

The State of Inequality in Finland in 2020

Highlights

Compiled by Maija Mattila



 <p>INCOME AND WEALTH INEQUALITY</p>	 <p>HEALTH INEQUALITIES</p>	 <p>INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION</p>
 <p>INTERGENERATIONAL SOCIAL INEQUALITY</p>	 <p>THE EFFECT OF INCOME IN VOTER TURNOUT AND PARTY CHOICE</p>	 <p>YOUNG PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES OF RACISM IN COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL AND UPPER SECONDARY LEVEL EDUCATION</p>
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INCOME AND WEALTH INEQUALITY

INCOME AND WEALTH INEQUALITY



- Contributors

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Income and wealth inequality

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- Researchers have named the period between 1966 and 1990 as the era of welfare state construction and the period between 1990 and 2017 as the era of the global competition state.
 - In 1966–1990, leftist and centre coalition governments carried out broad reforms in education, healthcare, social services, taxation and financial markets. Also the 1970s oil crisis took place during this period.
 - In 1990–2017, Finland joined the EU (in 1995) and the European Economic and Monetary Union. The taxation of capital income and earned income were separated in the beginning of the 1990s. There was a depression in the early 1990s, and 2008 brought along the international financial crisis.

Income and wealth inequality

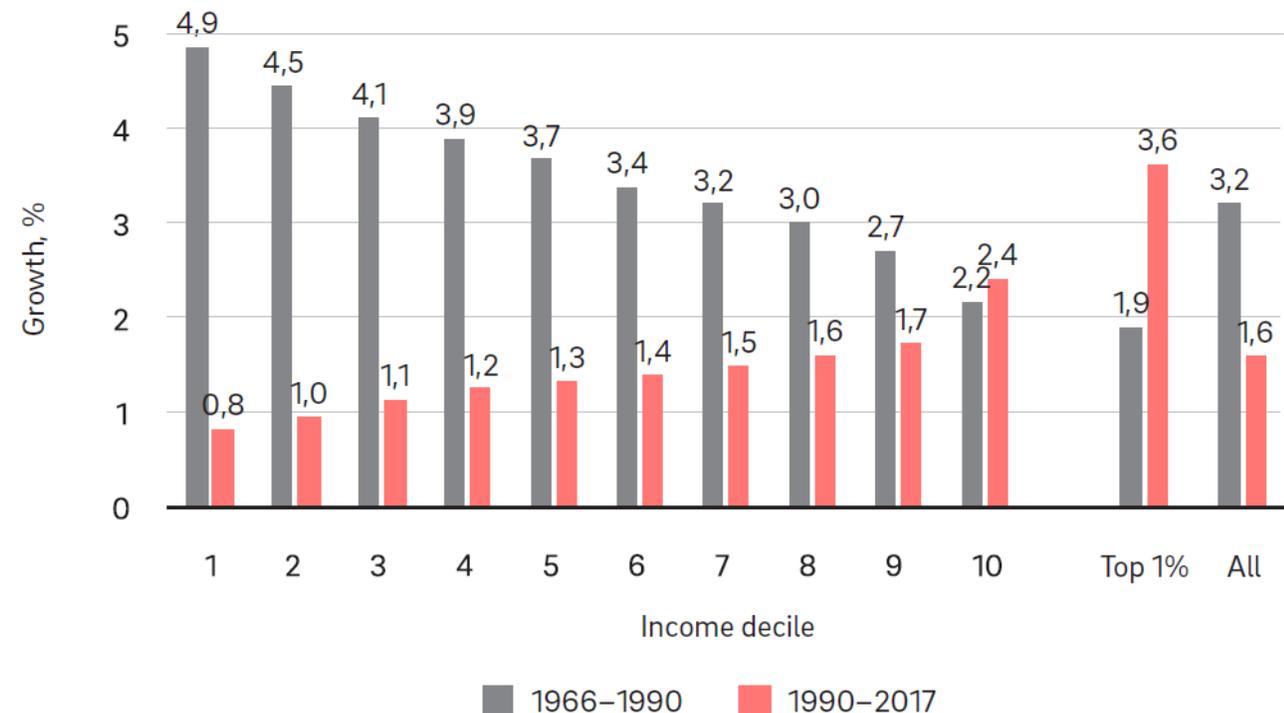
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- When comparing the periods of 1966–1990 and 1990–2017, it can be seen that income development has been opposite at different points in the income distribution.

Figure 1.1a Annual increase of disposable income in 1966–1990 and 1990–2017 by income bracket.

Data source: Household Expenditure Surveys 1966–1990 and Income Distribution service data 1990–2017, Statistics Finland; Riihelä, Sullström & Tuomala (2016), updated.



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- In 1966–1990, the average annual growth differences in factor income between different deciles were quite small, but in the latter period the rapidity of the development is in a class of its own.
- In 1990–2017, the annual increases were somewhat modest compared to the previous period but they were the greater the higher the income decile.
- The average increase in factor income was clearly (about 2.5 times) greater in 1966–1990 than in the latter period.

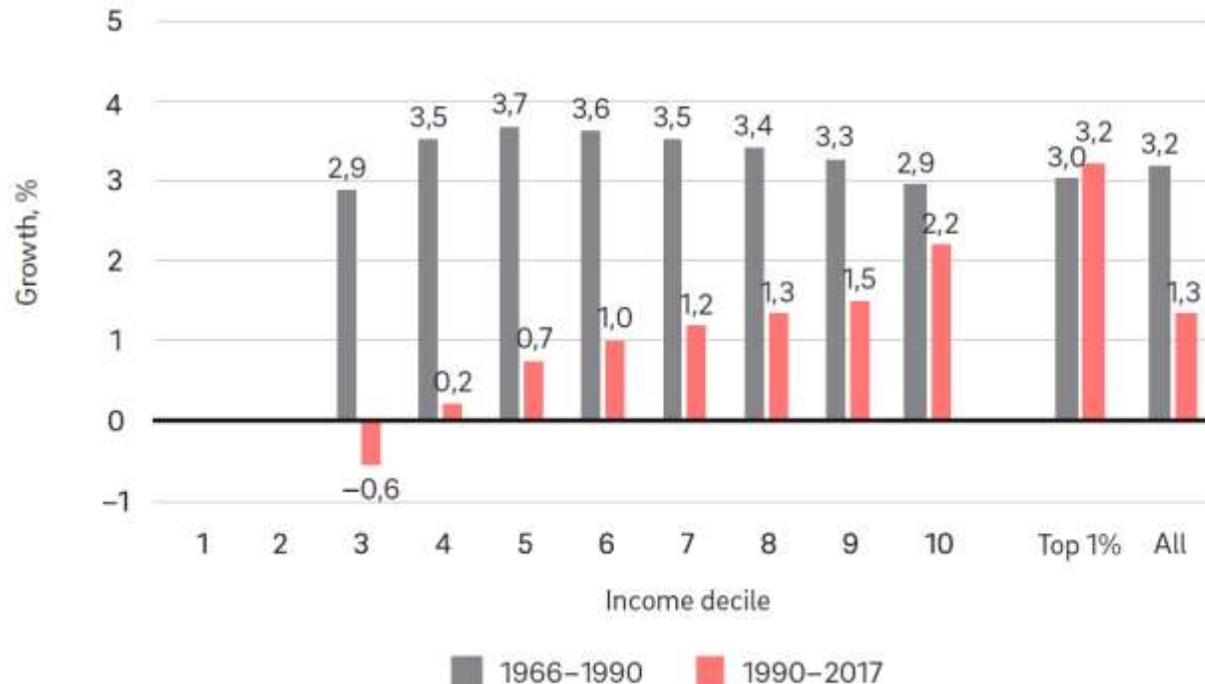
Income and wealth inequality

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Figure 1.1b Annual increase of factor income in 1966–1990 and 1990–2017 by income bracket.

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Income and wealth inequality

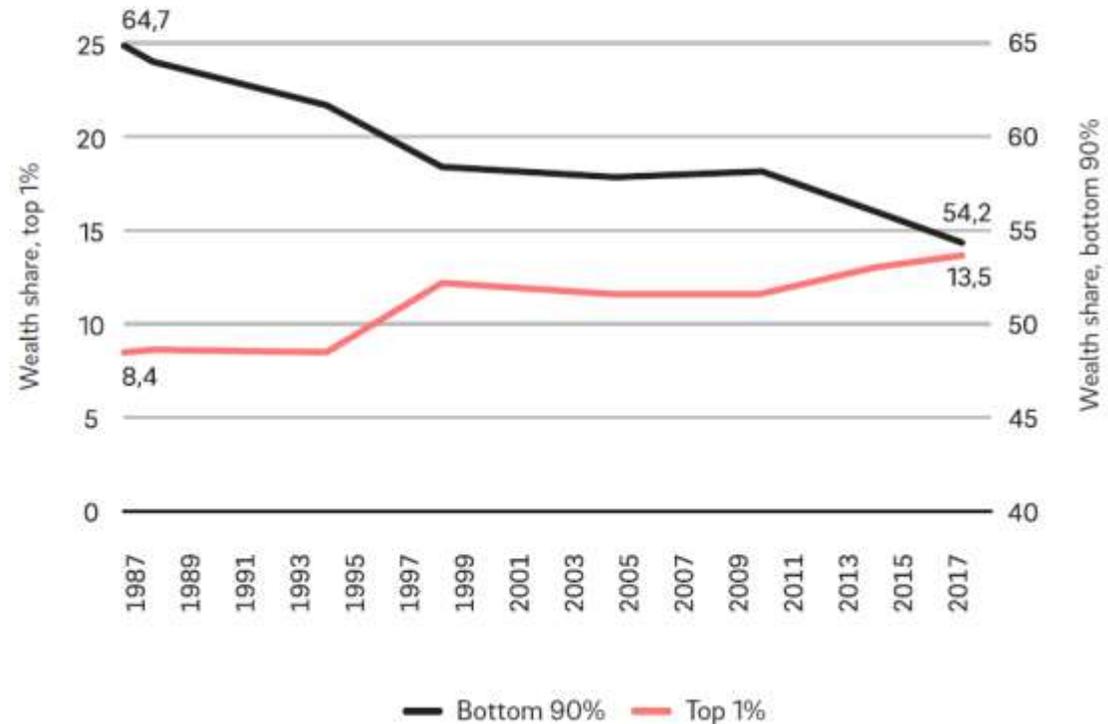
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- The top income shares have continued to grow even after the financial crisis that began in 2008.

Figure 1.8 Net wealth shares of the top one percent and the bottom 90 percent.

Data source: Household Wealth Surveys 1987–2016, Statistics Finland; Riihelä et al. (2015) updated.



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- Based on wealth data, the growth in net worth has clearly been more rapid in the wealthiest one percent than in the four percent preceding it (96–99%).
- The average wealth in the top one percent group increased 4.5 times and in the four percent group below it, it increased 3.5 times from 1987 to 2016.
- In the lowest 90 percent, growth was very modest during this period.
- In 2009–2016, annual growth in the top one percent was 4.1%. The figure for the entire population was 1.7%.

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• Conclusions and recommendations

- The dominant role of the Gini coefficient should be dismantled in measuring and discussing income inequalities. The Gini coefficient underestimates changes at the top and bottom ends of income distribution.
- It should be noted that data concerning income and wealth disparities based on statistical sources are underestimations of the reality.
- Studies show that increases in income inequality and large income disparities do not promote economic growth but rather hinder it. For example in Finland, factor income grew during the era of welfare state construction in 1966–1990 more rapidly than during the era of the global competition state in 1990–2017, when income inequality increased.
- From the point of view of narrowing income and wealth inequalities, it would be justified to end the separation of earned income and capital taxation and move to a fully progressive taxation system.
- This would also remove the possibility of protecting from taxes through investment and holding companies. Also, an income and assets disclosure requirement should be implemented. This would bring out information about assets and income in insurance wrappers.



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HEALTH INEQUALITIES

HEALTH INEQUALITIES



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- **LAURA SALONEN** (M.Soc.Sci) is a Project Researcher in the TITA project at the Department of Social Research of the University of Turku and a doctoral student in the INVEST flagship.
- **ESSI TENHUNEN** is a Public Health Master's student at the University of Stockholm. She participated in the writing of the report as part of her internship in the INVEST flagship at the University of Turku.

Health inequalities

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TENHUNEN



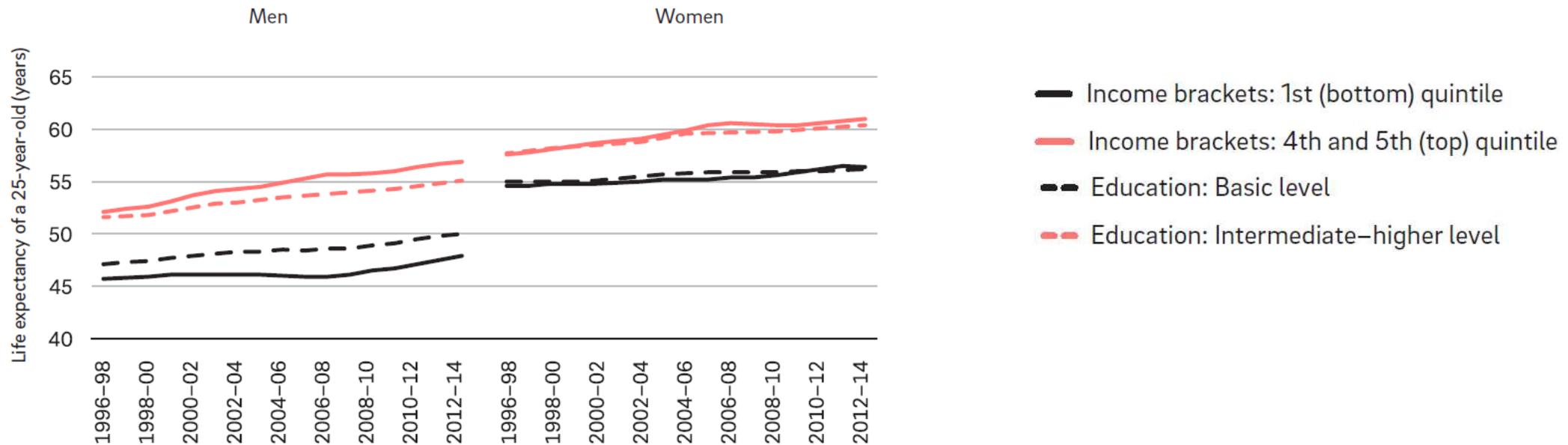
- Narrowing health inequalities has been a key health policy objective over the last decades, yet inequalities in health related to people's socioeconomic background have hardly declined.
- The levels of education and/or income are linked with several aspects of health, such as alcohol mortality, dietary habits, sporting activity, coping at work, experience of physical ability to work, sick leaves, invalidity pensions, long-term illnesses, health expectancy and mental health problems.
- Child poverty has increased and become more persistent.
- The differences in mortality and life expectancy between income groups are usually slightly greater than differences based on employment status or education.
- There are more health inequalities between men than there are between women.

Health inequalities

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Figure 2.1 Life expectancy of a 25-year-old (in years) in 1996–2014 by income quintile (bottom and top ones) and by educational group for men and women. Source: Suomalaisten kuolleisuuserot tulo- ja koulutusryhmittäin [Report on the differences in mortality of Finns by income and educational group]. Terveystemme.fi website, Finnish institute for health and welfare.



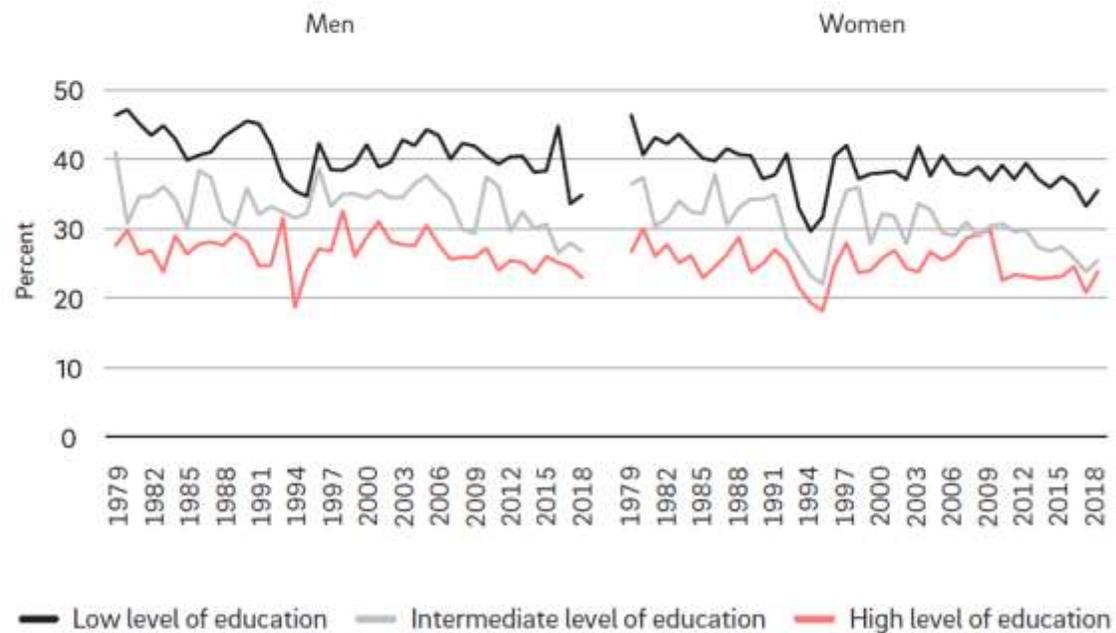
Health inequalities

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Figure 2.2 The share (%) of those whose experienced health was average or below average by gender and education at ages 20–63 in 1979–2018.

Sources: Finnish institute for health and welfare: Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population AVTK (1979–2012), Regional Health and Well-being Study ATH (2013–2017) and FinSote (2018). The relative education level has been calculated for each decade of age based on the years of education indicated by the respondents to the study.



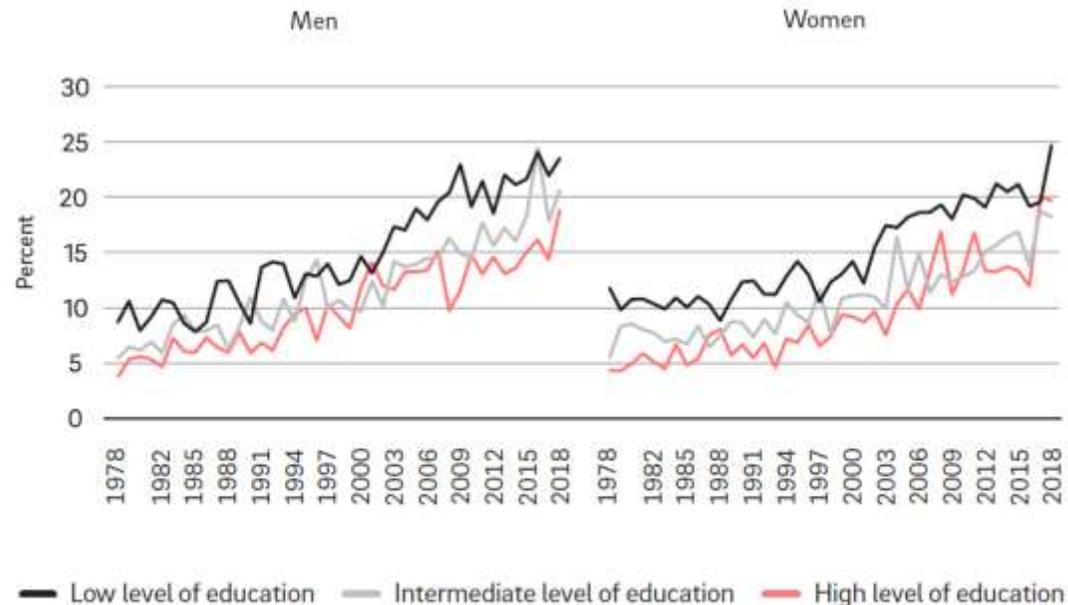
Health inequalities

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Figure 2.5 The share (%) of overweight (body mass index, BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²) people by gender and education at ages 20–64 in 1978–2018.

Source: Finnish institute for health and welfare: Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population AVTK (1979–2012), Regional Health and Well-being Study ATH (2013–2017) and FinSote (2018). The relative education level has been calculated for each decade of age based on the years of education indicated by the respondents to the study.



Health inequalities

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• Conclusions and recommendations

- The underlying causes of health inequality stem from broader social inequality. Health impacts should therefore be estimated and considered when making any decisions that affect inequality. These include, for example, decisions that affect housing, working and living conditions, employment, wage differences, poverty, and the persistence and inheritance of deprivation.
- It is important to support childhood by investing in families, early childhood education and schools, as health inequalities stem from childhood.
- Universal actions have enhanced the health of the population in general. If the society also wants to narrow health inequalities, targeted measures to enhance the health of the most vulnerable are needed.
- The system of services that contribute to the well-being, employment and ability to work of the unemployed as well as the availability of health services must be enhanced.
- Addressing health inequalities with more information only has been proven to be ineffective. Healthy lifestyles can be socially supported, for example, by influencing the price, availability or marketing of tobacco, alcohol and food.



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INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION

INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION



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- **IRENE PRIX** (D.Soc.Sc.) is a University Lecturer at the University of Turku.

Inequality in education

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- Finland is among the top countries in Europe in education and the education level of the population is relatively high.
- The level of education has risen along with the expansion of education, which has also increased the significance of education for example in the labour market. Conversely, having no qualifications has become a significant risk for social exclusion.
- An individual's right to education is secured, for example, through free education and various transfer payments but, for example, one's socioeconomic background or ethnic background still influence the gained education.
- Children of low-qualified parents still have, on average, lower qualifications than children of high-qualified parents, and children of immigrants have lower qualifications than children of the majority population.

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- The effect of parents' educational background on children acquiring a university education has increased when comparing those born in 1950–1965 and in 1966–1990.
- Universities of applied sciences (unlike universities) offer a path to a slight decrease in inequality. Universities of applied science have made it possible particularly for children of parents who have completed the old post-secondary education to gain higher education and thus narrow the educational gap in relation to children of university educated parents.

Inequality in education

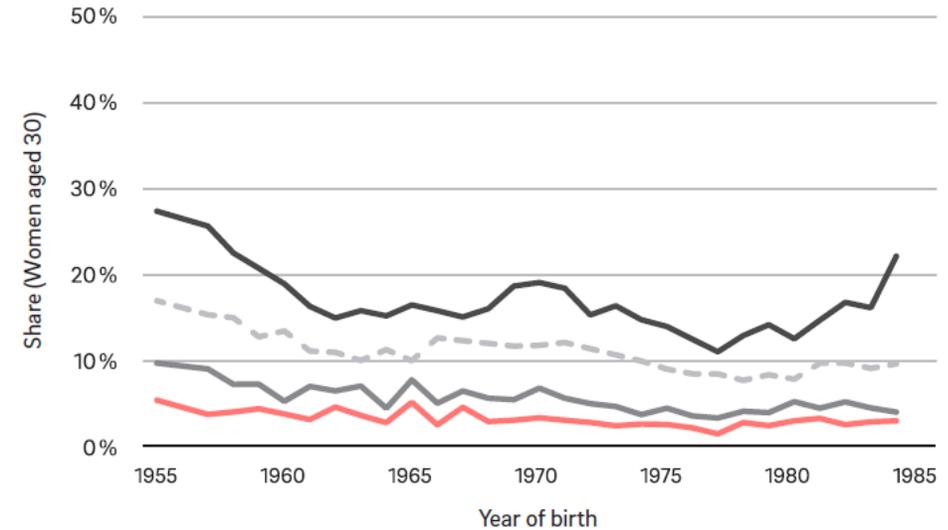
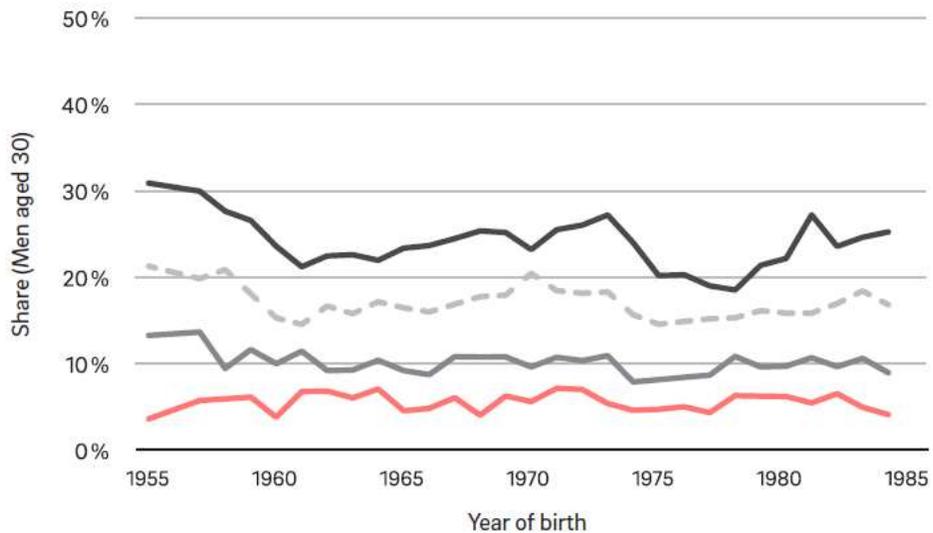
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Figure 3.1 Level of education at the age of 30 by gender, year of birth and parents' highest education level. (1956 as a year of birth is not included due to the data set.)

Source: Own calculations based on Statistics Finland data regarding social environment.

Comprehensive school



Parents' education

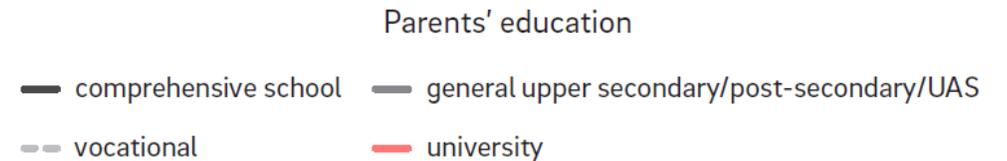
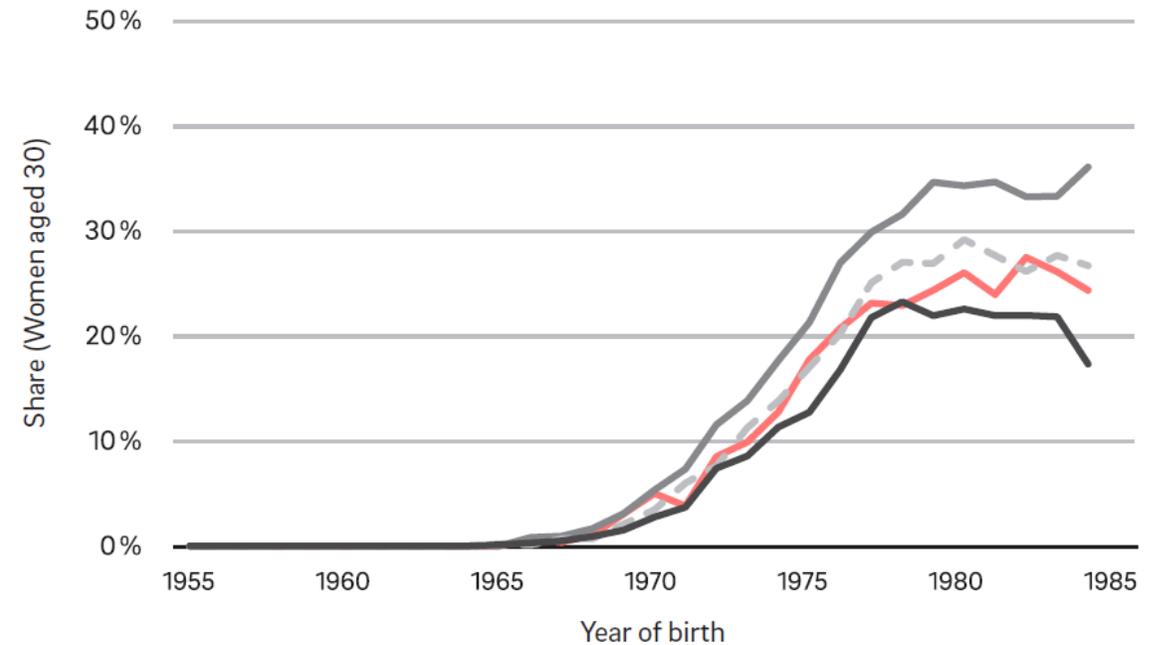
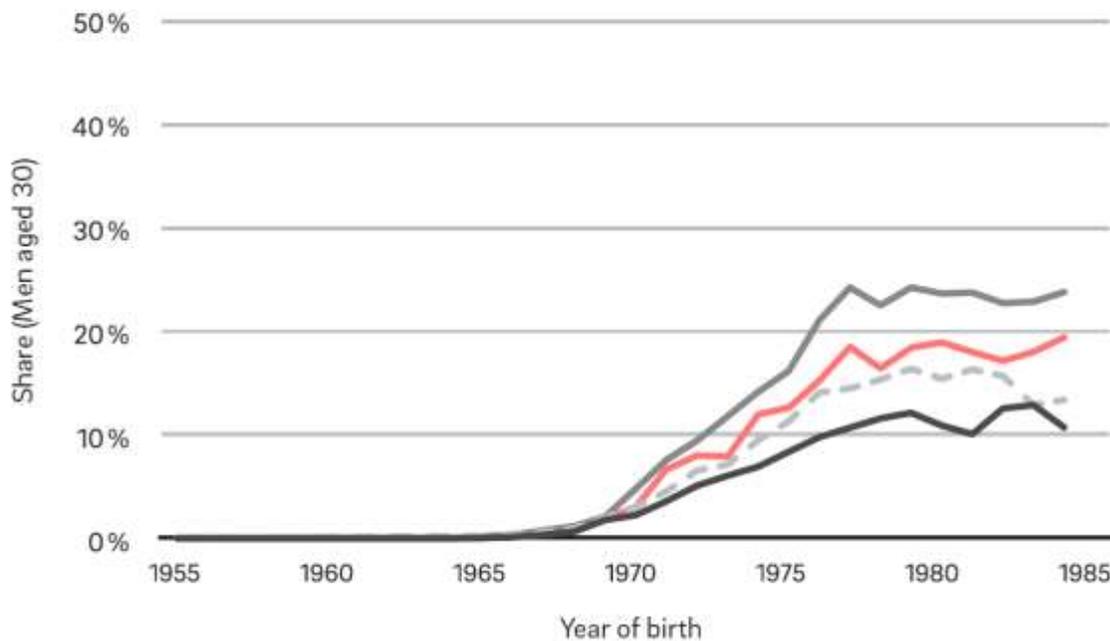
- comprehensive school
- general upper secondary/post-secondary/UAS
- - - vocational
- university

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University of applied sciences

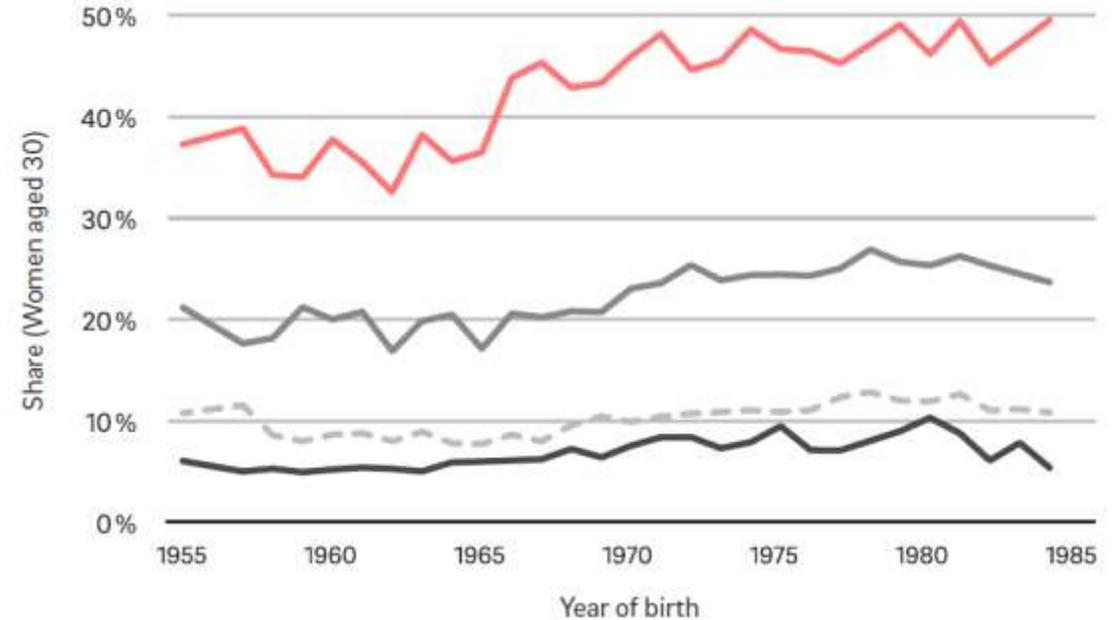
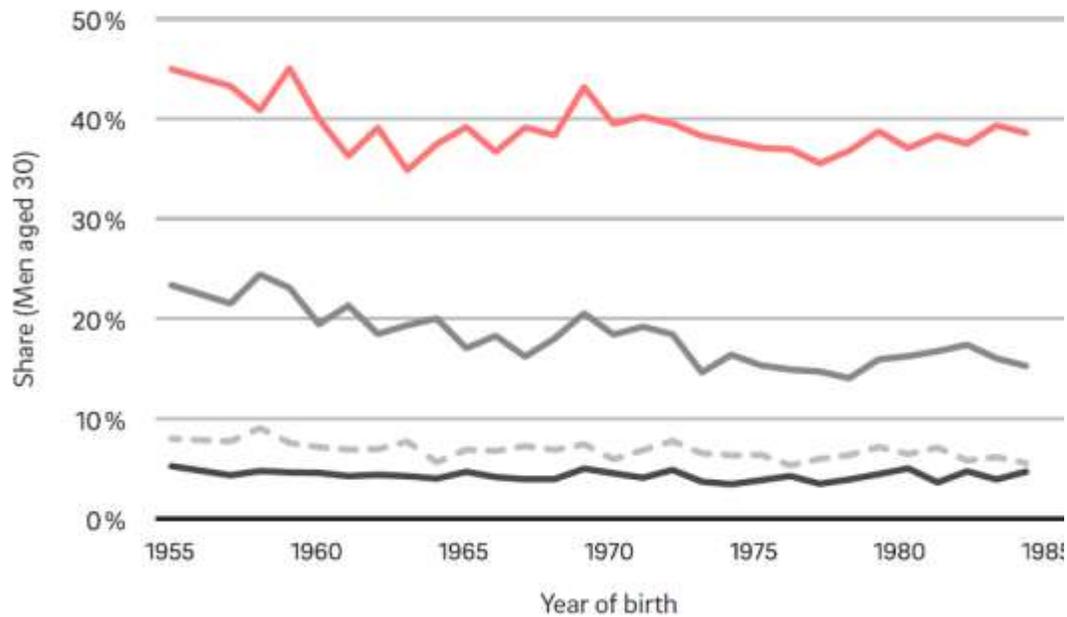


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University



Parents' education

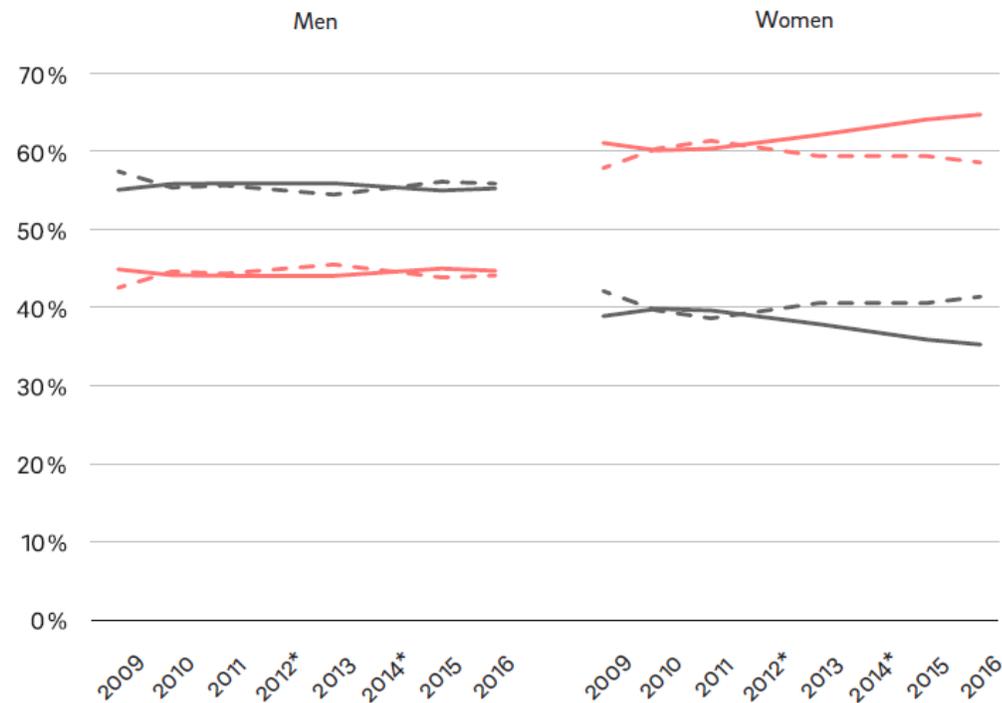
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Figure 3.2 Young people studying on the upper secondary level one year after finishing comprehensive school, by year of completing comprehensive school, gender and native language (%).



* Average of previous and next year

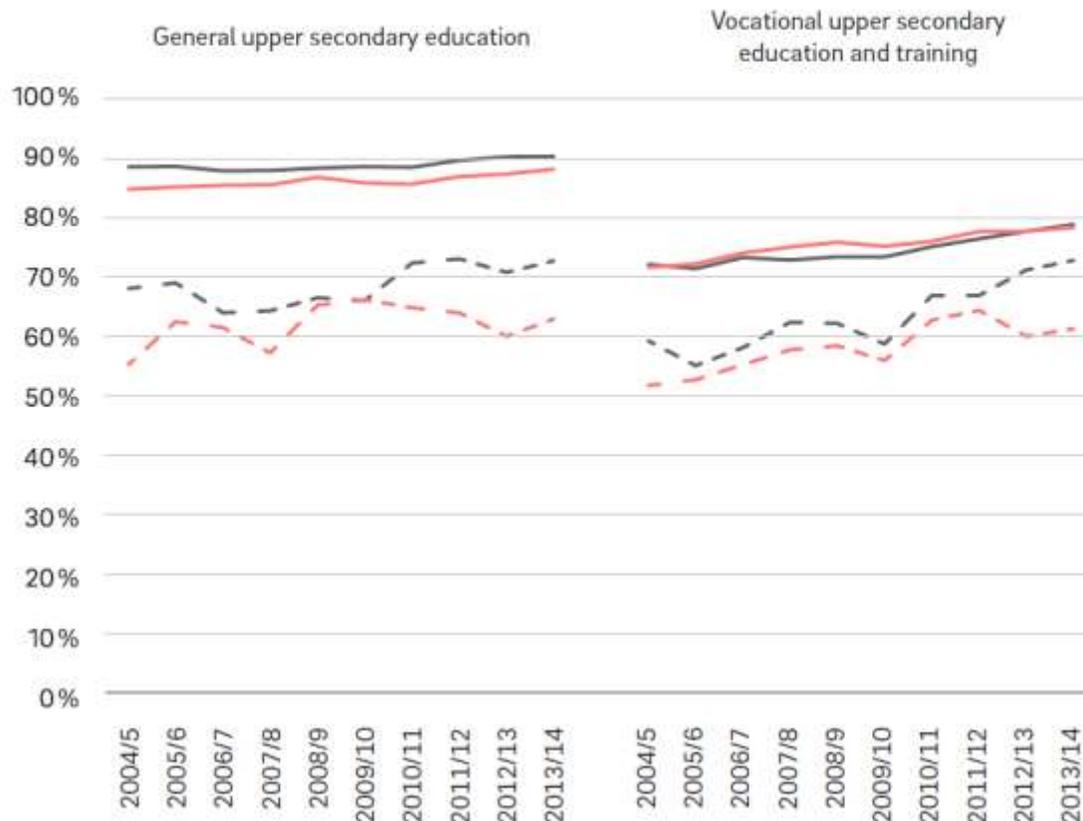
- The educational paths of young people diverge in secondary education based on gender and native language.

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Figure 3.3 Graduation of those who entered upper secondary education at the age of 15–19 four years from the beginning of the studies by gender, native language and year of starting the studies (%).



- The risk of dropping out of upper secondary education affects, in particular, those who have started in vocational education and training as well as young foreign-language speakers.
- The risk of not completing upper secondary level education is manifold for young people with an immigrant background compared to the majority population.

— men % graduated, native language Finnish, Swedish or Sámi
— women % graduated, native language Finnish, Swedish or Sámi
- - men % graduated, other native language
- - women % graduated, other native language

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- Young foreign-language speakers are less likely to enter further studies after upper secondary education than others in Finland.
- These differences are significant particularly for general upper secondary school graduates:
 - Of those who graduated in 2016, the share of foreign-language speaking women who continued into further studies was 22 percentage points lower than of women whose native language was Finnish, Swedish or Sámi.
 - The difference for men was 11 percentage points.
 - The attitudes toward education of young people with an immigrant background hardly explain the lower education level, as people with an immigrant background have generally been observed to have more ambitious educational desires than others in Finland.

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Figure 3.4 Studying after upper secondary level (%) one year after completing the previous qualification. At age 20-24 by year of upper secondary level graduation, previous type of education, gender and native language.



* Average of previous and next year

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• Conclusions and recommendations

- Extending compulsory education while paying attention to the intake in different fields and completion of studies are policy actions that reduce inequality.
- The openness of educational paths should be increased.
- Increasing intake in higher education is, perhaps, the most effective way to reduce the inheritance of inequality, though it must be noted that there is a delay before its effects will be visible.
- The effects of the student admissions reform that favours first-timers on reducing educational inequality are unclear. It seems that the inheritance of education cannot be reduced by influencing student admissions.
- Implementing specific protective measures in the school transitions of children and young people with an immigrant background is necessary, as segregation can be seen between the educational paths of those with an immigrant background and members of the majority population.
- The education system must be open also to the adult population.
- The education system cannot be reformed separately from other policies, but reducing educational inequality also calls for a comprehensive view on available study opportunities and the funding of education, the social security system, and labour market training.



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INTERGENERATIONAL SOCIAL INEQUALITY

INTERGENERATIONAL SOCIAL INEQUALITY



- Contributors

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Intergenerational social inequality

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- In international comparison, Finland is doing well when it comes to the intergenerational social inequality: It is, in principle, possible to acquire an education and achieve a good social status and economic well-being irrespective of one's family background.
- However, deprivation is passed on from one generation to the next in Finland, too.
- In the past decades, upward social mobility has slowed down, which is partly caused by the increase in the education level of older age groups compared to previous generations.

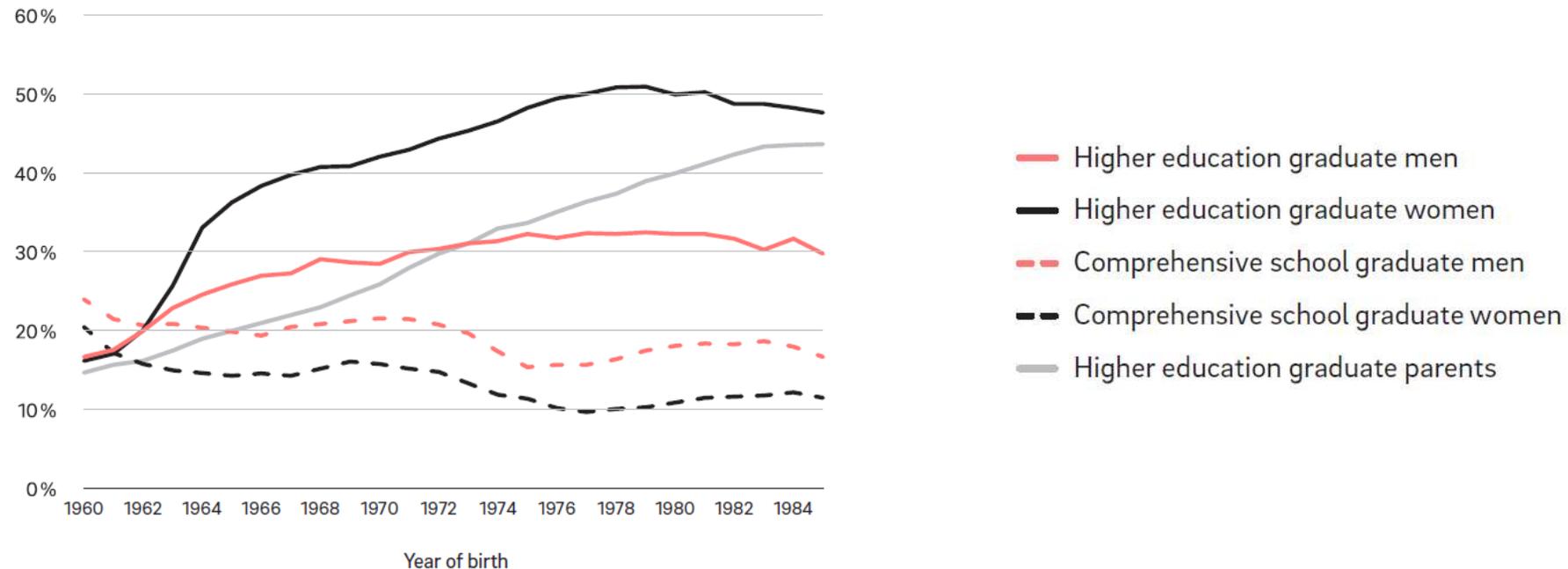
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Figure 4.1 The shares of higher education (university or university of applied science) graduates and those without a qualification after comprehensive school born in Finland at age 30 by year of birth and gender, and the share of those aged 30 (by year of birth) of whose parents at least one has a higher than upper secondary education.

Source: Own calculations, Statistics Finland register data



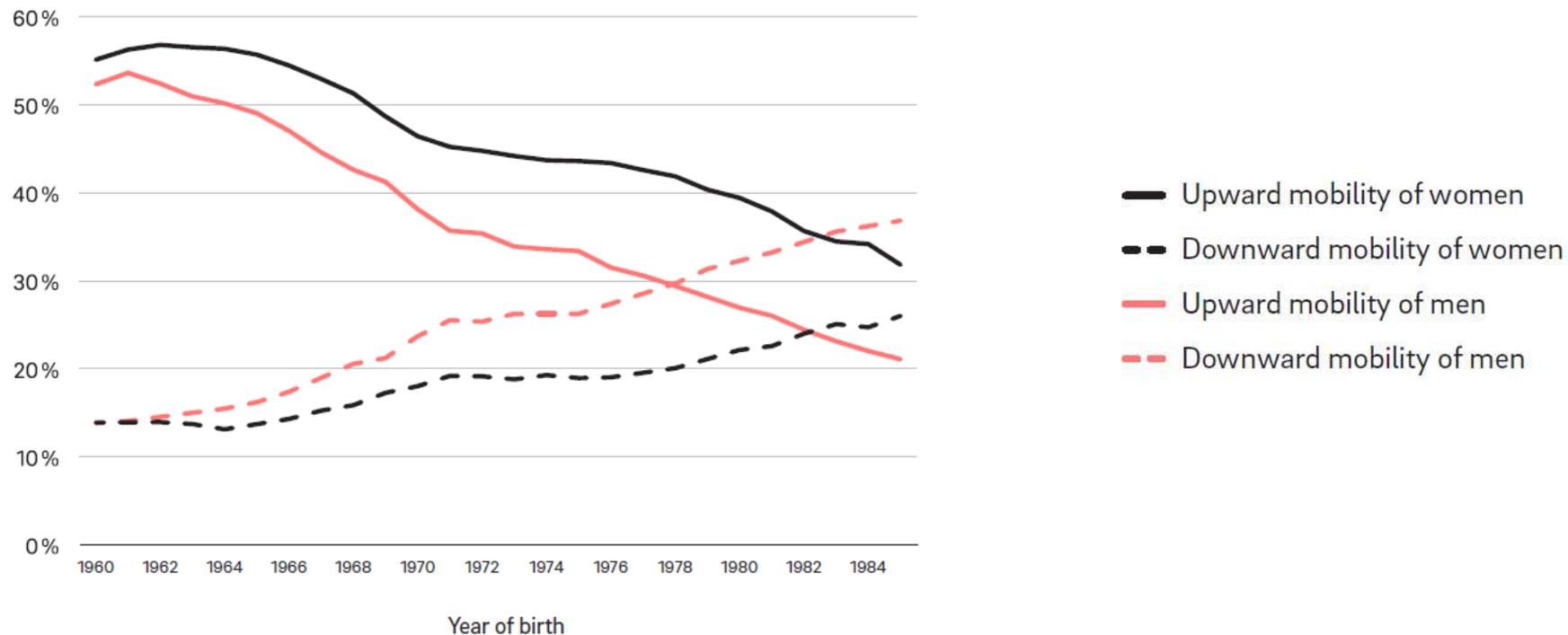
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Figure 4.2 The share by year of birth of those born in Finland who by age 30 have completed a higher (upward mobility) and a lower (downward mobility) level of education than their parents.

Source: Own calculations, Statistics Finland register data



Intergenerational social inequality

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- In recent decades, the share of professional, clerical and service occupations has slowly but surely increased among the class positions of Finns. At the same time, the shares of working class occupations and farmers have slowly decreased.
- It is not directly seen in the class structure that women's level of education has for long been higher than men's, as the share of men in the higher professional class is still nearly double compared to women (21% vs. 11%). Among men this class position has increased even more rapidly than among women, which is surprising in relation to changes observed in education.
- Polarization can be seen in the class positions of men.

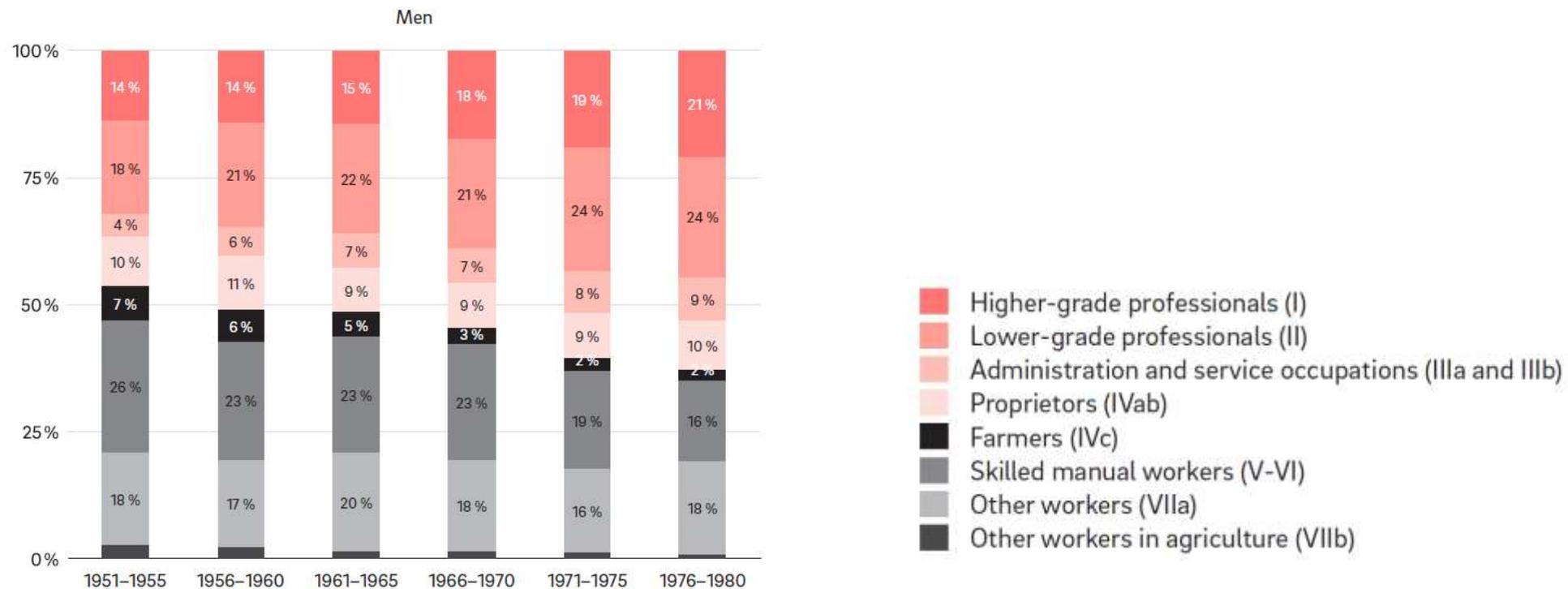
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Figure 4.3 Social class structure of Finnish men at age 35–39 by year of birth. Erikson–Goldthorpe class scheme.

Source: Own calculations, Statistics Finland register data



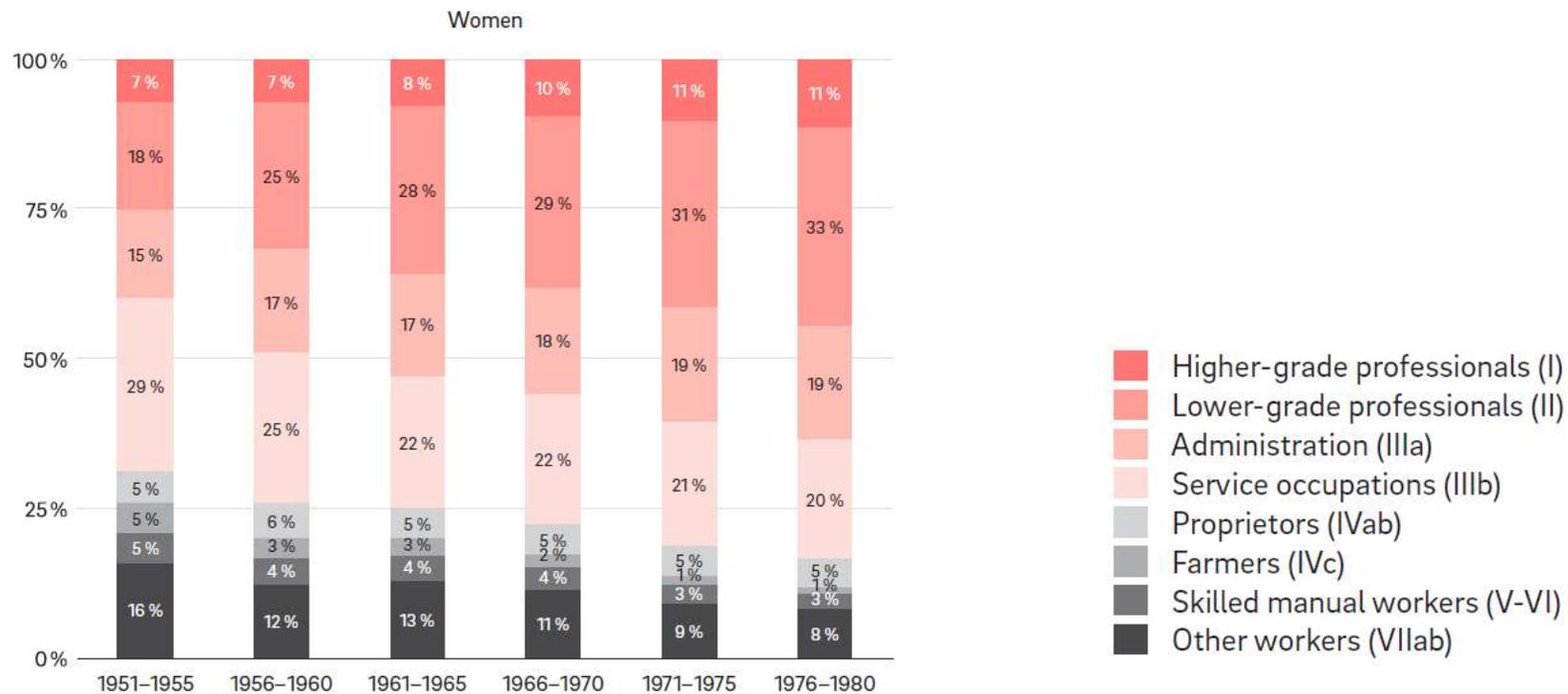
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Figure 4.4 Social class structure of Finnish women at age 35–39 by year of birth. Erikson–Goldthorpe class scheme.

Source: Own calculations, Statistics Finland register data



Intergenerational social inequality

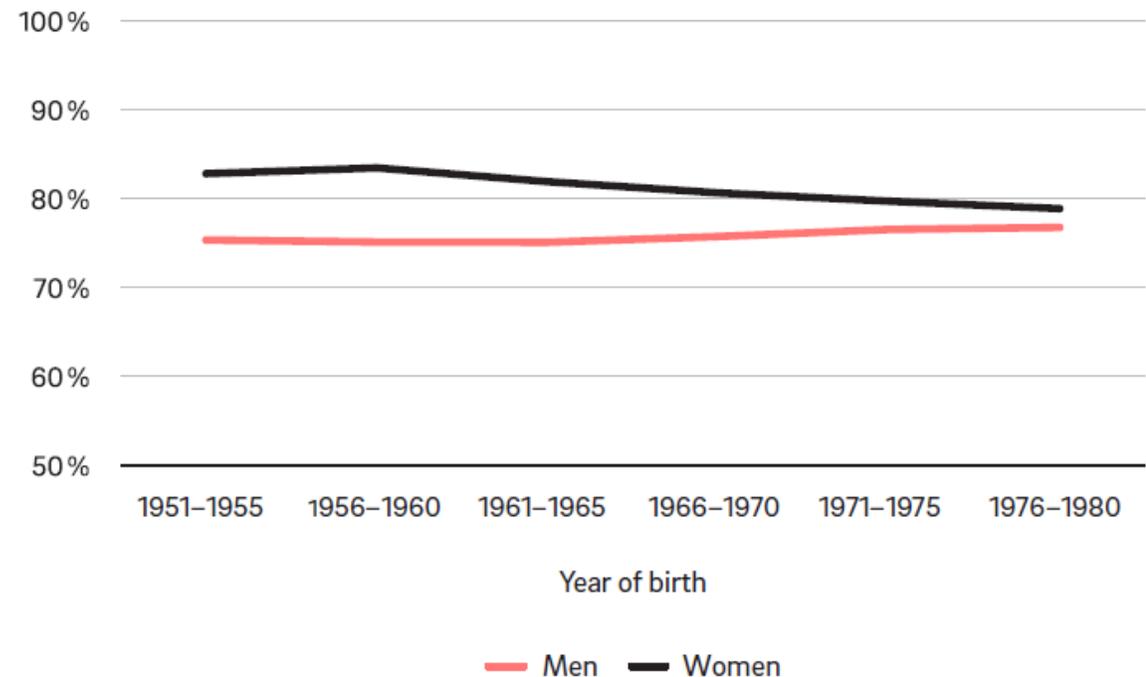
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- Social mobility has traditionally been at a high level in Finland, and there do not seem to be great changes in this.

Figure 4.6 Class mobility between any classes (i.e. absolute mobility) in men and women at age 35–39 by year of birth.mukaan.

Source: Own calculations, Statistics Finland register data



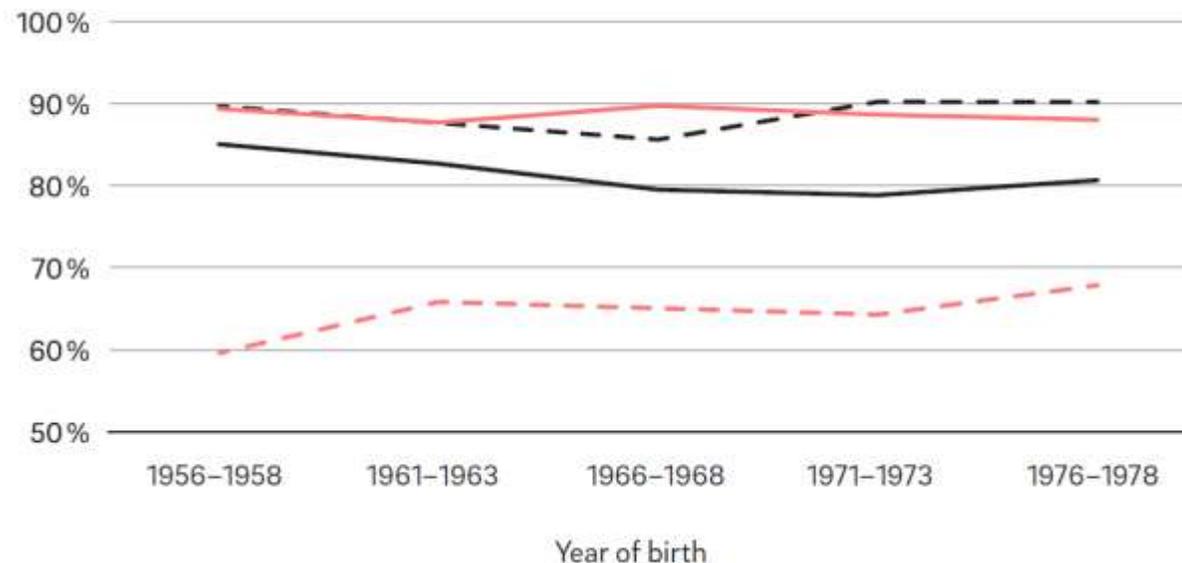
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Figure 4.9 Mobility from the bottom income decile upward and from the top income decile downward. Childhood family income level (household income at age 12–14) has been compared to reached income level as adult (at age 32–36). The income is adjusted for inflation.

Source: Own calculations, Statistics Finland register data



- The inheritance of income level is weaker and changes that have taken place in it have been smaller than changes in education and class mobility.

- Men's mobility upward from the bottom income decile
- - Men's mobility downward from the top income decile
- Women's mobility upward from the bottom income decile
- - Women's mobility downward from the top income decile

Intergenerational social inequality

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• Conclusions and recommendations

- Securing equality in the availability of and participation in early childhood education, preventing content and spatial segregation in comprehensive school as well as securing the quality of vocational training prevent the intergenerational social inequality.
- Encouraging talented students to complete general upper secondary school and enter higher education is important. This is done by investing in the quality and timing of guidance counselling in comprehensive school and informing young people of the benefits of education. Resources for guidance counselling must be guaranteed.
- Increasing higher education and, in particular, university education by considering the intake decreases the intergenerational social inequality.
- Toward the end of and at the end of studies, it is important to support labour market attachment through financial support for practical training as well as employment and business services.
- Promoting equal recruitment practices, such as anonymous job applications, prevent discrimination.
- Multi-sectoral support that promotes young people's life management and strengthens their ability to function is needed for young people with a disadvantaged family background.
- Services for disadvantaged families should be strengthened, which would make it easier to support parents and families in coping with everyday life and strengthen their resources.
- All of the above-mentioned measures must be systematically evaluated in order to target them in the best possible way.



INCOME AND WEALTH
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THE EFFECT OF
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THE EFFECT OF INCOME IN VOTER TURNOUT AND PARTY CHOICE

THE EFFECT OF INCOME IN VOTER TURNOUT AND PARTY CHOICE



- Contributors

- **HANNA WASS** (D.Soc.Sc.) is an Adjunct Professor of political science and a University Researcher in the project 'Tackling the Biases and Bubbles in Participation (BIBU)' at the Faculty of Social Science of the University of Helsinki.
- **TIMO M. KAUPPINEN** (D.Soc.Sc., Adjunct Professor) is a Research Manager in the Social policy research unit of the Finnish institute for health and welfare.

The effect of income in voter turnout and party choice

HANNA WASS & TIMO M. KAUPPINEN



- The connection of income and a decline in income with the party choice was examined in the 2011, 2015 and 2019 parliamentary elections. The study is based on regional level longitudinal register data about these elections, in addition to which a similar study was completed based on individual level survey data of the 2019 parliamentary election.
- Low income correlates with stronger support for the Left Alliance and weaker support for the National Coalition Party. The connection between low income and support for the Finns Party and the Greens remained more inconclusive.
- The link between the weakening of a voter's financial situation and support of a populist party, which has been observed in many other countries, can be seen in Finland, too.

The effect of income in voter turnout and party choice

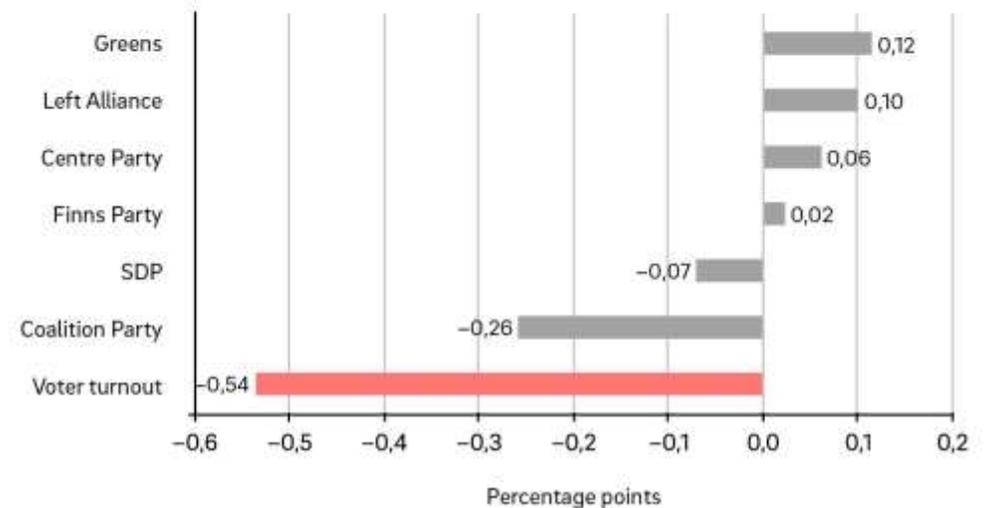
HANNA WASS & TIMO M. KAUPPINEN



- A larger share of people with low income predicts stronger support for the Greens and the Left Alliance. The connection between low income and support of the Finns Party, the Centre Party or the SDP is weak.

Figure 5.1 The connection of the share of those with low income with party support and voter turnout in the 2015 parliamentary election, accounting for electoral district, rurality and the shares of pensioners and Swedish-speakers (income concept: equalised household disposable income).

a. How much higher a vote share does a one percentage point difference in the share of those with low income predict in the population aged 18 and over?



The effect of income in voter turnout and party choice

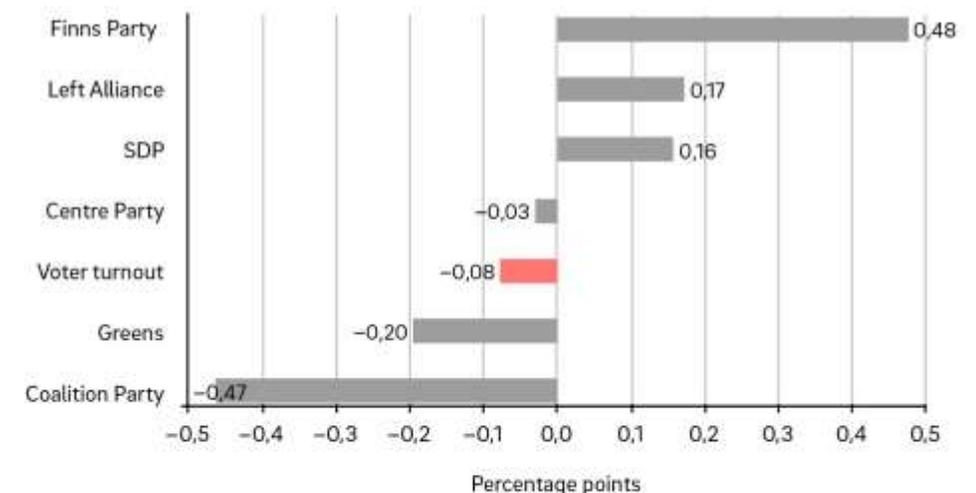
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- A decrease in earned income is linked with increased support for the Finns Party. There is a similar yet weaker connection for the Left Alliance and the SDP.

Figure 5.2 The connection of the share of those whose earned income status declined with party support and voter turnout in the 2015 parliamentary election, accounting for electoral district, rurality and the shares of pensioners and Swedish-speakers (income concept: earned and entrepreneurial income of a person in total).

a. How much higher a vote share does a one percentage point difference in the share of those whose earned income status has declined predict in the economically active population aged 18–66?



The effect of income in voter turnout and party choice

HANNA WASS & TIMO M. KAUPPINEN



- In towns, low income predicts stronger support for the Left Alliance and weaker for the National Coalition Party.
- In rural areas, low income predicts stronger support for the Centre Party and weaker for the SDP.
- For the Greens and the Finns Party, variation based on rurality is not as straight forward, but the connection between low income and support for the Greens is, to some extent, clearer in towns. For the Finns Party, this positive connection with the share of people with low income appears only on the outskirts of towns.

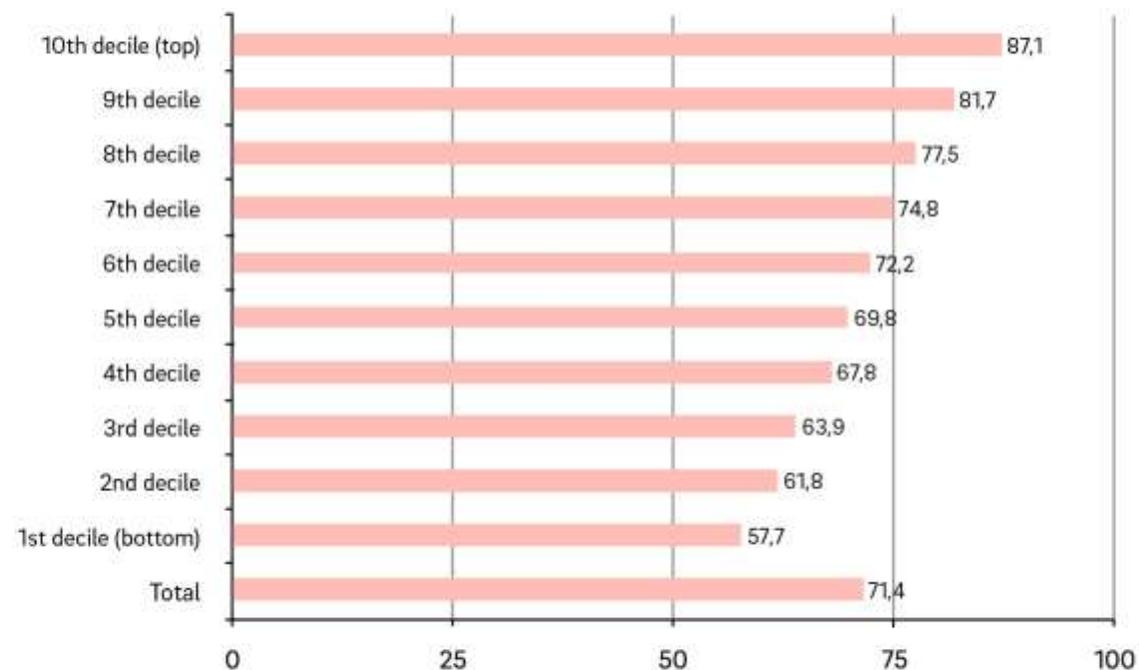
The effect of income in voter turnout and party choice

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- The effect of income in voter turnout is linear: the higher the income level, the greater the voter turnout.

Figure 5.4 Voter turnout in the 2019 parliamentary election by income decile (%). Source: Statistics Finland 2019b.



The effect of income in voter turnout and party choice

HANNA WASS & TIMO M. KAUPPINEN



- Conclusions and recommendations

- Financial, social and political power are intertwined: the better the status of a person is, the more likely they are to stand as a candidate and vote in elections. It has been observed that, compared to the size of their group, rich people have a lot of influence in decision-making. That is why political inequality is reduced by reducing inequalities related to income, education and employment status.
- It is important for democracy that parties claiming to represent those with low income or otherwise disadvantaged truly promote the cause of these groups. Research into how the promises of different parties relate to implemented policies from the point of view of inequality is needed in the future, too.



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YOUNG PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES OF RACISM IN COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL AND UPPER SECONDARY LEVEL EDUCATION



- Contributor
 - **TUOMAS ZACHEUS** (PhD) is an Adjunct Professor of education at the University of Turku, specialized in the integration and educational paths of immigrants.

Young people's experiences of racism in schools



TUOMAS ZACHEUS

- Young people's experiences of bullying, discrimination and racism were studied through two surveys and two rounds of interviews as part of the TRANSIT research project funded by the Academy of Finland.
- The results presented here have previously been published in the following publications:
 - Zacheus, Kalalahti, Varjo et al. (2017). Yläkouluikäisten syrjinnän, kiusaamisen ja rasismin kokemukset. *Terra* 129:1, pp. 3–15.
 - Zacheus, Kalalahti, Varjo et al. (2019). Discrimination, harassment and racism in Finnish lower secondary schools. *Nordic Journal of Migration Research* 9:1, pp. 81–98.
 - Jahnukainen, Kalalahti & Kivirauma (Eds.)(2019). *Oma paikka haussa. Maahanmuuttotaustaiset nuoret ja koulutus*. Helsinki: Gaudeamus.

Young people's experiences of racism in schools

TUOMAS ZACHEUS



- The first survey (n=447) and interviews (n=113) were gathered in spring 2015 at the end of comprehensive school in Turku and Helsinki (pupils from 8 schools altogether) and the second survey (n=294) and interviews (n=34) in 2017–2018 during the upper secondary level with those participants of the 2015 study who agreed to a new survey and interview.
- In this context, a young person with an immigrant background refers to a person of whose parents at least one was born abroad.

Young people's experiences of racism in schools



TUOMAS ZACHEUS

- Particularly young people with an immigrant background whose appearance clearly differs from the majority population had experienced many forms of discrimination and racism, such as name-calling because of their skin colour.
- Over 90 percent of the majority population young people agreed with the statement that they feel they are Finnish, but less than 50 percent of young people with an immigrant background felt this way.
- Young people with an immigrant background (24%) more often than the majority population (12%) agreed with wanting to be like other students in their schools.
- Over half (51%) of the majority population young people agreed with the statement that there is a lot of discrimination in Finland, whereas under half (46%) of other respondents felt this way.

Young people's experiences of racism in schools



TUOMAS ZACHEUS

- Irrespective of the immigrant background, about a quarter of young people said that they had experienced discrimination or bullying in school.
- Young people with an immigrant background had been bullied or discriminated against in their leisure time slightly more often than young people of the majority population but there was no difference between the groups in the discrimination experienced in school.
- Among those with a first generation immigrant background, experiences of bullying and discrimination were, on average, more common than among second generation immigrants.
- Even though the mechanisms of bullying were often similar for both the majority population and those with an immigrant background, the experiences of discrimination and racism differed greatly depending on whether they were seen from the point of view of young people in the majority population or those with an immigrant background. Actions that someone in the majority population did not consider racist at all may have felt very racist from the viewpoint of someone with an immigrant background.

Young people's experiences of racism in schools



TUOMAS ZACHEUS

- Young people's experiences of bullying and discrimination in Turku and in the Helsinki metropolitan area decreased in the 2.5 years between the spring of the ninth grade and the third year of the upper secondary level. This was the case in both educational institutions and leisure time, for both those with an immigrant background and those in the majority population, for girls and boys, for young people of both first and second generation immigrant background.
- However, young people's view that there is a lot of discrimination in Finland still remained relatively high (about half of them felt this way).

Young people's experiences of racism in schools

TUOMAS ZACHEUS



- Conclusions and recommendations
 - Compulsory multicultural education for decision-makers, public officials, administrative staff, teachers, counsellors and journalists must be increased.
 - All educational institutions on all levels of education need a compulsory study module on multiculturalism.
 - When organizing discussions or other events about racism, experts should be invited to speak in them, and inviting people who speak about the matter a lot but know little should be avoided.
 - More campaigning against racism with the help of public figures is needed.



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GENDERED BODY SIZE DISCRIMINATION

GENDERED BODY SIZE DISCRIMINATION



- Contributor
 - **HANNELE HARJUNEN** (PhD, Adjunct Professor) works as a Senior Lecturer in gender studies at the University of Jyväskylä. In her research Harjunen focuses particularly on gendered body norms and power as well as the social study of fatness.

Gendered body size discrimination

HANNELE HARJUNEN



- The data was gathered in the summer of 2015 through a survey that was published in the newspaper Helsingin Sanomat as a part of an article about weight discrimination. There were qualitative and quantitative elements in the survey, and in addition to usual background questions, it had 12 multiple choice questions regarding different areas of weight discrimination.
- The survey was open on the newspaper's online platform for a week, after which the decision was made to close it, as the number of responses was overwhelming.
- 17,882 people responded to the survey. 14,656 of them were women, 2,904 were men, and 322 did not specify their gender. The average age of the respondents was 34.6 and the median age was 33.
- The survey sample is not representative, as the respondents have been selected solely from among the readers of the newspaper Helsingin Sanomat.

Gendered body size discrimination

HANNELE HARJUNEN



Chart 7.1 All respondents by weight category

Underweight (BMI under 18.50)	1.9%
Normal weight (BMI 18.50–24.99)	41.1%
Overweight (BMI 25.00 and over)	57.0%

Gendered body size discrimination

HANNELE HARJUNEN



Figure 7.1 In your experience, have you been mistreated (e.g. commenting, shouting, bullying) based on your body size?



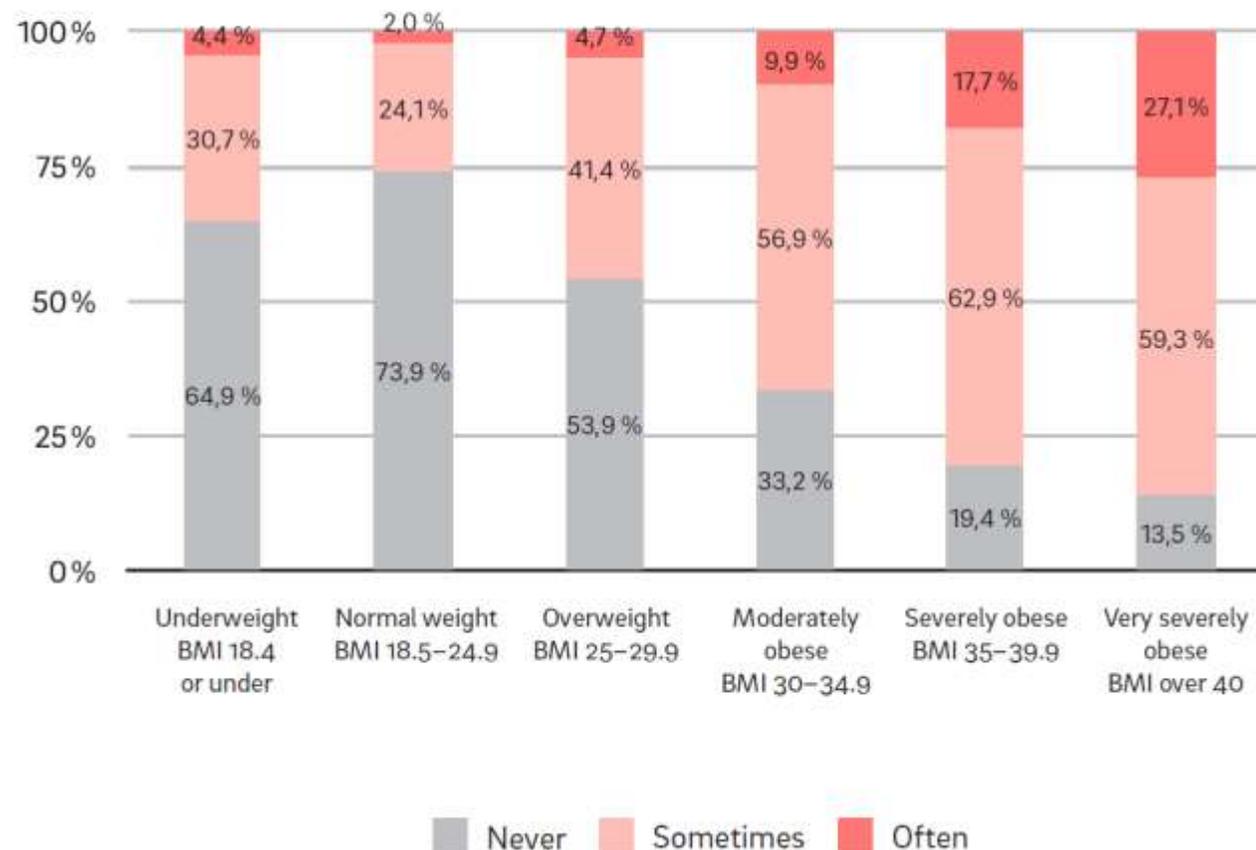
- Experiences of mistreatment based on body size were most common for the obese.

Gendered body size discrimination

HANNELE HARJUNEN



Figure 7.2 Have you experienced discrimination based on your body size?



- Also experiences of discrimination based on body size were most common for the obese.

Gendered body size discrimination

HANNELE HARJUNEN



Figure 7.3 In your experience, have you been mistreated (e.g. commenting, shouting, bullying) based on your body size? By gender (%).



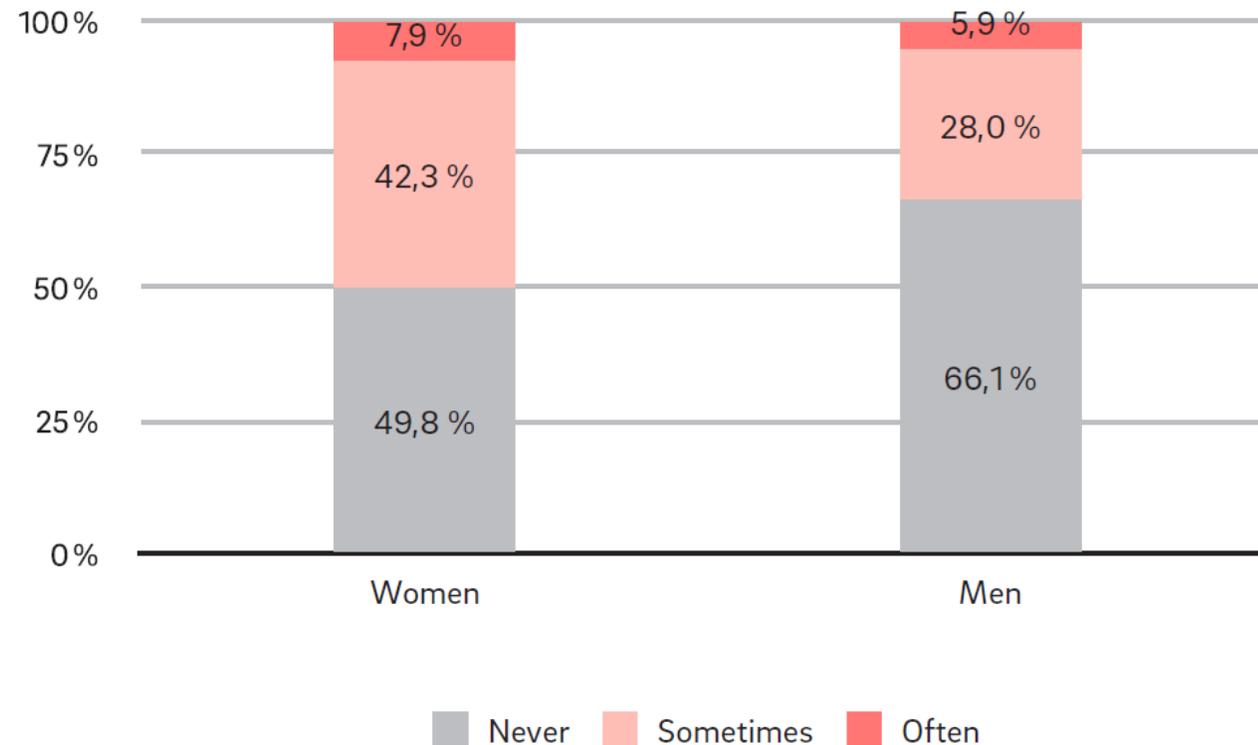
- Experiences of mistreatment based on body size were more common for women than for men.

Gendered body size discrimination

HANNELE HARJUNEN



Figure 7.4 Have you experienced discrimination based on your body size?
By gender (%).



- Experiences of discrimination based on body size were more common for women than for men.

Gendered body size discrimination

HANNELE HARJUNEN



- Conclusions and recommendations

- There is no one and only right or acceptable body size. A cultural atmosphere must be promoted where people of all sizes are treated as equally valuable.
- Weight discrimination must be identified and recognized as a form of discrimination.
- Weight discrimination should be included in equality legislation.
- The agency of fat people must be recognized and it must be strengthened, for example, in health care services.
- Weight discrimination research should be broadened and diversified.



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