

Why are People in their early middle-age Years moving to rural Areas in the 2000s?

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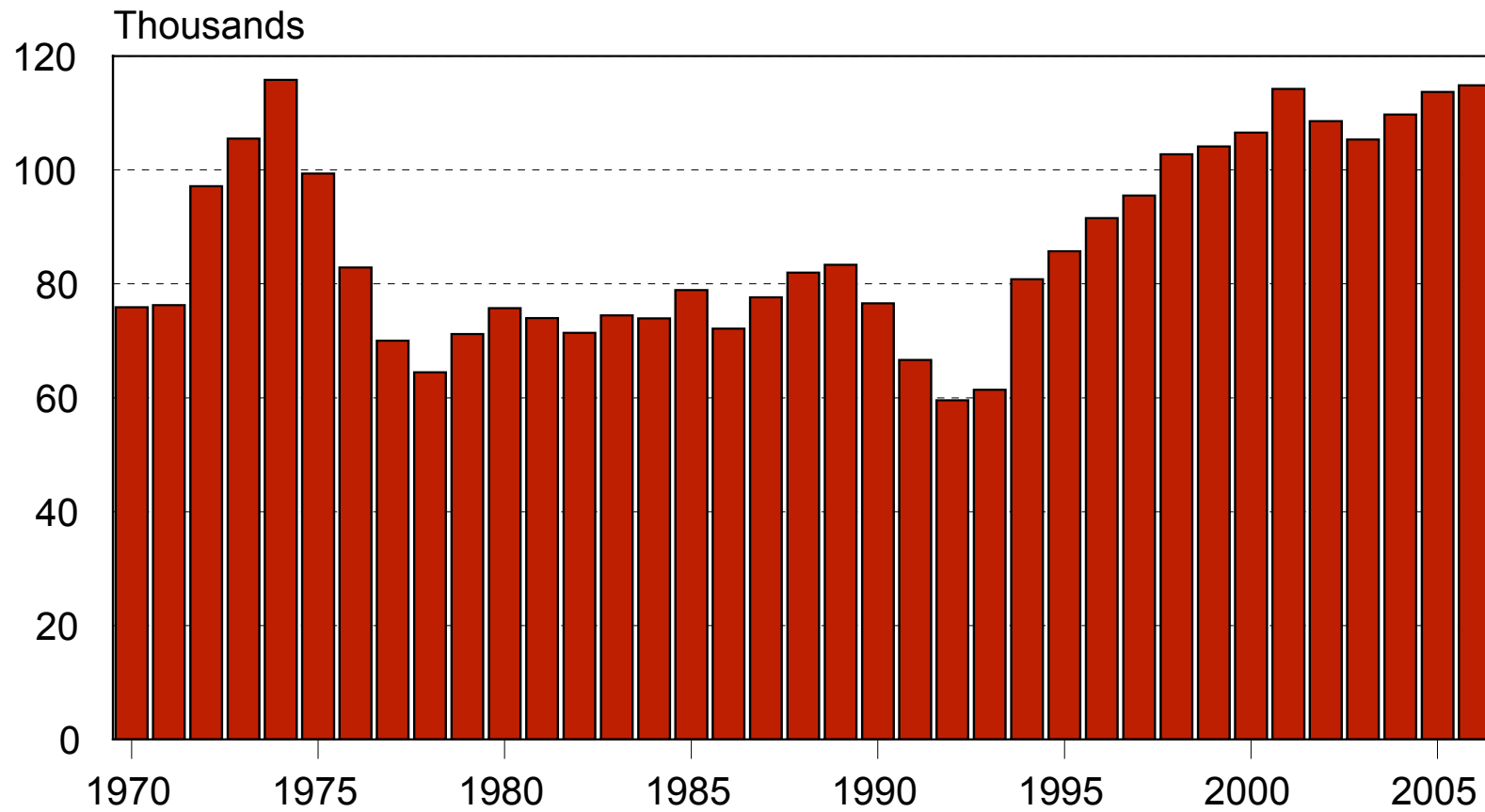
Theme: Internal migration, regional and urban issues.

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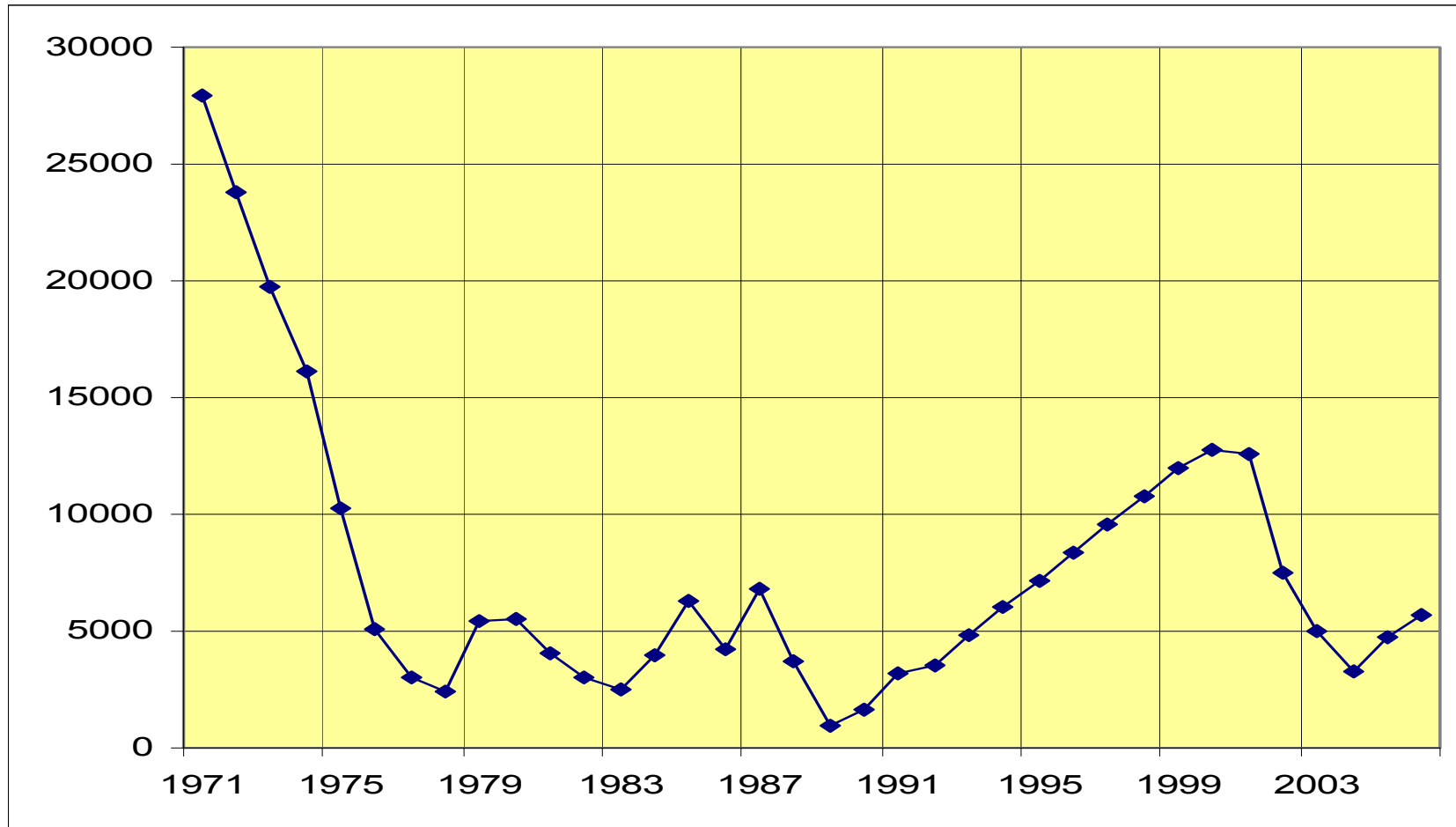
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Internal migration between provinces 1970-2006 (area classification 1993)

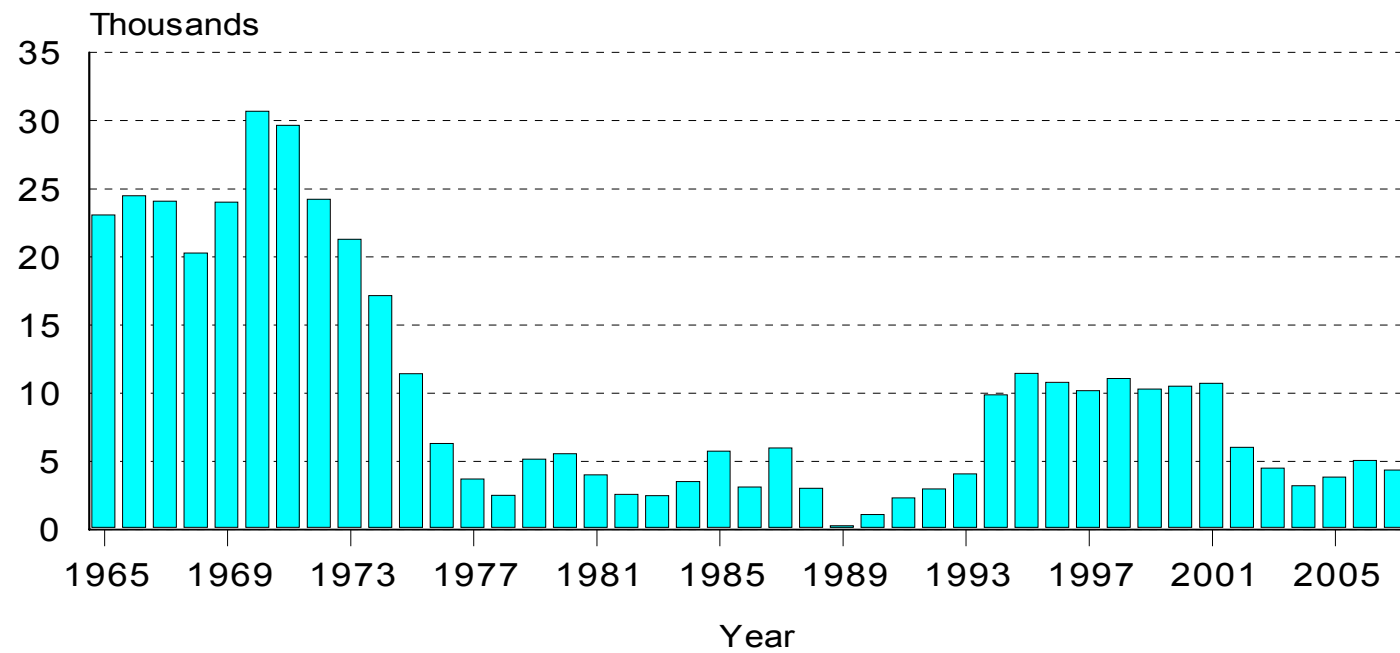


1T. Internal migration has been very lively in recent years

2. Net migration loss in countryside in Finland 1971-2006, corrected figures 1994-98 *)



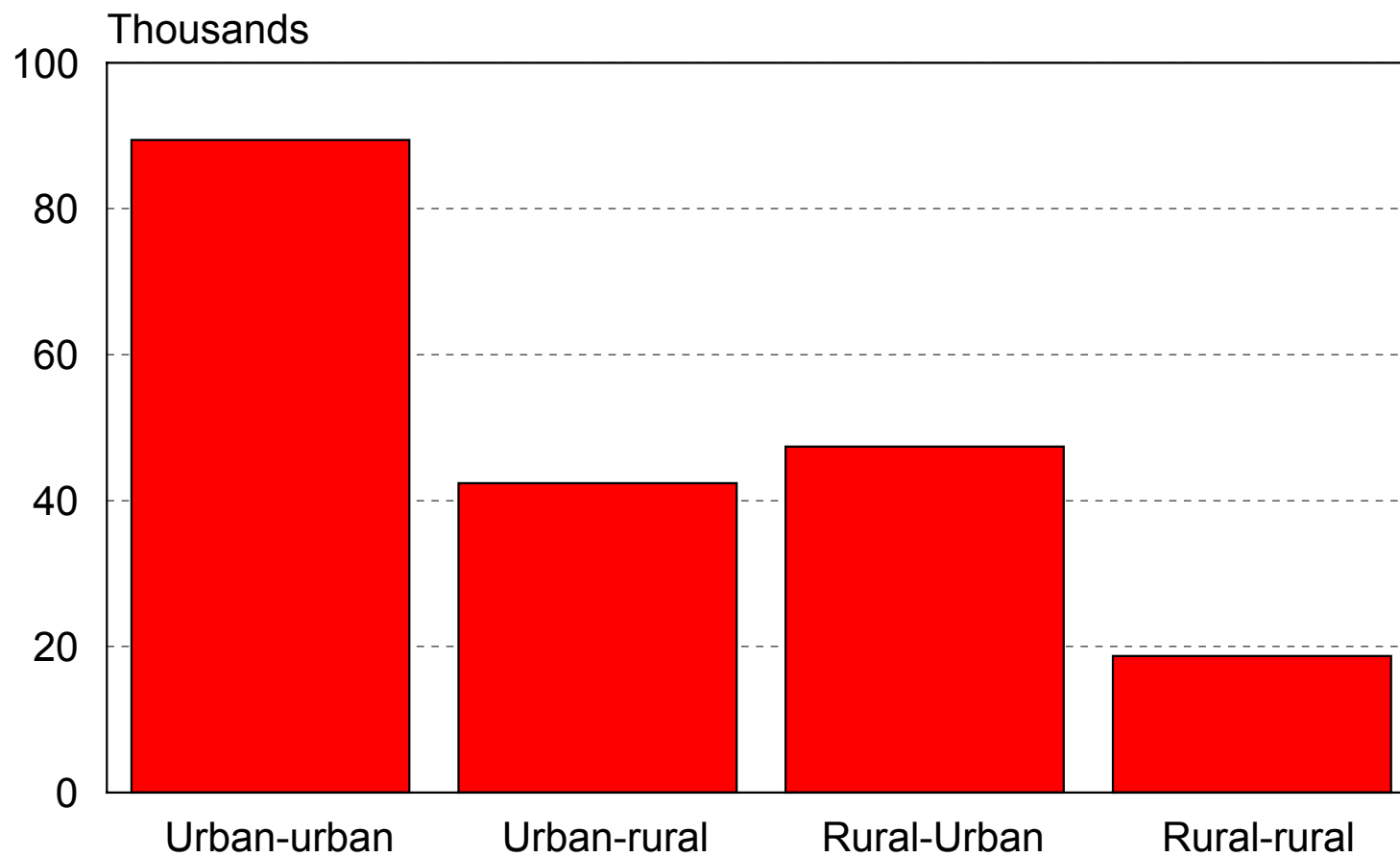
Net migration gains of urban travel-to-work areas in Finland 1965-2007*



3T. Net migration gain in urban areas in Finland 1971-2006

- The level of net migration gain in urban areas was 2005 same as the one in the 1980's
- the regional development in the 1980's has been said an phase of even regional development

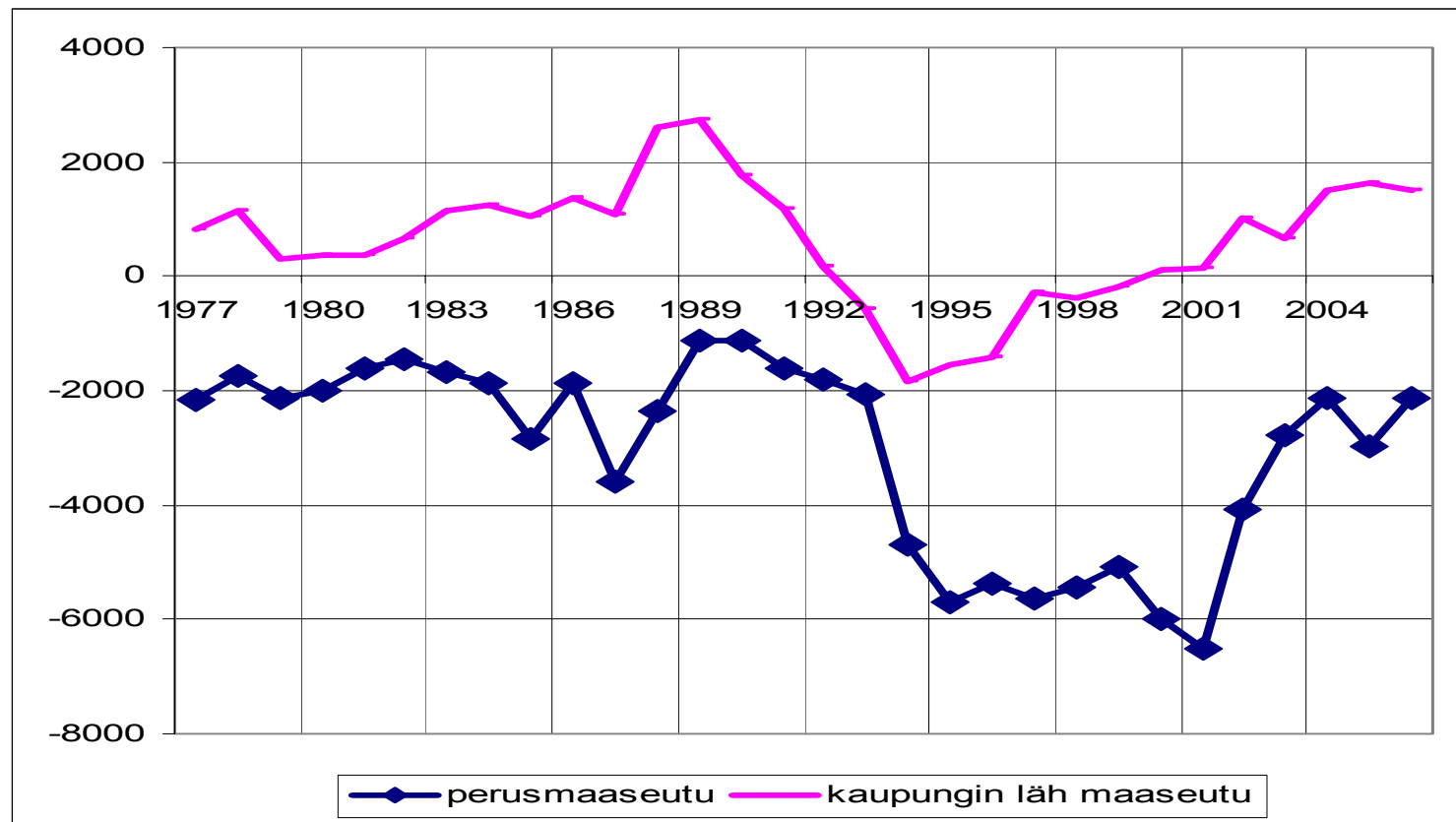
Moves between homogenous migration areas 2006



4. Moves between migration areas by type of migration stream

- It was the least propable to move from urban areas to urban areas

5. Net migration gain in different zones of countryside in Finland 1977-2006

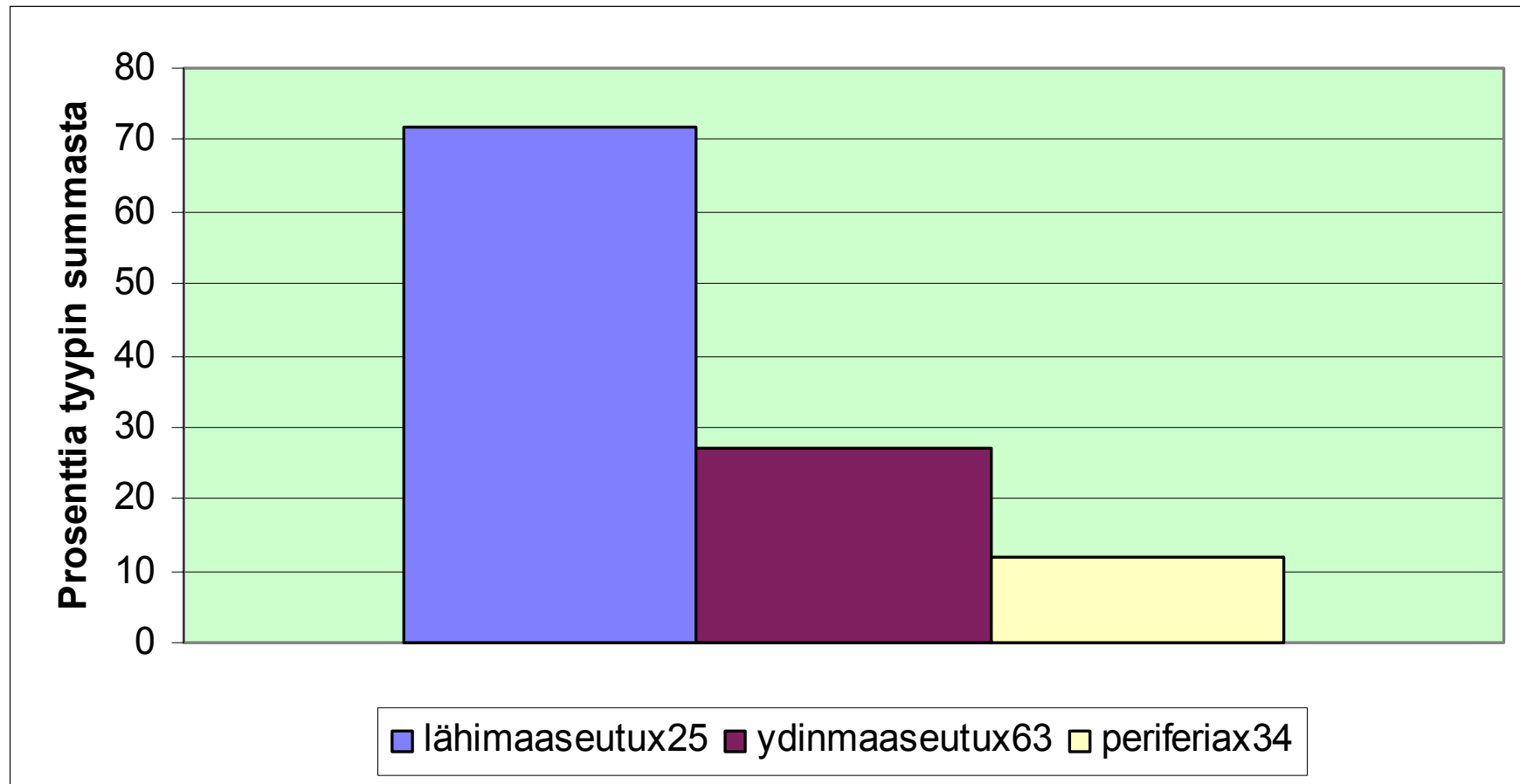


5T. Net migration gain in different zones of countryside in Finland 1977-2006

Near-town rural area

Central rural area

6. Proportion of migration areas with net migration gain by zone of countryside 2005



6T. Proportion of migration areas with net migration gain by zone of countryside 2005

Near-town rural area:20

Central rural area: 20 areas

Why persons aged 30-39 moved lively to certain areas in central rural zone 2002-2006

- What are the characteristics of area of arrival when area got net migration gain of persons aged 30-39
What are the characteristics of area of departure when the area of arrival got net migration gain of persons aged 30-39
- The areal push - pull theory is used to explain the migration rate of in-migration of persons aged 30-39 in the central rural zone

7. Theoretical aspects of migration into rural areas 1B

- Early middle-aged persons's educational and working conditions
- Countryside: if you are ready to move it is easy to find a suitable job for educated persons: no overqualification Cities: takes a lot of time to find a permanent job suitable for education : overqualification as a problem
- reaction
- Early middle-aged persons's move lively to countryside

7. Theoretical aspects of migration into rural areas 2

Counter-urbanisation in the period 1970-1990 was seen as restructuring, which referred to the transition in industry from the mass production model to a flexible production model. Industrial activity decreased in centres and increased in small regional centres and rural centres. If the process has continued then the employment in industrial firms has increased in small regional centres and rural centres. New industrial vacancies have lured professionals to move into countryside and small regional centres.

7. Theoretical aspects of migration into rural areas 3

- The labour force of the rural area has to be reproduced and so in the conditions of big retirement rate a lot of in-migrants is needed in the primary sector of labour force and on the contrary
 - In Finland the big generation is retiring in the early years of the first decennium of the century and so the general retirement rate is encreasing
 - Hypothesis is where the retirement rate is big there the rate of internal migration of qualified persons in in-migration is big

7. Theoretical aspects of migration into rural areas 4

- A dependency has also been identified between the migration gain of small rural centres and the dispersion development of the nearby centre. Regionalisation has expanded beyond the borders of urban regions.
- The commuting rate is positively correlated with the rate of internal migration in in-migration in countryside

7. Theoretical aspects of migration into rural areas 5

- There are mainly two kinds of small centres, one is developing economically rather quickly and other is not growing at all if the economy is looked at.
 - Myrdal's circulative cumulative causation is effecting so that the direction of development in different sectors of economy is opposite. Persons are losing jobs and it is very propable for them to move to areas which are developing quickly. Hypothesis is that the in-migration rate of areas with migration gain is negatively correlated with change of GDP of the area with migration loss

8. Theoretical aspects of migration into rural areas 6

- When employment is increasing the unemployed persons of the area will be drawn working at first and later in-migrants is needed to satisfy the increased demand of labour force.
- The decrease in unemployment rate will increase the in-migration rate

9. Data

- We have statistics of moves between migration areas by area and age 2000-2006(in- and out-migration)
- The area with biggest net migration gain has as its area of departure the area with biggest migration loss in the zone and etc
 - We have statistics of population by area and age 2000-2006
 - We have statistics of GDP by area and sector 2000-2006*
 - We have statistics of employed persons by area and sector 2000-2006* (*) preliminary information)

10. Areal classification

- We are studying homogenous migration areas which have about 5000- 20 000 inhabitants in the countryside
 - We have altogether 170 homogenous migration areas
 - migration areas of the countryside belong to three different zones according to classification of ministry of internal affairs

(source: Maaseudun kehittämissuunnitelma 2006)

11 The dependent variable of the research

- We study the mean of in-migration rate of persons aged 30-34 and that of persons aged 35-39 in central rural areas which got migration gain generally 2005-2006
 - The first (and second) decile according migration gain in central rural areas
- The areas of departure belong to the central rural zone because it was most propable to move to central rural areas from central rural areas
- we use regression analysis to analyse the panel data

12 The independent variables of the research

- The amount of employed persons in service sector as an indexed variable (year 2002-100), TYLPALIND
- The amount of persons aged 55-59 one year before migration stream as an indexed variable (year 2002-100), VA59INDE1
- The amount of unemployed persons in relation the amount of labour force, TYOTTOPROE1
- The amount of non-working persons aged 20-60 one year before migration stream as an indexed variable (year 2002-100), VEITYLPRO1V

12 The independent variables of the research

- The amount of to another area commuting persons in relation the amount of labour force, PENDULOOS
- The amount of employed persons in agricultural and forest sector as an indexed variable (year 2002-100), TYLMAATIND
- The amount of GDP in service sector in relation to total GDP in the area of departure, BKTEPALOSU1

13. Results 1

- The commuting rate had the biggest positive correlation with in-migration rate of persons aged 30-39 in the central rural area, The increase in commuting behaviour has increased in-migration to the central rural area in first years of the century
- other significant factors were GDP change in service sector in the area of departure, the amount of workers in the agricultural and forest sector and the unemployment rate.
- At the 10 per cent significance level the general retirement rate explained the in-migration rate of persons aged 30-39 in the central rural area

13. Results 2

- The effect of factors was what we had expected with a exception
- It was not expected that the increase in unemployment will increase in-migration of persons aged 30-39 but the correlation of migration and unemployment has varied a lot in earlier studies

14. Conclusions 1

- The increase in employment in services and industrial firms has no connection with in-migration of persons aged 30-39 for the employment has not increased in research areas
- The commuting rate is a problematic covariate because at the same time the employment of sectors of lively commuting is decreasing
- If this is the background it is not clear that the commuters and in-migrants are mostly same persons as has been often assumed
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14. Conclusions 2

- The positive development in agriculture and forest sector is important for the central rural areas that want to have migration gain
- Unemployment correlated positively with in migration of persons aged 30-34 which is strongly correlated with in-migration of persons aged 55-59. It is propable that the in migration of these people, often unemployd, has effected the positive correlation between in-migration of persons aged 30-39 and the unemployment
--the big general retirement rate effects also in future big in-migration rates of persons aged 30-39 in central rural area

15. Finish

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