

# Tracing young people and their mobility

Presentation of a study on youth perspectives in the Arctic

Anna Karlsdóttir, Nordregio 23rd April 2015 Nordic Demography Programme



### Presentation overview

Case study areas, and methodology

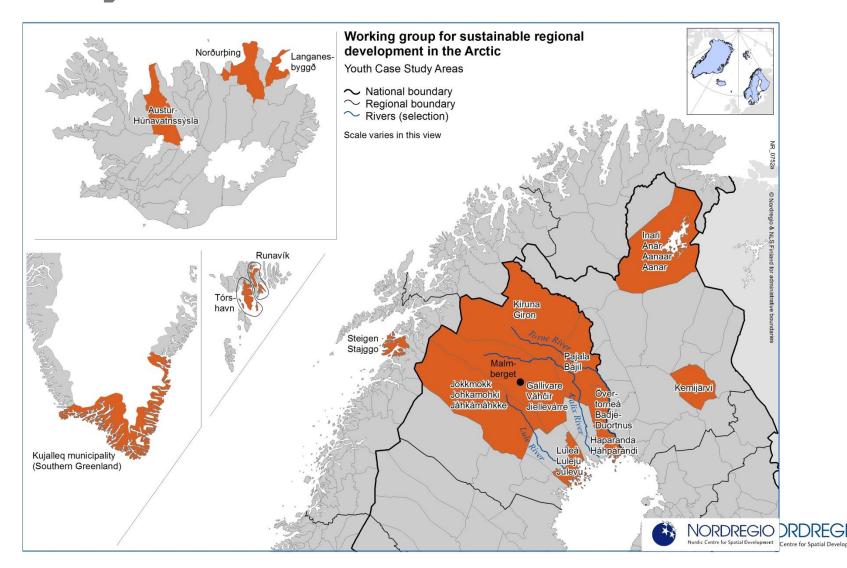
Examples of visions and influence of life stage

Comparisons across regions

Findings and suggestions



# Geographic foci Youth study: Case study sites



## Life stage and mobility are interconnected

- Educational choices and vocational options as well as job related
- Age, life situation and frequency (Greenland)

- People want to travel
- Mobilities are encouraged











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## Youth Perspectives on their Future in the Nordic Arctic

The questions of how to retain and attract young populations are central issues for regional policy development in the Nordic Arctic. Nordregio has carried out an analysis to uncover young people's own perspectives of their future possibilities in Arctic communities. This policy brief summarises the main findings of qualitative case studies about young people living in remote locations. The aim is to voice the ambitions and future expectations of the young generation.

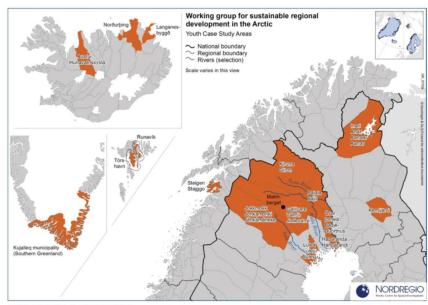
MOST RURAL COMMUNITIES in the Nordic Arctic share fate with Europe's northern periphery in that demographic development is characterized by a population decline that has been going on for decades. It is often difficult to get skilled young people that have moved away and obtained an education to come back to help create growth and optimism. In many cases, there is also a deficit of women, both because of the limited job opportunities and because they consider the op-

portunities for personal expression and recognition to be insufficient.

The purpose of this policy brief to is to present how participating youth from the Nordic Arctic see their future and perceive changes in the local communities in relation to their own development. Based on the views of young people from Iceland, Greenland, Faroese Island, Northern Norway, Sweden and Finland participating in the study, the following section will present the main findings of the study.

#### **Education and work expectations**

Many young people across the arctic reMany young people across the arctic region imagine themselves holding secure and well paid jobs in the future, and they see education as one way to achieve this. Some young students from the Faroese Islands argue that future education will be even more ambitious than it is today. These students expect longer school weeks together with an extended curriculum because they believe that the requirements will need to be much higher for



Empirical study sites. Map by Linus Rispling.

them the concept of nuclear families. Current shifting demographic patterns of the family as an institution being disolved by divorces, mixed families, and single households are not reflected as part of the youths' future visions.

Gender equality issues are, according to many of the youth groups participating, central in future societal progress and should be highly prioritized in all political strategies and daily processes. Yet, it is striking how traditional gender roles are envisioned in Northern Finland. Here, many portray women as those primarily taking care of the house as well as kids. Also, the articulations about equality do not entail that young male and female have same type of focus. Generally, it seems like many of the female youth are more concerned about relational aspects of development in terms of health care, child-care

and equal access to education for all, while men take a more individual stance in their perceptions about the future.

#### About the research:

A group of scholars from Iceland, Norway, Faroe Islands, Greenland, Sweden and Finland were asked to contribute to a study about «Future Perspectives among Young People» in the rural and/or remote areas of the Nordic Arctic. Nordregio is project coordinator for the overall project: Sustainable regional development in the Nordic Arctic. Empirical study sites (see map above) encompass: Steigen municipality Nordland (NO), Austur-Húnavatnssýsla, Norðurþing and Þórshöfn, Langanes (IS), Kujalleq municipality (GL), Tórshavn and Rúnavik (FO), Kemijärvi and Inari (FI) as well as Sápmi (SE). Sápmi covers Kalix, Torneådalen, Gällivare, Malmberget, Kiruna, Jukkasjärvi, Jokkmokk, Luleå and Luleådal municipalities

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#### Pictures by:

Anna Karlsdottir (10 years reunion, Husavik).

Leneisja Jungsberg (Skater boy playing in the mountains, Nanortalik). Rasmus Ole Rasmussen (Grafitti in Rekyavik and Young employee, North Karelia).

Nordregio conducts strategic research in the fields of planning and regional policy. We are active in research and dissemination and provide policy relevant knowledge, particularly with a Nordic and European comparative perspective.





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#### Population Change in the Arctic Settlements in 2000 - 2010 NORDREGIO 1 Annual average population change (%) < -1.0 -1.0 - -0.1 -0.1 - 0.1 NORTHWEST CANADA Population in settlements\*: 50 000 10 000 National boundary Only settlements with more than **FAROE ISLANDS** 500 inhabitants shown. 2010 data Murmansk Reykjavík 0 50 100 200 Arctic region defined as in Arctic Human Development Report Change rate in settlements with < 500 inhabitants and outside aggregated to the regional level (small dots). Not all small settlements included to map Integrated data for Anchorage, Fairbanks, Murmansk and Reykjavík city regions in Population in settlements defined and calculated as: - Nordic Countries: build-up areas after national statistical definitions - Alaska: Cities and Census Designated Places Change data 2000-2010, CA 2001-2010 (Labrador 2001-2006) RU 2002-2010 - Canada: cities and towns (in census subdivisions) - Russia: Urban settlements and selos Analysis and design: Johanna Roto 2014 Data source: National statistical institutes, register data for the Nordic Countries. Alaska, Canada and Russia - Census data

## Urbanization as a condition

 Megatrend that cannot be shunned for planners and policy makers



Drawing by AH (young girl from Iceland)





## Visions and perspectives on mobilities

The youth from the rural regions in the Nordic Arctic will during the next 10-15 years either be engaged in getting an education or establishing as labour and professionals in the labour market. These young people expect to be mobile and move from their place of origin in order to achieve these future dreams. Only a minimal part of the participating young people expect to be living in their place of upbringing during the next ten years.



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#### Next 20-25 years

Looking 20-25 years ahead a large proportion of the rural youth have gone back to their region of origin if their prospects will come true. But in mosts cases it is the larger urban entities of the region rather than the rural part. If their future visions come true, smaller towns and villages as the rural countryside will still be struggling with further population decline.





## Multilocational lifestyles wanted

- the young people explain it also depend on resources and qualifications.
- The multilocational lifestyle can also be seen as a way of examining the current zeitgeist.
- the zeitgeist pushing even further on existing trends of urbanisation and individualism.
- Social medias are a new element in the daily life of people and to an extent they are amplifying urbanisation in for example role models.



## Mobility as life decision making condition

- has become a basic conditions to realise individuals needs and requirements.
- You have to move physically to get the job you wish for, or the education you want to pursue. Mobility programs of different ranks are enabling factor, whether they involve student exchange programs or voluntary work or voluntourism.
- As a young person it is assumed, that you can become wiser and mature by experiencing different places.





# Frequency of mobility for this broad age group

#### Example Greenland

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Example of mobility record for one respondent

Period 2007_____ Place Narsaq Reason for moving _(no answer)____

Period 2007-2008_ Place Qaqortoq Reason for moving _(no answer)___

Period 2008-2011_ Place Frederikshavn, DK Reason for moving Sports High School

Period 2011-2012_ Place Somaliland Reason for moving Work

Period 2012 (½ year) Place Narsaq Reason for moving Work

Period 2012-2014_ Place Nuuk and Sisimiut Reason for moving Courses and Practical Training
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## Findings and discussions

- Conventional/traditional primary occupations as a future lifestyle/job not a priority
- Sami youth not eager about mining activities and resource extraction is not on top of the plan for the youth
- While educational offers locally have increased, vocational training is in the back seat
- Living in the countryside will have to be a choice and some of the youth is conscious that what it involves will have to include entrepreneurship



## Thank you!

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