

Current knowledge about Nordic welfare issues



Nordic Welfare
Centre



Nordic Welfare Centre

- An institution under the Nordic Council of Ministers
- Offices in Stockholm and Helsinki
- 30 employees



The Nordics

- Five countries and Faero Islands, Greenland and Åland
- 26,5 miljon

In all the Nordic countries, the state and the public sector plays a major role

In terms of the social welfare model/system education and research.



Mission

- To develop and strengthen the Nordic welfare model by compiling and disseminating knowledge on welfare issues
- Our target group is politicians, decision makers, researchers and practitioners



How do we operate?

- Seminars and conferences
- Publications
- Networks
- Dissemination and marketing



Facebook: Nordens välfärdscenter
Twitter: @Nordicwelfare1
@IntegrationNorden.org

Focus areas

Welfare policy

Disability issues

Integration

Public health

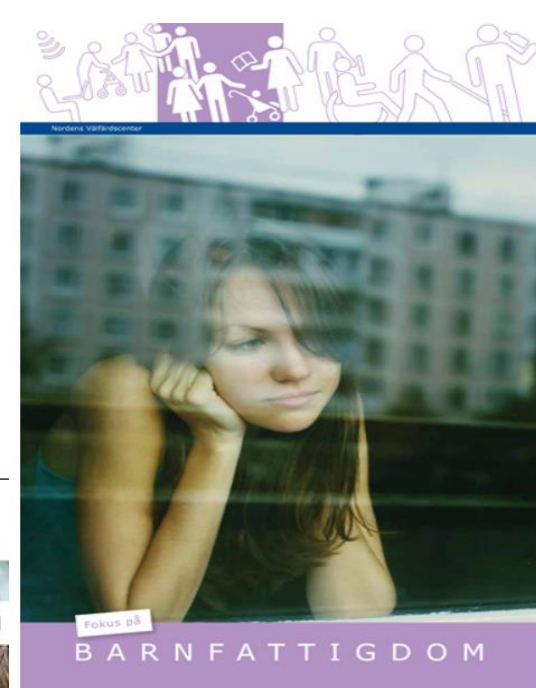


Earlier projects

regarding vulnerable children

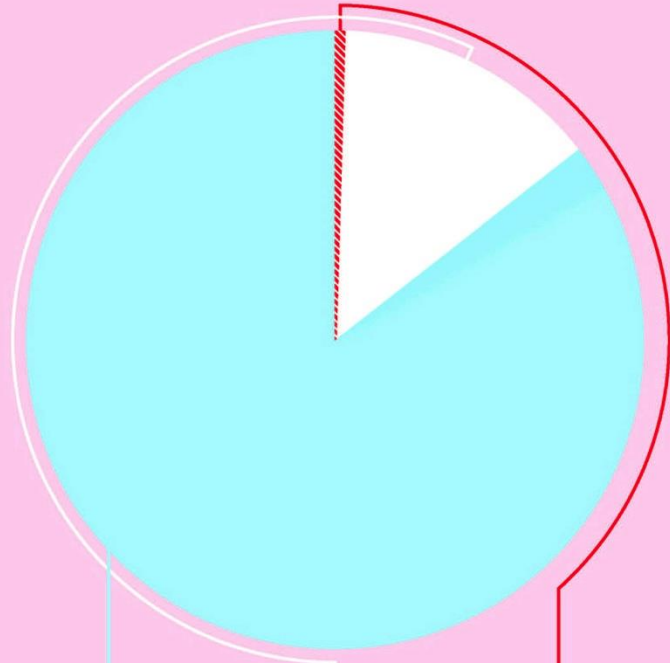


- Early interventions for children and families (2012)
- Child poverty (2013 and 2015)
- Children in foster care (2015)



<http://nordicwelfare.org/sv/Projekt/Valfardspolitik/Tidigare-resultat/>

According to the **UNHCR** over **60 million** individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide 2015. Since then, the number of refugees has **continued to increase**.



86%
in developing
countries.

14%
in industrialised
countries.

0,4%
in the Nordic
countries.

Asylum seekers 2015

Asylum seekers 2016

Asylum seekers 2017 Incl Octobre


Denmark

4 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **21.225**

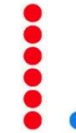


1 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **6.235**

0,5 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **2.898**


Finland

6 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **32.476**



1 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **5.657**

0,8 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **4.301**


Iceland

1 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **354**



3 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **1.132**

2,9 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **965**


Norway

6 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **31.145**

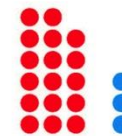


0,6 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **3.460**

0,6 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **3.236**

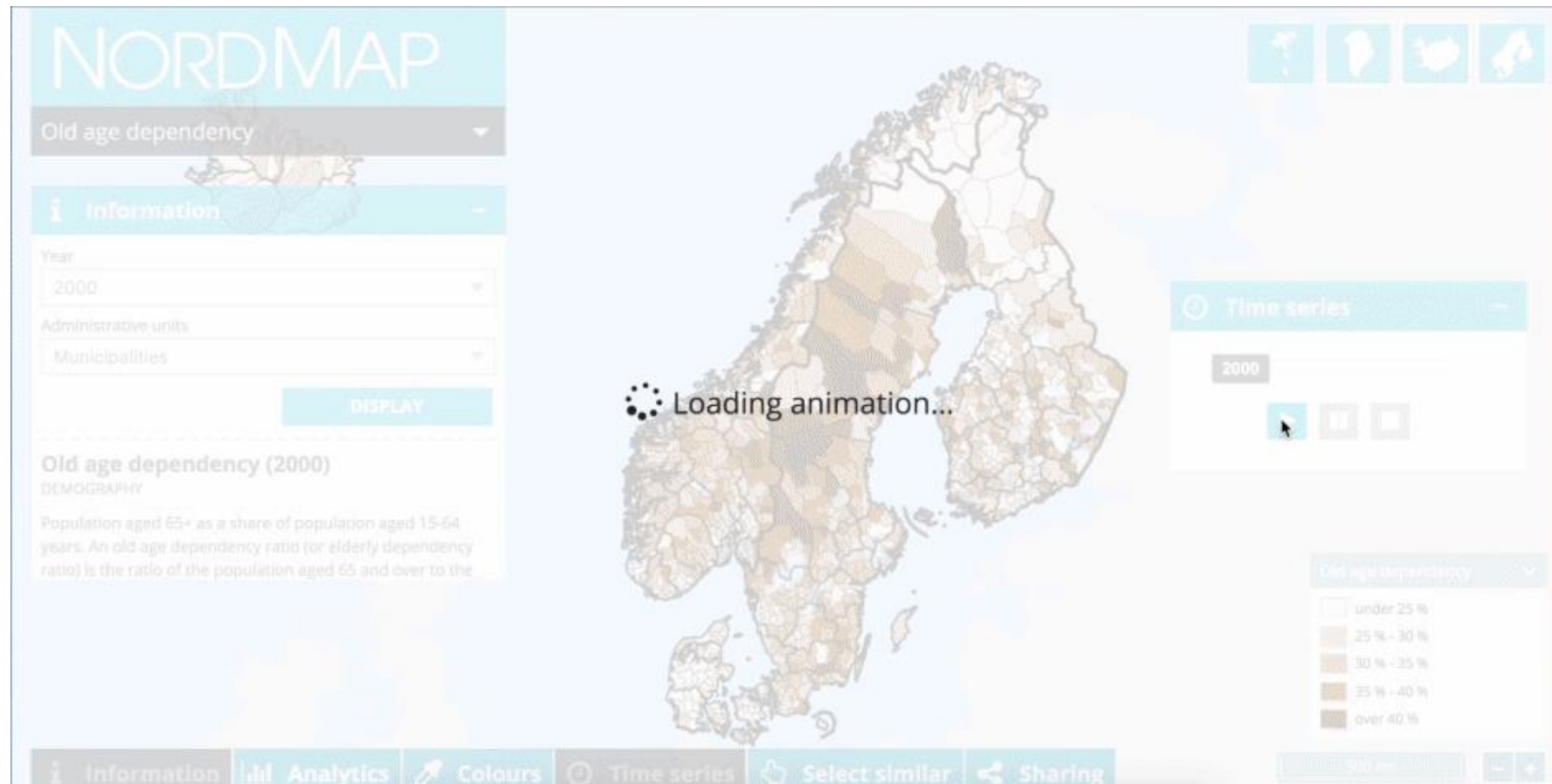

Sweden

17 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **162.877**



3 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **28.939**

2,2 per 1000
inhabitants
Total amount **21.606**



Old age dependency ratio - www.nordmap.se

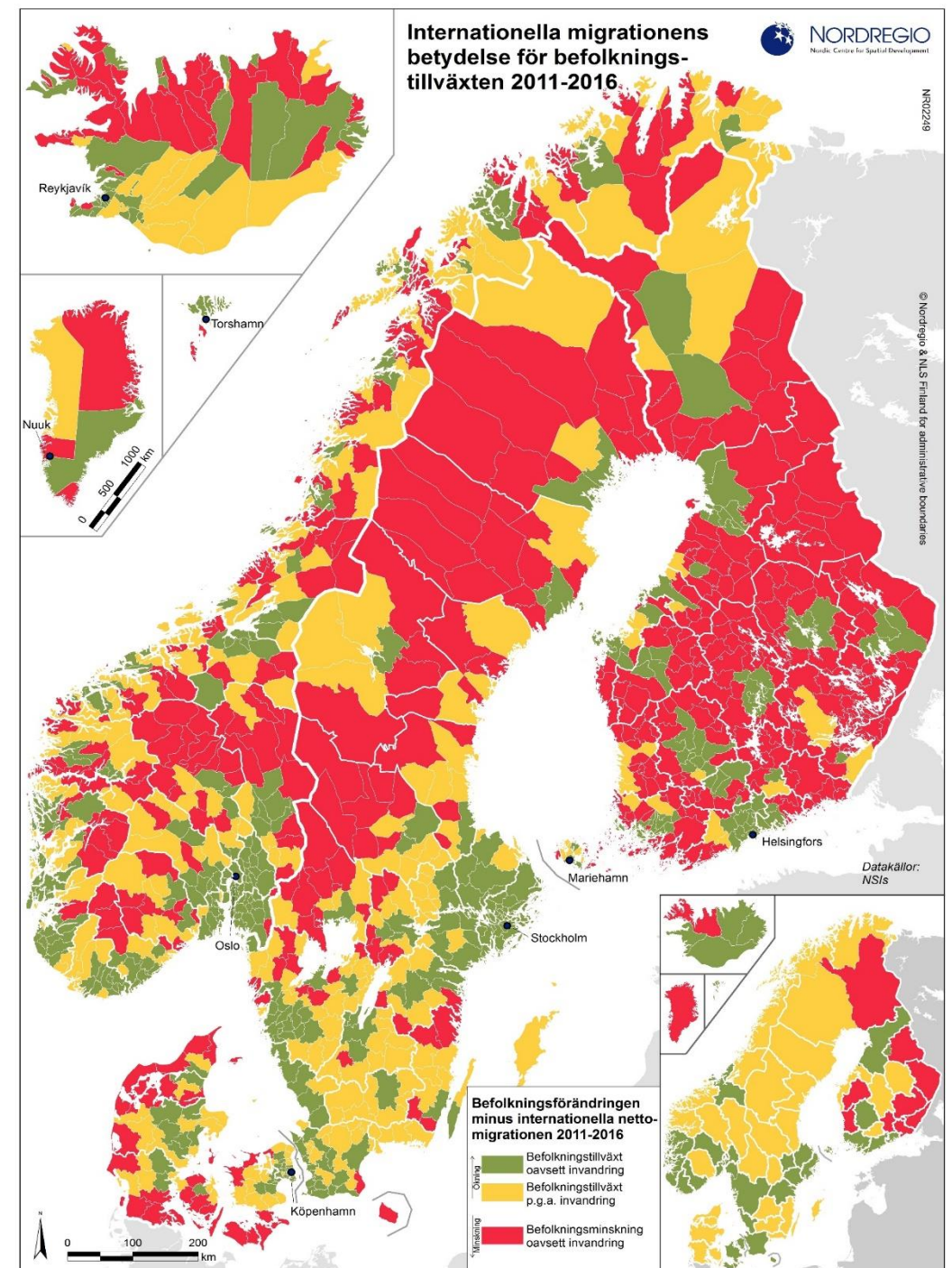


Role of international migration for population change 2011-2016

Population growth regardless of immigration

Population growth because of immigration

Population decreases regardless of immigration



This presentation..

- Major similarities and differences between the countries regarding reception of unaccompanied children
- Main lessons learnt up to now in the reception and integration of migrant children



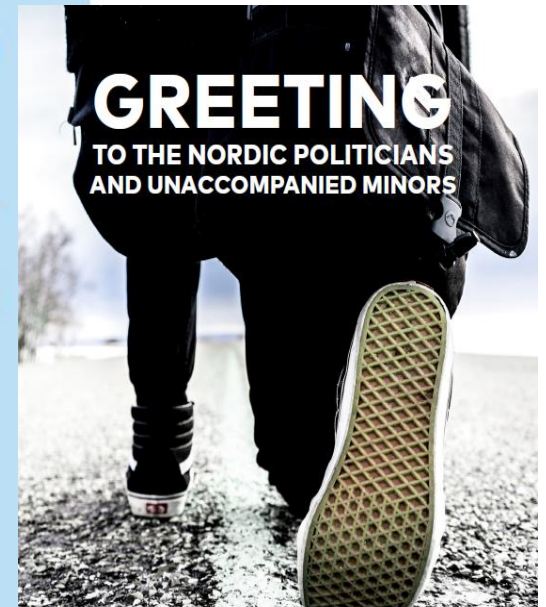
How have the countries arranged for the reception and care for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children?

- The asylum process
- Rights to social services, school, healthcare and leisure time
- What happens when turning 18?
- Measures and routines for children who disappear
- Similarities and differences between the countries
- 🕒 Some learning examples

Samhällets mottagande
av ensamkommande barn
i Norden

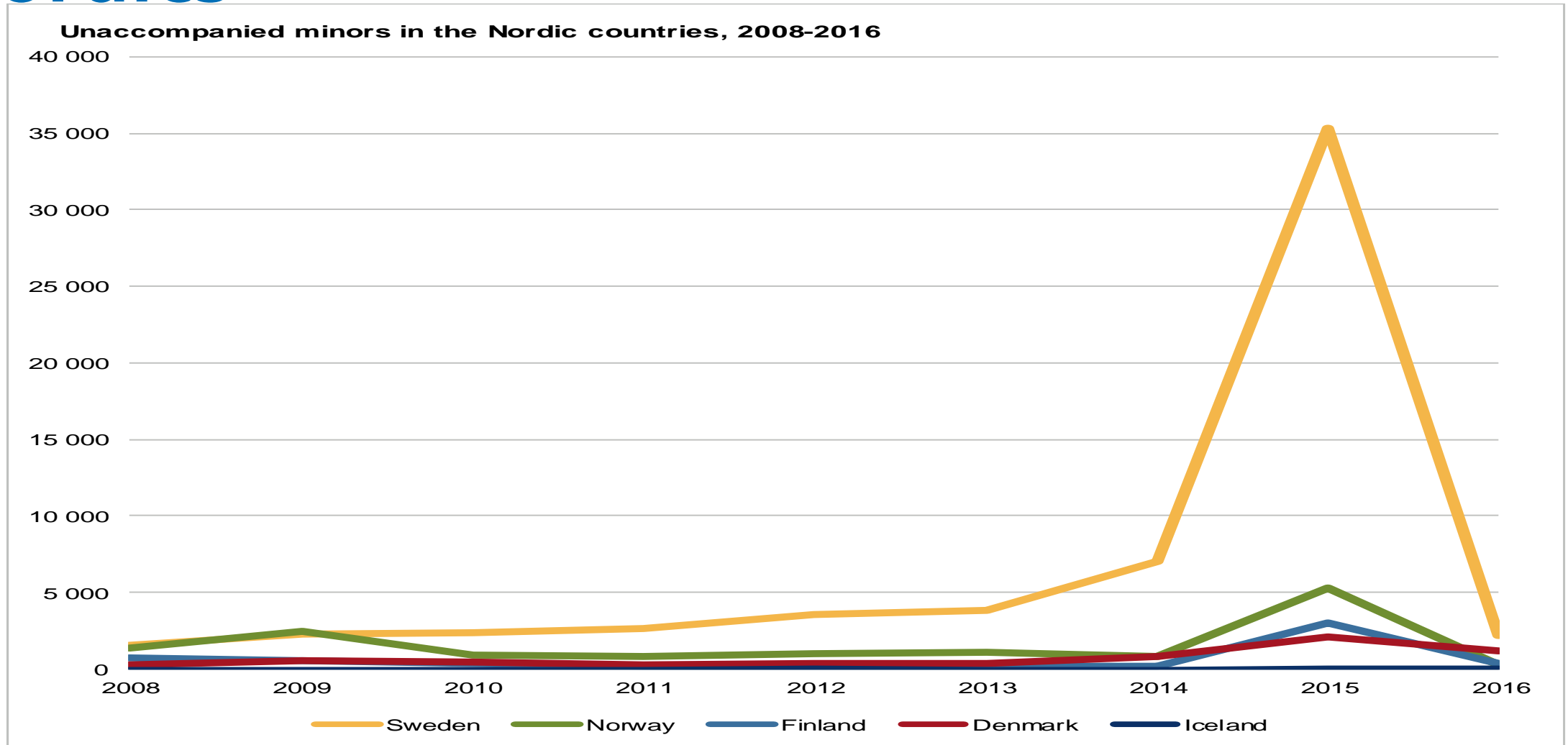
En kartläggning

Nordens
välfördscenter



Nordic Welfare

2008-2016 Unaccompanied children in the Nordics

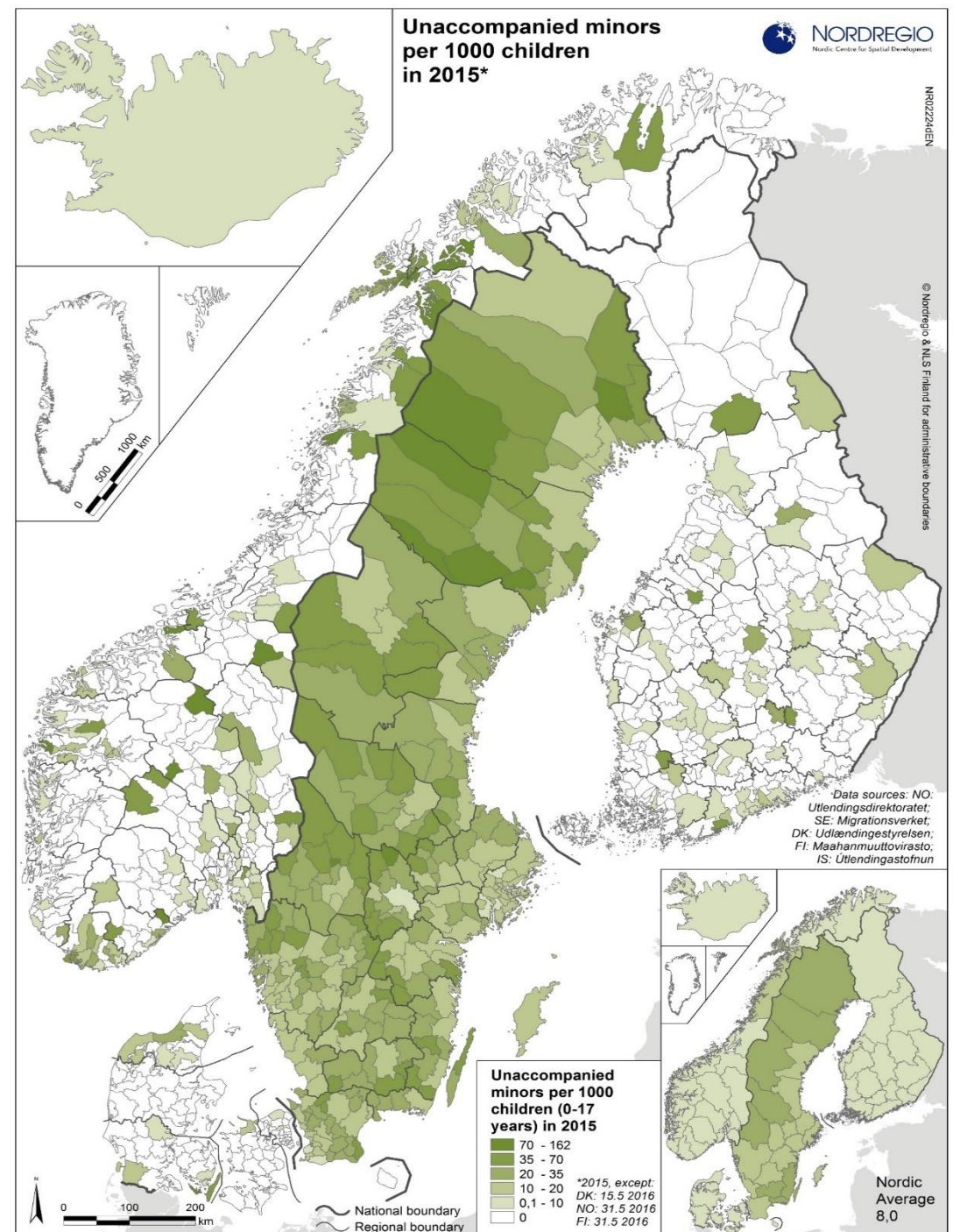


Major differences

Where unaccompanied children seek asylum

Differences in reception policies

Daily care, accomodation and school



Major similarities

- Several new laws in all countries – towards more restricted policies (except for one new law in Sweden gives possibility to stay during upper secondary school m m)
- Temporary residence permits
- Foster homes are not common for accommodation and care, mostly given to younger UC, shortage of foster homes (before 2015 there was a shortage) Expt Iceland
- The possibility of family reunification is difficult
- No national measures or routines for children who go missing. Expt Norway. Work is ongoing



Main lessons learnt up to now in the reception and integration of UC

Local data, learning examples

- Structured support for school, housing, labour market and support after 18 gives results
- Cooperation between social services, school, NGOs
- Combination classes in upper secondary school

Research

- UC are doing better to settle in the labour market than children who have come with their parents (applies for Sweden, not Norway, longitudinal registered data)
- Better outcomes for boys than for girls

*E.g. Örebro Sw, Espoo Fin, Larviks-
modellen No*

Main lessons learnt up to now in the reception and integration

Better outcomes for UC boys? Why? More attention needed to girls situation

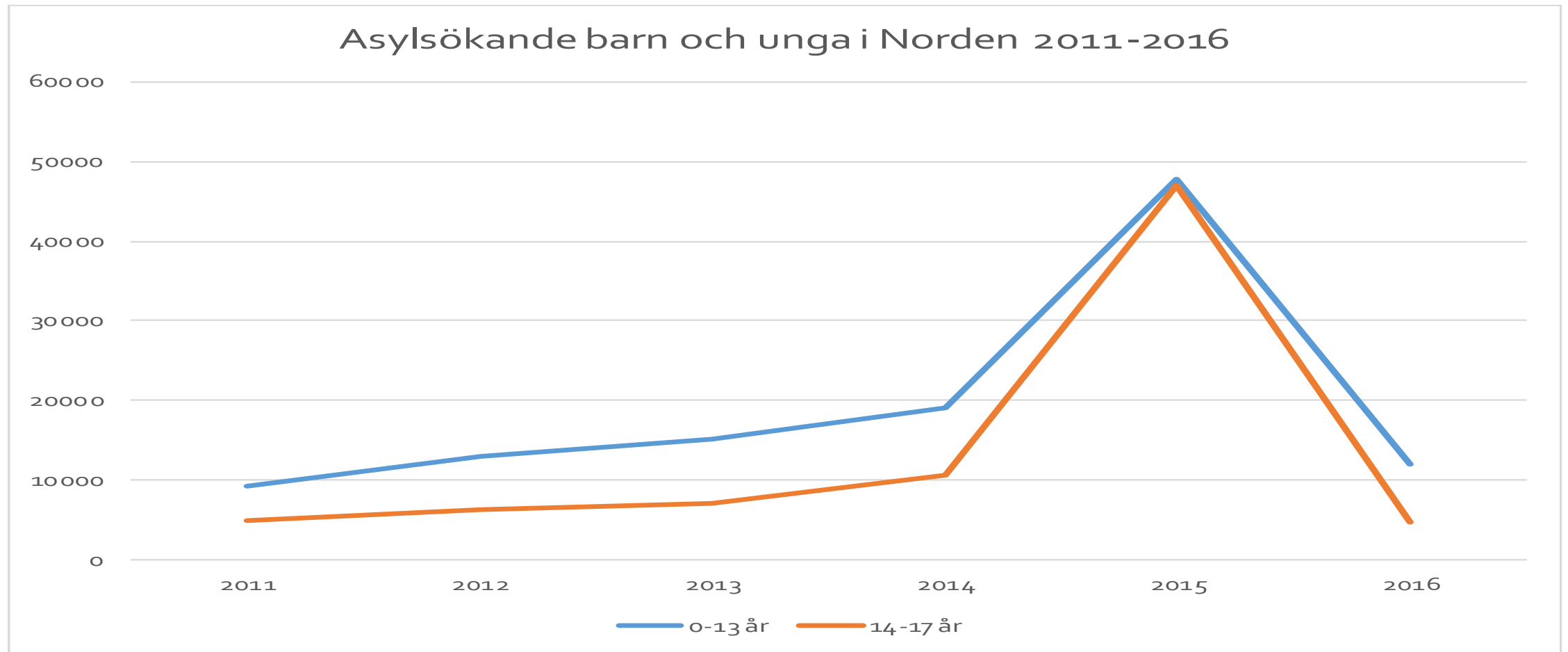
Better outcomes for UC than children in families. Why? - More attention needed to newly arrived children in families, and parents

What we already know:

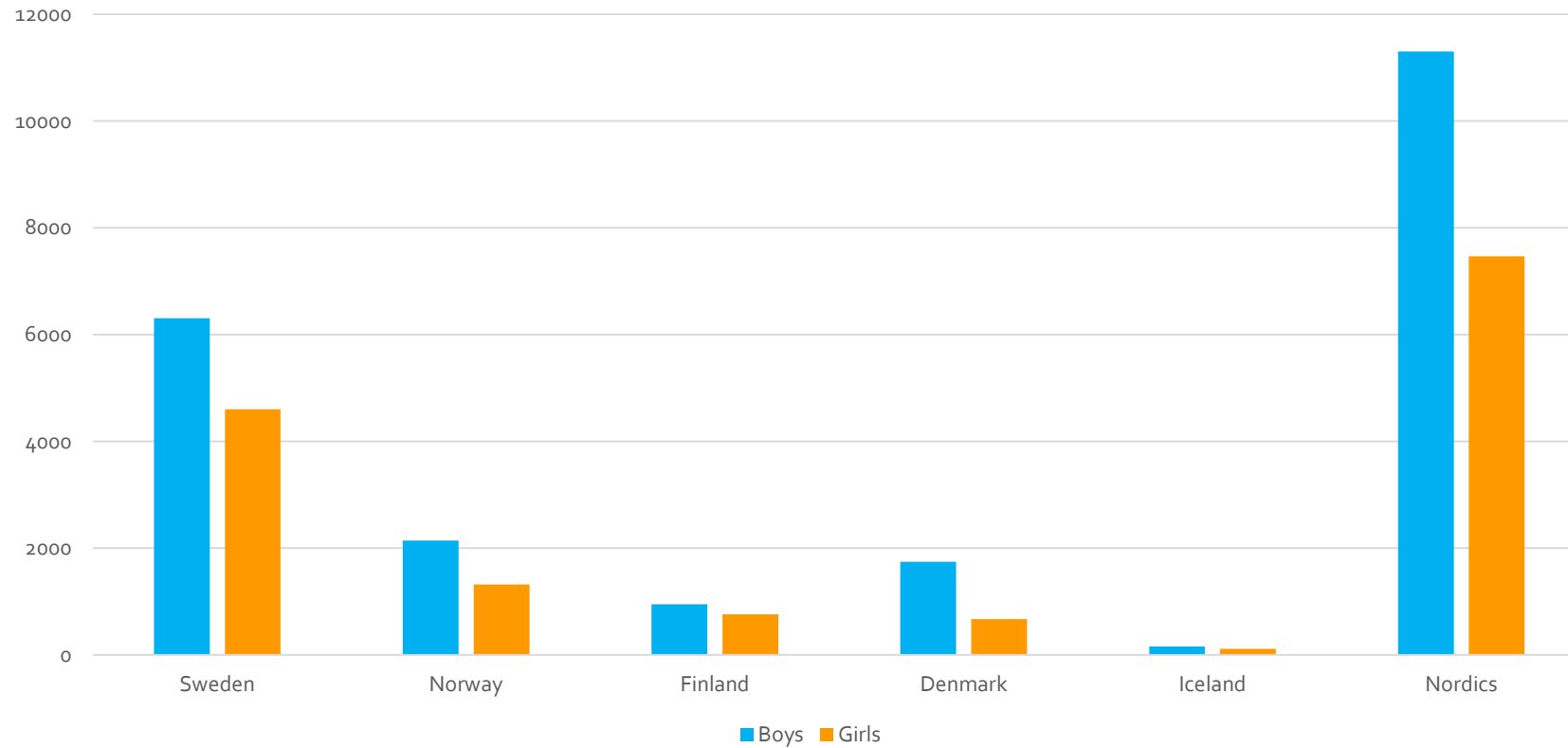
- School most important arena for inclusion and integration - here and now – and for their future and our society
- School single most important protective factor to prevent future social problems
- Support for families, parental support, early interventions



Asylum-seeking children in the Nordics 2011-2016, by age groups



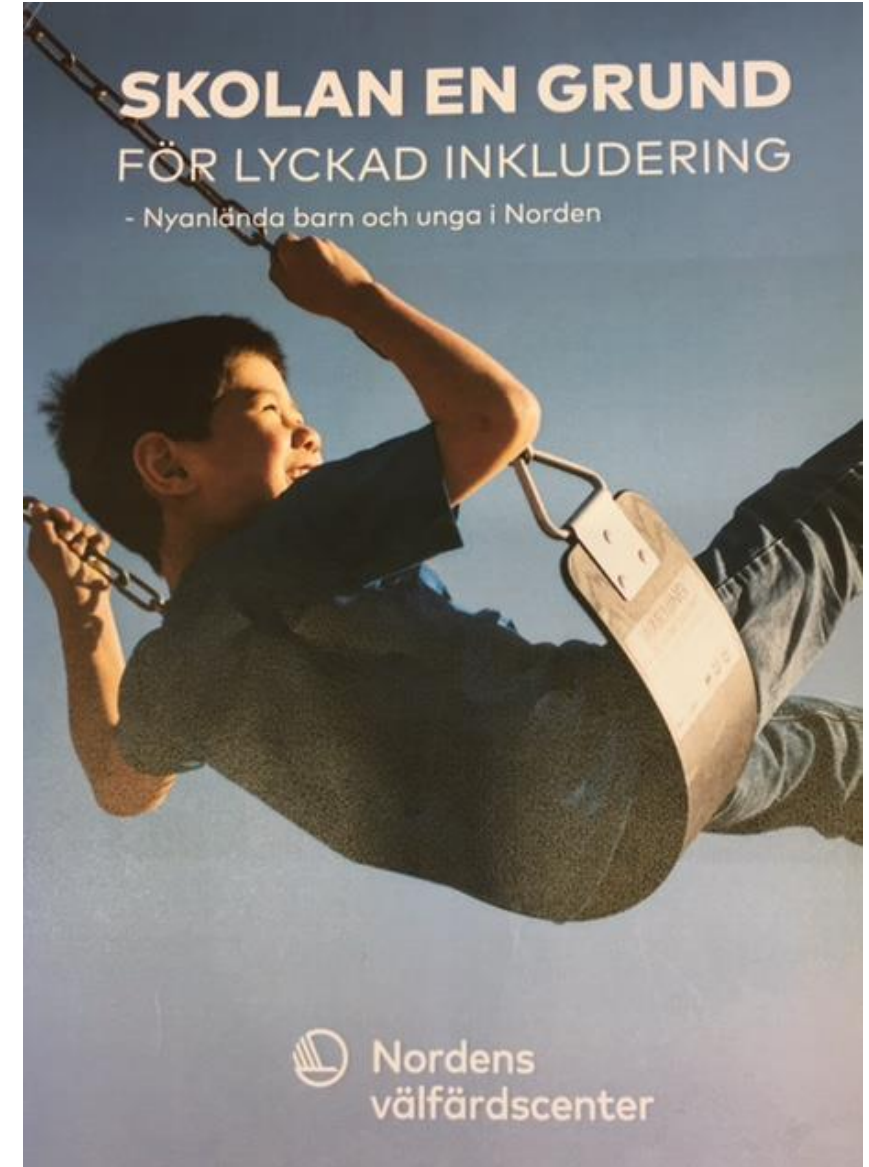
Asylum seeking children by gender 2016



School/education - the foundation of integration

New booklet in dec 2017

- Interviews with researchers
- Interviews with practitioners, learning/promising practices
- Overview of school systems and support in school
- Advice from the interviewed

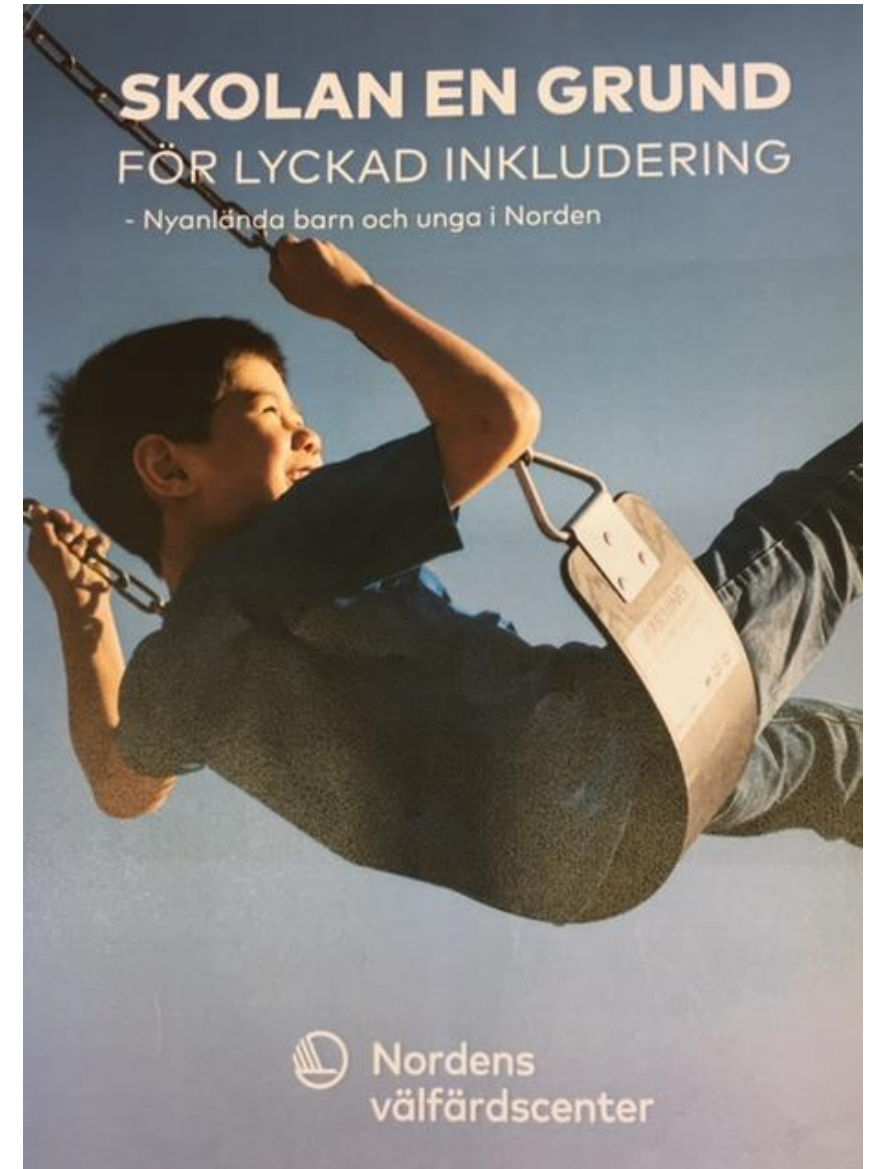


Advices

Find out the student's skills and strengths and meet them with high expectations. Positive expectations from the environment on the children's study results together with a supportive environment are important key factors for all children.

Facilitate for children and adolescents to maintain their home culture while adapting to and learning about the new culture. Raise the different backgrounds of the students in different educational contexts to strengthen the children and their mutual relationships in the class.

Children with “both cultures” are doing better.



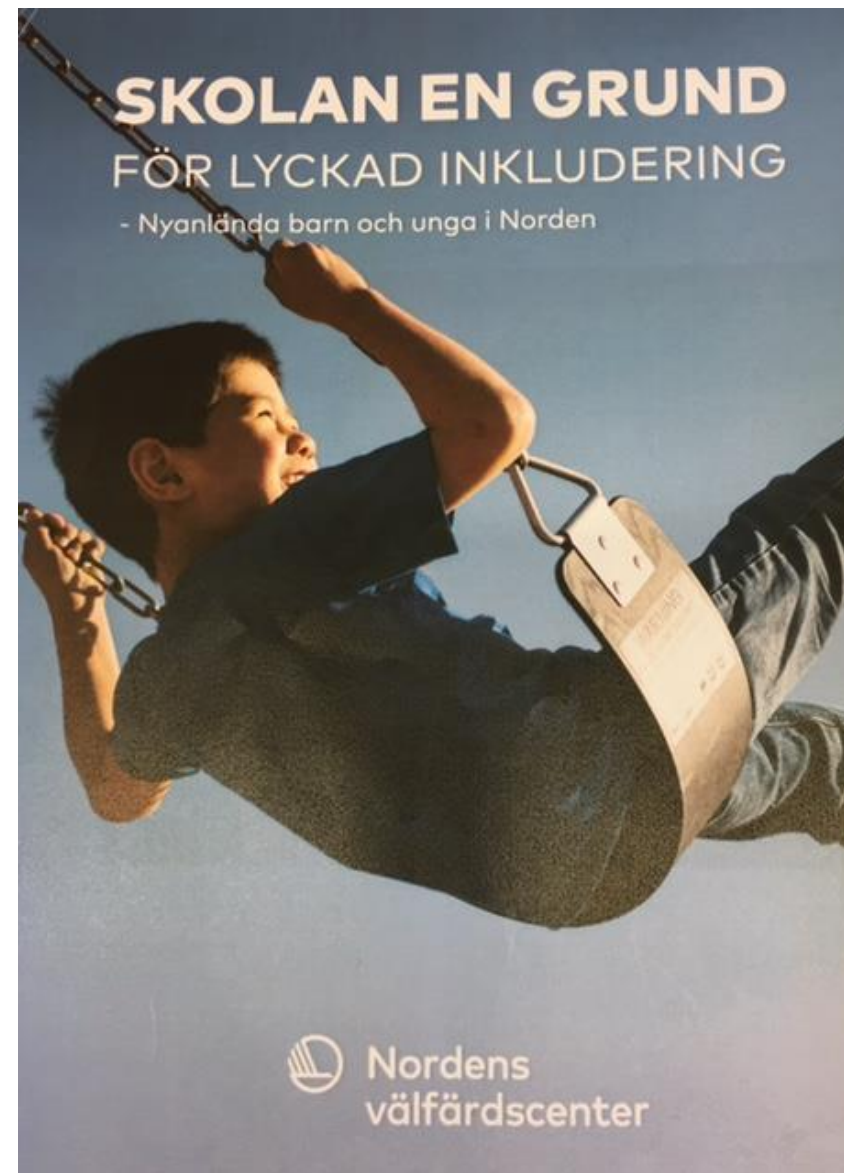
Advices

Educate teachers in identifying mental ill health so that students who need help can get the right help
The children can have stressful and traumatic experiences behind them.

Much of the healing and recovery work is done by people in everyday life and not in direct treatment or therapy. There is therefore a need for knowledge and educational tools to work with children with trauma, such as working with predictability and safety.

Collaborate with different actors and the surrounding community

This can be done, for example, by schools, social services, health sector and civil society by making agreements, structures, and access to public facilities

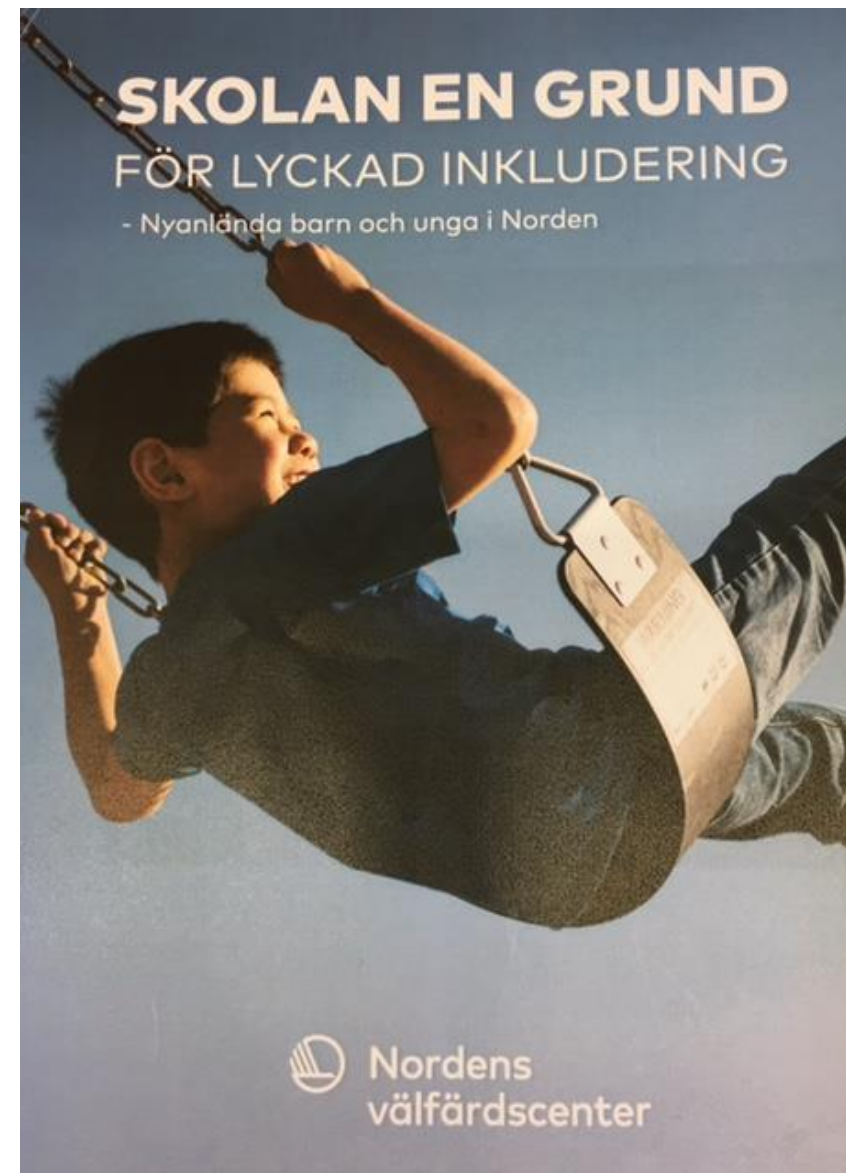


Advices

Create opportunities for parents to be included

Provide information about the school and feedback on the child's progress in a way that parents can comprehend. Teachers may also need to know the process that the migrant is going through and how it can affect the parents in different ways.

Use parental support efforts that are adapted to newly arrived situation and needs, or include newly arrived parents in existing parent groups.



This presentation..

- Similarities and differences between the countries regarding reception of unaccompanied children (2016)
- The importance of school (2017)
- Early interventions to migrant families (2018)





Early Interventions for newly arrived children and refugee families

- Support for families
- Parental support
- Early interventions
- School preparation programs

Nordic day – a pre conference to the annual ESN conference 28-30 of May 2018



Visit our website: Integrationnorden.org



Tweets av @IntegrationNR

Integration Norden Retweetade

Kristian R. Tronstad @KTronstad

Look to Scandinavia? Workshop på Metropolis/Haag, arrangerat @integreringsdir @IntegrationNR

Workshop 1.11 Look to Scandinavia? The Introduction program for newly arrived refugees

Time: September 09th 14.00-15.30

Abstract

As a result of the increasing migration pressure on Northern Europe in 2015, the Nordic countries are facing a new challenge. Besides the traditional migration of labour force, the countries are now facing a new challenge: the integration of newly arrived refugees. The workshop will focus on the integration of newly arrived refugees in the labour market. The workshop will have a common theme and a focus on the integration of newly arrived refugees in the labour market.



Ansök om medel till projekt om integration

Nordiska ministerrådet har avsatt medel för projekt om integration av flyktingar och invandrare. Här kan du läsa mer om hur du ansöker.

[Läs mer >](#)



Vårt mål: att underlätta samarbetet mellan länderna

Vi vill förenkla för dig som arbetar med integration, både när det gäller att finna ny kunskap och att få inspiration till nya arbetssätt. Vi vill även hjälpa dig att hitta nya samarbetspartners.

[Läs mer >](#)



Ensamkommande barn och ungdomar

I samtliga nordiska länder syns en markant ökning av ensamkommande barn och ungdomar som söker asyl mellan 2014 och 2015. Men 2016 vände siffrorna drastiskt på grund av gränshinder och inre...

[Läs mer >](#)



Lärande exempel

Idébank med exempel på framgångsrikt integrationsarbete runt om i Norden. Här kan du läsa om kommuner som lyckats underlätta för flyktingar och invandrare att komma in i samhället.

[Läs mer >](#)



Forskning och utvärderingar

Hur ska Norden agera för att klara integrationsutmaningen? För att svara på frågan måste man ha en rättvis bild av situationen i länderna. Här finner du fakta, forskning och statistik.

[Läs mer >](#)



Gästskribenterna

Här publicerar vi artiklar av inbjudna gästskribenter som forskar kring migration eller arbetar praktiskt med integration i de nordiska länderna.

[Läs mer >](#)



Thank you!

www.nordicwelfare.org

Facebook: Nordens välfärdscenter

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