

Distance work: What will be the regional effects?

ESPON Peer Learning Workshop on Housing and Multi-locationality

Online, 17 March 2022

Linda Randall, Senior Research Advisor

NORDREGIO

Nordregio



An international research centre for regional development and planning established by the Nordic Council of Ministers.



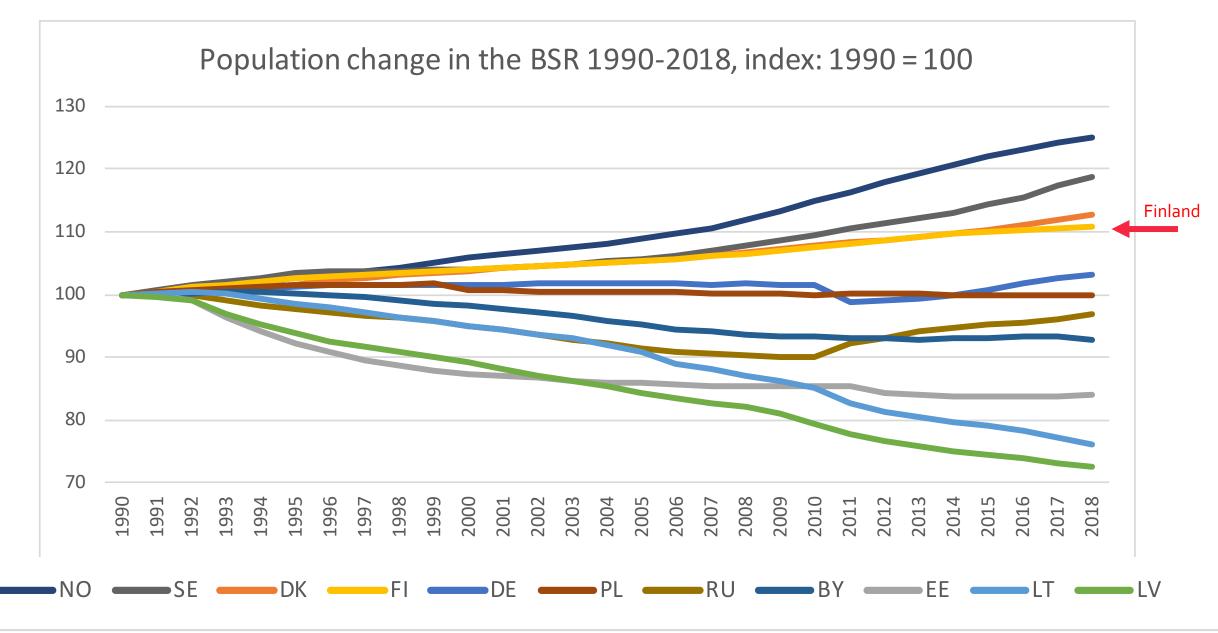
Distance work: What will be the regional effects?

- Finnish population trends in a Nordic context
- Implications of the pandemic for
 - Mobility
 - Migration
 - Multilocality
- Implications for policy and planning



Finnish population trends in a Nordic context

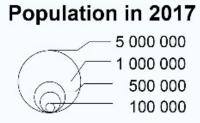




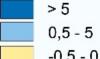


Population size in Functional Urban Areas

.2017 (%)



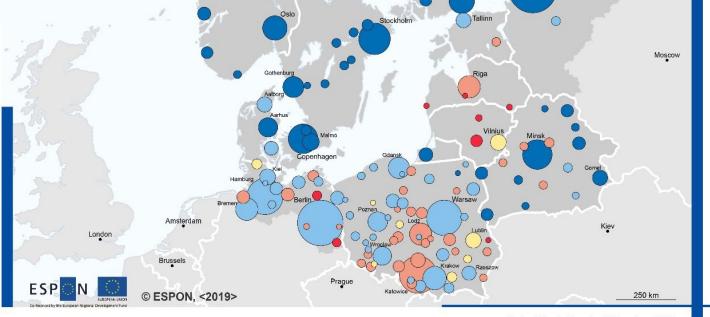
Annual change 2010-2017 (%)



-0,5 - 0,5

- 5 - -0,5

< - 5



Source: Borges et al (2019)

BT2050



Territorial level: Functional Urban Area (FUA)
Source: <ESPON BT2050>, <2019>
Origin of data: <Eurostat and NSI's>, <2019>
W University of Geneva for administrative boundaries

Saint Petersburg

Population size 1990s – 2030s

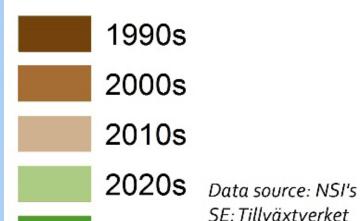
Brown = growing municipalities

Green = shrinking municipalities

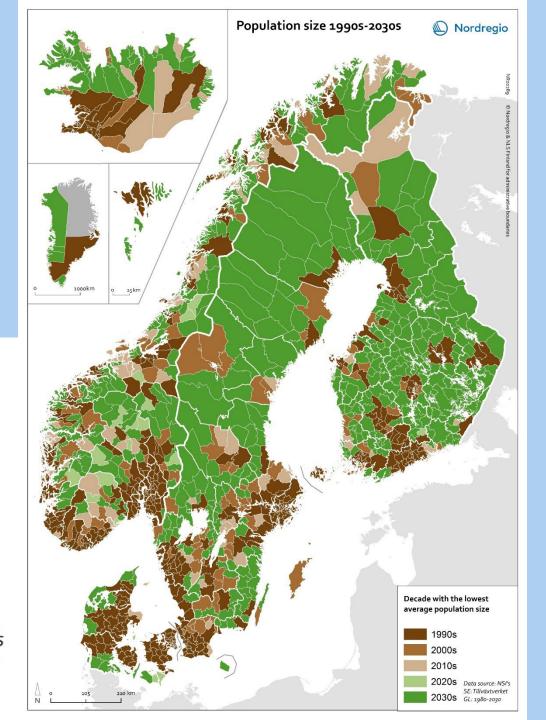
Decade with the lowest average population size

2030s

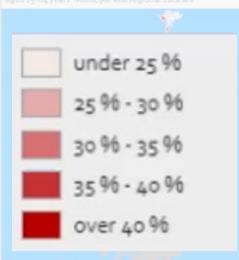
GL: 1980-2030

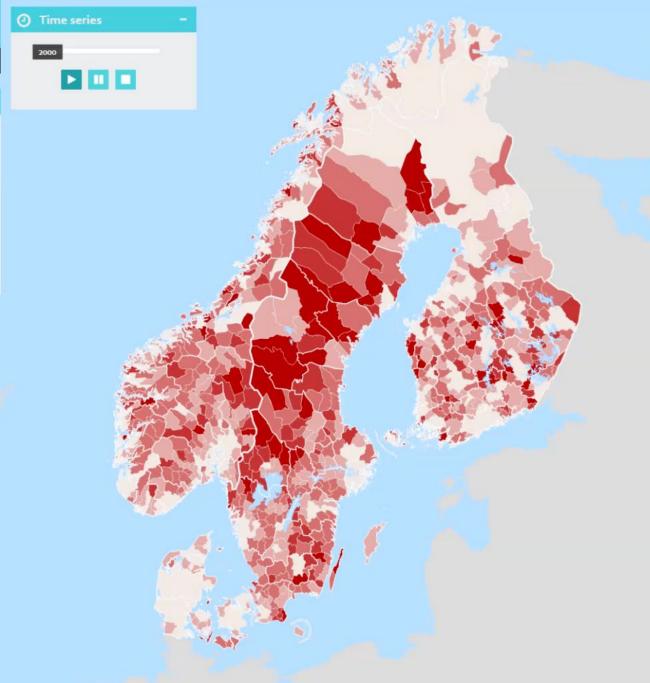


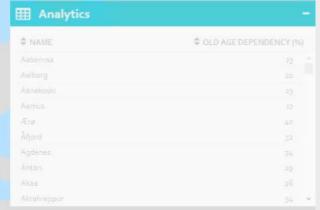


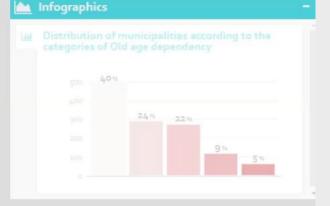


NordMap Old age dependency i Information Old age dependency











Implications of the pandemic



Covid 19 pandemic & workplace closures

Working remotely more often becomes more common for more workers Changing commuting patterns

Changing living preferences

Implications for planning and regional development

Basic narrative of the link between distance work and regional development



- Mobility: Physical movement, generally to pursue shorter term goals, most often on a daily basis.
- Migration: Long-term, stable movements involving residential relocation. May or may not include movement across administrative boundaries.
- **Multilocality:** The practice of carrying out active everyday life in multiple places. This generally implies αccess to, but not necessarily ownership of, more than one residence.

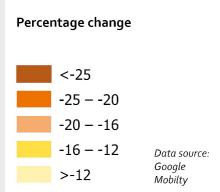


Mobility:

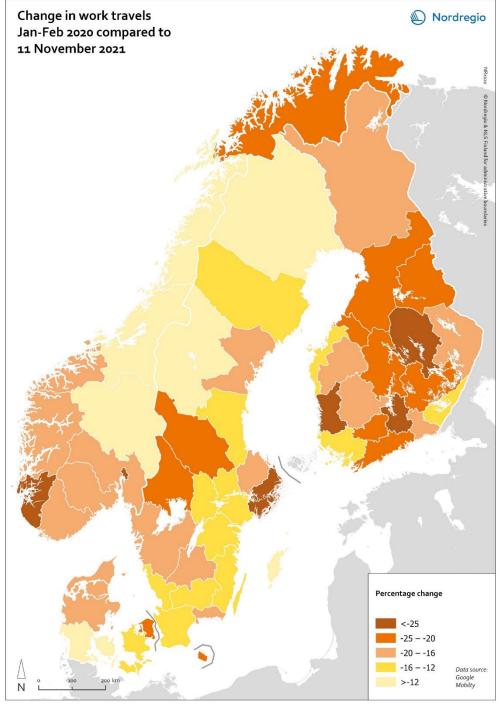
Physical movement, generally to pursue shorter term goals, most often on a daily basis.

Work from home after restrictions were lifted

- Google mobility data indicates a decrease in number of travels to work compared to pre-pandemic baseline even when there were no restrictions/ recommendations in place
- 20% less travels to work (on average) compared to median for jan-feb 2020
- The biggest decrease in mobility were in and around the bigger cities







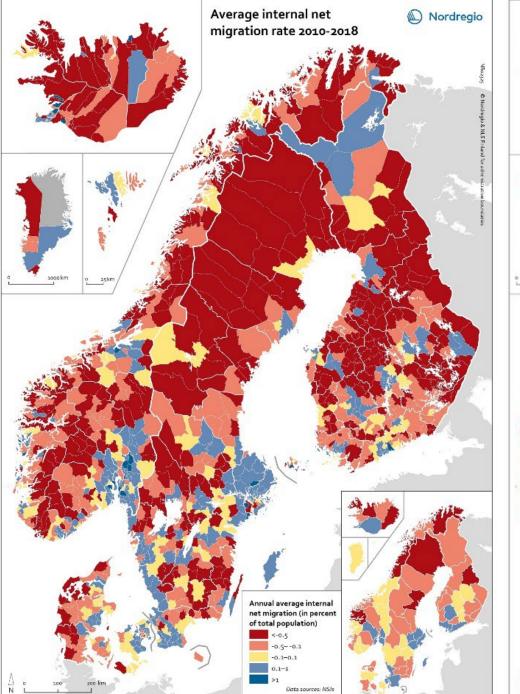
Migration:

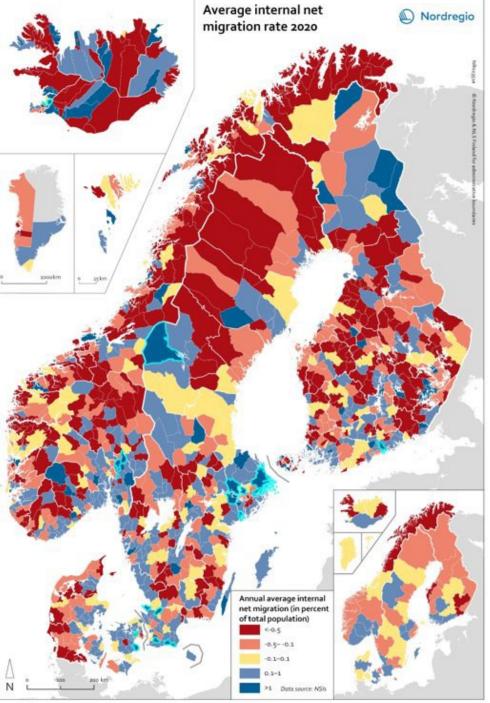
Long-term, stable movements involving residential relocation. May or may not include movement across administrative boundaries.



Changing

- Signs of n
- All Nordic migration
- In-migrati cities in al
- Highest in the outski
 the bigger locations.





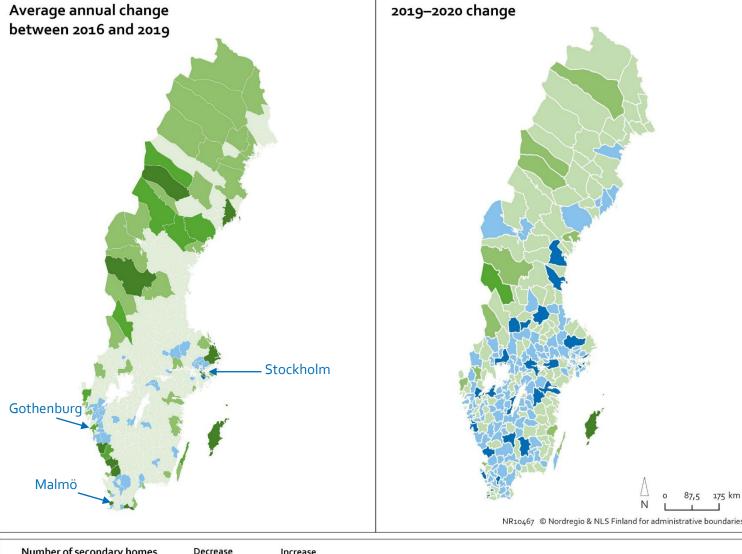


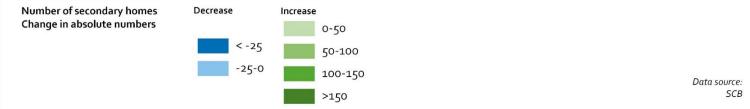
From Summer house to permanent dwelling?

- During the pandemic the prices for secondary homes have increased faster than for permanent dwellings: 20% increase for secondary homes, compared to 14% for detached houses and 7% for apartments (bostadsrätt)
- Biggest decrease around mediumsized cities such as Eskilstuna, Karlstad, Falun, Halmstad
- Only a factor of the pandemic or long-lasting trend?

Change in number of secondary Homes









Multilocality:

The practice of carrying out active everyday life in multiple places. This generally implies access to, but not necessarily ownership of, more than one residence.

Long tradition enable multilocality

Extensive access to second homes: around half of populations in Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Norway have access to second homes (via ownership, or family).

What is a second home?

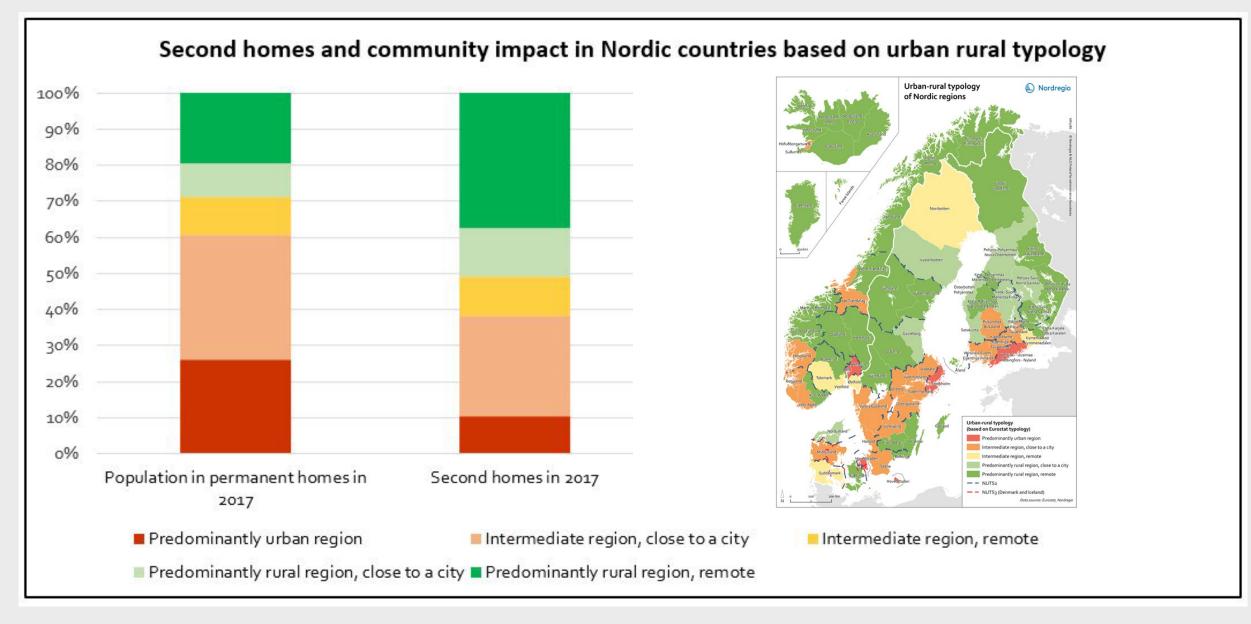
Second homes in Nordic countries traditionally means a detached house in a rural area where no one is permanently registered.

(DK: sommerhus, IS: sumarhús, FI: mökki, NO: hytta, SE: fritidshus)



Second homes used for winter vacations in Vemdalsskalet, Härjedalen.
Photo:Johannes Lidmo







The continous stream of people from urban to rural municipalities is an "invisible" counterurbanisation process



Where are the second homes located?

The main areas for second homes – both in numbers and in relation to permanent inhabitants are

Denmark: northern Sjælland and the west-coast of Jylland

Finland: mid-eastern lake areas (Etelä-Savo/Södra Savolax) and south-west archipelago including Åland

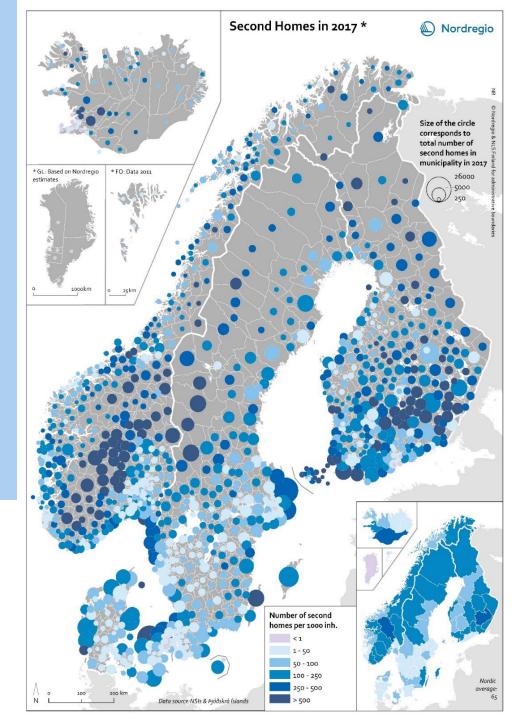
Iceland: municipalities in proximity to Reykjavík in south of Iceland

Norway: southern mountain area in Norway (Inlandet and Buskerud fylke)

Sweden: southern mountains area (Dalarna and Jämtland Härjedalen), Stockholm archipelago and Öland







Implications for policy and planning

Regional implications of remote work in the Nordic countries

Different starting points, different stories:

- Iceland, "jobs without placement"
- Finland, "multilocality" high on the political agenda
- Norway, long history of "delocalisation" policy
- Sweden, potential evident but implications for regional policy as yet unclear
- Denmark, reducing congestion in bigger cities



Iceland: "jobs without placement" (Störf án staðsetningar)

- 10% of all state jobs should be advertised without placement by 2024
- All have the right to these jobs regardless of where they live
- Pre-pandemic policy that has gained a lot of traction since
- Never envisaged "working from home" but rather from workstations located around the country.



Húsnæði eftir landshlutum

Suðurnes 4
Vesturland 12
Vestfirðir 13
Norðurland vestra 18
Norðurland eystra 25
Austurland 12
Suðurland 13
Landið allt 97

Veldu landshluta hér fyrir ofan

Nánari upplýsingar birtast þegar bendill er færður yfir punkta

Athugið að á kortinu er hægt að þysja inn (+) og út (-) Denmark Strait





Distance work: What will be the regional effects?

- Offers a genuine opportunity for more balanced regional development but the effects are unlikely to be evenly distributed
- Key considerations
 - Mobility
 - Migration
 - Multilocality
- More qualitative data is needed to understand the nature and implications of planning challenges



State of the Nordic Region 2022

Join the launch events on 23 March, the Nordic Day!



Learn more and sign up:

https://nordregio.org/events/snr2022/?page&events=snr2022&post_type=events&pos=2800

Links to projects and upcoming reports

Nordic rural service project 2021-2023

Nordic Urban Rural Flows project

Remote work and multilocality post Covid-19

Sign up to our Newsmail to be notified on the publication of State of the Nordic Region 2022

References

Borges et. al. (2020). BT2050 Territorial scenarios for the Baltic Sea Region. ESPON EGTC. https://www.espon.eu/BT%202050

Heleniak, T., & Sanchez Gassen, N. (2019). The Nordic Population 2040:—Analysis of past and future demographic trends. https://nordregio.org/publications/the-nordic-population-2040-analysis-of-past-and-future-demographic-trends/

Slätmo, E., Vestergård, L. O., Lidmo, J., and Turunen (2019). Urban—rural flows from seasonal tourism and second homes: Planning challenges and strategies in the Nordics. Nordregio Report 2019:13. https://www.nordregio.org/publications/urban-rural-flows-from-seasonal-tourism-and-second-homeslanning-challenges-and-strategies-in-the-nordics/

Slätmo, E., Vestergård, L. O., and Lidmo, J. (2020). Compact cities trigger high use of second homes in the Nordic Region. Nordregio Policy Brief 2020:2. https://nordregio.org/publications/compact-cities-trigger-high-use-of-second-homes-in-the-nordic-region/



Thank you!

Linda Randall

Senior Research Advisor linda.randall@nordregio.org

Learn more:

https://nordregio.org/research/remote-work-and-multilocality-post-covid-19/ Nordregio | Nordregio

