Migration in Finland

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1. Background information

Due to totally understand migration movements in a particular country it becomes necessary to collect background information. In this paper backgrounds information on Finland demographic and economic situation are given in order to have a general idea of the place we are referring to.

The sources used to provide this information are the statistical office of the EU, Eurostat, The World Bank and the United Nation Development Program (UNDP).

The data will consider the 2018, or, where not available, the 2017. In some cases, the choice has been to compare them with the data of the previous 10 years, in order to have a complete and clear background of the country analysed.

1.1 Total population

The number of people having their usual residence in Finland on the 1st January 2018 were 5.513,130 according to the Eurostat database.

1.2 Population growth 2017

Annual population growth rate for year is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.
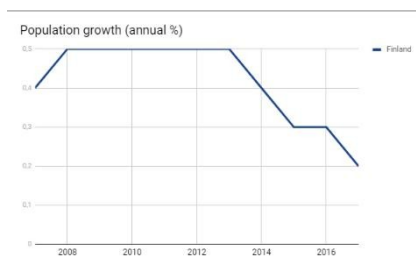
By referring to the data given by the World Bank, it is possible to affirm that the percentage of the population growth is 0.3 in 2017.

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1.3 GNP per capita 2017

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions.

To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. *(World Bank definition)*

Source: World Development Indicators

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The GNI per capita in Finland in 2017 according to the World Bank is 44,760.0 U.S. dollars.

1.4 Human Development Index Ranking 2018

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy. Knowledge level is measured by mean years of education among the adult population, which is the average number of years of education received in a life-time by people aged 25 years and older; and access to learning and knowledge by expected years of schooling for children of school-entry age, which is the total number of years of schooling a child of school-entry age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates stay the same throughout the child's life. Standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant 2011 international dollars converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion rates.

To ensure as much cross-country comparability as possible, the HDI is based primarily on international data from the United Nations Population Division (the life expectancy data), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics (the mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling data) and the World Bank (the GNI per capita data). As stated in the introduction, the HDI values and ranks in this Statistical Update are not comparable to those in past reports because of a number of revisions to the component indicators. To allow for assessment of progress in HDIs, the 2018 Statistical Update includes recalculated HDIs from 1990 to 2017 using consistent series of data.
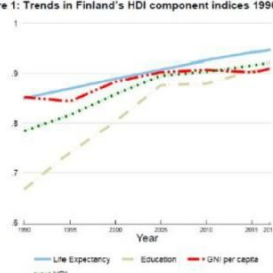
Finland's HDI value for 2017 is 0.920— which put the country in the very high human development category— positioning it at 15 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2017, Finland's HDI value increased from 0.784 to 0.920, an increase of 17.3 percent. Table A reviews Finland's progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1990 and 2017, Finland's life expectancy at birth increased by 6.2 years, mean years of schooling increased by 4.9 years and expected years of schooling increased by 2.6 years. Finland's GNI per capita increased by about 45.7 percent between 1990 and 2017.

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1.5 Unemployment rate of total population last year

Total unemployment rate
%
Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The ... more
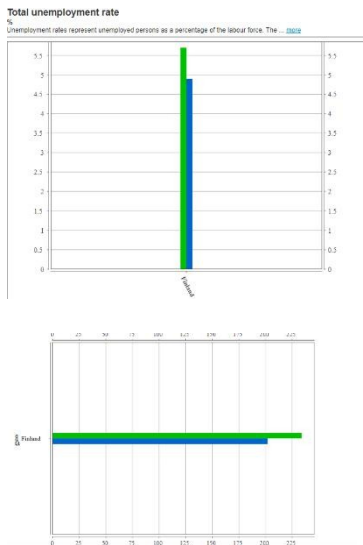
According to the statistical office of the EU the unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (The *labour force* is the total number of people employed plus unemployed. In this news release unemployment rates are based on employment and unemployment data covering persons aged 15 to 74).

The vertical bar graphic shows the percentage of unemployment rate of total population in 2017 (5.7) and 2018 (4.9), while the Horizontal one gives the number of persons unemployed in Finland in thousand (2017: 234 / 2018: 202).

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1.6 Youth unemployment last year.

In this paragraph we will refer to unemployment following the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000, according to which unemployed persons are all persons 15 to 74 years of age (16 to 74 years in Spain, Italy and United Kingdom) who were not employed during the reference week, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working immediately or within two weeks.

The main indicator of youth unemployment is the youth unemployment rate for the age group 15-24, that is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. Since the labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed, to calculate the unemployment rate for a given age group it has to divide the number of those unemployed by the total number of people in the labour market (employed plus unemployed).

By doing this operation we find that the youth unemployment rate in Finland last year was 17% on the total of active population, which corresponds to 54 thousand of persons, definitely a non-neglectable amount.

AGE	Less than 25 years
UNIT/TIME	2018
Thousand persons	54
Percentage of total population	9,0
Percentage of active population	17,0

Table 1. Label: [une_rt_a]
Source:
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do

The data is collected through the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), a cross-sectional and longitudinal household sample survey which provides population estimates for the main labour market characteristics, such as employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours of work and much more. Although LFS is a quarterly survey, it is also possible to produce annual results.

The following table shows the rate of youth unemployment registered last year in Finland, divided by age classes. Looking at the data disaggregated in the different age sub-classes, it emerges that the higher rate of unemployment is in the very start of the work life of an individual, that is from 15 to 19 years, while this amount tends to decrease growing up in years. The rate remains almost the same if we divide the results by sex, showing there are not big differences in employment/ unemployment between males and females.

TIME	2018		
AGE/SEX	Total	Males	Females
From 15 to 24	17,0	17,3	16,8
From 15 to 19	25,4	26,0	24,9
From 20 to 24	13,4	13,7	13,0

Table 2. Label: [lfsa_urgan]
Source:
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do

On the other hand, considering the monthly average of unemployment for the people of less than 25 years, we can observe strong differences between the various months of the years, probably due to variations of the demand and offer curves in the labour market.

UNIT/TIME	2018M01	2018M02	2018M03	2018M04	2018M05	2018M06	2018M07	2018M08	2018M09	2018M10	2018M11	2018M12
Thousand persons	50	64	74	73	113	61	37	44	39	40	34	25
Percentage of active population	17,7	21,1	24,1	23,6	28,4	14,0	9,4	13,6	14,2	14,7	12,5	9,3

Table 3. Label: [une_rt_m]
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

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Finally, talking about youth unemployment, we cannot forget the specific category of NEETs, that stays for young people neither in employment nor in education and training. They correspond to the percentage of the population which is not employed (according to the ILO definition of unemployed) and neither has received any formal or non-formal education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. The Eurostat database shows us that the numbe of NEETs registered last year in Finland was 51 thousand persons, which represents the 8.5% of the total population of the country. That is a

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huge number, especially if compared to the total youth unemployment in the same country. Since Eurostat, in line with ILO standards, considers education as irrelevant in defining the employed/unemployed status of a person, its

statistics do not exclude students from unemployment just because they are students. This means that almost the total of the unemployed young Finns in 2018 is composed by NEETs, confirming an ever increasing and alarming phenomenon diffused widely diffused across Europe.

UNIT/TIME	2018
Thousand persons	51
Percentage of total population	8,5

Table 4. Label: [lfsi_neet_a]
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitView TableAction.do

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1.7 Total population projection for 2050.

"A population projection is a conditional expectation based on assumptions about current and future fertility, mortality, and migration rates" (International Encyclopedia of Public Health, Second Edition, 2017). To project population size at a future date, demographers add to the baseline population a net population increase or decrease, calculated on assumptions about levels of fertility, mortality and migration over the period. The baseline population used by Eurostat to make population projections is the population on 1st January 2015 of the reporting country, as collected in the annual demographic statistics data collection run by Eurostat. The result is then submitted to different sensitivity tests, which create a wide range of possible future scenarios. In the table which follows we can see the population projection for Finland for 2050, that is 5,687,527 persons in the baseline form, but the number can vary widely if we consider the scenarios of lower fertility, lower mortality and higher, lower or no migration.

GEO: Finland		TIME: 2050	
PROJECTION/SEX	Total	Males	Females
Baseline projections	5.687.527	2.817.933	2.869.594
Sensitivity test: lower fertility	5.256.879	2.596.317	2.660.562
Sensitivity test: lower mortality	5.755.696	2.851.730	2.903.966
Sensitivity test: higher migration	5.882.297	2.915.492	2.966.805
Sensitivity test: lower migration	5.493.409	2.720.779	2.772.630
Sensitivity test: no migration	5.104.564	2.526.095	2.578.469

Table 5. Label: [proj_15npms]
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do
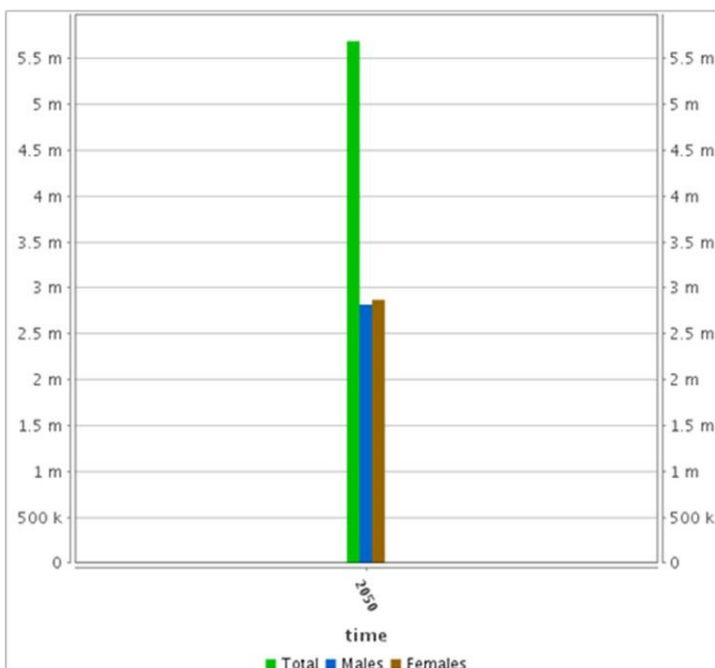
As we can see there are no big differences in the projections for males and females, so we can say that Finland will most probably continue to have a well-balanced population composition, such as it is nowadays. It is not the same for the age classes composition which, on the opposite, seem to be high disproportionate, with a net predominance of the range aged 15-64 (which actually corresponds to the active population, that is the labour force of a country, so it is a good new).

Table 6. Code: tps00002
Source:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00002&toolbox=type

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INDIC_DE/TIME	2050
Population on 1 January - total	5.687.527
Net migration - total	8.517
Median age of population	45,8
Proportion of population aged 0-14 years	15,1
Proportion of population aged 15-64 years	58,3
Proportion of population aged 65 years and more	26,6
Proportion of population aged 80 years and more	10,5

Table 7. Label: [proj_15ndbims]
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do

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2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years.

2.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the country.

"Data referring to population on 31st December of the reference year are transmitted by the Member States to Eurostat under the Regulation 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics. The data are conventionally published by Eurostat as 1 January of the following year (reference year + 1)." (Eurostat, 2019). In order to calculate the total number of international migrants residing in the country, we consider the data about foreign country nationals presents in the reporting country on the 1st January of the year. That's because this is the most stable and accountable data we can relate to define the number of international migrants residing in a country. In fact the data about residence permits may be misleading and not overall for many reasons. First of all the first (or temporary) residence permit in Finland is granted mainly for education or work for one year. Other grounds are accepted as well but anyway the applicant must have sufficient means for living in Finland during the entire period. Moreover, if a person wants to stay in Finland for a longer period, the residence permit can be extended for 4 years and then, only after these additional years, the resident can get a permanent residence or citizenship. For the mentioned reasons the data about residence permits collected on Eurostat are too fragmentary and not accountable to get an overall picture of the international migrants residing in Finland.

After this necessary premise, we can now focus on the dataset about population on 1 January by sex and citizenship. Analyzing the table it appears evident that the Finnish population has been subject of a constant growth during the last 10 years, as well as the migrant population present on the national soil, with EU28 citizens counting about 2/3 (or even more) of the presences of non-EU28 nationals.

TIME/ CITIZEN	Total	Reporting country	Foreign country	EU28 countries except reporting country	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	Stateless	Unknown
2009	5.326.314	5.183.058	142.288	:	:	698	968
2010	5.351.427	5.195.722	154.623	:	:	730	1.082
2011	5.375.276	5.207.322	166.627	:	:	750	1.327
2012	5.401.267	5.218.134	181.697	:	:	760	1.436
2013	5.426.674	5.231.163	194.250	:	:	756	1.261
2014	5.451.270	5.243.759	205.872	83.990	121.882	779	860
2015	5.471.753	5.252.078	217.970	90.178	127.792	833	872
2016	5.487.308	5.257.543	227.338	94.202	133.136	886	1.541
2017	5.503.297	5.259.658	240.968	97.211	143.757	1.035	1.636
2018	5.513.130	5.263.678	246.703	98.212	148.491	1.145	1.604

Legend : not available

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.eu
ropa.eu/nui/show.doTable 8. Label: [migr_pop5ctz]
Source:

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2.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population.

From the dataset collected above it is now possible to calculate the international migrant stock as a percentage of the total population of Finland. The following table confirms the aforementioned increase of the foreigners on the total country population, with growth trend continuous and constant.

CITIZEN/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	5.326.314	5.351.427	5.375.276	5.401.267	5.426.674	5.451.270	5.471.753	5.487.308	5.503.297	5.513.130
Reporting country	5.183.058	5.195.722	5.207.322	5.218.134	5.231.163	5.243.759	5.252.078	5.257.543	5.259.658	5.263.678
Foreign country	142.288	154.623	166.627	181.697	194.250	205.872	217.970	227.338	240.968	246.703
Percentage of foreigners	2,67%	2,89%	3,10%	3,36%	3,58%	3,78%	3,98%	4,14%	4,38%	4,47%

Table 9. Label: [migr_pop5ctz]
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do

2.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock.

The dataset about population on 1 January by sex and citizenship allows to figure out the exact proportion of females on the total international immigrant stock. As we can observe the percentage of females tended to remain almost the same during the last ten years, that is about half of total migrants.

CITIZEN					Foreign country					
SEX/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	142.288	154.623	166.627	181.697	194.250	205.872	217.970	227.338	240.968	246.703
Males	74.545	81.033	87.894	96.133	103.081	109.164	115.523	120.889	129.683	123.629
Females	67.743	73.590	78.733	85.564	91.169	96.708	102.447	106.449	111.285	113.074
Proportion of females	47,61%	47,59%	47,25%	47,09%	46,93%	46,97%	47,00%	46,82%	46,18%	45,83%

Table 10. Label: [migr_pop6ctb]
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do

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2.4 Immigration stock by country of citizenship and reason for migration.

To measure the stock of immigrants in Finland, we took into account the total number of valid residence permits per year: the kind of permit issued also gave us the opportunity to analyze the reason for migration. As we can see, there are no data available as far as refugees and subsidiary protection based permits are concerned.

Table 1. Source: Eurostat; [migr_resvalid].

GEO	REASON/TI	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Finland	Total	107.015	112.914	122.108	40.402	61.329	80.386	91.927	98.125	99.559	105.007
Finland	Education r	6.140	6.646	7.730	8.417	9.371	9.586	9.664	10.165	10.412	9.454
Finland	Family reas	39.782	47.332	55.254	16.756	26.469	35.830	36.459	38.336	37.639	38.973
Finland	Remunerate	11.230	9.871	10.557	8.808	12.082	15.006	15.251	15.892	16.387	18.037
Finland	Other	49.863	49.065	48.567	6.421	13.407	19.964	30.553	33.732	35.121	38.543
Finland	Refugee sta	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	Subsidiary p	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The bar chart below shows the global trend of the number of the valid permits in all the ten years. Figures display a considerable variation across time in the total issuing of residence permits with a peak in 2010; numbers then plunged and hit its lowest point in 2011. From year 2011 to year 2017 we have a generally upward trend. Permits for family reasons are, globally, the most commonly issued. The table represents the ranking of the different categories of permits.

Global trend 2008-2017

Total

Education reasons

Family reasons

Remunerated activities reasons
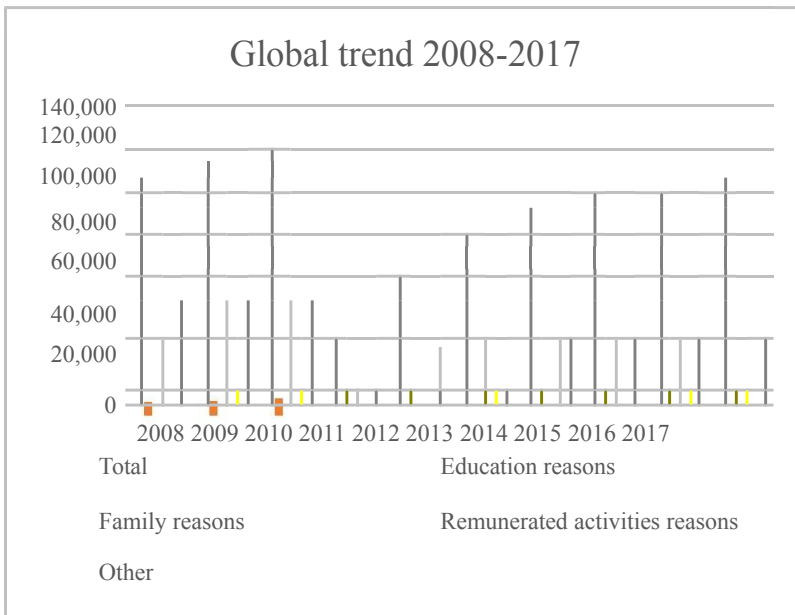
Other

Total number of valid permits per category across all the period:

family	372.830
other	325.236
remuner.	133.121
education	87.585

Table 3: own elaboration based on Table 1

Table 2. Source: own elaboration based on Table 1.

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Next table highlights which citizenship are the nationals who were issued with the largest number of permits for family reasons, per year. Given the considerable amount of data, we decided to display only the top ten countries of citizenship. Full data are available on Eurostat. We can easily notice that most of the countries are recurrent across the years, even if the ranking varies through the time. The pie and bar charts illustrate the results in the table by country of citizenship.

CITIZEN/TIM	2008	CITIZEN/TIM	2009	CITIZEN/TIM	2010	CITIZEN/TIM	2011	CITIZEN/TIM	2012
Turkey	1.523	Turkey	1.841	Turkey	2.103	Turkey	704	Turkey	1.126
Russia	10.034	Russia	11.507	Russia	12.827	Russia	3.892	Russia	6.304
Somalia	2.504	Somalia	3.143	Somalia	3.867	Somalia	1.216	Somalia	1.729
China includ	1.648	China includ	1.990	China includ	2.414	China includ	718	China includ	1.158
Afghanistan	1.566	Afghanistan	1.716	Afghanistan	1.952	Afghanistan	406	Afghanistan	515
India	1.535	India	1.857	India	2.268	India	916	India	1.244
Iran	1.350	Iran	1.430	Iran	1.621	Iran	248	Iran	382
Thailand	2.430	Thailand	2.962	Thailand	3.484	Thailand	1.279	Thailand	2.097
Iraq	1.624	Iraq	2.235	Iraq	2.924	Iraq	617	Iraq	908
Total	39.782	Total	47.332	Total	55.254	Total	16.756	Total	26.469
CITIZEN/TIM		CITIZEN/TI		CITIZEN/TIM		CITIZEN/TIM		CITIZEN/TIM	
Turkey									
Russia	8.165	Rus							
Somalia	2.807	Somalia							
China includ	1.588	China includ	1.718	China includ		China includ		China includ	
Afghanistan	826	Afghanistan	757	Afghanistan					
India	1.699	India	1.877	India	2.004				
Iran	489	Iran	504	Iran	531	Iran			
Thailand	2.814	Thailand	2.754	Thailand	2.790	Thailand	2.69		
Iraq	1.316	Iraq	1.343	Iraq	1.458	Iraq	1.747	Iraq	
Total	35.830	Total	36.459	Total	38.336	Total	37.639	Total	38

Table 4. Source: Eurostat; extract from [migr_resvalid]

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Global trend in permits issuing by country of citizenship

Legend:
- Turkey
- Russia
- Somalia
- China including Hong Kong
- Afghanistan
- India
- Iran
- Thailand
- Iraq
- Total
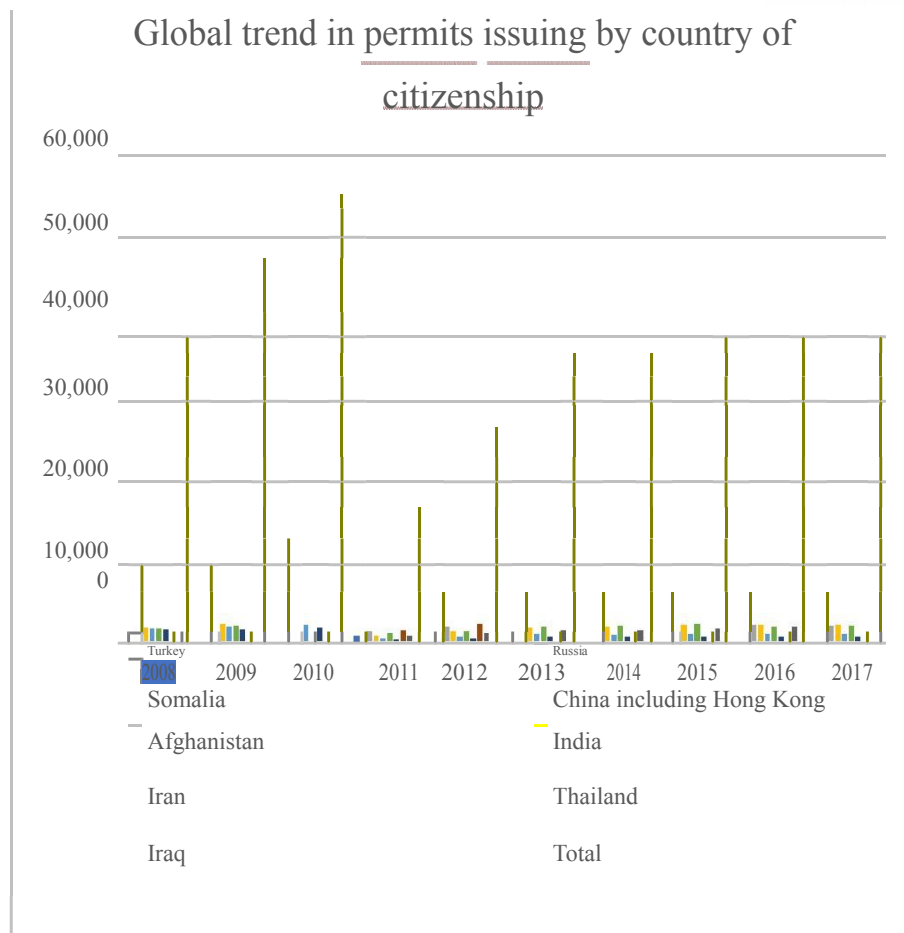
Stock of migrants for f.r. composit country of citizenship

- Turkey 7%
- Iraq 8%
- Russia 38%
- Somalia 11%
- China including Hong Kong 8%
- Afghanistan 5%
- India 8%
- Iran 3%
- Thailand 12%

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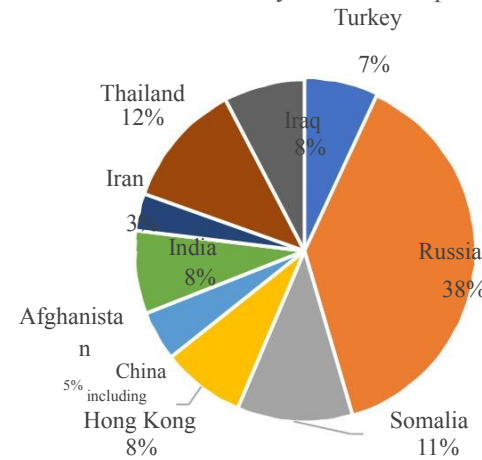
We applied the same logic to the other kind of permits, as shown in the tables below. Again, it emerges a clear pattern of recurrent cities. Source obviously remains the same.

Top ten nationals issued with a permit for educational reasons.

REASON	year		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012
Education r	Russia		1.064	Russia	1.122	Russia	1.444	Russia	1.422	Russia	1.813
Education r	Ethiopia		325	Ethiopia	258	Ethiopia	223	Ethiopia	228	Ethiopia	203
Education r	Kenya		212	Kenya	201	Kenya	185	Kenya	192	Kenya	181
Education r	Ghana		199	Ghana	152	Ghana	135	Ghana	126	Ghana	121
Education r	Nigeria		428	Nigeria	366	Nigeria	404	Nigeria	410	Nigeria	342
Education r	China includ		1.335	China includ	1.472	China includ	1.566	China includ	1.502	China includ	1.539
Education r	Nepal		366	Nepal	495	Nepal	592	Nepal	703	Nepal	787
Education r	Pakistan		181	Pakistan	258	Pakistan	276	Pakistan	360	Pakistan	392
Education r	Vietnam		237	Vietnam	327	Vietnam	492	Vietnam	731	Vietnam	989
Education r	Total		6.140	Total	6.646	Total	7.730	Total	8.417	Total	9.371

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017
Russia	2.124	Russia	2.240	Russia	2.139	Russia	1.959	Russia	1.595
Ethiopia	156	Ethiopia	109	Ethiopia	90	Ethiopia	51	Ethiopia	40
Kenya	174	Kenya	172	Kenya	161	Kenya	123	Kenya	99
Ghana	125	Ghana	130	Ghana	156	Ghana	143	Ghana	119
Nigeria	247	Nigeria	224	Nigeria	228	Nigeria	227	Nigeria	179
China includ	1.511	China includ	1.384	China includ	1.320	China includ	1.281	China includ	1.156
Nepal	735	Nepal	662	Nepal	708	Nepal	567	Nepal	567
Pakistan	369	Pakistan	392	Pakistan	410	Pakistan	438	Pakistan	349
Vietnam	1.153	Vietnam	1.297	Vietnam	1.577	Vietnam	1.980	Vietnam	1.858
Total	9.586	Total	9.664	Total	10.165	Total	10.412	Total	9.454

Stock of migrants with a permit for e.r.: composition by country of citizenship

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Vietnam

18%

Pakistan

6%

Nepal

10%

China including Hong Kong

24%

Russia

29%

Ethiopia

3%

Kenya

3%

Ghana

2%

Nigeria

5%

Russia   Ethiopia   Kenya   Ghana   Nigeria   China including Hong Kong   Nepal   Pakistan   Vietnam   Total

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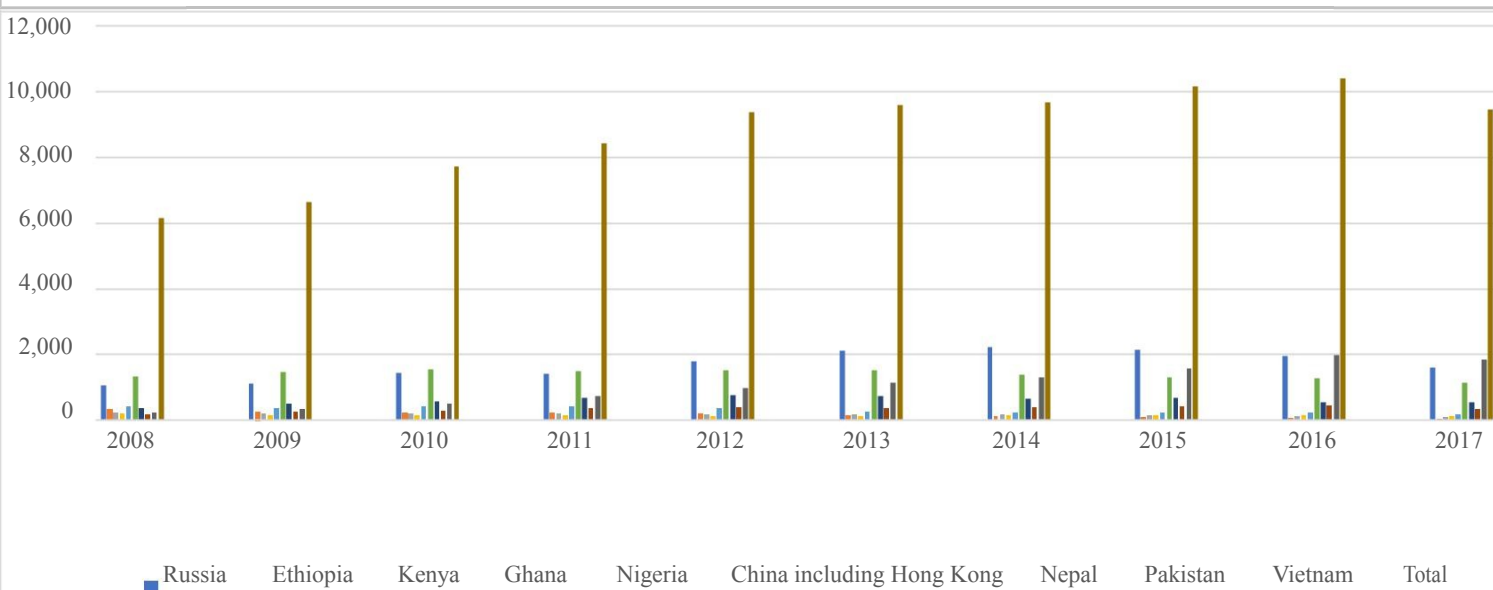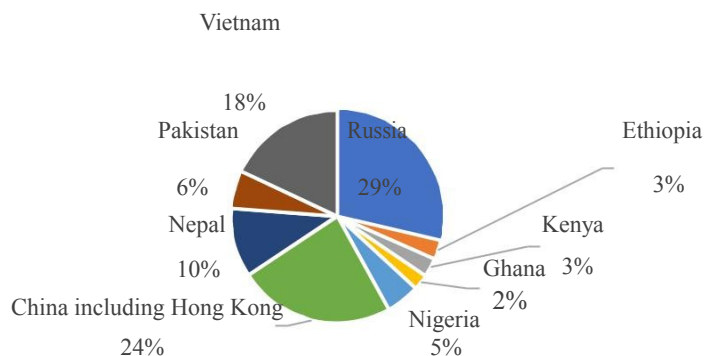
Top ten citizens issued with a permit for remunerated activities reasons.
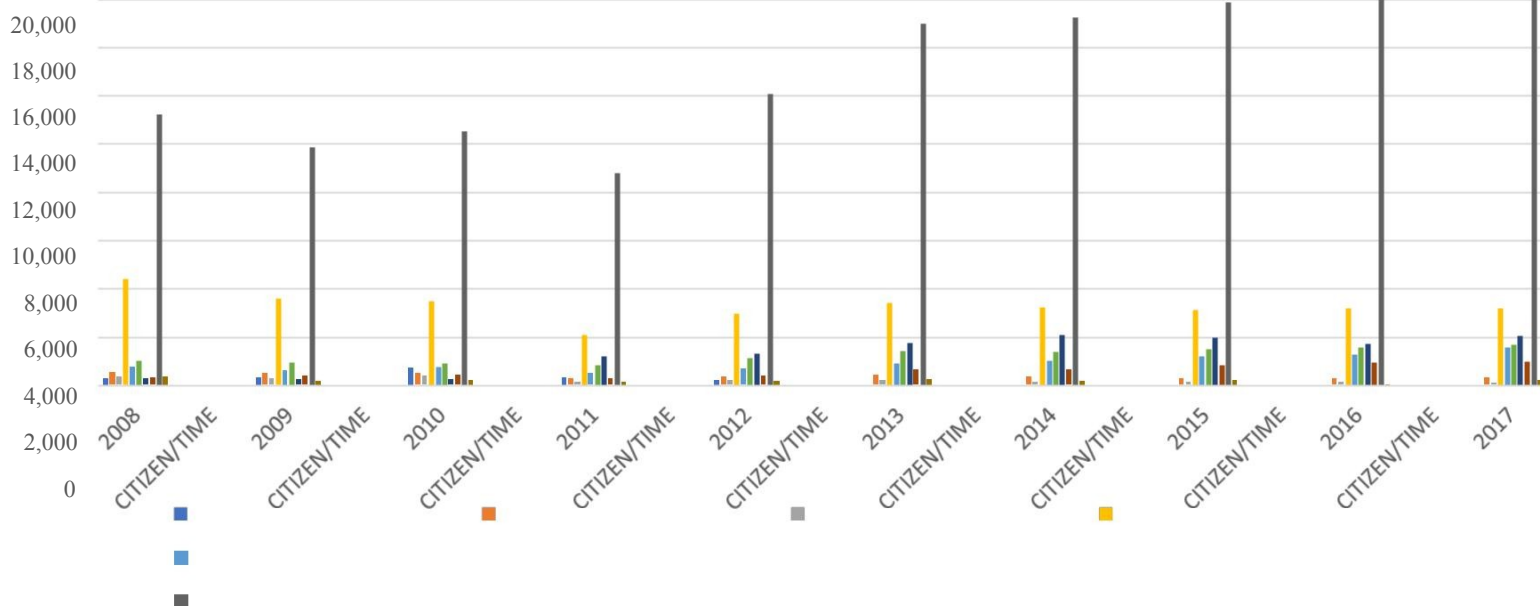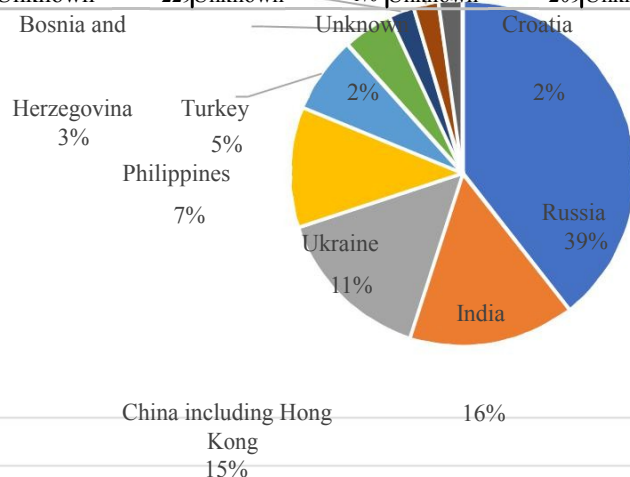
REASON	CITIZEN/TIM	2008	CITIZEN/TIM	2009	CITIZEN/TIM	2010	CITIZEN/TIM	2011	CITIZEN/TIM	2012
Remunerate	Croatia	295	Croatia	306	Croatia	709	Croatia	318	Croatia	224
Remunerate	Turkey	539	Turkey	508	Turkey	493	Turkey	283	Turkey	353
Remunerate	Bosnia and	335	Bosnia and	253	Bosnia and	388	Bosnia and	135	Bosnia and	194
Remunerate	Russia	4.418	Russia	3.583	Russia	3.492	Russia	2.072	Russia	2.968
Remunerate	Ukraine	749	Ukraine	614	Ukraine	768	Ukraine	498	Ukraine	701
Remunerate	China includ	1.014	China includ	957	China includ	896	China includ	815	China includ	1.146
Remunerate	India	277	India	246	India	248	India	1.227	India	1.338
Remunerate	Philippines	310	Philippines	395	Philippines	420	Philippines	300	Philippines	404
Remunerate	Total	11.230	Total	9.871	Total	10.557	Total	8.808	Total	12.082
Remunerate	Unknown	371	Unknown	196	Unknown	203	Unknown	129	Unknown	196

CITIZEN/TIM	2013	CITIZEN/TIM	2014	CITIZEN/TIM	2015	CITIZEN/TIM	2016	CITIZEN/TIM	2017
Croatia	0	Croatia	0	Croatia	0	Croatia	0	Croatia	0
Turkey	436	Turkey	333	Turkey	290	Turkey	291	Turkey	311
Bosnia and	208	Bosnia and	135	Bosnia and	127	Bosnia and	128	Bosnia and	99
Russia	3.435	Russia	3.231	Russia	3.116	Russia	3.189	Russia	3.209
Ukraine	910	Ukraine	1.038	Ukraine	1.225	Ukraine	1.283	Ukraine	1.597
China includ	1.406	China includ	1.385	China includ	1.513	China includ	1.580	China includ	1.703
India	1.758	India	2.105	India	1.973	India	1.726	India	2.038
Philippines	656	Philippines	675	Philippines	836	Philippines	951	Philippines	972
Total	15.006	Total	15.251	Total	15.892	Total	16.387	Total	18.037
Unknown	229	Unknown	178	Unknown	209	Unknown	33	Unknown	215

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Croatia	Turkey	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Russia
Ukraine	China including Hong Kong	India	Philippines
Total	Unknown		

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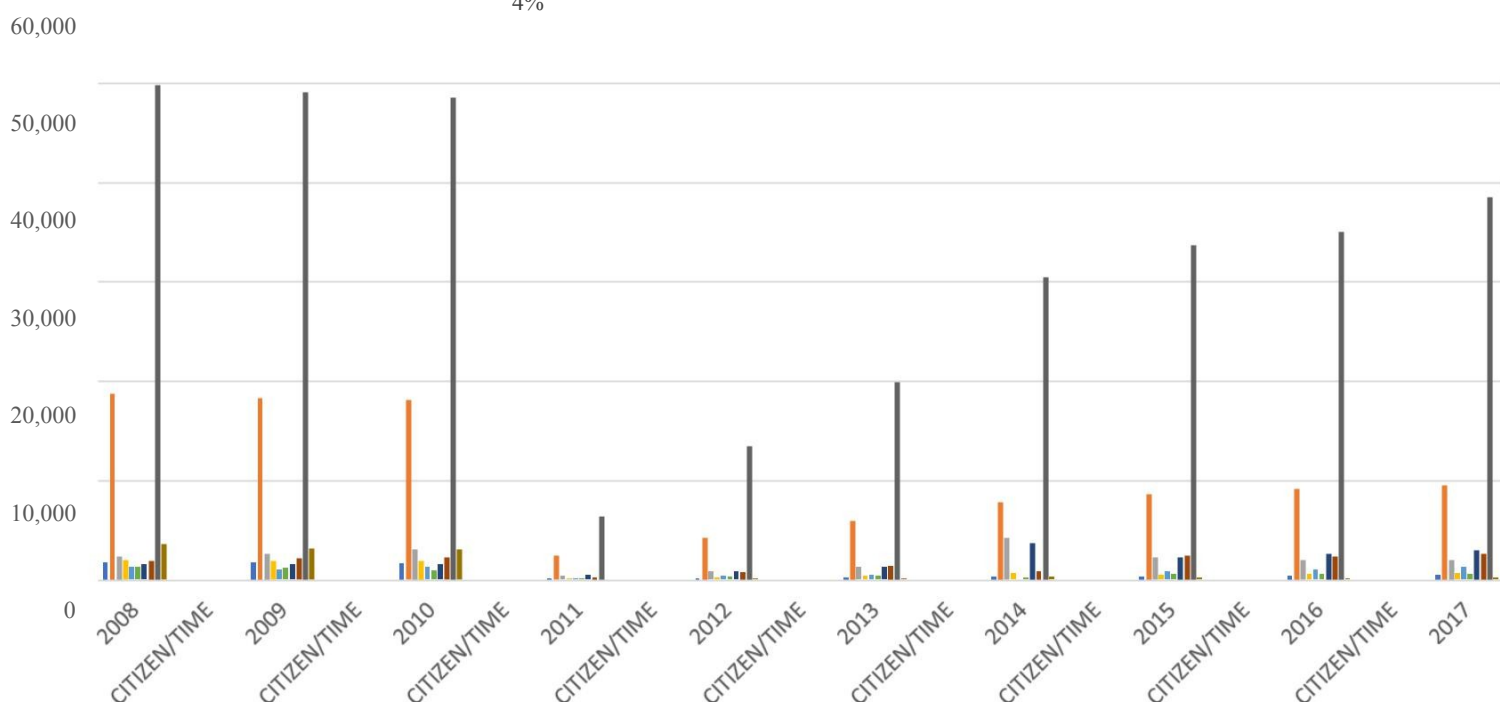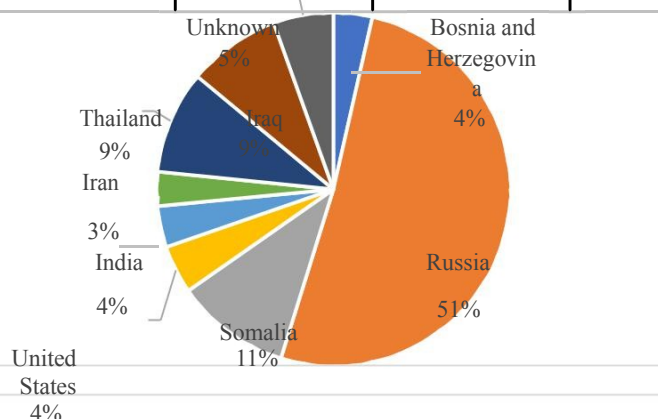Top ten citizens issued with a permit for other reasons.

REASON	CITIZEN/TIM	2008	CITIZEN/TIM	2009	CITIZEN/TIM	2010	CITIZEN/TIM	2011	CITIZEN/TIM	2012
Other	Bosnia and	1.713	Bosnia and	1.676	Bosnia and	1.639	Bosnia and	94	Bosnia and	165
Other	Russia	18.774	Russia	18.320	Russia	18.082	Russia	2.385	Russia	4.229
Other	Somalia	2.396	Somalia	2.646	Somalia	3.026	Somalia	323	Somalia	783
Other	United State	1.943	United State	1.904	United State	1.887	United State	137	United State	233
Other	India	1.220	India	1.044	India	1.231	India	161	India	327
Other	Iran	1.261	Iran	1.176	Iran	937	Iran	108	Iran	295
Other	Thailand	1.591	Thailand	1.585	Thailand	1.550	Thailand	499	Thailand	872
Other	Iraq	1.974	Iraq	2.131	Iraq	2.303	Iraq	212	Iraq	729
Other	Total	49.863	Total	49.065	Total	48.567	Total	6.421	Total	13.407
Other	Unknown	3.549	Unknown	3.166	Unknown	3.063	Unknown	58	Unknown	125

2013	CITIZEN/TIM	2014	CITIZEN/TIM	2015	CITIZEN/TIM	2016	CITIZEN/TIM	2017
246	Bosnia and	344	Bosnia and	367	Bosnia and	395	Bosnia and	449
5.928	Russia	7.844	Russia	8.588	Russia	9.157	Russia	9.484
1.227	Somalia	4.245	Somalia	2.298	Somalia	2.043	Somalia	2.001
323	United State	698	United State	467	United State	561	United State	658
507	India	15	India	891	India	1.042	India	1.248
362	Iran	202	Iran	618	Iran	614	Iran	613
1.334	Thailand	3.697	Thailand	2.261	Thailand	2.609	Thailand	2.966
1.361	Iraq	874	Iraq	2.474	Iraq	2.364	Iraq	2.621
19.964	Total	30.553	Total	33.732	Total	35.121	Total	38.543
156	Unknown	292	Unknown	202	Unknown	101	Unknown	188

Pie chart: Unknown 5%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 4%, Iraq 6%, Russia 51%, Somalia 11%, United States 4%, India 4%, Iran 3%, Thailand 9%

Bar chart of CITIZEN/TIME by year 2008–2017 (vertical axis 0 to 60,000).

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■ Bosnia and Herzegovina ■ Russia ■ Somalia ■ United States ■ India ■ Iran ■ Thailand ■ Iraq ■ Total ■ Unknown

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## 2.5 Immigration flow by country of citizenship and reason for migration.

To calculate the immigration flow we used a similar approach to the one adopted to calculate the stock: we considered permits of residence, but in order to get the flow, we focused only on the new permits issued per year. This number should therefore represent new entrants in the country per year. The table summarizes the number of permits issued per year by type. We excluded the categories of permits given on humanitarian reason because, as previously shown, there are no data available.

REASON/TI	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	21.873	18.034	19.210	20.230	20.263	21.122	21.552	21.797	28.792	25.141
Family reas	7.170	6.643	6.706	7.397	7.180	7.909	8.043	7.682	7.833	8.762
Education r	4.441	3.949	4.433	5.370	5.405	5.314	5.528	5.756	6.235	5.094
Remunerate	5.722	2.754	2.936	5.024	4.648	4.719	4.786	5.026	5.381	6.221
Other	4.540	4.688	5.135	2.439	3.030	3.180	3.195	3.333	9.343	5.064

Table 3. Source: Eurostat; [migr_resfirst]

We used a bar chart to show the trend globally across all the period. As we can see, there is little growth, except for a remarkable peak in 2016. The kind of permits who were issued the most were the ones for family reasons, followed by the ones for educational reason. The ranking is identical to the one referring to valid permits (Table 3). We confront the two tables below.

Global trend of new permits issued across the time by category

Total
Family reasons
Education reasons
Remunerated activities reasons
Other
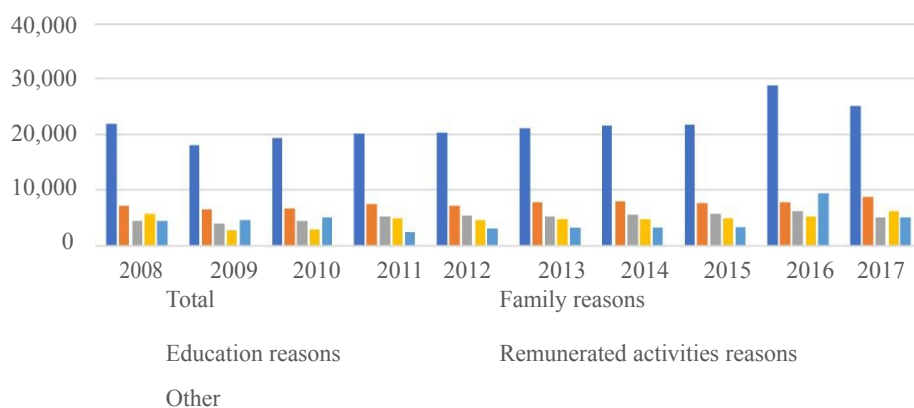
Total number of new issued permits per category across all the period		Total number of valid permits per category across all the period	
Family reas	75.325	family	372.830
Education r	51.525	other	325.236
Remunerate	47.217	remuner.	133.121
Other	43.947	education	87.585

Table 4. Source: own elaboration of the data based on table 5.

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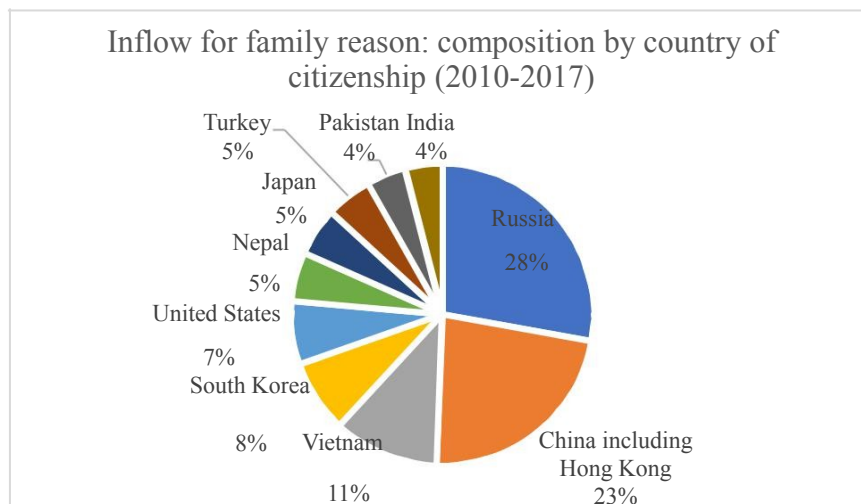Erasmus+ Programme
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With the following graphs, we tried to emphasize which citizenship are the foreigner issued with the majority of permits for each category. We considered all the data in this way. Source remains therefore unchanged.

Inflow for family reason: composition by country of citizenship (Top ten sending countries)
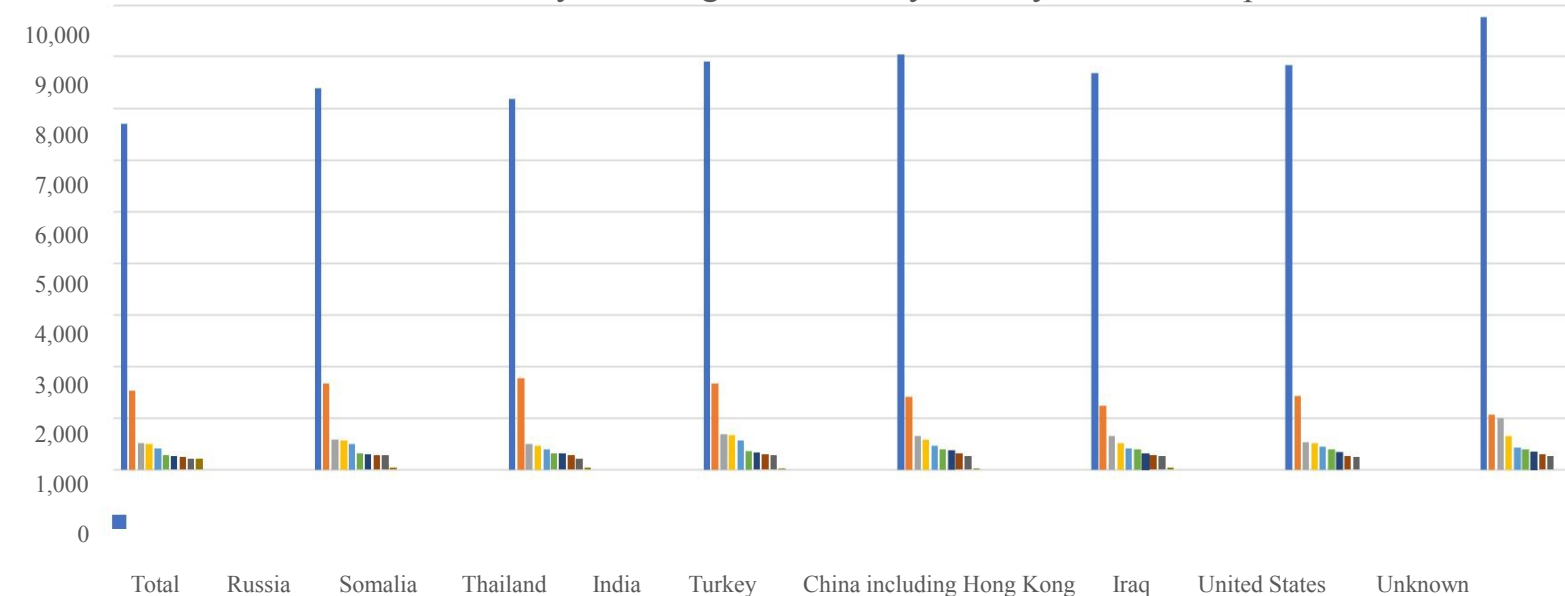
CITIZEN/TIM	2010	CITIZEN/TIM	2011	CITIZEN/TIM	2012	CITIZEN/TIM	2013	CITIZEN/TIM	2014	CITIZEN/TIM	2015	CITIZEN/TIM	2016	CITIZEN/TIM	2017
Total	6.706	Total	7.397	Total	7.180	Total	7.909	Total	8.043	Total	7.682	Total	7.833	Total	8.762
Russia	1.531	Russia	1.676	Russia	1.775	Russia	1.671	Russia	1.419	Russia	1.247	Russia	1.436	Iraq	1.077
Somalia	510	Somalia	592	Thailand	508	India	686	India	670	India	649	Iraq	541	Russia	994
Thailand	509	Thailand	583	India	462	Somalia	673	Somalia	591	Thailand	520	India	531	India	664
India	412	India	498	Somalia	409	Thailand	566	Thailand	465	China includ	411	Thailand	458	Somalia	436
Turkey	275	Iraq	304	China includ	321	China includ	372	Iraq	401	Somalia	391	Somalia	390	China includ	392
China includ	260	Turkey	293	Turkey	313	Turkey	325	China includ	382	Iraq	310	China includ	353	Thailand	339
Iraq	240	China includ	284	Iraq	275	Iraq	288	Turkey	309	United State	282	Turkey	271	United State	298
United State	221	United State	279	United State	218	United State	279	United State	268	Turkey	274	United State	245	Turkey	270
Unknown	214	Unknown	38	Unknown	35	Unknown	16	Unknown	19	Unknown	43	Unknown	13	Unknown	10

Table 5. Source: Eurostat; [migr_firstvalid]

As we can deduct from the pie chart, most of the foreigners issued with a permit for family reasons were Russian and Chinese nationals.

Inflow for family reason: composition by country of citizenship (2010-2017)

Turkey 5%, Pakistan 4%, India 4%, Japan 5%, Nepal 5%, United States 7%, South Korea 8%, Vietnam 11%, China including Hong Kong 23%, Russia 28%

Inflow for family reason: global trend by country of citizenship

Total, Russia, Somalia, Thailand, India, Turkey, China including Hong Kong, Iraq, United States, Unknown

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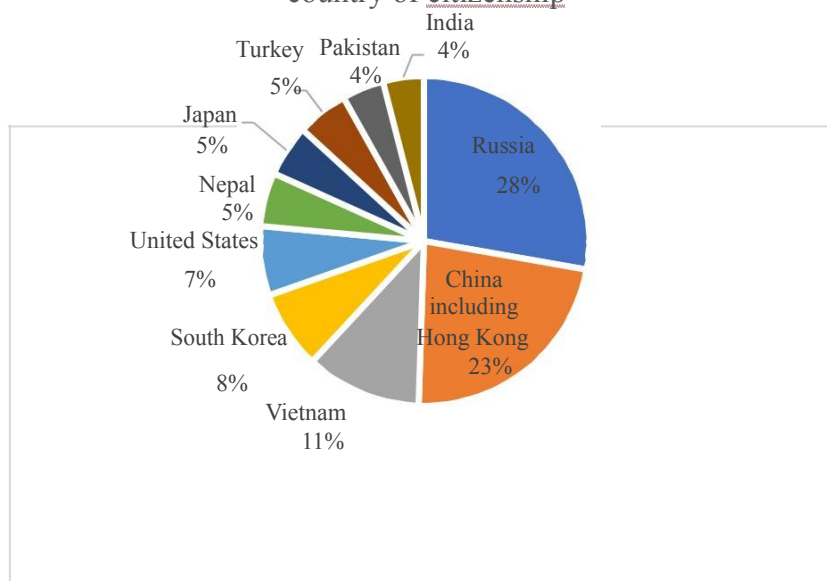Erasmus+ Programme
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Inflow for educational reason: composition by country of citizenship (Top ten sending countries)

CITIZEN/TIM	2009	CITIZEN/TIM	2010	CITIZEN/TIM	2011	CITIZEN/TIM	2012	CITIZEN/TIM	2013	CITIZEN/TIM	2014	CITIZEN/TIM	2015	CITIZEN/TIM	2016	CITIZEN/TIM	2017
Total	3.949	Total	4.433	Total	5.370	Total	5.405	Total	5.314	Total	5.528	Total	5.756	Total	6.235	Total	5.094
Russia	812	Russia	958	Russia	1.146	Russia	1.211	Russia	1.201	Russia	1.119	Russia	980	China includ	977	China includ	963
China includ	615	China includ	662	China includ	781	China includ	786	China includ	852	China includ	852	China includ	857	Russia	889	Russia	655
United State	247	Vietnam	267	Vietnam	326	Vietnam	365	Vietnam	354	Vietnam	418	Vietnam	625	Vietnam	815	Vietnam	332
Nepal	200	United State	214	United State	270	South Korea	290	South Korea	283	South Korea	313	South Korea	332	South Korea	359	South Korea	295
Turkey	190	Nepal	203	South Korea	261	Nepal	277	United State	226	United State	243	United State	253	United State	290	United State	230
South Korea	162	South Korea	201	Nepal	228	United State	228	Turkey	210	Japan	215	Nepal	225	Japan	224	Turkey	199
Vietnam	148	Turkey	168	Turkey	221	Japan	189	Japan	194	Nepal	166	Japan	221	Pakistan	174	Japan	198
Pakistan	146	India	148	Pakistan	178	Turkey	176	Nepal	177	Pakistan	154	Pakistan	159	India	172	India	138
Japan	130	Pakistan	121	Japan	164	Pakistan	165	India	131	India	153	India	157	Turkey	154	Pakistan	122
India	130	Japan	119	India	135	India	121	Pakistan	126	Turkey	135	Turkey	155	Nepal	136	Nepal	95

Again, a pie chart help us recognize that Russian and Chinese nationals were the one issued with the highest number of permits for educational reasons, with very similar proportions.

Inflow for educational reason: composition by country of citizenship

- Russia 28%
- China including Hong Kong 23%
- Vietnam 11%
- South Korea 8%
- United States 7%
- Nepal 5%
- Japan 5%
- Turkey 5%
- Pakistan 4%
- India 4%

Inflow for educational reason: global trend by country of citizenship
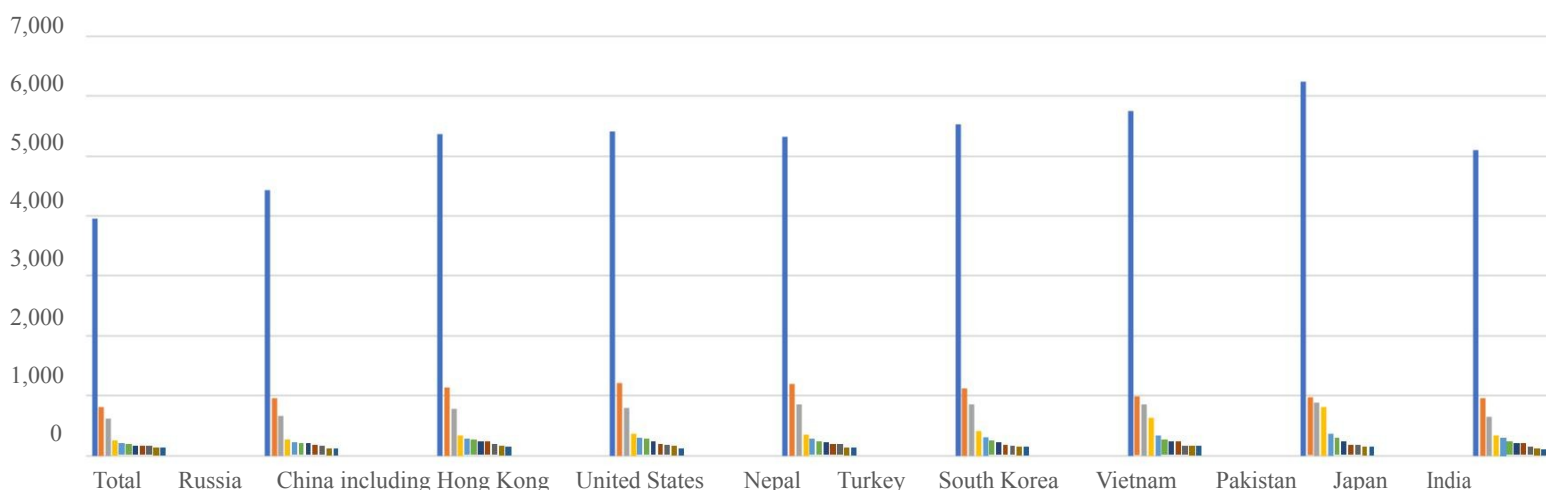
Total | Russia | China including Hong Kong | United States | Nepal | Turkey | South Korea | Vietnam | Pakistan | Japan | India

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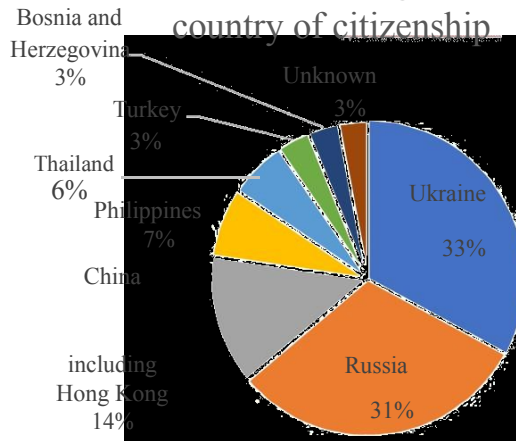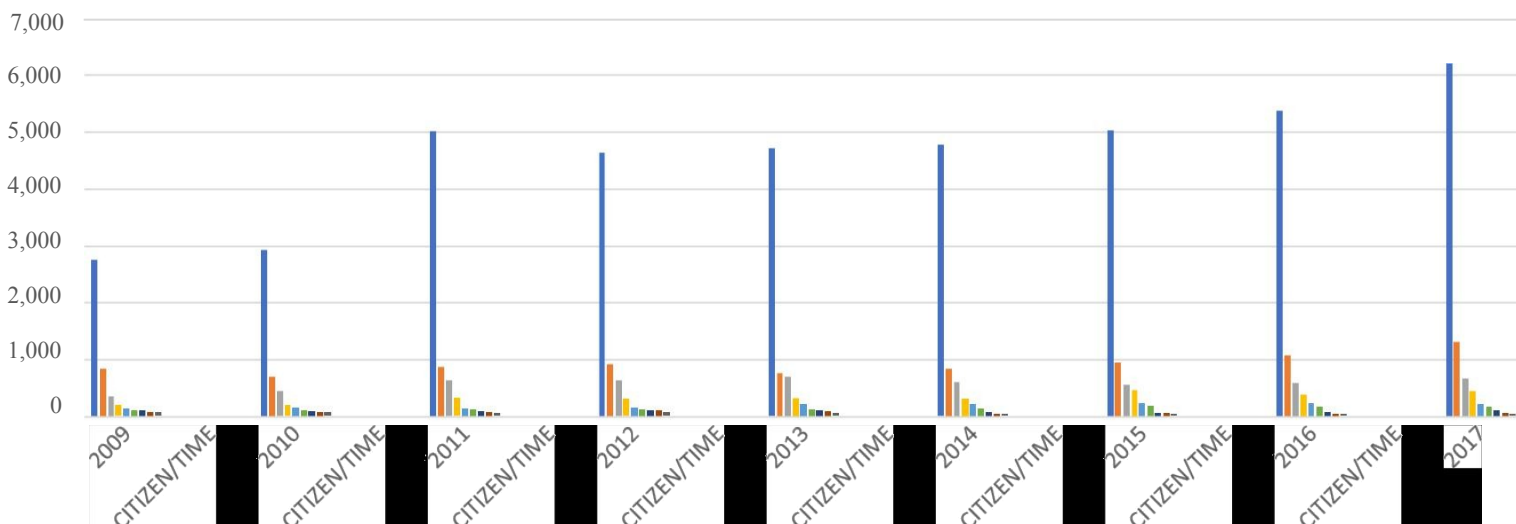Erasmus+ Programme
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Inflow for remunerated activities reason: composition by country of citizenship (Top ten sending countries)

CITIZEN/TIM	2009	CITIZEN/TIM	2010	CITIZEN/TIM	2011	CITIZEN/TIM	2012	CITIZEN/TIM	2013	CITIZEN/TIM	2014	CITIZEN/TIM	2015	CITIZEN/TIM	2016	CITIZEN/TIM	2017
Total	2.754	Total	2.936	Total	5.024	Total	4.648	Total	4.719	Total	4.786	Total	5.026	Total	5.381	Total	6.221
Russia	847	Russia	697	Russia	882	Russia	909	Russia	766	Ukraine	832	Ukraine	956	Ukraine	1.083	Ukraine	1.313
Ukraine	356	Ukraine	445	Ukraine	633	Ukraine	639	Ukraine	695	Russia	611	Russia	564	Russia	590	Russia	665
China includ	204	Bosnia and	184	China includ	315	China includ	305	China includ	326	China includ	305	China includ	459	China includ	389	China includ	449
Thailand	129	Thailand	139	Thailand	128	Bosnia and	150	Philippines	209	Philippines	214	Philippines	219	Philippines	236	Philippines	215
Philippines	113	China includ	94	Philippines	122	Philippines	119	Thailand	120	Thailand	129	Thailand	180	Thailand	165	Thailand	171
Turkey	101	Unknown	89	Unknown	84	Thailand	108	Unknown	101	Turkey	63	Turkey	53	Turkey	81	Turkey	102
Bosnia and	70	Turkey	76	Turkey	77	Unknown	104	Turkey	87	Bosnia and	45	Bosnia and	49	Unknown	46	Unknown	56
Unknown	64	Philippines	64	Bosnia and	51	Turkey	73	Bosnia and	48	Unknown	39	Unknown	46	Bosnia and	35	Bosnia and	30

Inflow for r.a. reason: global trend by country of citizenship

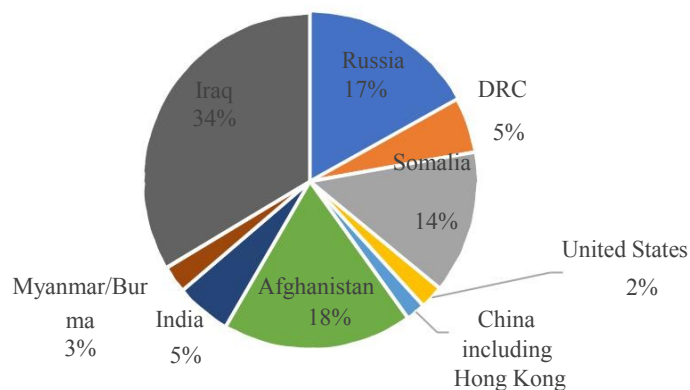Inflow for r.a. reason: global trend by country of citizenship

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■ Total ■ Russia ■ Ukraine ■ China including Hong Kong ■ Thailand ■ Philippines ■ Turkey ■ Bosnia and Herzegovina ■ Unknown

Migration in Europe
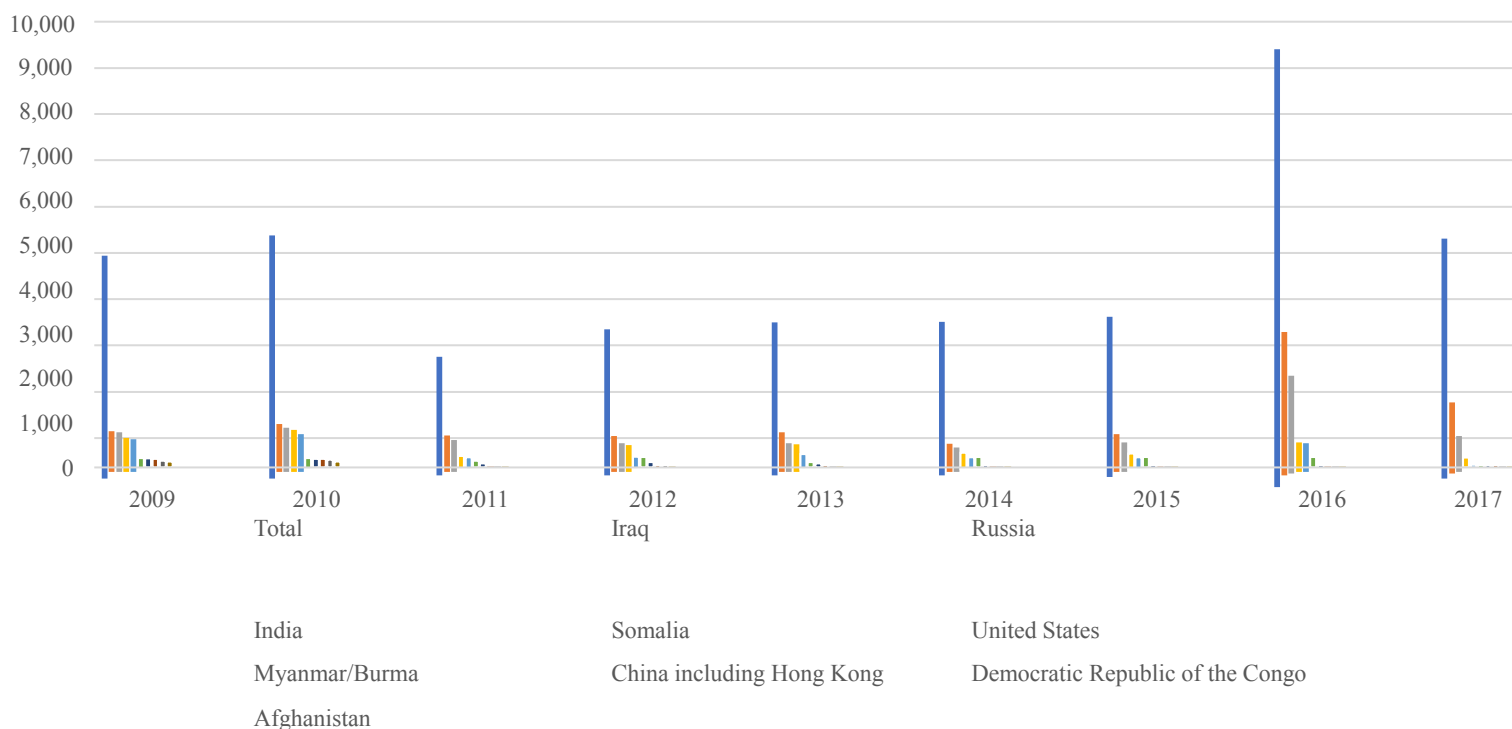**MigrEU** *Jean Monnet Module*

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Inflow for remunerated activities reason: composition by country of citizenship (Top ten sending countries)

2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Total	4.688	Total	5.135	Total	2.439	Total	3.030	Total	3.180	Total	3.195	Total	3.333	Total	9.343	Total	5.064
Iraq	762	Iraq	914	Russia	670	Russia	649	Iraq	730	Iraq	479	Iraq	690	Iraq	2.979	Iraq	1.409
Russia	737	Somalia	833	Iraq	573	Afghanistan	495	Russia	498	Afghanistan	400	Somalia	516	Afghanistan	2.000	Afghanistan	657
India	616	India	785	Afghanistan	275	Iraq	456	Afghanistan	470	Russia	347	Russia	335	Russia	518	Somalia	209
Somalia	580	Russia	699	Democratic	256	Democratic	262	Somalia	316	Somalia	248	Afghanistan	249	Somalia	496	Russia	60
United State	232	Afghanistan	242	Myanmar/B	145	Somalia	226	Myanmar/B	107	Democratic	217	Democratic	217	United State	224	United State	38
Myanmar/B	197	China includ	179	Democratic	88	Myanmar/B	111	Democratic	79	United State	37	United State	37	Democratic	33	Democratic	36
China includ	184	Democratic	177	China includ	9	United State	37	United State	27	China includ	14	Myanmar/B	14	China includ	11	China includ	25
Democratic	136	United State	166	United State	3	China includ	30	China includ	21	Myanmar/B	4	China includ	10	Myanmar/B	5	India	6
Afghanistan	120	Myanmar/B	127	India	1	India	2	India	6	India	2	India	4	India	2	Myanmar/B	2

Inflow for other reason: global trend by country of citizenship

Russia 17%
DRC 5%
Somalia 14%
Iraq 34%
United States 2%
China including Hong Kong
Afghanistan 18%
India 5%
Myanmar/Burma 3%

Inflow for other reason: global trend by country of citizenship

Total
Iraq
Russia
India
Myanmar/Burma
Afghanistan
Somalia
China including Hong Kong
United States
Democratic Republic of the Congo

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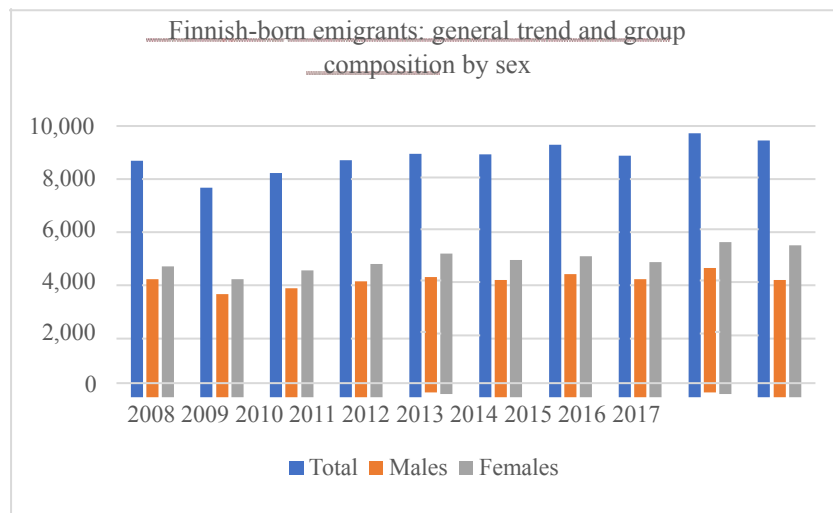of the European Union

2.6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country.

This set of data shows the total number of emigrants who left the country per year in a ten years period. We decided to display also the composition of this number by sex.

SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	8.465	7.435	7.998	8.482	8.726	8.693	9.050	8.652	9.489	9.232
Males	3.991	3.436	3.664	3.907	3.884	3.978	4.179	3.998	4.225	3.965
Females	4.474	3.999	4.334	4.575	4.842	4.715	4.871	4.654	5.264	5.267

Table 8. Source: Eurostat; [migr_emi4ctb]

The bar chart below summarizes the information provided by the table. As we can see, the trend is quite fluctuating, with a peak in 2016 with 9.000+ total emigrants. As far as the composition is concerned, females represent the largest share of leavers.
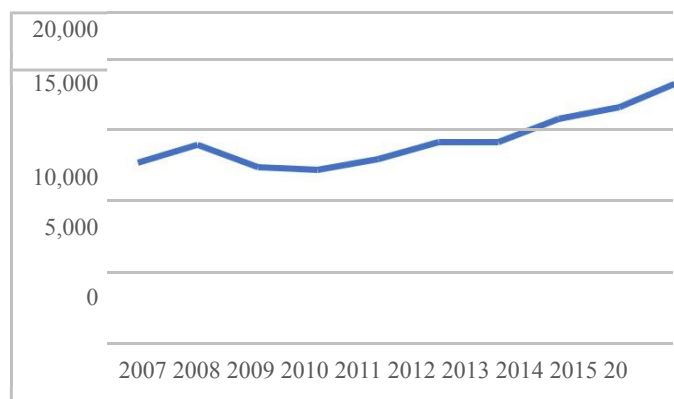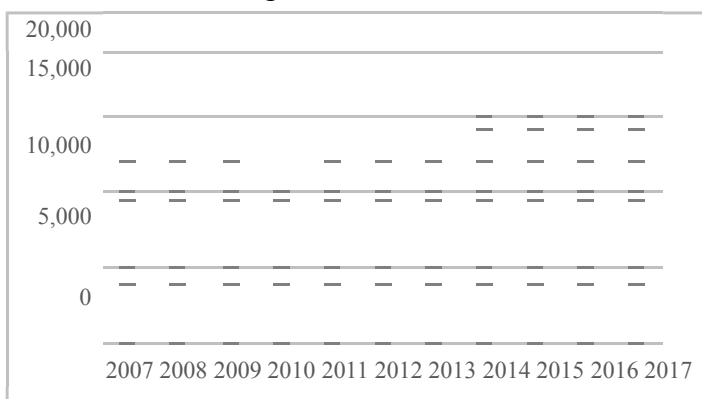

Finnish-born emigrants: general trend and group composition by sex

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2.7 Outflows.

Next table refers to outflows from Finland, years 2007-2017.

GEO/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Finland	12.443	13.657	12.151	11.905	12.660	13.845	13.893	15.486	16.305	18.082	16.973

Table 9. Source: Eurostat; [migr_emi2]

Outflow peaked in 2016; generally speaking, the trend is steadily increasing from 2010, even if we can see some slight variation.


Source : own elaboration based on table 8.

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2.8 Inflows.

Inflows distribution is fluctuating, as we can see from the table and figures below. Overall we could say that the trend is upward, reaching its highest point in 2016.

GE O/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Finland	26.029	29.114	26.699	25.636	29.481	31.278	31.941	31.507	28.746	34.905	31.797

Table 9. Source: Eurostat; [migr_imm8]
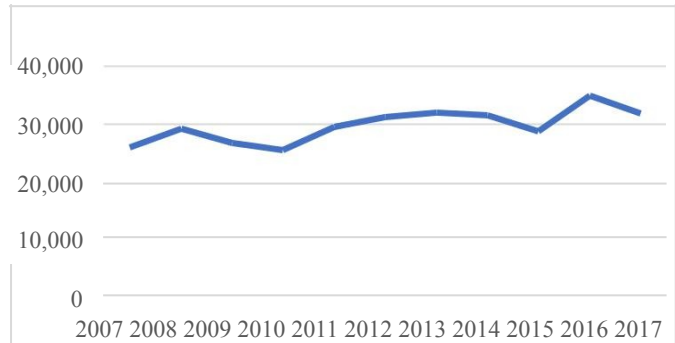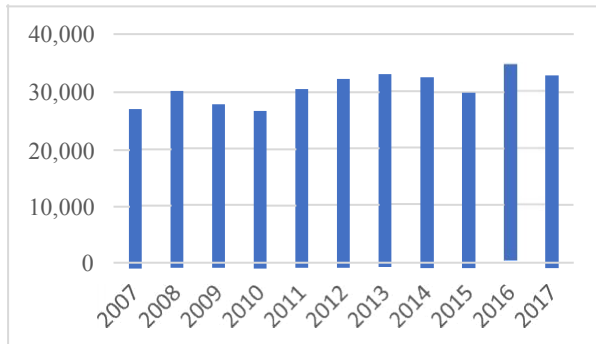
2.9 Total number of refugees by country of origin.

Unluckily, there were no available data concerning the number of refugees in Finland, but the number of applications processed. Thus, we chose to insert a table from the UNHCR global trend report 2017 the only reliable source that we could find to provide such statistics.

Table 1. Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR by country/territory of asylum, end-2017
All data are provisional and subject to change.

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES				Returned refugees[5]	IDPs of concern to UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations[6]	Returned IDPs[7]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[8]	Others of concern to UNHCR[9]	Total population of concern
	Refugees	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]					
Finland	20.805	-	20.805	-	3.150	-		-	2.749	-	26.704

Table 10. Source : UNHCR global trends 2017 report, 2018 ;

According to the same report, the top five countries of origins among asylum seekers were:
Iraq, Russia, Turkey, Iran, Somalia

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3. Migration integration indicators

3.1 Migration by educational level

The educational level of migrants is pretty diversified. The data presented are collected by country of birth and the different educational level (ISCED). For the EU countries we can say that the majority has a secondary or a post-secondary level of education, instead migrants for foreign countries the level is mainly primary or lower, and also secondary. The rate of who has a tertiary educational level is the lowest among all the countries. In general the secondary or post-secondary educational level has the highest percentage in all the countries.

C_BIRTH	EU28 countries	EU27 countries	EU15 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Non-EU27 countries	Non-EU15 countries	Foreign country	Total
ISCED11/TIME	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	29,1	29,1	15,0	32,4	32,4	34,8	31,2	18,4
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	44,3	44,3	49,4	42,6	42,7	41,9	43,2	45,2
Tertiary education (levels 5-8)	26,6	26,6	35,6	25,0	25,0	23,3	25,5	36,4

3.2 Labour force participation in the last 10 years

The activity rates of migrants in Finland - datas collected by country of birth and by age group from 15 to 64 years – in 10 of residence is rather constant, but during 2010 and 2011 the rate decreased a little, that returned, during the next years, within the range.

C_BIRTH/TI	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 count	82,1	83,7	83,0	80,4	79,8	82,6	82,2	82,1	79,8	79,1	79,6
EU15 count	83,5	86,6	83,1	80,4	81,3	83,7	84,9	83,7	82,8	79,2	80,3
Non-EU28 c	68,9	69,3	70,5	68,2	66,9	68,8	69,2	67,8	66,9	66,1	67,2
Non-EU15 c	70,3	70,2	72,4	70,4	68,9	71,2	71,2	70,3	69,0	68,8	69,7
Foreign cou	74,4	75,2	75,4	73,0	72,0	74,4	74,4	73,0	71,7	70,8	71,6
Total	75,6	76,0	75,0	74,5	74,9	75,2	75,2	75,4	75,8	75,9	76,7

Showing a comparison of the participation rates between 2007 and 2017 (differences also by gender), we can see how the percentage of participation is very high, with a lower percentage for female, 69,1% in 2007 and 64,1% in 2017. From the comparison, despite the high percentage, in 2017 is a little bit lower, with 71,6% against the 74,2% in 2007.

Country			
Finland	79,3	69,1	74,2

Country			
Finland	79,8	64,1	71,6

3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex, age, country of birth and reason of migration

Considering the reasons of migration and 10 years of residence in Finland, all migrants that migrated for job have a high employment possibilities. Moreover for all the reasons of migration, like family reunion, educational reasons or asylum the percentage of people employed is in the average (fam.70,4%, edu. 86,5%, asylum 59,6%).

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SEX/REAS	Family reas	Education r	Work, job fo	Work, no jo	Internationa	Other
Total	70,4	86,5	86,4	76,0	59,6	62,5
Males	73,7	:	81,5	:	60,4	68,8
Females	67,7	:	89,5	:	:	58,4

During the last 10 years, considering the countries of birth, the employment rate is stable. The highest peak of employment was experienced in 2008, with a little decrease in 2009 and 2010. Now the situation id returning stable with a constant increase.

C_BIRTH/TI	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 count	41,4	40,8	42,5	45,6	51,0	54,8	54,5	58,0	57,4	57,0
EU15 count	32,0	29,9	28,2	29,8	32,6	33,2	30,6	32,2	29,7	29,7
Non-EU28 c	46,2	50,5	49,9	53,5	55,5	62,9	71,3	72,8	73,1	77,7
Non-EU15 c	55,6	61,4	64,3	69,3	73,9	84,5	95,2	98,6	100,8	105,0
Foreign cou	87,6	91,3	92,5	99,1	106,5	117,7	125,8	130,8	130,5	134,7
Total	2.497,2	2.423,3	2.410,1	2.428,5	2.431,0	2.403,2	2.385,9	2.367,9	2.379,5	2.402,6

3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex, age, country of birth and reasons of migration

With regard to unemployment, the situation is very different during the last 10 years: the lowest rate of unemployment was experienced in 2008; from this year forward the number of unemployed people increased constantly, with the highest peak in 2015. During 2016 and 2017 the rate is decreasing moderately again.

C_BIRTH/TI	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 count	4,3	5,7	5,3	5,0	4,8	6,0	7,3	8,0	6,4	6,4
EU15 count	2,8	3,1	3,2	3,3	2,7	3,8	4,0	4,4	3,4	2,7
Non-EU28 c	8,7	11,0	13,8	12,7	12,8	14,4	18,2	19,6	21,3	18,8
Non-EU15 c	10,2	13,6	15,8	14,5	14,9	16,6	21,5	23,3	24,3	22,6
Foreign cou	13,0	16,6	19,0	17,7	17,6	20,4	25,5	27,6	27,7	25,3
Total	171,8	220,8	224,0	208,4	206,2	218,6	231,2	251,4	235,6	232,8

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3.5 Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty

In general the median income of migrants in Finland is in the average. Considering the country of birth the median of income for people born in a EU country is of 24728 euros, higher than the median income of foreign people that is around 19000 euros.

TIME/C_BIR	EU28 count	EU27 count	Non-EU28 c	Non-EU27 c	Foreign cou
2018	24.728	:	19.219	:	20.868

Instead in Finland the risk of poverty rate is relatively low. Indeed the percentage of people from a EU country that risk poverty is of 10,6%, instead for people born in a foreign country or in a non-EU country is a little bit higher, around the 17 and 21%.

C_BIRTH/TI	2018
EU28 count	10,6
Non-EU28 c	21,3
Foreign cou	17,5