

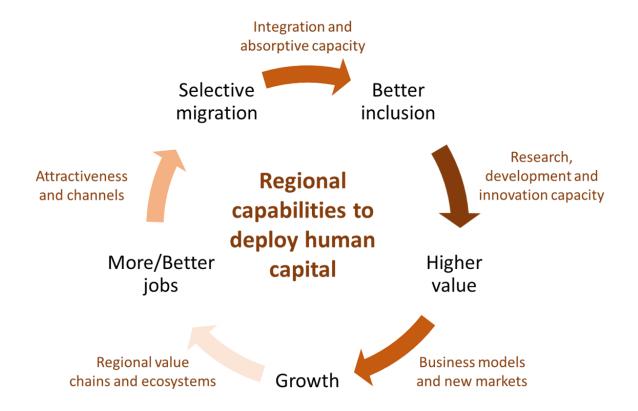
DIFFERENTIAL POPULATION DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL CHALLENGES IN FINLAND — A SPECIAL CASE OF SEINÄJOKI REGION

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Demographic dependency ratio based on the lowest and highest shares of population in the top ten municipalities, in relation to other demographic indicators in Finland, in 2020 (Data: Statistics Finland).

Municipalities	Demographic dependency	65+, %	Natural population	in country-	Net international	
	ratio		change	internal migration	migration	persons, %
Helsinki	46,5	17,4	1293	-1044	2928	16,9
Tampere	48,2	19,2	117	2094	680	8,2
Vantaa	48,6	15,5	858	1039	1636	22,0
Turku	50,3	20,9	-85	659	849	12,6
Espoo	51,0	15,0	1384	-602	2379	19,1
Jyväskylä	51,1	18,6	209	378	423	5,5
Oulu	51,6	16,6	722	619	537	4,6
Vaasa	55,3	20,6	-13	-256	172	9,6
Järvenpää	55,5	18,9	127	539	90	6,4
Sipoo	55,7	17,8	8	457	52	6,0
Puumala	103,3	44,0	-42	30	-2	2,1
Parikkala	103,8	40,8	-70	-14	5	2,3
Pielavesi	104,5	37,6	-54	-17	1	1,9
Padasjoki	105,2	41,3	-39	-3	9	1,6
Vesanto	106,3	42,4	-41	0	-1	1,7
Sysmä	106,4	43,2	-49	18	3	1,8
Hailuoto	106,8	38,9	-14	3	2	1,7
Kuhmoinen	108,2	43,9	-47	5	-2	1,1
Kivijärvi	108,5	38,8	-13	21	3	1,4
Kaskinen	112,3	41,7	-6	7	31	11,1
Finland	61,9	22,7	-9025	296852*	17814	8,0
*the number of	f total country in	ternal migra	tion in Finland			







Migration as a motor for municipalities' vitality research project (2019-2021); focus to and funding from Seinäjoki region in Finland

Research questions

- •How migration impacts on regional development?
 - •Who moves in and who moves out? (numbers)
- •How regional development impacts on migration?
 - •Why people move in and move out? (stories)
- •What development paths could make region more attractive?







- •8 municipalities, not statistical unit
- Continuous population growth in Seinäjoki
- •High employment rate (73%) and share of entrepreneurs
- Low productivity and internationalization

Target groups

- Students in vocational training and UAS
- •Domestic migrants (18-44 years): inflow, outflow and return migrants
- •International migrants: workers and students





Data

Target groups	Contact letter	Target region	Answers
In-migration	450	Helsinki & Tampere	
	300	Suupohja, Kuusiokunnat, Saarijärvi-Viitasaari, Pohjois-Satakunta, Ylä-Pirkanmaa	n=175 / 14,6 %
Return migration	450	Helsinki & Tampere	
Out-migration	1 000	Helsinki & Tampere	n=219 / 21,9 %
In- and return migration	open	open	n=207
Total			n=601

		In-migrants	Return migrants	Out-migrants
Mean Age	Years	34	34	26
Sex %	Male	27	35	45
	Female	73	65	55
	Secondary	34	25	35
	UAS	34	44	34
	UNIVERSITY	26	28	31
	N/A	6	3	_





HOUSEHOLD MOBILITY TO
GEOGRAPHY: AND FROM SEINÄJOKI CITY-REGION, PERMANENT (K8) 2012-2018 (15-44 YEARS)

SUBREGIONS WITH NEGATIVE NETMIGRATION

	Outbound	Inbound
Helsinki	2 402	861
Tampere	2 051	726
Vaasa	1 163	814
Jyväskylä	868	338
Oulu	582	254
Turku	530	160
Pori	206	133

SUBREGIONS WITH POSITIVE NETMIGRATION

	Inbound	Outbound
Suupohja	689	380
Järviseutu	671	329
Kuusiokunnat	160	90
Ylä-Pirkanmaa	125	93
Pohjois-Satakunta	123	84
Kajaani	97	59
Kaustinen	96	57
Saarijärvi-Viitasaari	92	52
Ylävieska	92	59

Seinäjoki city-region

Subregions with positive netmigration

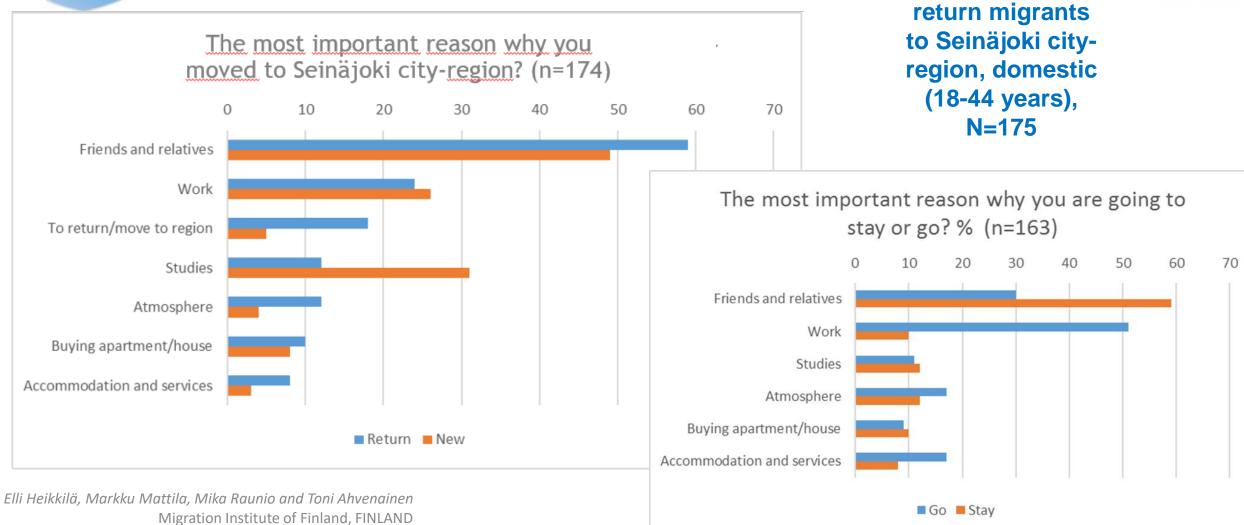
Subregions with negative netmigration

Oulu Vaasa. Järviseutu, Kuusiokunnat and Saarijärvi-Viitasaari Suupohja and Pohjois-Satakunta **Jyväskylä** Pori Tampere Helsinki Kaszun kipinõitä Seinäjoen kaupunkiseudulle

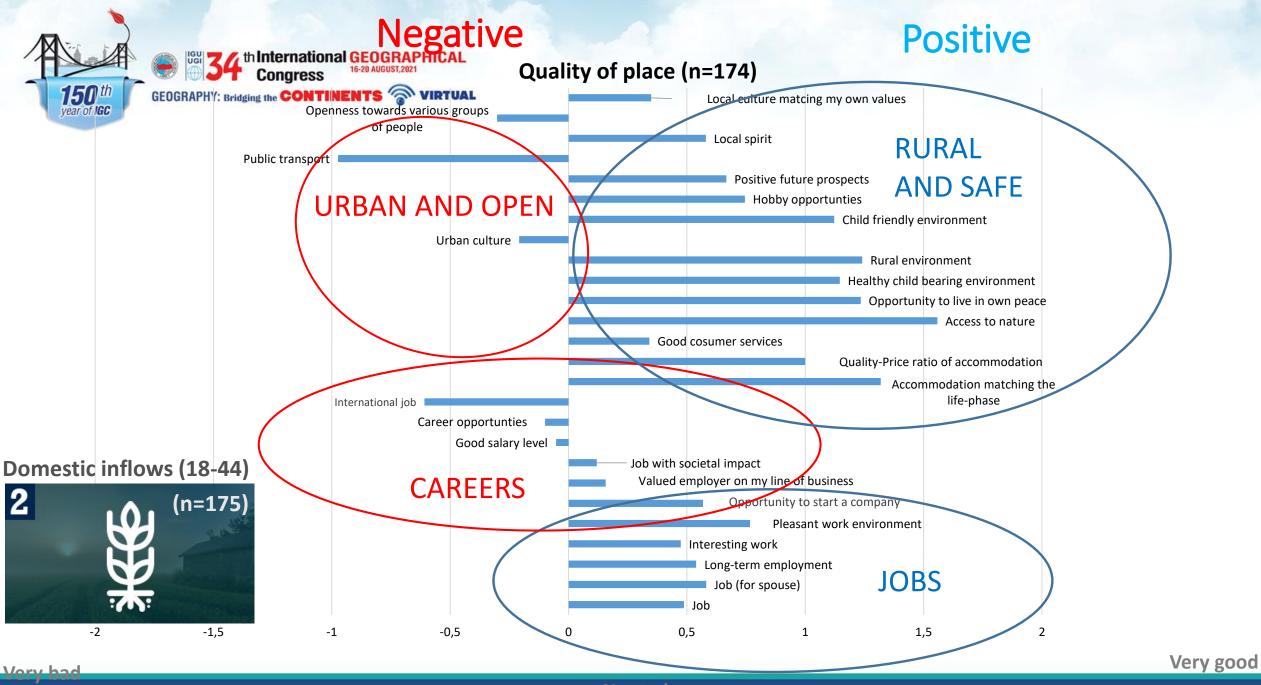


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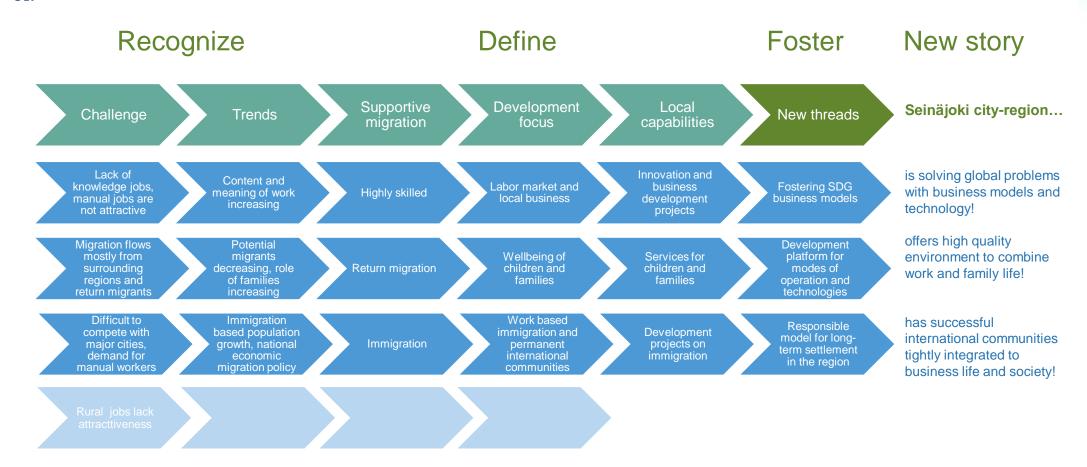




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