

**Exhibition of Undergraduate Research and Creative Achievement (EURēCA)
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Student Name(s): Grace Levin	Title of Presentation: Oslo: How a modern city competes for talent in the global knowledge economy
Division of Entry: Arts & Sciences (Geography)	Faculty Advisor: Micheline van Riemsdijk

Abstract: *(Type in 12 point font to fit the box below.)*

Norway has enjoyed high overall economic stability during the global economic downturn, and it is experiencing significant labor shortages in key industries. Norway has been faced with the challenge of improving national education programs to increase the number of Norwegian skilled workers. Fieldwork in Oslo during June 2012 suggests that these changes have not been implemented this is too strong a statement - nuance this. Say something like "these challenges still persist", and that the Norwegian government is largely resistant to immigration policy reform. Interviews with key stakeholders also revealed that many non-governmental organizations aim to improve the immigration process for skilled workers and to advocate reform of Norway's current immigration regulations.

Norway represents an important case study of the role of government and private organizations in the growing global knowledge economy. In particular, the Oslo Global Mobility Forum represents a private effort to affect change OF WHAT? in the absence of government action. The Oslo Global Mobility Forum was created in 2011 to enable stakeholders to discuss recruitment strategies and advocate migration policy reform. Although the 2011 Forum included government representatives, it was planned and executed by private entities. In contrast, the town of Kongsberg, Norway, seems to represent a partnership between the public and private sectors. This is vague - reword Kongsberg is one of Norway's 21 'Centers of Excellence,' which receive federal funding to develop highly skilled business clusters. The businesses in Kongsberg's technology park work closely with the town's government to hold events WHAT KIND of events?, which benefit the companies by providing recruitment opportunities while allowing the government to advertise its status as a 'Centre of Excellence.' In this case, Kongsberg seems to have created a public-private partnership to ensure mutual benefit.

This project describes the significance of these public-private interactions to the development of Oslo as a 'global city.' The project findings are based on interviews that were conducted in Oslo in June 2012, secondary data from internet research, and government statistics.