

How Widespread is Counter-urbanization Amidst Digital Transition and Challenges in Urban Housing Affordability?

Tiit Tammaru University of Tartu

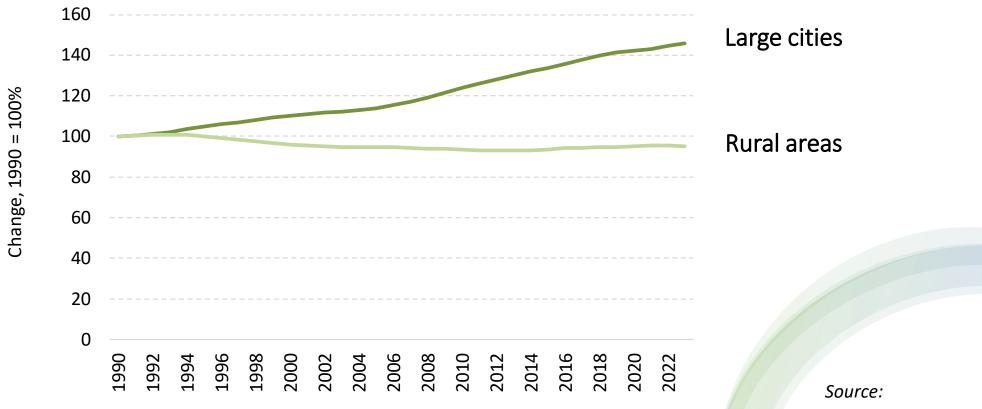
9th NoRSA conference

2–3 May 2024, Vilnius, Lithuania

Two stories of regional population change

1. Urbanization and rural depopulation

Population change in Sweden

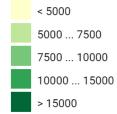


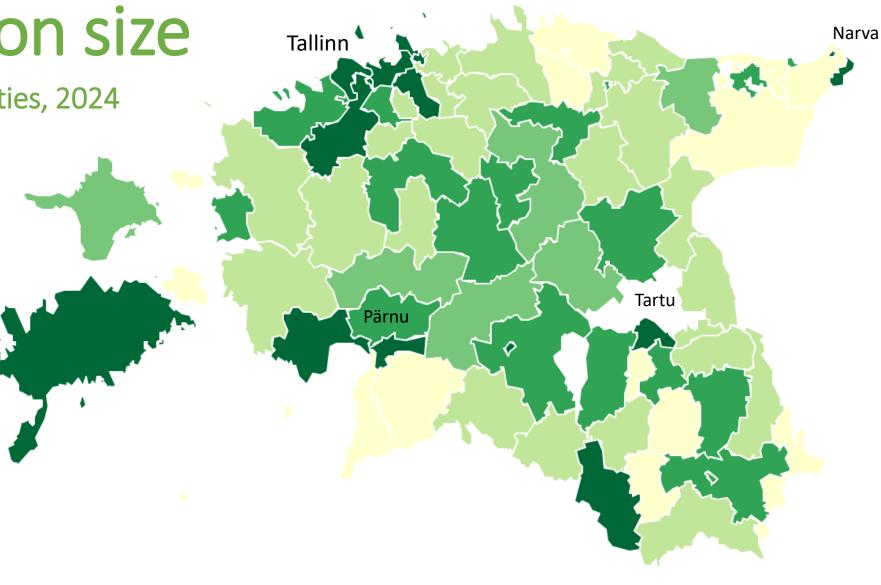
Statistics Sweden 2024

Population size

Estonian municipalities, 2024



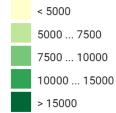


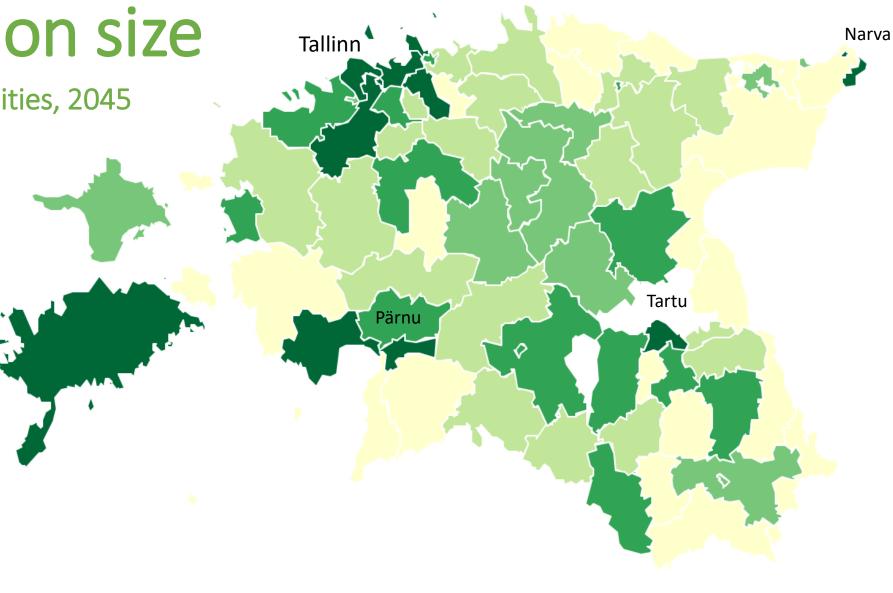


Population size

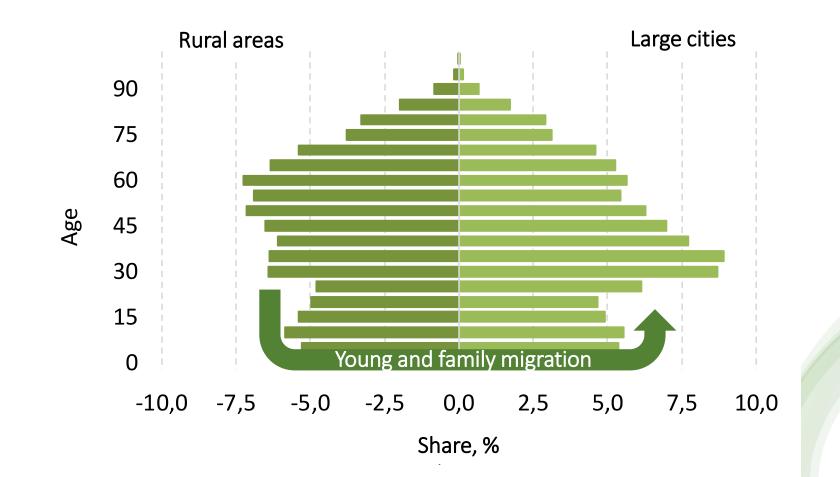
Estonian municipalities, 2045





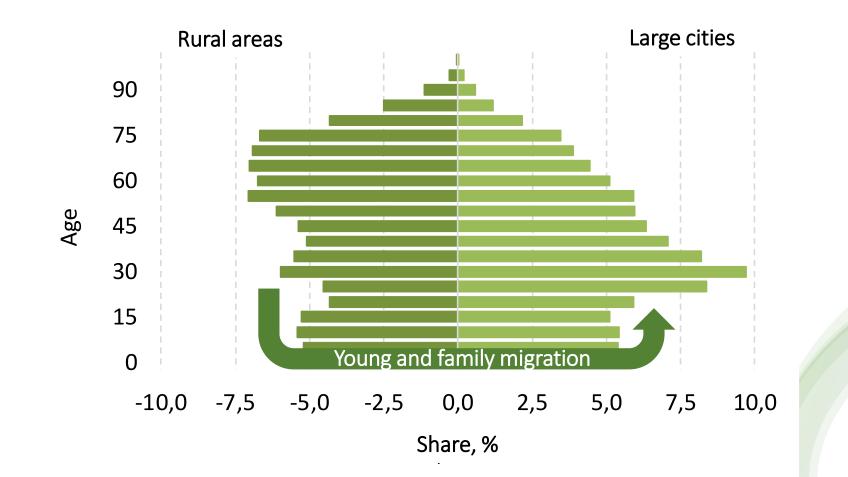


Age composition in large cities and rural Estonia, 2023



Source: Statistics Estonia 2024

Age composition in large cities and rural Sweden, 2023



Source: Statistics Sweden 2024

Large cities act as Escalator regions

Every new generation is better educated

Selection effect: Large cities offer opportunities and attract ambition

 Elevator effect: Large cities facilitate productivity, interactions and income gains



Regional policy resonse

People Jobs



The story through migration lens

Jobs —

People



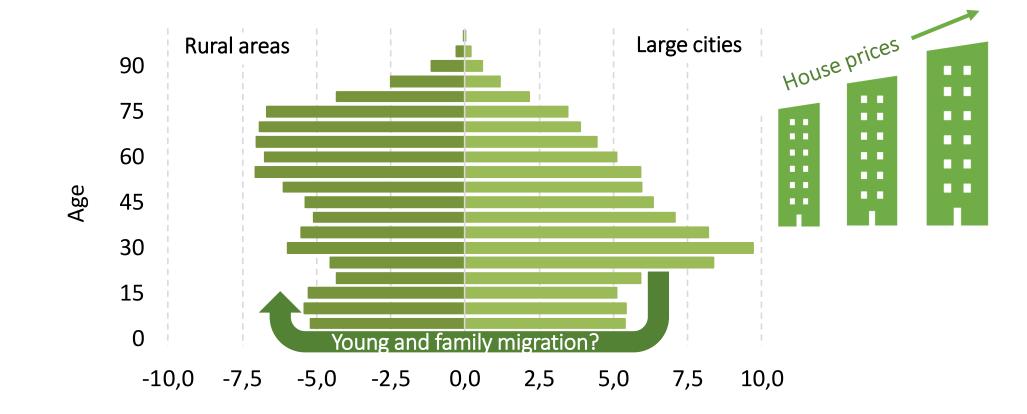
Two stories of regional population change

2. Large city exodus

Population push from large cities

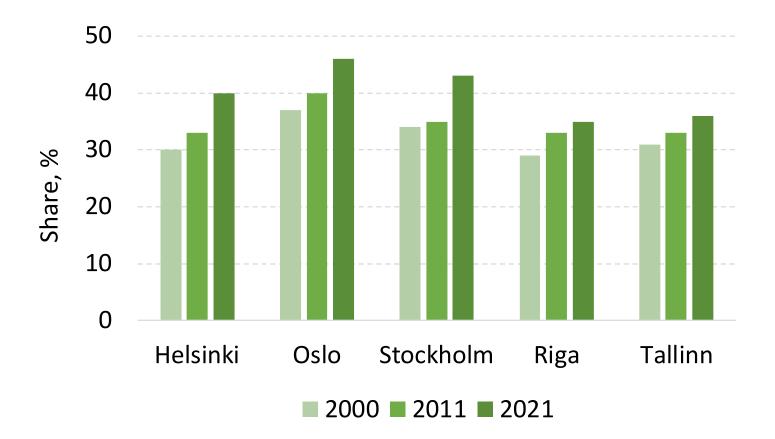
- Environmental concerns
- Demographic shifts and life course migration
- Urban gentrification and the exodus of the poor
- Crises related residential relocations

Urban housing affordability as a trigger of population dispersal



Source: Statistics Sweden 2024

Share of professionals in the workforce





Rising urban houses prices and rents



temporary population



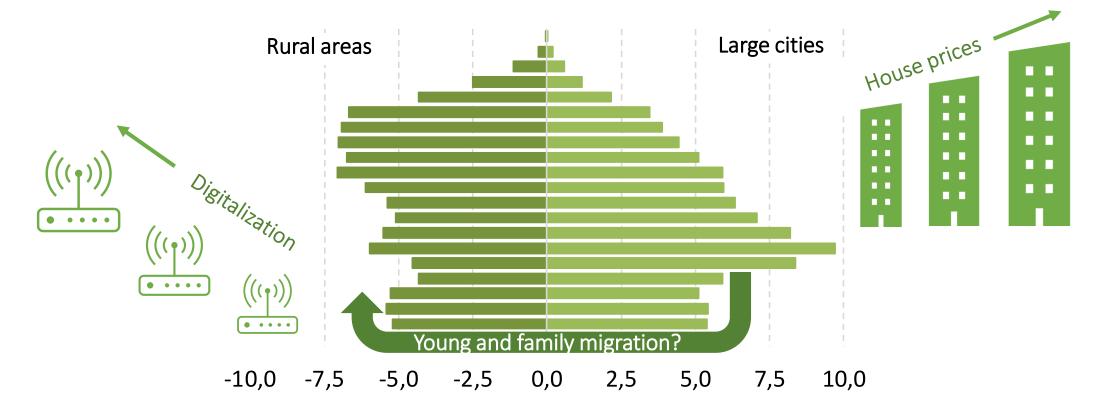
Changing role of urban housing

Changes of regional attraction

- Multilocality and changing lifestyles
- Increased diversification and differentiation
- Rural transition from places of production to places of consumption and residence
- Spread of remote working



Digital transition as a trigger of population dispersal



Source: Statistics Sweden 2024



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Did the pandemic bring new features to counter-urbanisation? Evidence from Estonia

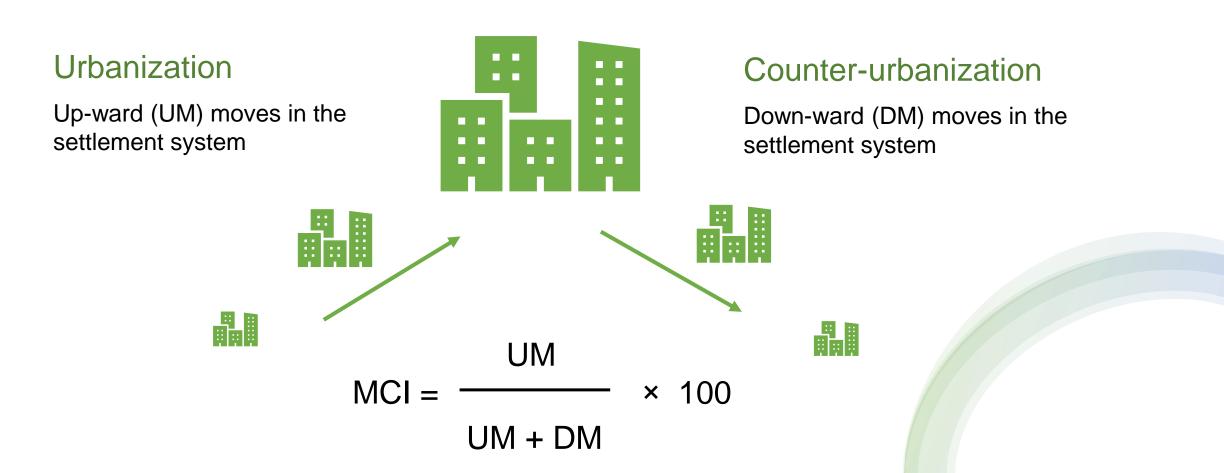
<u>Tiit Tammaru a c</u> 🕺 🖾 , <u>Jaak Kliimask ^b, Kadi Kalm</u>a, <u>Jānis Zālīte</u>a

Highlights

- Analysis of counter-urbanization over the past three decades
- Pandemic has reinforced many long-term trends in counterurban moves
- Counter-urban moves improve the demographic profile of rural areas



Migration Concentration Index MCI

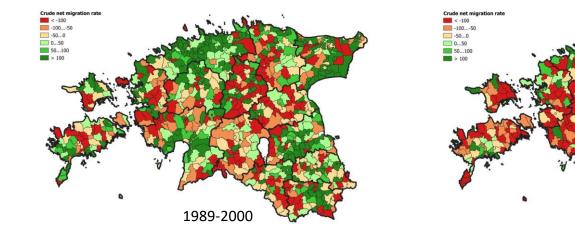


Migration Concentration Index in Estonia





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Societal transformation

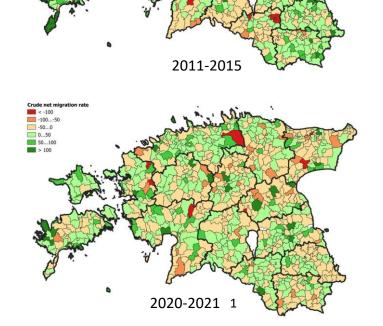
2000-2011

Regional transformation

Time-lag



• • **1** • b 0 Net •

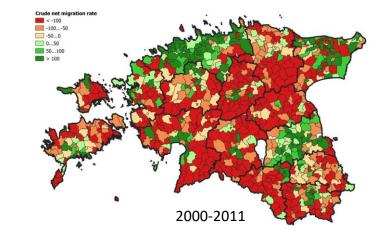


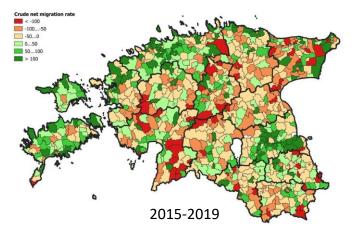
1989-2000

Crude net migration rate < -100
-100...-50
-50...0</pre>

Crude net migration rate < -100
-100...50
-50...0
0...50
50...100
> 100 0

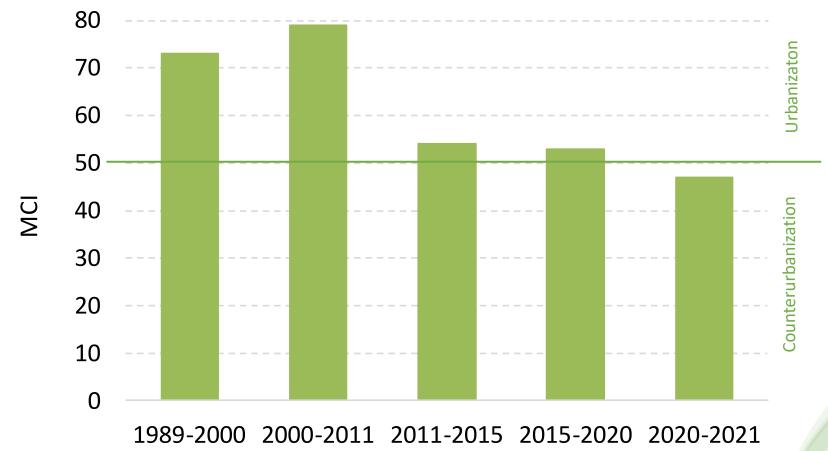
0...50 50...100 > 100





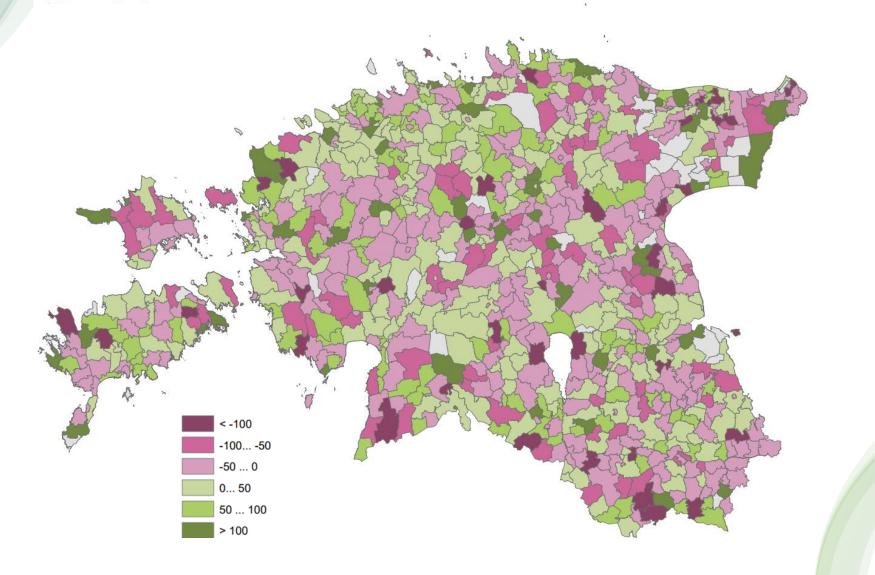


Migration Concentration Index of families





Net migration rate of families



Rural gentrification?

. . 0 < -100 -100... -50 -50 ... 0 0... 50 50 ... 100 > 100

Rural gentrification?

. . 0 < -100 -100... -50 -50 ... 0 0... 50 50 ... 100 > 100

Concluding remarks



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