

Migration and mobility – growing minorities in small towns

**Nordregio Forum 2020:
Planning and policies for inclusive towns and cities**

18 November 2020

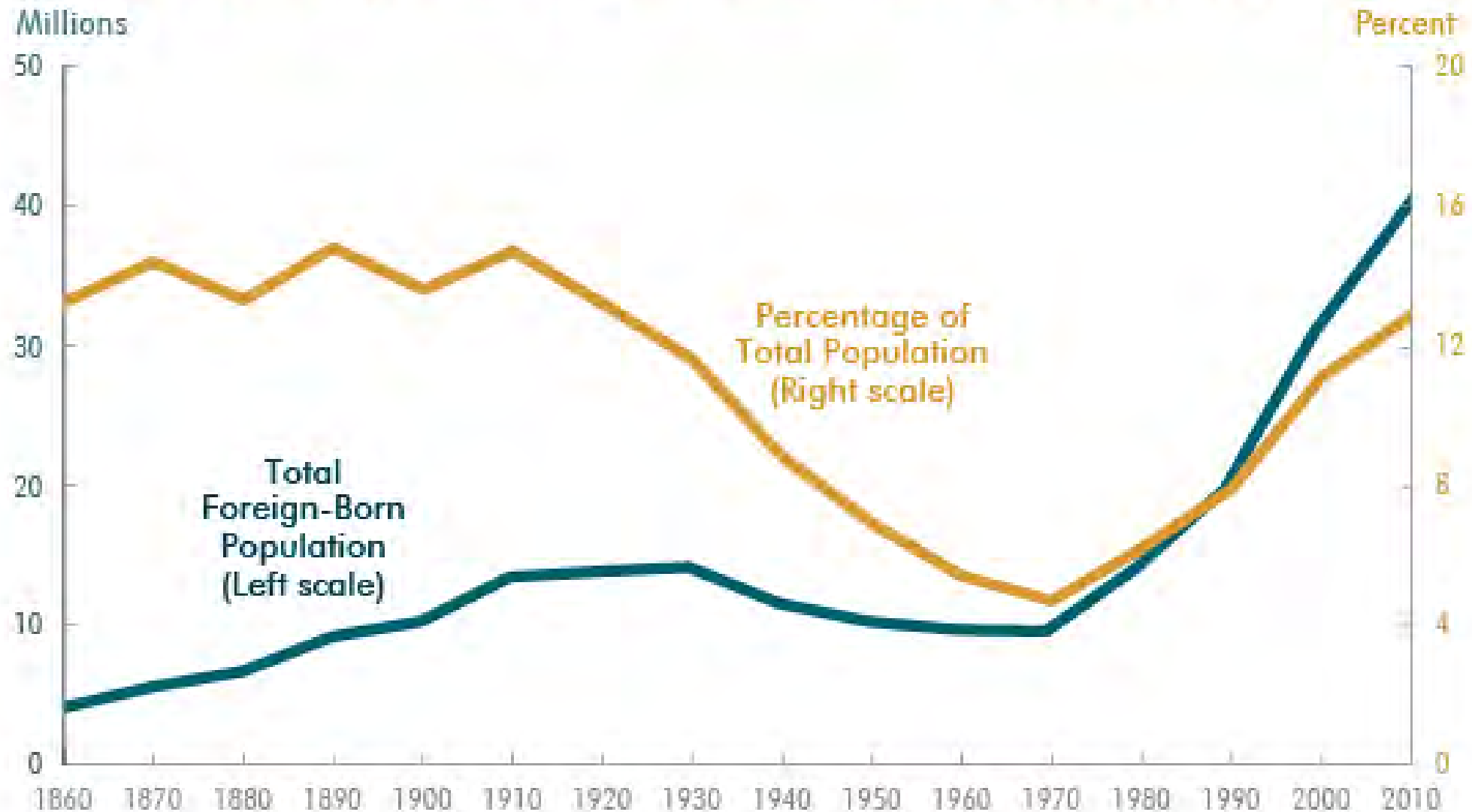
Timothy Heleniak



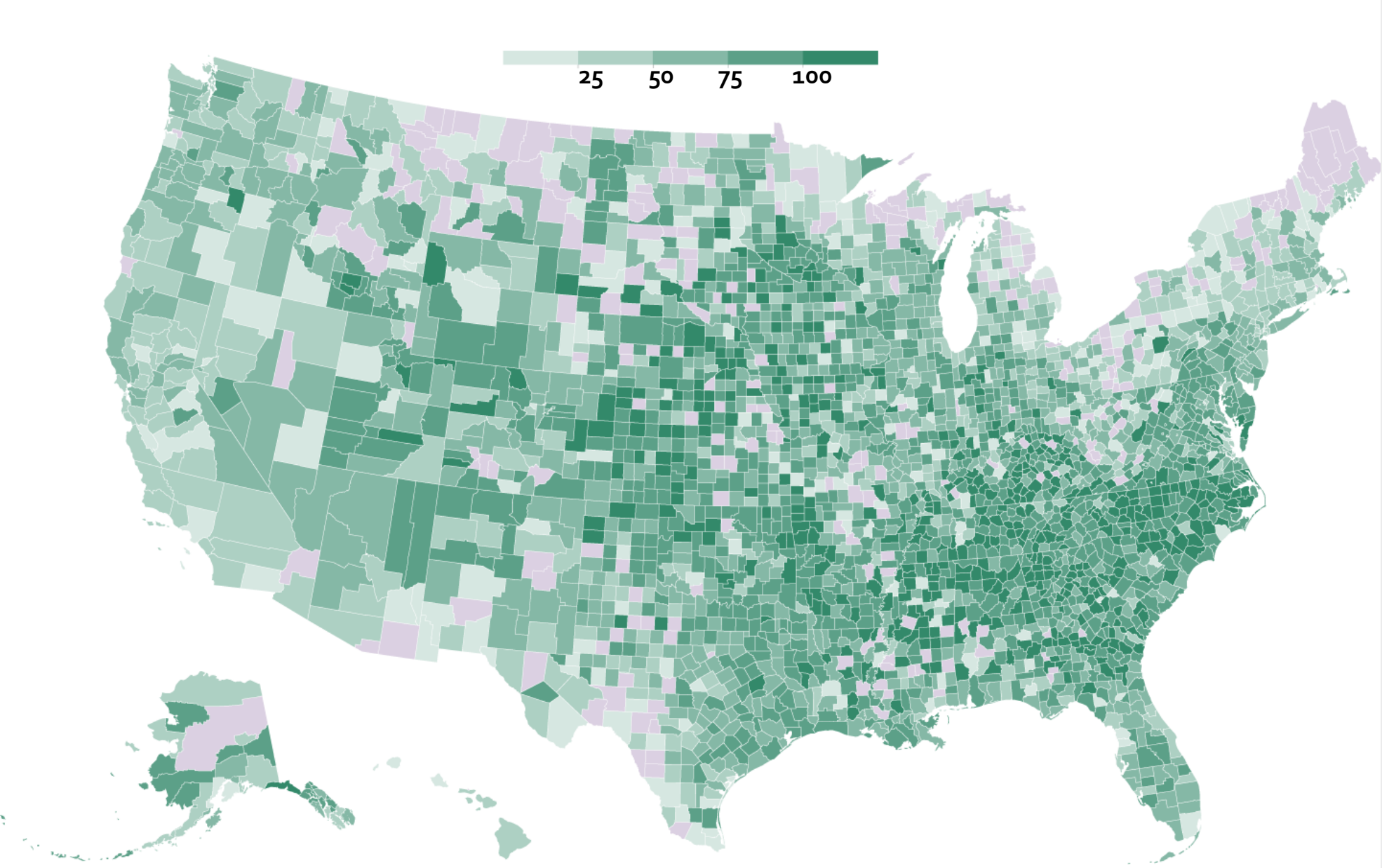
“Managing migration is one of the most complex challenges for politicians and societies in our time”.

State of the Nordic Region 2018: Immigration and Integration Edition

Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 1860 to 2010

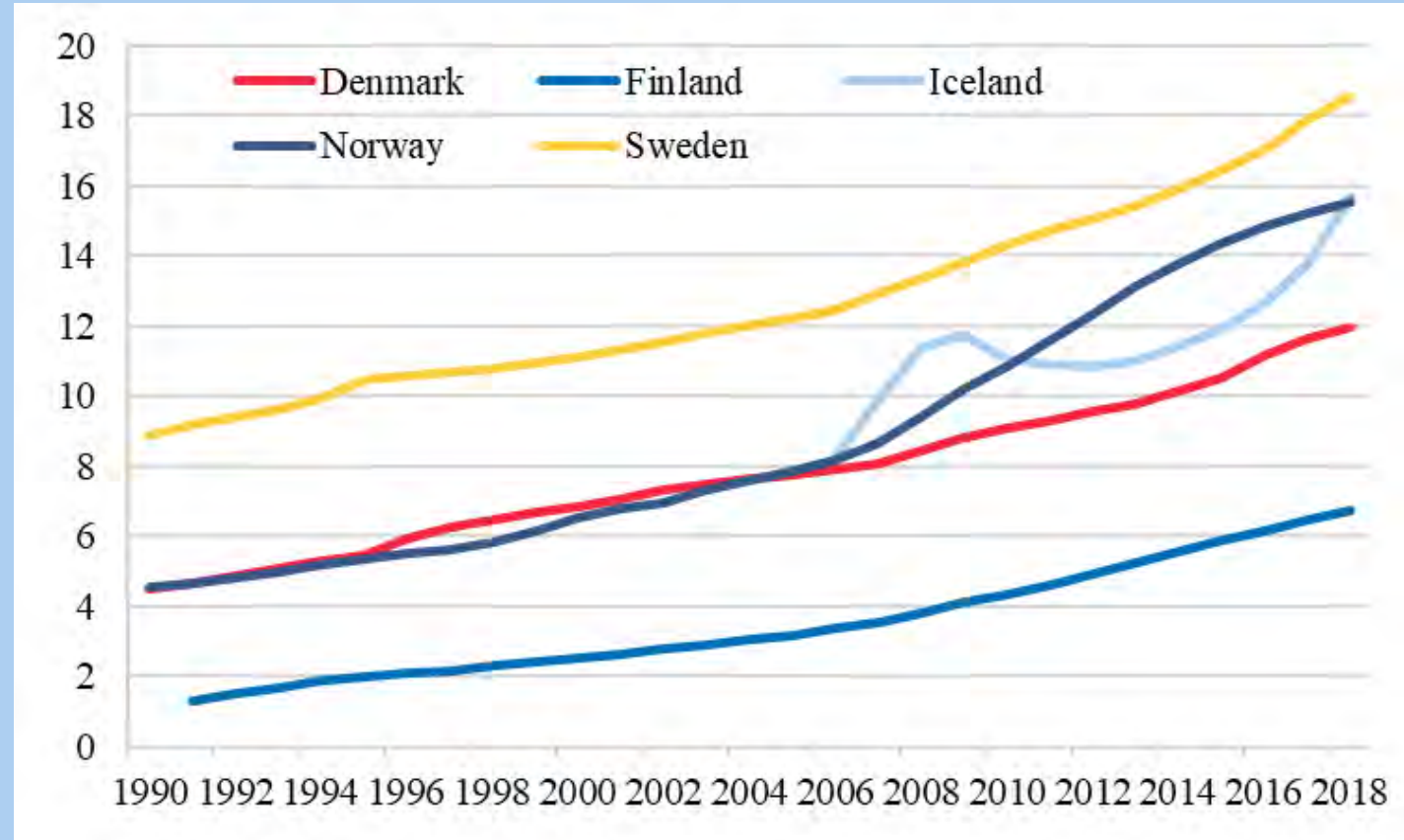


Percentage change in the foreign-born share of the population by county, 1990-2017



Share of foreign-born people in the Nordic countries

- Foreign-born shares of the populations in the Nordic countries are at historical high levels
- Over the past several decades, two-thirds of the population growth has been from immigration (the other third has been from more births than deaths)
- While migration cannot stop the ageing process completely, it is one possible measure to boost labour forces and to slow population ageing in the short term.



Major immigration flows to the Nordic Region by country of origin 1990-1999

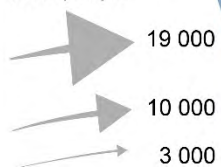


Major immigration flows to the Nordic Region by country of origin 2000-2009



Major immigration flows to the Nordic Region by country of origin 2010-2016

Annual average flows above 3000 people:



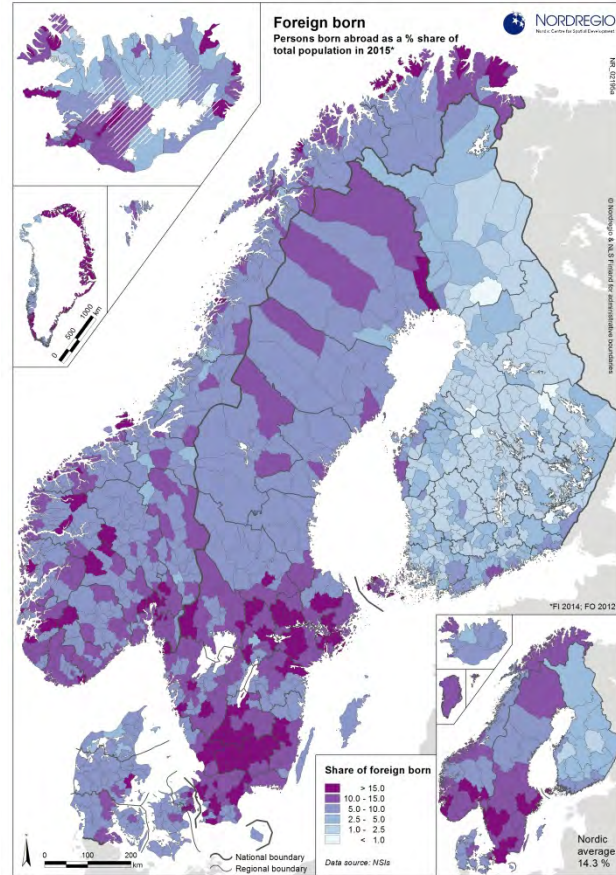
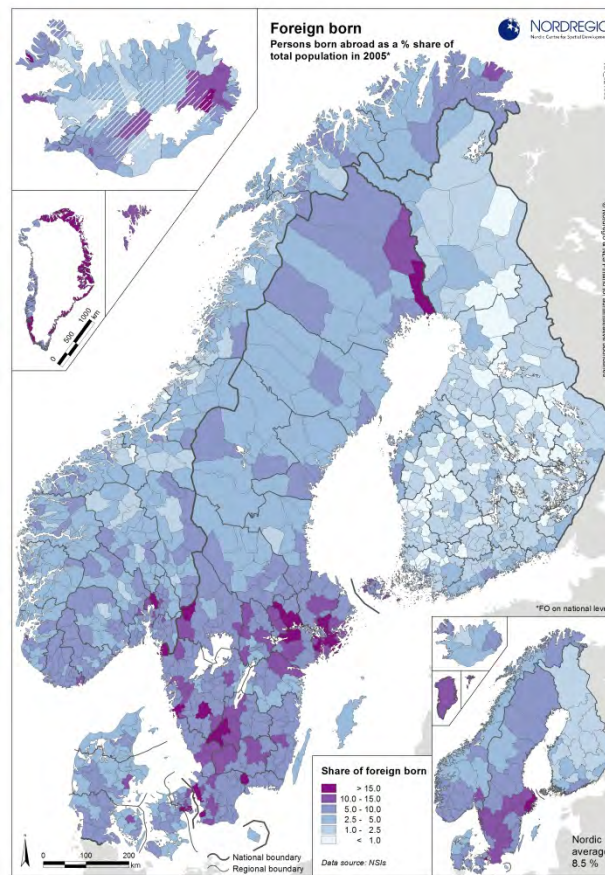
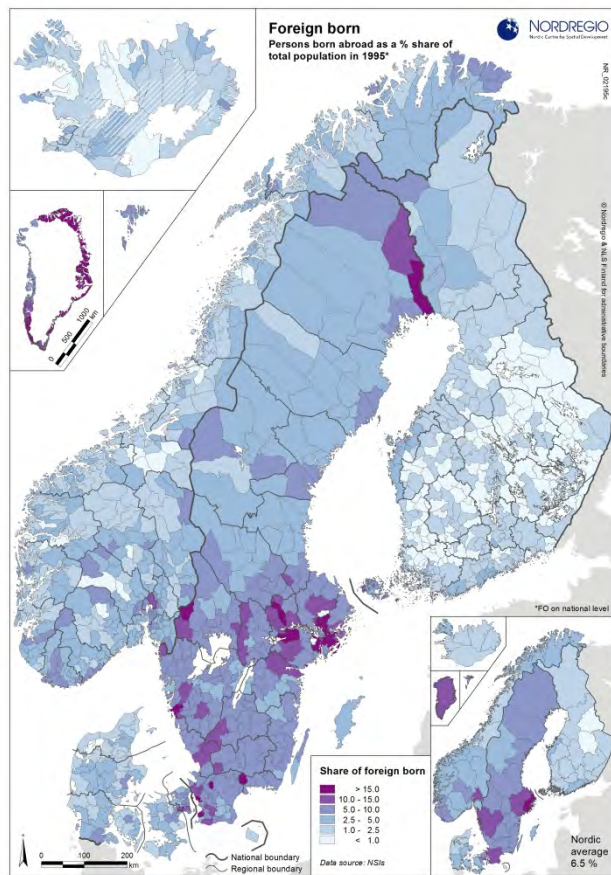
- To Denmark
- To Finland
- To Norway
- To Sweden
- Nordic country
- Country of origin



Data source:
NSI's, Nordic Statistics

FI: includes AX, FO, GL, IS:
No annual average flows by
country of origin above 3000 people

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- Large increase in foreign-born population both nationally and regionally in all Nordic countries and regions.
- General trend is positive international migration in peripheral regions and negative internal migration.