



Migration in Finland



Bleta Beina – Scienze Internazionali
Karppanen Sanni – Scienze Internazionali

INDEX

Introduction

1. How many migrants?
2. Why people move to Finland?
3. Immigrants' employment and unemployment rates
4. Immigrants' integration

Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the present work is to analyze migration dynamics in Finland. Before starting, a brief introduction about the definition of migration is needed. A migration is a movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions.

The migration phenomenon is here analyzed following four main topics: firstly, the quantity of immigrants in Finland; secondly the kind of migrants moving to Finland; then the comparison between the employment and unemployment rates of migrants and natives in the country; finally, the integration of migrants in the Finnish society after their arrival.

All the data used to produce this work come from Eurostat, which provides high quality statistics on issues related to international migration in Europe. We adopted a time frame of ten years, from 2009 to the last years' data available according to Eurostat.

1. HOW MANY MIGRANTS?

Immigration by age group - Source: Eurostat [migr_imm1ctz]

Immigration by age group

Last update 09.04.18

Extracted on 26.04.18

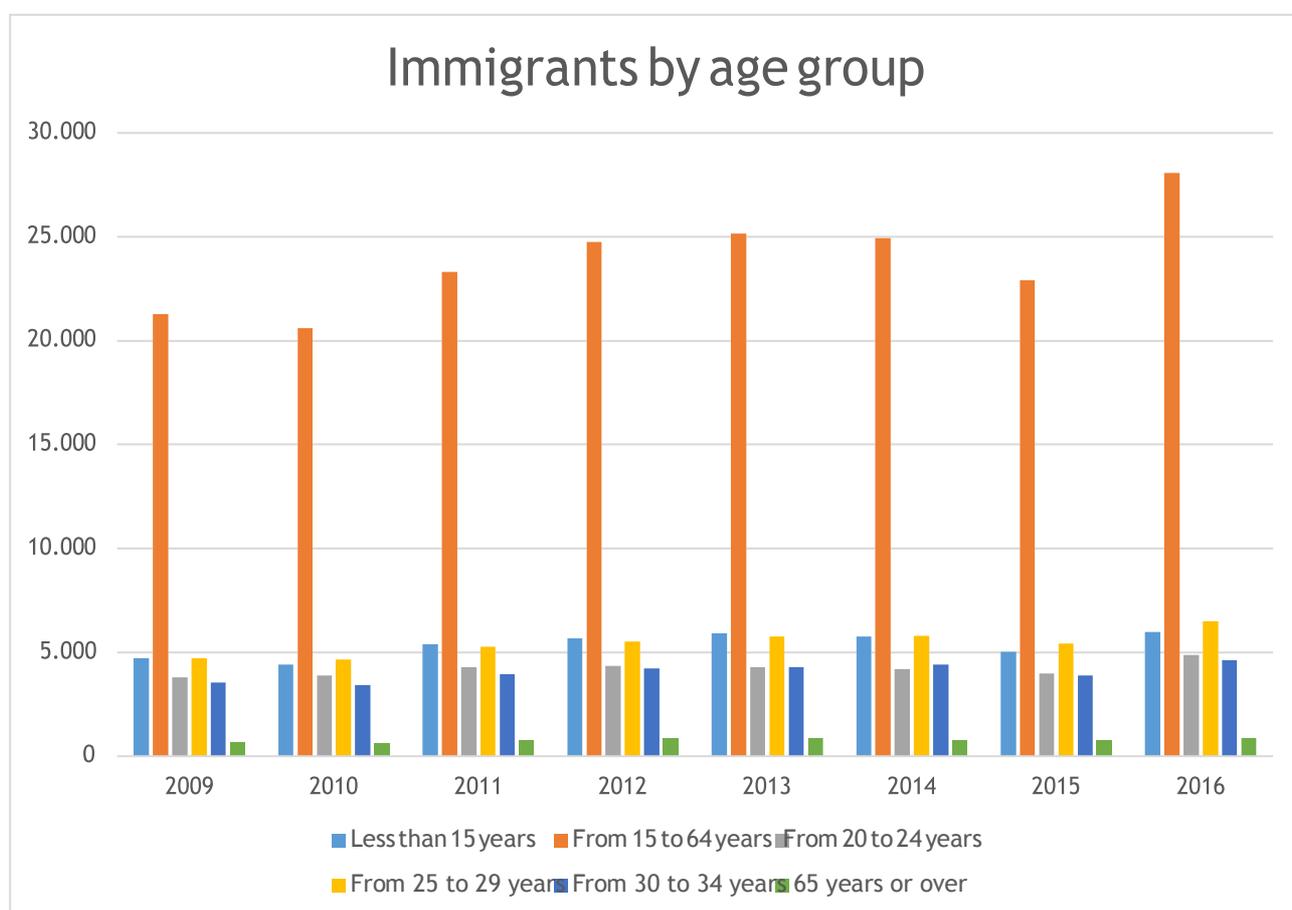
Citizen Total

Unit Number

Geo Finland

Sex Total

AGE/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	26.699	25.636	29.481	31.278	31.941	31.507	28.746	34.905
Less than 15 years	4.723	4.416	5.392	5.676	5.923	5.772	5.040	5.967
From 15 to 64 years	21.274	20.597	23.296	24.769	25.139	24.952	22.921	28.070
From 20 to 24 years	3.803	3.892	4.288	4.360	4.297	4.200	3.995	4.863
From 25 to 29 years	4.729	4.658	5.286	5.502	5.759	5.791	5.411	6.514
From 30 to 34 years	3.537	3.419	3.946	4.218	4.284	4.410	3.898	4.636
65 years or over	702	623	793	833	879	783	785	868



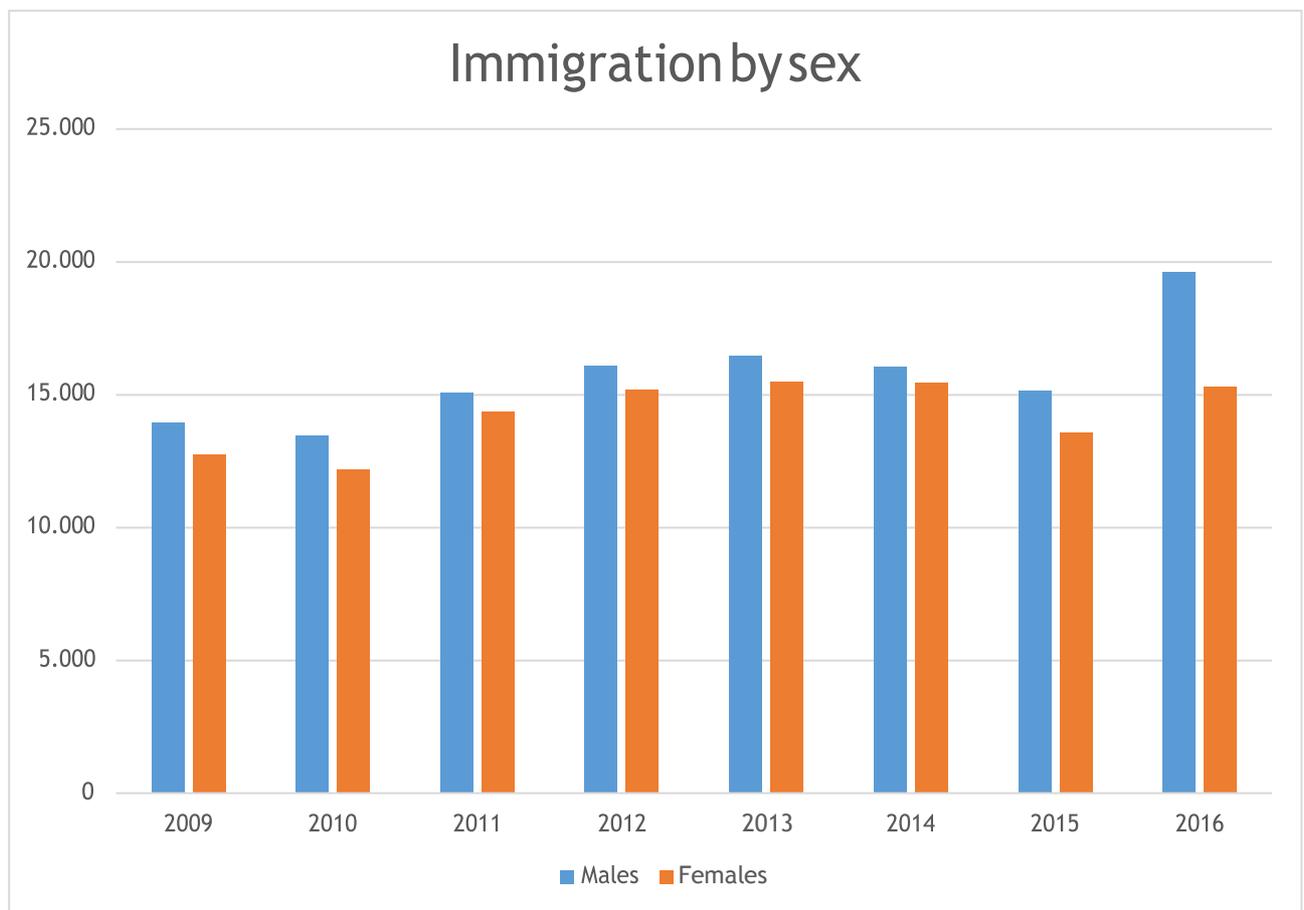
In Finland, people in working age (15-64) have the highest rate of migration compared with other age groups. We can see that the sum of young adults (20-34) represent almost the half of the total number of migrants per each year. This can be explained considering that this age group is marked by various life transformations such as getting a job, going to college, getting married or having children.

Immigration by sex - Source: Eurostat [migr_imm1ctz]

Immigration by sex Last update 09.04.18 Extracted on 26.04.18

Citizen Total Unit Number Geo Finland Age Total

SEX/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	26.699	25.636	29.481	31.278	31.941	31.507	28.746	34.905
Males	13.946	13.459	15.101	16.100	16.456	16.061	15.160	19.605
Females	12.753	12.177	14.380	15.178	15.485	15.446	13.586	15.300



In Finland, the number of migrants from both sexes is similar except in 2016, where we see a higher number of males. The shifting gender ratio in migration patterns is affected by various factors, including large scale economic changes, new labor demands, communication and technological innovations, modifications of national migration laws and new ideas about woman and manhood.

Immigration by citizenship - Source: Eurostat [migr_imm1ctz]

Immigration by citizenship

Last updated 09.04.18

Extracted on 26.04.18

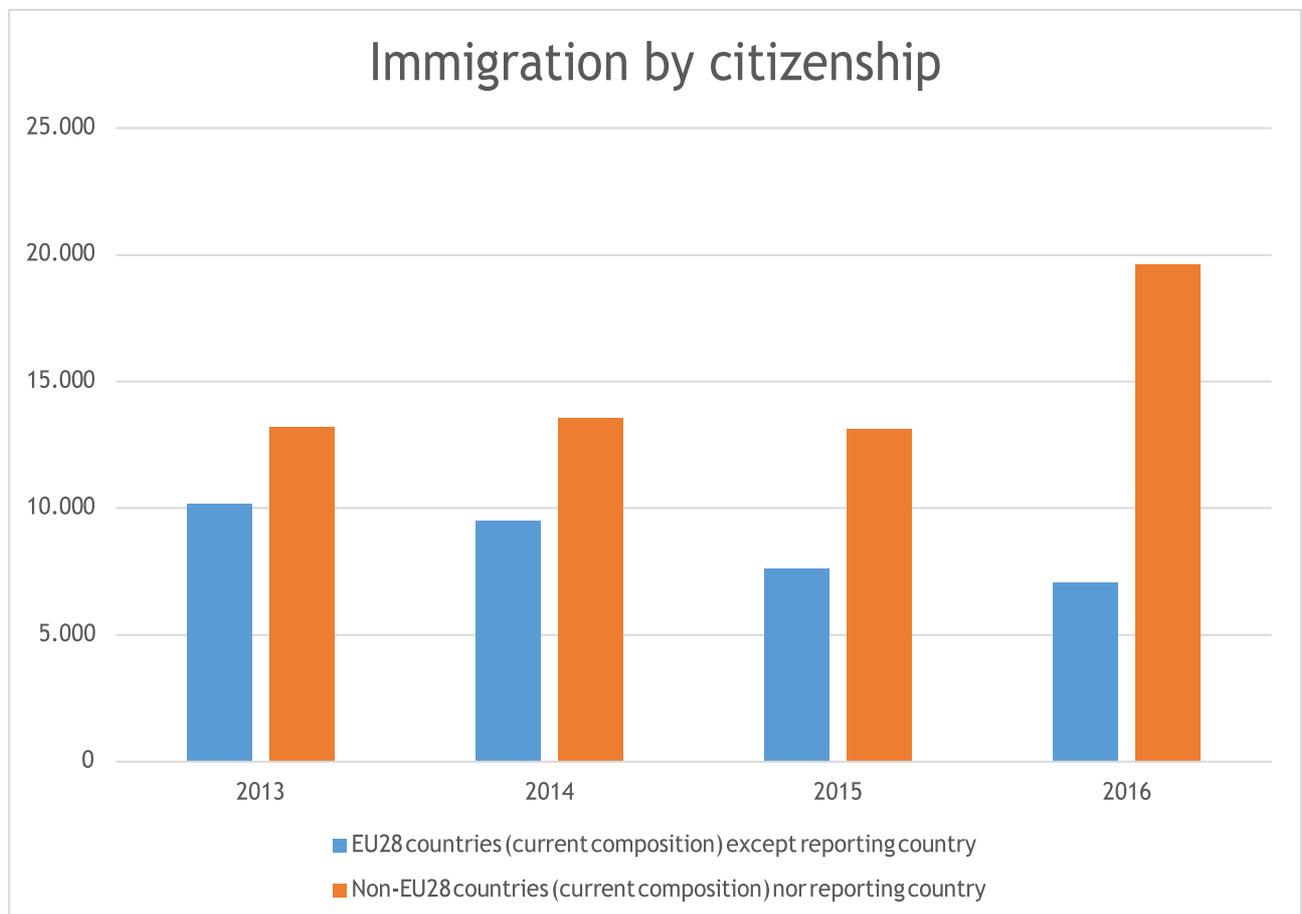
Age Total

Unit Number

Sex Total

Geo Finland

CITIZEN/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	26.699	25.636	29.481	31.278	31.941	31.507	28.746	34.905
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	:	:	:	:	10.161	9.493	7.624	7.072
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	:	:	:	:	13.183	13.568	13.108	19.638



In this last graph we can see that there has been an important differentiation in the countries of origins of migrants. From 2013 to 2016 the proportion of third countries migrants has widely increase in comparison with migrants from European Union countries.

2. WHY PEOPLE MOVE TO FINLAND?

Source: Eurostat [migr_resfirst]

First permits by reason

Last updated 16.02.18

Extracted on 26.04.18

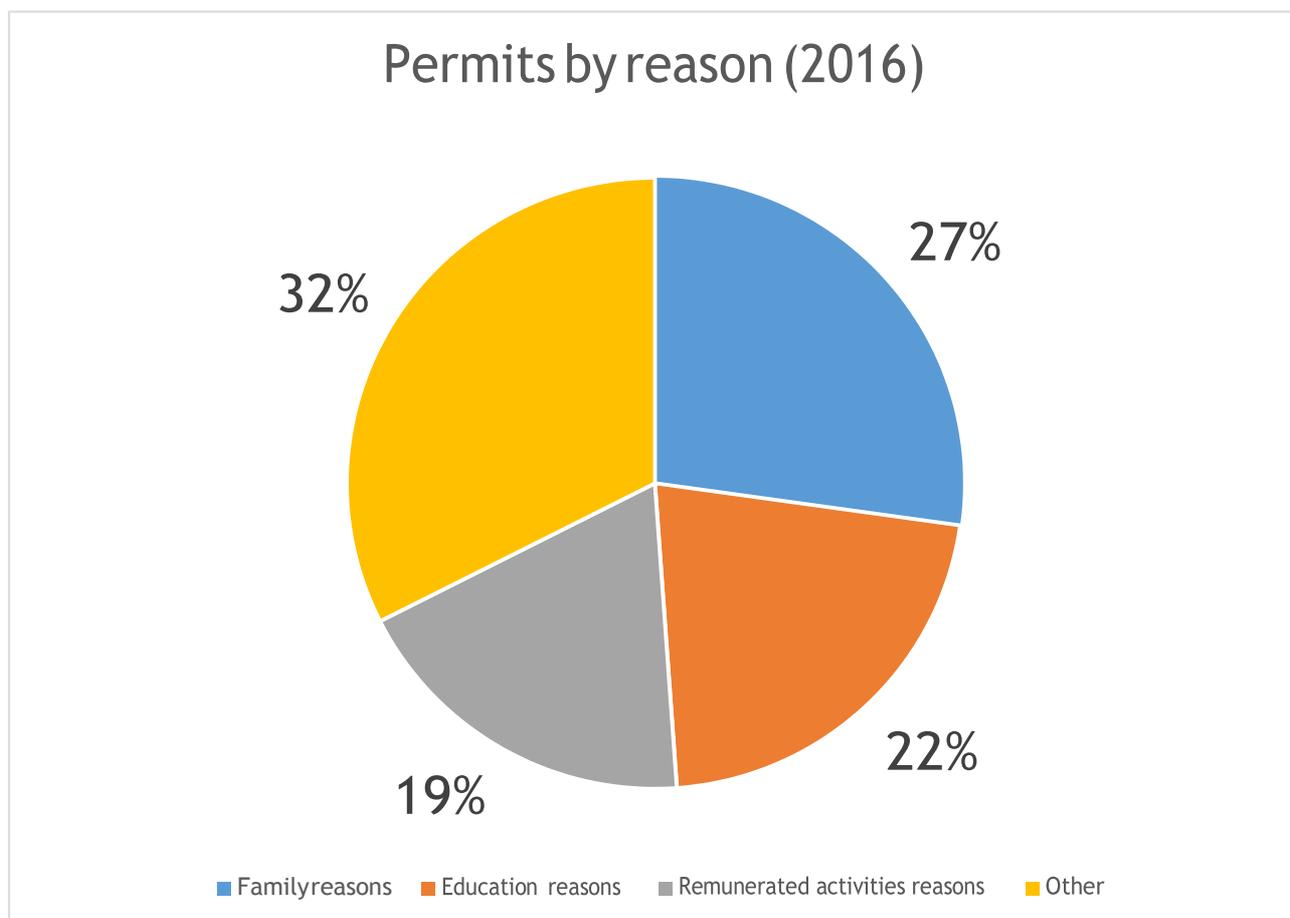
Citizen Total

Duration Total

Unit Person

Geo Finland

REASON/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	18.034	19.210	20.230	20.263	21.122	21.552	21.797	28.792
Family reasons	6.643	6.706	7.397	7.180	7.909	8.043	7.682	7.833
Education reasons	3.949	4.433	5.370	5.405	5.314	5.528	5.756	6.235
Remunerated activities reasons	2.754	2.936	5.024	4.648	4.719	4.786	5.026	5.381
Other	4.688	5.135	2.439	3.030	3.180	3.195	3.333	9.343



Taking as example 2016, as we can see in this graph, the most common reasons for moving is family (27%), followed by education (22%) and remunerated activities (19%) which surprisingly are just at the bottom. In addition to the channel of entrance previously list, we have the voice “other reasons” which includes tourism, research, health care, recreational activities or humanitarian permits, and represents the highest percentage of migrants.

3. IMMIGRANTS’ EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Employment rates by citizenship and sex - Source: Eurostat [lfsa_ergan]

Employment rates by citizenship and sex Last updated 20.04.18 Extracted on 26.04.18

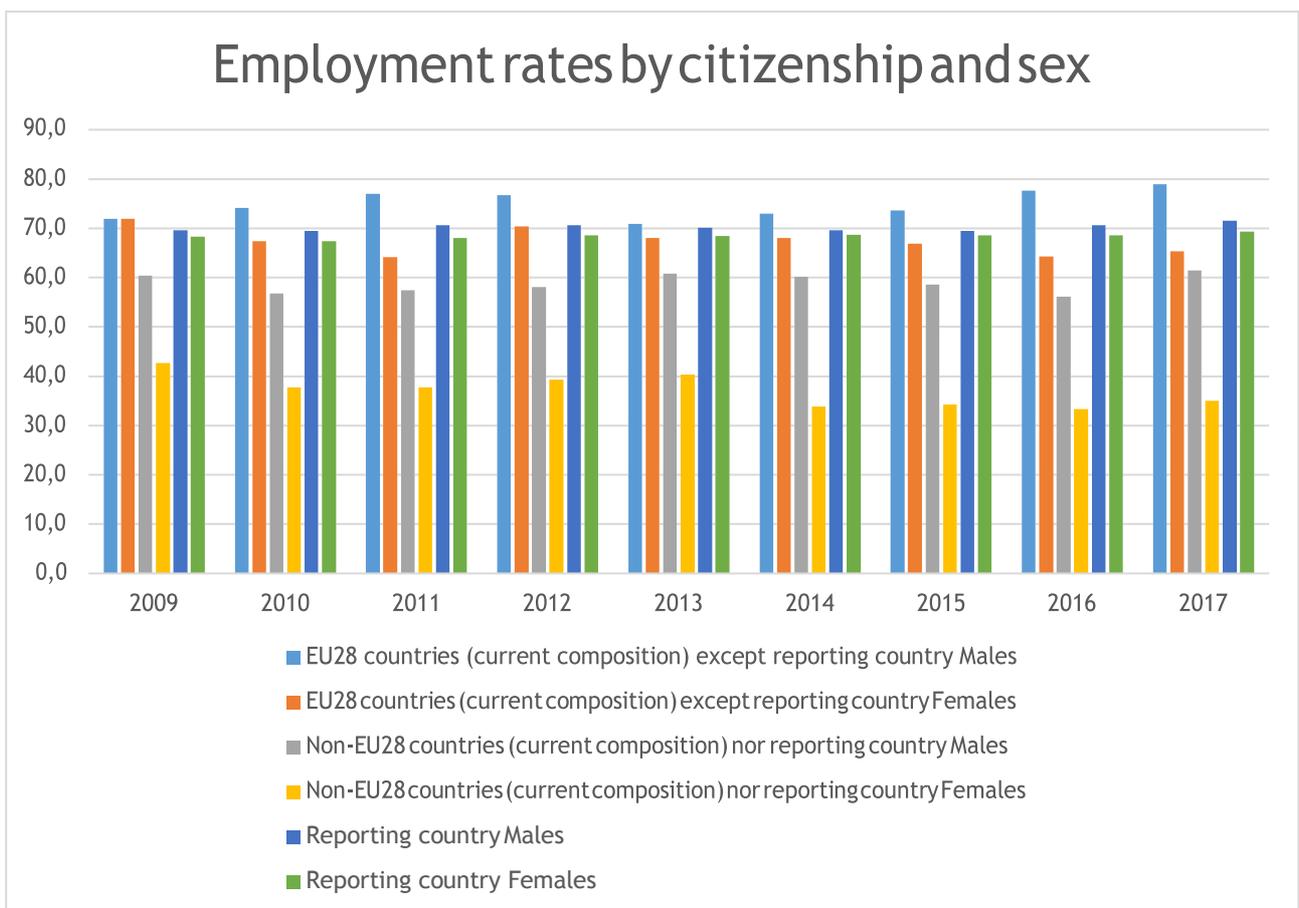
Age from 15 to 64

Unit Percentage

Geo Finland

CITIZEN	SEX/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Total	72,0	70,7	70,8	73,8	69,5	70,7	70,4	71,3	72,8
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Males	72,0	74,1	77,0	76,8	70,9	73,0	73,6	77,7	79,0
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Females	71,9	67,4	64,2	70,4	68,0	68,1	66,9	64,3	65,4
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Total	51,5	46,9	47,4	48,8	50,9	47,6	45,9	44,1	48,0
Non-EU28 countries (current composition)	Males	60,4	56,8	57,5	58,1	60,8	60,1	58,6	56,1	61,5

nor reporting country										
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Females	42,7	37,7	37,8	39,3	40,4	33,9	34,3	33,3	35,0
Reporting country	Total	68,9	68,5	69,4	69,7	69,2	69,2	69,0	69,7	70,5
Reporting country	Males	69,6	69,5	70,7	70,7	70,1	69,6	69,5	70,7	71,5
Reporting country	Females	68,3	67,4	68,0	68,6	68,4	68,7	68,6	68,6	69,4
Total	Total	68,7	68,1	69,0	69,4	68,9	68,7	68,5	69,1	70,0
Total	Males	69,5	69,4	70,6	70,5	69,9	69,5	69,3	70,5	71,4
Total	Females	67,9	66,9	67,4	68,2	67,8	68,0	67,7	67,6	68,5



To summarize this table, we can say that in Finland we can assist to some strange and interesting phenomena. Firstly, the higher employment rate is among EU migrants and not among natives as we can expect. Non-EU females citizens have the lowest employment rates, maybe because most of them are in Finland thanks to family reunifications and they usually stay at home taking care of the children.

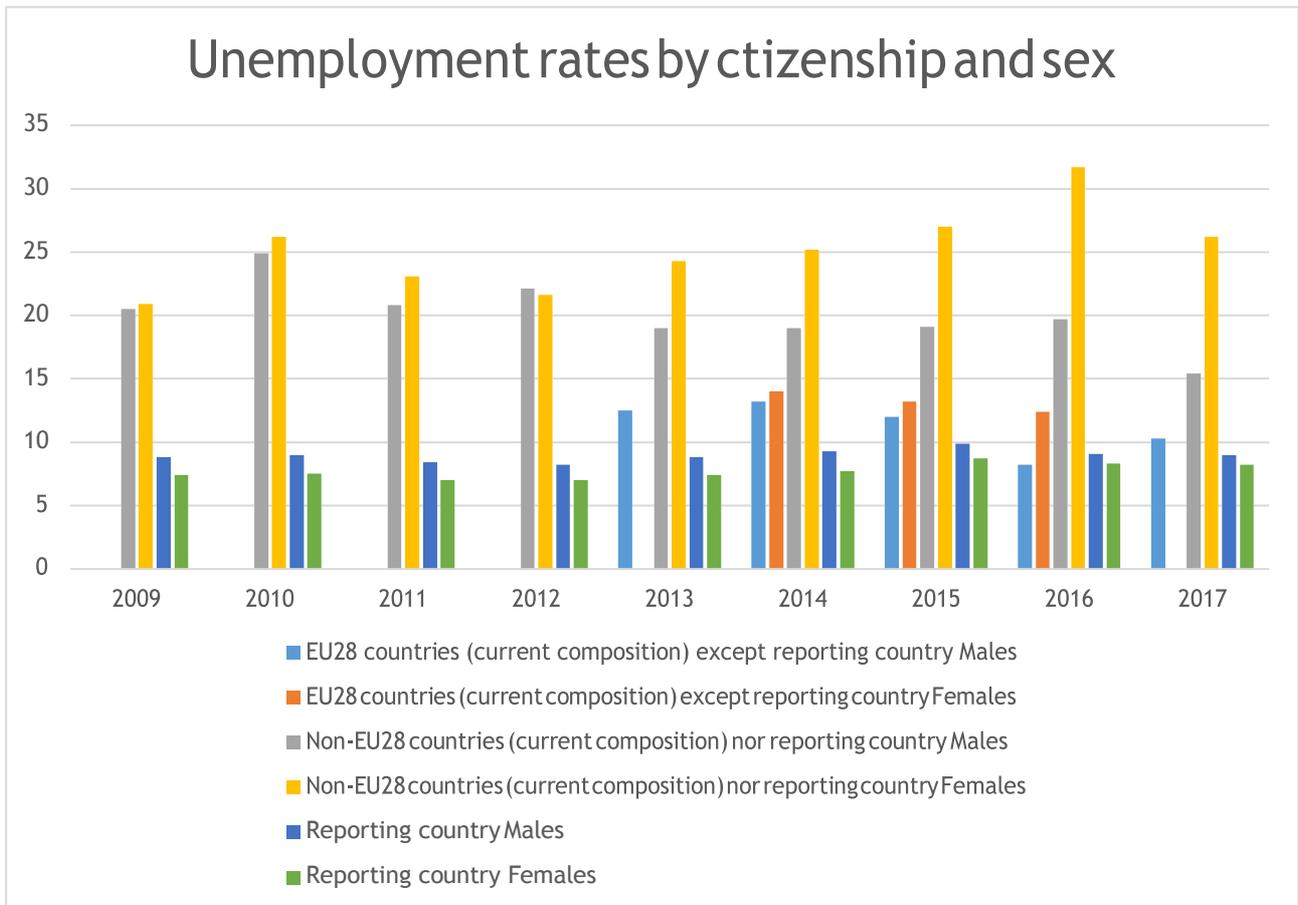
Unemployment rates by citizenship and sex - Source: Eurostat [lfsa_urgan]

Unemployment rates by citizenship and sex Last update 20.04.18 Extracted on 26.04.18

Age from 15 to 64 years Unit Percentage Geo Finland

CITIZEN	SEX/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Total	14,3	11,8	10,5	9,8	11,1	13,5	12,6	10,0	10,5
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Males	:	:	:	:	12,5	13,2	12,0	8,2	10,3
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Females	:	:	:	:	:	14,0	13,2	12,4	:
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Total	20,6	25,5	21,8	21,9	21,1	21,2	22,4	24,9	19,8
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Males	20,5	24,9	20,8	22,1	19,0	19,0	19,1	19,7	15,4
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Females	20,9	26,2	23,1	21,6	24,3	25,2	27,0	31,7	26,2

Reporting country	Total	8,1	8,2	7,7	7,6	8,1	8,5	9,3	8,7	8,6
Reporting country	Males	8,8	9,0	8,4	8,2	8,8	9,3	9,9	9,1	9,0
Reporting country	Females	7,4	7,5	7,0	7,0	7,4	7,7	8,7	8,3	8,2
Total	Total	8,4	8,5	7,9	7,8	8,3	8,8	9,6	9,0	8,8
Total	Males	9,0	9,3	8,6	8,5	9,0	9,6	10,2	9,3	9,1
Total	Females	7,6	7,7	7,2	7,1	7,6	8,1	9,0	8,7	8,5



Unfortunately for what concerns unemployment rates there are many data missing, in particular in the 2009-2013 frame analysis. However, we can find some general trends. Per each year natives have lower unemployment rates comparing with migrants. Surprisingly native males have higher unemployment rates than native females. The highest unemployment rate is the one of non-EU females citizens. As we can see from the table, the gap between males and females unemployment rates for non-EU citizens has increased specially from 2013 to our days. EU migrants have similar or little higher unemployment rates than those of natives.

4. IMMIGRANTS' INTEGRATION

Source: Eurostat [edat_lfse_23]

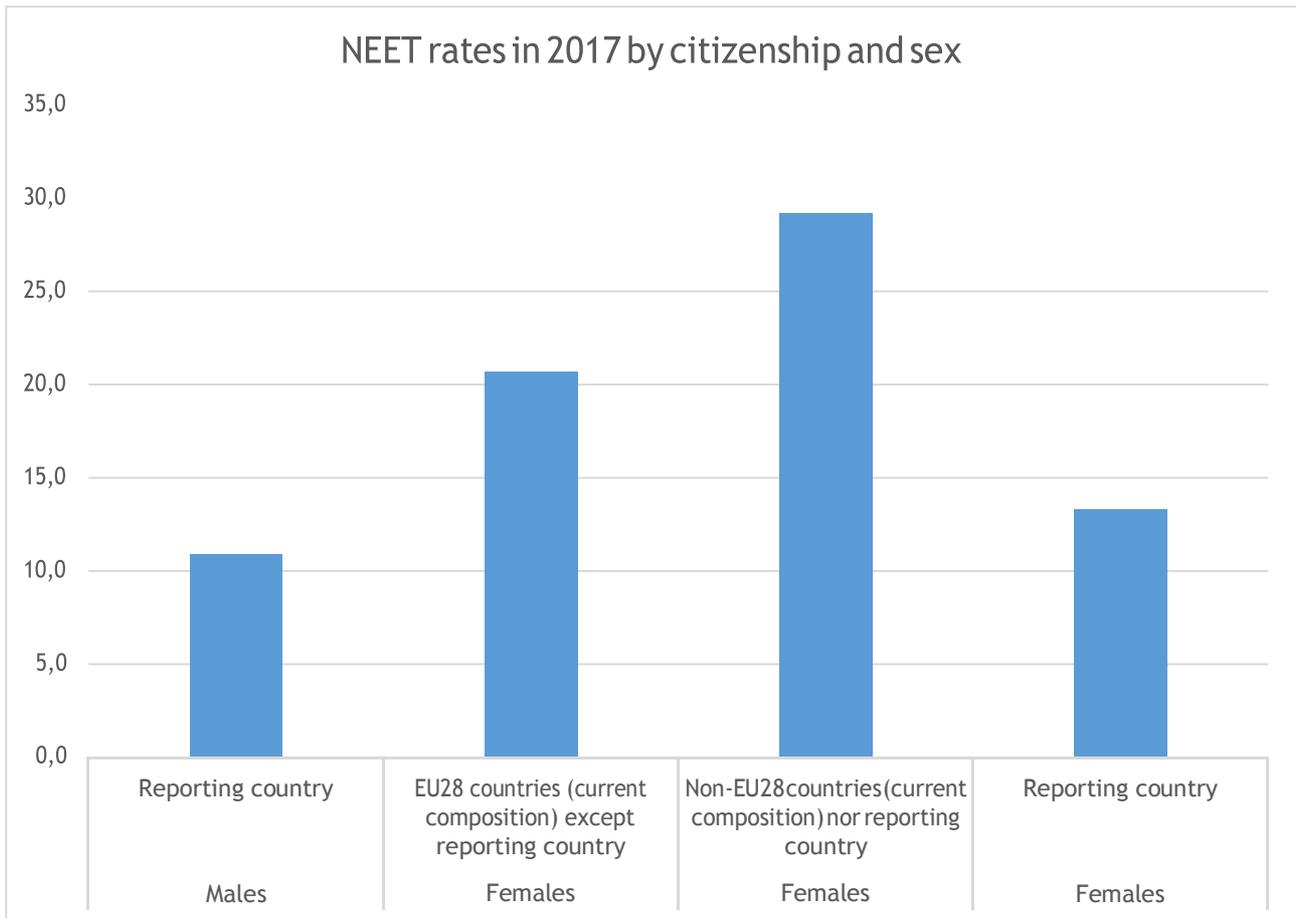
Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by citizenship and sex (NEET rates) Last update 20.04.18 Extracted on 26.04.18

Age from 15 to 34 years

Unit Percentage

Geo Finland

SEX	CITIZEN/TIME	2017
Total	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	14,2
Total	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	19,4
Total	Reporting country	12,1
Total	Total	12,4
Males	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	:
Males	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	:
Males	Reporting country	10,9
Males	Total	10,8
Females	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	20,7
Females	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	29,2
Females	Reporting country	13,3
Females	Total	14,0



From this graph we can see the rate of young people neither in employment nor in education (NEET). Unfortunately we do not have the data for males migrants, but we can compare females migrants and natives and these ones with native males. Again we see that non-EU females citizens have the highest rate (29,2%). This means that almost 3 young women on 10 do not do anything.

CONCLUSION

Finland remains a country with slightly favorable policies on equal opportunities for immigrants, ranking 4th in Europe. So far, Finland has maintained its investment in integration and its traditionally inclusive democracy as in other Nordic countries. Finnish population and immigrant volunteers are also actively promoting integration in many areas of life through NGO actions, often government-funded. These policies seem to reach many of the concerned immigrant adults and children who are able to benefit, for example, from family reunion, training and citizenship. A culture of piloting and evaluations has developed effective integration support in several areas, including employment.