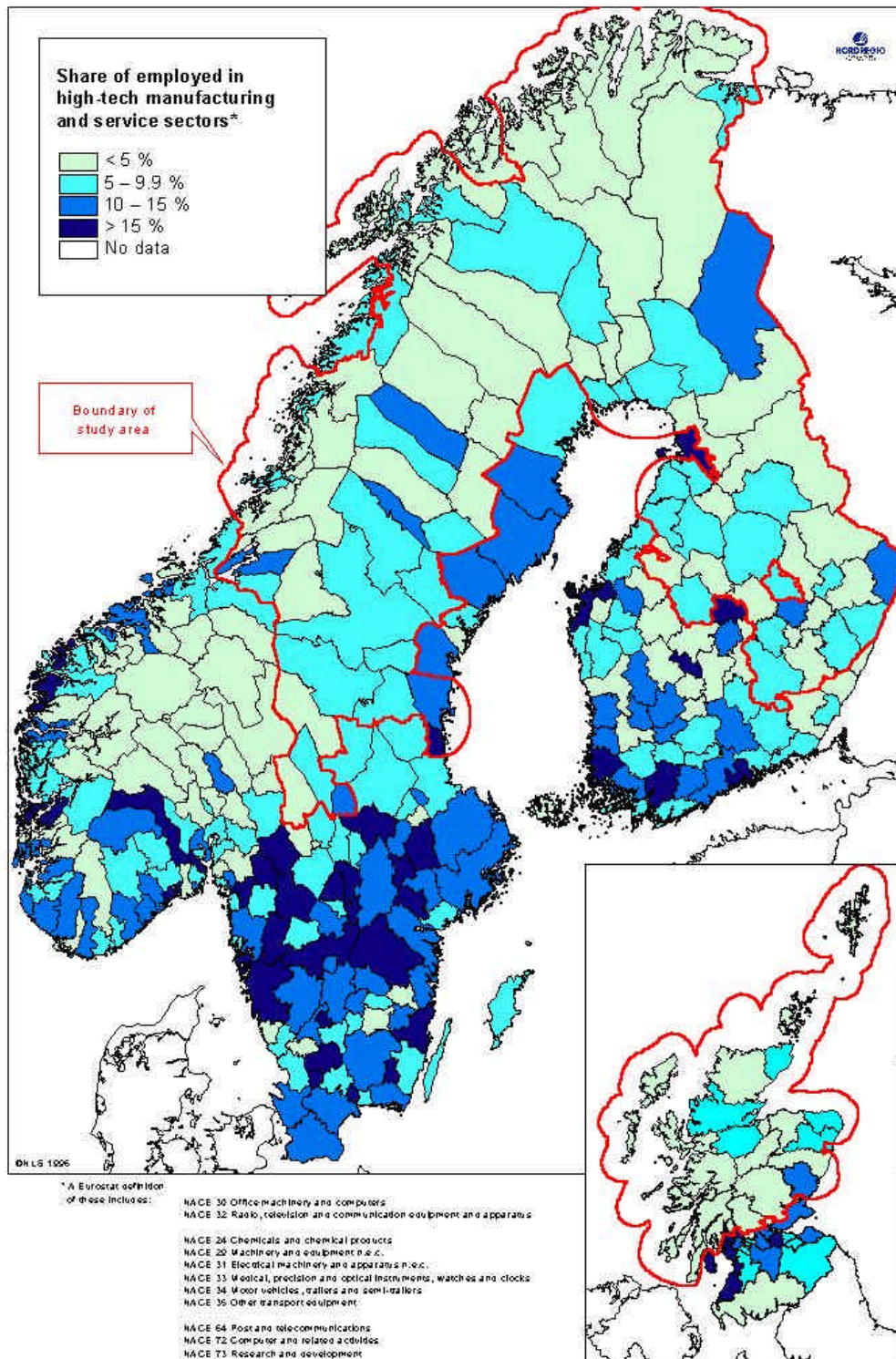
Map 13: Share of Employment in Manufacturing



Map 14: Share of Employment in Services



Map 15: Share of Employment in High-tech Manufacturing and Service Sectors



Unemployment patterns

Unemployment in the NPP area shows national rather than regional variations. Unemployment in the four countries in 1997 varies from nearly full employment in Norway (4.1% unemployed) to considerable unemployment in Finland (almost 15%) with Sweden (10.4%) and Scotland (8.5%) lying in between. Despite these significant national changes, a certain regional pattern is also visible (Map 16). The northern areas in both Finland, Norway and Sweden have higher rates than the southern ones and the inland regions (of Finland and Sweden) have higher rates than the coastal areas. In Scotland⁸ the pattern is between north and west (higher) and south and east (lower), with a few exceptions such as Shetland (3.5%) and Orkney (4.0%) in the extreme north or Angus (7.8%) in south east.

Of the 13 regions inside the study area with an unemployment rate of over 20%, two were in northern Sweden (Pajala and Haparanda) and the remaining 11 in northern and eastern Finland (Kuhmo, Kuusamo, Sodankylä, Kittilä, Lieksa, Kemijärvi, Ilomantsi, Ylitornio, Rovaniemi, Outokumpu and Ii). Of the 16 regions with an unemployment rate below 5%, seven were Scottish (Perthshire & Kinross, Argyll & Bute, Banff & Buchan, Orkney, Shetland, Gordon and Kincardine & Deeside) and nine Norwegian (Levanger, Mosjøen, Indre Sør-Troms, Stjørdalshalsen, Namsos, Narvik, Finnsnes, Sandnessjøen and Brønnøysund).

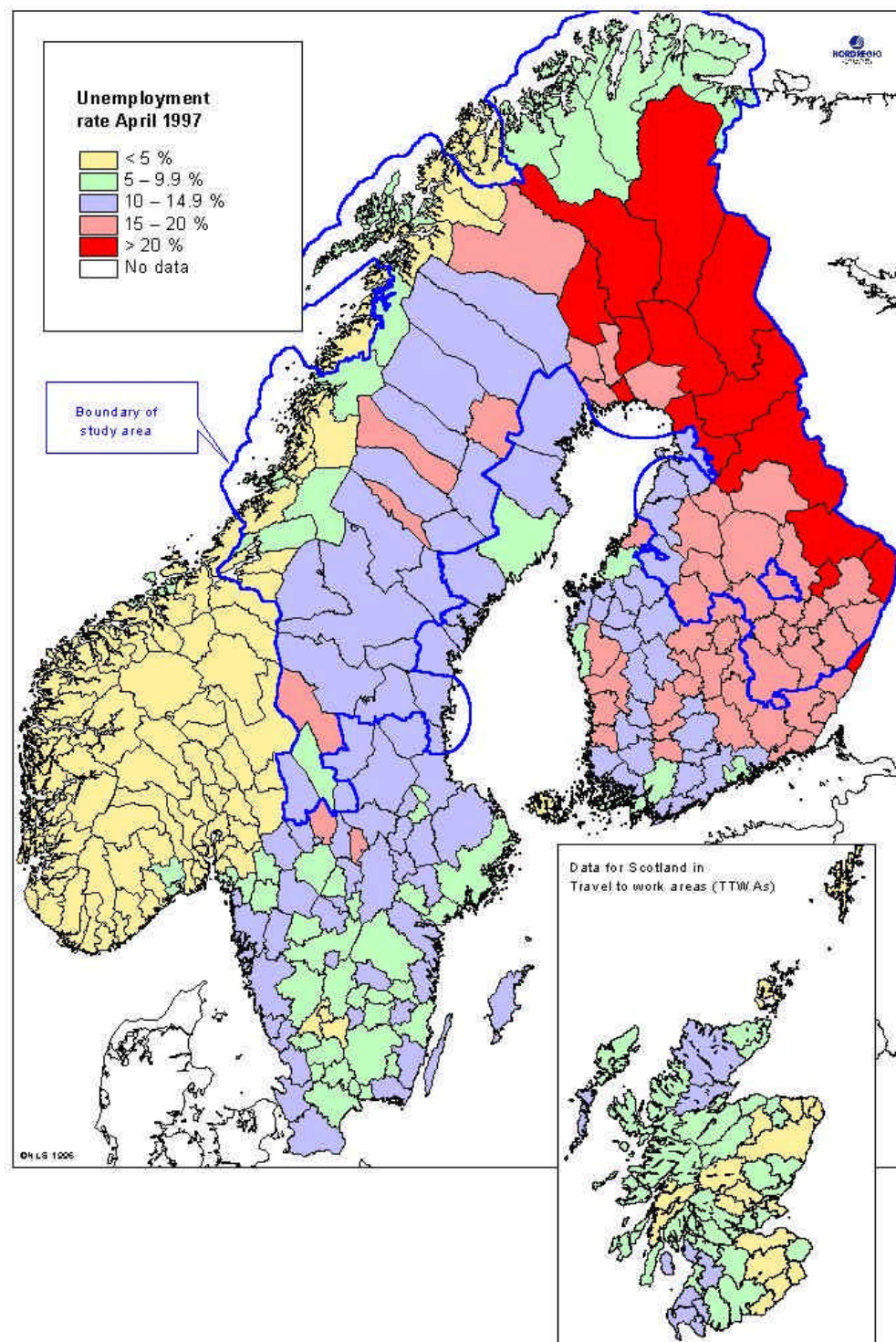
Unemployment rates are also a reflection of the size of the labour force. There are significant differences in female labour market attendance between the countries, and just as is the case with unemployment, these tend to vary more between countries than between regions (table 5, at end of report). Female activity rates are very low in Finland (55.5%), significantly higher in Sweden and Scotland (66.8% and 67.8% respectively) and highest in Norway (72.3%). This merely reflects prevailing unemployment in these countries. The higher the unemployment is, the lower the female participation – and vice versa. However, if we compare female activity rates to corresponding ones for males (female/male participation rate), the pattern becomes different (Map 17).

In 27 Finnish and Swedish regions female activity rates are higher than male's. In Pajala female labour force participation is 27% higher than male (ratio: 1.17). This ratio is also very high in Kemijärvi in Finland (1.11) as well as in Swedish Vilhelmina (1.09). In contrast, all but two Scottish regions (Inverness, 0.70 and Badenoch & Strathspey, 0.71) have ratios below 0.70 with as low as 0.60 in Nairn, Ross & Cromarty and the Western Isles. Most Norwegian regions have ratios between 0.70 and 0.90.

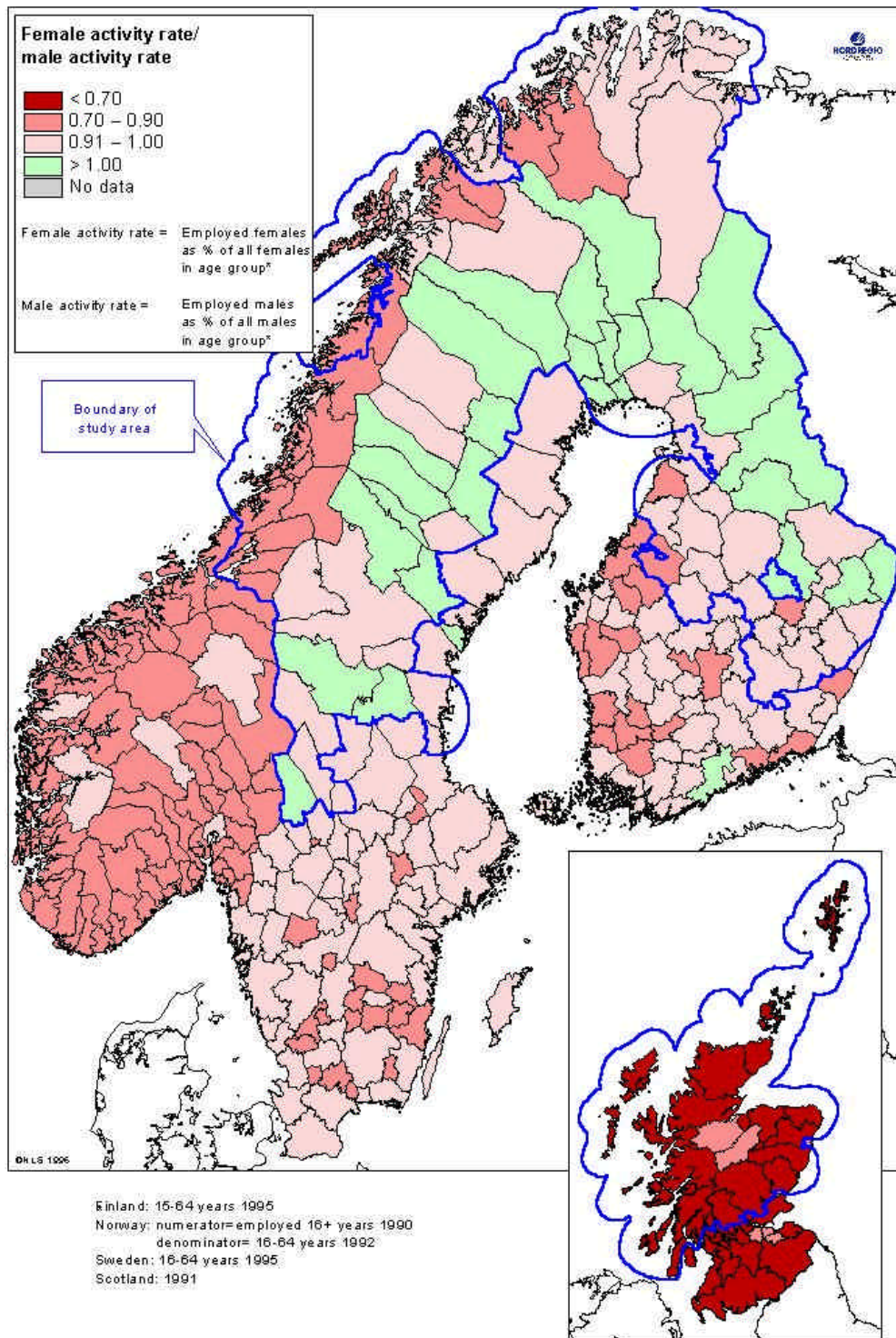
Also in the female/male employment comparison, a partial explanation for higher rates in the Finnish and Swedish study area (as opposed to lower rates in Norway) can be attributed to higher unemployment. As many women in the northern areas are working within the public sector, they have to a lesser extent been affected by the heavy restructuring of the economy during the 1990s. In the Scottish case (with comparably low unemployment), cultural differences in labour market participation seem a likely explanation.

⁸ In Map 16 regional unemployment rates for Scotland are presented on travel to work areas.

Map 16: Unemployment Rate April 1997



Map 17: Female Activity Rate/Male Activity Rate



(b) Income levels and regional production

As estimations of income levels are not comparable between countries, the only possibility is to compare regional figures with country averages.⁹ In general, regional variations in Finland are much larger than in Norway, Scotland and Sweden. In Finland average gross earnings/capita vary between 27% below (Kaustinen, li) and 23% above (Helsinki) the country average, in Norway between 21 % below (Skjervøy) and 23% above (Oslo), in Scotland between 22% below (Moray) and 11% above (Aberdeen) the UK average and in Sweden between 18% below (Sävsjö) and 15% above (Stockholm) the country average.

Sixteen regions within the study area in Finland have average gross earnings/capita below four fifths of the national average and no regions are above it (Map 20). In contrast there is only one region each in Norway and in Scotland that have gross earnings/capita below four fifths of the national average and none in Sweden. Kiruna and Gällivare in Sweden are both above the national average (9 and 5% respectively), as is Kirkenes (1%) in Norway.

In the Scottish study area there is a clear differentiation between the north west and the south east, whereas government transfers even out most of the traditional patterns within the study area in the other countries.

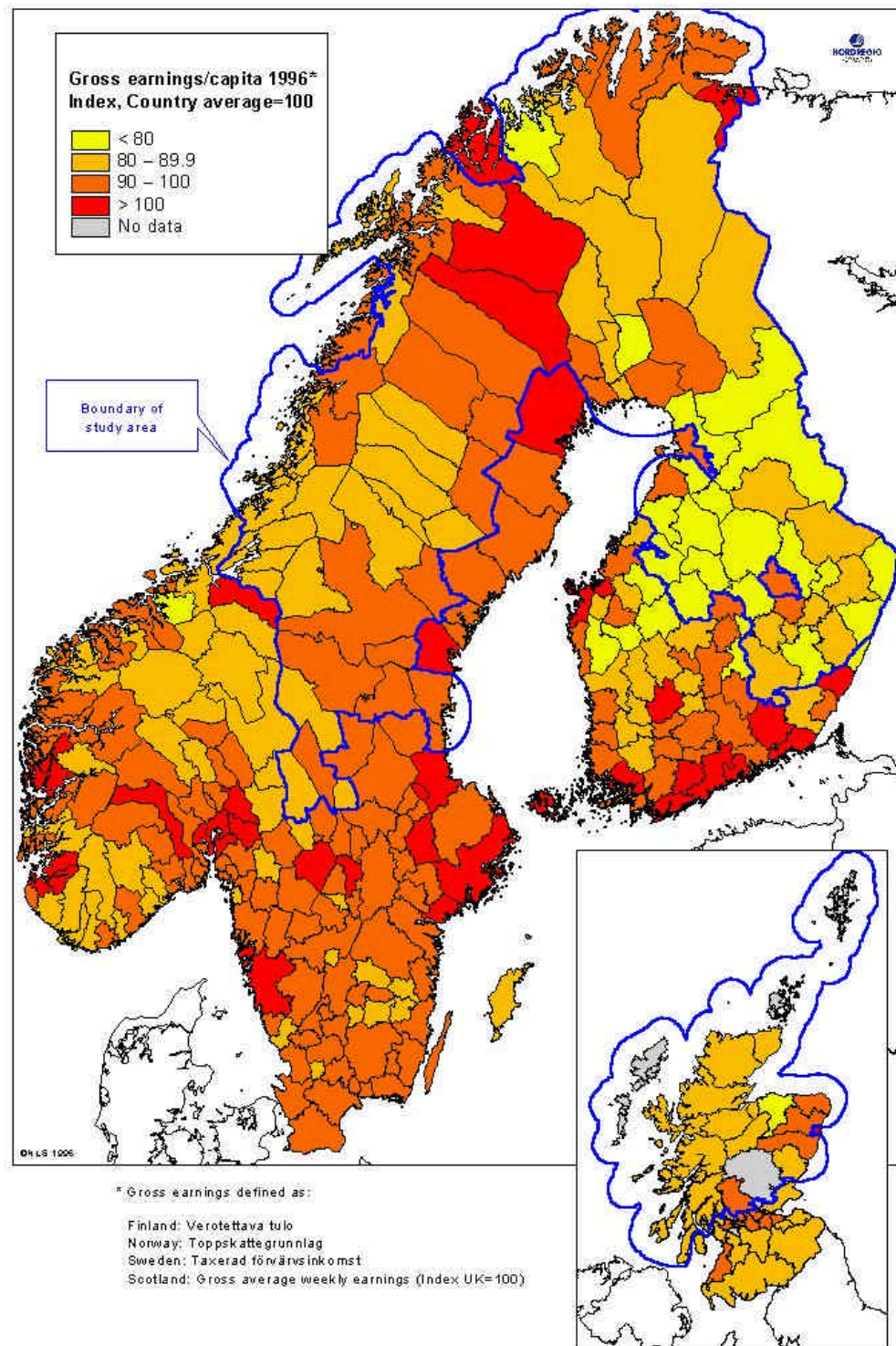
Variations in gross domestic production (GDP) per capita are significant (Map 19). In general, the highest levels are in capital or other large city regions and the lowest levels in Finnish and Scottish NPP regions. In Scotland in 1996 nine regions had a GDP/capita (measured in PPS) of less than 75% of the European average with Nairn having the lowest¹⁰ (49% of the EU15 average). In Finland three NUTS 3 regions (Kainuu, Etelä-Savo and Pohjois-Karjala) within the study area were more than a quarter below the EU15 average. In Sweden the county of Jämtland (92% of the EU average) was the lowest in the study area.

High production values reflected in the GDP/capita levels in Norrbotten, Västernorrland and Gävleborg (all only partly in the study area) make the regions equal or slightly above the EU average, whereas no Finnish region (within the study area) can live up to that. In the Scottish study area Inverness (8% above) and Shetland (4% above) are the highest. Although comparative regional data for Norway is not available, GDP/capita in PPS for the country as a whole was some 26% above the EU15 average in 1996, which also places per capita production levels in the northerly regions high. Crude estimations (in map19), based on the actual regional spread in 1993 adjusted with the national level in 1996, indicate production level in northern Norwegian regions on par with their Swedish counterparts.

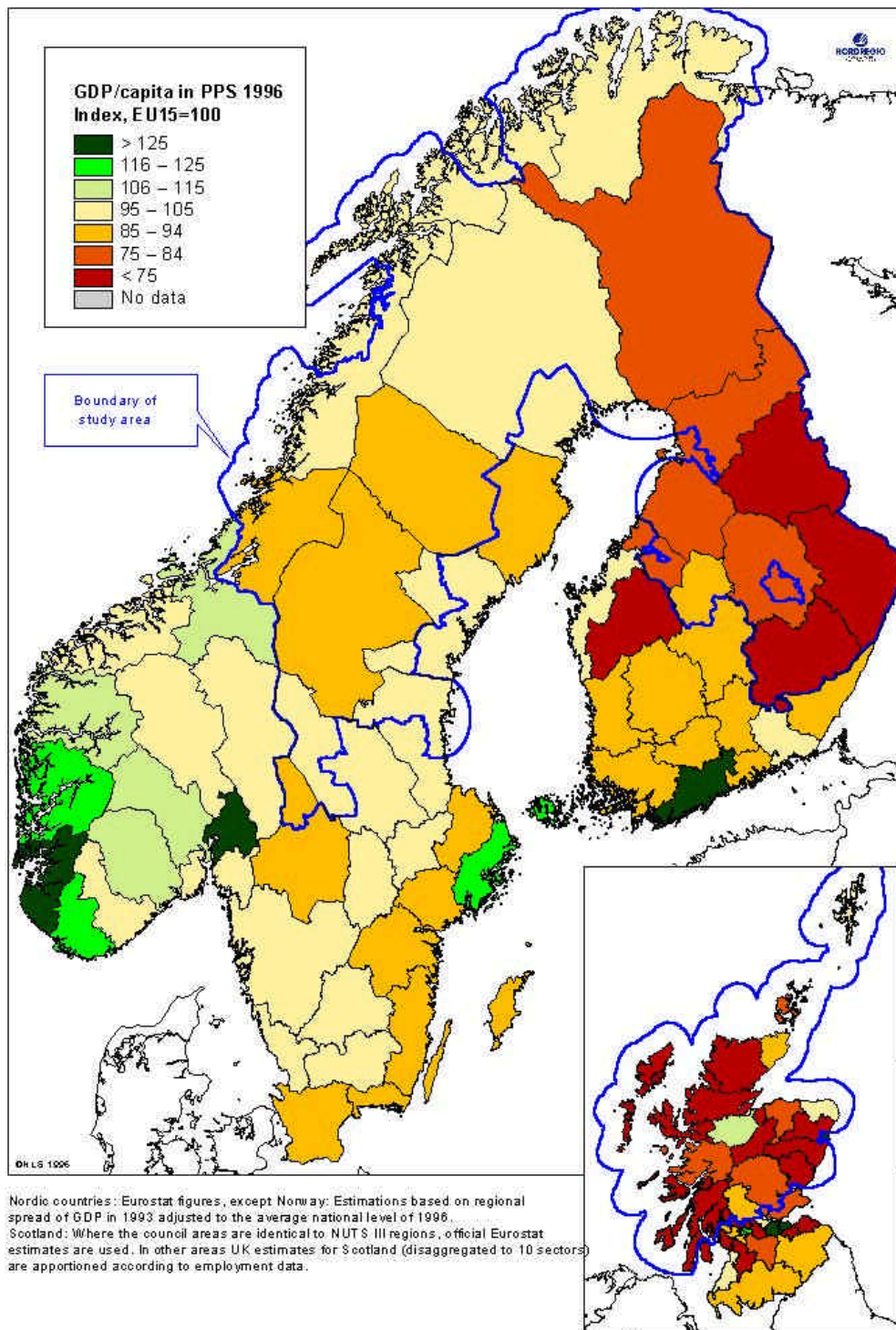
⁹ We have used the following indicators (from 1996) as a proxy for income levels: Finland, verotettava tulo; Norway, toppskattegrunnlag; Sweden, taxerad förvärvsinkomst; Scotland, gross average weekly earnings. As an exception, figures for Scottish regions are variations from the UK average rather than from the Scottish one. Due to a small size of sample, data for Shetland, Orkney, Western Isles, and Perthshire & Kinross is not provided.

¹⁰ This figure is in fact a statistical artefact, resulting from large scale commuting of Nairn residents over the administrative boundary into Inverness, where the GDP they generate is recorded.

Map 18: Gross Earnings per Capita; country average =100



Map 19: GDP per Capita (PPS) 1996; EU15=100



3 Connecting the indicators: a simple typology

In order to provide an overview of most of the indicators presented above, a need for a simple typology was discussed. This was to be based on an identification of positive or negative indicators associated with each area weighted together under broad themes. Based on an initial screening of the data, three fairly obvious dimensions emerged: distance (relative geographical position), human factors, and economic strength and diversity.

Based on this a first trial was made for all regions in each country, which resulted in classification of virtually all regions in the NPP area into a single class (peripheral, demographically disadvantaged and economically vulnerable). Thus a need for a further refinement was discussed, which resulted in comparison of study area regions in relation to mainly themselves rather than to all regions in each country. Furthermore, as the distance factor was statistically not as well documented on a finer regional level, and consequently small changes in this would mainly be superficial, it was decided that it should be dropped out of the equation. The overall study area of this project (Northern *Periphery*) also supports this. Thus a two-dimensional matrix constitutes the base for the classification.

There exists no objective way in which to set the limit values (class breaks). National differences in the data are the largest problems on this point. Furthermore, the weighing of different variables against each other (should GDP/capita be more important than share of primary sector employment?) is also subjective. Thus these questions have been addressed in a more qualitative method, where as many aspects as possible in *all* countries have been taken into consideration. Table 2 presents the criteria, limit values and weight of the variables chosen.

Table 2: The Typology Criteria

Dimension/ Variables	Limit values for:		Weight of dimension
	(+)	(-)	
1 Human resources	100%		
1.1 Total population change (1991-97)	> 0%	< -0.5%	30%
1.2 Change in age group 0-14 years (1991-97)	> 0%	< -0.5%	10%
1.3 Age group 0-14 years ÷ age group 65+ years (1997)	> 1.1	< 0.9	10%
1.4 Net migration (1997)	> 0%	< -0.5%	10%
1.5 Share of persons with higher education (1996 or 1991), country average=100%	> 100%	< 50%	20%
1.6 Female activity rate ÷ Male activity rate (1990s)	> 0.9	< 0.8	20%
2 Economic vitality and diversity	100%		
2.1 Unemployment rate (1997)	< 8%	> 12%	20%
2.2 Employment in primary production (1997)	< 10%	> 15%	10%
2.3 Employment in manufacturing (1997)	> 25%	< 20%	10%
2.4 Employment "high-tech" manufacturing and services (1997)	> 10%	< 5%	15%
2.5 Number of NACE2-industries (sectors) represented in Region (1997)	> 50	< 40	10%
2.6 GDP/capita in PPS, index EU15=100 (1996)	> 100	< 75	20%
2.7 Gross earnings/capita, Index country average=100 (1996)	> 100	< 85	15%

For such variables that are not available on a sufficiently small regional level (e.g. GDP/capita in Finland and Sweden), the same average value of the larger region is associated with each smaller one within its boundaries. In such cases that a certain variable is not at all available (e.g. gross earnings/capita in some Scottish regions), the weight of this has been substituted by the remaining available ones for the region in question.

Out of this, four possible simple types of regions emerge, mainly regions with:

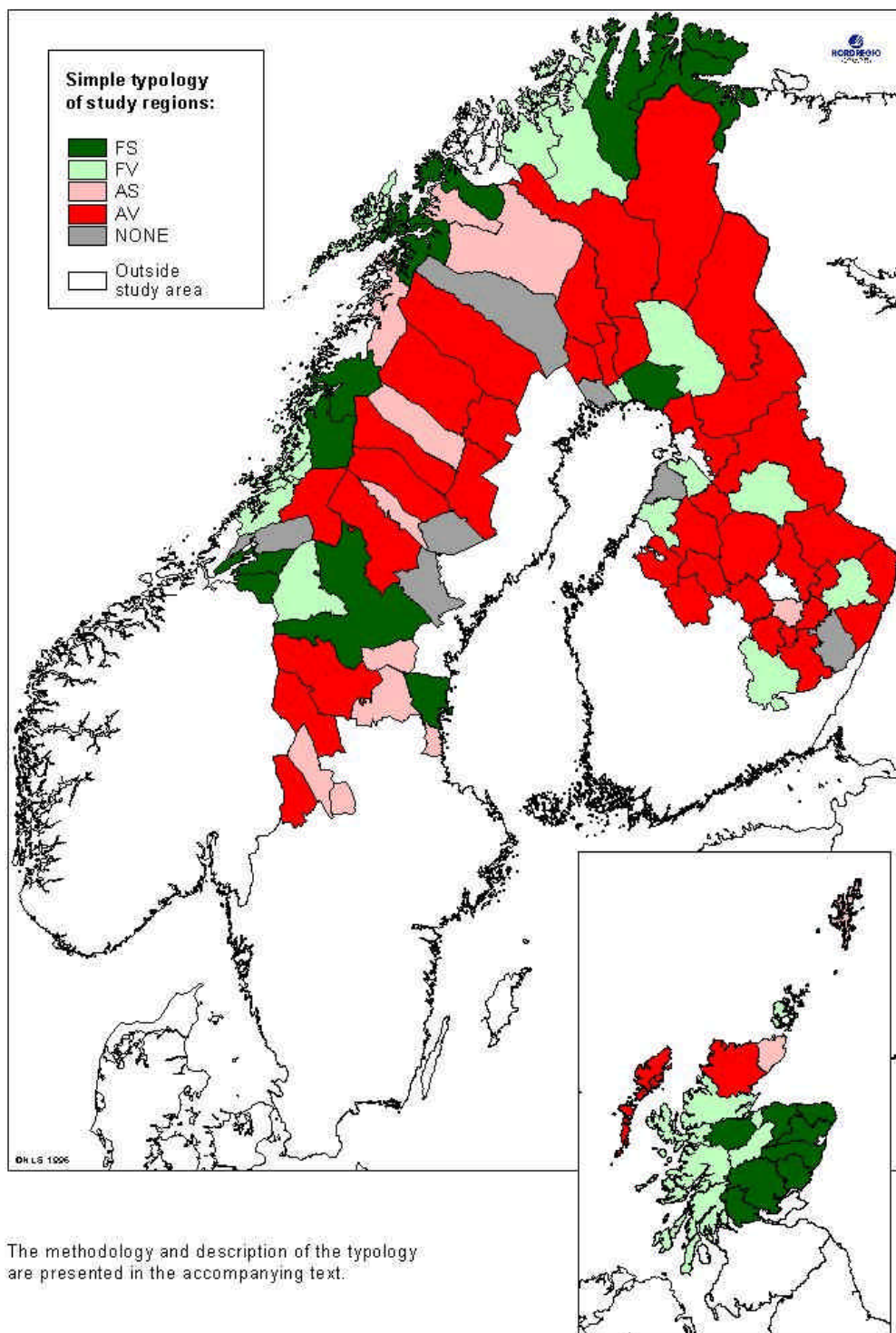
- Favourable human resources, strong economic position (FS)
- Favourable human resources, vulnerable economic position (FV)
- Adverse human resources, strong economic position (AS)
- Adverse human resources, vulnerable economic position (AV)
- Those that do not clearly fit to any of the descriptions above (NONE)

Map 20 presents the outcome of this scoring exercise, highlighting as the most favoured areas:

- areas adjacent to the Barents Sea in Finnmark, Narvik with surrounding areas, the southern parts of Nordland and Nord-Trøndelag counties in Norway,
- parts of Gävleborg and Jämtland in Sweden;
- Kemi and Rovaniemi as well as Kajaani, Joensuu and Mikkeli in Finland and;
- the Inverness area, together with Moray, Banff and Buchan, Gordon, Kincardine and Deeside, Angus, Perthshire and Kinross and Stirling in Scotland.

Much of the remainder of Northern Finland as well as much of Norrland in Sweden, the Western Isles and Sutherland in Scotland are at the other extreme.

Map 20: Simple Typology of Study Regions



It must be emphasised that the typology reflects mainly internal differences within the study area. Thus for instance economic strength in Åre in Sweden should not be judged on a scale similar with London or Paris, or even Stockholm or Oslo, but in relation to other regions in the study area. Furthermore, as we also have excluded most NPP regions with large cities and strong economies (e.g. Oulu in Finland, Tromsø in Norway, Aberdeen in Scotland and Umeå in Sweden), the “scale” of analysis should be kept even smaller when interpreting the results.

It should also be noted that this simple typology, whilst perhaps useful for setting a very broad context for comparative research on Scotland and the Nordic countries in terms of social and economic status, its value is clearly limited by the limited availability of truly comparable statistical variables. This means that it is essentially composed of data on demography, industrial structure, unemployment, and income (personal and national). Some key performance indicators and aspects of regional milieux, such as levels of innovative and entrepreneurial activity have been excluded from the analysis since no truly comparative data was identified, and national sources, such as VAT and New Firm registrations are very difficult to interpret. Many other “soft factors” which our literature review has suggested affect economic vitality profoundly are extremely difficult to measure in an objective way, and no secondary data exists at present.

4. Conclusions

The creation of a comparative database, and the mapping of key economic and social variables for the Northern Periphery Programme area has been a valuable exercise, setting the context not only for this project but also for others within the NPP programme. It has not only highlighted similarities between the four national components of the programme area, but has also shown that there are also quite fundamental structural differences.

In terms of the more specific objective of the task, to assist in the choice of case study areas in which to carry out fieldwork, the results are perhaps a little disappointing. A variety of problems mean that the number of variables, which can fairly be compared at an appropriate level of regional detail across the four countries, is relatively small. As has already been pointed out, some important indicators of vitality and components of regional milieux are of necessity omitted. However, despite these constraints it has been possible to show broad patterns of variation in economic and social conditions within, and to some extent between the four countries providing a useful general context for selecting case study areas. This has been supplemented by more qualitative data from the Regional Perceptions Survey (see separate working paper).

Appendix 1: Guide to Regional Division in the Nordic Countries NPP Area

Appendix 2: Data Tables

Table 3: Basic Indicators and Population

Table 4: Economic Activity (1)

Table 5: Economic Activity (2)

Table 6: Selected Indicators on a Regional Level

Appendix 1: Guide to regional division in the Nordic countries' NPP area

Municipality	Seutukunta (FIN)/handelsdistrikt (NOR)/ lokal arbetsmarknadsregion (SE)	County/region
<i>Finland</i>		
Inari	Sodankylän seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Sodankylä	Sodankylän seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Utsjoki	Sodankylän seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Enontekiö	Kittilän seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Kittilä	Kittilän seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Kolari	Kittilän seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Muonio	Kittilän seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Kemijärvi	Kemijärven seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Pelkosenniemi	Kemijärven seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Posio	Kemijärven seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Salla	Kemijärven seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Savukoski	Kemijärven seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Pello	Ylitornion seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Ylitornio	Ylitornion seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Kemi	Kemin seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Keminmaa	Kemin seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Simo	Kemin seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Tervola	Kemin seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Tornio	Kemin seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Ranua	Rovaniemen seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Rovaniemi	Rovaniemen seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Rovaniemen mlk	Rovaniemen seutukunta	Lappi - Lappland
Kajaani	Kajaanin seutukunta	Kainuu - Kajanaland
Paltamo	Kajaanin seutukunta	Kainuu - Kajanaland
Ristijärvi	Kajaanin seutukunta	Kainuu - Kajanaland
Sotkamo	Kajaanin seutukunta	Kainuu - Kajanaland
Vuolijoki	Kajaanin seutukunta	Kainuu - Kajanaland
Hyrnsalmi	Kuhmon seutukunta	Kainuu - Kajanaland
Kuhmo	Kuhmon seutukunta	Kainuu - Kajanaland
Puolanka	Kuhmon seutukunta	Kainuu - Kajanaland
Suomussalmi	Kuhmon seutukunta	Kainuu - Kajanaland
Vaala	Kuhmon seutukunta	Kainuu - Kajanaland
Kuusamo	Kuusamon seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
	Kuusamon seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Taivalkoski	Kuusamon seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Alavieska	Ylivieskan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Kalajoki	Ylivieskan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
	Ylivieskan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Oulainen	Ylivieskan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Sievi	Ylivieskan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Ylivieska	Ylivieskan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
	Nivalan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Haapavesi	Nivalan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
	Nivalan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Nivala	Nivalan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
	Nivalan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
	Pyhännän seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Piippola	Pyhännän seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Pulkkila	Pyhännän seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
	Pyhännän seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Pattijoki	Raahen seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
	Raahen seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Raahe	Raahen seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Ruukki	Raahen seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten

Municipality	Seutukunta (FIN)/handelsdistrikt (NOR)/ lokal arbetsmarknadsregion (SE)	County/region
Siikajoki	Raahen seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Vihanti	Raahen seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Ii	Iin seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Kuivaniemi	Iin seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
	Iin seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Yli-Ii	Iin seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Ylikiminki	Iin seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Liminka	Limingan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Lumijoki	Limingan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Rantsila	Limingan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Temmes	Limingan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
	Limingan seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Hailuoto	Oulun seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Haukipudas	Oulun seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Kempele	Oulun seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Kiiminki	Oulun seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Muhos	Oulun seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Oulu	Oulun seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Oulunsalo	Oulun seutukunta	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten
Himanka	Kokkolan seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
Kannus	Kokkolan seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
Kokkola	Kokkolan seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
	Kokkolan seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
Lohtaja	Kokkolan seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
Halsua	Kaustisen seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
Kaustinen	Kaustisen seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
	Kaustisen seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
Perho	Kaustisen seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
Toholampi	Kaustisen seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
Ullava	Kaustisen seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
Veteli	Kaustisen seutukunta	Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten
Kinnula	Viitasaaren seutukunta	Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland
Pihtipudas	Viitasaaren seutukunta	Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland
Viitasaari	Viitasaaren seutukunta	Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland
Kannonkoski	Saarijärven seutukunta	Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland
Karstula	Saarijärven seutukunta	Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland
Kivijärvi	Saarijärven seutukunta	Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland
Kyyjärvi	Saarijärven seutukunta	Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland
Pylkönmäki	Saarijärven seutukunta	Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland
Saarijärvi	Saarijärven seutukunta	Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland
Juuka	Lieksan seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Lieksa	Lieksan seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Nurmes	Lieksan seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Valtimo	Lieksan seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Kesälahti	Kiteen seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Kitee	Kiteen seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Rääkkylä	Kiteen seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Tohmajärvi	Kiteen seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Värtsilä	Kiteen seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Ilomantsi	Ilomantsin seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Tuupovaara	Ilomantsin seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Eno	Joensuun seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Joensuu	Joensuun seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Kiihtelysvaara	Joensuun seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Kontiolahti	Joensuun seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Liperi	Joensuun seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Pyhäselkä	Joensuun seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Outokumpu	Outokummun seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen
Polvijärvi	Outokummun seutukunta	Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen

Municipality	Seutukunta (FIN)/handelsdistrikt (NOR)/ lokal arbetsmarknadsregion (SE)	County/region
Karttula	Suonenjoen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Rautalampi	Suonenjoen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Suonenjoki	Suonenjoen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Tervo	Suonenjoen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Vesanto	Suonenjoen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Leppävirta	Varkauden seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Varkaus	Varkauden seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Juankoski	Nilsian seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Kaavi	Nilsian seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Nilsia	Nilsian seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Rautavaara	Nilsian seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Tuusniemi	Nilsian seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Kuopio	Kuopion seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Siilinjärvi	Kuopion seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Vehmersalmi	Kuopion seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Iisalmi	Iisalmen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Keitele	Iisalmen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Kiuruvesi	Iisalmen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Lapinlahti	Iisalmen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Maaninka	Iisalmen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Pielavesi	Iisalmen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Sonkajärvi	Iisalmen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Varpaisjärvi	Iisalmen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Vieremä	Iisalmen seutukunta	Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax
Haukivuori	Pieksämäen seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Jäppilä	Pieksämäen seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Pieksämäki	Pieksämäen seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Pieksämäen mlk	Pieksämäen seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Virtasalmi	Pieksämäen seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Heinävesi	Joroisten seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Joroinen	Joroisten seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Kangaslampi	Joroisten seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Enonkoski	Savonlinnan seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Kerimäki	Savonlinnan seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Punkaharju	Savonlinnan seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Savonlinna	Savonlinnan seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Savonranta	Savonlinnan seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Juva	Juvan seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Puumala	Juvan seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Rantasalmi	Juvan seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Sulkava	Juvan seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Anttola	Mikkelin seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Hirvensalmi	Mikkelin seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Kangasniemi	Mikkelin seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Mikkeli	Mikkelin seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Mikkelin mlk	Mikkelin seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Mäntyharju	Mikkelin seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Pertunmaa	Mikkelin seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
Ristiina	Mikkelin seutukunta	Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax
<i>Norway</i>		
Sør-Varanger	Kirkenes	Finnmark
Båsfjord	Vardø	Finnmark
Berlevåg	Vardø	Finnmark
Vardø	Vardø	Finnmark
Unjarga-Nesseby	Vadsø	Finnmark
Deatnu - Tana	Vadsø	Finnmark
Vadsø	Vadsø	Finnmark

Municipality	Seutukunta (FIN)/handelsdistrikt (NOR)/ lokal arbetsmarknadsregion (SE)	County/region
Gamvik	Honningsvåg/Kjølefj.	Finnmark
Lebesby	Honningsvåg/Kjølefj.	Finnmark
Karasjohka-Karaskjok	Honningsvåg/Kjølefj.	Finnmark
Porsanger	Honningsvåg/Kjølefj.	Finnmark
Nordkapp	Honningsvåg/Kjølefj.	Finnmark
Måsøy	Hammerfest	Finnmark
Kvalsund	Hammerfest	Finnmark
Hasvik	Hammerfest	Finnmark
Hammerfest	Hammerfest	Finnmark
Loppa	Alta	Finnmark
Alta	Alta	Finnmark
Guovdageaidnu-Kautokeino	Alta	Finnmark
Kvænangen	Skjervøy	Troms
Nordreisa	Skjervøy	Troms
Skjervøy	Skjervøy	Troms
Kåfjord - Gaivuotna	Skjervøy	Troms
Storfjord	Tromsø	Troms
Lyngen	Tromsø	Troms
Karlsøy	Tromsø	Troms
Balsfjord	Tromsø	Troms
Tromsø	Tromsø	Troms
Lenvik	Finnsnes	Troms
Berg	Finnsnes	Troms
Torsken	Finnsnes	Troms
Tranøy	Finnsnes	Troms
Sørreisa	Finnsnes	Troms
Målselv	Finnsnes	Troms
Dyrøy	Indre Sør-Troms	Troms
Salangen	Indre Sør-Troms	Troms
Bardu	Indre Sør-Troms	Troms
Lavangen	Indre Sør-Troms	Troms
Gratangen	Indre Sør-Troms	Troms
Ibestad	Harstad	Troms
Bjarkøy	Harstad	Troms
Skånland	Harstad	Troms
Kvæfjord	Harstad	Troms
Harstad	Harstad	Troms
Andøy	VesterÅlen	Nordland
Sortland	VesterÅlen	Nordland
Øksnes	VesterÅlen	Nordland
Bø	VesterÅlen	Nordland
Hadsel	VesterÅlen	Nordland
Ballangen	Narvik	Nordland
Evenes	Narvik	Nordland
Tjeldsund	Narvik	Nordland
Lødingen	Narvik	Nordland
Tysfjord	Narvik	Nordland
Narvik	Narvik	Nordland
Moskenes	Lofoten	Nordland
Vågan	Lofoten	Nordland
Vestvågøy	Lofoten	Nordland
Flakstad	Lofoten	Nordland
Værøy	Lofoten	Nordland
Røst	Lofoten	Nordland
Hamarøy	Fauske	Nordland
Sørfold	Fauske	Nordland
Fauske	Fauske	Nordland
Saltdal	Fauske	Nordland
Steigen	Bodø	Nordland

Municipality	Seutukunta (FIN)/handelsdistrikt (NOR)/ lokal arbetsmarknadsregion (SE)	County/region
Skjerstad	Bodø	Nordland
Beiarn	Bodø	Nordland
Gildeskål	Bodø	Nordland
Meløy	Bodø	Nordland
Rødøy	Bodø	Nordland
Bodø	Bodø	Nordland
Træna	Mo/Nesna	Nordland
Lurøy	Mo/Nesna	Nordland
Rana	Mo/Nesna	Nordland
Hemnes	Mo/Nesna	Nordland
Nesna	Mo/Nesna	Nordland
Dønna	Sandnessjøen	Nordland
Leirfjord	Sandnessjøen	Nordland
Alstahaug	Sandnessjøen	Nordland
Herøy	Sandnessjøen	Nordland
Hattfjelldal	Mosjøen	Nordland
Grane	Mosjøen	Nordland
Vefsn	Mosjøen	Nordland
Vevelstad	Brønnøysund	Nordland
Vega	Brønnøysund	Nordland
Brønnøy	Brønnøysund	Nordland
Sønna	Brønnøysund	Nordland
Bindal	Brønnøysund	Nordland
Leka	Røvik	Nord-Trøndelag
Nærøy	Røvik	Nord-Trøndelag
Vikna	Røvik	Nord-Trøndelag
Grong	Grong	Nord-Trøndelag
Namsskogan	Grong	Nord-Trøndelag
Røyrvik	Grong	Nord-Trøndelag
Lierne	Grong	Nord-Trøndelag
Flatanger	Namsos	Nord-Trøndelag
Fosnes	Namsos	Nord-Trøndelag
Overhalla	Namsos	Nord-Trøndelag
Høylandet	Namsos	Nord-Trøndelag
Namdalseid	Namsos	Nord-Trøndelag
Namsos	Namsos	Nord-Trøndelag
Snåsa	Steinkjer	Nord-Trøndelag
Verran	Steinkjer	Nord-Trøndelag
Steinkjer	Steinkjer	Nord-Trøndelag
Inderøy	Levanger	Nord-Trøndelag
Mosvik	Levanger	Nord-Trøndelag
Verdal	Levanger	Nord-Trøndelag
Levanger	Levanger	Nord-Trøndelag
Leksvik	Levanger	Nord-Trøndelag
Frosta	Levanger	Nord-Trøndelag
Stjørdal	Stjørdalshalsen	Nord-Trøndelag
Meråker	Stjørdalshalsen	Nord-Trøndelag
Sweden		
Kiruna	Kiruna	Norrbottnens län
Haparanda	Haparanda	Norrbottnens län
Boden	Luleå	Norrbottnens län
Piteå	Luleå	Norrbottnens län
Luleå	Luleå	Norrbottnens län
Älvsbyn	Luleå	Norrbottnens län
Gällivare	Gällivare	Norrbottnens län
Pajala	Pajala	Norrbottnens län
Övertorneå	Övertorneå	Norrbottnens län

Municipality	Seutukunta (FIN)/handelsdistrikt (NOR)/ lokal arbetsmarknadsregion (SE)	County/region
Kalix	Kalix	Norrbottnens län
Överkalix	Överkalix	Norrbottnens län
Jokkmokk	Jokkmokk	Norrbottnens län
Arjeplog	Arjeplog	Norrbottnens län
Arvidsjaur	Arvidsjaur	Norrbottnens län
Skellefteå	Skellefteå	Västerbottnens län
Norsjö	Skellefteå	Västerbottnens län
Lycksele	Lycksele	Västerbottnens län
Malå	Lycksele	Västerbottnens län
Umeå	Umeå	Västerbottnens län
Vännäs	Umeå	Västerbottnens län
Robertsfors	Umeå	Västerbottnens län
Vindeln	Umeå	Västerbottnens län
Bjurholm	Umeå	Västerbottnens län
Nordmaling	Umeå	Västerbottnens län
Åsele	Åsele	Västerbottnens län
Vilhelmina	Vilhelmina	Västerbottnens län
Dorotea	Dorotea	Västerbottnens län
Sorsele	Sorsele	Västerbottnens län
Storuman	Storuman	Västerbottnens län
Östersund	Östersund	Jämtlands län
Berg	Östersund	Jämtlands län
Krokom	Östersund	Jämtlands län
Bräcke	Östersund	Jämtlands län
Ragunda	Östersund	Jämtlands län
Härjedalen	Härjedalen	Jämtlands län
Åre	Åre	Jämtlands län
Strömsund	Strömsund	Jämtlands län
Örnsköldsvik	Örnsköldsvik	Västernorrlands län
Sollefteå	Sollefteå	Västernorrlands län
Kramfors	Kramfors	Västernorrlands län
Sundsvall	Sundsvall	Västernorrlands län
Timrå	Sundsvall	Västernorrlands län
Härnösand	Härnösand	Västernorrlands län
Ånge	Ånge	Västernorrlands län
Hudiksvall	Hudiksvall	Gävleborgs län
Nordanstig	Hudiksvall	Gävleborgs län
Söderhamn	Söderhamn	Gävleborgs län
Sandviken	Gävle	Gävleborgs län
Gävle	Gävle	Gävleborgs län
Ockelbo	Gävle	Gävleborgs län
Älvkarleby	Gävle	Uppsala län
Ljusdal	Ljusdal	Gävleborgs län
Mora	Mora	Dalarnas län
Orsa	Mora	Dalarnas län
Älvdalen	Älvdalen	Dalarnas län
Malung	Malung	Dalarnas län
Vansbro	Vansbro	Dalarnas län
Torsby	Torsby	Värmlands län

Appendix 2: Data Tables

Table 3: Basic indicators and population

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
<i>Finland</i>			5 147 349	304 621	17	18.7	66.7	14.6	-0.2	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.1
Sodankylän seutukunta	x	x	19 690	32 134	1	19.9	68.3	11.8	-2.3	-0.6	3.2	-0.6	-1.3
Kittilän seutukunta	x	x	15 242	20 548	1	18.9	67.0	14.1	-2.8	-1.8	2.4	-1.5	-1.4
Kemijärven seutukunta	x	x	25 026	20 616	1	17.6	65.8	16.6	-3.3	-1.9	2.8	-1.5	-1.8
Ylitornion seutukunta	x	x	11 064	3 767	3	18.7	63.2	18.1	-3.2	-2.0	2.1	-1.6	-1.6
Kemin seutukunta	x	x	64 935	4 930	13	19.5	66.5	13.9	-1.7	-0.6	2.2	-0.5	-1.0
Rovaniemen seutukunta	x	x	63 094	11 063	6	20.9	67.3	11.8	-0.8	0.5	3.5	0.5	-0.2
Kajaanin seutukunta	x	x	57 410	6 261	9	19.5	66.1	14.5	-1.5	-0.7	2.8	-0.4	-1.0
Kuhmon seutukunta	x	x	35 808	15 307	2	17.9	64.8	17.3	-3.4	-1.8	3.1	-1.4	-1.7
Kuusamon seutukunta	x	x	34 581	13 117	3	22.5	64.2	13.4	-2.0	-0.7	3.1	-0.6	-1.7
Ylivieskan seutukunta	x	x	40 421	3 082	13	22.8	62.7	14.5	-1.3	0.0	1.3	-0.1	-0.7
Nivalan seutukunta	x	x	42 023	4 853	9	22.7	61.9	15.5	-1.9	-0.6	1.1	-0.6	-1.1
Pyhännän seutukunta	x	x	7 247	2 250	3	23.0	60.5	16.5	-2.8	-1.0	0.8	-1.2	-1.5
Raahen seutukunta	x	x	37 584	2 601	14	21.8	66.1	12.1	-2.4	-0.3	2.3	-0.5	-1.1
Iin seutukunta	x	x	17 867	4 988	4	24.0	60.5	15.5	-0.8	-0.7	2.3	-0.3	-1.0
Limingan seutukunta	x	x	14 421	2 060	7	27.4	59.7	12.9	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.8	-0.2
Oulun seutukunta	x		165 580	2 353	70	21.4	68.5	10.1	0.8	2.0	3.2	1.8	0.7
Kokkolan seutukunta	x		52 773	2 045	26	20.6	65.8	13.6	-0.9	-0.1	2.1	0.0	-0.5
Kaustisen seutukunta	x	x	19 563	3 241	6	22.5	61.7	15.9	-2.7	-0.3	1.6	-0.6	-1.2
Pietarsaaren seutukunta			48 590	2 452	20	21.7	62.0	16.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.6
Närpiön seutukunta			20 086	1 659	12	16.7	61.5	21.8	-1.4	-1.0	0.2	-0.8	-0.9
Vaasan seutukunta			87 929	2 526	35	18.1	65.7	16.2	-0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.1
Laihian seutukunta			17 625	1 037	17	19.6	63.6	16.8	-2.1	-0.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.4
Alajärven seutukunta			23 392	2 132	11	20.5	61.6	17.9	-2.3	-0.7	1.5	-0.7	-1.1
Lapuan seutukunta			31 138	1 725	18	19.1	62.5	18.4	-1.9	-0.6	0.7	-0.6	-0.8
Alavuden seutukunta			30 440	3 181	10	19.7	61.4	18.9	-2.1	-1.1	0.9	-0.9	-0.6
Kurikan seutukunta			24 306	1 730	14	19.0	62.6	18.4	-1.5	-1.1	0.7	-0.8	-1.0
Seinäjoen seutukunta			57 557	1 564	37	19.9	66.7	13.5	-0.6	0.4	1.9	0.4	-0.2
Kauhajoen seutukunta			31 808	3 127	10	18.3	62.7	19.0	-2.1	-1.1	0.8	-0.9	-0.8
Viitasaaren seutukunta	x	x	15 919	2 788	6	18.9	62.6	18.5	-1.7	-1.3	1.9	-0.8	-0.5
Saarijärven seutukunta	x	x	22 714	3 528	6	18.9	62.4	18.7	-1.9	-1.1	2.2	-0.7	-1.0

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
Äänekosken seutukunta			24 336	1 403	17	18.6	66.0	15.4	-0.9	-0.6	2.5	-0.2	-0.4
Jämsän seutukunta			29 062	2 350	12	18.1	63.6	18.3	-0.8	-0.9	1.3	-0.5	-0.6
Keuruun seutukunta			21 336	2 805	8	18.1	62.8	19.0	-1.4	-0.9	1.6	-0.5	0.0
Hankasalmen seutukunta			15 098	2 023	7	17.7	61.2	21.2	-1.1	-1.2	0.6	-0.8	-0.4
Jyväskylän seutukunta			131 374	1 354	97	19.3	68.6	12.1	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.7
Lieksan seutukunta	x	x	36 542	7 336	5	17.3	63.5	19.1	-2.8	-1.8	1.4	-1.4	-1.3
Kiteen seutukunta	x	x	23 201	2 515	9	17.8	63.1	19.1	-2.9	-1.1	0.3	-1.2	-0.7
Ilomantsin seutukunta	x	x	10 105	3 376	3	17.2	61.8	21.1	-1.9	-1.6	0.8	-1.2	-0.8
Joensuun seutukunta	x	x	91 026	3 310	28	19.7	67.0	13.3	-0.3	0.3	2.4	0.5	-0.2
Outokummun seutukunta	x	x	14 263	1 246	11	18.4	63.4	18.2	-2.1	-1.4	1.2	-1.1	-1.4
Suonenjoen seutukunta	x	x	21 132	2 507	8	17.6	61.3	21.1	-1.9	-1.2	1.2	-0.9	-0.5
Varkauden seutukunta	x	x	35 322	1 226	29	17.8	65.6	16.7	-1.8	-0.9	2.5	-0.6	-0.8
Nilsiän seutukunta	x	x	23 276	3 552	7	17.3	63.1	19.6	-2.2	-1.6	0.9	-1.3	-0.8
Kuopion seutukunta	x		107 525	1 530	70	19.1	68.4	12.4	-0.4	0.7	2.7	0.7	0.1
Iisalmen seutukunta	x	x	69 505	7 695	9	18.5	63.2	18.2	-1.6	-0.9	1.1	-0.7	-0.9
Pieksämäen seutukunta	x	x	25 463	1 972	13	17.6	64.4	18.1	-2.1	-1.3	1.8	-0.9	-0.8
Joroisten seutukunta	x	x	12 658	1 923	7	17.7	62.6	19.7	-2.2	-1.6	0.3	-1.3	-1.0
Savonlinnan seutukunta	x	x	42 875	2 623	16	17.3	65.5	17.2	-1.7	-0.7	2.2	-0.4	-0.9
Juvan seutukunta	x	x	19 639	3 126	6	16.5	61.3	22.2	-1.7	-1.8	1.4	-1.2	-0.5
Mikkelin seutukunta	x	x	71 192	4 795	15	17.3	65.9	16.8	-0.6	-0.4	2.0	-0.1	-0.2
Parikkalan seutukunta			7 019	593	12	15.4	61.1	23.5	-2.4	-2.3	0.1	-1.8	-0.7
Imatran seutukunta			42 829	1 437	30	15.9	66.1	18.0	-1.6	-1.3	1.7	-0.9	-0.4
Länsi-Saimaan seutukunta			20 385	2 574	8	18.1	62.2	19.7	-1.0	-1.0	0.8	-0.6	0.4
Lappeenrannan seutukunta			68 619	1 071	64	17.3	67.6	15.1	-0.4	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.2
Kotkan seutukunta			89 993	1 957	46	16.3	65.8	17.9	-0.7	-0.7	1.4	-0.3	-0.2
Kouvolan seutukunta			100 577	3 149	32	17.6	66.0	16.4	-0.9	-0.8	1.5	-0.5	-0.5
Itä-Hämeen seutukunta			30 847	1 891	16	17.0	65.3	17.7	-1.4	-1.2	1.6	-0.8	-0.6
Lahden seutukunta			166 863	3 243	51	18.0	67.2	14.8	-0.5	-0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1
Vammalan seutukunta			25 154	1 295	19	17.9	63.0	19.1	-1.0	-0.9	1.2	-0.5	-0.2
Virtain seutukunta			17 365	2 660	7	16.2	62.3	21.5	-2.3	-1.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.4
Mäntän seutukunta			16 207	869	19	16.5	65.4	18.1	-2.9	-0.9	1.4	-0.9	-0.9
Oriveden seutukunta			13 220	1 229	11	17.9	62.0	20.2	-1.6	-0.9	0.7	-0.7	-0.2
Tampereen seutukunta			287 357	2 021	142	18.0	68.2	13.8	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.9
Valkeakosken seutukunta			42 386	1 041	41	16.9	65.4	17.8	-1.4	-0.9	1.1	-0.6	-0.6

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
Pälkäneen seutukunta			10 020	863	12	18.8	61.2	19.9	0.9	-0.8	0.7	-0.2	-0.1
Parkanon seutukunta			30 344	2 629	12	18.2	63.7	18.1	-1.1	-0.6	0.9	-0.4	-0.1
Forssan seutukunta			36 493	1 403	26	17.7	64.8	17.5	-1.1	-0.6	1.3	-0.4	-0.5
Riihimäen seutukunta			41 662	1 073	39	19.4	65.1	15.5	0.4	-0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0
Hämeenlinnan seutukunta			86 871	2 731	32	18.1	64.7	17.3	0.1	-0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2
Kankaanpään seutukunta			31 013	3 098	10	17.7	63.3	19.1	-1.9	-1.0	0.4	-0.9	-0.8
Porin seutukunta			117 649	1 989	59	17.6	66.8	15.5	-0.8	-0.5	1.9	-0.2	-0.4
Huittisten seutukunta			32 407	1 781	18	17.2	63.1	19.7	-1.3	-1.0	0.7	-0.7	-0.3
Rauman seutukunta			60 952	1 424	43	17.6	66.6	15.8	-1.2	-0.5	1.2	-0.4	-0.7
Loimaan seutukunta			37 552	2 303	16	18.4	61.5	20.1	-0.8	-0.8	0.4	-0.5	-0.3
Uudenkaupungin seutukunta			42 090	2 173	19	18.2	65.5	16.3	-1.9	-0.8	1.0	-0.7	-0.6
Turun seutukunta			275 735	1 937	142	17.3	67.9	14.8	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.8
Salon seutukunta			61 258	2 660	23	17.4	64.6	18.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6
Paraisten seutukunta			23 338	1 551	15	17.8	62.1	20.1	-0.9	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.3
Tammisaaren seutukunta			43 651	1 605	27	18.3	64.1	17.6	-0.5	-0.8	0.4	-0.6	-0.5
Lohjan seutukunta			74 407	1 709	44	20.6	66.5	12.8	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.3
Helsingin seutukunta			1 139 644	3 055	373	18.7	70.3	11.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.6	0.9
Loviisan seutukunta			23 053	1 516	15	18.0	62.7	19.3	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	-0.8	-0.2
Porvoon seutukunta			64 234	1 231	52	20.6	66.8	12.6	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.4
Föglön seutukunta			2 422	517	5	18.3	57.2	24.5	2.9	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.5
Maarianhaminan seutukunta			22 970	1 011	23	18.8	65.7	15.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
<i>Norway</i>			<i>4 417 599</i>	<i>307 498</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Kirkenes	x	x	9 790	3 670	3	19.6	65.8	14.6	1.5	-0.3	0.5	0.1	-1.1
Vardø	x	x	6 718	3 109	2	19.4	66.1	14.4	1.7	-0.1	0.6	0.3	-1.7
Vadsø	x	x	10 336	6 510	2	20.5	66.3	13.2	1.6	-0.5	0.5	0.1	-1.4
Honningsvåg/Kjøle fj.	x	x	13 760	15 260	1	20.2	66.3	13.4	1.0	-0.8	0.3	-0.3	-2.4
Hammerfest	x	x	13 150	4 484	3	19.7	66.9	13.3	0.2	-1.0	0.3	-0.6	-2.6
Alta	x	x	21 125	13 465	2	23.7	66.4	9.9	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.8	-1.0
Skjervøy	x	x	11 789	6 767	2	20.1	63.6	16.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	-1.5
Tromsø	x		71 072	7 289	10	20.9	67.8	11.3	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.1	-0.8
Finnsnes	x	x	25 513	5 429	5	19.9	64.2	15.9	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-1.2

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
Indre Sør-Troms	x	x	9 956	3 867	3	19.0	62.9	18.1	0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-2.6
Harstad	x	x	31 958	1 768	18	19.9	64.3	15.7	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.9
VesterÅlen	x	x	31 413	2 283	14	19.6	62.6	17.8	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.8
Narvik	x	x	29 301	5 214	6	18.9	62.9	18.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-0.9
Lofoten	x	x	24 416	1 175	21	20.1	62.1	17.7	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-1.3
Fauske	x	x	19 328	5 664	3	19.0	63.6	17.4	-0.8	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-1.1
Bodø	x		56 816	5 607	10	21.1	65.2	13.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	-0.2
Mo/Nesna	x	x	34 423	6 237	6	19.9	64.0	16.1	1.1	-0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.7
Sandnessjøen	x	x	13 272	1 096	12	20.9	63.5	15.6	-0.2	-0.2	-1.5	-0.4	-0.8
Mosjøen	x	x	16 902	5 955	3	19.1	64.4	16.5	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.3
Brønnøysund	x	x	13 409	3 072	4	20.5	61.2	18.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.1
Rørвик	x	x	9 928	1 444	7	20.8	61.4	17.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2	-0.7
Grong	x	x	5 751	6 512	1	19.1	60.5	20.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-2.4
Namsos	x	x	21 173	3 859	5	20.3	62.7	17.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.8
Steinkjer	x	x	25 618	4 163	6	19.5	62.1	18.5	0.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	-1.0
Levanger	x	x	43 824	2 912	15	21.2	63.2	15.6	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.3
Stjørdalshalsen	x	x	20 491	2 167	9	20.1	64.3	15.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
NordreFosen			22 011	2 634	8	19.8	62.0	18.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9
Trondheim			185 131	3 887	48	20.0	65.9	14.1	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2
Orkanger			21 391	2 588	8	19.3	61.7	19.0	0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2
Hitra/Frøya			8 160	868	9	18.4	60.7	20.9	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Rørøst/Støren			13 487	4 738	3	18.3	60.1	21.6	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5
Oppdal			8 997	3 124	3	19.5	62.1	18.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4
Surnadal			10 415	2 233	5	18.3	60.3	21.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4
Kristiansund			33 969	1 148	30	18.8	64.0	17.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.5
Sunndalsørå			10 472	1 974	5	18.5	61.8	19.7	-0.6	-1.2	0.4	-0.8	-0.5
Åndalsnes			7 615	1 443	5	19.9	60.2	19.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2
Molde			54 422	2 744	20	20.7	62.9	16.4	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.2
Ålesund			66 506	924	72	20.7	63.6	15.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Stranda			13 789	2 077	7	20.3	62.3	17.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6
Volda/Ørsta			18 618	1 311	14	21.0	61.7	17.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1
Ulstenvik			26 166	744	35	21.2	63.2	15.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.4
Nordfjord			29 166	3 325	9	20.9	61.7	17.4	0.0	0.2	-0.7	0.0	-0.6
Florø			18 666	1 741	11	20.9	62.8	16.4	0.5	0.4	-0.2	0.3	-0.1

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
Førde			21 700	2 517	9	22.3	63.2	14.6	1.0	1.1	-0.7	0.8	0.1
Indre Sogn			28 324	8 433	3	20.1	61.8	18.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	-1.0
Ytre Sogn			9 934	1 909	5	19.6	59.4	21.0	0.3	-0.2	-1.5	-0.4	-0.6
Ytre Nordhordland			27 148	1 237	22	21.6	63.7	14.7	-0.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	-0.2
Voss			16 008	2 626	6	19.4	60.8	19.8	0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6
Bergen			314 779	3 620	87	20.6	64.4	14.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0
Odda			13 792	4 539	3	18.4	60.9	20.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8
Nordre Sunnhordland			45 308	1 848	25	23.2	62.8	13.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2
Søndre Sunnhordland			11 788	1 084	11	22.3	61.8	15.9	-0.5	0.7	-1.0	0.1	-0.2
Sand/Sauda			9 237	2 181	4	21.1	59.8	19.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.6
Haugesund			80 298	1 155	70	21.8	63.8	14.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2
Stavanger			152 708	1 535	99	22.1	64.9	12.9	1.6	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.3
Sandnes			60 397	1 557	39	24.2	64.5	11.2	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.7
Jæren			39 711	522	76	24.7	64.6	10.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.2
Egersund			21 990	1 604	14	22.8	61.7	15.5	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.4	-0.1
Flekkefjord			16 163	2 836	6	20.1	61.6	18.2	0.0	0.4	-1.0	0.1	-0.4
Farsund			17 844	1 049	17	20.8	63.3	15.9	-0.6	0.8	-0.6	0.3	-0.4
Setesdal			8 090	4 427	2	20.1	63.3	16.6	0.0	0.7	-0.7	0.4	-1.2
Mandal			22 152	1 959	11	21.2	62.1	16.7	0.2	0.7	-0.3	0.4	0.4
Kristiansand			96 394	973	99	21.6	64.3	14.1	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5
Lillesand			12 929	844	15	21.8	64.4	13.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.0
Arendal/Grimstad			62 852	2 198	29	20.2	64.9	15.0	0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.4
Risør/Tvedestrand			17 281	1 016	17	19.0	62.4	18.7	-0.7	0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.5
Rjukan			10 497	4 844	2	18.2	61.4	20.5	0.3	0.0	-1.5	-0.3	-1.1
Notodden			23 081	2 149	11	17.8	61.6	20.6	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.5
Vest-Telemark			11 085	4 150	3	18.1	61.0	20.9	-0.6	-0.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.2
Skien			57 866	1 317	44	18.7	63.9	17.4	0.2	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.3
Kragerø			14 887	1 289	12	18.0	62.9	19.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1
Porsgrunn			46 441	438	106	19.3	64.2	16.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8
Larvik			42 078	769	55	18.9	63.4	17.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8
Sandefjord			38 342	119	321	18.8	64.3	16.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.4
Tønsberg			75 315	637	118	19.2	64.5	16.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.1
Horten/Holmestrand			39 647	385	103	19.2	64.9	15.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8
Kongsberg			28 672	4 030	7	17.9	65.3	16.8	0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.3

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
Vikersund/Hokksund			30 761	1 718	18	18.3	63.5	18.3	0.0	0.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.8
Svelvik/Sande			13 305	230	58	20.4	65.8	13.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8
Drammen			118 770	802	148	19.3	65.6	15.1	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.1
Hallingdal			20 073	5 470	4	18.1	62.7	19.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2
Jevnaker			5 983	197	30	18.9	63.1	17.9	0.8	0.2	-0.2	0.2	1.2
Hønefoss			34 691	1 907	18	17.7	63.9	18.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Fagernes			16 980	4 618	4	17.8	62.2	20.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3
Dokka			14 431	2 030	7	16.9	62.4	20.7	0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6
Gjøvik			53 943	1 369	39	17.1	64.8	18.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Otta			20 355	9 673	2	17.6	62.6	19.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.7
Vinstra/Vålebru			14 198	3 032	5	16.9	62.3	20.9	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2
Lillehammer			35 489	2 222	16	18.2	64.1	17.7	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	-0.1
Tynset			15 913	9 168	2	19.1	59.7	21.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1
Elverum			34 029	9 504	4	17.4	62.5	20.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.7
Flisa			12 297	1 684	7	15.3	61.8	22.9	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	0.4
Hamar			82 533	2 466	33	18.3	63.5	18.2	0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Kongsvinger			41 346	3 298	13	16.5	63.3	20.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.1
Øvre Romerike			63 034	1 834	34	19.3	65.9	14.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0
Brandbu			20 783	932	22	18.9	63.9	17.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.6
Lillestrøm			88 860	1 447	61	19.8	66.9	13.3	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0
Oslo			730 974	1 054	693	18.2	66.6	15.2	2.5	1.1	-0.5	1.1	0.8
Ski/Drøbak			70 315	679	104	21.4	67.6	11.0	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.2	1.1
Askim/Mysen			50 091	1 799	28	18.7	64.5	16.8	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.0	1.2
Moss			48 718	471	104	18.3	66.1	15.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1
Sarpsborg			46 692	369	126	17.7	65.0	17.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.5
Fredrikstad			70 206	369	190	17.7	64.7	17.7	1.1	0.4	-0.3	0.4	1.1
Halden			27 878	882	32	17.9	62.7	19.3	0.9	0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.8
<i>Sweden</i>			<i>8 847 089</i>	<i>410 936</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Kiruna	x	x	25 271	19 447	1	19.5	66.3	14.2	-0.1	-1.2	2.1	-0.6	-1.4
Haparanda	x	x	10 613	918	12	18.5	62.5	19.0	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	-0.1	-0.1
Luleå	x		150 712	10 903	14	18.5	65.7	15.8	-0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	-0.4

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
Gällivare	x	x	21 366	15 996	1	18.2	64.9	16.9	-0.8	-1.2	1.6	-0.7	-1.4
Pajala	x	x	7 847	7 886	1	16.7	58.1	25.2	-1.8	-1.6	0.5	-1.1	-1.0
Övertorneå	x	x	5 959	2 374	3	17.9	58.5	23.5	-1.6	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.1
Kalix	x	x	18 559	1 799	10	18.0	62.4	19.6	-1.2	-0.9	0.7	-0.6	-1.1
Överkalix	x	x	4 415	2 791	2	16.4	58.4	25.2	-1.5	-1.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.9
Jokkmokk	x	x	6 418	18 144	0	18.2	61.6	20.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0
Arjeplog	x	x	3 568	12 945	0	17.5	58.9	23.7	-1.1	-1.1	0.6	-0.7	-0.8
Arvidsjaur	x	x	7 543	5 708	1	17.1	59.9	23.0	-0.5	-1.4	0.0	-1.0	-1.3
Skellefteå	x		79 068	8 591	9	19.0	62.0	19.0	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.3	-0.7
Lycksele	x	x	17 423	7 246	2	18.9	61.6	19.4	-1.8	-0.8	-0.3	-0.9	-1.1
Umeå	x		136 417	9 347	15	19.6	66.2	14.2	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.0
Åsele	x	x	3 849	4 315	1	16.2	56.0	27.8	-1.2	-1.3	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0
Vilhelmina	x	x	8 273	8 120	1	19.6	59.1	21.3	-0.9	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Dorotea	x	x	3 489	2 803	1	17.8	56.0	26.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.4	-1.1	-0.4
Sorsele	x	x	3 326	7 493	0	17.8	56.5	25.7	-1.6	-0.6	-1.3	-1.0	0.2
Storuman	x	x	7 318	7 485	1	17.5	60.8	21.7	-1.7	-1.1	0.6	-0.9	-0.5
Östersund	x	x	96 574	20 163	5	18.4	62.6	19.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6
Härjedalen	x	x	11 791	11 405	1	16.5	58.8	24.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7
Åre	x	x	9 928	7 331	1	20.1	61.1	18.8	1.0	0.0	-1.1	-0.1	-1.4
Strömsund	x	x	14 822	10 546	1	17.7	57.8	24.5	-1.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9
Örnsköldsvik	x		57 117	6 418	9	18.0	61.7	20.3	-1.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.6	-0.7
Sollefteå	x	x	23 276	5 434	4	17.6	58.5	23.8	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1
Kramfors	x		22 723	1 703	13	16.5	59.3	24.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.4	-1.1	-0.5
Sundsvall	x		112 688	3 993	28	17.5	65.1	17.4	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.2
Härnösand	x		26 789	1 065	25	17.1	63.0	19.9	-1.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.9
Ånge	x	x	11 723	3 065	4	17.2	57.8	25.0	-0.6	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-0.1
Hudiksvall	x	x	48 917	3 875	13	18.7	61.9	19.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5
Bollnäs			40 546	3 709	11	17.8	61.3	20.8	-0.9	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.7
Söderhamn	x	x	28 549	1 062	27	17.5	61.4	21.0	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.7	-1.2
Gävle	partly		144 094	4 048	36	17.8	63.7	18.4	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
Ljusdal	x	x	20 370	5 295	4	17.5	59.0	23.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2
Hofors			11 194	411	27	18.0	60.4	21.7	0.0	-1.5	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2
Ludvika			45 811	3 033	15	17.3	61.2	21.5	-1.4	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0
Avesta			23 259	615	38	17.6	61.2	21.2	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
Hedemora			16 459	838	20	19.1	60.7	20.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-1.0
Falun			151 101	7 145	21	19.3	62.3	18.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.6
Mora	partly		27 845	4 571	6	19.0	61.4	19.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.4
Älvdalen	x	x	8 092	6 914	1	18.1	58.1	23.8	-1.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.2
Malung	x	x	11 120	4 107	3	17.1	61.6	21.3	0.0	-0.7	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9
Vansbro	x	x	7 502	1 551	5	17.6	58.9	23.4	0.1	-0.7	-1.7	-0.8	-0.1
Köping			47 917	1 135	42	18.5	62.4	19.1	0.0	-0.9	0.2	-0.5	-1.0
Fagersta			24 383	1 354	18	17.9	61.4	20.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2
Västerås			172 500	2 644	65	18.6	64.3	17.1	1.1	-0.2	0.8	0.2	-0.2
Karlskoga			48 327	1 251	39	17.4	61.7	20.9	-0.4	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8
Örebro			210 560	5 522	38	18.8	63.1	18.0	0.8	0.6	-0.4	0.4	0.2
Hällefors			8 419	996	8	16.8	59.3	23.9	0.0	-1.8	-1.4	-1.4	-0.8
Laxå			6 810	565	12	18.1	60.4	21.5	-1.3	-1.9	-0.3	-1.5	-1.9
Säffle			30 305	1 700	18	18.2	59.9	22.0	0.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9
Arvika			35 522	2 484	14	17.8	60.0	22.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2
Hagfors			14 819	1 835	8	16.9	59.4	23.6	-0.4	-1.8	-0.4	-1.3	-1.1
Filipstad			12 311	1 546	8	16.7	59.1	24.2	-0.7	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-0.9
Kristinehamn			25 350	747	34	17.6	61.8	20.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5
Karlstad			127 596	2 319	55	18.4	64.9	16.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.1
Sunne			13 743	1 297	11	19.2	58.6	22.2	1.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2
Ärjäng			9 823	1 417	7	18.0	60.1	21.9	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.1
Munkfors			4 484	142	32	16.6	57.8	25.6	0.6	-1.6	-0.8	-1.1	-0.8
Torsby	x	x	14 341	4 187	3	17.1	58.5	24.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6
Tidaholm			13 099	521	25	20.2	60.7	19.1	0.7	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.7
Skövde			149 588	4 064	37	19.1	62.1	18.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
Lidköping			50 327	1 094	46	19.5	62.2	18.3	0.7	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2
Mariestad			34 349	1 149	30	19.4	61.5	19.1	0.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.4	-0.8
Gullspång			6 253	313	20	19.4	60.5	20.1	-0.8	-0.4	-1.0	-0.6	-1.3
Borås			159 235	4 398	36	18.9	62.0	19.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Trollhättan			104 944	1 829	57	19.3	62.5	18.1	0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Bengtsfors			16 422	1 620	10	18.2	59.1	22.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.2
Strömstad			10 889	482	23	18.5	60.5	21.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uddevalla			79 160	2 780	28	19.3	60.9	19.9	0.7	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.3
Lysekil			24 882	350	71	17.7	59.9	22.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.4

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
Göteborg			885 635	5 471	162	19.0	65.1	15.9	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4
Varberg			52 366	873	60	19.9	62.1	18.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4
Falkenberg			39 115	1 115	35	20.1	60.7	19.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Halmstad			106 888	1 905	56	18.5	63.0	18.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4
Hylte			10 667	951	11	20.4	58.5	21.1	0.2	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7	-1.3
Helsingborg			291 765	2 568	114	18.3	62.7	19.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
Malmö			654 402	4 595	142	18.3	64.5	17.3	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.5
Kristianstad			173 679	3 473	50	18.8	62.4	18.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3
Karlshamn			31 100	491	63	17.1	63.6	19.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.1
Karlskrona			89 327	1 872	48	17.7	63.1	19.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.4	0.2	0.2
Olofström			14 647	392	37	18.3	63.2	18.5	0.6	-1.0	0.8	-0.4	-0.2
Gotland			57 782	3 140	18	19.5	62.8	17.8	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2
Vimmerby			15 809	1 139	14	19.3	60.6	20.0	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5
Västervik			38 894	1 871	21	18.2	61.2	20.6	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5
Oskarshamn			47 235	2 398	20	18.6	61.9	19.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5
Kalmar			112 176	3 949	28	18.5	62.2	19.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Emmaboda			10 100	689	15	17.6	60.8	21.6	-1.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.9
Hultsfred			15 913	1 126	14	18.7	58.8	22.5	-0.7	-1.3	-0.6	-1.0	-1.9
Ljungby			27 463	1 755	16	18.9	62.3	18.8	0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Växjö			125 517	5 290	24	18.6	63.4	18.1	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.2
Markaryd			10 331	519	20	18.0	60.7	21.3	-1.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.9	-1.7
Älmhult			28 995	1 472	20	19.0	60.8	20.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8
Tranås			29 146	1 600	18	19.3	59.5	21.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5
Eksjö			17 381	802	22	18.5	60.0	21.6	-1.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1
Vetlanda			27 326	1 507	18	19.1	60.7	20.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5
Sävsjö			11 623	679	17	19.6	58.8	21.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.7	-1.3
Värnamo			31 665	1 222	26	19.6	62.3	18.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5
Nässjö			30 105	934	32	19.1	59.3	21.6	0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Jönköping			144 760	2 847	51	19.7	62.7	17.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.1
Gislaved			30 131	1 141	26	21.1	62.7	16.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Gnosjö			10 141	422	24	22.3	63.4	14.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.0
Norrköping			167 808	3 956	42	18.8	63.4	17.8	1.0	0.4	-0.1	0.5	-0.5
Linköping			242 327	5 928	41	18.8	63.8	17.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.1
Eskilstuna			105 339	1 815	58	18.3	63.3	18.4	0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.2

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
Katrineholm			42 478	1 387	31	19.5	61.1	19.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
Nyköping			60 310	1 455	41	18.2	62.7	19.1	0.2	-0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2
Uppsala			278 144	7 808	36	19.6	65.5	14.8	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.2
Stockholm			1 828 517	8 037	228	18.8	66.5	14.7	2.0	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.8
<i>Scotland</i>			<i>5 122 500</i>	<i>78 133</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Shetland	x	x	23 020	1 433	16	21.4	65.7	12.9	-0.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Orkney	x	x	19 840	976	20	19.8	64.1	16.0	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.2
Western Isles	x	x	28 240	2 898	10	18.8	62.9	18.3	-1.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-1.7
Caithness	x	x	25 760	1 776	15	19.6	64.4	16.0	-1.2	-1.5	1.8	-1.0	-0.7
Sutherland	x	x	13 130	5 865	2	18.0	61.5	20.5	-0.7	-0.3	1.0	-0.1	0.1
Ross And Cromarty	x	x	50 840	4 976	10	19.8	65.3	14.9	-0.8	0.7	1.8	0.6	-0.1
Skye and Lochalsh	x	x	12 060	2 691	4	18.5	64.4	17.1	-0.8	1.0	-0.1	0.4	0.7
Lochaber	x	x	19 510	4 468	4	20.3	66.1	13.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.4
Inverness	x	x	65 040	2 789	23	19.6	66.1	14.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.8	-0.1
Badenoch and Strathspey	x	x	11 260	2 317	5	16.9	64.2	18.9	-0.4	0.1	2.5	0.4	0.4
Nairn	x	x	11 000	422	26	18.9	61.8	19.3	0.1	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.1
Moray	x	x	86 030	2 238	38	19.8	64.7	15.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	-0.5
Banff and Buchan	x	x	87 160	1 528	57	19.6	65.9	14.5	-0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	-0.8
Gordon	x	x	81 670	2 214	37	20.8	67.1	12.1	0.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	-0.6
Kincardine and Deeside	x	x	57 610	2 550	23	20.4	66.4	13.2	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.0
Angus	x	x	110 230	2 181	51	18.6	64.6	16.8	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	-0.1
Perthshire and Kinross	x	x	133 250	5 311	25	18.0	63.8	18.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.7
Stirling	x	x	83 580	2 196	38	18.0	66.7	15.2	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0
Argyll and Bute	x	x	90 550	6 930	13	17.5	64.5	18.1	4.8	7.2	6.0	6.5	0.3
Aberdeen City			215 930	71	3 041	17.1	68.3	14.7	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.9	-0.6
Clackmannanshire			48 810	158	309	19.8	65.8	14.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.7
Dumfries & Galloway			147 300	6 410	23	18.3	63.3	18.4	0.0	-0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Dundee			148 920	59	2 524	18.1	64.8	17.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0
East Ayrshire			121 850	1 264	96	19.4	64.9	15.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.9	-0.1	-0.3
East Dumbartonshire			110 870	174	637	18.2	67.8	14.0	-1.3	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.1
East Lothian			89 000	676	132	18.8	64.5	16.7	1.6	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.6

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ^o	Population ¹ 1997	Land area km ²	Popu- lation density 1997 Inh./km ²	Population by age-group 1997 Share (%) of total population			Population change 1991-97 Annual average, in % of 1991 ²				Net migration 1997 In % of base population
						0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	
East Renfrewshire			88 600	174	509	19.4	66.1	14.6	0.2	1.0	2.3	1.0	-0.3
Edinburgh			450 000	262	1 718	16.3	68.3	15.3	1.5	1.6	-0.4	1.2	0.2
Falkirk			143 210	296	484	18.5	66.7	14.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Fife			348 400	1 322	264	19.0	65.2	15.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Glasgow			611 660	174	3 515	18.5	66.2	15.4	-1.2	-1.0	-2.5	-1.3	-0.1
Inverclyde			86 500	161	537	19.3	64.7	16.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.7	0.8
Midlothian			80 680	354	228	19.0	67.2	13.8	-0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	-5.3
North Ayrshire			139 780	879	159	19.5	65.4	15.1	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0
North Lanarkshire			326 520	470	695	19.6	67.0	13.4	-0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	-0.1
Renfrewshire			178 260	259	688	19.1	66.6	14.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	-0.2
Scottish Borders			106 200	4 719	23	17.9	63.3	18.8	-0.6	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.2
South Ayrshire			114 870	1 218	94	17.7	64.3	18.0	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
South Lanarkshire			307 350	1 766	174	19.2	66.9	13.9	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	-1.6
West Dumbartonshire			95 690	159	602	20.2	64.7	15.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.4
West Lothian			152 320	427	357	20.4	68.6	11.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.2

Table 4: Economic activity 1

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴ Share (%) of total employment			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services		
<i>Finland</i>			8.1	6.6	27.4	66.0	10.9	58
Sodankylän seutukunta	×	×	4.4	14.6	12.6	72.8	4.2	48
Kittilän seutukunta	×	×	3.4	13.4	10.1	76.5	4.3	41
Kemijärven seutukunta	×	×	3.2	16.0	22.4	61.6	12.7	44
Ylitornion seutukunta	×	×	2.6	15.0	18.6	66.4	2.0	44
Kemin seutukunta	×	×	5.0	4.7	36.2	59.1	5.2	55
Rovaniemen seutukunta	×	×	7.1	5.8	16.5	77.7	6.4	51
Kajaanin seutukunta	×	×	5.7	7.5	25.5	67.0	7.3	50
Kuhmon seutukunta	×	×	3.1	19.9	16.0	64.1	4.1	45
Kuusamon seutukunta	×	×	3.2	15.5	17.2	67.4	3.0	44
Ylivieskan seutukunta	×	×	4.2	16.3	27.5	56.3	8.3	50
Nivalan seutukunta	×	×	3.5	22.3	25.6	52.0	5.6	49
Pyhännän seutukunta	×	×	3.3	25.0	26.9	48.1	1.7	35
Raahen seutukunta	×	×	4.5	8.0	45.8	46.2	8.5	48
Iin seutukunta	×	×	2.7	20.6	21.0	58.5	3.0	44
Limingan seutukunta	×	×	4.4	26.7	20.6	52.8	5.1	41
Oulun seutukunta	×		11.2	1.7	28.7	69.5	17.9	56
Kokkolan seutukunta	×		5.4	10.3	27.7	62.0	7.4	50
Kaustisen seutukunta	×	×	3.8	34.5	18.4	47.1	2.1	44
Pietarsaaren seutukunta			5.2	13.3	38.1	48.6	7.7	54
Närpiön seutukunta			4.2	22.8	27.2	50.1	7.4	47
Vaasan seutukunta			8.9	6.1	29.0	65.0	18.1	54
Laihian seutukunta			4.4	23.2	27.3	49.5	4.7	43
Alajärven seutukunta			3.7	25.4	25.7	49.0	3.0	46
Lapuan seutukunta			4.3	18.2	33.0	48.8	13.8	48
Alavuden seutukunta			3.6	20.7	24.4	54.9	3.4	46

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment	Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services	
Kurikan seutukunta			3.4	21.5	32.5	46.0	5.3	44
Seinäjoen seutukunta			6.4	8.0	25.4	66.7	5.0	53
Kauhajoen seutukunta			3.0	21.6	29.3	49.1	5.7	50
Viitasaaren seutukunta	x	x	3.3	26.2	20.9	52.9	2.0	45
Saarijärven seutukunta	x	x	3.2	22.1	24.6	53.3	5.6	43
Äänekosken seutukunta			4.2	8.1	43.8	48.1	18.2	45
Jämsän seutukunta			4.6	10.0	38.8	51.2	3.5	45
Keuruun seutukunta			4.1	15.2	23.7	61.1	4.0	47
Hankasalmen seutukunta			3.2	24.6	20.6	54.8	3.2	43
Jyväskylän seutukunta			10.0	2.2	27.8	70.0	13.3	55
Lieksan seutukunta	x	x	3.0	18.9	23.4	57.7	2.3	46
Kiteen seutukunta	x	x	3.2	22.3	25.0	52.8	5.3	43
Ilomantsin seutukunta	x	x	2.9	15.7	23.4	60.9	11.0	43
Joensuun seutukunta	x	x	7.6	6.2	23.8	69.9	4.7	54
Outokummun seutukunta	x	x	3.7	18.3	28.6	53.1	8.8	46
Suonenjoen seutukunta	x	x	3.6	24.5	18.9	56.6	4.6	45
Varkauden seutukunta	x	x	4.9	5.2	40.6	54.2	10.6	47
Nilsian seutukunta	x	x	2.8	25.9	20.7	53.4	2.6	44
Kuopion seutukunta	x		8.6	3.9	19.8	76.2	8.9	52
Iisalmen seutukunta	x	x	3.5	23.0	22.0	55.0	5.0	51
Pieksämäen seutukunta	x	x	3.8	13.7	24.5	61.9	6.9	46
Joroisten seutukunta	x	x	3.5	25.9	24.1	50.0	4.7	40
Savonlinnan seutukunta	x	x	5.3	11.7	23.5	64.8	8.7	48
Juvan seutukunta	x	x	3.2	32.5	17.2	50.3	2.5	45
Mikkelin seutukunta	x	x	5.6	11.0	24.9	64.1	5.3	50
Parikkalan seutukunta			3.0	31.9	12.7	55.4	1.7	35
Imatran seutukunta			4.3	4.5	39.6	55.9	3.9	50
Länsi-Saimaan seutukunta			3.8	28.2	19.7	52.2	2.8	45
Lappeenrannan seutukunta			6.4	4.2	32.6	63.1	5.0	51

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment	Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services	
Kotkan seutukunta			5.2	5.6	28.4	66.0	8.8	52
Kouvolan seutukunta			5.0	7.8	34.0	58.2	5.0	51
Itä-Hämeen seutukunta			4.4	10.8	35.9	53.4	5.8	51
Lahden seutukunta			5.6	5.2	35.6	59.3	10.1	55
Vammalan seutukunta			4.3	12.1	35.5	52.4	10.7	46
Virtain seutukunta			3.7	18.0	29.8	52.2	3.4	44
Mäntän seutukunta			3.6	5.6	49.7	44.7	21.1	44
Oriveden seutukunta			4.4	16.3	28.0	55.7	4.1	44
Tampereen seutukunta			9.6	1.5	33.1	65.4	14.7	53
Valkeakosken seutukunta			4.7	6.5	48.1	45.4	13.6	46
Pälkäneen seutukunta			4.6	20.9	35.5	43.6	3.2	42
Parkanon seutukunta			3.8	14.6	36.1	49.4	10.6	47
Forssan seutukunta			4.4	10.3	37.3	52.3	9.4	48
Riihimäen seutukunta			5.5	7.0	29.0	64.0	9.2	50
Hämeenlinnan seutukunta			6.8	6.8	30.2	62.9	6.2	50
Kankaanpään seutukunta			3.6	20.5	28.1	51.4	3.9	50
Porin seutukunta			5.5	3.4	35.2	61.4	12.0	52
Huittisten seutukunta			4.3	17.6	28.5	54.0	4.4	47
Rauman seutukunta			5.6	6.2	43.6	50.2	14.9	51
Loimaan seutukunta			3.8	22.4	29.7	47.9	8.6	48
Uudenkaupungin seutukunta			4.3	14.7	38.1	47.2	20.2	50
Turun seutukunta			9.7	2.4	29.7	67.9	14.1	55
Salon seutukunta			4.9	10.6	45.1	44.3	31.4	52
Paraisten seutukunta			7.3	11.0	28.0	61.0	5.8	50
Tammisaaren seutukunta			6.5	5.5	35.6	58.9	9.3	50
Lohjan seutukunta			6.1	5.4	38.0	56.6	11.2	54
Helsingin seutukunta			14.5	0.6	19.3	80.1	12.9	57
Loviisan seutukunta			4.1	16.5	32.2	51.4	9.4	48
Porvoon seutukunta			7.8	4.4	38.3	57.3	17.5	50

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment				
				Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services		
Föglön seutukunta			5.3	32.6	12.4	55.0	5.0	27
Maarianhaminan seutukunta			7.1	5.9	14.2	79.9	3.5	46
Norway			11.7	4.7	23.2	72.1	8.5	62
Kirkenes	x	x	10.9	2.1	19.0	78.8	6.6	43
Vardø	x	x	6.3	7.3	36.3	56.4	2.5	34
Vadsø	x	x	11.3	6.0	18.3	75.8	1.7	42
Honningsvåg/Kjøle fj.	x	x	9.9	9.6	15.5	74.9	1.7	41
Hammerfest	x	x	10.2	8.0	17.7	74.4	3.9	37
Alta	x	x	12.6	7.5	16.3	76.2	2.6	49
Skjervøy	x	x	7.7	16.8	16.1	67.1	2.9	39
Tromsø	x		14.5	6.0	14.6	79.4	4.8	51
Finnsnes	x	x	9.1	9.5	18.2	72.3	3.1	49
Indre Sør-Troms	x	x	9.9	7.5	12.4	80.0	5.0	40
Harstad	x	x	10.3	5.5	17.7	76.9	6.0	49
VesterÅlen	x	x	7.4	11.5	19.6	68.9	3.1	48
Narvik	x	x	8.6	3.2	15.5	81.2	3.6	48
Lofoten	x	x	6.9	18.1	18.1	63.9	4.4	42
Fauske	x	x	8.4	4.9	22.5	72.5	5.1	48
Bodø	x		12.7	5.2	18.6	76.2	7.0	52
Mo/Nesna	x	x	8.4	6.1	27.3	66.6	3.7	53
Sandnessjøen	x	x	8.3	15.4	16.1	68.5	8.6	42
Mosjøen	x	x	8.5	7.6	28.7	63.7	2.5	50
Brønnøysund	x	x	7.8	18.0	11.6	70.4	2.5	43
Rørvik	x	x	6.9	22.3	17.2	60.5	8.3	40
Grong	x	x	8.0	16.9	19.1	64.0	2.1	37
Namsos	x	x	9.7	12.4	16.9	70.7	3.2	50

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment	Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services	
Steinkjer	×	×	9.7	10.4	20.7	68.8	4.0	48
Levanger	×	×	10.6	12.7	29.3	58.1	10.8	50
Stjørdalshalsen	×	×	8.8	8.1	21.7	70.2	6.8	51
Nordre Fosen			6.9	19.5	20.7	59.8	7.1	47
Trondheim			15.2	1.8	17.8	80.3	8.9	60
Orkanger			7.2	13.6	24.3	62.1	8.3	46
Hitra/Frøya			5.5	18.4	30.9	50.6	4.6	41
Røros/Støren			6.9	14.1	26.5	59.4	2.6	46
Oppdal			6.6	19.7	20.9	59.4	2.6	41
Surnadal			6.7	16.4	30.7	52.9	3.7	38
Kristiansund			7.1	10.2	23.5	66.3	10.8	50
Sunndalsøra			8.3	8.5	40.1	51.4	2.3	41
Åndalsnes			6.6	9.8	32.7	57.5	3.6	39
Molde			9.4	8.6	27.6	63.8	12.3	53
Ålesund			8.9	5.8	27.3	66.9	9.4	53
Stranda			7.2	8.7	48.7	42.6	3.9	42
Volda/Ørsta			11.6	10.8	26.2	63.0	5.5	45
Ulstenvik			7.1	12.2	39.4	48.4	21.3	45
Nordfjord			8.4	15.3	31.0	53.6	5.6	49
Florø			7.5	12.6	35.2	52.2	16.3	47
Førde			11.9	9.8	18.1	72.0	4.6	51
Indre Sogn			11.2	8.8	31.5	59.8	4.7	50
Ytre Sogn			6.9	14.9	36.7	48.4	14.9	43
Ytre Nordhordland			7.6	6.6	35.3	58.2	9.6	51
Voss			9.4	11.6	17.9	70.5	3.2	45
Bergen			13.2	1.9	21.9	76.2	8.6	59
Odda			8.0	6.7	32.6	60.7	8.8	45
Nordre Sunnhordland			9.3	5.6	39.5	54.9	26.1	48
Søndre Sunnhordland			8.3	17.2	28.6	54.2	4.0	41

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment	Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services	
Sand/Sanda			7.8	8.2	34.9	56.9	3.2	42
Haugesund			8.8	6.2	28.1	65.7	10.9	55
Stavanger			14.4	3.5	32.3	64.3	10.4	58
Sandnes			10.9	5.4	22.5	72.1	8.9	54
Jæren			8.6	19.1	31.7	49.2	15.0	47
Egersund			6.7	11.5	38.4	50.0	11.8	48
Flekkefjord			7.9	6.8	32.6	60.6	11.1	43
Farsund			7.6	7.2	35.8	56.9	3.7	42
Setesdal			9.0	6.9	20.7	72.4	3.6	42
Mandal			9.0	8.4	29.3	62.2	11.3	53
Kristiansand			12.2	1.4	24.6	74.0	7.4	57
Lillesand			10.2	5.3	30.9	63.8	6.2	45
Arendal/Grimstad			11.0	2.7	25.4	71.9	13.5	52
Risør/Tvedestrand			8.0	3.6	29.6	66.8	12.3	51
Rjukan			8.1	5.5	28.4	66.1	11.2	44
Notodden			9.9	5.0	21.3	73.7	5.8	49
Vest-Telemark			8.0	9.5	21.8	68.8	5.6	44
Skien			8.7	1.8	25.2	73.1	7.3	52
Kragerø			6.8	3.7	31.7	64.6	12.4	48
Porsgrunn			8.9	1.7	43.6	54.7	19.0	51
Larvik			8.7	3.6	30.9	65.5	4.4	54
Sandefjord			9.6	1.5	28.1	70.4	12.7	54
Tønsberg			12.3	2.9	23.1	74.0	5.9	59
Horten/Holmestrand			10.4	3.6	34.7	61.7	18.3	53
Kongsberg			12.6	3.7	35.0	61.2	28.8	49
Vikersund/Hokksund			7.3	5.0	32.2	62.7	7.6	50
Svelvik/Sande			7.7	5.8	33.5	60.7	6.5	46
Drammen			10.1	2.2	27.9	69.9	11.5	58
Hallingdal			8.5	9.3	22.9	67.8	4.7	45

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment	Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services	
Jevnaker			6.4	4.2	37.7	58.1	7.8	37
Hønefoss			9.1	3.4	28.9	67.7	4.4	50
Fagernes			7.1	16.6	17.3	66.0	1.9	45
Dokka			6.0	11.1	24.8	64.1	2.0	41
Gjøvik			8.6	5.5	31.7	62.9	13.9	55
Otta			6.5	21.2	20.5	58.3	1.8	43
Vinstra/Vågå			6.2	17.7	22.6	59.7	1.4	44
Lillehammer			12.2	6.5	17.3	76.3	4.6	48
Tynset			8.4	21.6	19.3	59.1	3.2	46
Elverum			9.2	7.8	22.6	69.5	4.1	53
Flisa			5.9	11.4	30.8	57.8	1.6	40
Hamar			9.8	5.7	24.6	69.8	4.9	55
Kongsvinger			6.3	6.9	26.9	66.2	6.4	49
Øvre Romerike			7.6	5.6	19.8	74.6	4.3	56
Brandbu			7.4	7.5	20.1	72.3	4.1	49
Lillestrøm			9.7	2.8	20.7	76.5	9.0	56
Oslo			19.4	0.4	15.2	84.5	8.8	60
Ski/Drøbak			13.4	2.5	14.9	82.5	6.4	54
Askim/Mysen			6.9	8.5	26.4	65.1	4.3	51
Moss			9.4	2.4	32.1	65.6	3.2	55
Sarpsborg			7.5	1.9	33.9	64.2	13.1	49
Fredrikstad			9.4	1.6	30.6	67.8	7.9	52
Halden			9.3	3.4	31.7	64.9	15.8	53
<i>Sweden</i>			<i>10.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>59</i>
Kiruna	×	×	6.4	0.6	32.9	66.5	6.1	46
Haparanda	×	×	5.5	2.3	21.0	76.6	5.0	43

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment	Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services	
Luleå	×		9.6	1.8	23.0	75.2	7.0	53
Gällivare	×	×	5.7	1.0	30.6	68.4	4.7	47
Pajala	×	×	5.0	6.8	19.0	74.2	7.3	39
Övertorneå	×	×	5.2	6.6	17.5	75.9	4.3	38
Kalix	×	×	6.5	3.5	28.2	68.3	5.1	46
Överkalix	×	×	4.6	7.9	24.6	67.6	4.2	38
Jokkmokk	×	×	5.4	4.2	29.7	66.0	1.6	38
Arjeplog	×	×	4.8	5.0	25.8	69.2	3.4	36
Arvidsjaur	×	×	6.1	4.8	19.9	75.3	3.8	40
Skellefteå	×		6.9	2.6	31.7	65.6	11.8	53
Lycksele	×	×	6.5	6.0	23.0	71.0	4.7	45
Umeå	×		13.0	2.5	21.4	76.2	11.7	53
Åsele	×	×	4.3	8.5	24.6	66.9	7.3	35
Vilhelmina	×	×	5.1	4.8	24.1	71.1	2.8	39
Dorotea	×	×	3.9	4.1	31.7	64.2	10.7	33
Sorsele	×	×	4.3	6.5	25.7	67.8	10.5	35
Storuman	×	×	5.0	5.1	23.9	71.0	5.1	40
Östersund	×	×	9.2	4.4	19.9	75.7	8.3	53
Härjedalen	×	×	4.5	6.7	20.5	72.9	7.2	41
Åre	×	×	6.7	5.5	16.4	78.1	2.1	44
Strömsund	×	×	4.9	9.2	21.4	69.4	5.4	43
Örnsköldsvik	×		6.7	2.6	38.6	58.8	13.3	52
Sollefteå	×	×	7.5	6.2	18.9	74.9	6.0	43
Kramfors	×		5.7	5.3	30.2	64.4	8.6	48
Sundsvall	×		7.7	1.7	24.0	74.3	11.3	53
Härnösand	×		10.9	1.3	17.9	80.8	4.8	50
Ånge	×	×	4.4	5.4	26.5	68.0	9.9	42
Hudiksvall	×	×	6.4	4.0	31.3	64.7	12.2	52
Bollnäs			5.1	5.1	28.8	66.1	7.7	47

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment				
				Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services		
Söderhamn	×	×	5.2	3.6	34.0	62.4	17.4	46
Gävle	partly		7.4	1.4	33.6	65.0	8.8	53
Ljusdal	×	×	4.9	7.7	22.8	69.6	6.7	49
Hofors			4.3	2.1	52.6	45.2	10.5	40
Ludvika			6.0	2.7	39.4	57.9	16.1	48
Avesta			5.2	2.8	39.9	57.3	3.9	47
Hedemora			6.6	5.1	32.6	62.3	5.9	43
Falun			8.5	2.1	27.1	70.7	7.3	53
Mora	partly		6.5	5.7	27.5	66.8	7.9	44
Älvdalen	×	×	3.8	5.9	24.3	69.8	1.6	34
Malung	×	×	4.6	3.7	26.0	70.3	5.3	43
Vansbro	×	×	4.0	4.0	39.0	57.0	12.9	41
Köping			5.3	3.1	42.7	54.2	27.6	48
Fagersta			5.3	1.8	45.8	52.4	12.8	42
Västerås			9.3	1.7	32.7	65.6	17.7	54
Karlskoga			6.1	1.6	44.2	54.2	21.6	50
Örebro			8.5	2.7	27.9	69.4	12.6	54
Hällefors			3.4	1.6	40.6	57.8	6.1	35
Laxå			4.2	3.5	57.5	39.0	37.2	39
Säffle			6.0	4.8	34.8	60.4	19.0	47
Arvika			6.0	3.0	35.4	61.5	18.3	46
Hagfors			4.5	2.6	39.1	58.3	5.0	38
Filipstad			4.4	2.3	43.5	54.2	8.8	39
Kristinehamn			6.8	2.2	31.6	66.2	17.9	48
Karlstad			9.7	1.6	25.1	73.3	9.9	54
Sunne			5.3	5.7	30.6	63.7	3.0	37
Årjäng			4.3	4.6	32.8	62.6	20.5	42
Munkfors			4.3	1.1	48.0	50.9	4.0	32
Torsby	×	×	5.0	8.4	22.1	69.5	4.8	41

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment	Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services	
Tidaholm			4.7	7.1	42.4	50.6	15.0	41
Skövde			7.0	5.0	34.1	61.0	15.5	54
Lidköping			7.4	5.1	36.1	58.7	6.4	50
Mariestad			6.3	4.4	36.6	59.0	14.9	46
Gullspång			3.6	4.8	46.5	48.7	8.6	39
Borås			6.5	2.3	31.3	66.4	12.2	50
Trollhättan			7.7	2.9	38.8	58.4	27.1	53
Bengtsfors			4.3	3.3	50.0	46.8	6.9	42
Strömstad			6.9	3.3	24.1	72.6	8.1	43
Uddevalla			7.3	3.6	21.3	75.1	10.6	51
Lysekil			7.5	1.5	41.2	57.3	9.1	49
Göteborg			12.2	0.7	26.2	73.0	16.7	57
Varberg			7.4	4.8	29.8	65.3	4.9	49
Falkenberg			5.8	7.1	30.9	62.0	6.3	48
Halmstad			8.4	4.0	26.8	69.3	6.3	52
Hylte			4.4	2.9	54.4	42.7	4.7	34
Helsingborg			8.4	4.8	30.1	65.1	10.9	55
Malmö			12.1	2.2	26.1	71.6	11.3	56
Kristianstad			7.9	8.0	27.6	64.4	10.2	51
Karlshamn			7.1	1.8	34.9	63.3	5.6	50
Karlskrona			9.1	2.4	24.7	72.9	14.3	49
Olofström			4.3	2.0	62.3	35.7	49.9	42
Gotland			8.2	8.7	21.4	70.0	7.0	49
Vimmerby			4.6	5.4	37.9	56.7	3.9	41
Västervik			6.8	4.6	32.6	62.8	13.9	49
Oskarshamn			5.8	3.1	42.1	54.8	16.5	49
Kalmar			8.2	5.3	27.8	66.9	9.2	52
Emmaboda			4.9	2.4	57.4	40.3	27.3	35
Hultsfred			4.2	4.5	42.2	53.2	13.5	40

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment	Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services	
Ljungby			5.7	3.7	44.5	51.8	26.5	48
Växjö			8.5	3.0	32.0	65.0	13.2	52
Markaryd			3.7	2.5	50.1	47.3	16.2	42
Älmhult			5.8	3.0	40.0	57.0	8.5	49
Tranås			5.7	5.9	35.4	58.7	10.3	51
Eksjö			9.8	4.8	19.1	76.0	6.7	40
Vetlanda			5.1	5.1	42.4	52.5	3.1	43
Sävsjö			4.2	6.0	42.3	51.7	7.7	41
Värnamo			6.3	2.4	39.7	58.0	6.9	50
Nässjö			5.3	3.3	37.1	59.6	10.2	47
Jönköping			8.5	2.0	29.1	68.8	14.0	54
Gislaved			4.8	1.5	57.9	40.6	13.1	47
Gnosjö			4.2	0.8	71.3	27.8	16.0	38
Norrköping			7.3	2.3	33.3	64.4	14.5	55
Linköping			10.6	3.3	31.1	65.6	21.0	53
Eskilstuna			6.4	2.9	32.0	65.0	14.9	52
Katrineholm			6.2	4.5	36.5	59.0	18.2	43
Nyköping			8.2	2.6	27.0	70.5	7.4	52
Uppsala			14.9	3.3	21.4	75.2	14.4	52
Stockholm			15.1	0.5	18.2	81.3	13.5	59
<i>Scotland</i>			<i>10.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>57</i>
Shetland	×	×	9.5	13.9	27.6	58.6	3.0	49
Orkney	×	×	10.9	23.8	20.3	55.9	3.2	46
Western Isles	×	×	10.2	8.3	32.1	59.6	2.8	40
Caithness	×	×	9.7	11.4	23.3	65.3	6.4	42
Sutherland	×	×	11.0	16.6	22.5	61.0	2.8	36

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment	Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services	
Ross And Cromarty	×	×	10.4	9.1	29.9	60.9	5.5	47
Skye and Lochalsh	×	×	13.7	15.8	22.1	62.1	3.0	36
Lochaber	×	×	9.2	11.0	24.9	64.1	2.6	41
Inverness	×	×	12.6	4.3	20.5	75.3	6.5	52
Badenoch and Strathspey	×	×	13.3	7.7	21.7	70.7	1.7	36
Nairn	×	×	8.4	6.7	26.8	66.5	2.7	36
Moray	×	×	8.9	10.4	26.3	63.3	2.3	47
Banff and Buchan	×	×	7.5	16.2	33.0	50.8	6.1	50
Gordon	×	×	13.5	10.3	28.7	61.1	6.9	48
Kincardine and Deeside	×	×	15.3	8.3	26.7	65.0	3.9	49
Angus	×	×	11.1	7.1	31.3	61.6	10.0	50
Perthshire and Kinross	×	×	12.8	8.7	22.6	68.8	3.3	54
Stirling	×	×	15.3	4.1	21.3	74.6	2.8	50
Argyll and Bute	×	×	16.7	11.5	18.8	69.7	3.8	45
Aberdeen City			14.0	0.6	31.1	68.2	6.4	N/A
Clackmannanshire			8.9	0.6	39.8	59.6	4.7	N/A
Dumfries & Galloway			9.5	14.3	28.3	57.4	3.5	N/A
Dundee			9.6	0.3	31.4	68.4	7.0	N/A
East Ayrshire			7.2	4.6	37.8	57.5	6.0	N/A
East Dumbartonshire			13.5	0.6	23.7	75.7	4.0	N/A
East Lothian			11.1	4.3	28.0	67.8	13.2	N/A
East Renfrewshire			16.1	0.6	24.5	75.0	5.8	N/A
Edinburgh			17.8	0.8	18.6	80.7	8.0	N/A
Falkirk			8.2	1.0	36.5	62.5	12.6	N/A
Fife			10.0	2.8	34.4	62.8	13.2	N/A
Glasgow			9.4	0.2	25.2	74.5	6.9	N/A
Inverclyde			7.9	0.6	36.3	63.0	27.6	N/A
Midlothian			7.5	2.2	25.7	72.1	8.2	N/A
North Ayrshire			8.5	2.5	39.1	58.4	17.8	N/A

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Share (%) of population with a degree ³	Employment by broad category 1996 ⁴			Employed in high-tech manufacturing and services ⁵ In % of total employment	Number of industries (on NACE 2-digit level) represented in region ⁶
				Share (%) of total employment	Primary industries	Manu- facturing	Services	
North Lanarkshire			7.1	0.5	33.2	66.3	12.3	N/A
Renfrewshire			8.7	0.6	30.4	69.0	10.3	N/A
Scottish Borders			10.1	11.9	33.7	54.4	7.6	N/A
South Ayrshire			11.6	4.8	27.8	67.3	15.4	N/A
South Lanarkshire			9.4	2.7	33.4	63.9	12.2	N/A
West Dumbartonshire			6.2	0.9	31.4	67.7	16.5	N/A
West Lothian			8.1	1.7	36.9	61.3	20.6	N/A

Table 5: Economic activity 2

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
<i>Finland</i>			<i>14.8</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>11.2</i>
Sodankylän seutukunta	×	×	24.8	46.8	85	10.5
Kittilän seutukunta	×	×	24.3	46.2	80	9.3
Kemijärven seutukunta	×	×	23.0	49.0	83	9.1
Ylitornion seutukunta	×	×	21.6	45.0	78	6.8
Kemin seutukunta	×	×	19.3	48.6	95	9.6
Rovaniemen seutukunta	×	×	20.7	51.4	91	12.0
Kajaanin seutukunta	×	×	19.6	51.2	90	8.6
Kuhmon seutukunta	×	×	25.6	45.3	77	9.5
Kuusamon seutukunta	×	×	25.2	45.9	75	11.3
Ylivieskan seutukunta	×	×	13.8	52.1	79	10.3
Nivalan seutukunta	×	×	17.1	48.4	74	8.1
Pyhännän seutukunta	×	×	15.9	52.5	76	9.0
Raahen seutukunta	×	×	14.7	50.2	92	9.3
Iin seutukunta	×	×	20.4	46.3	73	10.9
Limingan seutukunta	×	×	12.1	54.6	77	9.4
Oulun seutukunta	×		14.9	55.1	99	12.5
Kokkolan seutukunta	×		15.8	50.5	88	10.8
Kaustisen seutukunta	×	×	11.4	52.1	73	7.4
Pietarsaaren seutukunta			9.9	55.5	92	9.2
Närpiön seutukunta			8.4	56.5	92	8.3
Vaasan seutukunta			12.2	57.7	101	9.5
Laihian seutukunta			12.4	55.0	87	10.2
Alajärven seutukunta			14.1	46.5	75	9.0
Lapuan seutukunta			10.5	53.2	86	8.5
Alavuden seutukunta			14.0	51.0	77	8.8

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Kurikan seutukunta			14.9	51.6	80	8.0
Seinäjoen seutukunta			13.8	54.2	93	10.7
Kauhajoen seutukunta			15.7	48.9	78	8.0
Viitasaaren seutukunta	x	x	18.8	46.7	75	7.7
Saarijärven seutukunta	x	x	18.1	48.8	76	8.4
Äänekosken seutukunta			17.8	51.0	92	9.1
Jämsän seutukunta			16.8	50.6	94	9.3
Keuruun seutukunta			17.4	50.7	83	10.1
Hankasalmen seutukunta			16.8	50.2	77	6.8
Jyväskylän seutukunta			16.7	52.6	97	11.5
Lieksan seutukunta	x	x	24.1	46.0	80	8.5
Kiteen seutukunta	x	x	18.8	49.9	80	9.0
Ilomantsin seutukunta	x	x	22.5	48.6	78	8.2
Joensuun seutukunta	x	x	19.5	52.1	88	10.6
Outokummun seutukunta	x	x	20.4	47.0	78	11.5
Suonenjoen seutukunta	x	x	18.1	50.4	77	8.9
Varkauden seutukunta	x	x	18.1	47.2	94	10.9
Nilsiän seutukunta	x	x	18.4	48.7	78	10.2
Kuopion seutukunta	x		15.6	54.0	97	13.0
Iisalmen seutukunta	x	x	18.2	50.0	79	9.8
Pieksämäen seutukunta	x	x	16.6	49.8	87	10.6
Joroisten seutukunta	x	x	15.6	50.4	82	7.9
Savonlinnan seutukunta	x	x	19.9	50.3	89	10.4
Juvan seutukunta	x	x	16.8	52.5	80	8.8
Mikkelin seutukunta	x	x	17.3	52.6	89	11.5
Parikkalan seutukunta			20.2	51.0	80	10.4
Imatran seutukunta			19.3	48.7	101	10.5
Länsi-Saimaan seutukunta			15.0	55.2	87	10.9
Lappeenrannan seutukunta			17.5	53.4	100	11.0

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Kotkan seutukunta			15.9	52.6	102	9.1
Kouvola seutukunta			15.4	53.1	101	10.2
Itä-Hämeen seutukunta			16.6	53.1	92	8.2
Lahden seutukunta			17.7	53.2	95	10.9
Vammalan seutukunta			13.7	53.5	86	8.7
Virtain seutukunta			14.9	51.2	83	12.1
Mäntän seutukunta			15.4	53.0	99	9.5
Oriveden seutukunta			16.5	51.7	86	10.7
Tampereen seutukunta			15.8	54.4	103	12.3
Valkeakosken seutukunta			15.2	52.8	98	9.3
Pälkäneen seutukunta			12.5	56.4	87	9.6
Parkan seutukunta			14.8	53.6	86	10.5
Forssan seutukunta			15.4	56.0	91	10.5
Riihimäen seutukunta			14.9	55.9	97	12.0
Hämeenlinnan seutukunta			14.4	56.3	98	10.8
Kankaanpään seutukunta			16.4	52.9	80	9.8
Porin seutukunta			18.0	50.3	96	10.5
Huittisten seutukunta			11.2	55.7	89	9.1
Rauman seutukunta			15.6	52.2	100	10.9
Loimaan seutukunta			11.0	57.0	89	9.1
Uudenkaupungin seutukunta			12.6	55.6	92	10.5
Turun seutukunta			13.4	57.6	106	11.3
Salon seutukunta			9.4	61.3	97	8.8
Paraisten seutukunta			8.8	59.3	98	8.8
Tammisaaren seutukunta			11.2	59.3	102	9.4
Lohjan seutukunta			12.5	59.5	102	10.1
Helsingin seutukunta			11.7	62.2	123	13.4
Loviisan seutukunta			14.3	54.3	92	7.3
Porvoon seutukunta			9.7	61.0	109	10.9

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Föglön seutukunta			3.7	68.3	104	9.8
Maarianhaminan seutukunta			3.9	68.6	119	9.2
<i>Norway</i>			<i>4.1</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Kirkenes	×	×	8.8	74.6	101	N/A
Vardø	×	×	5.1	72.7	97	N/A
Vadsø	×	×	6.2	76.7	96	N/A
Honningsvåg/Kjøle fj.	×	×	8.0	73.0	92	N/A
Hammerfest	×	×	6.4	74.2	96	N/A
Alta	×	×	8.1	67.1	86	N/A
Skjervøy	×	×	7.8	64.5	79	N/A
Tromsø	×		3.8	73.4	100	N/A
Finnsnes	×	×	4.1	68.5	90	N/A
Indre Sør-Troms	×	×	4.4	70.2	87	N/A
Harstad	×	×	5.3	72.4	92	N/A
VesterÅlen	×	×	5.2	68.5	87	N/A
Narvik	×	×	4.3	70.6	93	N/A
Lofoten	×	×	6.6	69.3	85	N/A
Fauske	×	×	7.2	73.3	86	N/A
Bodø	×		4.2	76.3	98	N/A
Mo/Nesna	×	×	5.5	67.7	91	N/A
Sandnessjøen	×	×	3.8	70.8	84	N/A
Mosjøen	×	×	4.5	74.2	92	N/A
Brønnøysund	×	×	3.8	69.1	81	N/A
Røvik	×	×	5.4	70.2	81	N/A
Grong	×	×	5.7	78.9	82	N/A
Namsos	×	×	4.3	75.8	85	N/A

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Steinkjer	×	×	5.3	71.3	86	N/A
Levanger	×	×	4.9	70.7	85	N/A
Stjørdalshalsen	×	×	4.4	72.1	89	N/A
NordreFosen			4.8	68.4	81	N/A
Trondheim			4.5	72.7	101	N/A
Orkanger			4.2	70.5	84	N/A
Hitra/Frøya			3.7	69.0	85	N/A
Røros/Støren			2.4	80.5	84	N/A
Oppdal			3.6	76.6	81	N/A
Surnadal			3.5	72.7	80	N/A
Kristiansund			5.8	67.2	92	N/A
Sunndalsøra			3.6	68.6	92	N/A
Åndalsnes			2.7	80.8	87	N/A
Molde			2.7	74.3	93	N/A
Ålesund			3.2	70.1	97	N/A
Stranda			0.7	80.6	92	N/A
Volda/Ørsta			2.4	74.4	87	N/A
Ulstenvik			2.5	64.3	93	N/A
Nordfjord			2.2	80.5	88	N/A
Florø			3.2	77.0	94	N/A
Førde			2.0	83.5	91	N/A
Indre Sogn			2.7	84.1	92	N/A
Ytre Sogn			2.2	85.2	93	N/A
Ytre Nordhordland			3.8	67.9	92	N/A
Voss			3.8	84.6	87	N/A
Bergen			4.9	72.1	102	N/A
Odda			3.8	81.4	92	N/A
Nordre Sunnhordland			3.6	69.5	92	N/A
Søndre Sunnhordland			3.1	69.7	85	N/A

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Sand/Sauda			3.7	76.0	89	N/A
Haugesund			3.9	63.4	93	N/A
Stavanger			4.0	70.9	111	N/A
Sandnes			3.4	72.2	102	N/A
Jæren			1.8	76.2	95	N/A
Egersund			2.7	71.2	90	N/A
Flekkefjord			2.8	70.2	87	N/A
Farsund			4.2	63.9	89	N/A
Setesdal			2.1	75.3	85	N/A
Mandal			4.5	64.2	84	N/A
Kristiansand			4.1	68.1	94	N/A
Lillesand			2.9	64.9	89	N/A
Arendal/Grimstad			4.3	64.2	93	N/A
Risør/Tvedestrand			3.7	65.8	85	N/A
Rjukan			3.7	79.3	93	N/A
Notodden			3.9	71.6	90	N/A
Vest-Telemark			3.5	75.1	84	N/A
Skien			5.2	69.3	96	N/A
Kragerø			4.2	61.9	85	N/A
Porsgrunn			5.8	64.6	100	N/A
Larvik			4.6	66.7	93	N/A
Sandefjord			4.8	64.5	98	N/A
Tønsberg			3.8	70.5	99	N/A
Horten/Holmestrand			4.2	67.8	99	N/A
Kongsberg			3.7	76.1	102	N/A
Vikersund/Hokksund			3.2	73.6	92	N/A
Svelvik/Sande			3.3	70.2	98	N/A
Drammen			3.9	72.4	106	N/A
Hallingdal			2.0	83.2	90	N/A

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Jevnaker			2.5	73.3	93	N/A
Hønefoss			2.4	73.3	99	N/A
Fagernes			1.4	82.0	82	N/A
Dokka			3.9	70.4	83	N/A
Gjøvik			4.7	71.8	93	N/A
Otta			4.3	77.0	81	N/A
Vinstra/Vågå			4.7	72.3	83	N/A
Lillehammer			4.4	78.7	94	N/A
Tynset			2.2	85.6	80	N/A
Elverum			4.3	72.4	87	N/A
Flisa			4.9	71.0	86	N/A
Hamar			4.3	71.9	92	N/A
Kongsvinger			4.3	69.0	89	N/A
Øvre Romerike			2.8	72.9	102	N/A
Brandbu			2.9	76.5	94	N/A
Lillestrøm			3.1	75.2	110	N/A
Oslo			3.8	75.8	123	N/A
Ski/Drøbak			2.6	75.6	113	N/A
Askim/Mysen			3.6	73.6	93	N/A
Moss			4.2	69.4	98	N/A
Sarpsborg			5.1	64.5	93	N/A
Fredrikstad			5.2	65.9	95	N/A
Halden			5.7	67.4	92	N/A
<i>Sweden</i>			<i>10.4</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Kiruna	×	×	16.7	64.2	109	5.6
Haparanda	×	×	21.9	52.3	85	5.6

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Luleå	×		13.4	66.6	102	5.6
Gällivare	×	×	14.8	66.8	105	5.6
Pajala	×	×	22.3	61.1	87	5.6
Övertorneå	×	×	18.6	57.6	84	5.6
Kalix	×	×	17.4	64.5	98	5.6
Överkalix	×	×	19.6	62.3	91	5.6
Jokkmokk	×	×	13.6	68.9	95	5.6
Arjeplog	×	×	10.7	71.0	95	5.6
Arvidsjaur	×	×	16.8	66.3	95	5.6
Skellefteå	×		11.7	67.3	97	5.0
Lycksele	×	×	11.6	69.3	94	5.0
Umeå	×		9.9	67.4	95	5.0
Åsele	×	×	11.4	65.1	89	5.0
Vilhelmina	×	×	13.8	65.3	87	5.0
Dorotea	×	×	16.3	67.5	87	5.0
Sorsele	×	×	11.4	68.0	87	5.0
Storuman	×	×	15.8	65.0	88	5.0
Östersund	×	×	11.2	68.9	94	5.7
Härjedalen	×	×	12.5	70.5	91	5.7
Åre	×	×	11.6	69.2	86	5.7
Strömsund	×	×	13.3	68.1	87	5.7
Örnsköldsvik	×		11.7	67.8	99	5.3
Sollefteå	×	×	13.3	69.9	93	5.3
Kramfors	×		12.9	67.8	93	5.3
Sundsvall	×		12.4	68.6	106	5.3
Härnösand	×		11.2	69.8	99	5.3
Ånge	×	×	10.4	70.4	94	5.3
Hudiksvall	×	×	14.2	65.2	94	5.4
Bollnäs			13.7	66.4	91	5.4

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Söderhamn	×	×	14.2	67.1	97	5.4
Gävle	partly		11.6	67.3	102	7.5
Ljusdal	×	×	14.2	67.0	90	5.4
Hofors			8.7	65.4	103	5.4
Ludvika			13.8	63.4	98	5.4
Avesta			9.1	63.5	99	5.4
Hedemora			11.1	63.0	92	5.4
Falun			11.2	66.6	96	5.4
Mora	partly		13.2	66.5	91	5.4
Älvdalen	×	×	15.9	66.3	88	5.4
Malung	×	×	8.9	69.4	92	5.4
Vansbro	×	×	12.1	66.7	88	5.4
Köping			11.6	63.5	96	7.0
Fagersta			10.4	64.1	99	7.0
Västerås			11.6	64.4	103	7.0
Karlskoga			11.7	65.3	103	5.6
Örebro			10.7	67.6	96	5.6
Hällefors			15.4	61.1	95	5.6
Laxå			8.9	64.4	97	5.6
Säffle			10.5	67.1	93	5.7
Arvika			10.2	63.7	90	5.6
Hagfors			15.1	65.1	96	5.6
Filipstad			12.9	65.8	93	5.6
Kristinehamn			9.6	65.4	96	5.6
Karlstad			9.9	67.0	101	5.6
Sunne			11.9	68.3	89	5.6
Årjäng			7.9	66.2	86	5.6
Munkfors			11.6	64.6	97	5.6
Torsby	×	×	11.0	68.5	89	5.6

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Tidaholm			10.4	65.9	89	5.7
Skövde			9.5	67.6	92	5.7
Lidköping			8.1	68.6	93	5.7
Mariestad			11.7	65.3	90	5.7
Gullspång			10.9	64.7	84	5.7
Borås			9.3	70.1	96	5.7
Trollhättan			11.8	65.5	97	5.7
Bengtsfors			9.6	69.4	91	5.7
Strömstad			11.7	65.8	87	5.7
Uddevalla			10.9	65.9	90	5.7
Lysekil			11.9	65.1	93	5.7
Göteborg			10.9	66.0	101	5.7
Varberg			10.6	68.4	91	5.1
Falkenberg			10.8	68.3	87	5.1
Halmstad			10.6	66.2	93	5.1
Hylte			6.1	69.6	91	5.1
Helsingborg			12.0	63.4	96	5.4
Malmö			12.5	63.5	96	5.4
Kristianstad			9.6	65.6	93	5.4
Karlshamn			9.5	65.5	99	5.5
Karlskrona			12.4	65.4	94	5.5
Olofström			8.4	62.4	98	5.5
Gotland			10.2	69.1	84	4.6
Vimmerby			9.8	66.1	88	4.6
Västervik			12.1	66.7	91	4.6
Oskarshamn			8.8	67.6	96	4.6
Kalmar			10.4	67.1	91	4.6
Emmaboda			5.8	68.5	95	4.6
Hultsfred			10.0	61.9	87	4.6

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Ljungby			5.5	71.1	94	4.7
Växjö			7.9	67.7	94	4.7
Markaryd			8.5	62.7	87	4.7
Älmhult			6.7	67.6	91	4.7
Tranås			10.1	64.9	86	6.1
Eksjö			8.8	68.8	91	4.6
Vetlanda			9.9	64.9	89	4.6
Sävsjö			11.8	62.0	82	4.6
Värnamo			4.4	76.2	99	4.6
Nässjö			8.8	66.2	92	4.6
Jönköping			9.0	66.7	95	4.6
Gislaved			4.2	73.9	97	4.6
Gnosjö			2.7	76.4	97	4.6
Norrköping			11.7	63.2	94	6.1
Linköping			9.0	65.2	96	6.1
Eskilstuna			14.4	61.5	94	5.5
Katrineholm			9.5	66.1	92	5.5
Nyköping			9.2	66.3	102	5.5
Uppsala			10.0	64.6	96	7.5
Stockholm			8.1	69.7	115	7.0
<i>Scotland</i>			<i>N/A</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>10.5</i>
Shetland	×	×	3.5	65.7	N/A	8.6
Orkney	×	×	4.0	63.9	N/A	4.5
Western Isles	×	×	9.4	59.9	N/A	9.2
Caithness	×	×	7.4	64.7	81	7.4
Sutherland	×	×	9.8	61.9	81	7.4

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
Ross And Cromarty	×	×	8.1	61.5	81	7.4
Skye and Lochalsh	×	×	7.8	64.6	81	7.4
Lochaber	×	×	5.6	66.5	81	7.4
Inverness	×	×	7.5	70.2	81	7.4
Badenoch and Strathspey	×	×	5.8	71.0	81	7.4
Nairn	×	×	6.2	60.6	81	7.4
Moray	×	×	5.5	61.6	78	7.2
Banff and Buchan	×	×	4.4	62.1	90	8.3
Gordon	×	×	3.1	66.2	90	8.3
Kincardine and Deeside	×	×	3.1	65.2	90	8.3
Angus	×	×	7.1	66.3	87	7.1
Perthshire and Kinross	×	×	4.8	68.8	N/A	9.0
Stirling	×	×	5.3	69.0	95	11.2
Argyll and Bute	×	×	4.5	63.8	83	6.4
Aberdeen City			2.8	70.6	111	13.7
Clackmannanshire			9.9	69.0	N/A	12.9
Dumfries & Galloway			6.8	67.0	82	6.3
Dundee			9.5	70.7	89	12.3
East Ayrshire			10.9	66.1	84	8.9
East Dumbartonshire			8.0	68.1	90	12.0
East Lothian			6.3	68.5	85	10.7
East Renfrewshire			7.9	69.2	N/A	11.4
Edinburgh			4.7	72.5	99	14.7
Falkirk			7.6	68.3	92	12.5
Fife			8.1	67.3	89	11.1
Glasgow			8.0	65.3	93	13.4
Inverclyde			7.2	68.6	88	12.4
Midlothian			6.2	74.6	84	10.6
North Ayrshire			10.6	64.8	87	9.8

Country/ region	Included in Northern Periphery Programme Area	Included in Study Area ⁰	Unemploy- ment rate April 1997 ⁷	Female activity rate ⁸	Gross earnings per capita ⁹ 1996 Country average=100	New enterprise formation ¹⁰ 1997 In % of stock
North Lanarkshire			9.6	67.1	92	13.0
Renfrewshire			6.8	69.2	92	12.1
Scottish Borders			3.7	69.4	83	6.6
South Ayrshire			7.5	65.7	95	10.2
South Lanarkshire			8.0	68.4	87	9.8
West Dumbartonshire			13.0	67.5	87	11.1
West Lothian			5.6	72.7	92	13.3

Table 6: Selected indicators on regional level

Region	New ¹⁰ enterprise formation	Road ¹¹ density	Peripherality index ¹² 100=most peripheral 0=most central	GDP/capita ¹³ in PPS 1996 Index EU15=100
<i>Finland</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>97</i>
Uusimaa - Nyland	13.1	0.40	87	132
Itä-Uusimaa - Östra Nyland	9.9	0.35	88	92
Varsinais-Suomi - Egentliga Finland	10.5	0.28	91	93
Satakunta	10.3	0.25	93	92
Kanta-Häme - Egentliga Tavastland	11.0	0.27	89	87
Pirkanmaa - Birkaland	11.5	0.22	91	92
Päijät-Häme - Päijänne-Tavastland	10.5	0.26	90	87
Kymenlaakso - Kymmenedalen	9.7	0.24	91	96
Etelä-Karjala - Södra Karelen	10.8	0.22	93	89
Etelä-Savo - Södra Savolax	10.5	0.18	94	71
Pohjois-Savo - Norra Savolax	11.2	0.16	95	80
Pohjois-Karjala - Norra Karelen	9.9	0.14	96	72
Keski-Suomi - Mellersta Finland	10.0	0.16	93	85
Etelä-Pohjanmaa - Södra Österbotten	9.1	0.20	93	72
Österbotten - Pohjanmaa	9.3	0.24	93	96
Keski-Pohjanmaa - Mellersta Österbotten	9.8	0.18	94	76
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa - Norra Österbotten	11.0	0.15	96	84
Kainuu - Kajanaland	9.0	0.12	97	68
Lappi - Lappland	10.1	0.06	97	80
Landskapet Åland	9.3	N/A	92	119
<i>Norway</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>126</i>
Østfold	N/A	0.48	84	N/A
Oslo och Akershus	N/A	0.45	84	N/A
Hedmark	N/A	0.17	84	N/A
Oppland	N/A	0.15	84	N/A

Region	New ¹⁰ enterprise formation	Road ¹¹ density	Peripherality index ¹² 100=most peripheral 0=most central	GDP/capita ¹³ in PPS 1996 Index EU15=100
Buskerud	N/A	0.17	84	N/A
Vestfold	N/A	0.60	84	N/A
Telemark	N/A	0.16	84	N/A
Aust-Agder	N/A	0.22	88	N/A
Vest-Agder	N/A	0.33	88	N/A
Rogaland	N/A	0.34	88	N/A
Hordaland	N/A	0.24	92	N/A
Sogn og Fjordane	N/A	0.18	92	N/A
Møre og Romsdal	N/A	0.25	92	N/A
Sør-Trøndelag	N/A	0.18	92	N/A
Nord-Trøndelag	N/A	0.16	92	N/A
Nordland	N/A	0.15	100	N/A
Troms	N/A	0.14	100	N/A
Finnmark	N/A	0.06	100	N/A
<i>Sweden</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>101</i>
Stockholm	7.0	0.41	80	123
Uppsala	7.5	0.34	83	88
Södermanland	5.5	0.36	82	85
Östergötland	6.1	0.34	81	93
Jönköping	4.6	0.37	80	100
Kronoberg	4.7	0.34	80	103
Kalmar	4.6	0.33	83	94
Gotland	4.6	0.47	93	90
Blekinge	5.5	0.46	81	94
Skåne	5.4	0.63	75	93
Halland	5.1	0.49	77	97
Västra Götaland	5.7	0.40	79	98
Värmland	5.6	0.19	84	93
Örebro	5.6	0.25	82	97

Region	New ¹⁰ enterprise formation	Road ¹¹ density	Peripherality index ¹² 100=most peripheral 0=most central	GDP/capita ¹³ in PPS 1996 Index EU15=100
Västmanland	7.0	0.32	83	99
Dalarna	5.4	0.14	86	97
Gävleborg	5.4	0.17	86	101
Västernorrland	5.3	0.14	90	103
Jämtland	5.7	0.07	93	92
Västerbotten	5.0	0.10	93	94
Norrbotten	5.6	0.06	96	100
<i>Scotland</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>98</i>
Shetland	8.6	0.71	96	104
Orkney	4.5	0.97	93	77
Western Isles	9.2	0.38	90	64
Caithness	7.4	0.29	88	87
Sutherland	7.4	0.29	88	69
Ross And Cromarty	7.4	0.40	88	72
Skye and Lochalsh	7.4	0.28	79	68
Lochaber	7.4	0.28	79	78
Inverness	7.4	0.40	83	108
Badenoch and Strathspey	7.4	0.40	83	69
Nairn	7.4	0.40	83	49
Moray	7.2	0.71	83	77
Banff and Buchan	8.3	0.87	79	105
Gordon	8.3	0.87	79	72
Kincardine and Deeside	8.3	0.87	79	68
Angus	7.1	0.82	74	61
Perthshire and Kinross	9.0	0.49	69	81
Stirling	11.2	0.52	69	89
Argyll and Bute	6.4	0.37	79	70
Aberdeen City	13.7	4.33	79	183
Clackmannanshire	12.9	1.62	72	81

Region	New ¹⁰ enterprise formation	Road ¹¹ density	Peripherality index ¹² 100=most peripheral 0=most central	GDP/capita ¹³ in PPS 1996 Index EU15=100
Dumfries & Galloway	6.3	0.69	68	93
Dundee	12.3	8.22	74	94
East Ayrshire	8.9	0.93	70	72
East Dumbartonshire	12.0	2.83	69	67
East Lothian	10.7	1.40	69	56
East Renfrewshire	11.4	2.59	66	92
Edinburgh	14.7	5.01	63	148
Falkirk	12.5	2.54	66	103
Fife	11.1	1.75	72	81
Glasgow	13.4	10.14	59	119
Inverclyde	12.4	2.13	66	92
Midlothian	10.6	1.77	67	56
North Ayrshire	9.8	1.17	70	71
North Lanarkshire	13.0	3.15	62	74
Renfrewshire	12.1	2.95	66	92
Scottish Borders	6.6	0.65	69	88
South Ayrshire	10.2	1.01	71	105
South Lanarkshire	9.8	1.25	62	79
West Dumbartonshire	11.1	2.08	69	67
West Lothian	13.3	2.27	66	126

Notes to tables 3 – 6

⁰ The study area encompasses only those NPP regions that are within Objective 1 (Scotland), Objective 5b (Finland, Sweden, Scotland) and Objective 6 (Finland, Sweden). Corresponding areas for Norway are chosen based on Norway's Objective 6 proposal but excluding the two city regions of Tromsø and Bodø

¹ Finland & Sweden: 31.12.1997, Norway: 1.1.1998

² Finland: annual average 1993-97

³ Finland 1996. Includes kandidaattiaste (alempi & ylempi), tutkijakoulutus. Denominator pop. 16+. Norway 1996. Includes universitets- og høyskolenivå II & III, forskernivå Denominator pop. 16+. Sweden 1996. Includes eftergymnasial utbildning 3 år eller mer, forskarutbildning. Denominator pop. 16-74 years. Scotland 1991. Includes bachelor's degree and higher.

⁴ Nordic countries 1996, Scotland 1991. Includes self employed.
Primary industries include agriculture, forestry, fishing
Manufacturing includes energy & water, mining, construction, manufacturing
Services include public and private services
Sectors and locations unknown are excluded from the data set.
Data for Norway preliminary.

⁵ Finland: 31.12.1996; Norway: IV quarter 1997; Sweden: 1997 annual average, Scotland 1995
Data for Scotland does not include self-employed persons.

High tech manufacturing and service sectors are here identified as by Eurostat as being NACE sectors 24, 29-35, 64, 72 and 73 (Statistics in Focus, Theme 9: R&D, 1/1999). A further division is obtained by classifying into "Medium high tech manufacturing", "Higher tech manufacturing sectors" and "High(er) tech service sectors" accordingly:

Higher tech manufacturing sectors:

NACE 30 Office machinery and computers
NACE 32 Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus

Medium high tech manufacturing sectors:

NACE 24 Chemicals and chemical products
NACE 29 Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
NACE 31 Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
NACE 33 Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
NACE 34 Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
NACE 35 Other transport equipment

High(er) tech service sectors:

NACE 64 Post and telecommunications
NACE 72 Computer and related activities
NACE 73 Research and development

⁶ Finland: 31.12.1996; Norway: IV quarter 1997; Sweden: 1997 annual average

⁷ Nordic countries: Estimates based on regional register data adjusted to Eurostat LFS-levels.
Scotland: Claimant figures adjusted by the regional % difference between ILO and Claimant rates

- ⁸ Employed females as % of all females in age group
Finland (1995), Sweden (1995): females 16-64 years,
Norway: numerator employed females 16+ years (1990)
denominator females 16-64 years (1992), Scotland: 1991
- ⁹ Finland: verotettava tulo, Norway: toppskattegrunnlag, Sweden: taxerad förvärvsinkomst,
Scotland: Gross average weekly earnings (index UK=100)
- ¹⁰ New registrations in % of total stock at beginning of period. Scotland: VAT registrations.
Sweden: data on county level
- ¹¹ Length (km) of all paved roads/land area (km²) 1997.
Finland: roads with permanent and light pavement (kestopäällyste& kevyt päällyste).

Norway: national and provincial roads (riks- og fylkesveier)
Sweden: paved roads (belagda vägar, i.e. slitlager av asfalt, gatsten, cementbetong eller oljegrus)
Scotland: paved roads. Data set includes estimations based on NUTS III level information.
- ¹² SAC calculations. Index based on GDP, population, workforce and distance variables.
Norway divided into five areas. All counties within region are given identical periphery indices.
E. Norway: Østfold, Oslo, Akershus, Hedmark, Oppland, Buskerud, Vestfold, Telemark
S. Norway: Aust-Agder, Vest-Agder, Rogaland
W. Norway: Hordaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Møre og Romsdal
Trøndelag: Sør-Trøndelag, Nord-Trøndelag
N. Norway: Nordland, Troms, Finnmark
For detailed information of this indicator, see e.g. Copus, Andrew (1997): A New Periphery Index for the European regions, SAC, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- ¹³ Nordic countries: Eurostat estimates.
Scotland: Where the areas are identical to NUTS III regions, official Eurostat estimates are used.
In other areas UK estimates for Scotland (disaggregated to 10 sectors) are apportioned according to employment data.