# Labour market integration in the Nordic countries

Nordic-Baltic Migration conference Tallinn - 22 March 2018





# STATE OF THE NORDIC REGION

2018

IMMIGRATION AND INTEGRATION EDITION



**PUBLICATION** 

# State of the Nordic Region 2018 Immigration and integration

Download the publication for free at norden.org/nordpub

## Three parts

#### A: Coming to the Nordic Region

- Migration numbers and flows over time
- Asylum seekers
- Arrival of unaccompanied minors

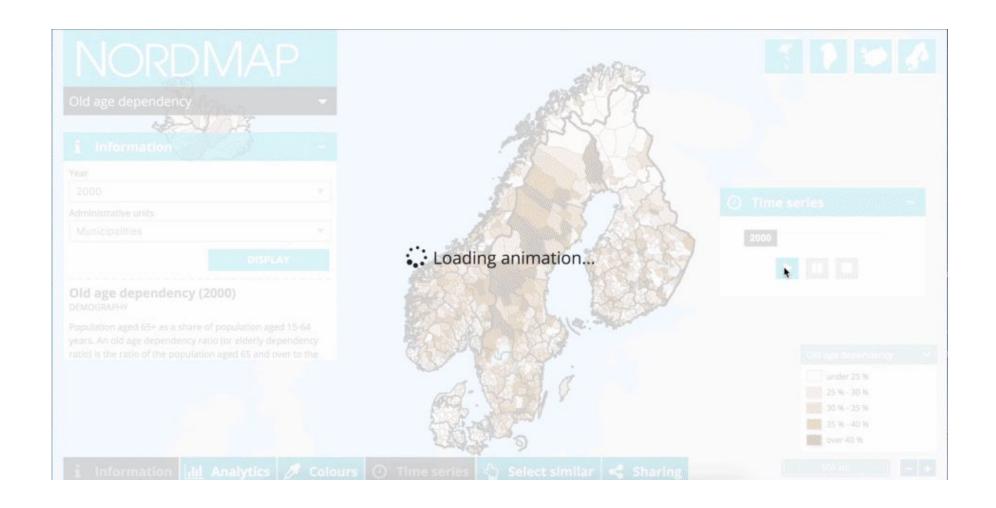
#### B: Making the Nordic Region home

- Changes in the size of the population of foreign born
- Health status of new migrants
- Conditions to fulfil to qualify for citizenship in the Nordic countries

#### C: Entering the Nordic labour market

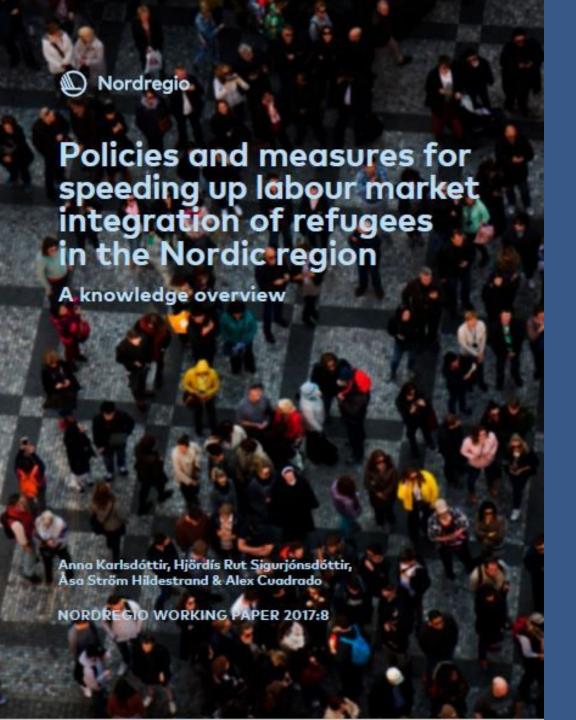
- Labour market outcomes of migrants
- Labour-market situation for female migrants
- Representation of people with a foreign background in state funded culture











#### **PUBLICATION**

Policies and measures for speeding up labour market integration of refugees in the Nordic region

Published in December 2017

Download the publication for free at norden.org/nordpub

#### Four focus areas

- Early competence mapping
- Validation of skills, qualifications and experience (including non-formal and informal learning)
- Language learning as part of faster labour market integration but also effective long-term integration and faster
- Social networks



# Employment gap between natives and residents with refugee background

- The access to work is more difficult, lower wages, poorer competence matching
- Usually takes five to ten years to enter the labor market
- Discrimination
- Foreign examinations and experiences are valued less
- Inadequate validation
- Complementing foreign education is not easy
- Lack of networks



#### Employment gap and poor matching

- 48% of enrolled in the integration program in Sweden have low educational level
- The proportion of low-skilled jobs in the labor market can partly explain challenges in labour market integration
- Different fast tracks do not capture the low-skilled
- Higher levels of education improves employment prospects, still highly skilled immigrants have more difficulty finding a high skilled job than natives



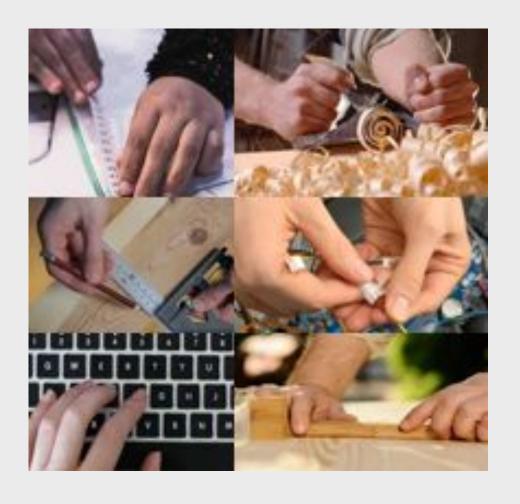
#### Lack of language skills is barrier in the Nordic countries

- More targeted approaches which combine the development of language skills with other professional skills and on-the-job training, as well as modular courses, have demonstrated better results.
- SFI model has been criticised several studies finding the quality of the courses to be low and highly variable between cities. Retention rates are also a concern.
- Integration education (IGU). A way for companies to hire refugees. The programme consists of a two-year traineeship where refugee is employed at a company and paid trainee wages, while receiving other schooling such as Danish lessons in parallel.
- Better cooperation between municipalities, language schools, adult, employers and vocational education coordinators



## Success Factors - Learn By Doing

- Many different measures to speed up labour market integration
  - Qualification Passport in Norway
  - Jobbsjansen for people far from the labour market
  - Snabbspår professions with labour shortage
- Engage employers in integration process
  - Internship
  - Vocational training





## Importance of social networks

In Sweden, 70% of people seeking jobs found them through networks, while only 16% had jobs through the **Employment Service** 





#### Social network and the role of the civil society

- Local and voluntary involvement comes second - even though studies show the importance of social networks to get jobs
- Inclusion in local networks and organizations creates real social inclusion and builds social capital alongside with new arrivals
- Many good initiatives in the Nordic municipalities – www. integrationnorden.org

