



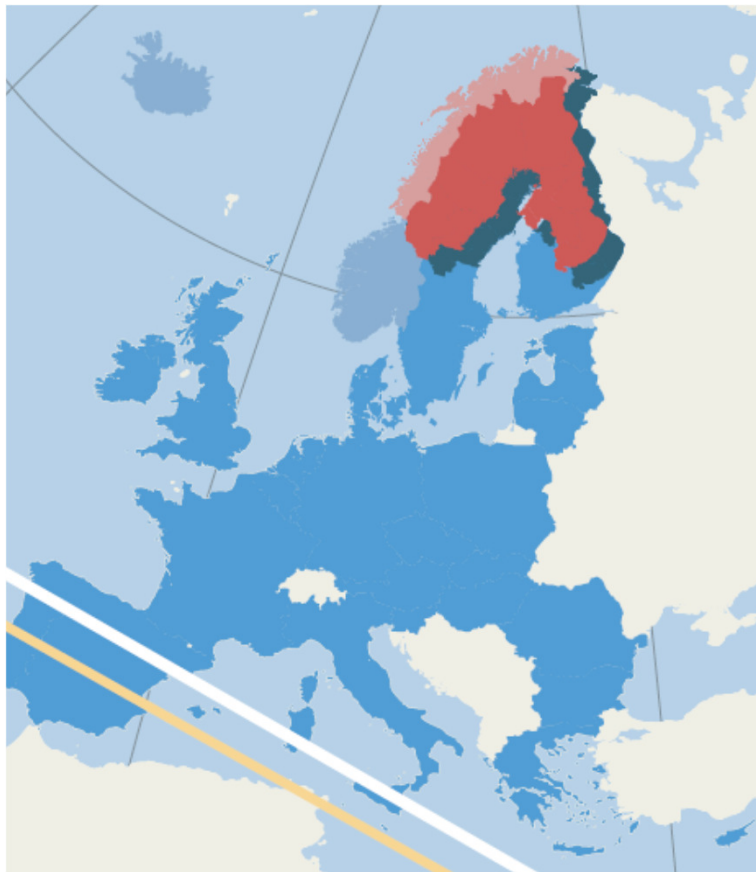
Demographic Change and Social Innovation

NSPA Forum
Kuopio, 22st-23nd September 2011

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NSPA in a Nutshell

NSPA: 3 countries, 5 NUTS II and 14 NUTS III regions



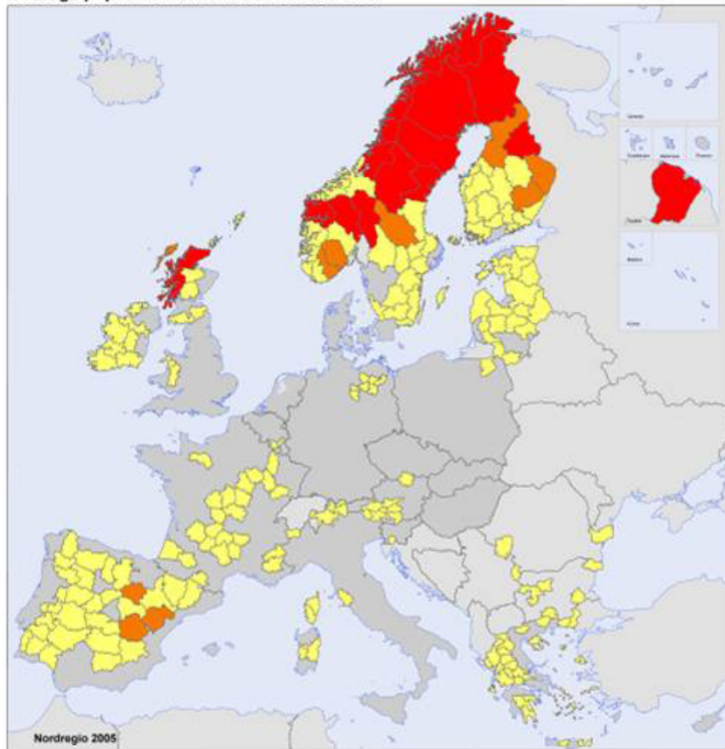
| | Women | Men | Total |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| NSPA Sweden | 440 914 | 436 297 | 877 211 |
| NSPA Norway | 236 351 | 231 900 | 468 251 |
| NSPA Finland | 646 481 | 650 843 | 1 297 324 |
| NSPA | 1 323 746 | 1 319 040 | 2 642 786 |

| | Women | Men | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| NSPA Sweden | 16,7 | 16,5 | 33,2 |
| NSPA Norway | 8,9 | 8,8 | 17,7 |
| NSPA Finland | 24,5 | 24,6 | 49,1 |
| NSPA | 50,1 | 49,9 | 100,0 |

Sparse Population: 4,9 inh. / km²

Source: Nordregio

Average population densities at NUTS 3-level



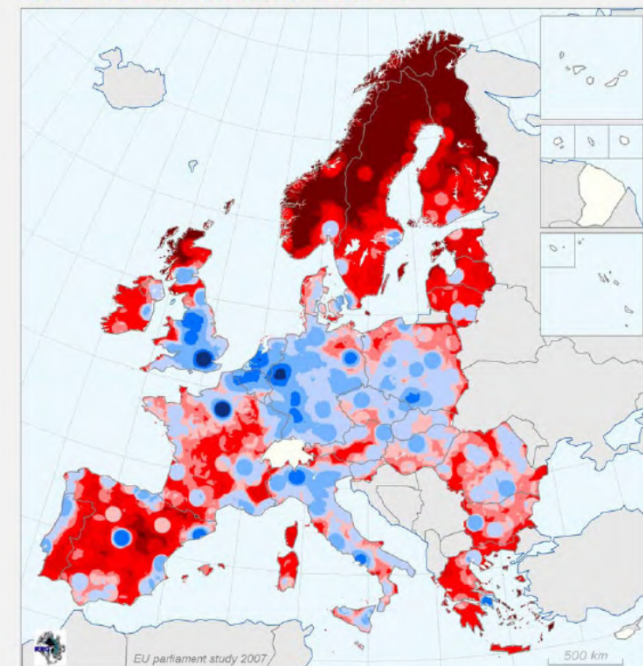
Geographical Base: Eurostat GISCO

Source: Eurostat

Average population density
at NUTS 3 level (inh/sq km)

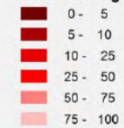


Population Potential in Europe (Raster Cells)



Standardised Population Potential (50 km radius)
(EU27+2 excl. CH and CY = 100 = 690,276)

Below average



Above average

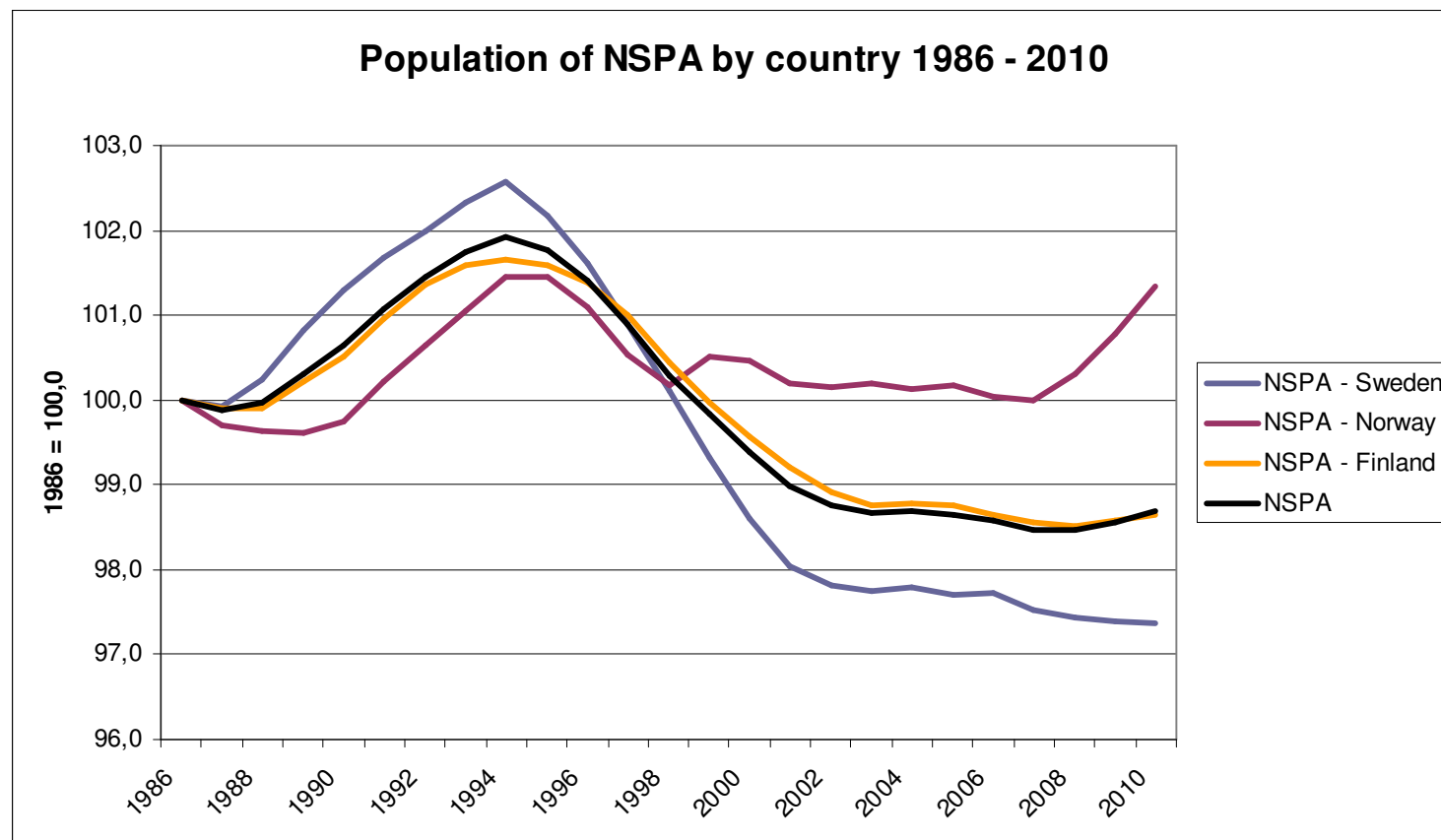


Data sources: RRG 2007
Raster population data: EEA (2006) except for
Norway, Sweden, and Finland (Nat. Statistical Offices)
Source for administrative boundaries: UMS 2414 RIATE

Figure 3: Population potentials in Europe: Number of people within commuting distance from each point

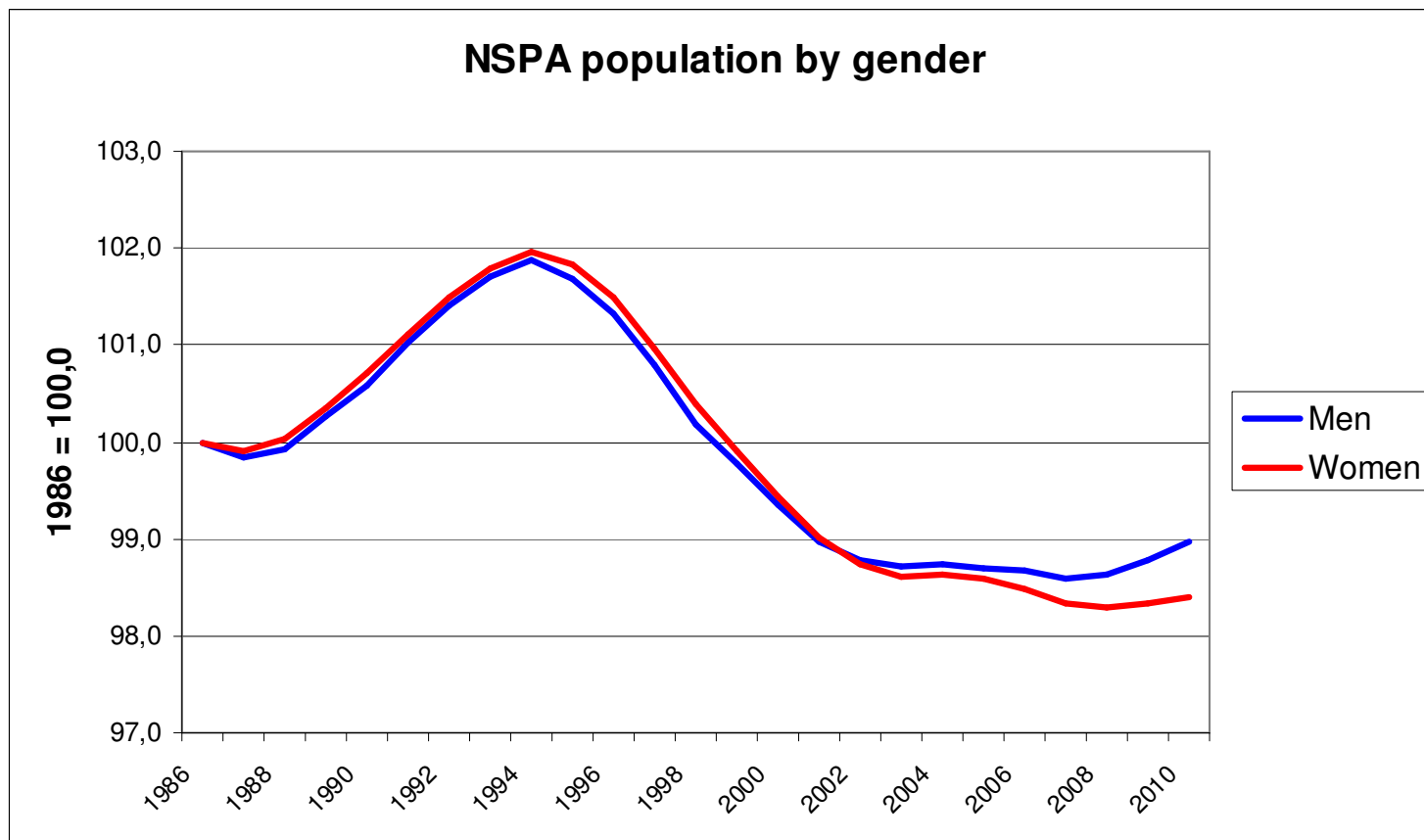
Population Development I

Sources: Statistics Finland, Statistics Sweden & Statistics Norway



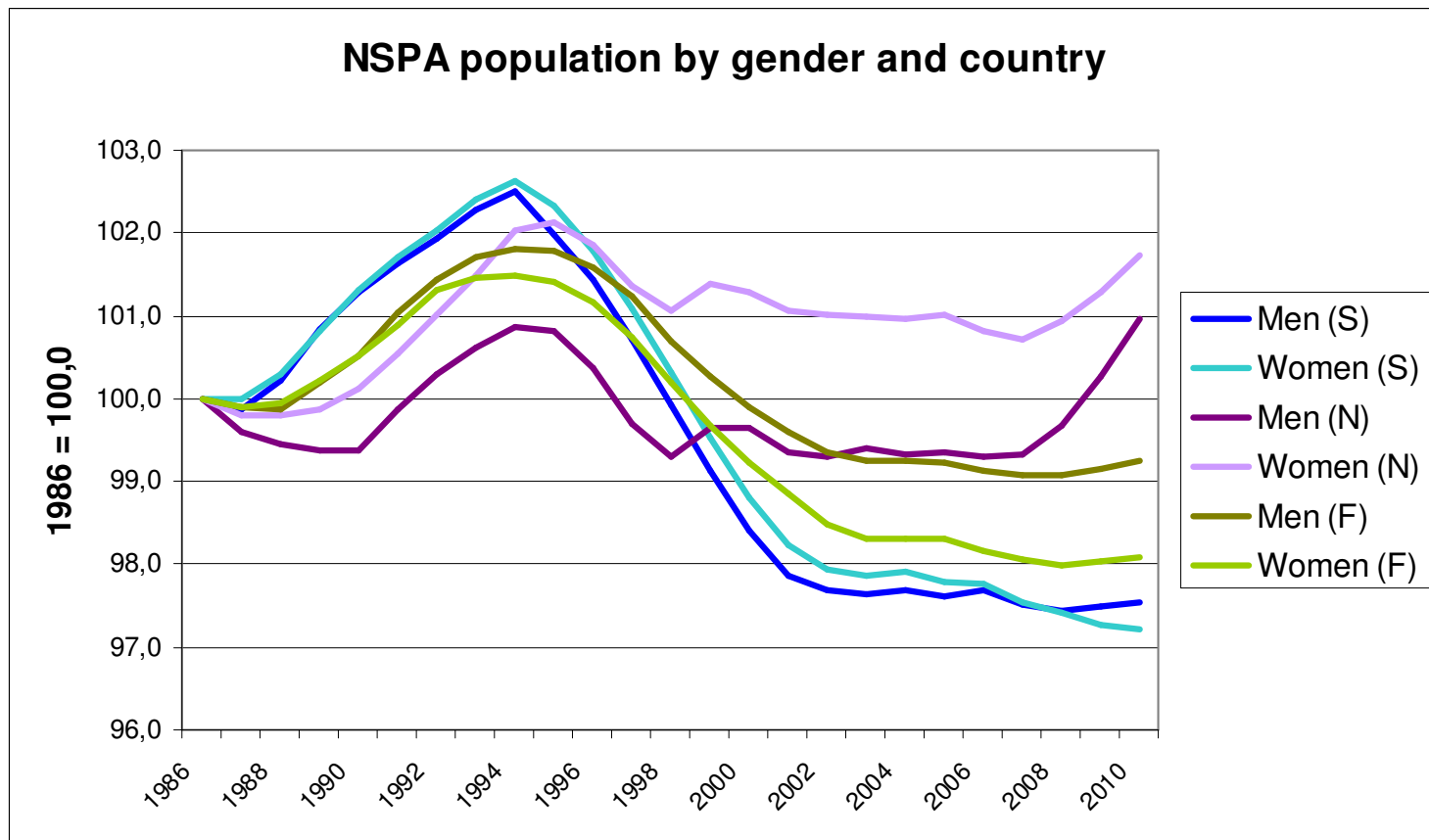
Population Development II

Sources: Statistics Finland, Statistics Sweden & Statistics Norway



Population Development III

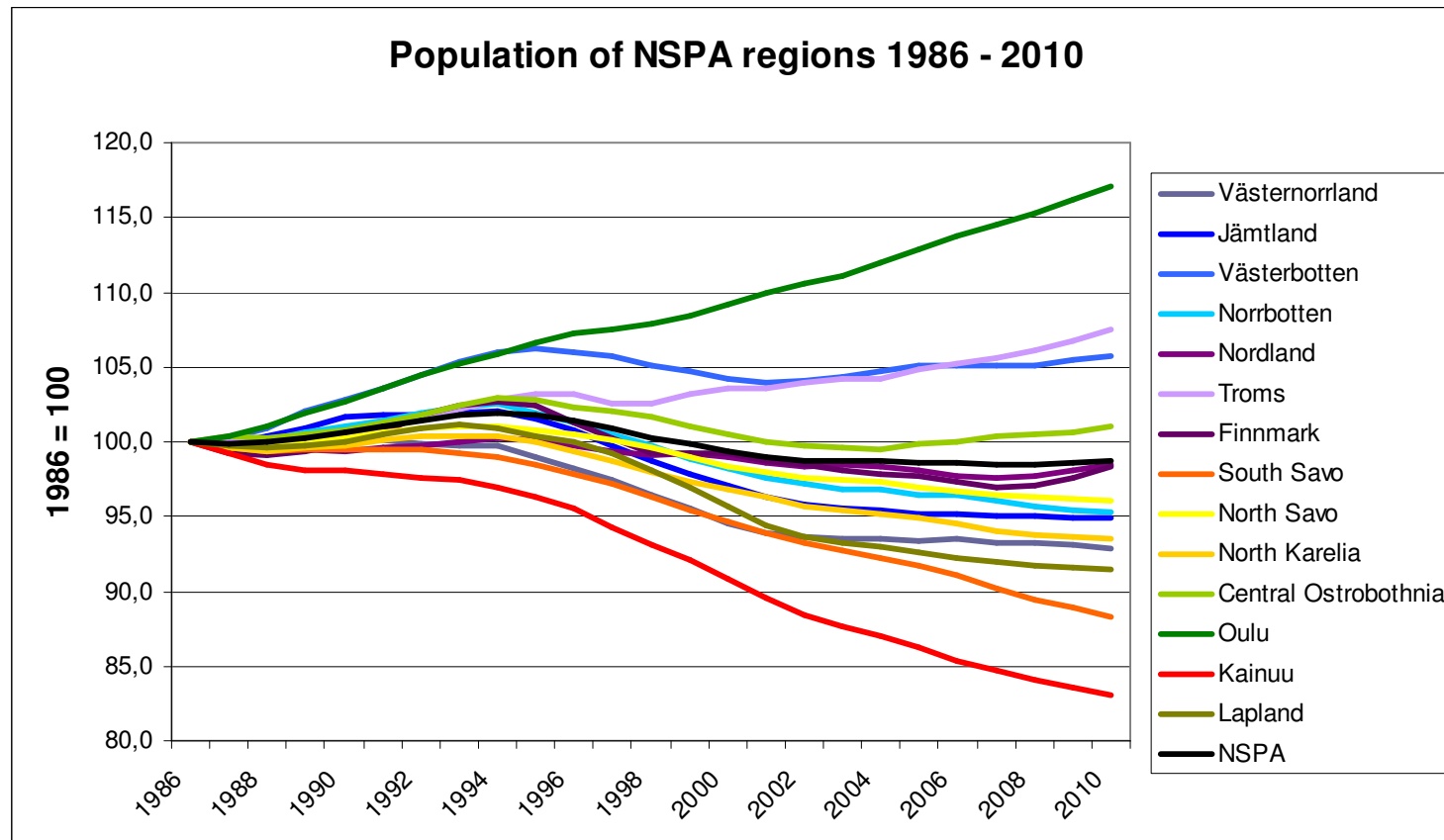
Sources: Statistics Finland, Statistics Sweden & Statistics Norway



Population Development IV

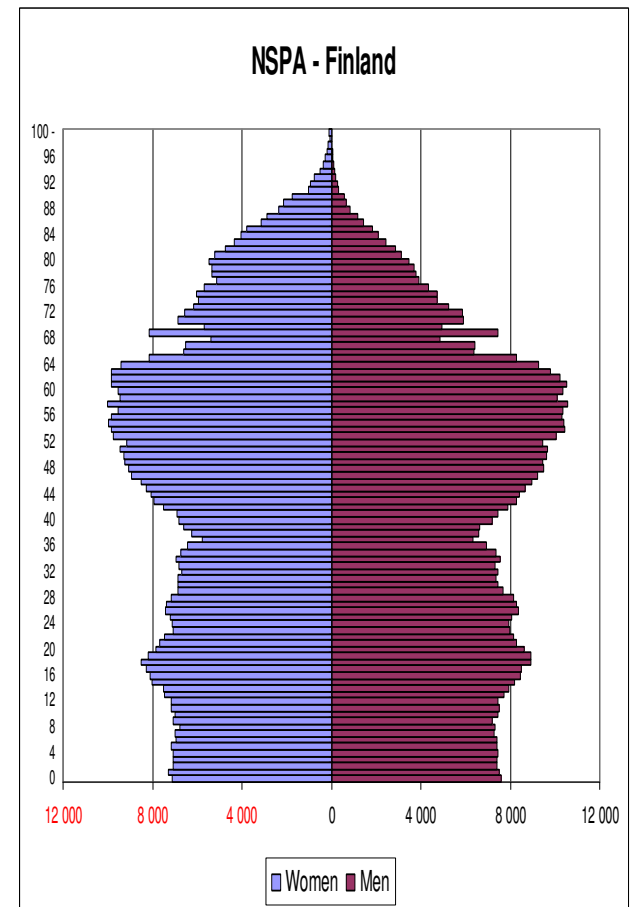
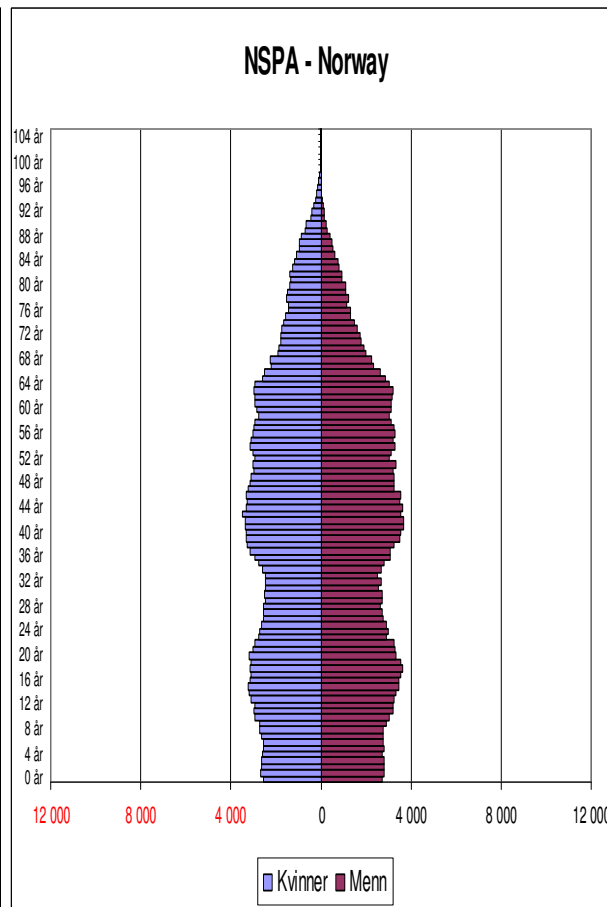
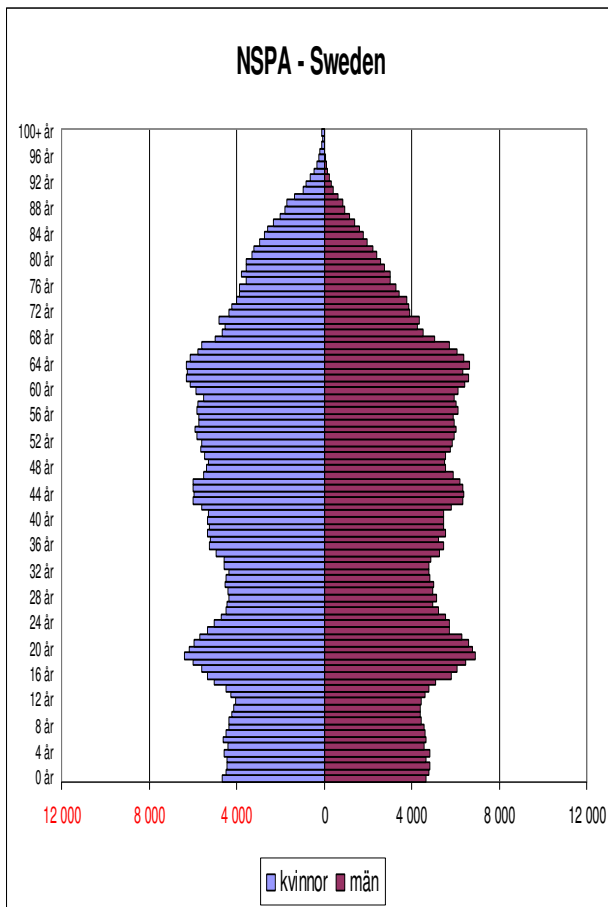
NUTS III level

Sources: Statistics Finland, Statistics Sweden & Statistics Norway



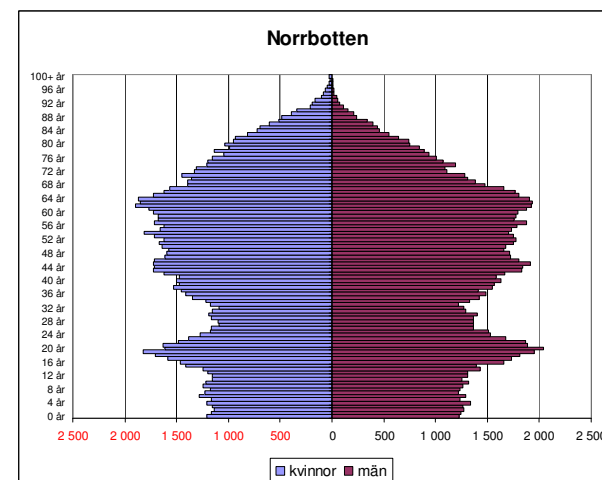
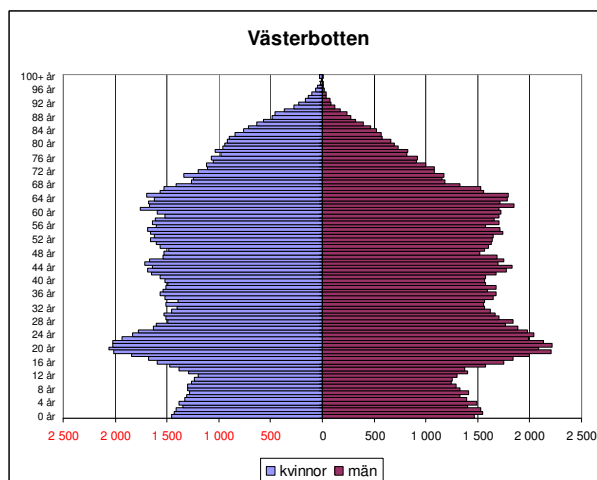
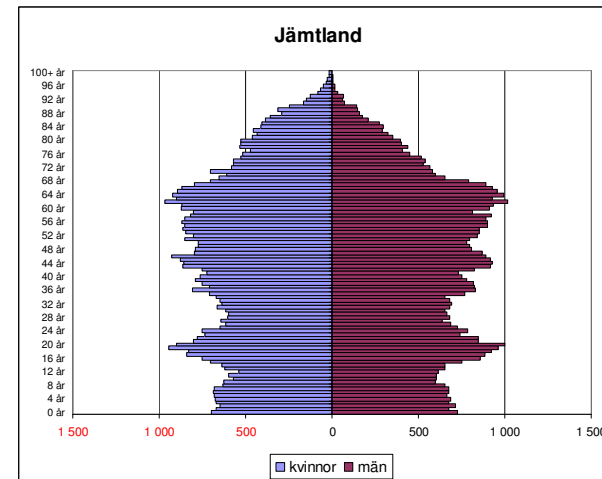
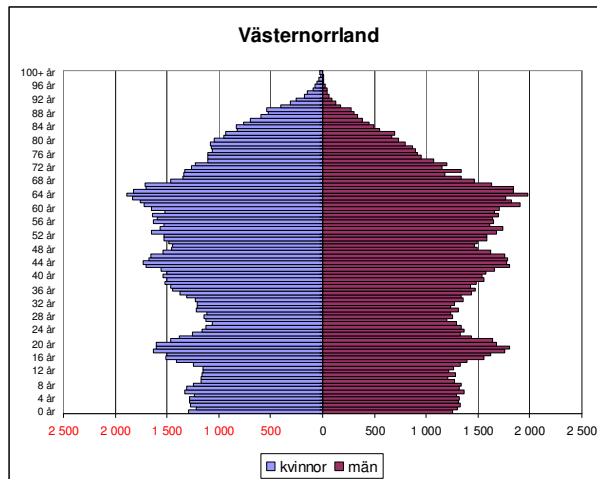
NSPA Population Age and Gender Structure in 2010

Sources: Statistics Finland, Statistics Sweden & Statistics Norway



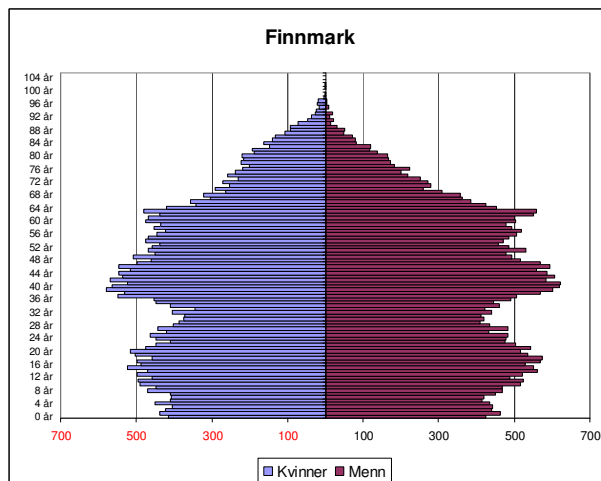
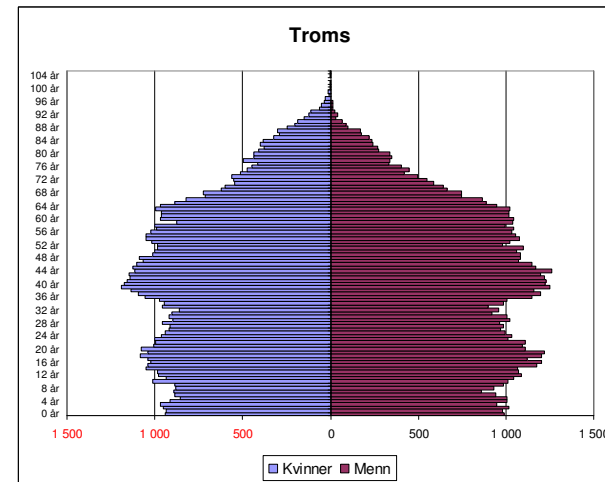
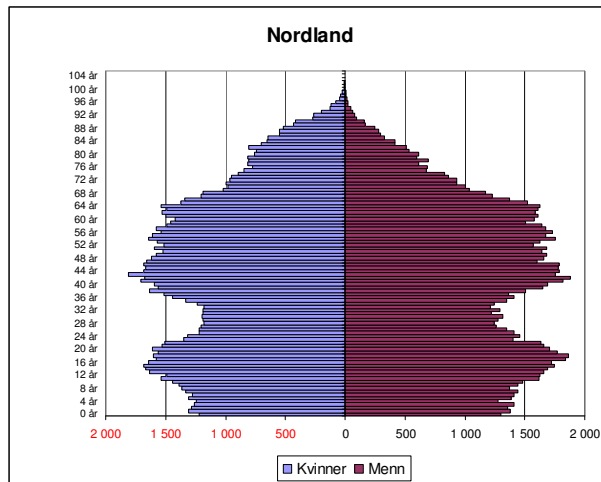
Age and Gender Structure in 2010 – Sweden

Source: Statistics Sweden



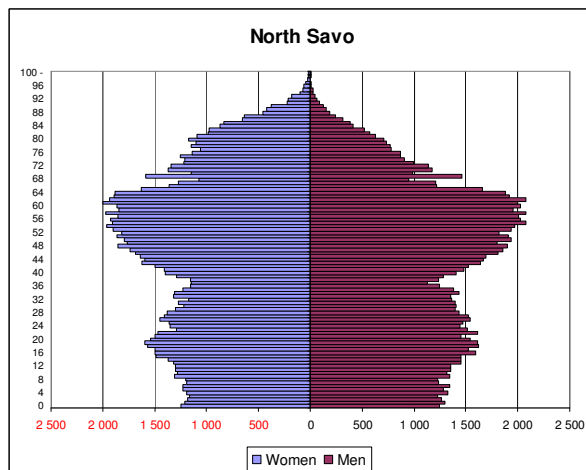
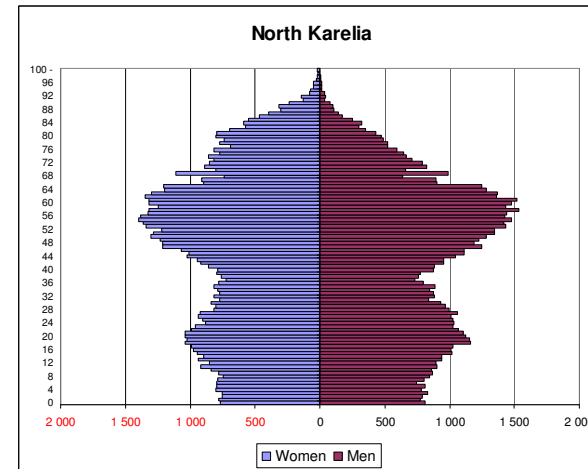
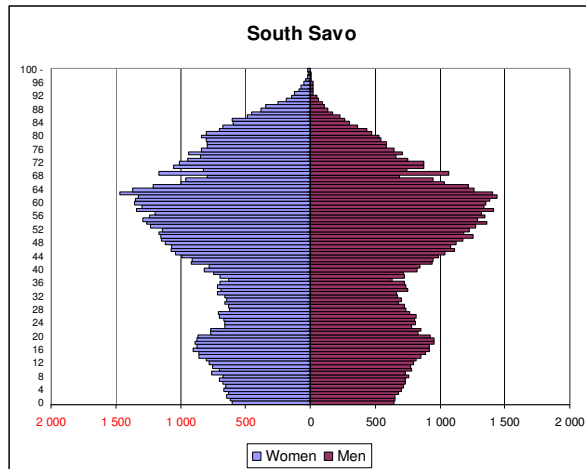
Age and Gender Structure in 2010 – Norway

Source: Statistics Norway



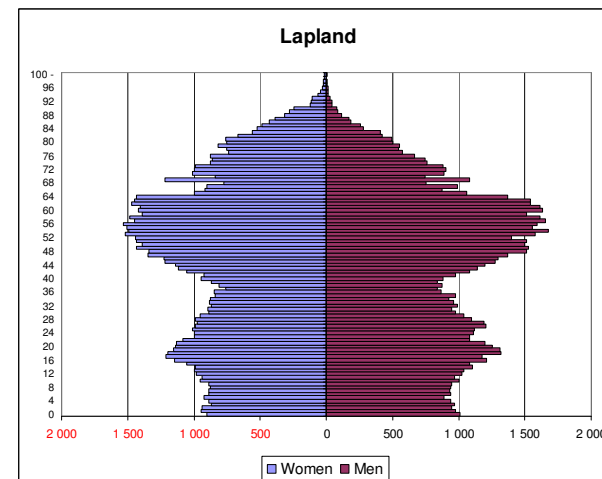
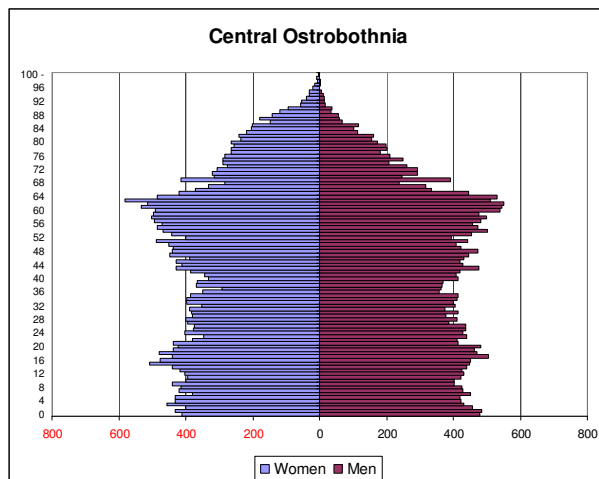
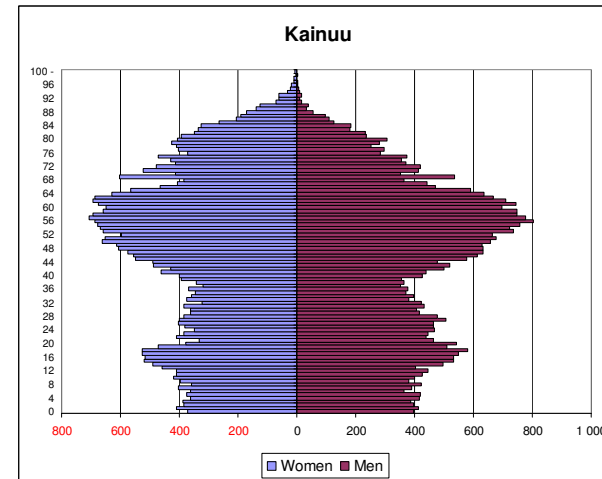
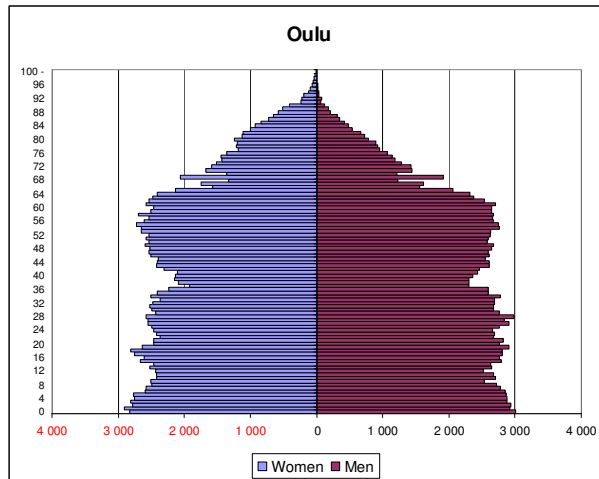
Age and Gender Structure in 2010 – East Finland

Source: Statistics Finland



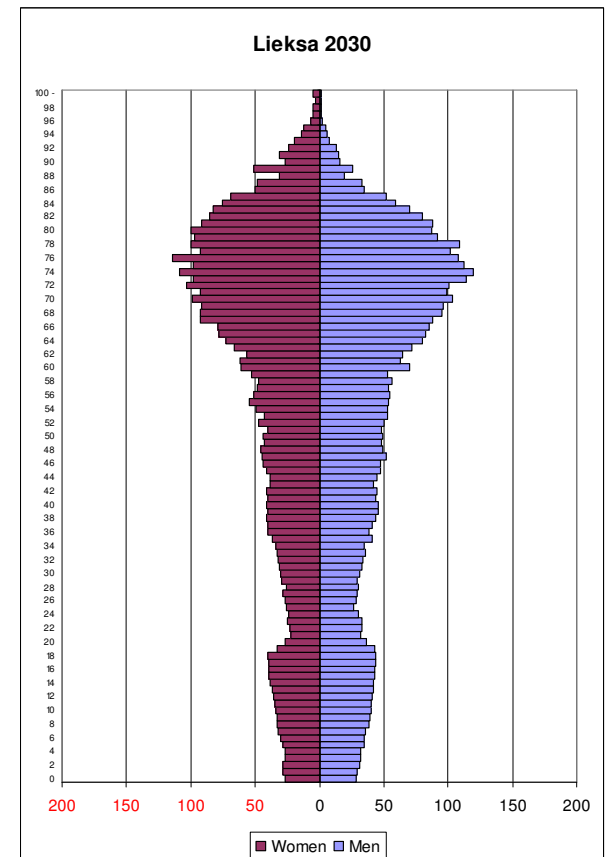
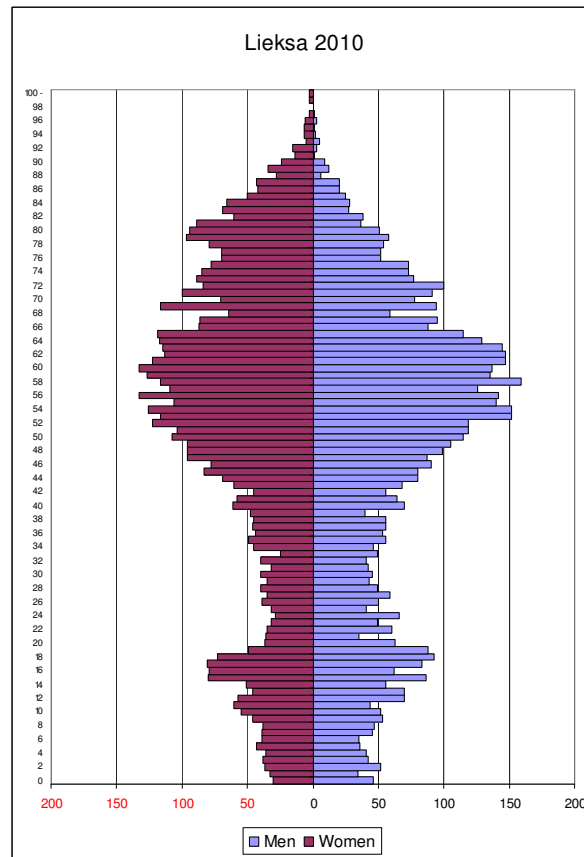
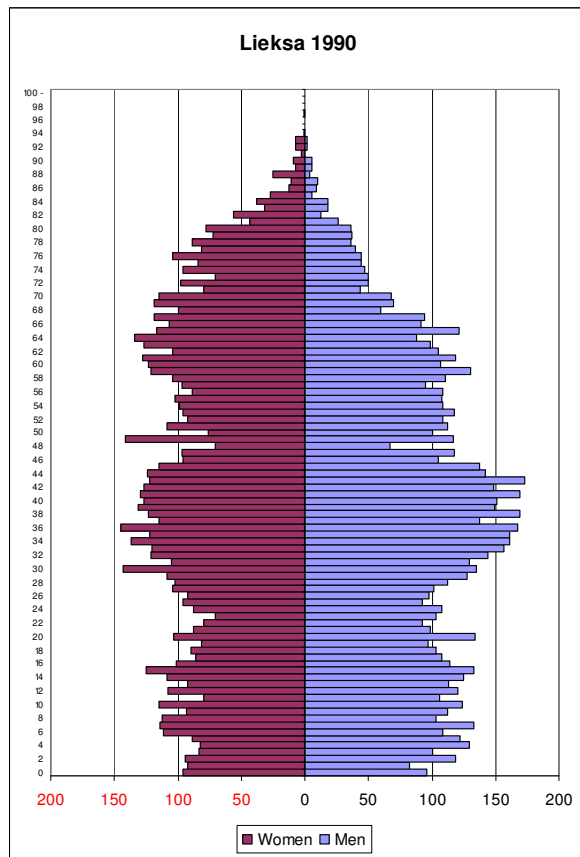
Age and Gender Structure in 2010 – North Finland

Source: Statistics Finland



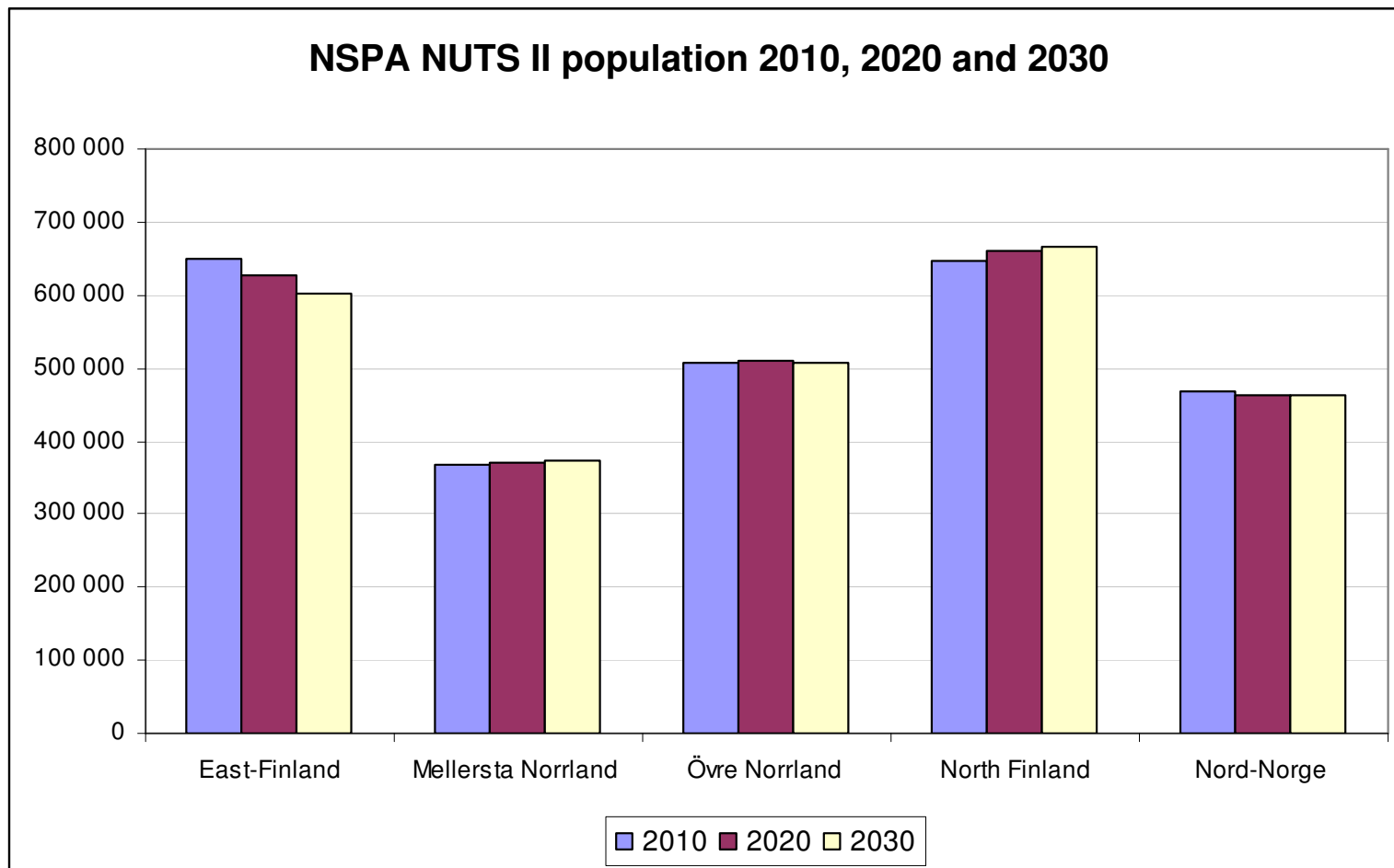
Age and Gender Structure: Municipality of Lieksa in North Karelia

Source: Statistics Finland



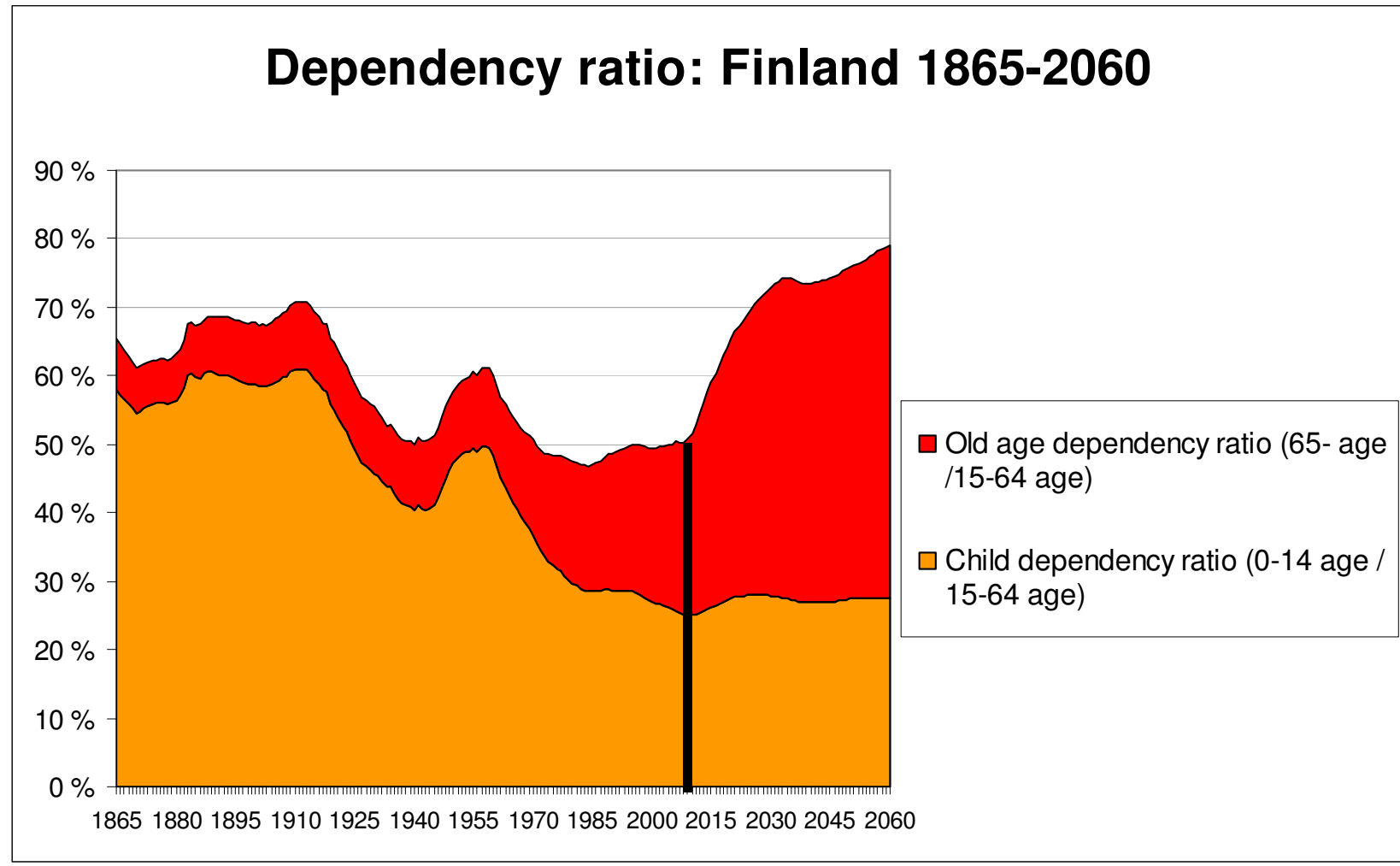
Population Projections

NUTS II level; Source: Eurostat (2009)



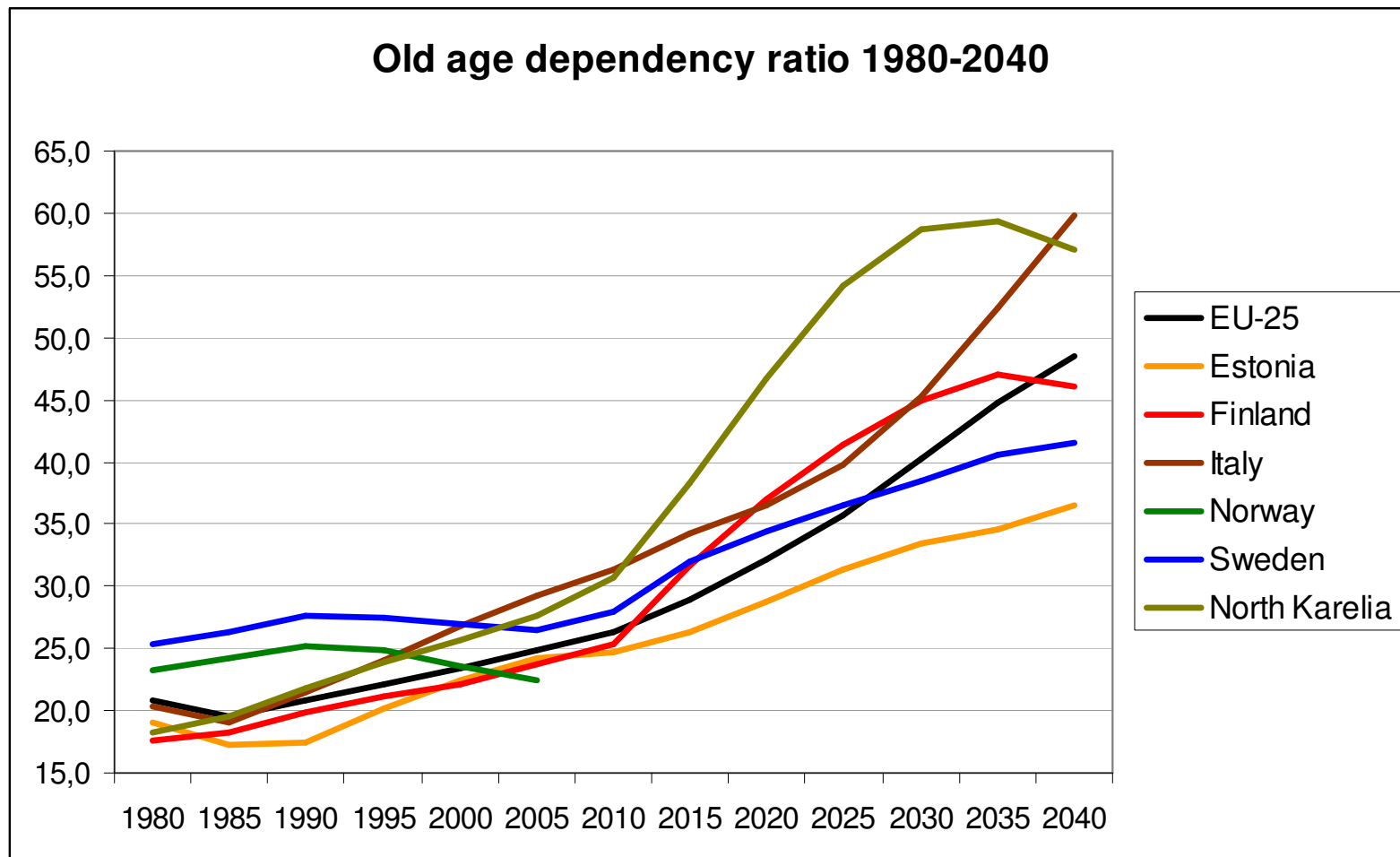
Age Dependency Ratio

Source: Statistics Finland



Old Age Dependency Ratio (65- /15-64 year old population)

Sources: Eurostat, Statistics Finland



Old Age Dependency Ratio (65- /15-64 year old population)

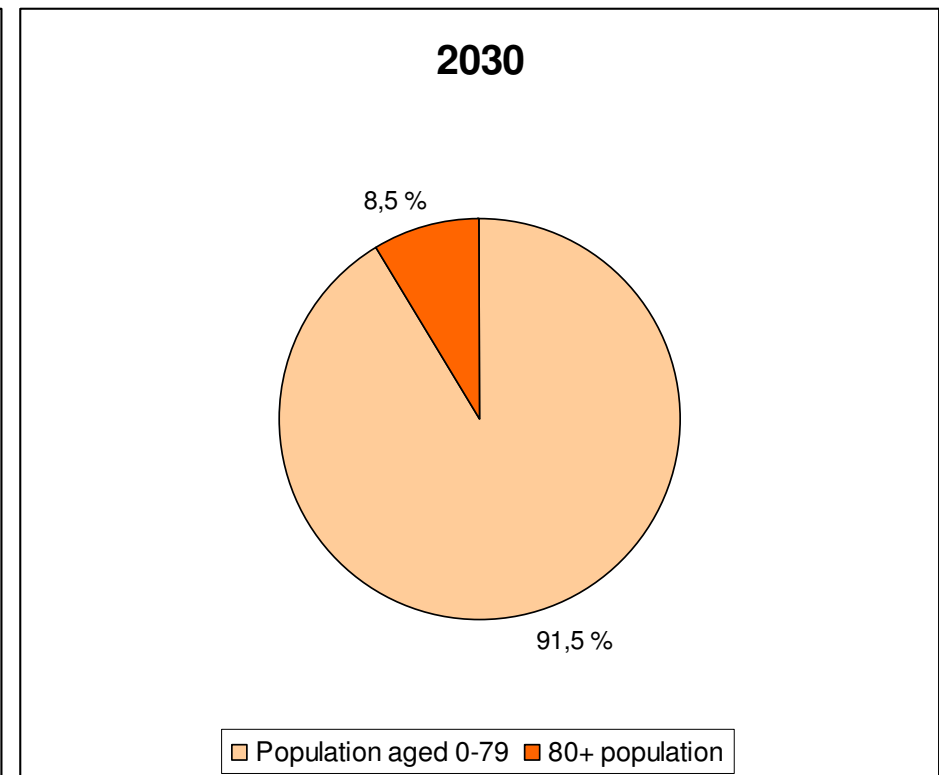
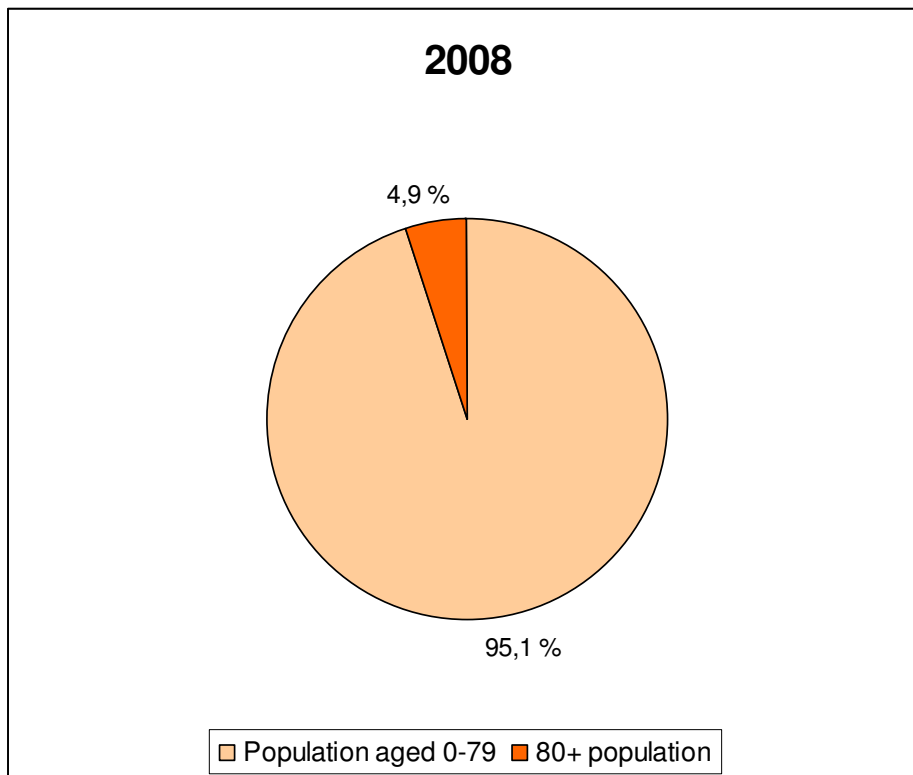
Sources: Eurostat (2009), Statistics Finland (2009)

| | 2020 |
|-------------------|------|
| 1 Finland | 37,0 |
| 2 Italy | 36,6 |
| 3 Germany | 35,1 |
| 4 Sweden | 34,4 |
| 5 France | 33,2 |
| 6 Bulgaria | 33,0 |
| EU-15 | 32,8 |
| 7 Greece | 32,5 |
| 8 Belgium | 32,2 |
| EU-25 | 32,1 |
| 9 Czech Republic | 31,8 |
| 10 Portugal | 31,5 |
| 11 Hungary | 31,2 |
| 12 Denmark | 31,2 |
| 13 Slovenia | 30,8 |
| 14 United Kingdom | 30,3 |
| 15 Austria | 30,3 |
| 16 Spain | 30,0 |
| 17 Malta | 30,0 |
| ... | |
| 27 Ireland | 22,5 |
| | |
| North Karelia | 46,7 |

| | 2040 |
|-------------------|------|
| 1 Italy | 59,8 |
| 2 Germany | 54,6 |
| 3 Spain | 54,3 |
| 4 Austria | 50,4 |
| EU-15 | 50,0 |
| 5 Greece | 49,8 |
| 6 Portugal | 48,9 |
| 7 Bulgaria | 48,8 |
| EU-25 | 48,5 |
| 8 Slovenia | 47,7 |
| 9 Belgium | 47,2 |
| 10 France | 46,9 |
| 11 Finland | 46,1 |
| 12 Czech Republic | 43,8 |
| 13 United Kingdom | 43,8 |
| 14 Denmark | 42,1 |
| 15 Netherlands | 41,6 |
| 16 Sweden | 41,5 |
| 17 Hungary | 40,3 |
| ... | |
| 27 Malta | 35,9 |
| | |
| North Karelia | 57,1 |

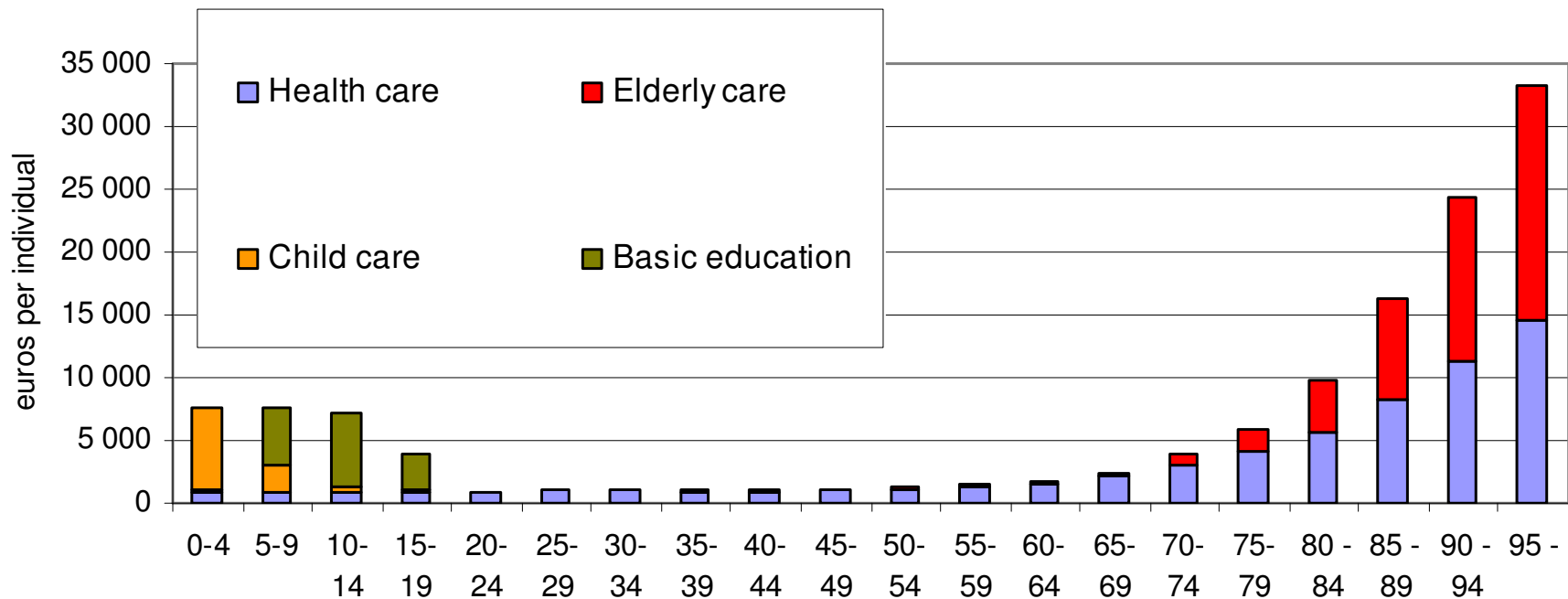
Share of 80+ Old Population – NSPA in 2008 and 2030

Sources: Eurostat (2009)



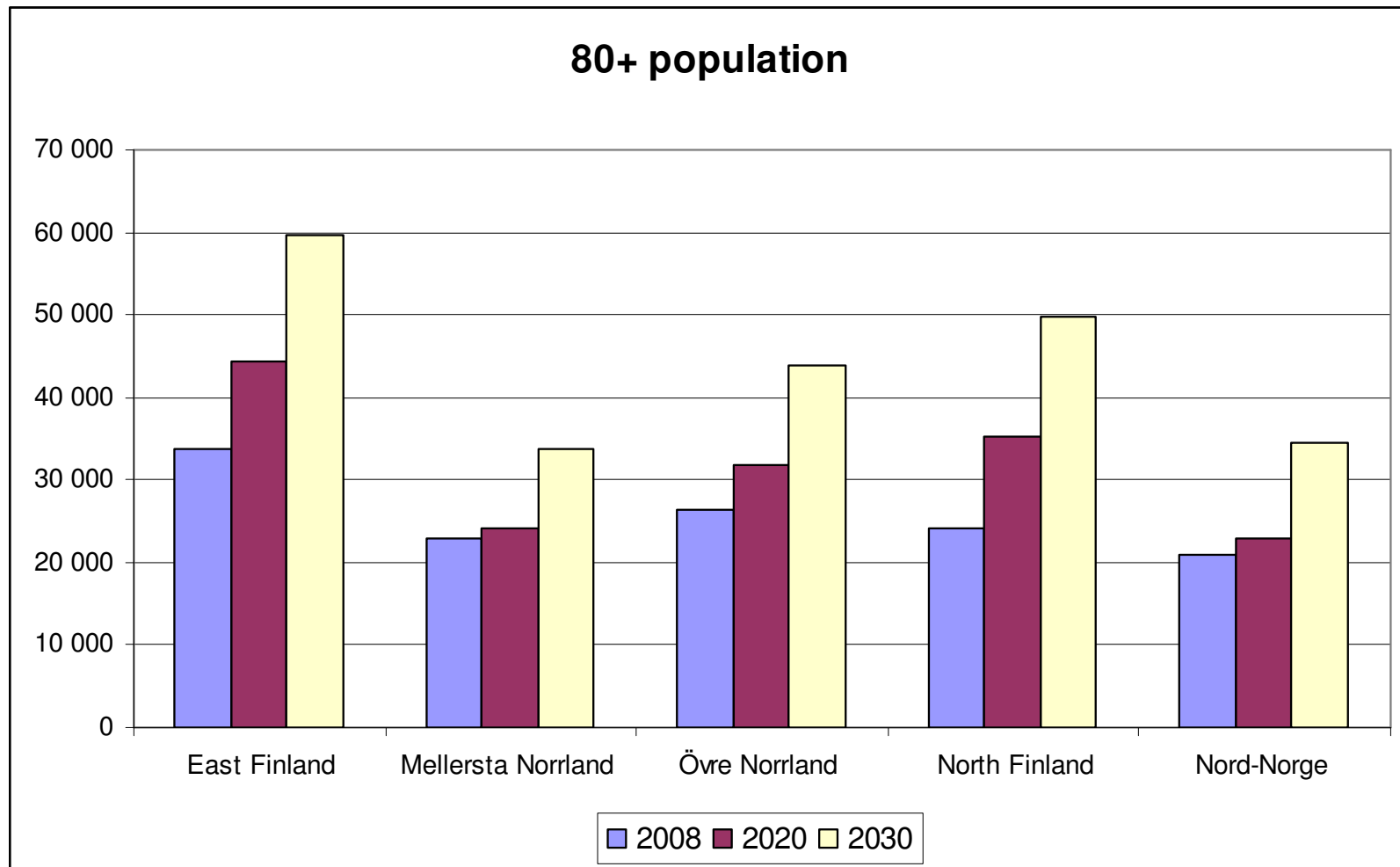
Expenditure on age-dependent municipal services per individual by 5-year age-groups in North Karelia in 2005

(Expenditure estimated by regions' real figures. Division based on STAKES (2004))



80+ Population

NUTS II level; Source: Eurostat (2009)



Share of 80+ Years Old Population in 2020

Source: Eurostat (2009)

NSPA: 6,0% (158 636 / 2 631 124)

| | NUTS II | 80+ % |
|-----|--------------------|-------|
| 1 | Liguria | 9,9 |
| 2 | Chemnitz | 9,7 |
| 3 | Dresden | 9,6 |
| 4 | Sachsen-Anhalt | 8,7 |
| 5 | Toscana | 8,7 |
| 6 | Limousin | 8,6 |
| 7 | Molise | 8,6 |
| 8 | Marche | 8,5 |
| 9 | Umbria | 8,5 |
| 10 | Piemonte | 8,5 |
| ... | | |
| 52 | East-Finland | 7,1 |
| 85 | Mellersta Norrland | 6,5 |
| 98 | Övre Norrland | 6,3 |
| 152 | Pohjois-Suomi | 5,3 |
| 181 | Nord-Norge | 5,0 |
| ... | | |
| 280 | Východné Slovensko | 2,9 |
| 281 | Flevoland | 2,7 |
| 282 | Inner London | 2,2 |

| | NUTS II | 80+ % |
|-----|------------------|-------|
| ... | | |
| 133 | Dytiki Ellada | 5,7 |
| | Finland | 5,6 |
| 134 | Niederösterreich | 5,6 |
| ... | | |
| 145 | Västsverige | 5,4 |
| | Sweden | 5,4 |
| 146 | Sydsverige | 5,4 |
| ... | | |
| 228 | Trøndelag | 4,4 |
| | Norway | 4,4 |
| 229 | Andalucia | 4,4 |
| ... | | |

Ageing of Population

- ❖ **Profound and fundamental change which has huge impacts to all sectors of economic and social activities and also policy making**
 - ◆ old-age dependency ratio increases
 - ◆ pressure on public sector spending, social support systems, tax increases, borrowing etc.
 - ◆ labour markets and entrepreneurship
 - ◆ increasing retirement rates
 - ◆ flexible arrangements and incentives for older workers
 - ◆ behaviour and preferences of consumers
 - ◆ number of senior citizens with free time and disposable income increases dramatically
 - ◆ effects on all fields of the economy and all industries
 - ◆ demand for health care and social care
 - ◆ other services, tourism

Effects of Ageing on Regional Performance I

❖ Public health care and social care

- ◆ rising costs of public service delivery
- ◆ share of health and social care in Finland in 2008: 47,9 % of municipal budgets
→ calls for improved cooperation between public and private sector and NGOs
- ◆ service delivery in areas with population decline
→ need for new effective models of providing services

❖ Labour markets confronting major challenges

- ◆ working age population decreasing rapidly (North Karelia: -13,6 % until 2020)
 - ◆ number of retirements increasing
 - ◆ number of young people entering the labour market decreasing
 - ◆ increasing demand on competent labour force
- emphasis on foresight processes and anticipated changes
- education needs to be modified to fit growing and changing demand
- the importance of life-long learning
- use of foreign labour force as a potential
- improvement in labour force participation rate

Effects of Ageing on Regional Performance II

❖ Other changes affecting the society

- ◆ direct and indirect effects on development / competitiveness / success / vitality of regions undergoing demographic changes

❖ Tomorrow's aged do not share the preferences of today's aged

- ◆ changing preferences in the demand of services and consumption habits etc.
 - aged will have more purchasing power and willingness to
 - pay for high quality services
 - use more private sector services
 - utilize electronic services
 - use new models of service delivery
- ◆ readiness to use high-tech applications
 - room for new technological solutions
- ◆ changing needs concerning living conditions, infrastructure etc.
 - where do the elderly choose to live?
 - and how – new housing models / solutions
 - emergence of senior enterprises

Social Innovation – Definitions

- ❖ **Social innovation refers to new strategies, concepts, ideas and organizations that meet social needs of all kinds - from working conditions and education to community development and health - and that extend and strengthen civil society**
- ❖ **A true social innovation is systems-changing – it permanently alters the perceptions, behaviours and structures that previously gave rise to these challenges**
- ❖ **Social innovation is an idea that works for the public good**
 - ◆ innovations concerning public services
 - ◆ collaborative and adapting systems
 - ◆ strategies for satisfaction of human needs
 - ◆ etc.
- ❖ **Social innovation refers to new ideas that resolve existing social, cultural, economic and environmental challenges for the benefit of people and planet**

Social Innovations and NSPA

- ❖ **Ageing is only one of the reasons, which call for social innovations, other reasons being such as:**
 - ◆ long distances, sparse population, remote location
 - ◆ other demographic changes (number of foreign-born citizens)
 - ◆ globalisation, changing work-life and life-styles
- ❖ **Opportunity to turn ageing and sparse population into assets**
 - ◆ pro-active way to answer the future challenges and benefit the development of NSPA
 - ◆ to benefit the whole EU
 - ◆ NSPA as a pilot region!
 - ◆ sharing knowledge / best practices / exchange of experiences
- ❖ **President Tarja Halonen (in Joensuu 14.9.2011):**

”North Karelia has good chances to become an expert in knowledge at ageing.”