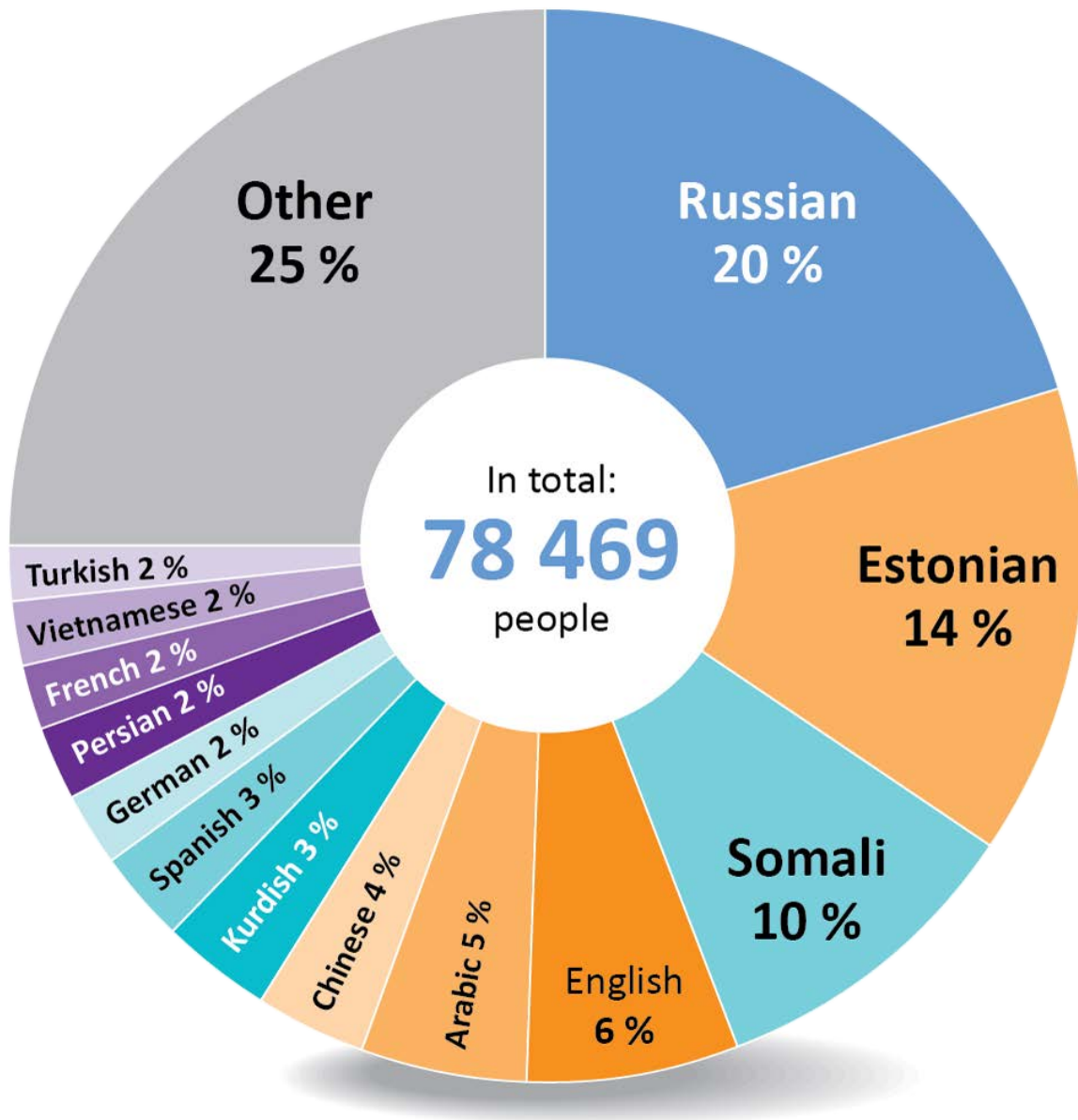


FOREIGNERS IN HELSINKI 2014



Foreign-language residents by mother tongue in Helsinki on 1 Jan. 2014

Source: Statistics Finland

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Foreword

The number and proportion of residents with a foreign background keep growing in Helsinki. In many respects, these people differ from the native population of the city, and between various foreign-background groups, too, differences can be seen. The city continuously needs fresh data on the foreign-background population to back up its planning and policy making.

The present publication on the foreigner population in Helsinki in 2014 contains statistics on people with a foreign mother tongue, a foreign nationality or a foreign background, namely their demographic structure, employment, housing, education and income. At the end of the publication there is a description of concepts relating to the theme.

The publication was compiled and edited by researcher Jenni Erjansola. Others involved in the work include Elise Haapamäki, Tuula Joronen, Sanna Ranto, Minna Salorinne, Tea Tikkanen and Pekka Vuori. Many warm thanks to all!

December 2014

Ari Jaakola

Statistics and information services manager

Summary

At the beginning of 2014, 78,469 residents of Helsinki spoke a foreign language (other than Finnish, Swedish or Sami) as their mother tongue. These foreign-language residents made up nearly 13 per cent of Helsinki's population. The most common foreign mother tongue was Russian, followed by Estonian, Somali and English. The number of foreign nationals residing in Helsinki was 52,882. Those with a foreign background, i.e. either foreign nationals or Finnish nationals born abroad, amounted to 78,871 people.

Helsinki had 80,474 residents of foreign origin at the beginning of 2014, together making up 13.1 per cent of the city's population. People of foreign origin refer to those whose parents have been born abroad. The majority of those foreign-origin residents, who themselves have been born in Finland, are less than 15 years old.

The foreign-language population has a more youthful age structure than Helsinki's population overall. The proportion of children and young people of working age is high, and the proportion of foreign-language residents among old-age pensioners is low. However, language groups differ in terms of age structure. 28 per cent of foreign-language residents in Helsinki live in the Eastern Major District. In the 2000s, the number of foreign-language residents in Helsinki has almost tripled. In 2013, it increased by 4,861. By 2030, foreign-language residents are expected to make up over 20 per cent of Helsinki's population.

The migration of foreign-language residents in Helsinki is characterized by strong migration from abroad and lively migration within Finland. Predominantly the increase in foreign-language residents is a matter of migration surplus. Within Finland, foreign-language residents move more to Helsinki than from Helsinki.

Nativity is higher among foreign-language residents than among the population as a whole, and foreign-language mothers are younger than mothers at large. However, there is strong variation in nativity between foreign-language groups. At the beginning of 2014, there were 14,747 such families with children in Helsinki where at least one parent had a foreign mother tongue. They made up 20 per cent of all families with children.

Foreign-language households are, on average, larger than those with a domestic mother tongue, and they live more crowdedly than do the latter. Three in four foreign-language households live in rented homes, most commonly in state-subsidised housing. Foreign-language residents concentrate in certain neighbourhoods regardless of tenure status.

At the end of 2012, 45 per cent of 25–64 year-old foreign-language residents in Helsinki was registered as having a post-compulsory education degree. 21 per cent had completed an upper secondary education and 24 per cent a tertiary education. Of upper secondary general education students in Helsinki, 11 per cent had a foreign mother tongue, and of upper secondary vocational students 12 per cent. Of polytechnic students, 11 per cent and of university students, 8 per cent had a foreign mother tongue.

At the end of 2012, the unemployment rate of foreign-language residents was 19.6 per cent, and their employment rate 52.7 per cent. In January–September 2014, the number of unemployed foreign nationals in Helsinki was on average 23 per cent higher than it had been a year earlier, when comparing the corresponding months. Getting a job varies strongly between nationalities.

1. Introduction

Statistically, the foreign-background population can be analysed with regard to their country of birth, nationality or mother tongue. In this publication, the main determinant of foreignership is mother tongue.

In these statistics, **the country of birth** is the country in which the mother had permanent residence at the time the child was born. Some of those born abroad may be born as Finnish nationals, others have acquired a Finnish citizenship after moving to Finland.

Foreign-language residents include all who do not speak Finnish, Swedish or Sami (the three official languages of Finland) as their mother tongue. The mother tongue is recorded statistically when the parents register the name of the child.

Foreign nationals refer to people with a fixed abode in Finland but without a Finnish citizenship. One and the same person may have citizenship in more than one country. If one of these citizenships is Finnish, the person is recorded as a Finnish citizen.

By **people of foreign origin** we mean those whose parents have been born abroad.

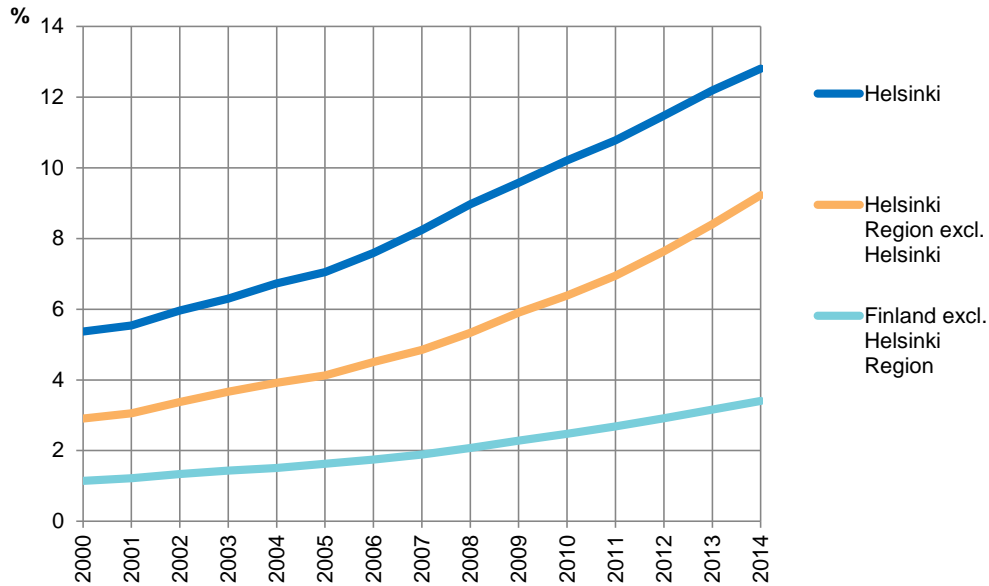
People with a foreign background, i.e. **foreign-background residents** include not only foreign nationals but also those Finnish nationals (i.e. Finnish citizens) who have been born abroad. Foreign nationals include some children born in Finland. Finnish nationals born abroad include both people born abroad in Finnish families and that have later moved back to Finland and people who have received Finnish citizenship, i.e. via the process of naturalisation, after moving to Finland.

The data in this publication are based on statistics from public registers. However, some small groups of people, such as asylum seekers and other people without a registered abode in Helsinki are not included in these registers. Also, registers say very little about why a person has immigrated. Only refugees can be numbered reliably. Nevertheless, thanks to the high coverage of the register system, this report gives a very correct picture of the foreigner population in Helsinki.

2. The number and development of Helsinki's foreigner population

In the 2000s Helsinki's foreign-language population has grown by around 49,000. In 2013, it grew by 4,861. At the beginning of 2014, the number of foreign-language residents (i.e. with some other mother tongue than Finnish, Swedish or Sami) in Helsinki amounted to 78,469.

Figure 1. Proportion of foreign-language residents in the populations of Helsinki, Helsinki Region and the rest of Finland in 2000–2014



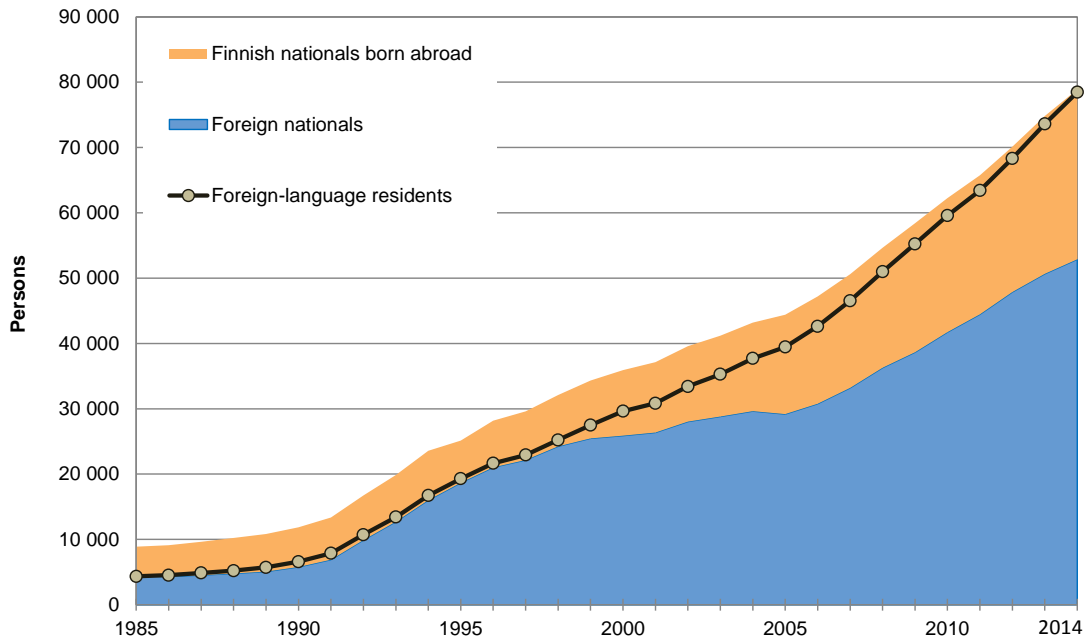
Source: Statistics Finland

At the beginning of 2014, there were 52,882 foreign nationals living in Helsinki, making up 8.6 per cent of the city's population. 25,989 Helsinki residents were Finnish nationals born abroad. Foreign nationals and Finnish nationals born abroad together form the group foreign-background residents, which numbered 78,871 people – 12.9 per cent of Helsinki's inhabitants.

Whilst 11 per cent of Finland's entire population lived in Helsinki, 27 per cent of all foreign-language residents and 25 per cent of foreign nationals in the country did. Helsinki Metropolitan Area is clearly a concentration of foreign-background residents in Finland. Almost half (48%) of foreign-language residents in Finland live in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, which is home to around 20 per cent of Finland's entire population.

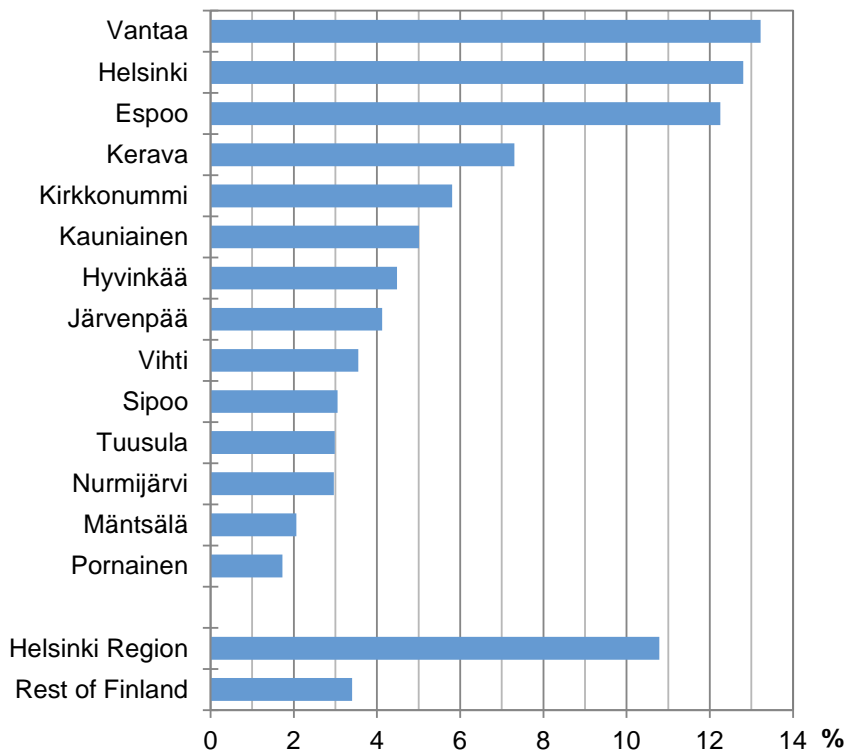
The proportion of foreign-language residents of the population was 12.8 per cent in Helsinki, 9.2 per cent elsewhere in the Helsinki Region and elsewhere in Finland around three per cent. Municipalities Helsinki, Espoo and Vantaa, had a clearly higher percentage of foreign-language residents than the rest of the Helsinki Region.

Figure 2. Foreign-background residents and foreign-language residents in Helsinki in 1985–2014



Source: Statistics Finland

Figure 3. Proportion of foreign-language residents in the populations of the municipalities of the Helsinki Region and the rest of Finland on 1 Jan. 2014



Source: Statistics Finland

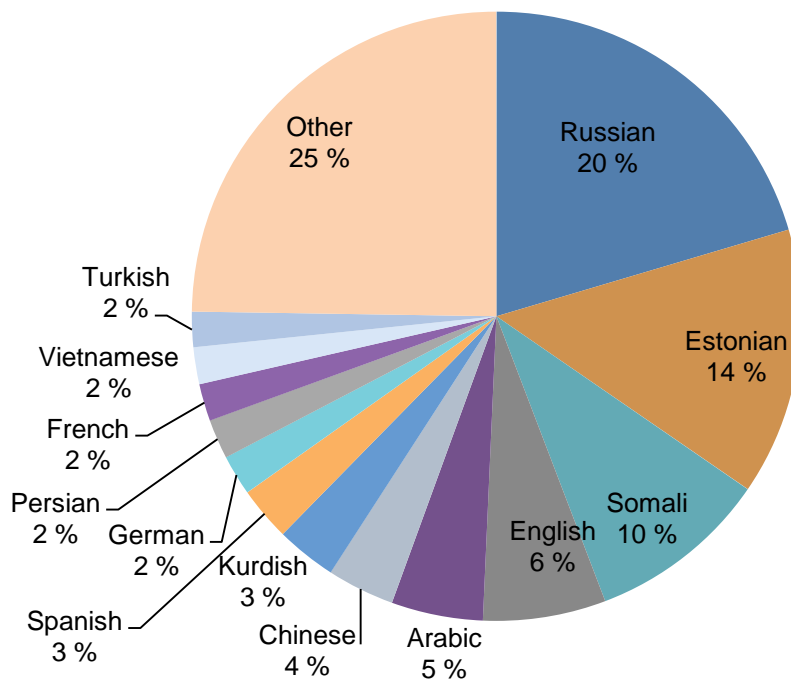
3. Foreigner groups

3.1 Mother tongues of foreign-language residents

The most common mother tongue of Helsinki's foreign-language population is Russian, with 16,024 native speakers, i.e. more than every fifth foreign-language resident. Next in size are those with either Estonian, Somali or English as their mother tongue. The four largest mother tongues covered over half of foreign-language residents. The rest of the mother tongues are very varied: at the beginning of 2014, the number of mother tongues registered in Helsinki was 136. About 80 of these had less than 100 speakers.

The order of size between the mother-tongue groups has remained almost the same since the year 2000. With the number of Russian-language residents doubling over the 2000s, Russian-speaking residents have remained the largest group. Meanwhile those with Estonian as their mother tongue have no less than tripled. These last few years, their number has increased by over 1,000 a year.

Figure 4. Foreign-language residents by mother tongue in Helsinki on 1 Jan. 2014



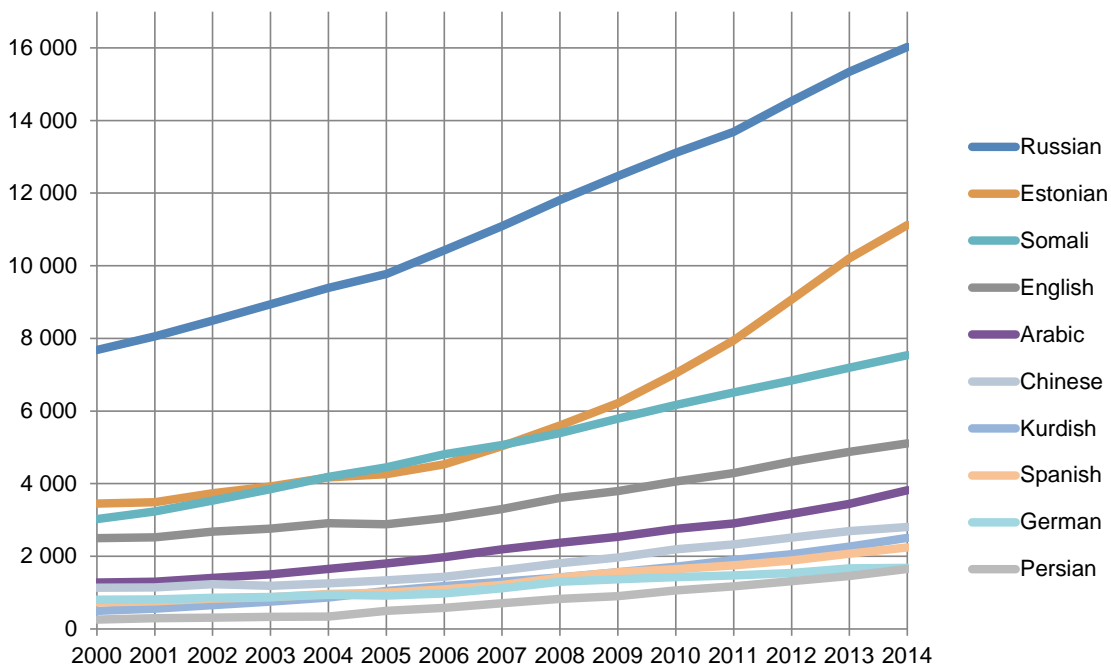
Source: Statistics Finland

Table 1. Foreign nationals and the whole population by mother tongue in Helsinki on 1 Jan. 2014

Mother tongue	Persons	%	Mother tongue	Persons	%
Whole population	612 664	100	Foreign nationals	52 882	100
Finnish	498 288	81,3	Finnish	1 433	2,7
Swedish	35 844	5,9	Swedish	906	1,7
Sami	63	0,01			
Other languages total	78 469	12,8	Other languages total	50 542	95,6
Russian	16 024	20,4	Estonian	9 882	18,7
Estonian	11 122	14,2	Russian	8 499	16,1
Somali	7 534	9,6	English	3 782	7,2
English	5 109	6,5	Somali	2 922	5,5
Arabic	3 816	4,9	Chinese	2 053	3,9
Chinese	2 807	3,6	Arabic	1 793	3,4
Kurdish	2 504	3,2	Spanish	1 667	3,2
Spanish	2 245	2,9	Kurdish	1 282	2,4
German	1 683	2,1	German	1 275	2,4
Persian	1 652	2,1	French	1 109	2,1
French	1 540	2,0	Thai	958	1,8
Vietnamese	1 533	2,0	Nepalese	802	1,5
Turkish	1 476	1,9	Persian	777	1,5
Thai	1 145	1,5	Turkish	742	1,4
Albanian	1 050	1,3	Vietnamese	729	1,4
Other	17 229	22,0	Other	12 270	23,2

Source: Statistics Finland

Figure 5. Trends in the numbers of residents in the ten largest foreign-language resident groups in Helsinki in 2000–2014

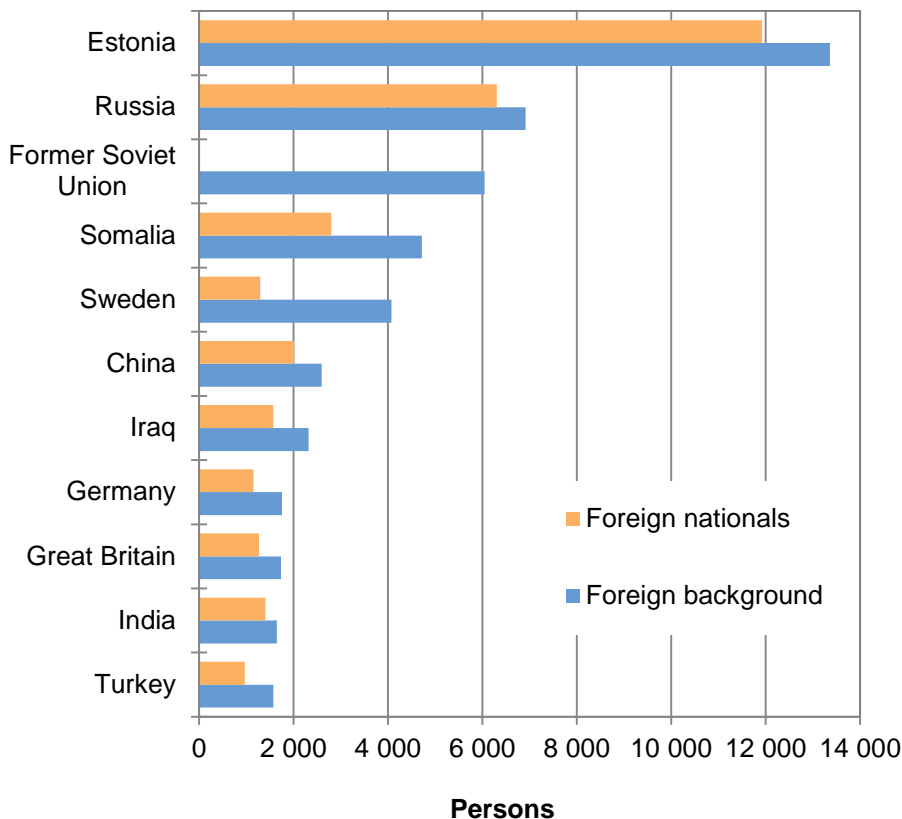


Source: Statistics Finland

3.2 Nationalities of foreigners

At the beginning of 2014, Helsinki's population included people with a total of 170 different nationalities. The largest group of foreign nationals, by 11,922 people, is the Estonians, followed by the Russian nationals, 6,304 people, and the Somali nationals, whose number has fallen since the mid-1990s. The most important reason for falling numbers of Somali nationals is that many have received a Finnish citizenship. At the beginning of 2014, 61 per cent of Somali-language residents in Helsinki were Finnish nationals. This compares with, for example, Estonian-language residents, of whom only 11 per cent were Finnish nationals. Of foreign nationals, 41 per cent were from EU countries and 15 per cent from elsewhere in Europe. 25 per cent were Asians, 13 per cent Africans, 2 per cent from North America and 2 per cent from South America.

Figure 6. Largest foreigner groups in Helsinki on 1 Jan. 2014



Source: Statistics Finland

The number of residents in Helsinki with a Swedish background was 4,074 at the beginning of 2014, but only 1,297 had a Swedish citizenship. This is mainly explained by Finns emigrating to Sweden but later returning to Finland. The number of Russians in Helsinki, too, is influenced by the discrepancy between nationality and country of birth. 6,034 were Russian nationals, but the number of Russian-background residents is higher, since Helsinki is home to 6,029 Finnish nationals born in the former Soviet Union. A considerable part of these are Ingrians, i.e. ethnic Finns from Russia granted the status of returners, or their family members.

A Finnish citizenship was obtained by 2,118 foreign nationals in Helsinki in 2013. This was a little less the year before, but still more than any other year in the 2000s. The largest groups obtaining a Finnish citizenship were Russians, Somalis, Estonians, Iraqi, Afghans, Turks and Iranians. In Finland as a whole, 8,930 foreign nationals who had been living permanently in the country obtained a Finnish citizenship. Apart from the year before, it was more than ever in the 2000s. Between 2000 and 2013, a Finnish citizenship was granted to 18,000 people in Helsinki.

Of foreign nationals in Helsinki, 3 per cent spoke Finnish as their mother tongue. The majority of them were citizens of countries that for many years received many Finnish immigrants, such as Sweden, the USA, and Australia, and of the former Soviet Union. In particular, strong migration from the former Soviet Union, i.e. Russia and Estonia, has raised the number of Finnish-mother-tongue residents among the foreign nationals in Helsinki.

Table 2. Foreign-background residents by nationality and country of birth in Helsinki on 1 Jan. 2014

	Foreign background total	Foreign nationals	Finnish nationals born abroad
Total	78 871	52 882	25 989
Europe	44 417	29 861	14 556
Africa	10 810	6 826	3 984
North America	1 934	1 263	671
South America and Caribbean	1 795	1 144	651
Asia	18 462	13 002	5 460
Australia and Oceania	415	254	161
Unknown	1 038	532	506

Source: Statistics Finland

3.3 Refugees coming to Helsinki

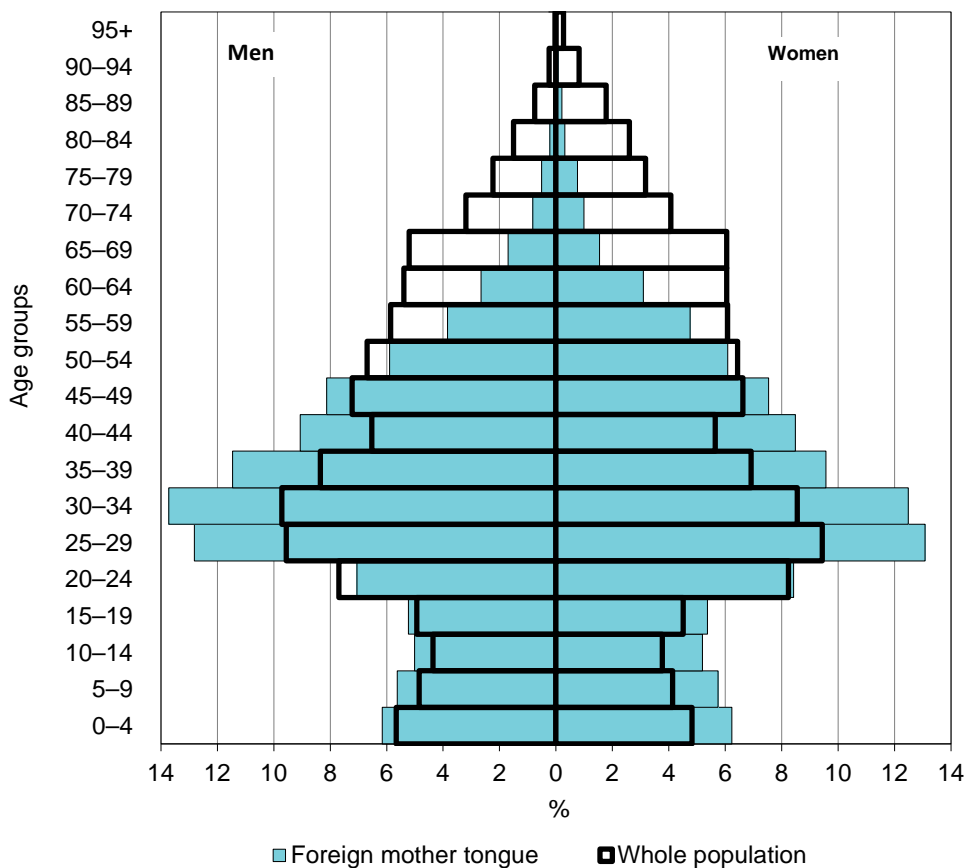
In 2013, Helsinki received a total of 572 people who were either quota refugees or asylum seekers that had been granted a residence permit. Many asylum seekers move from their first placement to some other municipalities, usually to bigger cities.

4. Population of foreign-language residents by age

At the beginning of 2014, around 53 per cent of all Helsinki’s inhabitants were women. In the foreign-language population, men are in the majority by a share of 52 per cent. However, there are great differences between language groups. Of Russian-language residents, for example, 59 per cent were women, and of Estonian-language residents 54 per cent were. With Somali-speaking residents, 53 per cent were men.

The foreign-language population has a younger age structure than have those with a domestic mother tongue. Of foreign-language residents, 45 per cent were 25–44 year olds at the beginning of 2014. This percentage was 32 among the domestic-language population. The percentage of under 16-year olds was 18 with foreign-language residents, versus 15 with domestic-language residents. Over 65-year olds made up 4 per cent of foreign-language residents, and 16 per cent of domestic-language residents. By far the biggest age group among foreign-language residents was the 25–39 year olds. There were less older people of working age among the foreign-language than the domestic-language residents. 45–64 year olds made up 21 per cent of domestic-language residents, and 25 per cent of foreign-language residents.

Figure 7. Age structure of the whole population and those with a foreign mother tongue in Helsinki on 1 Jan. 2014



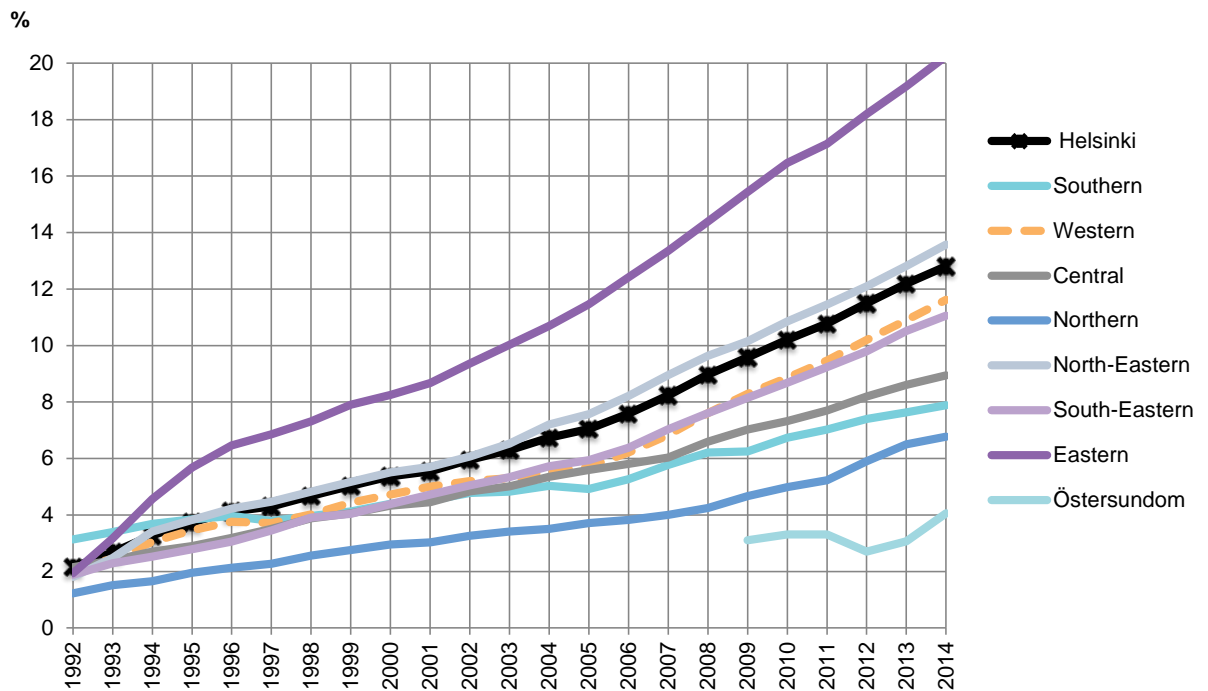
Source: Statistics Finland

5. Spatial distribution of foreign-language residents in Helsinki

Those residents with a foreign mother tongue most typically live in Helsinki’s Eastern Major District – 28 percent of them do. The proportion of foreign-language residents has grown fast in the Eastern and the North-Eastern Major Districts. This proportion was smallest in the Northern Major District and in Östersundom Major District, both of which predominantly have detached and terraced houses.

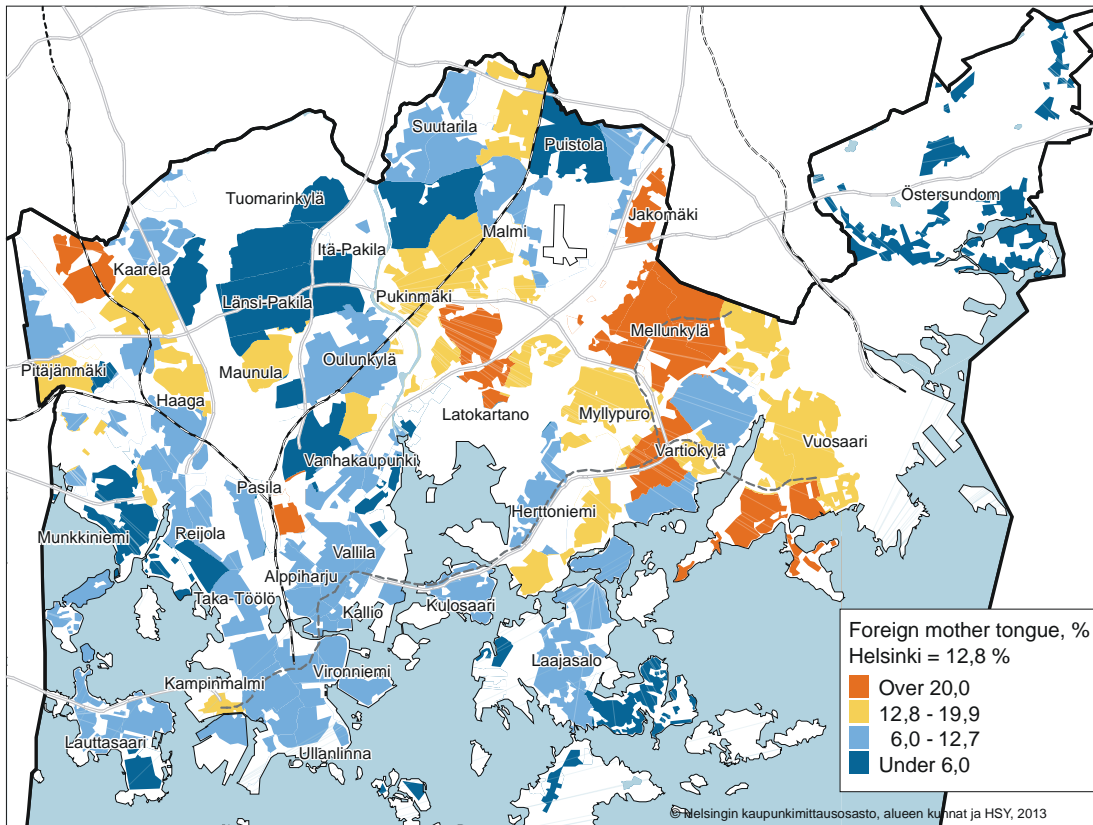
At the beginning of 2014, the largest foreign-mother-tongue groups were concentrated in the Eastern, North-Eastern and Western Major Districts. Of Russian-, Estonian- and Somali-language residents, two-thirds lived in these major districts. Of the fourth-largest language group, the English-language residents, only 40 per cent lived in these areas. Every fourth English-language resident lived in the Southern Major District.

Figure 8. Proportion of foreign-language residents in the population of Helsinki Major Districts in 1992–2014



Source: Statistics Finland

Figure 9. Proportion of foreign-language residents in the population of Helsinki sub-districts on 1 Jan. 2014



Areas with less than 100 inhabitants are blank on the map.
Source: Statistics Finland, map by City of Helsinki, Urban Facts

6. People of foreign origin

At the beginning of 2014, Helsinki had 80,474 residents of foreign origin, together making up 13.1 per cent of the city's population. Of all residents of foreign origin, more than four in five had been born abroad and thereby belonged to the first generation of people of foreign origin. For slightly less than one-fifth, both parents had been born abroad while the persons themselves had been born in Finland. We regard them as being second-generation residents of foreign origin. The majority of second-generation immigrants are less than 15 years old.

Table 3. Residents of foreign origin¹⁾ by age and country of birth in Helsinki on 1 Jan. 2014

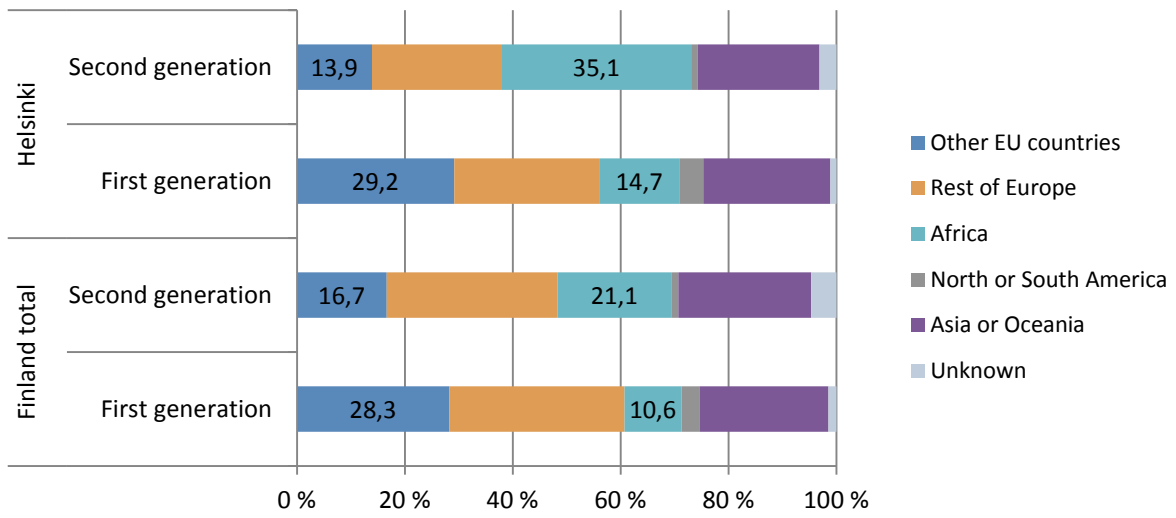
Age	Country of birth		Foreign Country		Overall	
	Finland Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age groups total	13 256	100	67 218	100	80 474	100
0-6	5 915	44,6	1 306	1,9	7 221	9,0
7-15	4 647	35,1	3 041	4,5	7 688	9,6
16-17	806	6,1	803	1,2	1 609	2,0
18-24	1 290	9,7	6 316	9,4	7 606	9,5
25-64	343	2,6	52 025	77,4	52 368	65,1
65+	255	1,9	3 727	5,5	3 982	4,9

¹⁾ someone whose parents have been born abroad
Source: Statistics Finland

Compared with those of the first generation there were, in early 2014, relatively fewer in the second-generation whose background was in some other EU country. Instead, the proportion of those with an African background was clearly higher among the second generation, i.e. those born in Finland.

Immigration is still a relatively new phenomenon in Finland: the majority of Helsinki residents born abroad have come to Finland less than 10 years ago. Nonetheless, more than one-quarter of those having moved from Europe or Africa have lived in Finland for over 15 years. Those from Asia, Latin America or Oceania have been in the country only for a short time, if we compare them with those from other continents.

Figure 10. Residents of foreign origin¹⁾ by background continent in Helsinki on 1 Jan. 2014



¹⁾ someone whose parents have been born abroad
Source: Statistics Finland

7. Projection for the foreign-language population

The projection for the foreign-language population in Helsinki and the Helsinki Region has been drawn up in 2012 in cooperation between the statistical and research authorities of the cities in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area. By 2030, the number of foreign language native speakers is forecast to have grown by 68,000.

In other words, the figure is expected almost to double within twenty years. By that time 150,000, alias 20 per cent, of Helsinki’s residents would have a foreign mother tongue. Their number in the whole Helsinki Region would be almost 300,000, i.e. 18 per cent of the region’s population. Foreign-language residents would thus account even for up to 72 per cent of population growth in Helsinki and 62 per cent in the Helsinki Region. By 2030, four per cent of Helsinki’s residents would have Russian as their mother tongue.

Figure 11. Foreign-language population in the Helsinki Region on 1 Jan. 2000–2013 and a projection for 2030

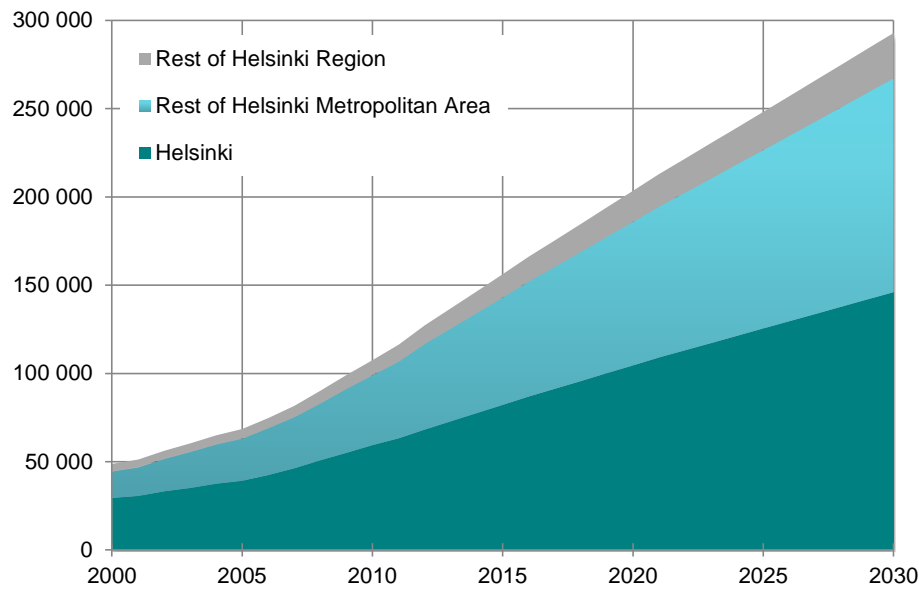
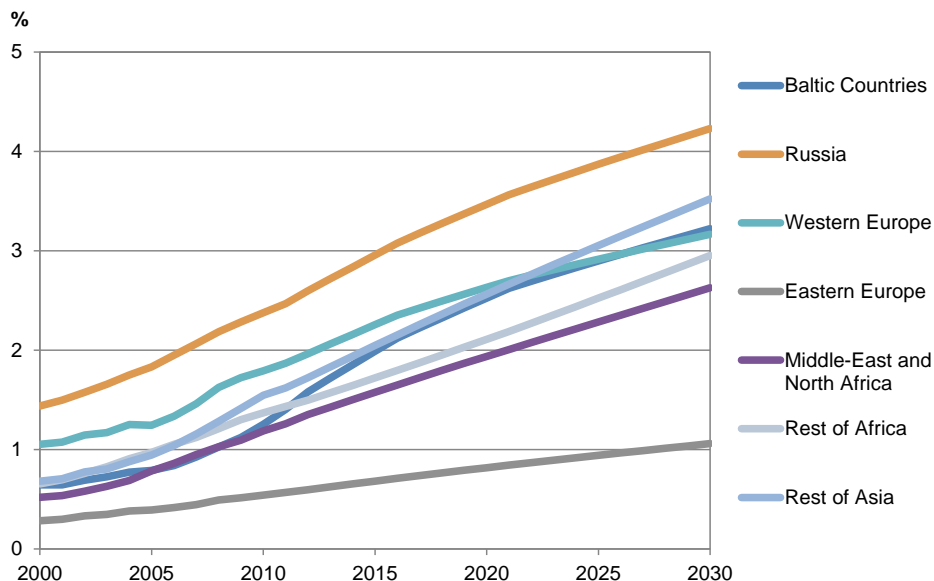


Figure 12. Proportion of the foreign-language residents among the total population in Helsinki on 1 Jan. 2000–2013 and a projection for 2030



8. Migration

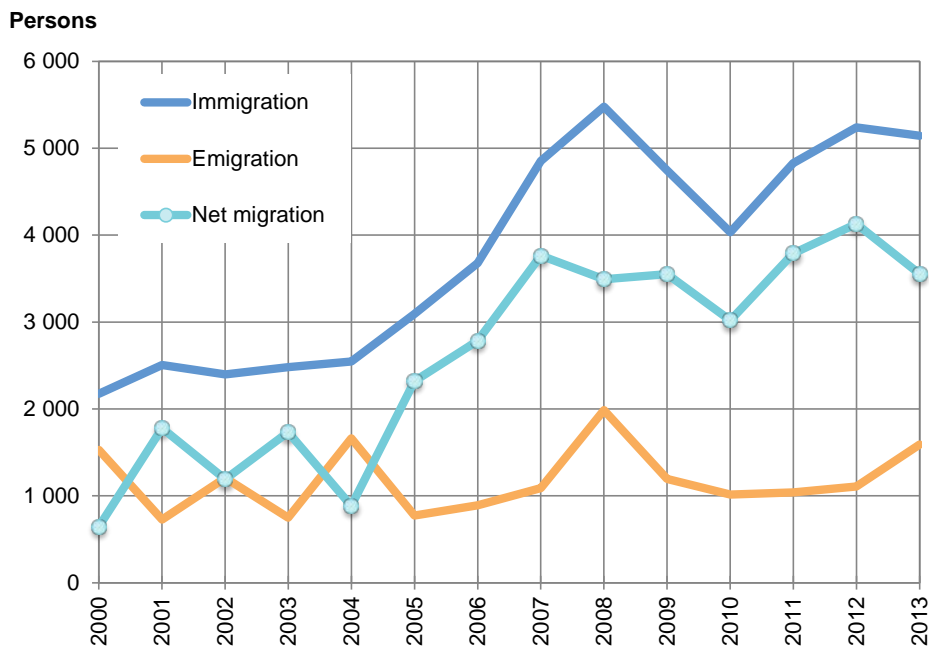
8.1 International migration

In 2013, a total of 6,890 people moved from abroad to Helsinki. 5,144 of these, i.e. 75 per cent, had a foreign mother tongue. The years 2008–2010 saw slower foreign immigration, but in 2011–12, it picked up again. In 2013, the number of people who moved abroad from Helsinki was 4,105, which was more than the year before. One-third, i.e. 1,589 of them had a foreign mother tongue. In election years, the numbers of emigrated are higher than usual because the population register is updated and unreported emigrations are recorded.

Between 2000 and 2013, a total of 78,304 moved to Helsinki from abroad, 53,194 i.e. 68 per cent of whom had a foreign mother tongue. Over the 2000s, Helsinki has had an international net migration loss of 4,500 people with a domestic mother tongue but an international net migration gain of 37,000 people with a foreign mother tongue.

Of those with a foreign mother tongue moving to Helsinki in 2013, 15 per cent were under 15 years old, and about one-third 30–44 year old. Of those with a foreign mother tongue moving abroad from Helsinki, roughly 40 per cent were 30–44 year olds. In all age groups, Helsinki receives a net migration gain. In 2013, more than two-thirds of its net migration gain consisted of 20–44 year-old migrants.

Figure 13. Immigration, emigration and net migration of foreign-language residents between Helsinki and foreign countries in 2000–2013



Source: Statistics Finland

8.2 Migration within Finland

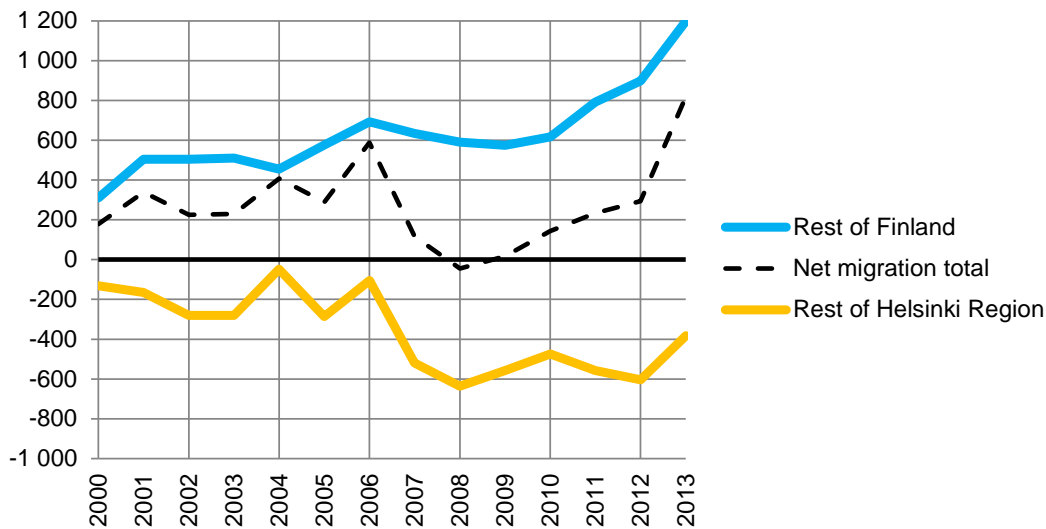
In 2013, those moving to Helsinki from the rest of Finland amounted to 33,009 people. 4,958 of these, i.e. 15 per cent, had a foreign mother tongue. Those moving from Helsinki to the rest of Finland numbered 28,923, of which 4,141, i.e. 14 per cent had a foreign mother tongue.

The 2000s have seen strong increase in the migration of foreign-language residents between Helsinki and the rest of Finland, in both directions. This relates to rising numbers of foreign-language residents in the whole country. With domestic-language residents, this migration has

been fairly stable. In 2000, foreign-language residents accounted for 4 per cent, in 2013 already for 15 per cent of Helsinki's domestic migration.

In the internal migration within the Helsinki Region, Helsinki had, in 2008–2012, a net migration loss of foreign-language residents of just under 600 on average per annum to the rest of the region. This was three times as high as these numbers were at the beginning of the 2000s. In 2013, this net migration loss decreased by 200 people. At the same time Helsinki's net migration of foreign-language residents from the rest of Finland has been growing, and it was up at 1,200 people in the year 2013.

Figure 14. Helsinki's net migration gain and loss of foreign-language residents from/to the Rest of the Helsinki Region and the rest of Finland in 2000–2013



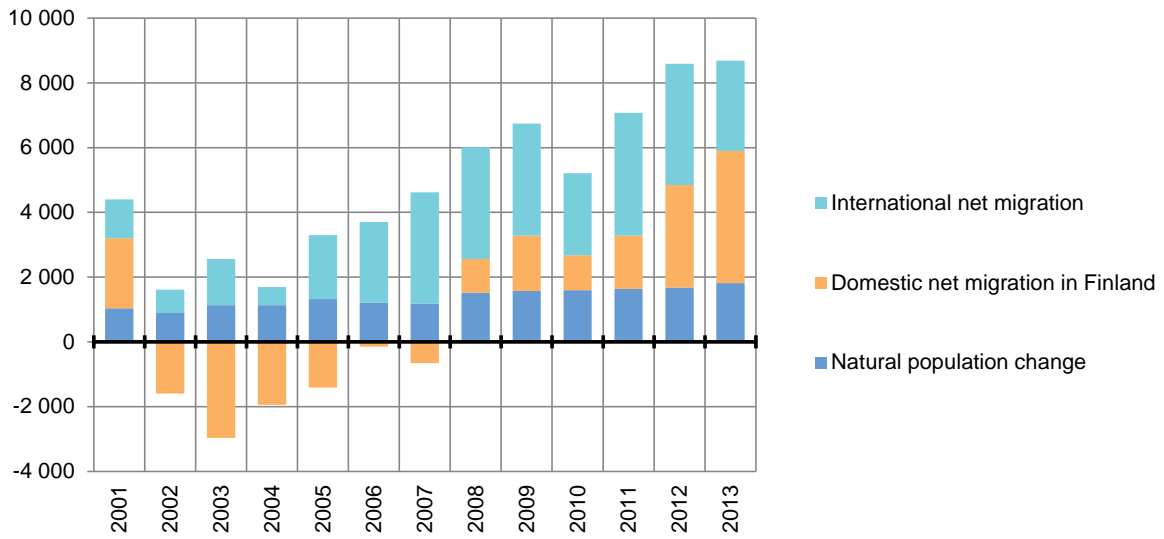
Source: Statistics Finland

8.3 Migration overall

Helsinki's population is growing. Natural population growth has been positive and rising in recent years: births have outnumbered death annually by over 1,500. International net migration has been steadily positive in these last few years: since 2005, those moving to Helsinki from abroad have annually numbered 2,500–3,800 more than those moving the opposite way. Domestic net migration, on the other hand, has been unstable. Between 2002 and 2007, those moving from Helsinki elsewhere in Finland outnumbered those moving the opposite way, but from 2008 on, this net migration has been raising Helsinki's population figure.

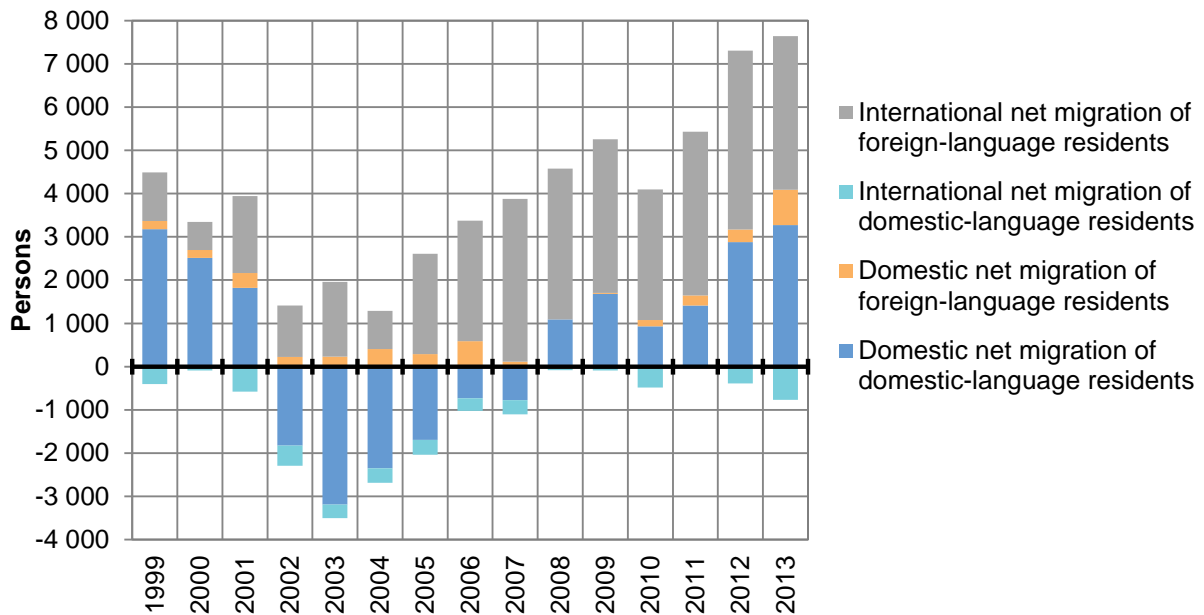
The migration of foreign-language residents to or from Helsinki has been characterized by strong immigration from abroad and relatively lively migration within Finland. The number of foreign-language residents is rising in Helsinki primarily due to international migration. The migration of foreign-language residents between Helsinki and the rest of Finland is lively in both directions, and has a small net effect.

Figure 15. Population changes in Helsinki in the 2000s



Source: Statistics Finland

Figure 16. Helsinki's domestic and international net migration by mother tongue in 1999–2013



Source: Statistics Finland

9. Families and nativity

9.1 Marriages

Foreign-language women are more likely to be married than domestic-language women are. At the beginning of 2014, proportion of married women was 43 per cent of foreign, 33 per cent of domestic-language women. The difference was greatest in the young age groups: among 18–29 year-old women, 26 per cent of foreign-language and 8 per cent of domestic language women were married. In older age groups, this difference was smaller, because of domestic-language women, too, a considerable proportion were married.

There are differences between language groups in the frequency of marriages between domestic- and foreign-language spouses. Somali- and Kurdish-speaking men and women, and Russian- and Chinese-speaking men mostly were married to someone of their own mother tongue. Those, on the other hand, whose mother tongue was either English, German, Spanish or French were mostly married to someone with a domestic mother tongue.

9.2 Families with children

At the beginning of 2014, there were 14,747 such families with children in Helsinki where either parent (or the single parent) had a foreign mother tongue. They made up 20 per cent of all families with children. The number of families with at least one child under 18 years of age in Helsinki was 57,806, of which 22 per cent, i.e. 12,923, had at least one foreign-language parent.

The proportion of families with no children under 18 was smaller among foreign-language families than other families. Of all families with children in Helsinki, 21 per cent had no children under 18. The percentage of such families was 18 among families where both parents had a domestic mother tongue, 11 among families with one foreign-language parent, and 9 among families where both parents had a foreign mother tongue. The difference partly comes from a younger age structure among the foreign-language population.

Table 4. Families with children by mother tongue of parents in Helsinki on 1 Jan. 2014

Mother tongue of parents	All families with children	Persons per family	Children per family	No minor children %	Families with small children % ¹⁾	Large families ²⁾
Domestic language both	39 167	3,7	1,7	18,2	46,9	10,5
Domestic and foreign language	5 052	3,7	1,7	10,5	58,6	10,5
Foreign language both	5 593	4,1	2,1	9,5	60,0	21,4
Domestic language lone parent	19 653	2,4	1,4	34,7	23,6	5,3
Foreign language lone parent	4 102	2,7	1,7	18,6	40,5	12,3
Total	73 567	3,3	1,7	21,4	42,1	10,0

¹⁾Families with children under 7 years of age

²⁾Families with at least 3 children under 18

Source: Statistics Finland

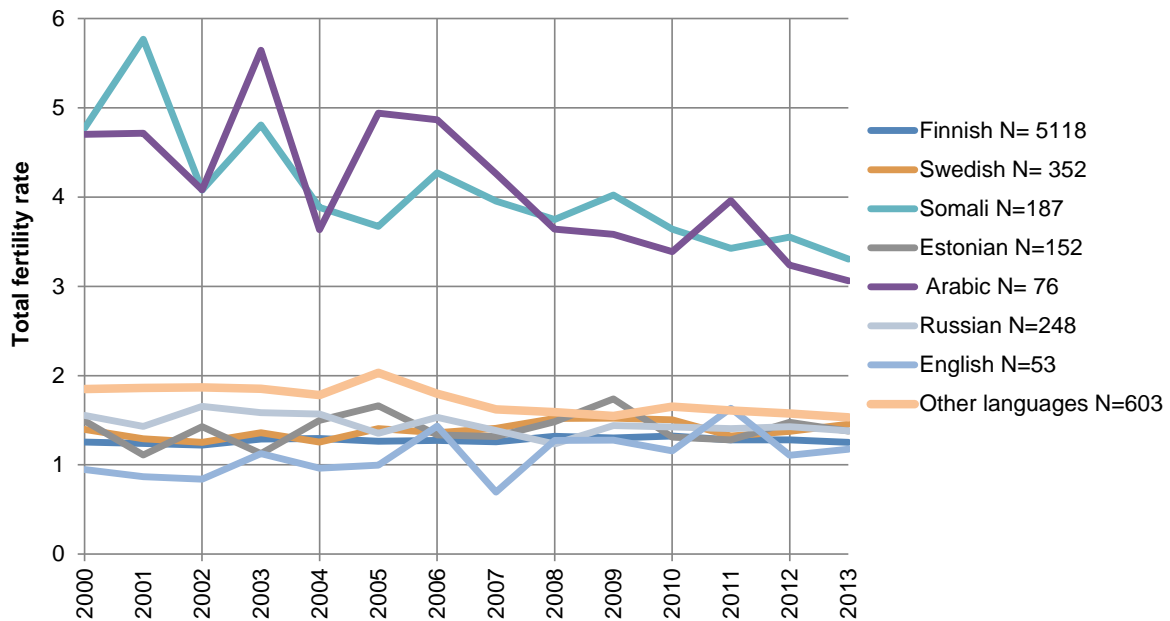
Foreign-language families had more children. The overall number of children in families with children in Helsinki was 1.65. In families with a domestic mother tongue there were on average 1.71 children, and in families with two foreign-language parents 2.07 children. Of domestic-language families with children, 11 per cent had three or more children. Among families with two foreign-language parents the percentage of such big families was 21. Families with small children, too, were more common with foreign-language families.

9.3 Nativity

In 2013, the number of children born in Helsinki was 6,789. To each one thousand 15–49 year-old women in the city, 42 children were born. This figure, the crude birth rate i.e. fertility rate, was 40 for Finnish- or Sami-speaking women, 43 for Swedish-speaking women, and 54 among women with another mother tongue. On average, mothers with a foreign mother tongue bore their children at a younger age than did mothers, who spoke domestic languages. With 20–24 year-old women, the fertility rate was 55 for mothers with a foreign mother tongue, vs. 19 for Finnish- and Sami-speaking mothers. Still with 25–29 year-old mothers, mothers with a foreign mother tongue have a higher fertility rate than do domestic languages speaking mothers, but with 30–39 year-olds, mothers with a domestic mother tongue have a higher fertility rate.

In 2013 Helsinki’s total fertility rate was 1.31. For the foreign-language population, the figure was 1.64. Nativity varies with language group. Of large language groups, the fertility of Estonian- or Russian-language residents differs very little from that of the domestic-language population. But the total fertility rate of Somali- or Arabic-language residents was over two times as high as that of the whole population, although fertility has fallen in the 2000s. In all, the fertility of foreign-language residents has fallen in the 2000s, while that of the domestic-language population has risen somewhat.

Figure 17. Total fertility rate by mother tongue in Helsinki in 2000–2013



N= Children born in 2013
Source: Statistics Finland

10. Housing

10.1 Structure of dwelling households

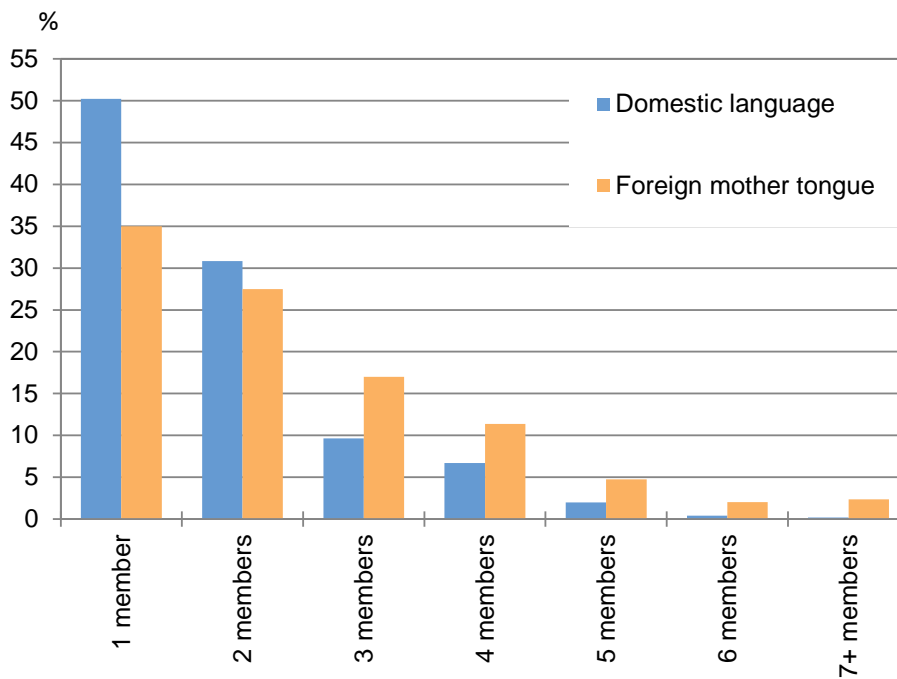
At the end of 2012, the 26,822 foreign-language households in Helsinki made up 8.6 per cent of the 311,243 households in the city. The largest group of foreign-language households was those with Russian as their home language, making up a quarter of all foreign-language households. The next largest group was the Estonian-language households with their share of 16 per cent of foreign-language households.

Foreign-language households are, on average, larger than domestic-language households. The percentage of one-person households was 35 with foreign-language households and 50 with domestic-language households. The percentage of five-or-more member households was 9 with foreign-language households and 3 with domestic-language households.

Table 5. Dwelling households by mother tongue of the head of the household in Helsinki on 31 Dec. 2012

	Dwelling households	Persons
Mother tongue Finnish or Swedish	284 421	515 799
Foreign mother tongue total	26 822	64 592
Russian	6 730	14 121
Estonian	4 353	9 351
Asian	3 362	9 243
Western European languages (excl. English)	2 788	6 162
English	1 753	3 849
North African and Middle East languages	2 007	4 905
Somali	1 604	6 012
Eastern European languages (excl. Russian)	1 342	3 364
Arabic	1 172	3 275
Other African	804	2 127
Other language or mother tongue unknown	907	2 183

Source: Statistics Finland

Figure 18. Dwelling households by mother tongue and number of members in Helsinki on 31 Dec. 2012

Source: Statistics Finland

10.2 Tenure status of dwelling households

It is very common for foreign-language households to live in a rented home. While almost half of domestic-language residents were tenants, this proportion was three in four with foreign-language residents. The most common housing form among foreign-language residents (42 % of these residents) was state-subsidised housing, so-called Arava rented housing. Of domestic-language households, 20 per cent lived in such flats. Renting your home on the free market is a little more common with people with a foreign mother tongue: 32 per cent of foreign-language households and 25 per cent of domestic-language households did in the end of 2012.

Those with a domestic mother tongue predominantly own their homes: half of the domestic-language households in Helsinki did, versus 20 per cent of the foreign-language households. As a rule, households with many members more commonly live in owner-occupied dwellings than do one or two person households. However, owner-occupied housing increases less strongly along with growing household size among foreign-language households than among domestic-language household. The percentage of one-person households living in an owner-occupied home was 43 with domestic-language, and 14 with foreign-language residents. For four-person households, this percentage was 68 among domestic-language and 28 among foreign-language residents. Very few foreign-language households with more than five members have owner-occupied homes.

Living in state-subsidised housing (so-called Arava flat) is more common among foreign-language households than in domestic-language households, although the share of state-subsidised housing has been decreasing in both groups since 2006.

Table 6. Tenure status of dwelling households by mother tongue and number of members in Helsinki on 31 Dec. 2012

	Members	%					
	Total	Total	Owner-occupied	State-subsidised	Other rented	Right of occupancy	Other tenure state
Finnish or Swedish							
Total	284 421	100	50,2	19,5	25,3	2,5	2,5
1 member	142 374	100	43,0	20,0	31,6	2,1	3,2
2 members	88 459	100	54,8	18,8	22,2	2,4	1,8
3 members	27 493	100	56,9	21,8	16,1	3,3	1,9
4 members	18 927	100	68,3	15,7	10,9	3,8	1,4
5 members	5 547	100	65,3	17,5	12,0	3,7	1,5
6+ members	1 621	100	53,1	25,6	15,2	4,3	1,8
Foreign mother tongue							
Total	26 822	100	19,2	41,8	31,7	1,8	5,5
1 member	9 414	100	14,4	33,0	42,9	1,3	8,3
2 members	7 405	100	20,0	41,9	31,5	2,0	4,6
3 members	4 475	100	23,2	46,9	24,1	1,9	3,8
4 members	3 053	100	27,5	47,4	19,0	2,5	3,5
5 members	1 333	100	21,4	53,7	18,3	3,0	3,6
6+ members	1 142	100	12,7	65,0	18,9	1,3	2,1

Source: Statistics Finland

10.3 Housing space

On average, foreign-language residents have clearly less housing space per person than have domestic-language residents: 9 per cent of domestic-language and 26 per cent of foreign-language residents lived in crowded conditions. According to Norm 4 (Statistics Finland), crowded housing includes those households with more than one person per room, when the kitchen is not reckoned as a room. Such crowded housing is more common in large households both among domestic- and foreign-language households. Regardless of the size of the household, however, foreign-language residents live in crowded homes more frequently than do domestic-language residents.

Foreign-language residents also live in smaller homes (by square metres). In one-person households, there is no significant difference in average dwelling size between foreign-language and domestic-language residents. But in five-member households, for example, those with a domestic mother tongue live in, on average, 107 square metres, versus 20 sq.m. less for those with a foreign language.

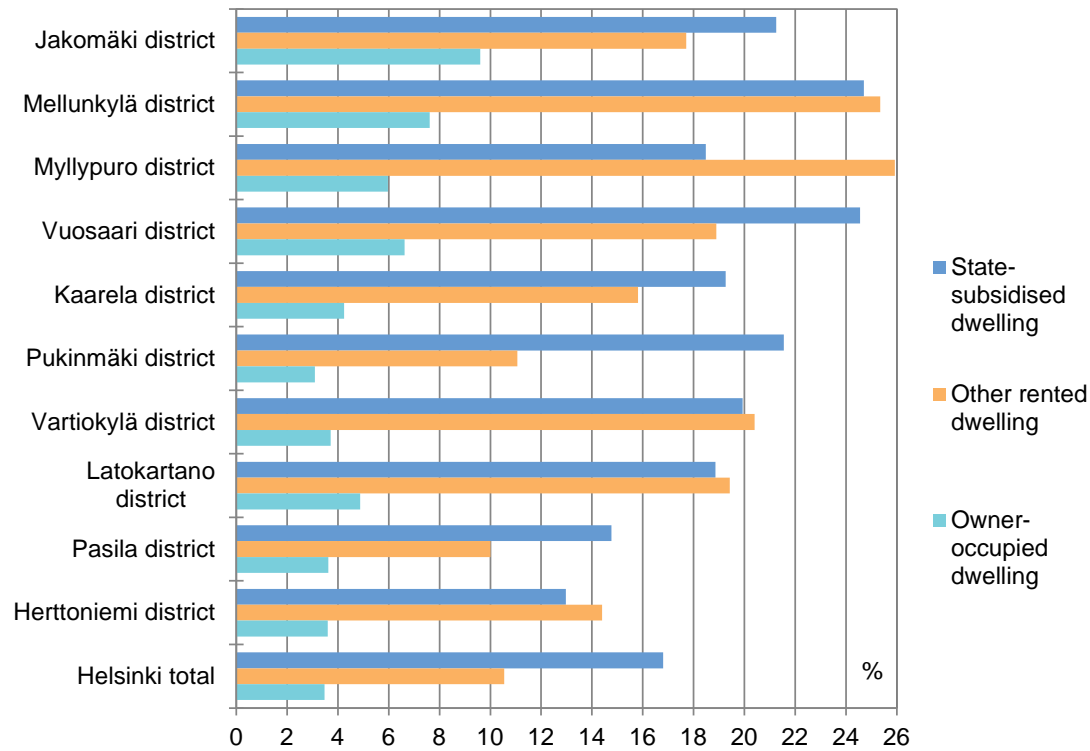
Domestic-language households also have more floor space per person (35 square metres) than do foreign-language households (25 square metres). As the number of members of households rises, floor space per person decreases notably: While in domestic-language households those with just one- member had 49 sq.m. per person, those with over seven members had 15 sq.m. per person. Foreign-language seven-member households had 11 square metres floor space per person.

10.4 Housing in districts

Of all dwelling households in Helsinki at the end of 2012, around 9 per cent, i.e. 26,822 had a foreign mother tongue. In Helsinki as a whole, the proportion of foreign-language households was 3 per cent in owner-occupied homes, 17 per cent in state-subsidised dwellings, 11 per cent in free-market rented homes and 7 per cent in right of occupancy dwellings. The largest number of foreign-language residents was found in Jakomäki district, with 26 per cent of households having a foreign language. This proportion was 23 per cent in Mellunkylä district, 20 per cent in

Myllypuro and over 16 per cent in the districts of Vuosaari, Kaarela, Pukinmäki, Vartiokylä and Latokartano.

Figure 19. Districts in Helsinki with the highest percentage of foreign-language residents by tenure status on 31 Dec. 2012



Source: Statistics Finland

11. Education level and studies

11.1 Level of education

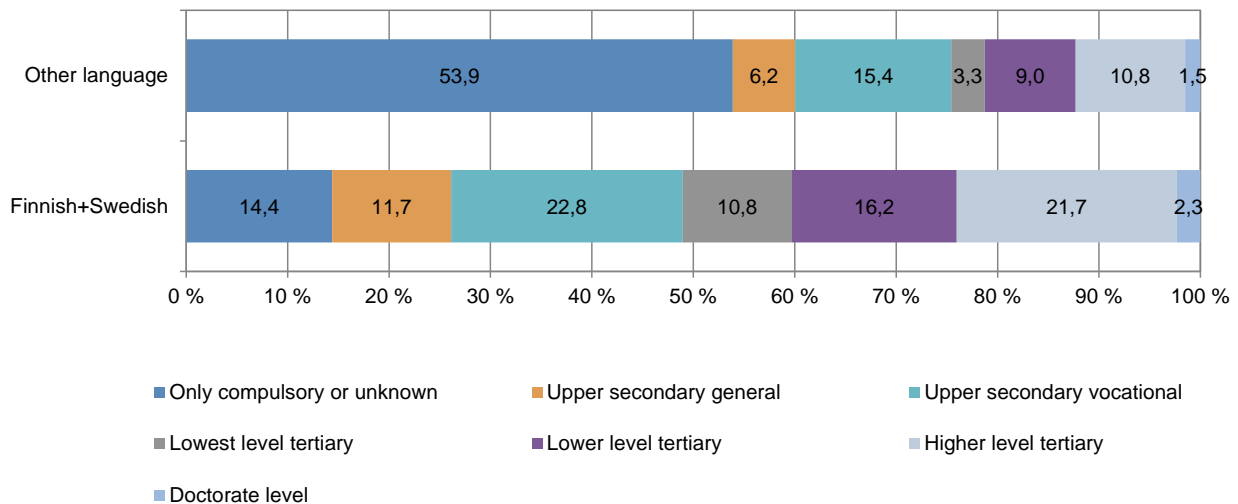
With many foreigners, their educational background has not been introduced in Statistic Finland’s Register of Completed Education and Degrees, and thus the statistics on foreigners’ education are incomplete. Understanding this is important when analysing the education of foreign-background residents. The proportion of educationally unqualified is smaller than the statistics suggest.

Of those 25–64 year-old foreign-language residents living in Helsinki at the end of 2012, 46 per cent had a registered post-compulsory education. 6 per cent had completed an upper secondary general education, and 15 per cent an upper secondary vocational education. 25 per cent of foreign-language residents had a registered tertiary degree.

Among foreign-language residents, registered educations and degrees are most common among the oldest age groups. In the age groups between 40 and 69 years, about half had completed a post-compulsory education. The older the age group, the more their education level resembles the average of the whole population. Young foreign-language residents have much less registered qualifications and degrees: just around 40 per cent of 20–29 year-olds had completed a post-compulsory education, which is considerably less than in the whole population of that age. Thus, the registered education level of foreign-language residents lowers the education level of the whole population, since the foreign-language population holds a high proportion of young people.

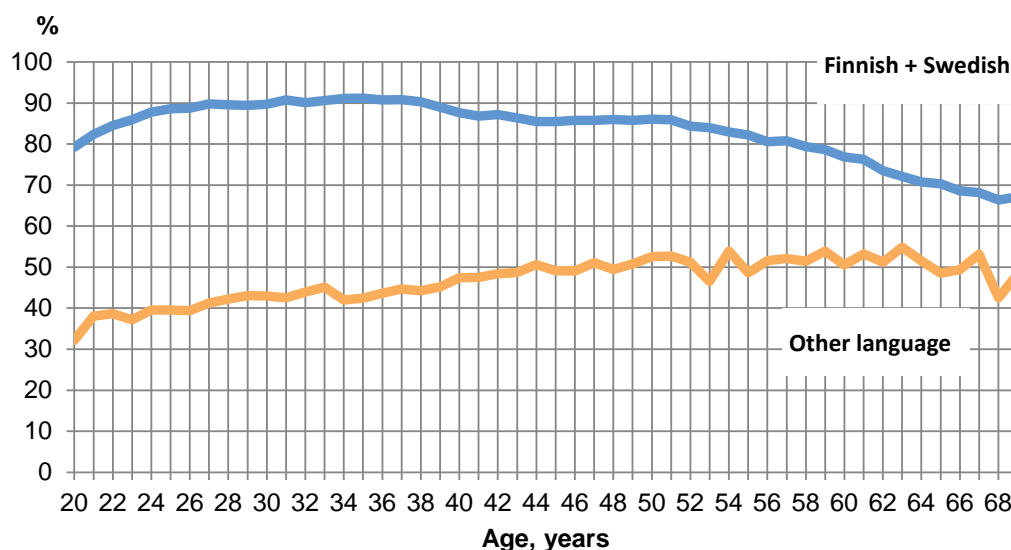
Among both foreign-language and domestic-language residents, women have more completed education and degrees than men. The women have attained more tertiary education, but at upper secondary level, the men and the women have education equally.

Figure 20. 25–64-year-old Helsinki residents by mother tongue and education level on 31 Dec. 2012



Source: Statistics Finland

Figure 21. Proportion of 20–69 year-olds having completed a post-compulsory education, by age and mother tongue in Helsinki on 31 Dec. 2012



Source: Statistics Finland

11.2. Education

At year-end 2013, the early education and care organised or supported by the City of Helsinki (including the city's own child day care centres and family day care, purchased child day care and the private day care allowance) included 26,171 children, 3,843 (15%) of whom had some other mother tongue than Finnish or Swedish. Of children with some other mother tongue, 3,531 received municipal day care, and the parents of 312 received the private day care allowance. Furthermore, 1,408 children with some other mother tongue were looked after at home by the aid of the child home care allowance. The number of children in day care with a foreign mother tongue grew by 44 per cent between 2009 and 2013, while at the same time the number of 1–6 year olds with a foreign mother tongue grew by only 32 per cent. At year-end 2013, the absolute number of children with a foreign mother tongue receiving day care was 1,170 higher than it had been five years earlier.

Within the compulsory education for 7–15 year-olds provided in Finnish by the City of Helsinki, 6,780 pupils studied Finnish as their second language in autumn 2014. These pupils made up 19 per cent of all compulsory education pupils in the city's schools. In the same education provided by state schools in Helsinki, 451 pupils studied Finnish as their second language, making up 18 per cent of these state schools pupils. At private contract schools and special schools in Helsinki, the number totalled 1,011, making up 14 per cent of pupils.

Over the years 2009–2014, the total number of pupils of state, private and municipal schools providing the compulsory education for 7–15 year-olds grew by three per cent. At the same time, the number of pupils studying Finnish as a second language grew by 33 per cent. This growth was largest in absolute terms at municipal schools and relatively fastest at private special schools.

In 2012, the number of foreign-language students in upper secondary general education in Helsinki was 1,740, i.e. 11 per cent of all students at that level. At the same time, foreign-language students accounted for around 8 per cent of all youth-level students, 22 per cent of adult-level students, and 41 per cent of international baccalaureate students. Over one-third of all foreign-language general upper secondary general students studied in Helsinki. In the rest of Finland as

a whole, those with a foreign mother tongue made up three per cent of all upper secondary general students. Of all foreign-language upper secondary general students in Helsinki, 19 per cent had Russian as their mother tongue, around 16 per cent Somali and around 9 per cent Estonian.

The proportion of foreign-language students was greater in upper secondary vocational than in upper secondary general education: 12 per cent in 2012. The number of foreign-language students in upper secondary vocational education was 4,094. The largest groups were the Russian-speaking (26%) and Estonian-speaking (18%) students.

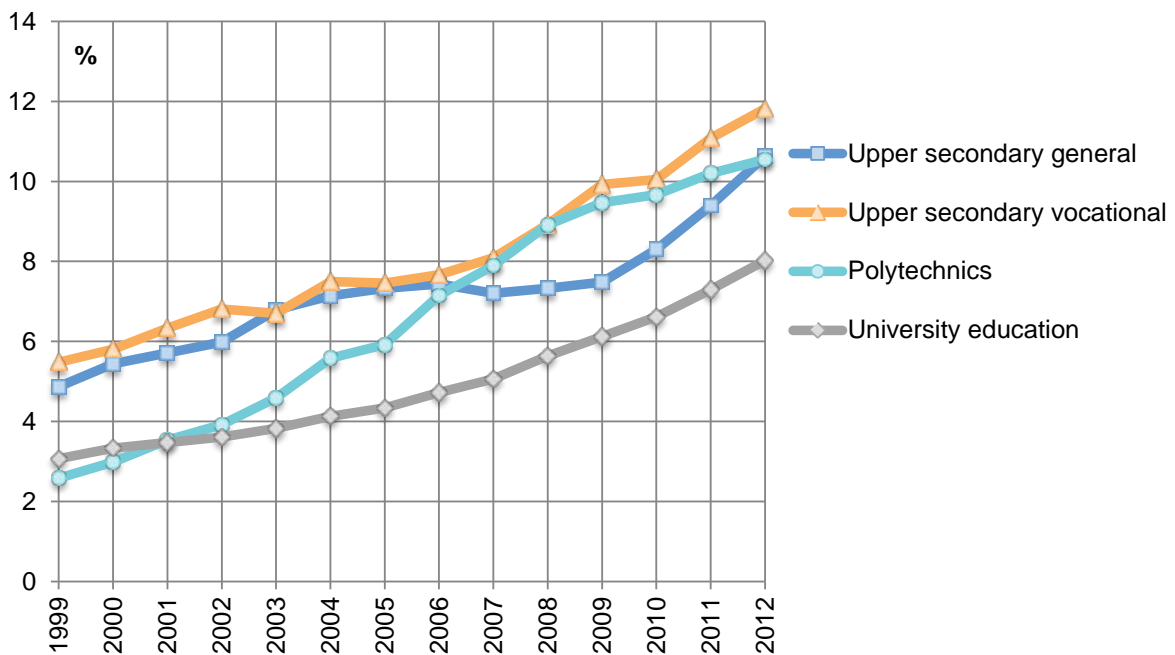
Polytechnic education in Helsinki had 2,336 foreign-language students, making up 11 per cent of all students in these establishments in Helsinki 2012. The top percentages of mother-tongue groups among these foreign-language students were Russian 24, English 10, Vietnamese 7 and Nepalese 6.

University education in Helsinki in 2012 had 3,635 students with a foreign mother tongue, making up 8 per cent of all students at this level. The highest percentage of foreign-mother-tongue students were found among higher (master's) level and doctorate students.

Since the year 2000 the proportion of foreign-language students has grown most in upper secondary vocational education and in polytechnic education. But during the last five years the growth, both in proportion and in number, has been highest in University education. Since the year 2008, the total number of students in this education has increased by 1 200 people (51%)

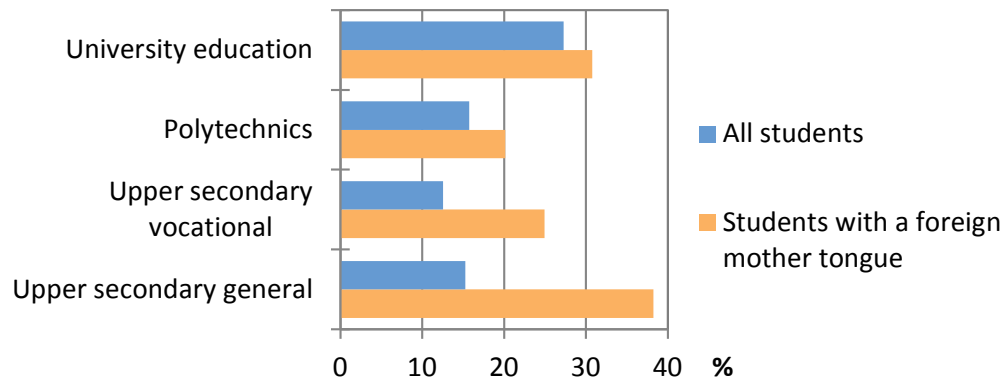
In upper secondary general, the number of Estonian-speaking students has increased in recent years. Also, there has been rapid growth in this education in the numbers of Somali-speaking students. Russian-speaking students are still increasing in upper secondary general, in upper secondary vocational and polytechnic education. In university studies, the Chinese-speaking students have rapidly become the second-largest foreign language group. The trend in the numbers of students in European language groups has been fairly stable in university education.

Figure 22. The proportion of students with a foreign mother tongue among all students in various education sectors in Helsinki in 1999–2012



Source: Statistics Finland

Figure 23. Helsinki`s share of all students and of students with a foreign mother tongue at various education levels in Finland in 2012



Source: Statistics Finland

12. Employment and unemployment

The most recent register-based statistic data on the employment and unemployment of foreign-background residents are found in Statistics Finland's employment statistics. The classification is based on residents' mother tongue. At the end of 2012, the unemployment rate of foreign-language residents in Helsinki was 19.6 per cent and their employment rate among 20–64 year-olds 52.7 per cent. Among those with Finnish or Swedish as their mother tongue, the unemployment rate was 6.8 per cent and the employment rate 76.1 per cent. In the Helsinki Region as a whole, the unemployment rate of foreign-language residents was 18.3 per cent, and their employment rate among 20–64 year olds was 56.5 per cent. Elsewhere in Finland, these proportions among foreign-language residents were 26.1 per cent and 50.9 per cent.

At the end of 2012 the number of unemployed foreign-language residents in Helsinki was 7,160, and men accounted for 53 per cent of these unemployed. The figure had risen by 962 persons since the same time the previous year, and the unemployment rate rose by about one percentage point. In 2009, the overall employment situation deteriorated strongly due to a global economic trough. This deterioration was stronger among foreign-background than domestic-language residents, and the unemployment of foreign-backgrounders stayed higher than earlier in 2010, 2011 and 2012.

An analysis by age group and gender reveals that with foreign-language men, employment has been highest in the age group 25–49 year olds, and that employment rates are, on the whole, fairly even except for the over 60 year olds. With foreign-language women, employment is highest in the age group 40–59 year olds. With Finnish- or Swedish-language residents, the employment rate of younger women does not differ from that of older women as clearly as it does with foreign-language residents.

Table 7. Foreign-language residents in terms of labour force on 31 Dec. 2012

	Helsinki	Helsinki Metropolitan Area	Helsinki Region	Rest of Finland
Labour force	36 545	65 030	65 036	71 757
Employed	29 385	52 940	53 732	58 611
Unemployed	7 160	12 090	11 304	13 146
Employment rate (20-64 year olds),	52,6	55,9	56,6	56,5
Unemployment rate, %	19,6	18,6	17,4	18,3

Employment rate = employed/population ratio (%), Unemployment rate = unemployed / labour force ratio (%),

Outside labour force = outside labour force / population ratio (%)

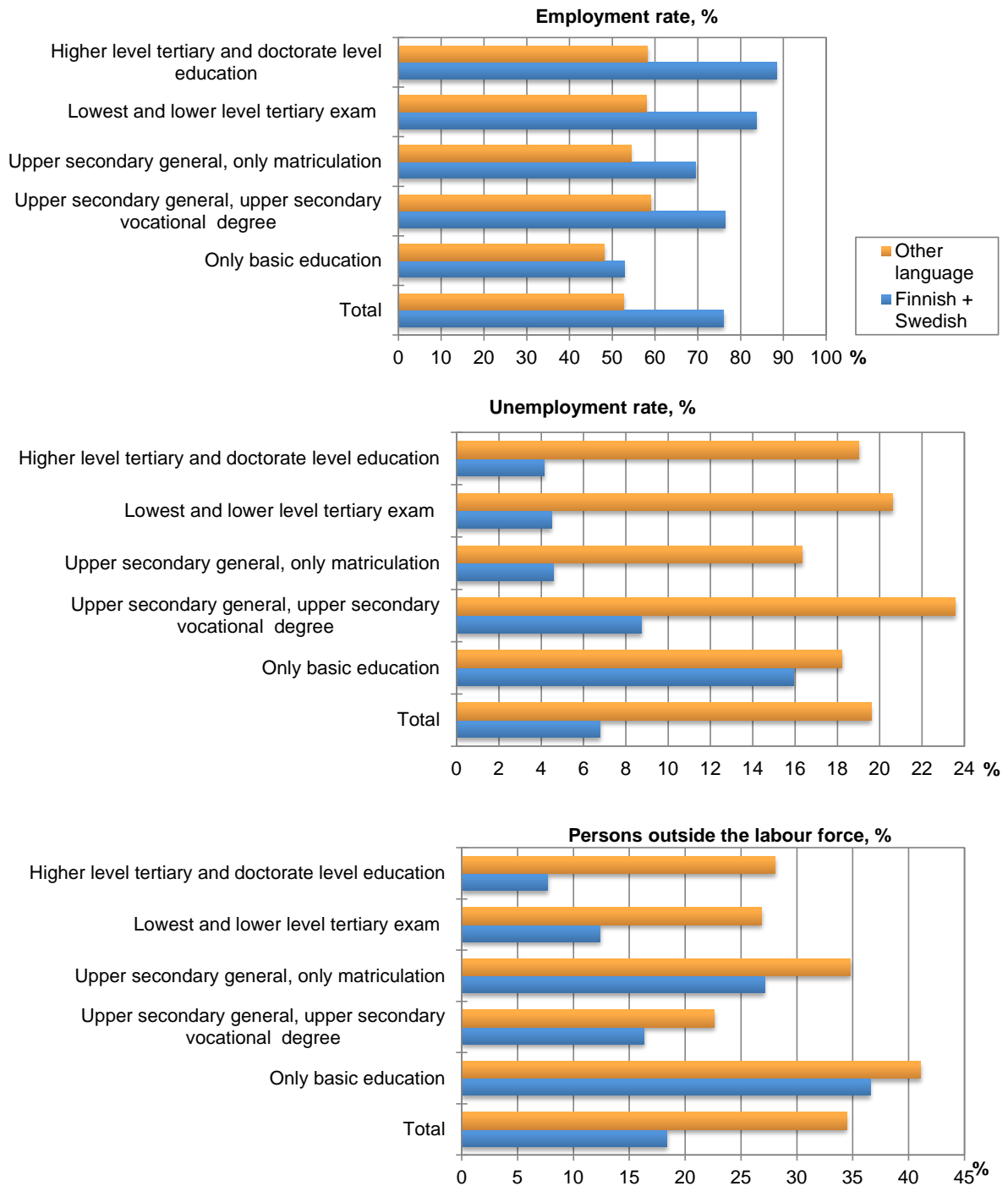
Source: Statistics Finland

A high level of education does not protect foreign-background residents from unemployment as efficiently as it does the domestic population. Whereas with domestic-language residents, unemployment becomes less frequent the higher their education, unemployment among foreign-language residents occurs evenly regardless of their education. The rate of employment, in turn, rises with higher education among domestic-language residents and to some extent among foreign-language residents, too.

Foreign-language residents of working age are more often outside the labour force than are those with a domestic mother tongue of that age, regardless of education level. For example, of those 20–64 year olds with a higher tertiary or researcher-level degree, 28 per cent of foreign-

language residents were outside the labour force, versus 8 per cent of Finnish- or Swedish-speaking residents.

Figure 24. Employment and unemployment rates and those 20–64 year olds not included in the labour force by mother tongue and education level in Helsinki on 31 Dec. 2012



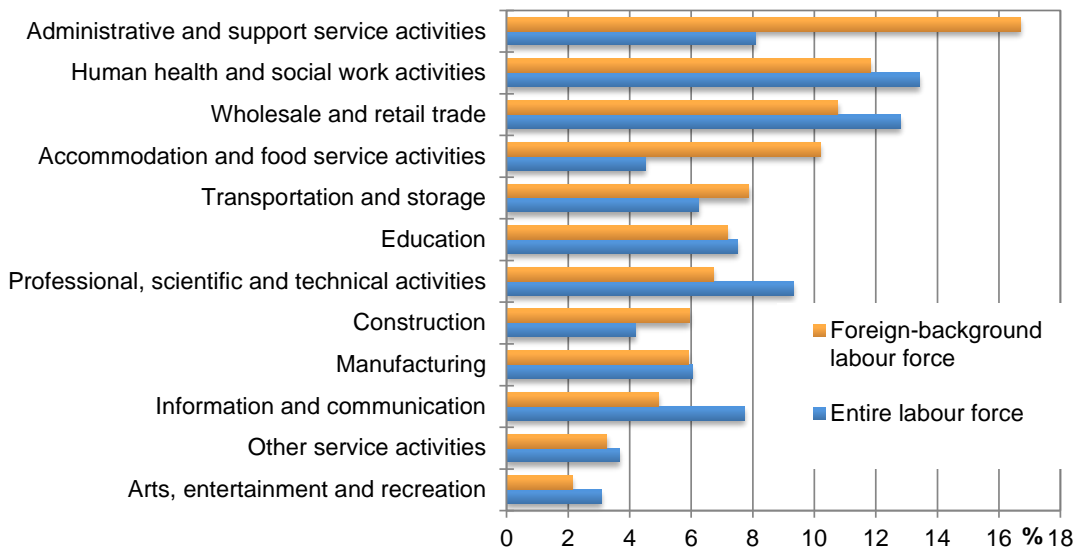
Employment rate = employed/population ratio (%), Unemployment rate = unemployed/labour force ratio (%),
 Outside labour force = outside labour force/ population ratio (%)
 Source: Statistics Finland

The most recent statistical data on the employment situation of foreign-background residents is found in the Ministry of Employment and the Economy’s employment service statistics that are compiled monthly from the registers of the Employment and Economic Development Offices. The register accounts for foreign-nationals, too. In January–September 2014, the number of un-

employed foreign nationals in Helsinki was on average 23 per cent higher than it had been a year earlier, when comparing the corresponding months. Finnish nationals were not spared either from the rise in numbers of unemployed job seekers, and the number of all unemployed job seekers also grew by 19 per cent.

The employment situation of foreign-background residents varies much by nationality. While some nationality groups have come to Finland mainly in search of work, others have come as refugees. Those with a refugee background, especially, have had problems finding a job. Those coming from other EU member states or from the rest of Scandinavia have been employed most successfully. Those coming from Africa or the Middle East have had most difficulties in finding a job.

Figure 25. Foreign-background labour force and the entire employed labour force by those industries that were most common among foreign-background residents in Helsinki on 31 Dec. 2011



Source: Statistics Finland

At the end of 2012, just over one-fifth of 15–29 year olds with a foreign mother tongue were not included in the labour force nor enrolled for full-time studies. Of all young people outside working life or education, 43 per cent had foreign mother tongue. Statistics, however, do not account for the fact that some of those outside the labour force may be abroad or taking care of children at home.

At year-end 2011, over one-third of those in the labour force who had a foreign-background were employed in either administration and support services, health or social care services, or wholesale and retail trade. Looking at their professional groups we can see, that many people with a foreign background worked, on one hand, in service and sales professions and, on the other, in specialist professions. Specialists included, for example, university teachers, programmers and translators. At the end of 2011, the most common professions among foreign-background residents were cleaner, salesperson and restaurant worker.

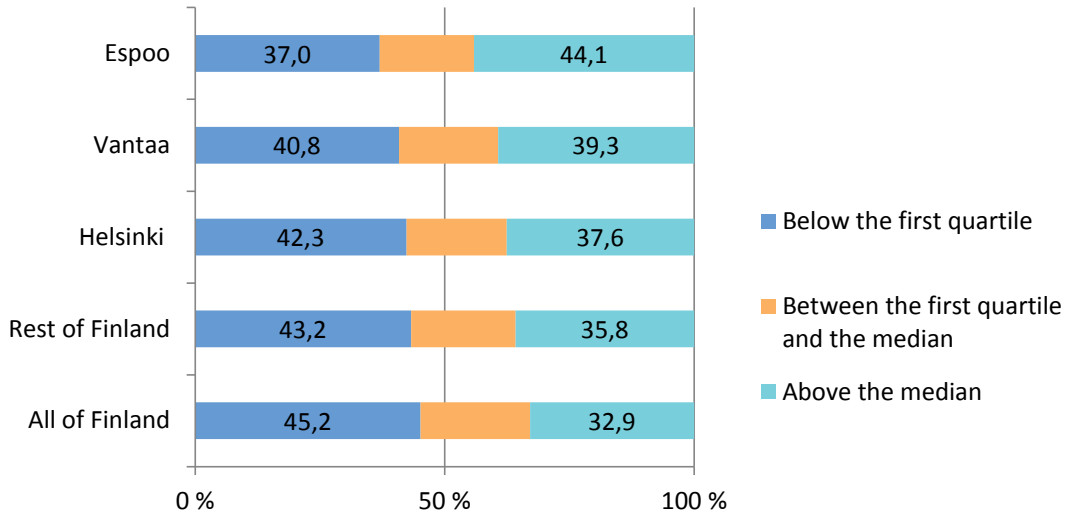
13. Income

13.1. Taxable income

In 2010, the great majority of working-age residents of foreign origin had at least some kind of taxable income. In Helsinki, those who had none at all accounted for 21 per cent of all those people of foreign origin that had lived in Finland for at least one year. Having no income was slightly more common in Helsinki than in its neighbouring cities Espoo or Vantaa. Those who had no taxable income included, among others, some people receiving social benefits, pensions or per diem allowances. Child benefits, for example, are not subject to tax, nor are housing benefits or social assistance.

That same year, the great majority of foreign-origin income earners earned less than the population’s median income. Even in Helsinki, over 60 per cent of them people had earnings below the Finnish median income.

Figure 26. Distribution (%) into income classes (income level compared with that of the whole population) of residents of foreign origin having lived in Finland for at least a year, in Helsinki Metropolitan Area and the rest of Finland in 2010



Source: Statistics Finland

People’s level of income varies by age and education. Those working-age people of foreign origin who had no taxable income at all were most common in 2010 among those young people who had only a basic education or whose education was unknown.

13.2. Social assistance

Social assistance is granted to households, and the mother tongue of recipient households is that of the primary client/recipient. Data on the mother tongue of other household members is not available.

If from our analysis we exclude recipients of the reception allowances or integration assistance, there were, in Helsinki in 2013, a total of 41,744 households who had received social assistance. 9,862 of these had a foreign mother tongue, and their number had increased by 11 per cent over one year. Thus, of social assistance recipient households in Helsinki, roughly every fourth had a recipient with a foreign mother tongue. In addition there were, in Helsinki, 1,702 recipients of integration assistance.

Of social assistance recipients, 9,862 had a foreign mother tongue. Of all 18 year-old or older foreign-language residents in Helsinki, 16 per cent were social assistance recipients. This per-

centage was 8 among the whole adult population in Helsinki. Those recipients with a foreign mother tongue have a family more often than do recipients at large.

Sources, data and explanatory notes

Sources

Unless otherwise noted, the source of information is Statistics Finland

Data

City of Helsinki Urban Facts, projection for the foreign-language population

City of Helsinki Social Services and Health Care, social assistance statistics

City of Helsinki Early Childhood Care and Education, day care and home care statistics

Statistics Finland, population statistics

Statistics Finland, education statistics

Statistics Finland, employment statistics

Statistics Finland, housing statistics

Statistics Finland, taxable incomes statistics

Statistics Finland, population censuses

Ministry of Education and Culture, the Vipunen database

Ministry of Employment and the Economy, employment service statistics

Uusimaa Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment; refugees and asylum seekers

Concepts and classifications

The **statistically recorded population** are those with a fixed abode in Helsinki on the day of reference regardless of their nationality. Foreign nationals are considered to have a fixed abode in Finland if their stay is understood to be or has already lasted for at least a year. Asylum seekers receive a fixed abode only when their applications have been approved. Thus, refugees having been granted political asylum are included in the population of the municipality where they have been received; likewise quota refugees. Staff of embassies, trade missions or consulates and their family members are not included in Helsinki's population unless they are Finnish citizens.

Country of birth is the country wherein the mother had permanent residence at the time the child was born. Those born abroad may include Finnish nationals, just as those born in Finland may include foreign nationals.

Those with a foreign mother tongue i.e. **foreign-language residents** include all residents who do not have a domestic mother tongue (Finnish, Swedish or Sami, the three official languages of Finland). The latter are referred to here as domestic-language residents. The mother tongue is recorded statistically when the parents register the name of the child. Foreign-background residents whose mother tongue is Finnish, Swedish or Sami are not recorded as foreign-language residents.

In these statistics, **foreign nationals** are people with a fixed abode in Finland but without Finnish citizenship. The term citizenship defines those who are a citizen, i.e. national, of a country. Usually, citizenship comes with being born in a country, although it can be changed after moving to another country. Some countries allow dual citizenship, which enables people to have two or even more citizenships while retaining their initial citizenship. In the context of this publication, if one of the citizenships is Finnish, the person is recorded as a Finnish citizen. People with more than one citizenship are recorded as citizens of the country whose passport they used when arriving in Finland.

By **people of foreign origin** we mean persons whose parents both, or their only parent known, have been born abroad. Those with a foreign origin also include the people born abroad whose parents' data are not included in the Population Information System. Those born abroad are regarded as the first generation of foreign-origin residents and those born in Finland as the second generation.

People with a foreign background, i.e. **foreign-background residents** include not only foreign nationals but also those Finnish nationals (i.e. Finnish citizens) who have been born abroad. Foreign nationals include certain children born in Finland. Finnish nationals born abroad include both people born abroad in Finnish families and that have later moved back to Finland and people having received Finnish citizenship, i.e. via the process of naturalisation, after moving to Finland.

Data on the income of foreign-origin residents covers all those who have had taxable income. All people living in Finland during a taxation year are subject to tax, and so are companies and corporations active in Finland. Non-taxable are, for example, certain social benefits, pensions, per diem allowances and remunerations such as child benefits, housing benefits and the social assistance. The comparison of taxable income looks at the people of foreign origin who had by the end of 2010 lived in Finland for at least a year.

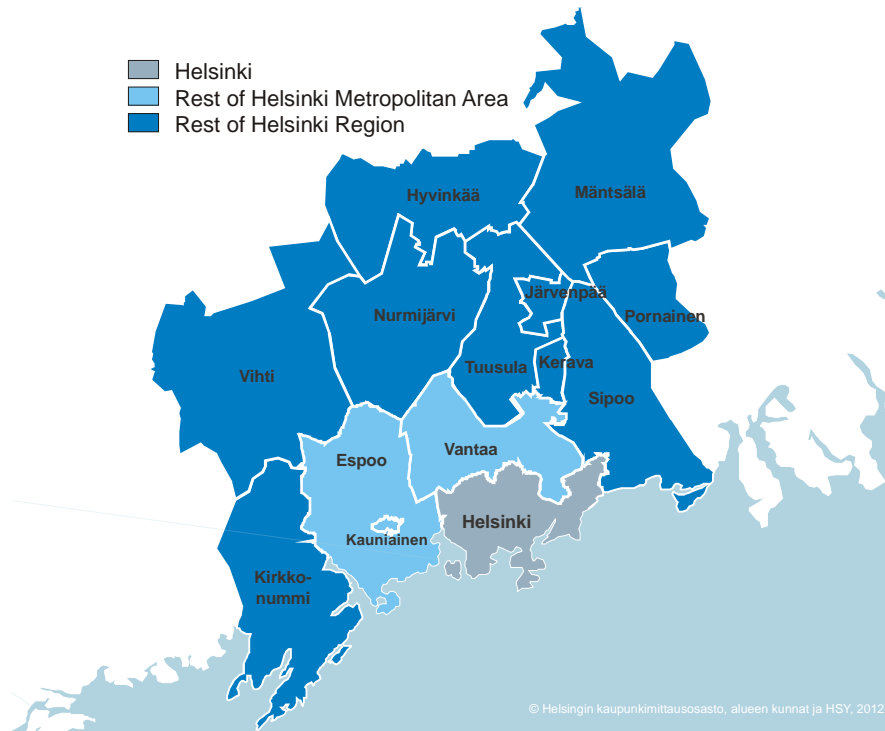
Source: Statistics Finland

Former information

Former Publications: Helsingin kaupungin tietokeskus, Tilastoja 2013:31, 2011:41, 2010:30, 2009:40, 2008:33, 2008:4 and Foreigners in Helsinki. City of Helsinki Urban Facts, Statistics 2013:40, 2012:6, 2010:38, 2010:2, 2009:9

THIS PUBLICATION is AN ABRIDGED VERSION of Helsingin ulkomaalaisväestö vuonna 2014. Helsingin kaupungin tietokeskus, Tilastoja 2014:36. Vital data on foreign-language residents can also be found in the Helsinki Area Database (www.aluesarjat.fi) and in the Helsinki Region Infoshare database (www.hri.fi).

Helsinki Region



The Helsinki Metropolitan Area consists of Helsinki, Espoo, Kauniainen and Vantaa.

The Rest of Helsinki Region consists of Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Mäntsälä, Nurmijärvi, Sipoo, Pornainen, Tuusula and Vihti.

The Helsinki Region consists of the Helsinki Metropolitan Area and the Rest of Helsinki Region.

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