

The Centre of Expertise in Immigrant Integration

The Nordic Welfare State and Immigration, Experiences of Finland

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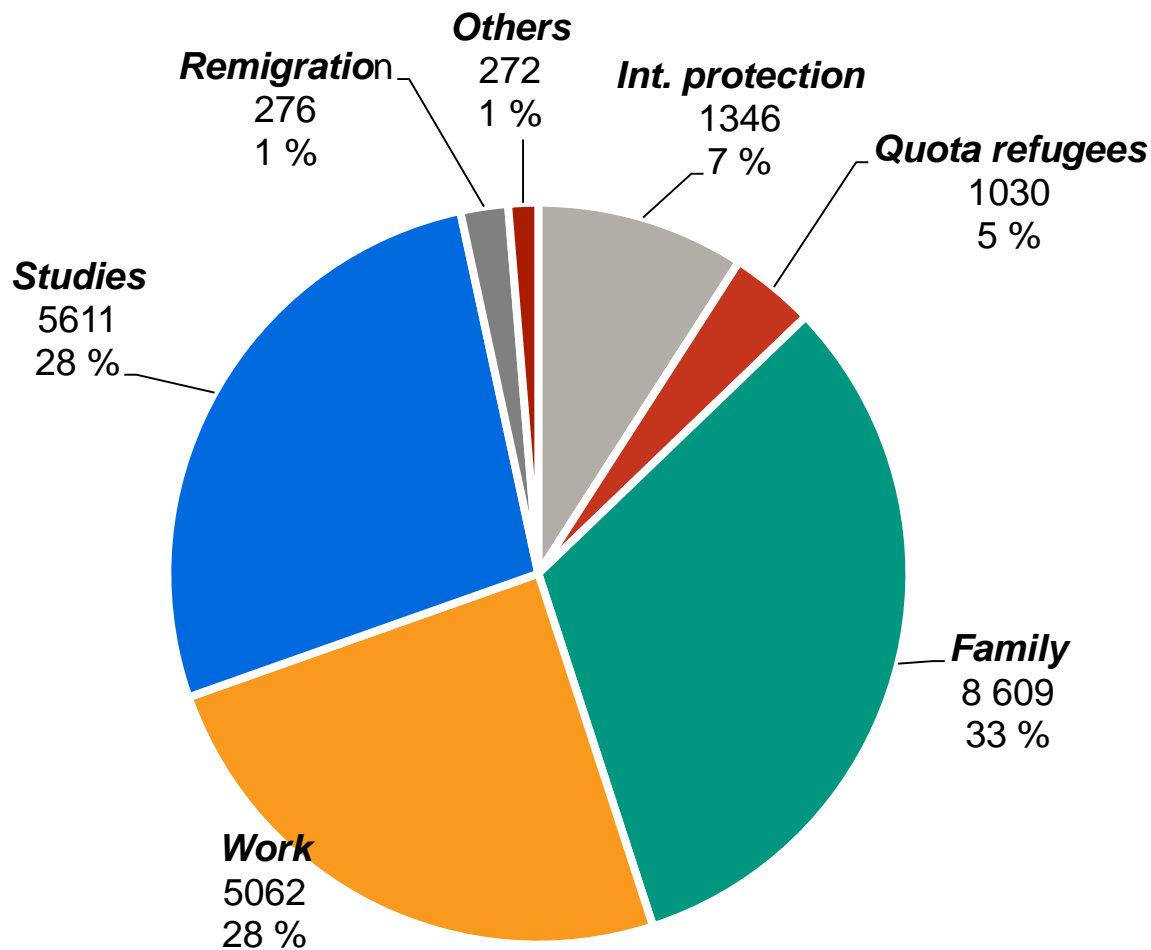


What the presentation is about

- Not only more immigrants, but more out- and in-migration in different categories
- More fragmentation in the terms of language, nationality, purpose and length of stay, legal status, living conditions, rights and obligations...
- Within EU – and also across EU-borders – mobility of people and capital has developed faster than social aspects, e.g. mobility of social security
- Governance of ever more complex migration issues challenge the institutions of the welfare state
- Questions the very foundations of a Nordic welfare state



The first residence permits of 3. country nationals by grounds in Finland 2014. N= 20 376



Altogether 33 351 immigrants in 2014

REGISTRERING AV
EU-MEDBORGARE
11 145

FAMILJ
8 609

STUDIER
5 611

ARBETE
5 062

INTERNATIONELLT
SKYDD
1 346

KVOTFLYKTINGAR
1 030

ÅTERFLYTTNING
276

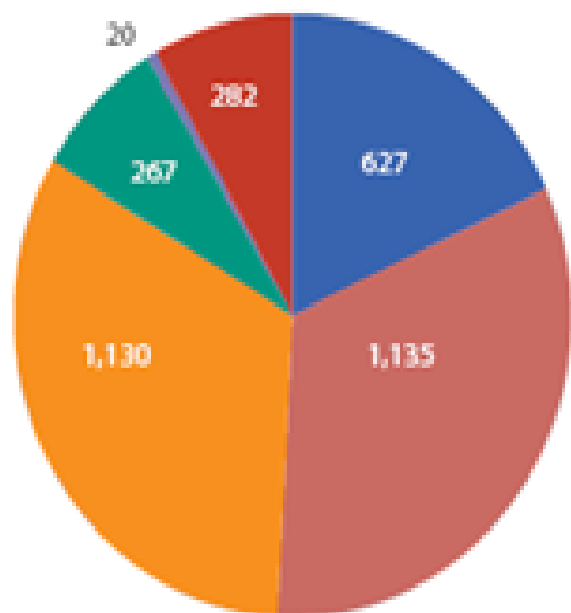
ÖVRIGT
272



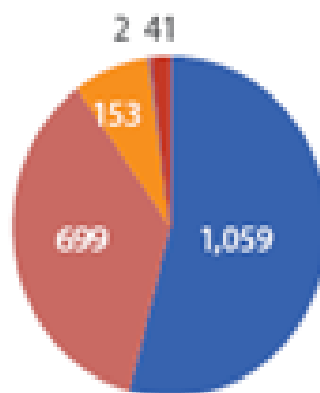
STATISTIKEN

Residence permit decisions by country of citizenship, top five in 2014

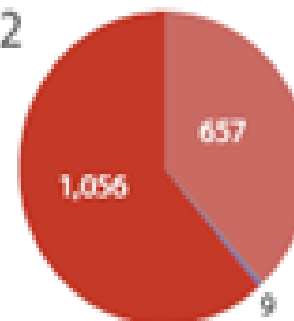
Russian Federation
3,461



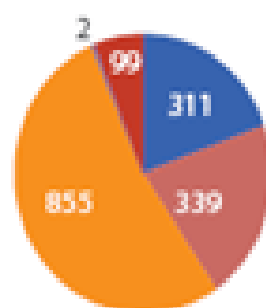
India
1,954



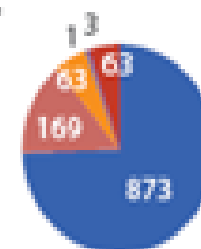
Somalia
1,722



China
1,606



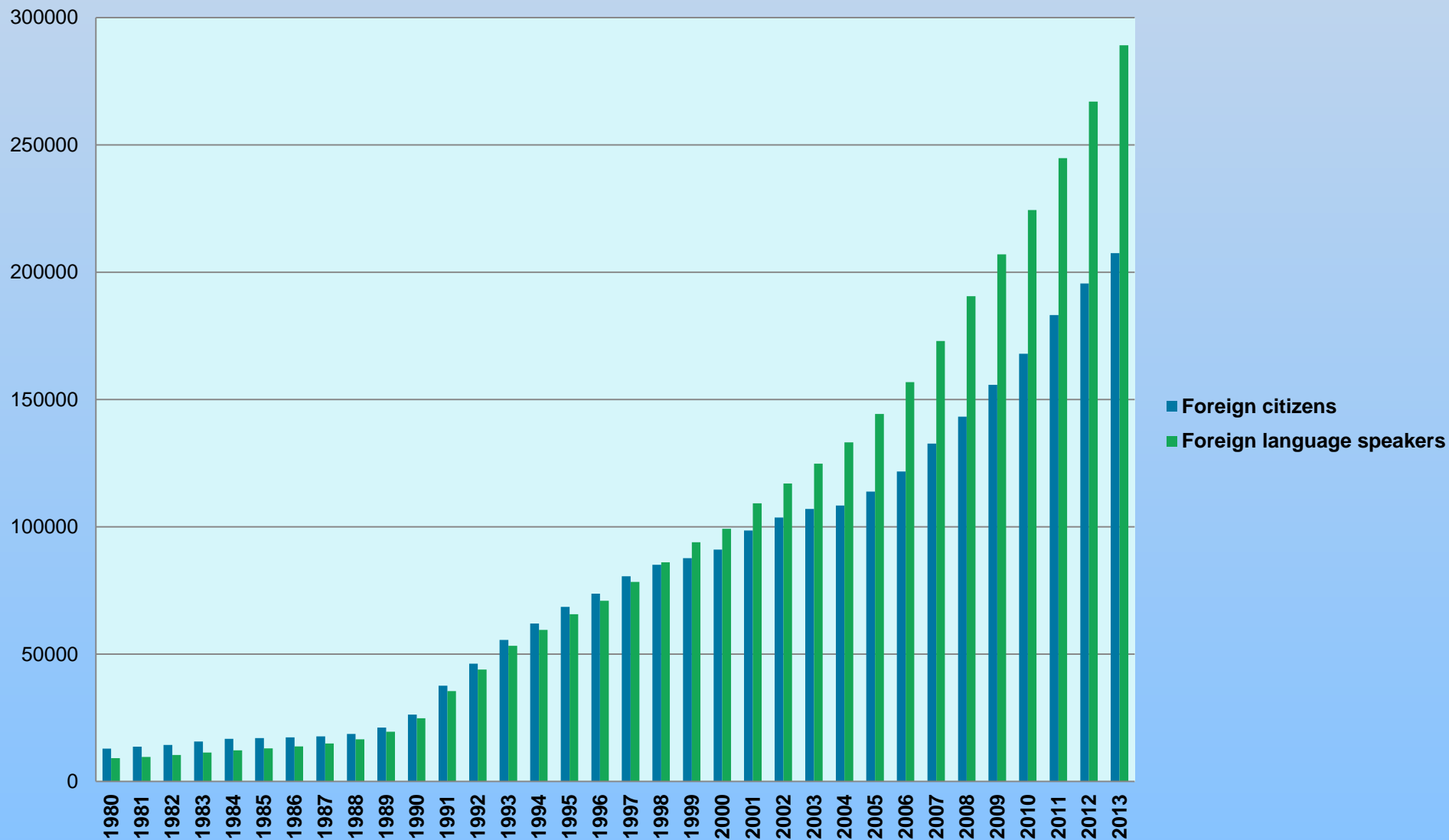
Ukraine
1,172



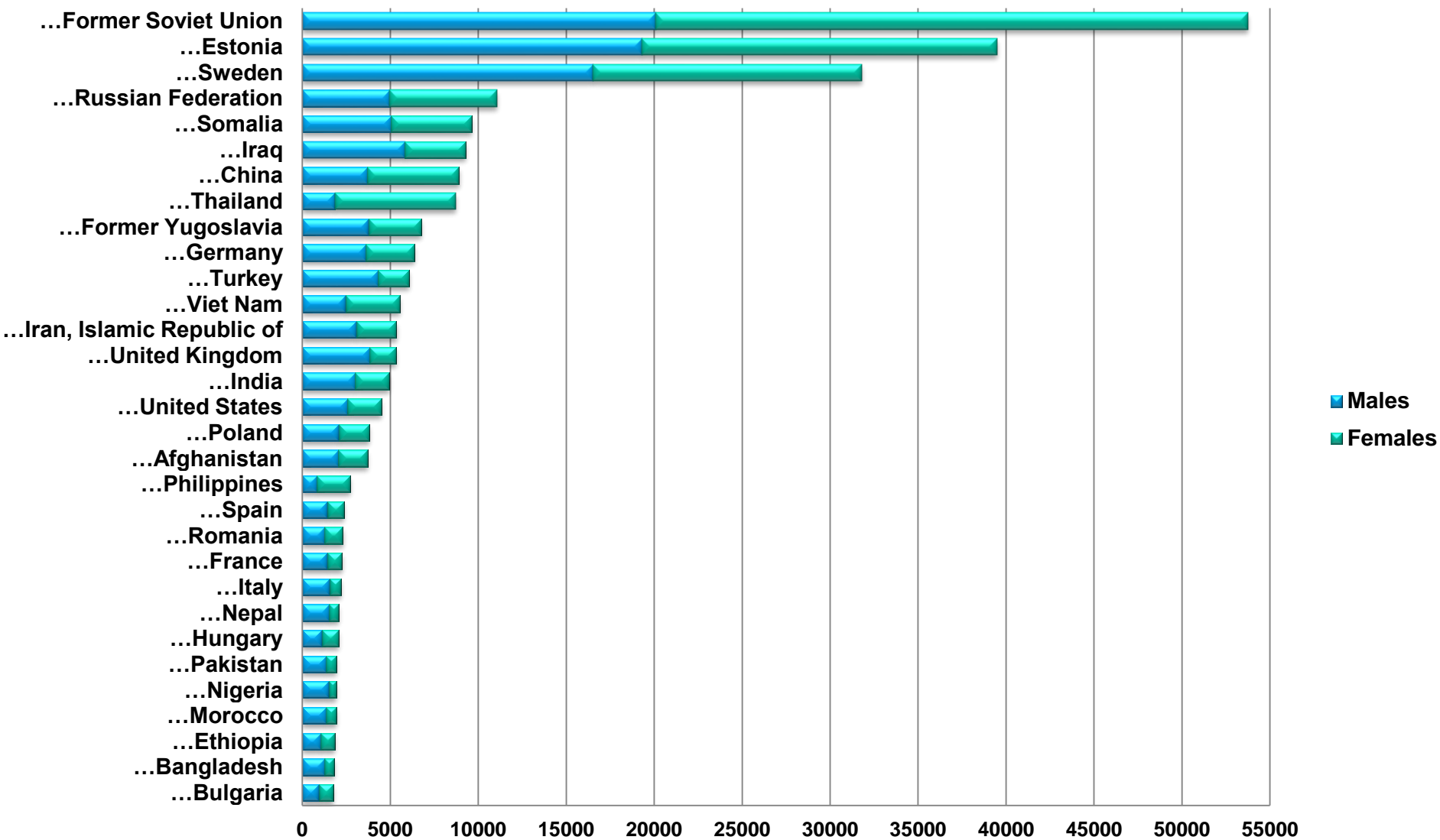
- Work
- Family
- Studies
- Remigration
- Other grounds
- Negative



Foreign citizens and foreign language speakers in Finland 1980-2013



Foreign population in Finland 2013 by country of birth and gender, 30 most common countries



...but the statistics offer only a partial truth...

- Compared to the permanent migration the data on different temporary and/or "shadow" categories is weak (e.g. 10 - 70 000 regular commuters from EU)
- More people out of social security, taxation, population register – and other tools a mature welfare state adapts to govern the society
- Fragmented migration in different categories is ever more difficult to govern and administrate



More categories

- Temporary EU-citizens
- Commuting EU-citizens
- Short time third country workers
- Students in different categories (EU, 3. country, degree, exchange...)
- Working tourists
- Visa overstayers
- Seasonal workers
- ...



Conclusion

- Differentiated migrant categories possess different rights and obligations – a continuum from “no rights” category to “equal rights” category
- The very founding principles of equality and equity of the Nordic welfare state are challenged differentiated rights of its residents



AITÄH
KIITOS
TACK
TAK
TAKK
PALDIES
ACIU

