

Figure A: Topography of the Lapland Region and neighbouring regions

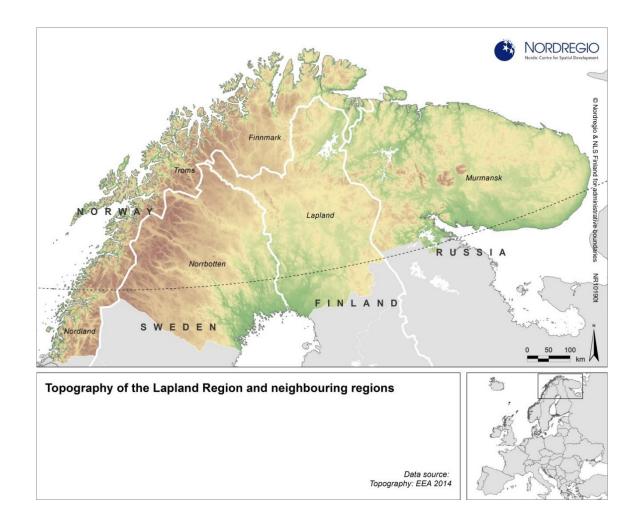
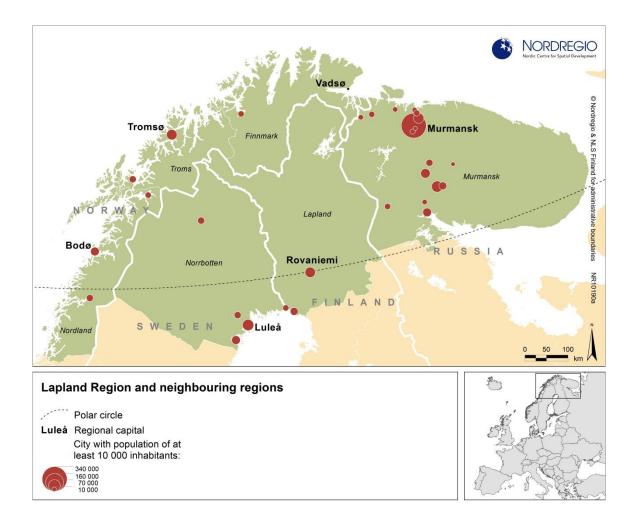




Figure B: The Lapland Region and neighbouring regions





Theme 1 DEMOGRAPHY



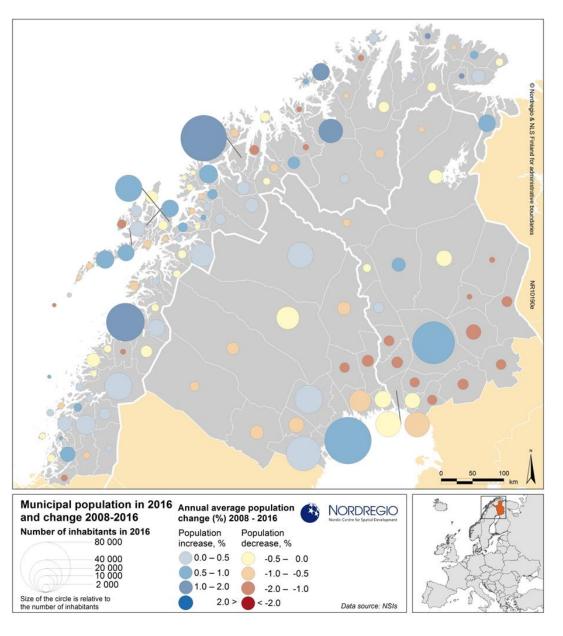


Figure 1.1. Municipal population in 2016 and change 2008-2016



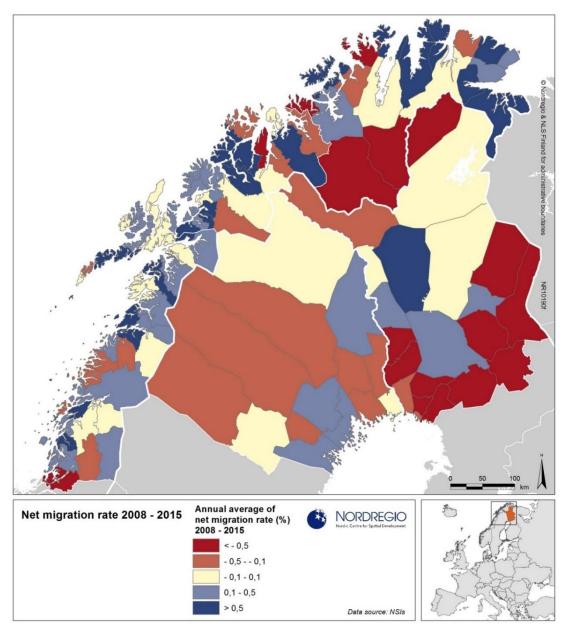
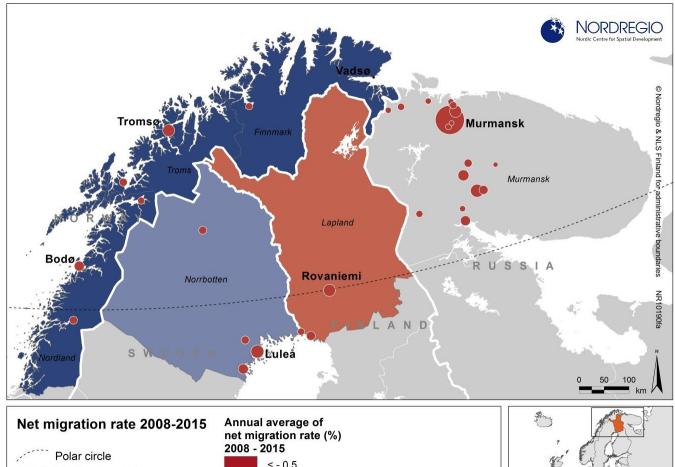
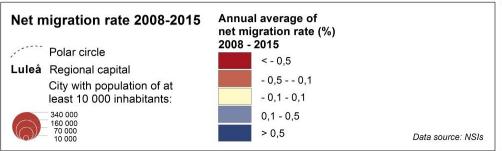


Figure 1.2. Net migration 2008-2015 on municipal level



Figure 1.3. Net migration 2008-2015 on regional level









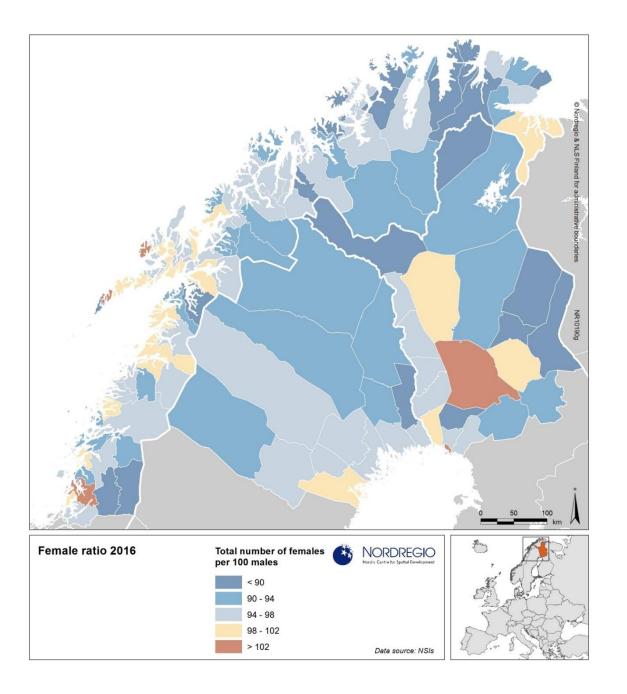
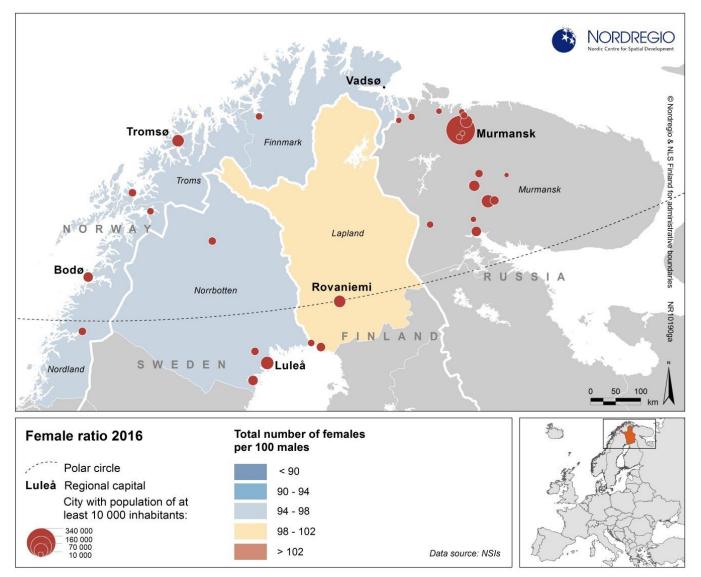


Figure 1.4. Female ratio in 2016 on municipal level



Figure 1.5. Female ratio in 2016 on regional level





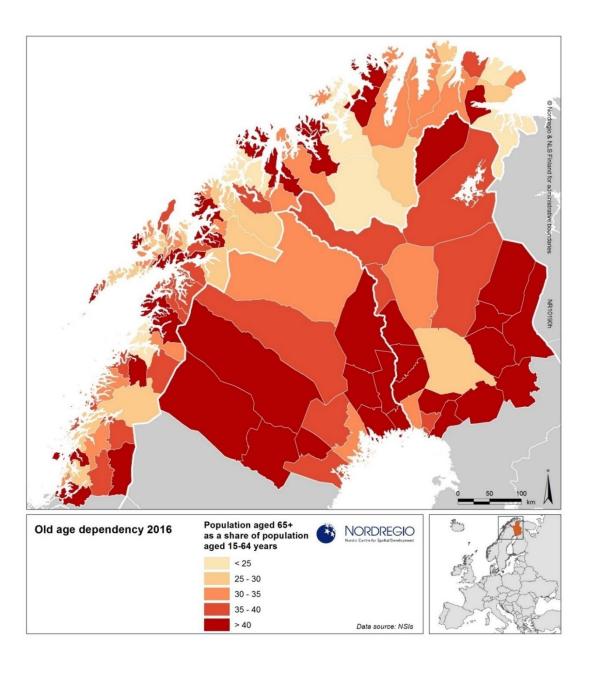
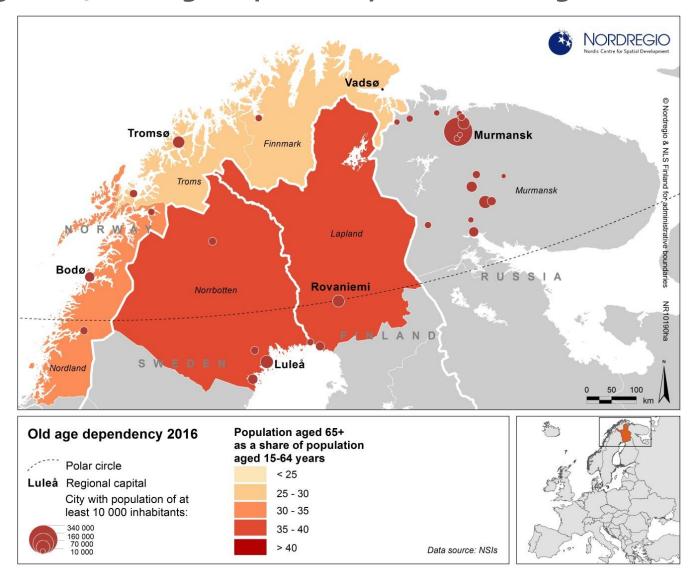


Figure 1.6. Old age dependency in 2016 on municipal level



Figure 1.7. Old age dependency in 2016 on regional level





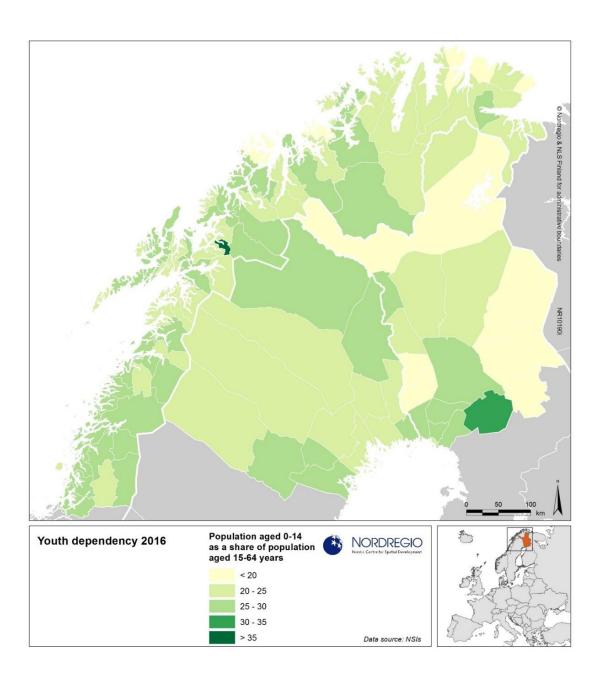
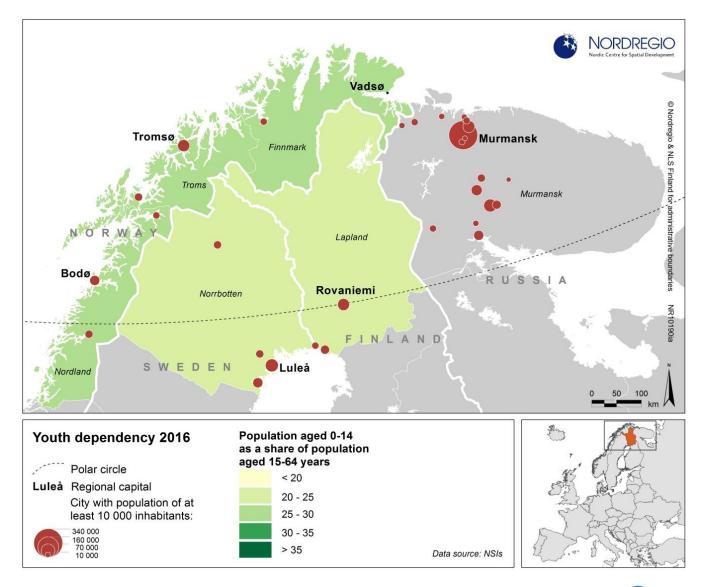


Figure 1.8. Youth dependency in 2016 on municipal level



Figure 1.9. Youth dependency in 2016 on regional level





Theme 2 LABOUR FORCE



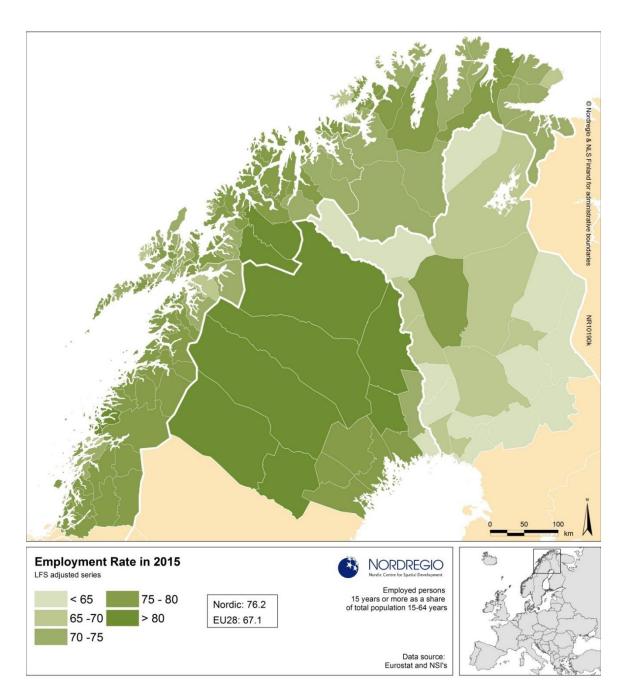
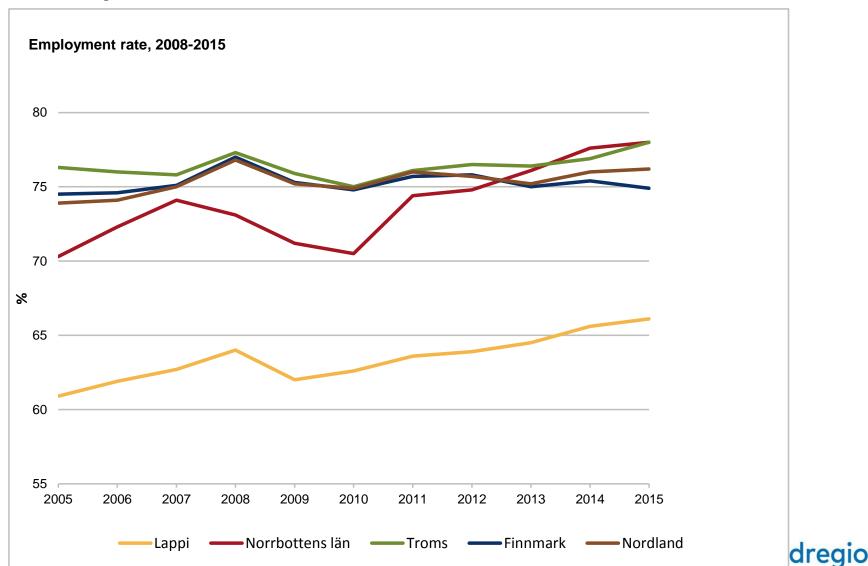


Figure 2.1. Employment rate in 2015



Figure 2.2. Employment rate 2008-2015 for Lappi, Norrbotten, Troms, Finnmark and Nordland



Employment Rate 2008-2015 90,0 Åland Pohjanmaa Helsinki-Uusimaa 85,0 Keski-Pohjanmaa Kanta-Häme Etelä-Pohjanmaa 80,0 Varsinais-Suomi Pirkanmaa Satakunta Pohjois-Savo Pohjois-Pohjanmaa Päijät-Häme Etelä-Savo Keski-Suomi Etelä-Karjala Lappi Kymenlaakso Pohjois-Karjala 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Figure 2.3. Employment rate 2008-2015 for the Finnish regions



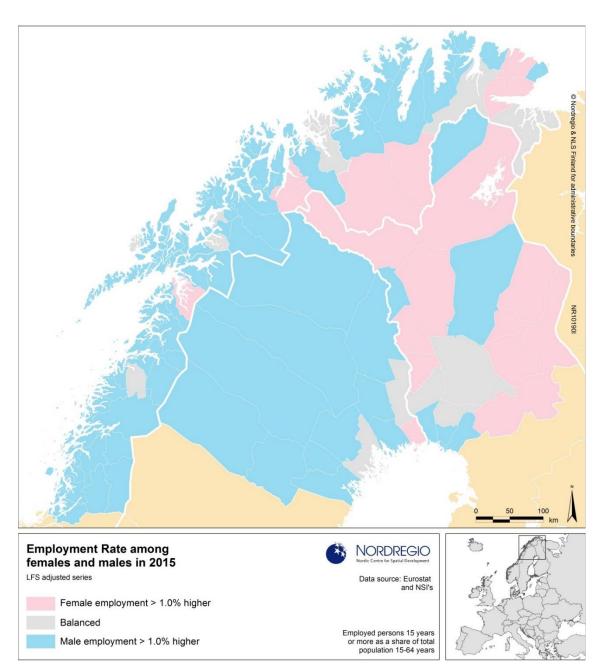


Figure 2.4. Employment rate among females and males in 2015



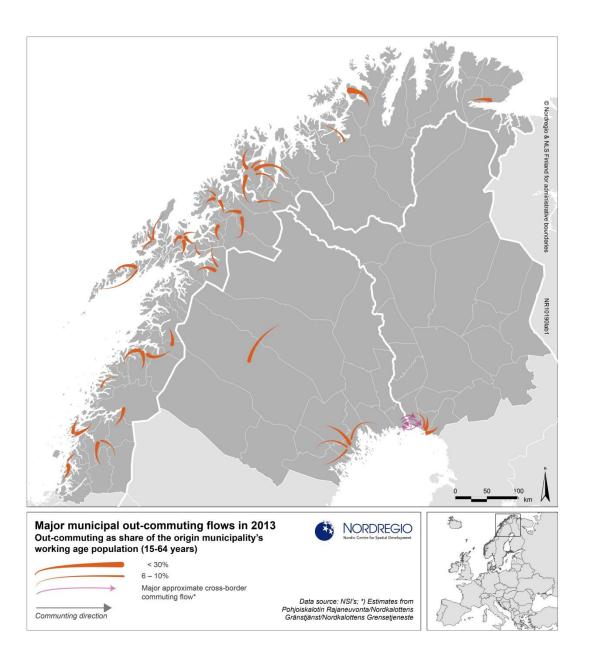


Figure 2.5. Major municipal outcommuting flows in 2013



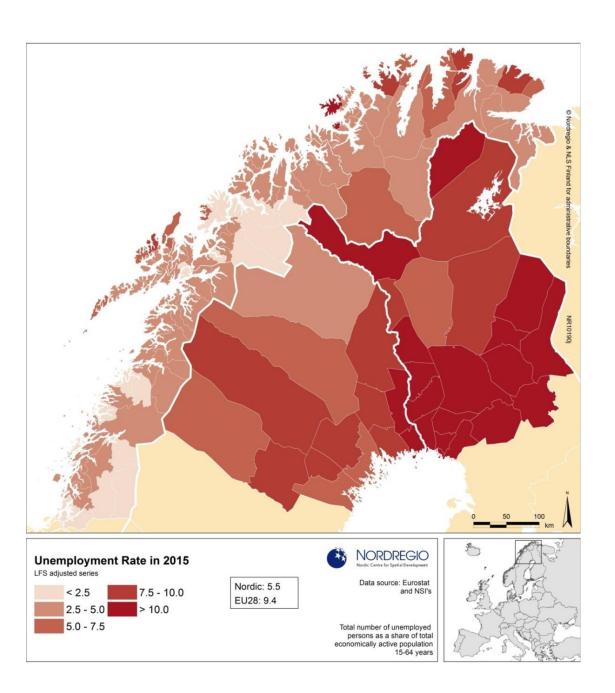


Figure 2.6.
Unemployment rate
2014



Figure 2.7. Unemployment rate 2005-2015 for Lappi, Norrbotten, Nordland, Troms and Finnmark

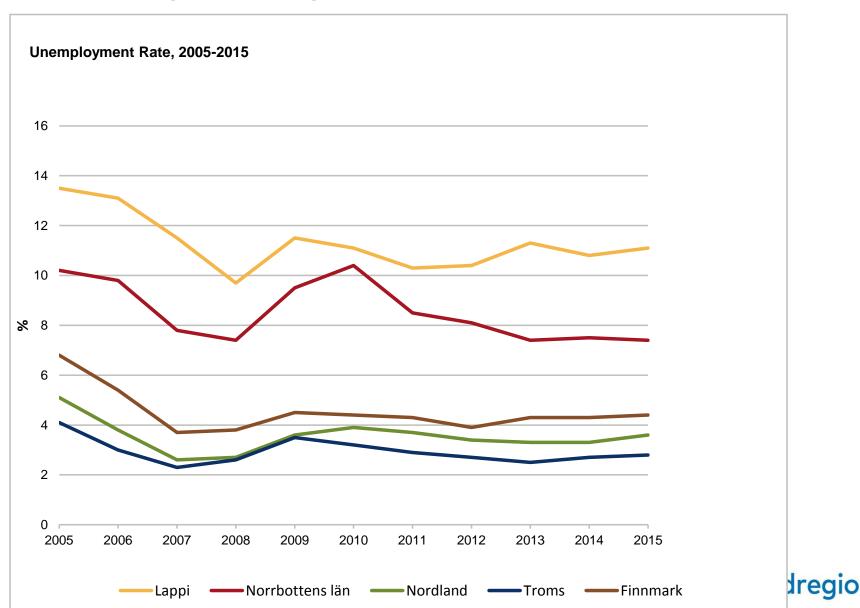
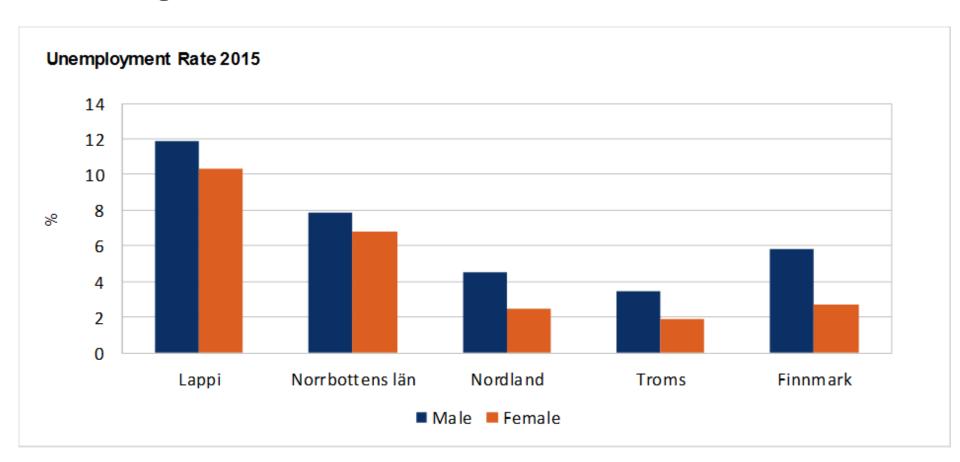
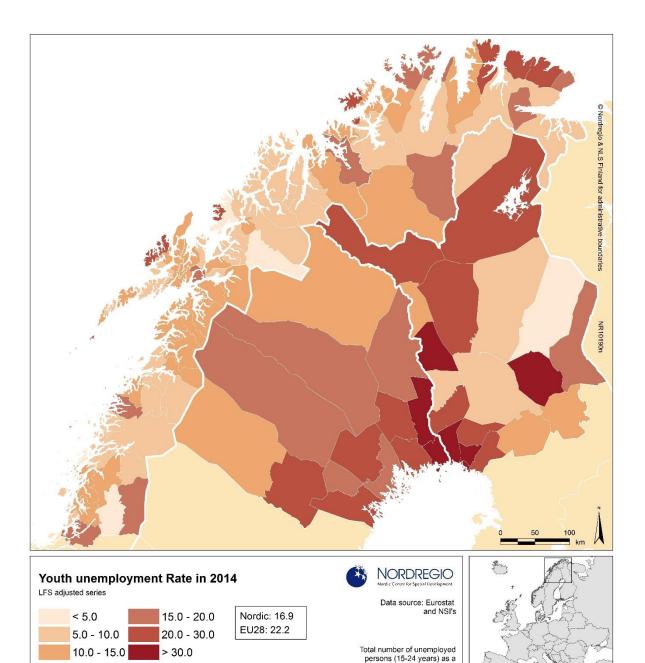


Figure 2.8. Unemployment rate among males and females in 2015







share of total economically active population15-24 years

Figure 2.9. Youth unemployment rate 2014



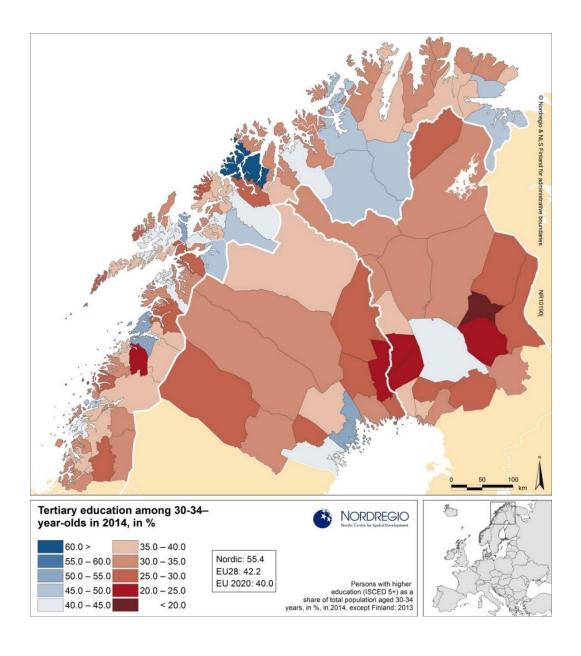


Figure 2.9. Tertiary education among 30-34-year-olds in 2014, in %



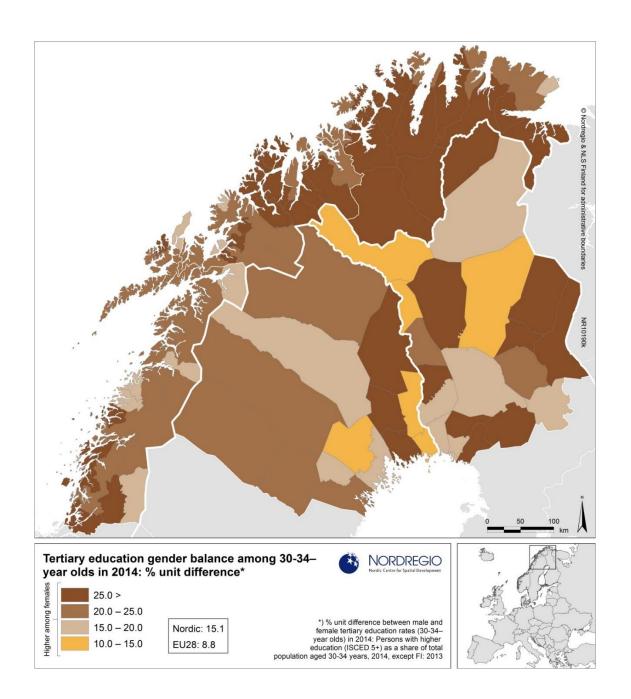


Figure 2.10. Tertiary education gender balance among 30-34-year olds in 2014



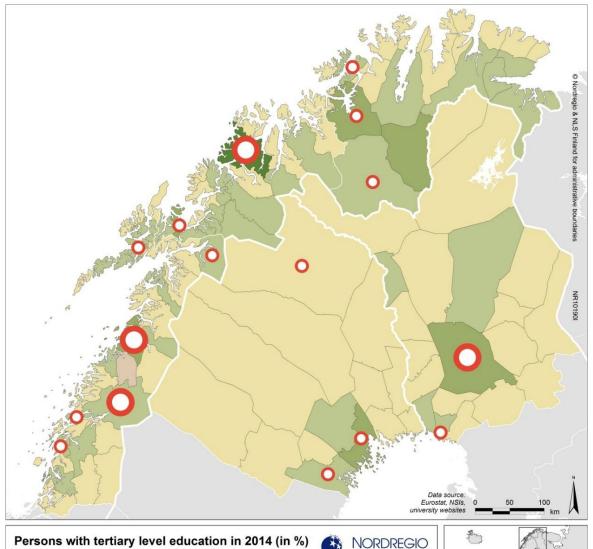
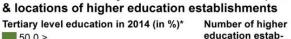


Figure 2.11.
Persons with tertiary level education in 2014 and locations of higher education establishments



50.0 > 40.0 - 50.0 30.0 - 40.0 20.0 - 30.0 < 20.0 Number of higher education establishments per municipality**

") Ages 25-64, ISCED level 5+. FI: 2013. ") Campuses and branches of universities, colleges, technical training institutes, nursing schools, etc., per municipality. Branches in same city only counted once.

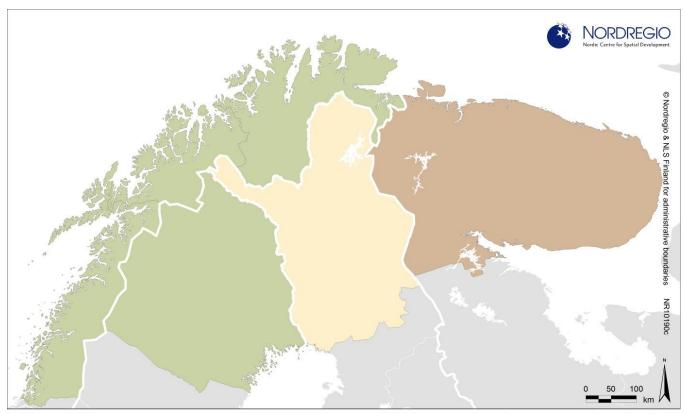




Theme 3 ECONOMY



Figure 3.1. GRP (PPP) per capita in 2014



GRP (PPP) per capita in 2014

Gross Regional Product (GRP) per capita in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) in 2014



RU: PPP conversion by relating data on PPP in international \$ from World Bank to EU28 data from Eurostat. NO: GRP from offshore industries excluded

> Data source: Eurostat, NSI's, World Bank, Nordregio esitmates





Figure 3.2. Real GRP (Gross Regional Product) change 2009-2013

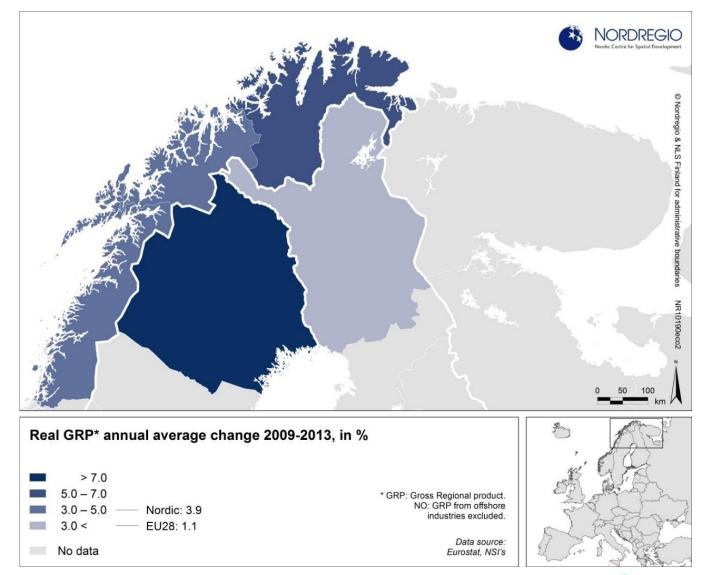




Figure 3.3. GRP (PPP) per capita and GRP in million PPP in 2014

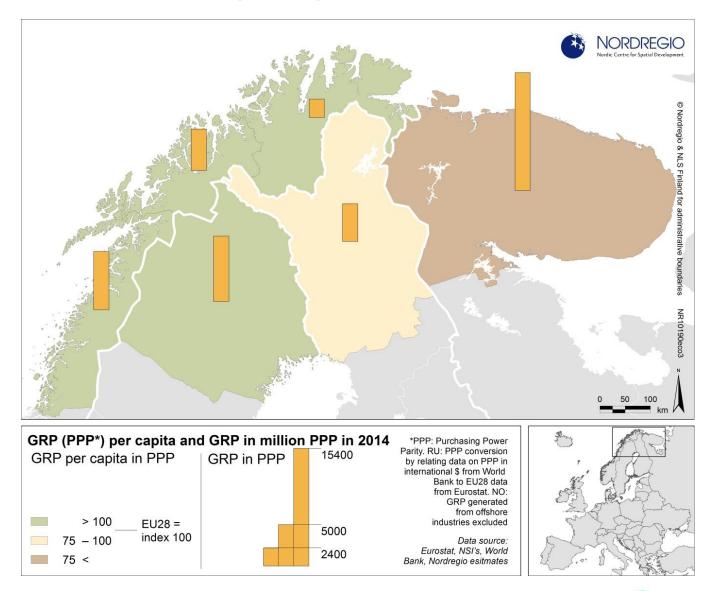




Figure 3.4. GRP (PPP) per person employed in 2014



GRP (PPP) per person employed in 2014

Gross Regional Product (GRP) in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) per person employed in 2014

> 65 000

50 000 – 65 000

< 50 000

Employment data refers to population aged 15+; estimates based on register data

Data source: Eurostat, NSI's, World Bank, Nordregio esitmates





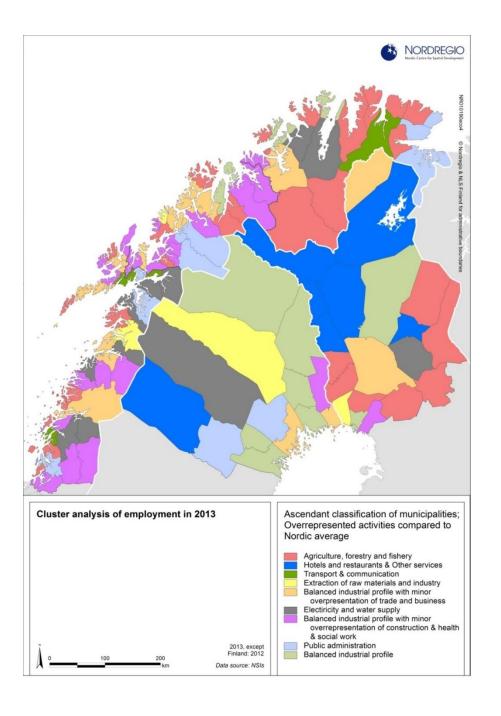


Figure 3.5. Cluster analysis of employment in 2013



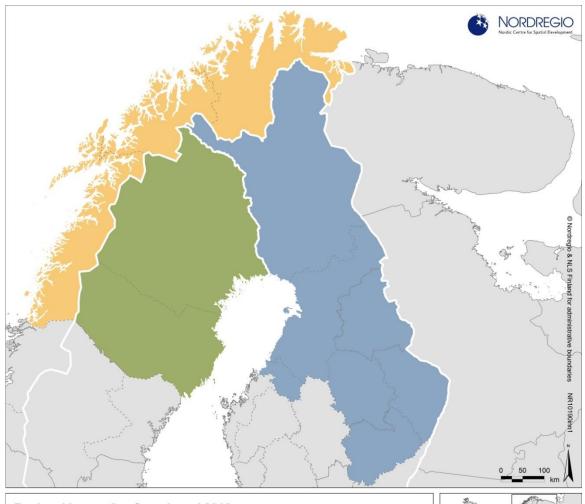


Figure 3.6. Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2016



Innovation leader

Strong innovator

Moderate innovator

NUTS 3 regions

Regional Innovation Scoreboard (RIS): A comparative assessment of innovation performance across 214 regions of 22 EU Member States and NO. Regions have been classified into four regional performance groups.

European Commission & Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and technology (UNU-MERIT)





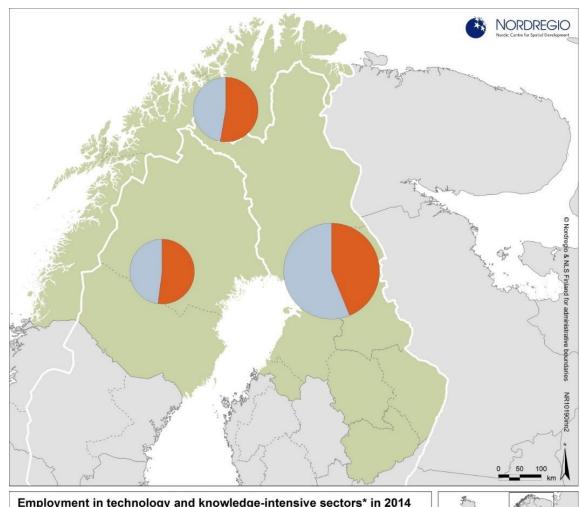


Figure 3.7.
Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors in 2014





Figure 3.8. R&D Intensity and Expenditure (GERD) with Performing Sectors in 2013

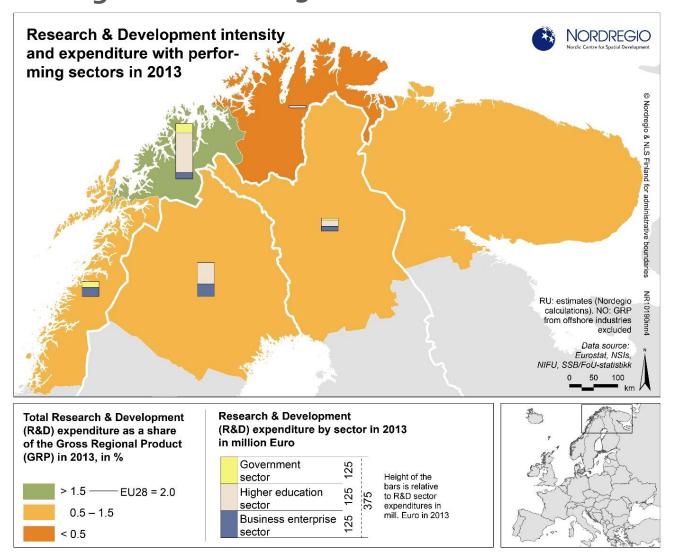




Figure 3.9. Total R&D expenditure changes 2007-2013

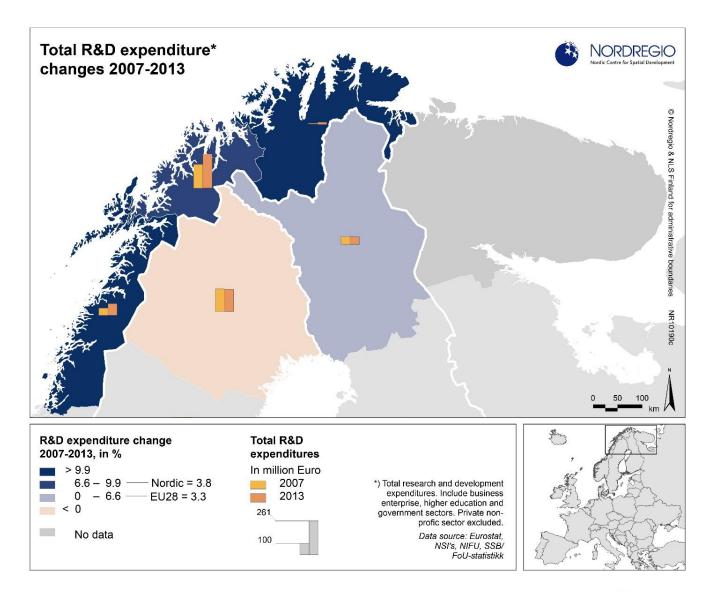
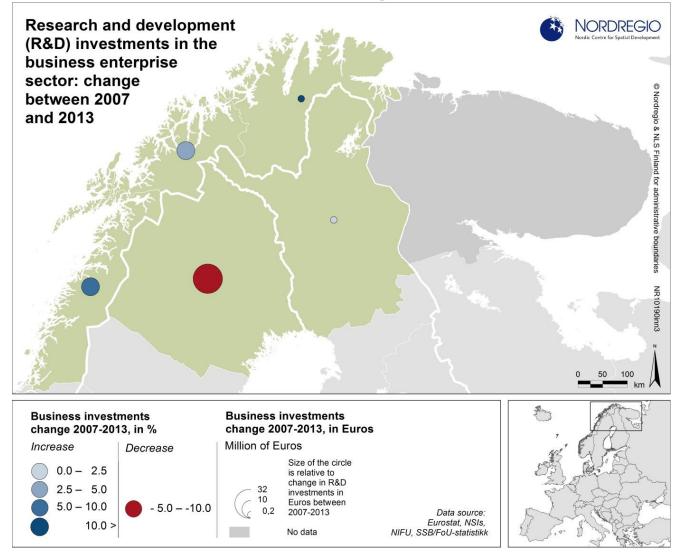




Figure 3.10. Research and development investments in the business enterprise sector: change between 2007 and 2013

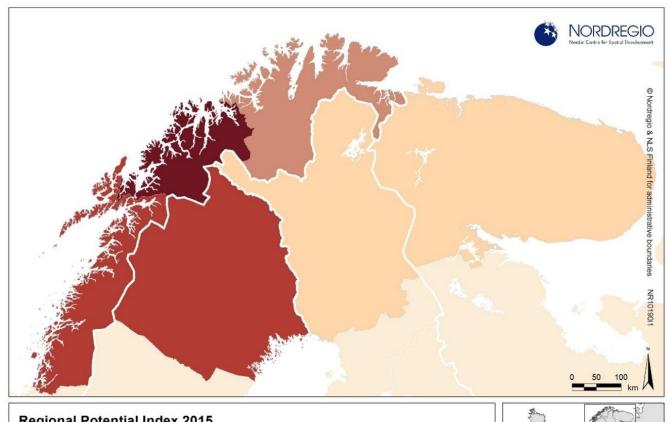




Theme 4 REGIONAL POTENTIAL INDEX



Figure 4.1. Regional Potential Index 2015



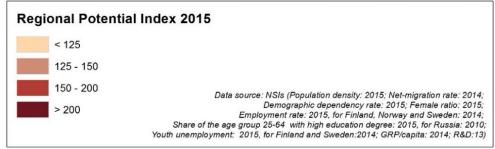






Figure 4.2. Results of the Regional Potential Index

Rank 2015						
(2010)	Regions	Regional Potential	Demo	Labour	Eco	
1(1)	Troms	227,5	67,5	80	80	
2 (2)	Nordland	190	75	55	60	
3 (3)	Norrbotten	172,5	37,5	50	85	
4 (4)	Finnmark	135	45	55	35	
5 (6)	Lappi	110	45	30	35	
5 (5)	Murmansk	110	45	45	20	



Figure 4.3. Demographic dimension of the Regional Potential Index 2015

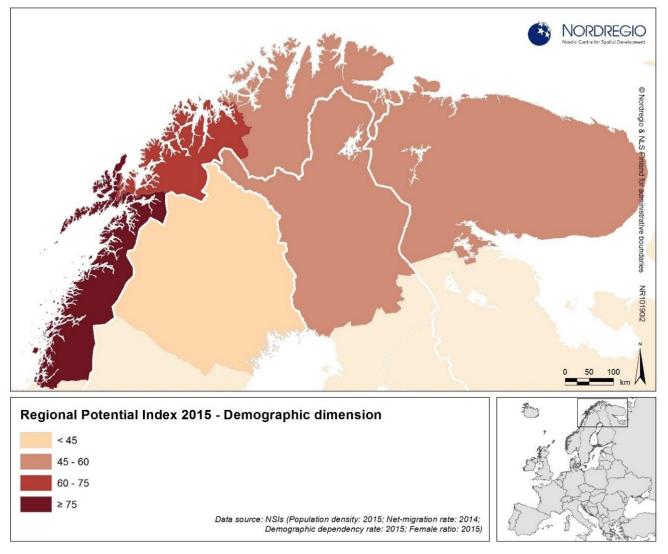




Figure 4.4. Labour force dimension of the Regional Potential Index 2015

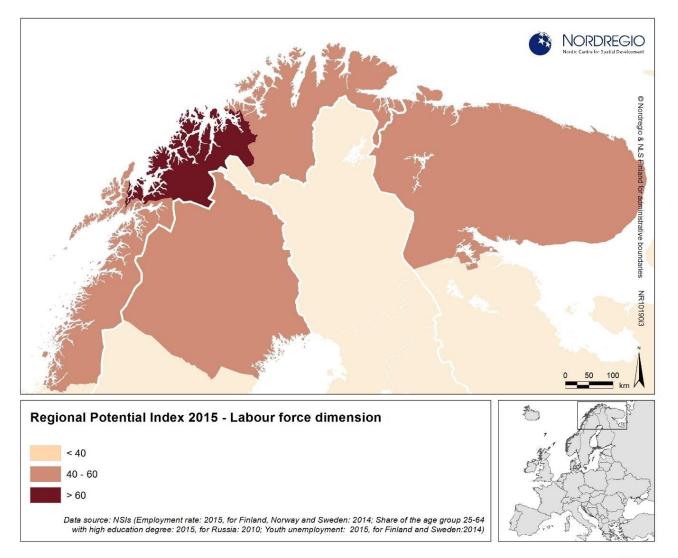




Figure 4.5. Economic dimension of the Regional Potential Index 2015

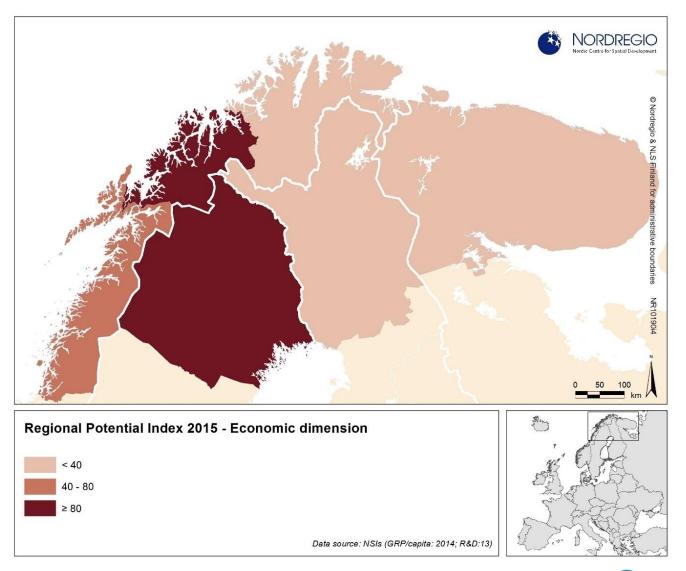




Figure 4.6. Indicators included in the index and their respective weights

Demographic potential	Population density	3,75-22,5
	Net migration rate	3,75-22,5
	Demographic dependency rate	3,75-22,5
	Female ratio	3,75-22,5
Labour market potential	Employment rate	5-30
	Share of the age group 25-64 with high education degree	5-30
	Youth unemployment rate	5-30
Economic potential	GRP/capita	10-60
	Total R&D investments	5-30

