UNIVERSITY OF VAASA

Faculty of Humanities

ICS-Programme

Rita Atoungha

International Migration and the Problems Encountered by Migrants as a
Result of Movement from West Africa to Finland
A Case Study of Migrants from Cameroon

Master's Thesis

Vaasa 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNIVERSITY OF VAASA
Faculty of Humanities
Programme: ICS
Author: Rita Atoungha
Degree: Master of Arts
Master's Thesis: International Migration and the Problems Encountered by
                         Migrants as Result of Movements from West Africa to Finland
                         A Case Study of Migrants from Cameroon
Year of Graduation: 2010
Supervisors: Christoph Parry and Gerald Porter

ABSTRACT:

International migration is a phenomenon affecting any kind of human society in this world, there is a vast amount of theory explicating this world wide fact. Young West Africans started migrating to the developed countries like Britain, France, America and Canada. Today the direction of the migrants who are migrating has changed due to the restrictions placed on visa issuance to the developed countries. The migrants have chosen to travel to South Africa, Asia and to Europe. The most important topics discussed among young Cameroonians is travelling abroad. In the late 70s and the 80s many young citizens were able to find work in Cameroon, interact with colleagues, families and also enjoy their culture, but in the 90s when Cameroon was hit by the economic crisis, followed by a reduction of salaries, the only option was migration.

The main aim of this paper is to find out the problems faced by West Africans when they migrate around the world, especially to Europe and for future potential migrants to be aware of the problems they will face in their country of destination. European countries have their own languages and cultures which are the main problems faced by migrants. The root causes of migration from West Africa to Europe will be discussed, but I will focus my attention on, the problems faced by migrants in their country of destination.

Migration has changed in the past twenty years, which also needs some explanation. This paper focuses on those migrants who have moved to Europe and their problems.
The qualitative method was used for the research and migrants from the selected country will be interviewed using the in-depth interviews to find out how the problems affect their integration into their country of destination. Some respondents have settled in Finland, others are planning to migrate to other countries. The dual labour market theory helps to explain one of the main problems which is unemployment among the migrants. These problems will also prove that their expectations from their countries of origin are not the realities they find in their country of destination. This paper will help potential future migrants to be aware of the problems and be well prepared when they travel abroad or make decisions to migrate.

KEY WORDS: Migration, Problems, Acculturation, Integration, Cultural Differences, language Acquisition, Changes, Finland, Cameroon.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere words of gratitude to Professor Christoph Parry for assisting me through out this research project. His supervision and comments have been of great help in improving the research project. He read through my paper all the time and despite his tight schedule and the harsh weather we met regularly. I would also like to express my gratitude to Professor Gerald Porter and the entire staff of the Faculty of Philosophy. A word of thanks also goes to Mauren Tanyi for her constant advice.

Special thanks, goes to all my respondents, who accepted my invitation to interview them during the research project. They had to give up other commitments to meet up with the appointments for the interview. Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Karawa for their moral support and to the Tarkeh's for their financial support.

Finally, my heartfelt thanks, goes to my late mother, Martina Bih Atoungha, who taught me how to be optimistic in all situations, no matter the circumstances. This is what has kept me going till the present moment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is an important theme in human history and it is one of the global issues of the present society. More and more people are moving as compared to the past centuries. Migration is part and parcel of all countries, be it a developing or developed country. The traditional pattern of migration within and from Africa is taking different dimensions, leading to new migration patterns which are diversifying, increasing and feminizing. Many migrants find it difficult to migrate, because most countries have a point system in selecting migrants.

With these new developments in migration, migrants are finding different ways of migrating. Often migrants, who hope to migrate to high status countries, find it difficult to be selected by the country of destination. This basically due to the restrictions of visa issuance to migrants and such migrants chooses to do this in stages. First they choose to get a visa to a country where it is easy to obtain a visa and spend time there, and then get a visa to their desired destination country. I am a good example. When I was in my home country I did applied for an America visa and my application was rejected. Since I was determined to travel , I decided to get a visa to South Africa, which was very easy, and after a few years I travelled to China, and from China I travelled to the USA and Ireland.

Migration from Sub–Saharan Africa is a very serious issue; this is because migrants see it as the only means of improving their standard of living and education. They migrate from their country of origin to different countries around the world. In some European countries the number of Sub–Saharan African migrants has increased rapidly, for example in France they were about 274,538. In the United Kingdom the number was 249,720 and 156,564 in Germany, while it was 137,780 and 881,300 in Italy and in the United States of America respectively (IOM 2005: 21– 22.).

All countries of the world have experienced some degree of international migration. The number of countries that are source or destination of a sizable number of international migrants has been on the increase. There is massive migration from Sub–Sahara Africa

to different parts of the world, especially Europe, Northern America and Asia. The main reasons that have accounted for these massive migrations from Africa to the west are; large wage differences, differences in the standard of living, unbalanced development, demographic imbalances, poverty, wars, natural disasters and lastly the growing globalization of economic activity. A good number of people have crossed and are still crossing the borders for several reasons as already mentioned above. For example the incomes earned in third world countries are so low as compared to the incomes earned in the United States of America and Europe. (Hatton and Williamson 2003: 13.) With the high incomes that are offered by employers in the western world, most young people from Africa are attracted by these high salaries. This is because they are certain that with these good incomes they will be able to give their children good education and also assist their families in solving financial problems. It is one of the main factors behind migration.

The Republic of Cameroon is a country that lies between Central Western Africa. To the West of Cameroon is Nigeria, Chad to the North, the Central African Republic to the East and Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Congo to the South. Cameroon has geological features and many cultural backgrounds. These natural beautiful features include beaches, rainforest, savannas and mountains. The most attractive place is mount Cameroon which is in the South West Province.

Historically, Cameroon was a German colony in 1884 and was divided between France and Britain after World War 1. French Cameroon gained independence in 1960 and later merged with English–speaking Cameroon in 1961, and forming what was called the Federal Republic of Cameroon. It was later given a new name United Republic of Cameroon in 1972 and the Republic of Cameroon in 1984. (Mbaku 2005: 26–33.) In Sub–Saharan Africa, Cameroon is a diversified country in terms of language geography, ethnicity and religions groups. Cameroon has two official languages, English and French. Cameroon has natural resources like oil and agricultural products. (Fleischer 2007: 419.) It has a population of 18 million people (World Bank 2008).

Migrants face problems in their country of origin, and these are the reasons why they decide to migrate to other countries. But they soon encounter other new problems in their new country of destination because of the language, unemployment, culture and the climate differences. There are some theories that will help to explain the problems face by migrants in their country of destination, which is my main focus. The classical and neoclassical theories on labour, segmented labour theory, and the dual labour theory, will help to explain the problems face by the migrants in integrating in their country of destination and in the labour market. This will be explained in detail in subsequent chapters of the paper.

International migration has taken different dimensions; the movement of people has spread to different destinations and faster than before. Migrants were formerly moving only to industrialised nations, but today, there is diversification of destinations. A good example is Europe, where many migrants migrated to, but due to strong political pressure, migrants are now moving to Asia (Teräs 2007: 7.) Countries around the world are affected by migration in one way or the other, be it country of origin, transit or destination, some major countries fulfil a combination of these three aspects (IMI/CMS 2007: 4). All the millions of people living outside their country of birth are international migrants. Migrants who have travelled abroad voluntarily have personal reasons for travelling abroad, for example, to improve their standard of living, to seek better paying jobs, for educational purposes, and other migrants are forced by natural disasters and wars. Migrants are either admitted legally or clandestinely in a country of destination.

1.1 Relevant Terminology and Culture of Migration

The United Nation (UN) defines an international migrant as "a person who stays outside of their usual country of residence for at least one year." (Koser 2007: 4). According to the United Nations the number of people who are living in countries other than their country of birth rose from 75 million in 1965 to 120 million in 1990. (Hatton & Williamson 2003: 1.) By the year 2005 it was estimated that international migrants have increased to 200 million. (ibid. 4).

Table 1. International Migrants by World Regions, 1970–2005
 (Source: UNDESA, World Economic and Social Survey. International Migration New
  York: UN, 2004)

Millions

Year	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
World	81.5	91.5	154.0	174.9	200 (estimate)
Developed	38.3	47.7	89.7	110.3	no Data
Developing	43.2	52.1	64.3	64.6	no data

Table 1. (Koser 2007: 5.) clearly indicates an increase in the number of international migrants in the first years of the 19th century. Around 1990 the world's international migrants lived in developing countries, today the majority lives in developed world, and the number is growing. From the 1980s to 2000 the number of migrants in the developed world has increased from 48 million to 110 million compared with 52 to 65 million in the developing world. In the year 2000, it was estimated that the number of migrants was 60 million in Europe, 44 million in Asia, 41 million in North America, 16 million in Africa and 6 million in Latin America and Australia. (Koser 2007: 5.)

Culture of migration: When the number of migrants increases in a community of a sending country, migrants changes their cultural perceptions and values. Many more young people would like to migrate in the future. Also the case of migrants already settled in the western countries, developing a high taste for consumer goods and services such that this becomes a motivation for staying and thus making migration even more ideal. First time migrants might migrate for purpose of earning money for a particular reason; after migrating they begin to have a stronger anxiety for continuous migration. They also have a new life style that cannot be maintained, if they return and work in the home country of origin. (Massey, Arango, Hugo, Kougouci, Pellegrino and Taylor 1993: 452–453.)

With the above explanation of culture of migration, most members in the community therefore see migration as part of their culture and it is valued by members of the community. An example is the Cameroonians community in country of origin, where most young people value going abroad and are eager to travel to other countries.

> (1) If you have a bus here where it is written that it leaves for Germany everybody would try to get in there. Even people who have jobs here, for example teachers want to go. Many workers in the public sector did not get paid, since more than two years. How are supposed to live like that? (quoted by Cameroonian Man in Fleischer 2007: 428).

From the above quotation it clearly shows that everybody is eager to travel abroad, even those who are working. Cameroonians were travelling abroad in the past, but today the numbers of migrants have increased. Future potential migrants are motivated by the older migrants already living abroad, with the kind of life they live and the cars they have when they return to Cameroon during visits. The older migrants give more information about the country of destination to the potential migrants (ibidi. 453).

According to Katja Vilkama (2007), the foreign population in Finland has increased over the past years. By the end of the year 2006, an estimated number of 121,739 immigrants were in Finland, (Quoting from Statistics Finland 2007). She points out that the number of foreigners has rapidly increased, from 1990 till present date. The foreigners are from different language backgrounds such as English, Russian, Estonian and Somali. Ritva Liisa Snellman, in her article, "Helsinki: City of immigrants (2010), gives a more detailed example, in her article she points out that in a busy morning of a working day, one can hear foreigners speaking in different languages other than Finnish. This clearly illustrates how Finland has diverse immigrants with different language backgrounds.

Table 2. Number of Migrants from Cameroon, Nigeria and Ghana in Finland from
2004 to 2008 (Statistics Finland 2008)

Year	Cameroon	Nigeria	Ghana	Total
2004	75	262	263	600
2005	123	366	241	730
2006	173	510	381	1064
2007	287	708	485	1480
2008	385	943	607	1935
Total number of migrants.				5809

The above table 2 indicates a progressive increase in the number of migrants from West African countries that is Ghana, Cameroon and Nigeria. These migrants travel abroad due to the problems they face in their home countries as already mentioned. Nigeria has a population of 151m, Ghana 23m and Cameroon a population of 19m (World Bank 2008). Nigeria having the highest population in Sub–Saharan Africa as can be noted from the table has the highest number of migrants in relation to her population. In 2004, there were 75 migrants from Cameroon, 262 from Nigeria and 263 from Ghana. In 2006, just two years later, the figures increased to 173 from Cameroon, Nigeria 510 and Ghana to 381. In 2008 the number of migrants from Cameroon doubled to 385, Nigeria also increased to 943 and Ghana 607 migrants. The above figures from statistics Finland show a progressive increase in the number of migrants from these three Sub–Saharan countries to Finland (Statistic Finland 2008.)

Migration is a broad term and includes all types. There are migrants who migrate voluntarily, those forced by political instability and natural disasters. There are two groups of migrants, legal migrants and illegal migrants. It is worth defining these terms to give a better understanding of the discussion about migration.

Legal migrants: A legal migrant is someone who enters a country with a valid permit either to work or study, and continues to follow the rules and regulations of his or her migrants' status. With some changes in conditions of stay, by immigration laws some legal migrants would be out of status and become illegal or undocumented (Anderson 2007: 11–12.)

Illegal migrant: In most text books this term is also referred to as undocumented migrant and simple implies to a person who have entered a country with false identification or have overstayed the normal time of their visitor or student permit. They will continue to stay in the country without documents or illegally. Schmelz (2009: 7, quoting from Lentz 2003), explains that there are about 30,000 to 38,000 undocumented migrants who travelled to Germany on a valid visa and continued to stay in Germany without a legal resident permit. (Schmelz 2009: 7.) Illegal transit by boat from Morocco to Spain is very expensive as Sub–Saharan Africans pay as much as $1200; their Moroccan counterparts pay $800; while others pay and succeed, others die on the way. Although the journey as a whole is very dangerous most migrants still take the risk in hope of a greener pasture. About 3,285 migrants died from 1977 to 2001, around the straits of Gibraltar, and 1,000 Africans died on the way to Spain's Canary Islands (De Haas 2006: 13.)

Some irregular migrants find their way to Europe by boat through the Mediterranean Sea or passing through the Eastern borders by hiding behind trucks. The migrants discover that the realities of going to Europe do not meet their expectations, it is difficult for the migrants to integrate and get used to a new culture, language or being separated from their families and relations. (Aigner, Arazi, Berteau, Ducat, Van Lancker and Witjes 2009: 7–8.)

It is difficult to estimate the number of undocumented migrants. There has been a rise in their numbers since 1970s especially in developed countries. Their numbers have increased due to restrictive measure of issuing visas. Undocumented migrants are smuggled across the borders. Trafficking is also another source of undocumented migrants. Measures have been put in place to control undocumented migrants. These

measures include visa requirement, carrier sanctions, documents and border control and sanctions against undocumented foreigners, smugglers and including the employers who employ them illegally. (International Migration 2002: 29.) Migrants are undocumented because they are unable to regularise their stay in the country of destination. These migrant most often can not provide any genuine reason for staying in the country, as a result, their application for extension of their permit is rejected. Regardless they still continue to stay in the country undocumented for fear of not being allowed to enter the second time.

A Refugee: As stated by the 1951 Geneva Convention a refugee is a person who is not in their country of origin or nationality, who has genuine reasons for fear of persecution because of his race, religion or political ideas. Refugees are also seen as people who are running away from conflict or violence. (ibid. 10). Asylum and migration were once treated as two separate issues by governments, but today a good number of countries are discussing the two issues together. This is due to the fact that asylum numbers have increased in the 1980s and 1990s. Asylum seekers have been refused the protection provided by the 1951 Geneva Convention, because the numbers of refugees has increased as a result of the conflicts in Africa and Afghanistan. Most countries who grant asylum were unwilling to do so, due to the Gulf crisis in 1990 and also the ethnic genocide in Rwanda, which resulted in a large and unexpected international displacement of the population. The cost of maintaining large refugees' populations is one of the reasons for rejecting asylum applications. Another restriction on granting asylum can be found in the low recognition rate. The United Kingdom for instance has adopted some restrictive measures preventing the arrival of asylum seekers in the form of tightening of their borders. All these restrictions are put in place because there are assumptions that all refugees are economic migrants, which explains the decrease in the number of refugees from 18.2 million in 1993 to 12 million in 2001. (International Migration 2002: 27.) In spite of these measures there still remains an increased in the number of undocumented migrants. Another factor which accounts for this continuous increase is family reunification of legal migrant. Migration will keep on increasing, because migrants are determined to travel without being afraid of the outcome of the journey.

With these restrictive measures having counter-effects researchers and scholars are seeking more effective means of reducing migration. It is argued that the only effective way to reduce migration, is to trace the root causes and solve them, and also by increasing aid to developing countries. In 2005, The Head of the European Commission, Jose Manuel Barroso stated that "The problem of immigrants, the drastic consequences of which we are facing, can only be addressed effectively […] through an ambitious and coordinated development plan to fight its root causes." (De Haas 2006: 4). Similarly, Alpha Oumar Konare, the President of the African Union, added that building walls as high as they can and prisons will not solve the problem: people migrate because of poverty. Alpha Oumar Konare point is explicit in the attempts of the Gibraltar and Mediterranean government increasing the number of guards on their borders, yet this has not reduced the number of migrants. This is because migrants have had other alternatives by passing through different countries. The President pleaded with the European Union to help open their markets, cut subsidies and also reduces tariffs. Policy makers and researchers hope temporary and circular migration could help the situation. It is hoped that the types of migration would help both receiving and sending countries through investments and remittances (ibid. 1–4.) "One decade ago, former Prime Minister Rasmussen of Denmark used a thread of immigration as a way to increase aid. If you do not help the third world […] then you will have these poor people in our society." (De Haas 2006: 15).

1.2 Permits Granted to Migrants

How can one then live legally in a country? This can be done by acquiring a valid residence permit, either permitting you to work or study in the country of destination. These permits are granted to those who are employed, students and others are granted permit based on asylum and family reunification. For example, in France, Switzerland resident permits are granted over a period of one year and extensions are granted yearly often leading to permanent permits. In the English speaking countries like USA,

Australia, Canada and New Zealand, migrants enter on a temporary permit and with time they change to a permanent permit. Many people in the United States have changed their status, from temporary to permanent. (Lemaitre 2005: 3–4).

Family reunification is the major source of immigration in a number of countries, especially in Europe. As a result of the large number of family reunifications, labour migration restrictions were imposed in the 1970s. Family reunification was a privilege granted to individuals by national authorities due to the fact that individuals had the right for their family life. European countries like Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Finland have also recognised the right for family reunification. *Family* simple refers to spouse and unmarried children, and in some countries parents and siblings are included. The sponsor also has to show proof of finances to support the family members. With regards to this only valid resident permit holders have the right to sponsor a family member. In most European countries, family members are allowed to enter the labour market (International Migration 2002: 24–25.)

Furthermore, in European countries like Germany, immigrants were recruited and offered work contracts, but as a result of the economic crisis which started in 1973, recruitment was reduced. Most of the foreigners who came to Germany after 2003 were through family reunification. The number of migrant women has increased in Germany, since reunification is the main process migrant women enter Germany. About 76.077 persons came to Germany to reunite with their families. Most of the newcomers face challenges like the language problems, and their levels of education are very low. These migrants need help to be accepted into the culture and the community. If these newly-arrived migrants are not supported then they will not integrate into the workforce. (De Vinci 2005: 4–5.)

International migrants are increasing and will continue to increase in the near future. More than half of the countries of the world are affected by migration. It is linked with some other global issues like development, poverty and human rights. Migrants are hardworking and open-minded people in the society. Migration has played a great role in economic growth, nation-building and cultural enrichment. (Koser 2007: 1.) The

pressure of people who want to migrate out of Africa and around the world has increased; many are waiting in queues at the American embassies abroad seeking for immigrant visas. Those who applied for immigrant visas to the United States of America were estimated at 3.6 million in 1994. But because of pressure on most people to migrate out of their country we find an increase in illegal immigration across the borders of the United States of America. About 3 million illegal immigrants enter the United States every year and an estimated number of 400,000 to 500,000 illegal immigrants enter Western Europe. Secondly this pressure has also translated in growth of the number of asylum seekers applications to 28 developed countries which were estimated at 560,000 in 2000. (Hatton & Williamson 2003: 2.)

The number of migrants is obviously increasing, even though measures are being set to reduce the figures. But as shown above migration takes many forms such as legal, illegal and family reunification, so that a decrease in one form does not necessarily mean a decrease in the total number of migrants.

1.3. Objective, Motivation, Methodology and Limitations

Since migration is a serious issue that affects almost all the countries of the world, researchers have also paid more attention to this topic. Past researchers who have written about migration like Fleischer (2007), focused on the reasons why students migrate from Cameroon, and other West African countries to Germany including the rest of the European countries and also the role of the family members in the migration decisions and processes. Hatton & Williamson (2003), wrote about the fundamentals that drive world migration which also explains why people around the world are eager to migrate. De Haas (2007), explained in his article about irregular migration from West Africa. He further pointed out the different methods in which the migrants arrive at their desired destination countries. Pelican, Tatah and Ndjio (2008) focused their attention on the fact that migrants think the only way to improve their standard of living is by migrating, but due to lack of financial resources, migrants have chosen to diversify their destinations. This diversity is usually in the form of regional and internal migration.

They also mention the fact that migrants send remittances back to their country of origin for their family members. Van Dalen, Groenewold and Schoorl; Entzinger, Martiniello and De Wenden (2004), continue on the same line of thought by detailing the causes of migration out of Africa: the above mentioned researchers, have focused their ideas on the causes of migration and diversification of destinations, due to lack of financial resources, no doubt. There is vast literature on the problems faced by migrants in their countries of destination; however the literatures are often general and not specific to the West African countries where there is massive migration.

The main objective of this study is to find out the problems faced by migrants in their countries of destination and also for potential migrants to be aware of these problems. The problems are acquisition of the language, differences in the culture and the lack of professional skills by the migrants. Most of them chose to migrate because of the high expectations of their future country of destination, but the realities always start on their first day of arrival. On arrival some of them who do not have any relatives in the country of destination are forced to pay rents on the first day, which tells them more about travelling abroad. The targeted group in this study are legal migrants, but we cannot talk about legal migrants without talking about undocumented migrants or illegal migrants. This is because some of the legal migrants were once undocumented migrants who have changed their status. To illustrate this point, it is necessary to know the root causes of migration from West Africa to various destinations, especially Europe, which is the destination, used in this case study. Problems faced by migrants are at all levels of migration. There are problems at the beginning of the migration process, in making the decisions of where to migrate, lack of financial resources and information about the new country of destination; problems at the port of exit in the country of origin and at the port of entry in the country of destination. My main focus is the problems faced by migrants after they have arrived in their country of choice and efforts they are making in order to integrate in their new environment. If the potential migrants are aware of these problems, then they will know how to make their migration decisions and will be well informed.

My personal motivation to carry out research on this particular topic was due to the problems I faced as a result of travelling in search of a suitable country to where I can feel secured residing, work and improve my standard of living. I have travelled to three different countries and each time I move to a new country, I always have this plan to settle down there, but because of the problems I faced, I have chosen to keep on travelling. So the question I often ask myself is why do I keep on travelling, despite these problems I face? In the course of my travels, I have found out that every country has its own set of problems; ironically it has always been because of these same problems that I keep on travelling. I have been to five different countries and have learnt more about these countries and can adapt to any new culture because of these experiences. There was also the challenge of having to learn a new language like Chinese because of the time I spent in China. With all these challenges I then decided to choose this topic as my area of research. My main focus then is to find out why people are still eager to migrate, despite all these problems they face in their country of destination. But before I proceed to discuss the problems faced by migrants, it will be worthwhile to point out the root cause of migration.

 I am a typical example of the migrants. After graduating from the University of Yaoundé 1 in 1995, I spent three years in Cameroon searching for a job, but to no avail. When I got the information that there were job opportunities in South Africa, I quickly applied for a visa to travel. I was granted a visa and as ignorant as I was, I moved to South Africa in 2000 in search of a job to improve my standard of living. In South Africa as a foreigner, it was hard to find a job, most job opportunities required you to have a work permit or be a South African citizen. I lived in South Africa for two years and upon hearing that there were teaching jobs in China, I decided to travel there in 2002. I first decided to search for the job and make sure I found one before moving to China. At this time I knew what it meant to travel abroad and how to acquire the right permit, before travelling. Even though China, in my opinion, was better than South Africa, there were still a handful of problems. Language, cultural differences food, racism, xenophobia, crime wave and integration are all main problems foreigners encounter when they migrate to a new country. I finally decided to move to Finland to further my education and with the intention of working as well. In many instances, like I

did, many migrants take studies as a way to migrate. In my case it is different because I am doing the two simultaneously, that is studies and work, the reason being that life is expensive in Europe and students need money to pay their bills and rents. As compared to other West African students, who will abandoned their studies and only work to earn money. Most students who have abandon school have always had problems with the extension of their student permit because their intentions of travelling abroad have been abandoned.

My hypothesis suggests that the problems faced by migrants in the country of destination are as a result of their poor language skills and cultural differences in the country of destination. Richard Dimbleby (1998), explains that for communication to take place there must be a language and interaction. This means that most of the problems faced by migrants have some connections with the language. For example information about housing is always written in the language used in the country of destination. Migrants find it difficult to read and understand the information. Even when they are called for interview for their housing application they can not communicate with the housing agents. Emphasis will be based on how language plays a great role in whatever problem migrants face.

The study was carried out among migrants from a selected country, which is Cameroon. For the sample size I chose 14, i.e. 7 males and 7 females. The snow ball sampling was used to carry out the research and respondents were interviewed in Helsinki in December 2009 and January 2010. The respondents were holders of different types of permits. The reasons for selecting the respondents with different permit types, is because the problems are different with different permits groups. Finally the sampling selection was done with the different processes of migration in mind. This is because there are differences in the experiences, for example a person who has passed through other countries before entering Finland and someone who migrated directly from the Cameroon to Finland. The qualitative research method was used to collect the data; this was done through in-depth-interviews to collect the information. The material for the literature was from reports, past researchers views, articles and Conferences held on migration.

One problem I encountered in the study was the availability of data from Africa to support the fact that there are massive migrations from this part of the world. This is because in Africa it is hard to know the exact numbers of people who move out every year and it is because there are different routes that migrants take to travel abroad. Some travel by air, others travel by land to other countries before making it to their final destination. Even though the interviews were carried out in Finland where I live, it was not easy as I did not know everybody. This influenced my choice to use snow balling technique for selecting the respondents, and collecting the data. One other challenge in selecting the respondents was related to the different location of the respondents although they are all in the same city. The final challenge I faced was, having to deal with my respondents busy schedules. This made it difficult to arrange the different times which were suitable to meet the respondents.

The following questions were asked and answered during the research: what is international migration? What are the problems faced by migrants in the country of destination? Why are people still migrating despite these problems? Are the languages spoken by the migrants different from the language spoken by the people in their country of destination? How do the migrants integrate themselves in the country of destination? Are the migrants willing to learn the languages spoken in their country of destination? What do the natives think about migrants? What type of permit has the migrant secured before entering the country? Do the employers of their new country prefer migrants with qualifications from abroad or from country of destination? What is the government of their new home doing to assist in the integration of the migrants?

This research thesis is divided into six chapters. It opens with the introduction, followed by a brief description of the subject and the definition of important terms related to the subject, to give a better understanding of the discussion. Next was the objective, motivation, method, structure of the thesis and background of migration. Chapter two will comprise of migration and related phenomena, changes in migratory patterns over the past decades in the African region. In chapter three I discussed the reasons for

migration out of Africa and problems faced by migrants in their country of destination. Language is the main barrier which hinders the integration of the migrants. Health, unemployment, housing, racism and discrimination as problems faced by the migrants will also be discussed. Chapter four will be based on collection of data, the method used for collection, how the data was collected and what methodology was used. Chapter 5 will be concerned with the results of the interviews and chapter six will be the conclusion.

1.4 Background of Migration

Travelling abroad is just a continuation of the journey that started within the country, for example, in Cameroon, South Africa and Kenya. Internal migration started many years ago with the population moving from one geographical region to another without any restrictions on the migrants. Internal migration takes place within the same country; this is because of the differences that exist in the different provinces within the same country. A flow of intra–rural migration will occur and migrants will move to the capital cities in search of jobs in the big companies (Adepoju 1998: 2.) As in the case of Cameroon, people started migrating within provinces in Cameroon many years ago. The migrants moved in the direction of where there were big manufacturing companies and plantations in search of employment. In Cameroon most companies generating jobs are located in the southern part of the country; that is Yaoundé, Douala and the South West regions. There are also movements within the African region. An estimated number of 5 million Asian migrants are working in the Gulf States and about 2.5 and 8 million irregular migrants in South Africa, all of them from Sub–Saharan African countries. (Koser 2007: 6.) Furthermore increases in network and transport connections are making regional migration possible. These connections are linking migrants to long distances like now the number of West and East Africans who have migrated to South Africa and Botswana has increased. Moreover, West and Central Africans have migrated to Libya and the Maghreb countries, creating a good link between the Sub-Saharan, North Africa and Trans-Mediterranean migrations system. (International Migration Institution/ Centre for Migration Studies 2007: 4.)

Internal and international migrations are interrelated. Both internal and international migrations have similar causes, but international migration has many limitations. The number of internal migrants is more than that of international migration due to restrictions placed on international migration. Both internal and international migrations are similar in the sense that the migrants move from less developing areas to developed areas. They also have the same motive in mind, which is the search for greater well being (Adepoju 1998: 2–3.)

International migration takes place due to the inequalities in development, employment opportunities, wages differences and general living conditions in the different countries, that is, between the developed countries and the developing countries. (Fleischer 2007: 419–420.) Emigration and immigration are old phenomena that started when human beings came into existence. Individuals have different reasons for moving from one country to another. According to the figures presented by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) there were 175 million international migrants in 2000, 1 out of every 35 persons was an international migrant. The main reasons for migration are income inequalities, unemployment, tribal wars, poverty and to improve standard of living. (Teräs 2007: 6.) The most important migration event that took place was in 18th and 19th centuries when an estimated number of 12 million people were forced to the new world. When slavery later on overthrown. An estimated number of 1.5 million Indians with Chinese and Japanese migrated and continue to work on the plantations of the European powers. European expansion was a form of voluntary resettlement from Europe to colonies of settlement: in particular Britain and France encouraged their citizens to settle abroad (Koser 2007: 2–3.)

The next period of migration was when the United States became an industrial power. From the 1850s to 1930s migrants moved from their weak economies to the United States. Migrants moved from Ireland, Eastern and Northern Europe. After the Second World War, there was a shortage of labour in Germany, France, North America and Europe. Migrants moved from Turkey to work in Germany, North Africans to France and Belgium and many British moved to Australia. These migrants moved to these countries to fill in for the labour shortages (ibid. 3.)

There was mass migration before the 1ˢᵗ World war and at that time migration was not restricted. An estimated number of 50 million people departed from Europe to the new world, between 1820 and 1913. About three fifths went to the United States and the rest to Canada, South Africa and South America. After 1856 the number doubled to 3,000 per annum, Britain was the source of the migrants, followed by a stream of emigrants from Germany and Eastern Europe in the 1880s. The migrants were between the ages of 16 and 40 years. The migrants moved in response to the economic incentives, which was increasing their gains and reducing costs. Emigration rates varied widely across Europe in the late nineteenth century. The highest rates were from Ireland, averaging 13 per thousand each year, between 1850 and 1915; Norway and Sweden had emigration rates of 5 per thousand from 1870 to 1913, while those in Germany were 2 per thousand. (Hatton & Williamson 2003: 6–7.)

Major movements that took place in the last few decades were permanent; today temporary migration is the most common form of migration. Migrants travel out on a temporary basis and come home on frequent intervals. With increasing technology, international travel has become much cheaper. Travelling out on a temporary basis has a long history. In the 19ᵗʰ and 20ᵗʰ century for instance, Chinese migrants travelled to Australia and South East Asia. (Koser 2007: 8.)

Table 3. Size and Growth of Migrant Stock by Major Area 1990–2000 (International Migration Report 2002)

Major area	1990 Number (thousands)	2000 Number (thousands)	Change: 1990-2000 Number (thousands)	Per cent
World	153 956	174 781	20 825	13.5
More developed regions	81 424	104 119	22 695	27.9
Less developed regions	72 531	70 662	-1 869	-2.6
Least developed countries	10 992	10 458	-534	-4.9
Africa	16 221	16 277	56	0.3
Asia	49 956	49 781	-175	-0.4
Europe	48 437	56 100	7 663	15.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	6 994	5 944	-1 051	-15.0
Northern America	27 597	40 844	13 248	48.0
Oceania	4 751	5 835	1 084	22.8

Table 3, indicates the increase in migration stock between 1990 and 2000 by region. In 1990 to 2000 there has been an increase in migrants in the more developed regions, while in the less developed regions there was a decrease in the number of migrants. Also there has been an increase in the number of migrants who moved to North America, that is from 27 597 in 1990 to 40 844 in 2000, and in Europe the number increased from 48 437 in 1990 to 56 100 in 2000. The reverse was true for Asia with a decrease from 49 956 in 1990 to 49 781 in 2000. The above table shows an increase of migrants to the more developed regions by the 2000. (International Migration Report 2002: 2–3.)
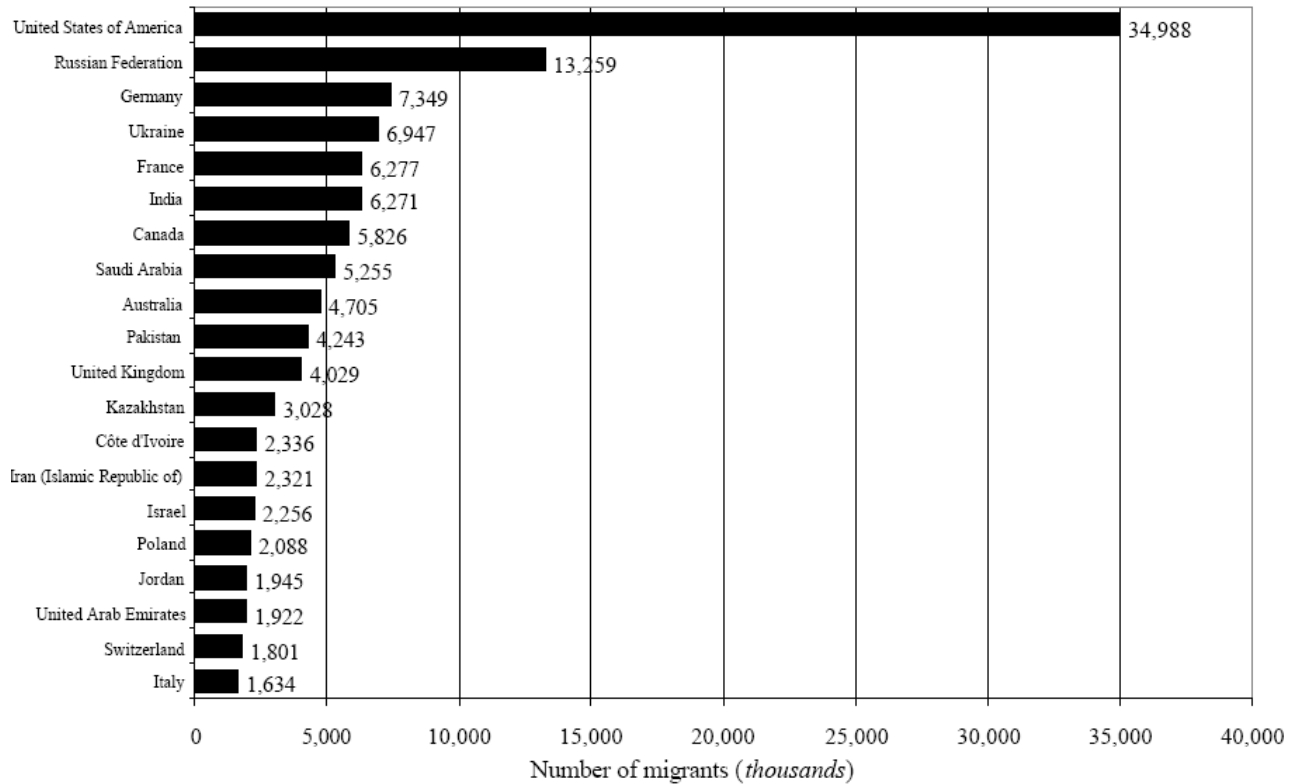
Figure 1. Country with the Highest Migrant Stock 2000 (International Migration Report 2002)

Figure 1 indicates the countries with the largest migrant stock by the year 2000. America comes first on the list with 34,988, followed by the Russian Federation with 13,259 migrants, and the rest of the migrants are shared among the European countries. (ibid. 3.)

As a final note to this section it is worth repeating that the reasons for all these migrations has to do with the big difference between the developed and less developed countries; like difference in employment opportunities, low wages and poor standard of living. On the other hand when they migrate to a new country, they also face problems as acquisition of the new language, lack of professional skills to gain employment and social and cultural problems. Migrants, who do not have the means to migrate, travel and enter the new country as illegal migrants and their problems are even more serious than those who entered the country legally.

2. MIGRATION, RELATED PHENOMENA AND CHANGES

International migration is defined, as the movement of people from one country to another either because of lack of employment in their home country or the differences that exist in wages, also the search for better working conditions and finally to improve their living standards. International migration is linked to globalization, development and multiculturalism. These global phenomena are inseparable. Discussing one of them will obviously link into a discussion into the other concepts. International migration is the oldest of these phenomena because it has existed since the dawn of man (Wurcel 2004: 19.)

> (2)The temporary movement of natural persons can be thought of as migration: workers enter a market temporarily to carry out particular jobs and thus labour inputs in one economy are reduced, while those in another are increased. A very simplified model explains the motives behind a person working abroad due to higher wages (Wurzel 2004: 19).

From the above quotations it is evident that migration will affect development in the country where migrants have moved from and at the same time will help the country in the sense that they will work and send money home in the form of remittance. Higher wages is what has attracted the migrants to move to different countries, which also tend to improve their standard of living.

2.1 International Migration, Globalization, Development and Poverty

International migration and globalization are increasing simultaneously. Globalization has different definitions: sociologists refer to Globalization as "the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the whole as a whole" (Pieterse 2009: 17), while economists defines it as "Similarity of economic conditions and policies across national boundaries" (ibid. 17). It is also the "accelerated movement across national and regional barriers of economic 'goods' i.e. people, products, capital and especially intangible forms of capital and technology control of assets" (ibid. 17).

Growing worldwide interconnectedness or "the shrinking world" and the trend towards the overall widening scale of human co-operation would point to this direction. (ibid. 25.) The "shrinking world" or growing worldwide interconnectedness is closer to my study. The world is gradually become one with people moving from one country to the other. People and goods move easily as the world it connected with technology and easy means of transportation. Without which it will be difficult for people and goods to be transferred from one country to the other.

Globalization has rapidly increased since the 2nd world war. An increase in globalization simply means the movement of goods and capital over international borders; however the international mobility of goods and capital is greater than it was a century ago. Globalization has speeded up the process of migration. According to the United Nations, the number of people who are living in countries other than their country of birth rose from 75 million in 1965 to 120 million in 1990. About 150 million people are living outside their country of origin. (Hatton & Williamson 2003: 1.) Globalization is being shaped by technological change and one of its main features is connectivity: the improvement in information and technology is part of the infrastructure of globalization in finance, capital mobility, trans–national communication, migration, and travel and society interactions.

Globalization involves human integration, but it is a long process since two different cultures must co-exist for a national acculturation to be possible. In the era of globalization and cross border movement, the integration of different cultures builds a social relationship that is important to present and future economic performance. Ethnic economies interweave regions, as in the case of Chinese Diasporas in the Pacific basin. (Pieterse 40: 2009.) International migration has increased with the improvement in travel and communication technologies which are features of a globalizing economy. (Entzinger, Martiniello & De Wenden 2004: 9.)

The more people migrate, the more remittances are sent and it helps to develop the country of origin. An estimated number of 200 million people have migrated from the developing countries and over $300 billion is remitted to developing countries.

(Vasconcelos 2009: 2.) A large number of migrants come from developing countries, for example, from the Sub–Sahara Africa, Asia and Latin America. Migration takes place both in developed and developing countries. 60% of global migrants live in developed countries, while 40% live in developing countries meaning that international migration and development have a close link. Policy makers pay more attention to these two issues and try to see how they are closely related. There are impacts of sustainable development on migration as well as the impact of migration on development. The influence of migration on development has changed significantly. In the past it was only seen in a negative way.

Migrants constantly send remittances and participation in the development process of their country of origin. Developments by migrants take the form of remittances, investment and entrepreneurial activities, the transfer of newly developed skills through the returned migration programmes, and migrants also help to strengthen co-operation between host and country of origin. (Usher 2005: 9–10.) The link that exists between migration and development is now on the agendas of many international bodies which are directly concerned with the international development cooperation. A good example is the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The United Nations (U.N) adopted a resolution on international migration and development in which it requested the Secretary General to report on its implementation to the 59th session of the general assembly. (ibid. 11.)

There exists a linkage between migration and poverty as concerns the situation of the individual migrant, while migration can be seen as the effect of poverty, poverty can also be reduced by migration. Bad economic and social conditions make up the push factors for migration and it plays an important role in the lives of the poor in the developing countries. Poverty has two conflicting effects on migration: it provides incentives to the migrants to migrate and at the same time it affects the ability to travel internationally since it involves high cost. Increases in international migration positively reduce the number of people living in poverty to some extent.

Remittances play a big role in increasing the incomes of the beneficiary. They reduce poverty in the sense that the beneficiary turns to purchase basic goods and at the same time will invest in the education of children and in small businesses. This indirectly reduces poverty. The money transmitted is sent directly to the individual and escapes mismanagement by government officials, as compared to official aid to the country. Evidence from data has proven that remittance has reduced poverty and also improved development in many poor countries. For example, in Ghana, remittances may have reduced the share of poor people below the poverty level by 5% points and in Uganda by 11% points. The children of beneficiaries of remittance in Sri-Lanka have good school attending rate, as compared to families that do not receive remittances. A country by country analysis shows the role played by remittances in reducing poverty, a 10 % increase in per capita official remittances may lead to a 3.5% reduction in the share of poor people. It has greatly reduced poverty in Sub–Saharan Africa. (Ratha and Mohapatra 2007: 3–4; Usher 2005: 15–16.)

According to the World Bank, global remittances increased by 20% from 2001 to 2003. Reaching an estimated amount of 95 billion US dollars in 2003, these figures do not include remittances sent through informal channels, which are unrecorded. It is the main source of income to family members in their country of origin. (ibid. 15.)

This was mainly the problem of the brain drain that is the emigration of qualified professionals from the developing countries and also the loss of skills. While the developing countries were worried about the brain drain, which is related to loss of skills, today it is complemented by increase recognition of positive effects that migration can have on the development of the country of origin. For the emigration of skilled professional from Sub–Saharan Africa, it is hard to find available data on the total number of migrants, since countries do not take account of who migrates, for what reasons and how long they have to stay. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and IOM estimated that between 1960 and 1975, 27,000 highly skilled Africans left the continent for industrialized countries: a figure which rose to 40,000 between 1975 and 1984 and almost doubled by 1987 representing 30% of the highly skilled labour stock. It is estimated that since 1990 at least 20,000 highly skilled and

qualified persons leave the continent every year. Nevertheless the emigrations of skilled professionals have some positive effects on the development of country of origin. India is a good example when India Diasporas help to foster economic development and put forth close economic and political ties between country of origin and the country of destination. They transfer intelligence in the form of new technologies, knowledge and open new markets for Indian products and services (Usher 2005: 14–15.)

2.2 Changes in Migration

Since migration is an old phenomenon, with the influence of new phenomena, changes have taken place in migratory patterns over the past decade, which is a call for concern and needs some explanation. The increase in the number of irregular migrants, also known as undocumented migrants, including the trafficking of migrants, can all be linked to poverty, human deprivation, worsening conditions and employment situation. An increase of population growth and unemployment has disturbed the development process, therefore provoking migration.

Female migration is one of the changes in the pattern of migration. It was dominated by men in the past, but in recent years women are taking the lead in migration. Instead of staying at home to care for the family as it was in the past in African societies, women are migrating independently not as accompanying spouses. There has been an increase in female labour in certain industries and, because of growing acceptance of women's economic independence and mobility. Women migrate in order to escape from male dominance and gender discrimination in their countries of origin. (Laezko 2006: 63.) For example in African societies women's rights are limited by social and political structures. In Zimbabwe a Supreme Court noted that women should never be regarded as adults in the family, but only as "junior males" (Adepoju 2000: 5). Since these political and traditional structures fail to give women autonomy, women see migration as a better alternative to escape from male chauvinism.

Female migration was sanctioned by customs and this made it more difficult through job discrimination in the urban labour market. Recent trends have proved that women are able to migrate in order to get economic independence, through self– employment or by earning a salary.

Some of the changes in migration involve the increase in the levels of female migration: a large number of female migrate single-handed. Women from Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon, Tanzania are able to immigrate to other countries. For example, female doctors have been recruited to work in Saudi Arabia and the USA, because of the good salary package. The new phenomenon of females migrating internationally, leaving children in the hands of their husbands is a change in the roles: until recently migration was only for males (Adepoju 2000: 385–386.)

Table 4. Development of Gender Distribution of Migrants with Ghanaian Citizenship in Germany 1980–2007 (Federal Statistics Office 2007)

Year	Total	Male	Female	Percentage who are female
1980	9,174	7,249	1,925	21.0
1990	21,952	15,300	8,872	40.4
2000	22,847	12,785	10,062	44.0
2004	20,636	10,263	10,373	50.3
2007	20,392	9,666	10,726	52.6

The above table 4 illustrates a progressive increase in female migrants from Ghana to Germany supporting what has already been mentioned above that migration has taken a different trend, in the form of women taking the lead. Ghana is a good example here, with a progressive increase in female migration. "In 1980, the share of female migrants was 22%. By 1990 it had already risen to 40% and in 2000, it was 44%. In 2004, the

number rose to 50% exceeding that of men for the first time. In subsequent years, this proportion has continued to grow and today stands at 52.6%" (Schmelz 2009: 11).

The above quotation explains the increase in female migration from 1980 to 2007, as it keeps on increasing as compared to the past decades when migration was dominated by the men making this one of the new trends in migration. Especially the change in female migration is as a result of women gradually gaining equality with their male counterparts. In South Africa, female migration has increased and the percentage has increased from 30% to 34% through the 1990s (Laezko 2006: 63, Global Migration Group 2008: 44.)

In addition, the brain drain is another feature of migration. After independence Sub Saharan African countries invested heavily in the development of human resources through the expansion of higher education. Even though the number of graduates has increased over the past years, students are unable to find work and also admission for post–graduate studies. Changes have taken place compared to the past: many students have decided to migrate abroad to further their studies. The migration of highly-skilled African labour from Africa was because of economic, social and political factors. For example, Ugandans were forced to migrate to Kenya, South Africa, Europe and America. For the same reasons Somali, Ethiopian and Zambian graduates have been working overseas. In the 1970 highly qualified and experience workers in professions like doctors, nurses and lecturers migrated from Zambia, Ghana and Zimbabwe outside Africa to Europe and North America. And in the 1980s some 23,000 qualified academic staff emigrated from Africa in search of better working conditions, as noted by the World Bank. For example 12,000 Nigerian academicians were employed in the USA. African university standards are falling due to the low salaries allocated for professors, lack of university research grants, often leading to increasing student's unrest which puts even pressure on them to migrate to other countries (ibid. 387.)

Adepoju (2006: 28), quoting from Adepoju (2005a), explains that an estimated number of 3.6 million Africans are presently residing in Europe and America. An estimated number of 100,000 professionals, 23,000 African university graduates, 50,000 executives and lastly 40,000 ph D holders left out of Africa. Most of these professionals

are migrating outside Africa, because of the poor socio–economic and political situation which is not the best at the moment. To quote an example, a good number of Nigerian doctors have migrated to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and an estimated amount of 12,000 to the USA. As far as Ghana is concerned, 60% of the doctors migrated to South Africa and Zimbabwe. As Ghanaian doctors are immigrating, South Africa white doctors are emigrating, the latter is migrating for fear of crime in the rural areas and attracted by higher wages in the English speaking countries like Canada, United Kingdom and Australia (Adepoju 2006: 28.)

 Furthermore in the past decades, migration was traditionally directed to the urban areas, but the worsening economic situation has provoked the diversification of migration to different countries. With the global downturn and economic constraint on international migration, formal receiving countries forced migrants to diversify their destinations. African migrants no longer follow the old migration pattern, which was directed to countries where they can find work; as a result of the unstable economic situation in Africa, migrants have resulted to temporary migration to different destinations. With the economic downturn, there has been a reduction in economic opportunities within the region: the Gulf States have become attractive to highly skilled professionals. Since the Gulf States started witnessing an economic depression, consequently Botswana and South Africa have become alternative countries to migrants in place of Europe, the USA and the Gulf States. The traditional seasonal migration patterns, have given way to diversified destinations. Emigrants from Mali, Burkina-Faso, Gabon and Senegal move to France whilst Egyptians move to the Gulf States. Emigrants from neighbouring countries take up the jobs abandoned by nationals who have migrated abroad. A step-wise migration pattern is followed, that is from rural to cities, and then abroad. (Adepoju 2002: 389–390, There is also enough proof of migration from Africa to Japan and Korea. In the 1980s Nigerians, Ghanaians and Senegalese also opted for countries which do not speak their language not as a matter of choice but often viewing this as their only option to migrate. (IMI/CMS 2007: 4, ibid. 26.)

Moreover, changes from labour to commercial migration also took place; Malians from Africa migrated to France with the intention of engaging in unskilled work as labour migrants. This is changing: a good number of Malians and Senegalese migrants in Cote d'Ivoire, Marseilles in France are classified as commercial migrants. The migrants are exploring destinations, with colonial, linguistic and cultural ties. For example migrants started moving to Zambia and then to South Africa. With the difficulties faced by migrants in Europe, the local residents are becoming xenophobic, so some immigrants have chosen to set up their own small businesses. In the 1980s Senegalese arrived in large numbers in New York. They settled down to do their own business and it attracted more migrants (ibid. 390.)

Similarly, trafficking and the smuggling of human beings have increased over the past decades. The trafficking of women is mostly for sex exploitation, especially outside the continent. Traffickers have different destinations and the trafficked children and women end up in the United Kingdom and Netherlands. In Europe the women are involved in pornography and commercial sex. In addition, there is internal trafficking within the region and women are being trafficked from Togo and other parts of the continent to South Africa to work the sex industry. This internal trafficking sometimes also involves children, especially for assisting in homes and also working on farms in Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire. An estimated number of hundreds of undocumented migrants and trafficked persons from West Africa die on the voyage crossing the sea to Spain. As a result of the broken homes, continuous unemployment, worsening living conditions there is an increase in the trafficking of children and women who end up being exposed to HIV and AIDS. (Adepoju 2006: 34–35.)

The above information shows the changes that have taken place in migration. There has been an increase in female migration, a diversity of destination to different countries, changes from labour to commercial migration and also the smuggling and trafficking of human beings.

3. REASONS FOR EMIGRATION AND PROBLEMS ON ARRIVAL

Migrants leave Africa for other countries due to lack of employment, low wages and differences between the sending countries and receiving countries. With the lack of employment opportunities, those who are even employed are paid with very low salaries which are only able to feed themselves and provide no savings for the future. With the slow economic growth, young people see nothing good in the country and the only way is to migrate to other countries and make a better living for themselves and their families.

3.1 Reason for Migration: Employment, Education, Political Instability and Corruption

One of the main causes of migration out of Africa was the economic crisis which hit most African countries in the 1980s. Governments of the African countries had what was known as Structural Adjustments Programme (Entzinger, Martiniello & De Wenden 2004: 190, Overbeek 1995: 27–28.) For example in Cameroon most civil servants were laid off from work and wages were slashed in 1993, first by 25 % and later by 75%. All these changes brought adverse effects on the population. The rate of unemployment had increased, incomes of employed family members had dropped and the cost of basic commodities had increased. The literacy rate in Cameroon had increased as more universities were created, but with little or no jobs the only option left for the young graduates was migration. (Fleischer 2007: 419.) The crisis did not only hit Cameroon, but also hit Ghana's economy hard in the mid 1960s. Increase in population and an improved educational level, left many with good education, but few employment opportunities. These well–educated young people with the ambition of improving their quality of life saw migration as the only way to improve their lives. A good number of them migrated to Nigeria and Cote D'Ivoire; but as soon as these countries started facing their own crisis in the 1980s, they diversified their destinations and started migrating to Europe and North America. (Schmelz 2009: 9.)

Today, finding work and earning money remain a key reason behind massive migration from Africa, as unemployment increases they think migration is the only option left for them. Those who migrate abroad are those who assume that there are better conditions on the other side. These migrants leave their country of origin hoping to find good paying jobs to support their family:

> (3) If you have a bus here where it is written that it leaves for Germany everybody would try to get in there. Even people who have jobs here, for example teachers want to go. Many workers in the public sector did not get paid, since more than two years. How are we supposed to live like that? (quoted by a Cameroonian man in Fleischer 2007: 428).
> Going to Europe is the only chance I have to support my family and to give my children opportunities. I can not find work here and I have heard that it is much easier in Europe and once I have a job, I can work hard and earn lots of money. (quoted by a Cameroonian man in ibid. 428).

The above quotations show the desperation among migrants to travel abroad: even if it means driving in a bus to go to Germany, they are ready to do so. Everyone is desperate to go and they do not really care about the realities that take place in the country of destination. All they are thinking about is the prospects they have heard from old migrants, who return home for visits. Not surprising considering that when old migrants return home, they drive in big cars, motivating potential future migrants.

Secondly, education is one of the reasons for migration. Most parents think that education from the Western countries is more valuable in Africa and around the world. The parents send their children abroad to study so that they can work abroad after their studies. The migrants move to Europe temporarily to study, work and send money to support their families back home. (Entzinger Martiniello & De Wenden 2004: 190–191.) For example, in 2003 there were 5,300 Cameroonian students in Germany, and the number increased to 14,100 in 2005. This shows the rate at which the young people are moving out of the continent, Cameroon in particular. Upon graduation the migrants find work and integrate themselves in the countries in which they have studied (ibid. 414–

424.) In this situation I would like to use myself as an example: I came to Finland to further my education and at the same time would like to earn money to support my family back home. My experience has shown me that studying is good, but must be accompanied by earning money, because without money life is useless.

In addition, political instability is an important factor behind the massive migration from Africa. Cameroon is one of the countries in West Africa that has by chance escaped the open fighting in the wars that have torn African countries apart. But still there is evidence of political instability in Cameroon as they had a conflict with Nigeria over the Bakassi Peninsula which started in 1993. Since the introduction of the multi – party system in the 1990s in Cameroon there has been uprising over constitutional changes, electoral fraud, and violence. In Africa there were a series of wars like the Civil wars in Congo which started in 1998, in Rwanda in 1990 and the genocide in 1994, in the Darfur Region of Sudan in 1983, in Liberia from 1980 to1996 and the Civil war in Sierra Leone that took place in 1991. Refugees fled from the war zones and this led to massive migration from the region into Europe and other Western countries for safety reasons. All the wars led to a very bad economic situation and political instability to the African region and many were on the move in search of good standards of living and safety outside of the continent.

These are problems that have existed in Africa for many years. During colonial rule, the leaders of African countries complained of problems and asked for their independence from the colonial rule; however after independence there were still problems. As far as political instability is concerned in Africa, most of the leaders always dictate over the masses, concentrate powers in their hands and rule for years in power. An example can be cited in line with this, Muammar Gaddafi of Libya, has been in power from 1969 till present date, being in power for a period of 40 years. His counterpart Robert Mugabe came to power in 1980 and has ruled Zimbabwe for 30 years, and the President of Cameroon, Paul Biya, came to power in 1982 and has ruled the country for the past 28 years. As problems keep mounting in the African countries year after year, most of the citizens began to understand their rights and started asking for accountability and transparency in the government. Things are changing in the African countries, as with

the introduction of multi–party rule, most citizens were happy that things might change, but it was only in theory, but not in practice. (Ong'ayo 2008: 4.)

With the introduction of multi–party democracy in Africa, African leaders did not really accept the two–party system wholeheartedly. They accepted it because of the pressure from the masses and local groups. The leaders, for fear of being ousted from power by the opposition, had to change the existing constitution so that they could continue in power. The leaders made constitutional changes so as to take another term in office, as was the case in Cameroon in 2008. For example, the head of State and his ministers accepted changing some laid–down rules in the constitution of Cameroon in order to give him another chance in power without consulting the masses. This led to general violence in Cameroon and it brought about political instability. As far as electorate violence is concerned, those who suffer are civilians for loss of lives, property and the future of the children. Examples can be cited from the recent electorate violence and destruction in Nigeria, Kenya and Zimbabwe. Ministers who work hand in hand with the Presidents would also like to keep supporting the government in power as they would also be accumulating wealth for their families. (ibid. 6.)

An article by Prince Ofori-Atta named, "Cameroon Riots turn Political" in (2008), describes how Cameroonians went to the streets as the prices of petrol and other basic necessities increased, making a general increase in the cost of living. The violent protest started in the economic capital Douala and then spread to other region like Bamenda and Yaoundé the capital of Cameroon. It led to the death of 12 civilians as police directed fire on the crowds. In Bamenda post offices were burnt and children were blocked in schools for lack of transport to go to their various homes. The shops and markets were closed for fear of damage by the masses. There had been plans by the opposition to stage a protest march as the ruling party and the ministers wanted to change the constitution. The economic performances had been greatly affected by political instability, the violation of fundamental human rights and academic freedom. Researchers and lecturers are not encouraged because of political pressure. In Nigeria in early 1990s arrogance of Military Government undermined human capital. The lack of freedom of speech or thinking led to an increase in migration among Africans. (Entzinger, Martinello & De Wenden 2004: 191.)

With the above information, it is understandable why there is massive migration from West Africa. With the wars and electoral violence on the African continent most migrants are on the move in search of a means of living in safety. This is because after the wars, it is not easy to offer employment to citizens as the population also keeps on increasing in some African countries.

Corruption is the unethical behaviour that is being practiced by the civil servants, their superiors and ministers. It can also be defined as "[…] behaviour which deviate from the formal duties of a public role because of private (personal, close, family and private clique) pecuniary or status gain; or violate rules against the exercise of certain types of private regarding influence." (Bruce 2001: 179). Ntemfac, in his powerful article, "Corruption in Cameroon: A State of Art" (2004), describes vividly how corruption manifests itself in Cameroon in all fields, especially in the public service. Civil servants want bribes for all the services offered. The citizens are aware that they have to pay for every document signed: "An executive who tells the world that he has to bribe to get any document from the administration, bribe to get a contract, bribe to clear his goods from the customs, bribe to get his taxes lowered and bribe to pay said taxes." (Ntemfac 2004). "Justice is bought and sold, positions bought and sold, influence bought and sold, sex and cults used as a weapon of power and influence" (Ntemfac 2004). There is no justice in Cameroon, since a judge can be paid to reverse the verdict of a case in favour of the accused allowing him or her to walk free, even in cases where the person had murdered someone. Cameroon is a country of lawlessness. (ibid. 2004.)

In Cameroon corruption is found in almost all the ministries and departments. Most of the civil servants think only of their own personal gain. That is the main reason why, when someone is appointed to control a post of responsibility, the first thing he thinks is to get enough money for himself and his family. The minister is aware that the post could be handed to another person. Those in the taxation department are a good example: most of them collect taxes and put in their private pockets. Judges do not always give the right judgement: when criminals pay money and they are set free, it

increases the crime wave and the innocent citizens are prey to these civil servants.

An article by Kini Nsom named "Cameroon Competitive Exams Mired in Gigantic Fraud." (2008), explains how the educational system in Cameroon is corrupt when it comes to competitive entrance examinations into professional schools. For a student to enter any professional schools like L'ecole Normale Superieure (ENS) and in English is the Higher National School of Education and Advance School of Mass Communication (ASMAC), the student must be prepared to pay from 1.5 million to 2.5 million francs C.F.A. which is an estimated equivalence of 2,500 to 3,800€, If you know a politician who is in the ruling Cameroonian Democratic Party, the politician can use his or her influence to place their family members in these schools. With the high level of corruption, relations and money are the two ways to enter into these schools. Merit has no role to play as far as these entrance examinations are concerned. Transparency International has confirmed the high rate of corruption, by rating Cameroon, as the most corrupt country in the world. Transparency International found out more on bribery and reported differences in the experiences of bribery in different continents of the world. (Transparency International Global Barometer 2007: 5.)

Therefore young graduates have no hope for the future. There are graduates who have the money to bribe, but do not know the proper channel to give the money. They see travelling abroad as the only option for them. Most of them are not even interested in pursuing their further studies in Cameroon. As a result they continue to apply to study abroad. When most of them go abroad they choose to stay as permanent residents, because of the situation in their home country. After acquiring the skills they are in theory suppose to return to their country of origin to develop their own country, but this never happen in practice.

Another leading figure Njei Moses Timah, (2005), in his article, "Fighting corruption in Africa: Notes from Cameroon," explains that bribery is so common in Cameroon and has reached such a level that it is taken as part of the Cameroonian culture. Finding a job, according to Njei, is not worth trying if you do not have a godfather. A godfather in this context is someone in the ruling party who can assist to push your job application through, so that you can be employed in the government, company or in organisations.

Here the context of a Godfather is different from the biblical context. Teke, Ngoma (2006), criticising corruption explains that the police are the most corrupt, as they openly ask for bribes from the taxi drivers; public funds are being embezzled by public officials in the offices; the Judiciary is also very corrupt and the media, where we need to get the truth, the journalist are even more corrupt than ordinary citizens. Journalists ask for bribes from the institutions and individuals and publish false information to the citizens. Some of those who ask for bribes give reasons as poor working conditions and, low salaries, and they are left with no option but to take bribes.

According to the *Helsinki Sanomat*, a leading English language newspaper in Finland, there is evidence of fake degrees, bank statements and insurance documents as noticed by the embassy staff in Finnish Embassy in Nigeria. About 70% of Cameroonians and Nigerians who were offered study places could not be granted a resident permits, because their documents were fake. Some Ghanaians were also involved in the faked certificates. About 60% of Ghanaians were rejected in 2009: this is a blow to the educational system in Africa.

With this information, it clearly shows how these West African countries are corrupt. This is the reasons why many parents prefer to send their children to study abroad. But for those who have not studied up to a certain level of education which can enable them to study abroad, the end result is that they will fake the university certificates, and for those who do not have the money, they will prepare fake bank statements, only to travel abroad. When these migrants with fake documents enter the country, this increases the number of undocumented migrants as they are unable to study, as stated by the *Helsinki Sanomat* in 20. 11.2009.

As already mention in the study, Africa has the highest percentage of bribery in the world, as shown below in figure 2
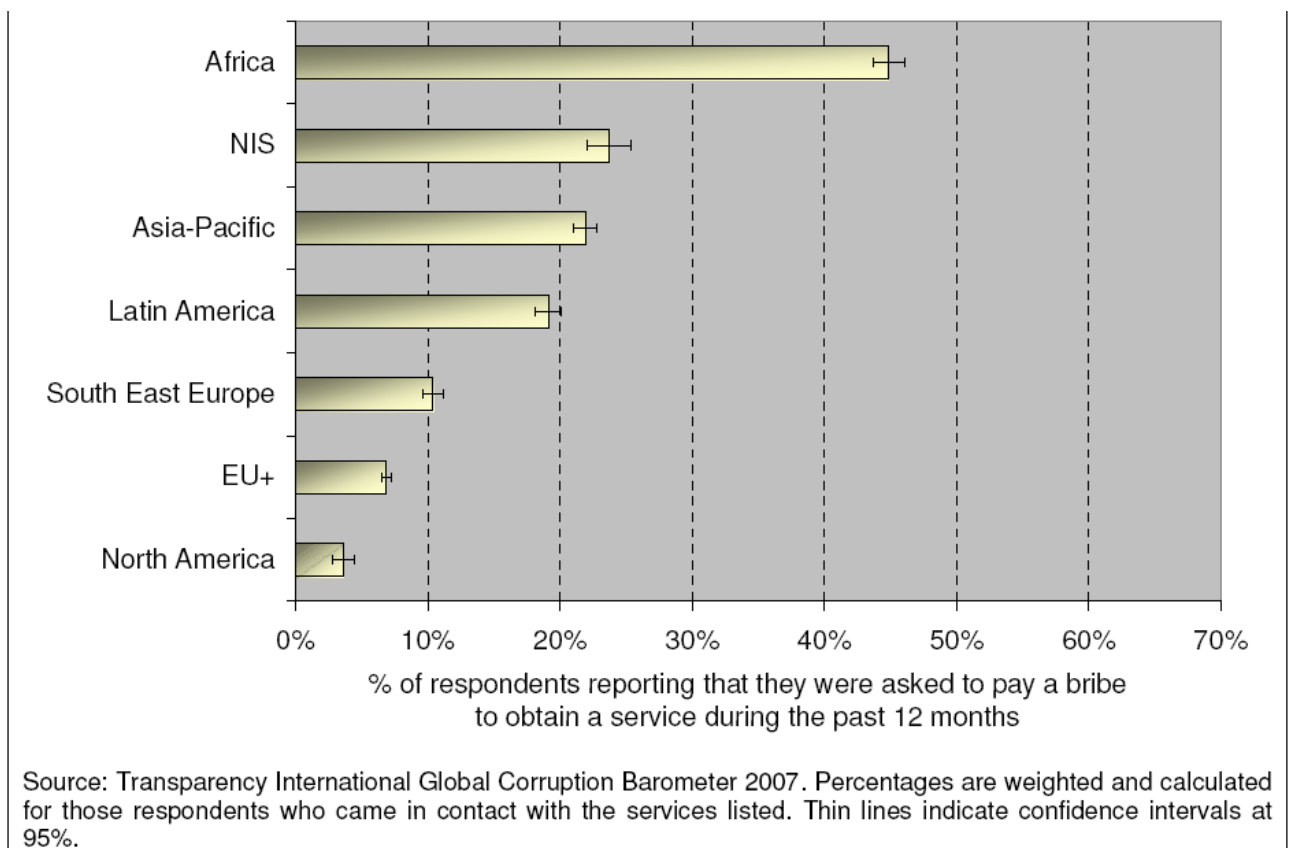
Figure 2. Demands for Bribery by Regions (Transparency International Global
    Corruption Barometer 2007)

Table 5. Countries most Affected by Bribery

	Quintile	Countries/Territories
% of respondents reporting they paid a bribe to obtain a service	Top quintile: More than 33%	Albania, Cambodia, Cameroon, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Senegal
	Second quintile: 21 – 33%	Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Greece, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Moldova, Peru, Serbia, Ukraine
	Third quintile: 6 – 21%	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Panama, Russia, Turkey, Venezuela, Vietnam
	Fourth quintile: 4 – 6%	Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Finland, Hong Kong, Ireland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States
	Bottom quintile: Less than 4%	Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, South Korea, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007.

According to the report by Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer (2007), as indicated by table 5 and figure 2 above, African countries have a high tendency when it comes to demanding bribes. As illustrated by figure 2, respondents who indicated that they were asked to pay bribes for a service to be offered come from Africa and up to 45% of the population were asked to pay bribes. Reading from Table 5, Cameroon and Nigeria are the African countries where most respondents reported they paid bribes to be offered a service. Senegal, Philippines and Romania are in the same line for corruption. More than 32% had to pay a bribe for services rendered. Bribes are mostly paid by the poor as the rich have connections in most big offices. The police department, educational sector, legal system and the judiciary are all involved in bribery (Transparency International 2007: 1–7.)

Beside the above mentioned points, complex migration networks between the country of origin and country of destination also play an important role in motivating the young potential migrants from West Africa. These young migrants are from Cameroon, Ghana, and other countries in Sub–Saharan Africa. The family is responsible for the decision to migrate; it is not left to the individual alone. As soon as the migrant travels out, he or she is expected to start sending money back home. The migrants have to work as hard as they can to succeed. (Schmelz 2009: 9.) They are expected by their family members to send money home, but at the same time the families members do not understand the situation that the migrant is going through in the new environment. Sometimes it is not easy to get the required papers to work, for those who came with fake papers and those who arrive as students can barely work part time to pay their rents and other bills until they graduate. So sending money to relatives is something for them to do in the long run not as soon as they arrive in their country of destination.

3.2 Theories of Problems in Migration and Integration

There are problems as far as the migration process is concerned. There are problems at the beginning of the process of migration, at the port of exit and at the port of entering to the country of destination. My main focus is on the problems the migrants encounter in their country of destination. Nevertheless, I have to mention the problems at the initial stage from time to time. The problems include language, unemployment, cultural difference, health, housing, cultural shock, racism and discrimination. How do these problems affect the integration of the migrants in their country of destination?

3.2.1 Language as a Major Problem for the Migrants

Language is a set of symbols shared by a group of people in a community to communicate meaning and experience, and also reflects what the people eat, wear and their way of thinking. Communication is also culture in the sense that we learn arts, religion and customs through communication; it may be sounds or gestures. Hofstede

defines culture as "the collective programming of the mind that distinguishes members of one group or category of people from another" (1991: 5). For communication to take place we must think about a language that has to be used to convey the message (Dimbleby and Burton 1998: 9).

The question here is do the migrants speak a language different from the natives of their country of destination? Are the migrants willing to learn the language spoken in that country? Migrants move from one country to another, they bring along with them their own language, culture and norms. (Halli and Driedger 1999: 7). Upon arrival in their country of destination, they enter into another culture. When people move from one country to another or from culture to another they create what is known as intercultural relation. Language is a barrier for these cultural relations to be effective. When communicators cannot understand each other clearly, because the social norms, culture and non–verbal language are different they tend to become ethnocentric. Ethnocentrism is judging another person's culture using the standards of your own culture. At the same time when the person who has just arrived into the new culture thinks his or her culture is the best, it leads to rejection of the new culture. For example in an article, "Racism in Finland" (2005), Milla Hyttinen explains the fact that Finns uphold and put a lot of value in their own culture: by so doing, they look down on the other cultures that they do not have any idea about. The Finns are always suspicious about migrants and do not have trust or confidence in them.

As already mention in the study, language is the main problem. Just as other countries around the world, each and every country in Europe, have their own language. Migrants arrive from their country of origin with their own language and culture. If they are unable to speak the language of their country of destination, it will be hard for them to find a job. Are the migrants who are willing to learn the language able to have easy access to the language courses? For those migrants who are willing and able to learn the language, the cost is another limiting factor. However programs in the host country focusing on language literacy, acquisition and skills upgrading will help unskilled migrants to improve economically. (Lophattanaon 2008: 40.)

According to Teräs (2007), migrants who have migrated to other countries face language problems. The fact that they cannot speak the native language of the country makes it difficult for them to be integrated in the country's labour market and the country's system. It will also be difficult to learn the new culture without the proper language skills. According to Brezzi (2007), migrants are not even aware of the services that are available for newly arrived migrants, and even those who have the knowledge are not able to get access to them, since the services are offered in the language of the particular country (1–2.) This goes to emphasize the fact that language is one of the main obstacles hindering immigrants integrating in any new country.

In a leading English newspaper in Finland, the *Helsingin Sanomat*, Vellamo Vehkakoski in an article, "Employment of foreigners hampered by language barriers", (2000), explains how it is difficult to find a job, because of poor language skills, and he further explains that at some point most employers take pretext behind the language skills, when the real reason is the skin colour of the person seeking the job or because of his or her ethnic background. Some employers also follow the instructions from their clients, as their clients would like the employees to be fluent in the Finnish language, even in jobs like cleaning which do not require any language skills.

3.2.2 Unemployment and Slow Integration of the Migrants

Unemployment is a problem around the world, but that which exist among migrants is very high. Many Finns have a negative attitude towards foreigners, especially foreign workers. Most of the Finns are of the opinion that, "if unemployment increases, some of the foreigners should be sent away from Finland." (Ahmad 2005: 9, quoting Jaakkola 1999: 67). Migrants lack cultural competence and the employers do not have trust in them, which leads to joblessness among immigrants. They know very little about the culture, most jobs need team participation and with their basic or no language skills they cannot gain employment. Also the low participation of migrants in the labour market is a result of discrimination (Ahmad 2005. 11–14.) Immigrants face unemployment and at times are forced to do unskilled jobs. Guo and Andersson 2006: 3, quoting (Mojab

1999.) argues that access to the labour market is not determined only by education, there are others like national origins, race, ethnicity and racism. In an article in the *Helsingin Sanomat* dealing with immigrants and their working issues, the director of Immigration policy department of the ministry of Interior thinks that the Finnish Act on integration of immigrants has to be amended. One of the reasons is that many immigrants could not be employed in their field of studies; they are forced to change their professions in order to get a job. Since their qualifications and foreign experience are not being recognised, many immigrants are taking up low paid jobs., the managers of Immigration affairs in Helsinki Mervi Virtanen and Annika Forsander are certain that an amendment of the legislation would give a chance for integration and employment of foreigners. Most migrants are not employed despite their level of education. Despite the fact that most migrants from the third world countries like Africans and Arabs have a high rate of unemployment, their counterparts from Germany, China, Norway and the USA can find jobs and most employers prefer their qualifications and skills. With these professionals from the country stated above the Finnish language skills is not necessary requirement (Guo and Andersson 2006: 10.) (*Helsingin Sanomat* 2009).

Furthermore Annika Forsander also adds that language training should be improved; this is because the language training course is too short and difficult for teachers to teach effectively (*Helsingin Sanomat* 2009). It is almost impossible in Finland for migrants to find jobs in their field of studies that are equivalent to their qualification. There are many graduates doing cleaning jobs with ph D certificates in their files. Those jobs that employers refuse to offer to migrants have nothing to do with the language. The migrants are forced to take jobs with very low salaries and no promotion as compared to the nationals. In addition, foreigners also lack the special type of skills needed by the Finnish labour Market. Most often, not only the fluency in the language skills is required, but also the IT companies do not want to employ migrants with low skills which will cost them money and time to be trained. (Mashaire and Roos 2008: 9–11.) As already explained in the above article, if the educational qualifications of the migrants are evaluated, then it will be possible for the migrants to pick up jobs in their field of studies. But if their qualifications are undervalued, then they have to pick up any job in any field only to be able to sustain themselves and these kinds of jobs are

always temporal. Therefore immigrants will not be fully integrated in the labour market. An example can be seen in Canada, where most of the skills and qualifications of the migrants are not recognised and their pay is lower than those of native–born Canadians. Most Canadian employers do not value foreign education qualifications from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. They mostly prefer qualifications from the European countries. (Guo and Andersson 2006: 14.)

The salaries earned by migrants are usually lower than those earned by the natives of the country of destination. For example in 1995 the minimum wage for German men was DM26 and that of the Turkish men was DM21.30. Migrants do not have enough capital to be self employed as compared to the natives. This increases the level of unemployment, which consequently leads to poverty among the migrants. They lack the proper education or special skills to be employed (Lophatthananon 2008: 38–40.) Discrimination is one of the factors that are preventing migrants from being employed. They are restricted to low-paying, dirty and dangerous jobs. (ibid. 41.)

Another problem faced by the migrants is that of poverty. Most of them are unable to find jobs as their educational level is so low and even the skills of those who have studied are not relevant in the country of destination. For example in Belgium, half of the migrants live in poverty as compared to the natives, and in France almost 45% of the migrants live in poverty. In countries like Sweden and Finland there are also higher rates of poverty among migrants. For instance in Finland, among migrants you can find a family of 15 members living in a two-bedroom apartment and most of them sleep on mattresses on the floor (Markkanen 2009)

It is also being argued that, despite the fact that most migrants are unemployed, a few foreign workers who have the required skills and the expertise are given good treatment. This is because they have the required skills and experience needed by the Finnish labour market. Foreign workers who enter the Finnish data.com, telecom corporations are well treated; all these are explained in an article by Vellamo Vehkakoski, named "Finland and Foreign Workers Red. Carpet Treatment for some." (2000). He points out that preparation are made before the arrival of the foreign workers from some selected

countries. A guide is sent by the company to show the new workers what has to be done and all the necessary arrangements for permits are put in place. They are also given the information about Finland and a course on how to work in a multi-cultural company. The company also helps in looking for accommodation. With all these arrangements the worker is set to begin work and works without any stress as compared to migrants from the third world country, who work in jobs that require little expertise and experience. The migrants with foreign background who work in the secondary sector, that is, the cleaning and service industry are the ones always laid off first, when there is reduced employment in times of recession. This is noted by the employment agencies in Helsinki (*Helsingin Sanomat* 2000.)

Integration is an important task in the whole of the European Union. When migrants move to a new country, be it as a labour migrant, student or for family re–unification as refugees, they need to be integrated into the society of the host country, whether they are living temporally or permanently they need some degree of integration. Integration can be in the form of economic, social and culture. Migrants need some level of interaction with the natives of the host country in order to learn the culture and laws governing the country of destination which will help them to integrate culturally and socially. National interest is the important aspect of the Finnish Immigration Policy. Finnish immigration policy is moving towards multi–culturalism following developments in the European Union immigration policy. Finland is today working hand in hand with the other European Union countries (Koivukangas 2003: 7.)

The government has seen the significance of integration in migration policies. Ideas have been put forward for new arrivals and old migrants who have not been integrated. The basic principles as concerns integration have been discussed and added to the integration Act of 2005. The Act of 1999 (493/1999) gave the right to municipalities to put in place their own integration programmes, so as to integrate migrants. The employment office also had to draw up plans for integration of the migrants. The integration Act was renewed in 2005 and amended legislation defined specific role of each actor/organisation in the integration. Under the act, municipalities are also obliged to design and enforce an anti-discrimination plan (Mashire & Roos 2008: 30.)

Integration is a two–way process, for the migrants to be integrated in the host society, they have to learn the culture and norms of country of destination using their language skills and also the natives have to accept the migrants in their society, especially for the contributions they are going to make, be it economic, cultural or political. (Neuwirth 1999: 52.) Since language is the medium of communication, for the migrants to be integrated in the host society they need to be proficient in the language and interact with the people in the host society. Once a migrant can speak the language, it is possible to learn the culture and any other skills which will lead to full integration into the labour market.

In an article by Arno Tanner, "Finland's Prosperity Brings New Migrants" (2004), he explains how most migrants came to Finland through job applications and were granted jobs by Finnish employers. Later they had to sign labour contracts with each employer. Today students are allowed to have a resident permit and could apply for a six months extension upon graduation. For re–unification the accompanied members are allowed to work and for asylum seekers who were admitted in Finland, they are granted permanent residency. Finnish immigration did not only allow migrants to have permanent residency, but they are also allowed to apply for citizenship. There are certain criteria for granting citizenship: a good command of Finnish language, no criminal record, a minimum age of 18 years and they must have been resident in Finland for at least 8 years. (Migration Policy Institute 2004.)

Integration takes different forms, as already stated above when they arrive the first thing is arranging their residential status; next important part of integration is economic integration, social and cultural integration. When the migrant is integrated economically it is very important in the sense that he or she will be able to contribute to the economy and will be self sufficient. As in the case of Finland, there is a low level of the integration of the immigrants. Since economic integration is the employment of immigrants in the labour market, there is a very low level of employment of migrants and this can be explained by the supply and demand of labour. The lack of employment

of migrants has been expressed by the media, as the lack of personal and experience gained in Finland. It has some ideas of the classical theory of assimilation, whereby immigrants begin from the bottom and then gradually move up as they acquire social acceptance (Ahmad 2005: 17, quoting from Wilson 1980.)

Furthermore neoclassical theory by Todaro (1969) assumes that the labour market is open and individuals can make their own choice, depending on their personal skills. The difference in employment now depends on the individual, and the social group in the socio–economic hierarchy is viewed as proving their worth. Difference can be set aside, by improving the supply side of labour by providing workers with marketable skills. Public investment should be increased by providing general training. Many immigrants are forced to take up jobs in the secondary sector of the labour, since they are racial minorities and ethnic groups and do not have access to job opportunities. (ibid. 18.) Neoclassical theory has been criticised by the opponents of the segmented labour market theory. They argue that classical and neoclassical explanations do not give reasons to explain why there exist differences in income, discrimination and unemployment (Ahmad 2008: 19).

Dual market theories have the notion that jobs are divided into two main categories, low paying jobs, with poor working conditions, unstable employment and also no way forward for advancement (secondary jobs) and primary jobs with high wages, good working conditions and opportunity for advancement, into better paying jobs. (T. Dickens and Lang 1985, quoting Doeringer and Piore 1971.) In addition, the dual labour market theory explain how workers earn very low–wages as they work in the secondary labour market and workers do not have to be trained. There are also no economic barriers preventing the workers from gaining better jobs. The human capital theory points out those differences among people and not the jobs that is the reason for the distribution of income (T. Dickens & Kevin 1985:792.) Those migrants who take part in low wage jobs are seen as low productivity workers who are unable to obtain the skills which are needed to gain access to good–paying jobs. For the government to eliminate poverty, it has to provide immigrants with incentives to obtain the required skills so that they can enter the labour market (Kyntäjä 2003: 197.) As in the case of Finland most of

the migrants from the third world are found in the secondary market, which is made up of cleaning companies. The jobs are very dangerous and dirty. Advocates of this view have argued that jobs in the primary sector are rationed and in particular blacks and minorities find it hard to obtain jobs. In the view of dual market theorists Susanne Burger and Piore (1980), have argued that it is hard for rationing to be eliminated and training programmes will not also be successful (ibid. 1985: 792).

The government finds it difficult to fully integrate the migrants into the labour market. One of the main problems is that of acquiring Finnish language skills and also the skills of the migrants are not the skills needed by the labour market. The government tries to offer Finnish language courses, but because the immigrants have different levels of Finnish, it is difficult for them to meet with the level which is satisfactory. Another problem is that of distributing foreigners in other cities across Finland. Most migrants are concentrated in Helsinki area, where it is difficult for all of them to be integrated.

There is also the theory of social and human capital as developed by Schultz (1961). Human capital refers to personal competence, for example education and work experience (Becker 1993:15). Social capital is the contacts that connect individuals to others (Grannovetter 1973). The theories suggest that human capital loses its value in the receiving country. Since most migrants lack a social network, it is difficult for them to get good jobs. Their education is not taken into consideration as it was acquired elsewhere. Immigrants face unemployment and also lack of integration into the labour force. Those migrants who even try to get a job begin in the secondary sector, where the jobs are unstable. They can be laid off at any time when the economic situation is bad (Salmenhaara 2008: 15–16.) The time spent by a migrant in a host country is also very important. As time passes the immigrant accumulates different forms of capital. This can facilitate his or her integration into the labour market and society as. (Samenhaara 2008: 16, quoting from Becker 1993.) Most developed countries are facing a shortage of labour, due to the ageing population. Skilled and unskilled labour has all the human capital to make up for the shortage of the supply of labour in the labour market. For migrants to be integrated there is need to increase their social network (ibid. 18).

Integration does not only take place in Finland: other European governments were also taking it very seriously. For example, in Sweden the government plans for the integration of newcomers. The programme consists of language course, vocational training and experience. For the Finnish government the amendment of the integration Act was introduced in 2006. The important aspect of the amendment was to divide the responsibilities of the integration process between the local authorities and government. Most immigrants who have a social security number are entitled to work and social assistance (International Migration Outlook. 2006: 93.)

Migrants tend to group themselves in certain areas of the community; by so doing they interact only among themselves and they keep using their own language for years. One example is the Cameroonians living in Finland, the case study in this thesis. The Cameroonian community in Finland have two associations, the Cameroon Cultural and Development Association (Camcudaf), which is for the general Cameroon community in Finland, including French and English–speaking, and the Association for Grass-Landers in Finland (Assograf) which is mainly for the English speaking Cameroonians. Most Cameroonians interact only within this Cameroonian community groups, which makes it very difficult for them to learn the language and increase the social network contact, even though they also have some social contacts with their African counterparts like Nigerians and Ghanaians, but to a lesser extent.

Migrants who have not studied the language of the country of destination find it difficult to attain a good level of education and also adapt to the culture. Most of the migrants come from their countries of origin with low educational skills and poor vocational training. It reduces their chances of being integrated into their country of destination, and also increases the level of unemployment among the migrants. In Germany the unemployment rate among migrants is 34% and they also fail to integrate into the labour force. It is also difficult to enter the labour market with the qualifications gained in the migrant's country of origin. In their present country of residence, these qualifications are not recognised. For them to be integrated, they have to undergo

professional training in order to be accepted into the labour market, study the language and be able to speak it fluently. This will also help them to integrate into the society with ease (De Vinci 2005. 8–14.)

3.2.3 Cultural Differences, Culture Shock and Identity Crisis

Most people identify themselves by their culture and language: thus Hofstede defines culture as "the collective programming of the mind that distinguishes members of one group or category of people from another" (1991: 5). Differences come from the social behaviour of the people in a specific culture. There are physical differences and socio-cultural differences that exist between the people from other countries and the natives. For example it is very easy to spot an African from a crowd because the colour of their skin is different from that of the Finns and other European migrants. Finns have their culture and way of doing things which is different from the way migrants do things. Since in individualistic culture the members need more distant proximity, most Finns need ample space when talking to each other, which is during conversation. (Andersen, Hecht, Hoobler and Smallwood 2002: 93–94). They need physical space of 1.2m and more apart. Most Finns also know the correct use of time. They are generally punctual during meetings and other social activities. (Swallow 2001: 61; D. Lewis 2008: 332.)

With the cultural differences that exist, between the migrants and the Finns, there is always tension when it comes to the use of common areas. Most Finns complain of the smell of food cooked by the migrants. "In everyday intercourse relations between the newcomers and the natives, point of friction is obvious by the use of common areas and even the complaints of pungent smell of food and cooking." *Helsingin Sanomat* 2009).

In the above quotation the speaker explains how immigrants in Finland always have problems in the use of common areas since cultures are very different. Especially the way the Muslims use common areas is not the same way the natives do and so there are always bound to be problems. Even the smell of traditional foods brought from other countries is a problem to the natives.

When it comes to communication which is the first way to interact with each other, many Finns are not very good at talking, especially in starting up a conversation, whereas in English–speaking culture, Latin and other countries communication is very important in getting to know the people and building up a quick social network. Finns are reserved, which makes it difficult for migrants to learn their culture and language. They have an individualistic culture. Silence increases during the winter as it is very cold, dark and depressing. Furthermore, many Finns are very sincere in what they say and have a feeling that foreigners are not always trustworthy, and that is the reason why most Finns can not rely on the immigrants and by so doing they have a negative attitude towards the migrants. (ibid. 333-334, Ahmad 2005: 9, quoting from Jaakkola 1994: 61, Kyntäjä 2003: 197.) In a survey commissioned by *Helsingin Sanomat* and conducted by Suomen Gallup, 60% of the Finns feel that Finland should not increase the number of immigrants. Finns' attitudes towards immigrants have become more negative and one of the reasons is that "As immigrants are not yet any major phenomenon in Finland, relatively few Finns have personal contacts with immigrants, which is why individuals citizens views have hardly had any significant impact on the public opinion" *Helsingin Sanomat* 2010.) This quotation further shows the negative attitude of Finns towards immigrants.

Furthermore, culture shock is an experience faced by people who spend a period of time in a different cultural environment. It is simply the psychological consequences of changes of circumstances. Culture shock manifests itself in different ways, for example the way things are done in the new country that might seem foreign to the immigrants, a feeling of loneliness, and not being able to get closer to members of the new culture. The migrants who arrive in the new culture have lost their friends, profession and status. The shock also comes in at an early stage of the stay in the new environment, and depends on the attitudes towards the new culture. Some will get integrated and others will continue to complain. When some people are depressed they feel like doing different activities; this might vary from person to person. Some would like to read, sleep and others would like to interact mostly with people from their country, and avoid

contact with the natives. For individuals to adapt faster in a new country one of the things is to make friends with the people of the new country. Making friends is a two way process: both parties most be interested in interaction with each other, some social settings make it more difficult than others. (Spencer and Franklin 2009: 151–157.)

In addition, cultural identity can be seen when there is interaction and it is also transmitted from generation to generation or from cultural group to another. Cultural identities therefore lay emphasis on the culture and the way meanings and norms are handed down from one generation to another. Ethnic identity is part of cultural identity and it is a primary way of identifying oneself (Collier and Milt 1988: 113–115.)

Children who are born to migrants in their country of destination usually have the problem of cultural identity. Most of them do not know which cultural group they belong to, for example the Cameroonian children who are born here in Finland have this problem. When they are young they might follow they way their parents do things at home, following the African culture, but their identity begins to change when they start schooling and interacting with members of the host society. One of my respondents explains how children born here are so confused, whether to follow the Finnish culture or the African culture. Thus the children of migrants form their own subculture which is a mixture of Finnish and African culture. This also leads to cultural clashes at home between the children and parents. (Respondent number 12.) (See appendix)

3.2.4 Health and Housing as a Problem

Health is one of the most important issues as far as life is concerned. A major problem which migrants face is the lack of health facilities. Migrants who are legal residents face problems, especially as the health services are provided in a different language. This is a big challenge to the migrants. For illegal or undocumented migrants, the situation is even worse. They cannot be offered health care services as they are not registered in the Finnish social system or do not have social security numbers. (Stanciole and Huber 2009: 2.)

In addition, housing is also an obstacle, as shelter is a basic necessity for human beings. With the harsh and cold weather in Europe without accommodation, life is not worth what it should be. According to Lophatthananon (2002), migrants face problems as far as housing is concerned. Migrants have queues of applications for housing but it often takes them a long time to get housing because there is discrimination in the screening of applications, (Riihela and Paananen 2005) and the granting of housing. Because it is difficult for migrants to find jobs, they are often unemployed and this indirectly affects their housing applications and housing conditions. (Vilkama 2005: 4, Pentikäinen 1995.) Because of discrimination in the allocation of houses to migrants, there tends to be overcrowding in the apartments. 75% of migrants live in houses that are paid monthly. Private landlords and the private housing sector increase the rents, and by so doing the migrants are unable to afford the payment. (Mashaire & Roos 2008: 12.) Housing is difficult to find in the cities and it all depends on how many houses are available and how many people need the houses. Migrants have problems of where to find the right information about accommodation, especially in countries like Finland where they have their own language. At this point the migrants are facing two major problems, that of the language and housing. For example, in Vienna non–natives were excluded from the city owned social housing scheme. Migrants' families in Stuttgart were not offered accommodation because of the limitation on the number of migrants expected to live in each block. Many private landlords in Europe are afraid to offer accommodation to migrants. The reasons for the refusal are that, migrants might not be able to pay for the accommodation and also the fear that they might not be able to keep the apartment clean. An example can be seen in Luxembourg, where accommodation is offered depending on how long you have lived in the city, and by so doing newcomers are indirectly excluded. (Wolfgang, Luken-Klaben and Heckmann 2006: 24–25.)

Lamport in his article "The housing problems of immigrants" (2004), points out that the housing conditions of undocumented migrants are very bad in the United States, since they are afraid to complain to the owner of the apartment, because of the fear of being reported to the authorities. They often live in harsh cold weather without heaters or warm water. The problem of housing is worsened by the fact that the migrants have

little idea about the legal system of the country of residence. If there are any arguments between the migrant and the apartment owner, the latter is represented by a lawyer and the former is often left speechless because he or she is not able to speak the language. A good example is Diallo from Ivory Coast in Lamport´s paper, who had problems with the apartment owner, but could not offer a word in English. Diallo experiences cultural differences in sorting out housing quarrels, as in her native land Ivory Coast housing issues are settled by the chief and not in a law court like in the USA (Lamport 2004.)

In an article written by Kristiina Markkanen in *Helsingin Sanomat* (2009), she explains the challenges in her findings as Somalis have large families living under the same roof as a result of family reunification. The number of asylum-seekers has increased; most of the applicants whose applications have been accepted have applied for family reunification for Somali families. For these families the number of asylum seekers has increased to more than 1000 in 2009. Somali families are large in number; you may find about 15 members living under the same roof. With these large numbers in the family, the asylum seekers face housing problems. They have to wait a very long time in the queue for housing offers (Lophattanaon 2008: 40). Since their families are large they have to lie on mattresses on the floor. A family of 15 members live in a tiny apartment in Helsinki. The question here is why are they not offered houses according to the size of the family? Discrimination might be a possible reason and also lack of financial resources by the asylum seekers to pay for private housing, as already mentioned above.

3.2.5 Racism, discrimination, Stereotypes and Prejudice

Amnesty Stated in 2001 that "Racism is an attack on the very notion of universal human rights. It systematically denies certain people their full human rights just because of their colour, race, ethnic descent or national origin." (Amnesty International 2001). Looking at the above definition, racism has different forms and difference is what brings about racism. Some races think that they are superior over others and it therefore leads to racism. Racism is everywhere in the world: the difference is in how frequently it occurs in different countries and different cities.

In a report by the European Network against Racism, in (2005), a Congolese citizen was refused entry into a restaurant in Helsinki, because of his dress pattern and shoes. This was considered ethnic discrimination. In Oulu also a restaurant manager also authorized the workers not to allow people who had a foreign background to enter the restaurant. This shows that people with foreign background cannot enjoy all services like a native born person.

Milla Hyttinen, in her article, "Racism in Finland" (2005), explains the usage of the Finnish language by the Finns, which has a negative impact on those that are affected by the negative words. Most Finns use "neekeri" and "mustalanien" to refer to black people and Roma and they have no clue of how insulting the words can be to a person. Secondly, most Finns also think that most migrants have come to take over their jobs and also that they are taking advantage of money from their tax system. This is also because some migrants do not want to work, but would like to enjoy the welfare system (Milla Hyttinen 2005.) For some foreigners they choose to exclude themselves to avoid these racist words from the Finns and being marginalised by the Finns.

During the process of acculturation, immigrants face limited human and material resources and various forms of intended or unintended discrimination. With a closer study of immigrants' discriminatory experiences in Finland Teräs (2007: 15.) found that different minority groups such as Somalis, Turks and Arabs were discriminated upon. They were discriminated against because of their foreign background and they were unable to find jobs because they were not Finns and could not speak Finnish Teräs 2007: 15, from quoting Kirsti, Seppo and Mauri 2003: 76–77.)

Prejudice can be defined as prejudgement based on little interaction with the culture of a group. It is a problem faced by migrants in Europe, which has a good number of migrants from war–torn regions of Africa and the Middle East, and Asia in recent years because the economic situation has been bad. There has been an increase in the rate of unemployment; with this problem it has changed the European attitude towards migrants. Even though not everyone is involved in racial prejudice, there are indications that there is racial prejudice against the migrants. In Sweden findings were made about

certain groups of Africans, Arabs and Asian, by asking whether Sweden was a racist country. From 47% to 71% answered "yes" to indicate that racial prejudice affects the migrants negatively (Akrami, Ekehammar and Araya 2000: 1–2.)

In addition, Finns tend to look down on migrants who do the mean jobs. To the Finns also migrants look physically different from them; especially migrants from Africa look very different from migrants other from European countries with white skin. With this difference in colour they tend to look at them in a negative way. (Pentikainen 1995: 211.) According to Milla Hyttinen, (2005), Finns have common stereotypes towards the Africans and Asians. Most Finns think that blacks are violent and unreliable, and women from Thailand are stereotyped as prostitutes. Similarly information from the media also fosters the stereotypes that Finns have. Most Finns know little or nothing about the African culture: the media portrays only the negative side of Africans and their culture, which is poverty, bad living conditions and the low status of the African woman. The fact that most immigrants do not have enough contact with Finns, and do not know much about them, while Finns do not know much about migrants' culture, creates problems, thereby leading to prejudice. An example can be seen in the case of Kader, as explained by Hyttinen, how when he rides on the bus, the seat next to him is never occupied, and also avoids going to public places in order to avoid hearing racist words used. All he does is goes to his job site and after work he goes directly to his home. He further explains that he does not see his future in this country. His Finnish wife always talks about the Finnish culture and values. Like other Finns she thinks she is always right too. Kader explains that he has had to withdraw from Finns to seclusion.

4. DATA AND METHOD

The objective of this study is to examine the problems face by migrants in their country of destinations and the reasons why, despite these problems, they still want to continue to reside in the country of destination or travel to another country. It is also to let the future potential migrants to know about the problems they face when they are in a country other than their country of birth. In this chapter there will be explanations about the method and the technique used in carrying out the research. It will include sample collection, subjects, planning, gathering of the data and analysis. The qualitative method is good in this study as it is dealing with life experiences and the behaviour of people (Silverman 2000: 1).

4.1 Planning

After doing my course work on the program, the next step was my thesis; my thesis proposal was prepared in December 2008. After the presentation in January 2009, it was approved by my supervisor and I started gathering material for the literature. I decided to gather information about Cameroonians who are legally resident in Finland, those immigrants who have travelled directly from Cameroon to Finland, and those who have travelled to other countries before coming to Finland. I decided to choose respondents from different resident permit groups, because they have common problems and also problems at different levels. The respondents are those with student resident permits, graduates with a resident permit for a longer duration and those with permanent resident permits. The respondents live in Finland and I had to contact them to make arrangement for the dates, the time and place of the interview. Arrangements were made by telephone: first I introduced myself, the purpose of the research project, what I would like to find out in my research and lastly, if they would like to be of help. I was lucky that all of them were happy to be of help to me.

4.2 Data Collection

Since I am presently living in the capital, Helsinki, and most of the respondents also reside in Helsinki, it was convenient for me to collect the data. The problem I had was that in Helsinki everyone is busy with their own daily schedules. Some respondents had to cancel the appointments; I had booked with them, because they had other important things to deal with. The interviews were carried out in English and French, since Cameroon has two official languages. Even though they were speaking in French, I was able to write down the answers in English since I speak and understand French. The material from the interviews will be analyzed in the subsequent chapters. Since I collected the data in January, I was badly affected by the weather conditions, as I had to go out to meet the respondents in freezing cold weather.

4.3 The Reasons for Choosing Qualitative Method

Qualitative research is an activity that puts observers in their world. It is made up of interpretative, material practices that make the world visible. The practices are made into a series of representations including interviews, field notes and recordings. It involves an interpretative, naturalistic approach to the world. Qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, trying to make sense or interpret phenomenon in terms of meaning (Lewis and Ritcheie 2003: 3.) According to Bruce L. Berg (2004), the researcher has to determine the method to use depending on the type of study. He further explains that, in finding out about lives of people and their experiences, qualitative method would be worth considering and while carrying out other studies, for example the number of children in a school, the quantitative method could be used (Berg 2004: 11.) The aim of this study was to find out about the problems faced by migrants in their country of destination and why they continue to stay or migrate to other places, despite the problems they face and also to let the potential migrants from the country of origin to know about these problems. I believe this method is suitable, because it is dealing with lives and experiences of people or a group of people.

Qualitative research has been criticised as being soft and also unscientific and in response to this criticism, qualitative researchers like Bogdam and Taylor (1975 in Lewis and Ritchie 2003: 8.) started to formalize their methods, paying attention to the importance of rigour in data collection and analysis with the passage of time, positivism and the legitimacy of social research. With emphasis on the scientific method being questioned, whether the elimination of contextual variables in controlled experimental condition is an appropriate way to study human behaviour and hypothesis testing neglects the importance of discovery through alternative understanding. As a result of these limitations, the qualitative method became widely accepted as a valid approach for research (Snape and Spencer 2003: 9.) It has also been argued that qualitative research has a larger volume of words, but at the same time it helps to convey more meaning than the statistics. (Miles and Huberman 1994: 56.) Looking at the aim of my studies, which is about the experiences of people and their problems, numerical manipulations would not be able to explain or describe the problems of the immigrants.

There are different forms in which a researcher can get data, both from official and personal documents, which may include his or her personal life experiences in the form of letters and diaries. For example memos are used commonly at the workplace and they show the researcher the culture at the workplace (Berg 2004: 254–255). With the first person accounts, a soldier at war can write his personal experiences at the war front to his family members. The letters will be his personal feelings. As a result of this I think the qualitative method is the best option.

4.4 Sampling and Sample Selection

Snowball sampling is when the number of respondents' increases as the formal respondents connect the researcher to other respondents (Patton 2002: 237). Snowball sampling was also used by Ahmad Akhlaq, (2005), when he was finding out how migrants from India were getting jobs in Finland. This also included interviews from different respondents. His work was also dealing with life experiences of individuals.

The moment the migrants enter into another country, their problem is that of the residence permit. It is a very sensitive issue among migrants. Most immigrants do not like to let their friends know about their permit status. This particularly refers to those who are unable to extend their permits for one reason or another. They are afraid they might be reported to the immigration officers or that it might also bring shame on them, as most Cameroonians refer to those who are out of status, in Pidgin English as "doki don burn." Because it is a very sensitive issue, it was difficult to find respondents; and for this reason snowball sampling is good for this type of study. When the research is able to trace one person from any group, the respondent then helps direct him or her to other respondents. For example students know most of the residence permit holders who are students.

The sample size in this study is 7 males and 7 females. A qualitative inquiry lays emphasis on in-depth interviews of small samples, since the sample size is too small for a quantitative analysis even in single cases (Patton 2002: 230). The first immigrants I interviewed from different permit groups, had to propose to me other members from their permit group, but I also had to find out some more detailed information, about the respondents before making my decision on the respondents. I took into consideration the number of years they had lived in Finland, whether they were single or married, and also their level of education. I was interested in all these attributes to see if staying in Finland longer, helps to reduce the problems. The number of years was also taken into consideration because Finnish immigration laws are not static. The laws keep changing as years pass by, so the time intervals might have an influence on their integration, in either positive or a negative way. For example those who came in the year 2000, might have had a different experience, from those who came in the year 2007. The time interval also is used to see if the changes in immigration laws had an effect on the immigrants' residential status.

According to Atkinson and Coffey (1997), the theoretical orientation of many qualitative researchers shows that they are more concerned with the process through which written text depict reality than whether such texts have some evidence of truth. Once an interview is written down with the use of words in the form of narrative, it is

then considered as text (1997: 47). Despite the fact that non probability-sampling, which I have chosen as my sampling method, is not a representation of the population as in probability sampling, the study in question deals with the experiences of people and it is for this reason that I think non probability sampling is a good choice. As concerns quantitative studies, statistical representation is very important: all the elements included in the full population must be added to the sample that will be studied, but with qualitative studies not all the elements are expected to be. A few people can be selected and studied and later the results will be generalized. (Berg 2004: 34–35.) In this study respondents have been selected and have given their experiences in their country of destination. From their experiences one can then find out why they are always having problems and also if the language is one of the main factors hindering their full participation in the labour market.

4.5. Interview Guide, Interview and Subject

According to Patton (2002), interview guides are a set of questions that are going to be answered during the interview. The use of the interview guide is to make sure that all the interviewees answer the same questions. With an interview guide, time can be effectively used. During the interview, open–ended questions and semi-structured questions were used. With open ended questions, respondents are free to give their view about the subject presented. The duration of the interview was between 40 minutes and 1 hour, and I at times used probes when I realised that more information could be disclosed by the informant. The questions that were asked were questions like the problems faced in Finland, what were their expectations before travelling, why they continued to stay in the country of destination despite the problems they faced, what means they were using in solving problems and if they planned to return home some years later. (See appendix).

In this study the aim is to find out about the problems face by immigrants in their country of destination, and the use of an in–depth interview is the best option. To know more about the problems of the migrants, questions should be structured in such away to

give a chance to the interviewee to express their ideas in relation to the subject. The most effective way to know about experiences or other people's thoughts is to interview the group concerned. There are certain things that we can not observe very carefully (Patton 2002: 341). When I contacted key respondents by telephone, first I introduced myself and explained to them about my research project and asked them if they could be of help. For those who accepted I immediately made a tentative appointment which had to be confirmed later. I assured my respondents that information would be treated as confidential. The interview was face–to–face and the setting was specially chosen to avoid people from eavesdropping. My respondents were both French and English speaking Cameroonians and both languages were used in the interview process. All my respondents are resident in Helsinki the capital city of Finland. Notes were taken down during the interview. Some short forms were being used by the researcher, so as to be able to pick out the essential points from the answers given by the respondents. I decided to use a notebook in taking down the information from the respondents, as opposed to recording, because a tape might malfunction after the interview and it would be difficult for researcher to remember all the answers given by the respondent (Patton 2002: 383.) For the purpose of confidentiality numbers are used to represent each respondent.

4.6 Data Analysis

Data can be collected in different forms depending on the type of research. For some qualitative research, the interview is the form in which data is collected. During the interview answers are recorded or jotted down with the use of a notebook. According to Silverman (2000), interviews can be treated like text. He argues that the transcription of an interview transforms it into texts (2000: 40).

I will be analyzing texts from the interviews. From this point of view after collecting the data the next step was analyzing it. The important thing at this point was organising the data based on the research questions. The first step was to re–write the jotted material from the field and read it repeatedly to make sure it was coherent and had connection

with the research questions. Richard Palmer defines hermeneutics as "the study of understanding especially the task of understanding text." The discipline of hermeneutics tries to answer the question concerning "what understanding and interpretation as such are." (Gallagher 1992: 3).

In analysing the data in this study, I am going to use hermeneutical analysis as explained in (Gadamer 2004), in Truth and Method. The emphasis is laid on the stages, which stresses the fact that, for one to know much about a phenomenon, one has to understand the parts of the phenomena concerned and then put them in a much larger context, and thus the whole thing will be meaningful. The circular interpretation continues until all the parts are put together gaining a complete understanding of the phenomenon being investigated (Gadamer 2004: 3–4.) The problems discussed in the interview include language, cultural differences, unemployment, credential evaluation of certificates and experience earned in the country of origin, as already detailed in chapter 3. For the researcher to understand the problems of the migrants, it is worth understanding each migrant's view point on the topic. At this juncture it can then be placed in a global context, so that it will make the understanding of the phenomenon. From the above explanation, one can then have a better understanding of how the problems of the migrants have prevented them, from being integrated in the host society. This method is preferable for this type of study.

Summarily, the qualitative method is used in this study, as it finds out about the lives and experiences of people. Snowball sampling was used to select interviewees, where the researcher interviews one respondent and then the respondent, directs the researcher to other respondents. 7 males and 7 females were interviewed using the in–depth interview, all from Cameroon. The results from the interviews were analysed using hermeneutical analysis.

5. RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEWS

Knowledge from the review of literature on migration is put together with knowledge from the field to get the result. The result is put together to find out why, even though the migrants have had these higher educational qualifications, they are still unable to find work in their field of studies. All of the 14 respondents are Cameroonians 11 are English–speaking and 3 are French speaking Cameroonians. 11 of the respondent are graduates with Masters Degrees from Finnish universities. Numbers are used in place of names to represent the respondents in the analysis. Age is a very sensitive issue, to many people so I chose not to ask my respondents about their age, but the age range of the respondents fall between 25 and 50 years.

5.1 Brief Description of the Respondents

The respondents fall in three main categories according to the time spent in the country of destination. Those with permanent resident have stayed in the country for 10 years and above, those with work resident permit for 3 years and above and those with student resident permits have been resident for about 2 to 3 years. The respondents who are accompanying spouses are granted the same permit granted to their spouse and have lived in the country between 1 to 2 years. Time is very important in the analysis, because the researcher would also like to see if time has any effect on the problems face by the migrants or if it also helps to reduce the problems face by the migrants.

Respondent number 3 is male and has lived in Finland for the past 6 years and is a permanent resident. He speaks English, French and Finnish. He is a graduate from one of the Finnish institutions and is currently working in his field of studies. He has integrated economically, that is, by picking up a job in his field of studies, contributing to the economy of the country of destination and also socially, as he can speak Finnish fluently, and is able to interact with the natives. His skills are in demand by the host country's labour market.

Respondent number 12 is male; he speaks French, Russian, English and Finnish. He has lived in Finland for the past 23 years and is a permanent resident. He studied in the medical field and since his skills are in demand by the labour market, he has been able to find a job in his field of studies. It was easy for him to integrate into the Finnish labour market and in society as he speaks Finnish and Russian fluently; moreover his skills are in high demand in the Finnish labour market.

Respondent number 13 is female, speaks English and Finnish and is a permanent resident; she has lived in the country for the past 11 years. She studied in the medical field and is working in her field of studies. Her skills are in demand by the Finnish labour market, added to the fact that she speaks the Finnish language fluently.

From the above–mentioned respondents, it clearly shows that time is one of the determining factors in the integration process, as already mentioned in the literature review. Even though the main factors are the type of skills acquired by the migrant and also the language level of the migrant, be it economic or social integration, all these factors play an important role in the integration process.

Respondent number 8 is male and speaks English, French, fluent Finnish and is a resident permit holder. He has lived in Finland over the past 7years. He is a graduate of one of the Finnish higher institutions. Even though he has graduated with a Finnish qualification, he is still unable to find work in his field of studies. Despite his good Finnish language skills, he works in one of the cleaning companies.

Respondent number 4 is male, has lived in Finland over the past 3 years and holds a resident permit. He speaks English, French and basic Finnish. He is a graduate from one of the Finnish universities, but is still unable to find work in his field of studies. His skills are not in demand in the Finnish labour market and his language skills are very poor. These are the reasons why he cannot find a job in his field of studies. He works in the paper delivery service, which requires little or no training.

Respondent number 7 is female, speaks English and has lived in Finland for over 3 years and is a holder of a resident permit. She graduated from one of the Finnish universities; as she was unable to be employed with the qualification she obtained, she decided to change her field of studies. She is studying presently in the field of nursing. She is sure to be employed after her graduation, since this skill is in demand in the labour market.

Respondent number 6 is female and speaks English, French and basic Finnish. She has a resident permit and has lived in Finland for 4 years. She has a Finnish qualification from one of the Finnish universities. Since she is unable to find work in her field of studies; she has found a job as a cleaner only to make ends meet, paying her bills and buying the basic necessities of the day.

Respondent number 2 is female, speaks English, French, has lived in Finland over the past 5 years and is a holder of a resident permit. She is a graduate of one of the Finnish universities and works as a cleaner in one of the cleaning companies. She has not been able to study the Finnish language, and without this language proficiency, it is hard for her to get a job in her field of studies.

Respondent number 14 is male, has lived in Finland for the past 4 years and is a resident permit holder. He speaks English and French, has graduated from one of the universities in Finland. He is still searching for work in his field of studies. He has not studied the local language, so it is hard for him to find a job in his field of studies. He works as a paper delivery person. It is difficult for him to integrate into the labour market without the required skills and the language proficiency.

Respondent number 10 is male and has lived in Finland for the past 4 years, and is a resident permit holder who speaks English, French and Finnish. He has integrated himself socially by learning the language, but is still searching for a job to be integrated in his field of studies, as he has already graduated from the university in Finland. He works as a cleaner in the secondary sector, which requires little or no training and has no job satisfaction.

Respondent number 1 is female and has lived in Finland over the past 4 years, and is a holder of a student resident permit. She is studying in the medical field and thinks it is a better field, since she is sure to have a job in her field of studies. As a student, she can pick up part–time jobs in her field of studies, it helps her to gain experience in Finland and this helps her to prepare for work after graduation. She is also learning the Finnish language.

Respondent number 5 is male, speaks English, French and is a holder of a student resident permit and has lived in Finland for over 6 years. He graduated from a Finnish university, but he is unable to find work in his field of studies. He decided to continue studying since he can not find a suitable job for himself, but has found a part- time job as a cleaner.

Respondent number 11 is female, has lived in Finland for 2 years and is a holder of a resident permit. She speaks French, basic English and Finnish. She accompanied her spouse and before arriving in Finland, she had it in mind that she was going to use her past experience and qualifications to work, but unfortunately it did not work, so she started learning the Finnish language. It can enable her integrate socially into the host society.

Respondent number 9 is female, has lived in Finland for 1year and holds a resident permit. She accompanied her spouse to Finland. She speaks French, English, basic Finnish and German. She thought she was going to use her previous experience from Cameroon to work in Finland, but found that it was practically impossible and so decided to start learning the Finnish language, which is the starting point for migrant's integration.

Migration, according to West Africans, particularly Cameroonians, is very important. They see migration as a good way to improve their education and their standard of living. With the help of the latest technology, it is easy today to travel, communication and awareness of conditions in other countries through social networks, newspapers and television makes it easy to travel abroad. Travelling either on the basis of studies, career

development, or family ties, all facilitate migration. (International Migration 2001: 5). When the respondents were asked the means of transport they used to travel to Finland they all answered by air, as Finland is very far from Cameroon and as a result of the recent technology making it easy for migrants to travel around the world. This is partly due to the problems they face in the country of origin as already explained in the study (See chapter 3) Out of the 14 respondents, 10 came to Finland through study permit, and directly from Cameroon to Finland and 2 other were already studying in other countries before moving to Finland and the last 2 came directly from Cameroon to Finland as accompanying spouse.

When asked why they chose to travel to Finland 5 females and 7 males answered that they came to Finland to study and to look for work, since tuition was free as compared to other countries like USA and Canada where the tuition ranges between 5,000 and 10,000 Dollars. Respondent number 2 added that she found a programme online of her choice and then applied; she was offered a study place, so she came in as a student. The other 10 respondents who came like students have the same view as respondent number 2, apart from respondent number 7, who said, "my original destination was the United States of America, but because of visa restrictions, I choose then to travel to Finland." During the interviews, when asked what were their expectations of travelling to Finland the 12 respondents made up of 5 females and 7 males answered, that they travelled to Finland to study, find work in their field of studies and to improve their standard of living. With their formal education and experience from their home country, they have moved to a new country and have acquired further education and new qualifications from Finnish universities. With these qualifications, the migrants thought it would be easy for them to find a job in their field of studies and integrate in the labour market, which was one of their aims for studying. Unfortunately, due to a number of reasons, they have only gained partial integration, that is, by obtaining a resident permit which can permit them stay longer or permanent, and also jobs in the secondary sector, which are meant for those who have not studied up to a certain level of education.

Migrants face problems in the country of destination, which hinder them from taking up jobs in the labour market and becoming integrated fully. There are theories that help to explain, why the immigrants find it difficult to integrate in the Finnish society, be it economically, socially or culturally. For integrating economically, it is difficult for the migrants to enter the labour market as explained by the classical and neoclassical theories. The problem is employment of the migrants, as already discussed in the study and by the respondents. In addition, the theory of social capital helps to explain the reasons why the immigrants face problems in integrating in the host society. Race and racism is one of the reasons for low integration in the society. The cultures are also very different, which makes integration very difficult.

5.2 Integration of Migrants into the Host Society

The 12 respondents chose to travel abroad, because they wanted to study, get a job in their field of studies, as to earn money to support the families back home and abroad. How will the migrants integrate in their new environment? Migrants can integrate themselves economically by entering the labour market, socially by learning the language and through social interaction with the natives, and culturally by learning the culture of host country. 12 of the respondents came on student permits; upon graduation they were granted resident permits which could allow them to stay longer and even permanent. Some had changed their permits as they signed a work contract with a company, even though not in their field of studies. It is the initial stage of integrating the migrants into the host society. The other 2 respondents came as accompanying spouse and they were granted resident permits, based on the permits of their spouse.

Ritva Liisa Snellman writing in *Helsingin Sanomat* (2010), points out how difficult it is for the foreign–born migrants to be integrated. She quotes an example of Mensah, a Ghanaian citizen, who graduated from a Finnish university with a degree, but was unable to be employed in his field of studies. He then decided to open a cleaning company and he also did the work himself. She explains that Mensah is over–qualified for his job *(Helsingin Sanomat* 2010.)

Economic integration is gained by securing a job and contributing to the economy. Migrants face problems in being economically integrated, as stated by the respondents. Even though 11 of them have graduated with a Master's Degree from Finnish universities, it is still hard for them to secure a job in their field of studies. There are theories that help to explain why the migrants are unable to find such jobs. Social integration is also demanded which includes learning the language of the host society and interacting with the natives of the host country. This is a big problem for the migrants, as most of the respondents express difficulties in learning the language, as also mentioned in the study. Cultural integration is also relevant, since the host country has its own culture; the migrants have to learn it so as to be culturally competent. Most employers expect the employees to be culturally competent, as explained by Akhlaq Ahmad (2005).

11 respondents said their integration had been slow due to the problems they face and that these problems prevent them from entering the labour market. Theories and some factors will be used to explain the problems they face and their slow integration into the labour market and society as a whole. Even though the migrants face problems in their country of destination, it is just a matter of time, as already mentioned in the study. 2 males and 1 female have been integrated economically, socially and culturally, since they have lived in the country for a longer period of time.

5.2.1 Language as a major problem for Integration into the Labour Market

When the respondents were asked what their expectations were before travelling to Finland, all the 14 migrants answered that they wanted to study and find work in order to improve their standard of living and to assist their families in the country of origin. They were very certain that upon graduation, they would get jobs in their field of studies. With the problems that migrants face, it had been difficult for them to find jobs and fulfil their expectations. The respondents who had graduated from Finnish universities, 3 females and 5 males, explained that they are employed in the cleaning

companies, where wages are very low and jobs are unstable. In addition to that, there is room for promotion, as already mentioned in the study and they do not also derive job satisfaction from these cleaning jobs. (See chapter 3) An article, in *Helsinki Times*, "Stepping Stones for Foreign Graduates" (2009), points out that the foreign students find it difficult to integrate into the Finnish labour market due to their low level of Finnish language proficiency. They also find it difficult to interact with the natives of the country of destination, to increase their social network. The migrants reside in Helsinki where Finnish is commonly use, even though Swedish is used in Finland, but not often required.

There are factors that hinder the migrants from gaining employment in the fields of their studies. One of the main factors is that of the language. When the respondents were asked the problems they face, all of the 14 respondents answered that language was one of the barriers that prevented them from getting jobs is their field of studies. Respondent number 2 explained that each time she called to find a job; the first question was "puhutko Suomea" which clearly indicates that you have to learn and speak the language before you can be employed. Respondent number 8 added that, even if the job was a cleaning job which he thought requires no language skills, they still need you to speak the language. When asked, how they were going to solve the problem, and if they were willing to learn the Finnish. Respondent 4 and 10 said, they started learning the language, but had to drop out, while 1 and 7 said they were learning the language at the time, and 3 males and 1 female thought it would be better to migrate to other countries. Respondent number 8 explained that he had studied the language, but was still unable to find a job in his field of studies and he further explained that each time he went out for a job interview, he was promised the job, but later he would be called to let him know that the job vacancy has been filled.

On the other hand, respondents 3, 13 and 12, who had the patience and time to study the language, and also had studied in a field, in high demand that is, the medical field were able to get jobs in their respective field of studies. Out of 14 respondents, 11 were not able to speak the language and they saw it as a problem for securing a job in their field of studies.

Respondents 9 and 11, who were accompanying their spouses also said yes for language as a problem, as they were unable to speak Finnish and Swedish. Respondent number 11 further explained that her problem was worse as she spoke only French and basic German, but not English. The two accompanying spouses have started learning the language which was a good starting point for integration.

In summary language is the main problem to the migrants, even though there were also other problems. For those migrants who planned to settle permanently, learning the language would be of advantage to them. Once the language had been studied the other problems would be easy to solve. After the language acquisition, it would be easy to study a vocational skill which could help them to secure a good job in the field chosen by the migrant and they would be able to interact with the natives and learn the culture.

5.2.2 Lack of Recognition of Education and Work Experience Gained in Home Country and Lack of Personal and Work Experience Gained in Host Country

10 of the respondents pointed out that lack of personal and work experience is a problem in securing jobs in their field of studies. This is explained by using the theories of human capital as described by Becker (1993); while human capital refers to educational qualification and work experience; social capital refers to the contact that connects individuals to others as stated by Grannovetter (1973). In line with this, the 8 respondents, who acquired education in the country of destination, find it difficult for them to gain employment in their various fields of study because they lack experience. When asked during the interview, if they had tried finding jobs, in their field of studies. 5 males and 3 females respondents answered yes to the question. Since social capital is the contact that connects individuals to each other, it is hard for the migrants to have a good list of contacts, since they lack interaction with the natives as a result of their low language proficiency. Migrants tend to group themselves together within their own ethnic groups and by so doing find it difficult to increase their social network.

Immigrants with foreign qualifications are supposed to also take some courses including the language test of the country of destination. After all the training, the professional has to look for jobs by applying to various employers. A lack of recognition of formal learning and work experience is one of the problems for professionals, who often finally end up doing unskilled work (Guo & Andersson 2006: 9.)

Respondent number 9 and 11, both females, arrived as accompanying spouses. Before arriving they had gained working experience in their home country, but unfortunately their educational certificates and formal experience were not accepted in new found home by employers. This indicates that human capital loses its value in the receiving country. Their education and experience could not be accepted as it was acquired elsewhere. When respondent number 9 was asked, whether she had tried looking for a job with her educational certificates, she answered yes and the employer said, "I am sorry you can not speak Finnish and your experience was gained elsewhere". For respondent number 11, the employer said she needs to undergo professional training in Finland and should be able to speak Finnish fluently. She finally decided to learn the Finnish language.

This rejection is one of the problems the migrants face as their formal education and experience cannot be accepted by employers in their country of destination, as already discussed in the study. (See chapter 3.2.2). Even though their formal education is not accepted by employers, it is accepted to pursue further training and studies. So these respondents have to undergo further training, if they want to work in their formal field of training and also learn the Finnish language.

5.2.3 The Lack of Required Skills and Training for Employment

Training and skills are very important in employment. The labour market in Finland has job opportunities, like in the IT field and other companies like Nokia, but although most of the respondents have acquired education in Finland, the skills are not those that are in high demand, and that explains why most of the respondents are not employed in their field of studies. Respondent 7, after graduating from the university, she discovered that she could not be employed with her qualification; she finally decided to go and study in another field where the services are in demand in the labour market. She was very certain that after her graduation she would be employed. She even further explained that, she had started doing part time jobs in her field already, which gave her much hope for future employment and the required experience in Finland. Respondent 1 changed her programme, on the advice of older students. She was now studying in a field where she was certain to be employed after graduation. She further explained that, even though she was studying in the nursing field, she could not be employed to work as a nurse. Most of the jobs available for nurses were taking care of old people in an old people's home, which she thought was different from nurses' job duties.

Respondent 3, 13 and 12 planed to stay permanently as they already have jobs in their fields of study and were able to interact with the natives. They thought their expectations had been achieved as they were able to work and take care of their immediate families and also send money to their families back home. 3 males and 1 female think it would be better for them to migrate to an English speaking country, where their qualifications can be used and the language will not be a problem. They also explained that as they were currently working in the cleaning companies, the financing of their next migration journey would not be any problem. Even though they explained that they are not satisfied with their present jobs, but it would still help them to migrate to another country without asking for financial help from any of their family members as they did at the beginning of their migration journey from Cameroon. The rest of the 4 respondents, were also thinking of migrating but were still working to raise the money to be used in the migration process. When the respondents were asked if they have any

plans to return to Cameroon all of them answered yes. All 14 respondents said they had long term plans to return to Cameroon as home is home and is the best place and also pointed out that, even if you acquired permanent residency or citizenship of any country, it is only on paper, but you will always be treated as a foreigner. This is because of the idea of difference: you can be one of them in many ways like speaking the language, but you will never change your appearance to look like one of them.

The dual market theory helps to explain the fact that, the labour market is segmented into two sectors, the primary and the secondary sectors. Out of the 14 respondents, 11 found themselves in the secondary sector doing unskilled jobs, despite their educational level. The unskilled jobs in this sector are unstable, with low wages and at the same time very bad working conditions. The jobs are mostly in the cleaning companies. The jobs sometimes are only on part–time basis, which are only able to pay for the bills and basic necessities. The respondents explained that in case of any problem in the companies, they were always laid off and sometimes even left without the unskilled jobs. As already mentioned Dickens and Lang (1985) explained that jobs in the primary sector are stable, with good wages and prospects for career development. Even though the majority of the respondents did not have the required skills that are needed by the Finnish labour market, respondent number 13, 12 and 3 were able to find work in their respective field of studies. They were working in the medical field, which is a profession in demand by the Finnish labour market. They were able to communicate fluently in the Finnish language. Respondents 3 and 13, though employed in their field of studies, the primary sector where career development is possible, 3 explained that as a foreigner it was still not very easy.

5.3 Race, Racism and discrimination

One of the problems of migration is that of the colour of one's skin in European society (Back and Solomos 2000: 3–4). It is preventing the migrants from getting employment and integration. Most Finns and employers see black Africans as being different from them and they find it difficult living with this difference. As pointed out in *Helsingin*

*Sanomat (*2005), by Jaarkko Jokelainen and Samuli Leivonniemi, Most employers, upon hearing that the applicant is African or foreign, responds that the job vacancy has been filled. Even though some Africans speak Finnish fluently they still can not find jobs in their field of studies. Paananen 1999:103, in (Ahmad 2005: 16.) explains that there are some employers who even refuse to employ Somali trainees free of charge, further showing the level of discrimination with different races and ethnic groups.

Most of the respondents, when asked if racism and discrimination is a problem to them, all answered yes to this question. Respondent 8 said that he had studied Finnish and speaks the language fluently and has completed his studies in a Finnish university, but was still unable to secure a good job, as a result of what he called "disguise racism". Respondent 6 went further to explain that her skin colour was a problem in getting a job. Her race then is a problem, which is preventing her from getting a job in her field of studies. Respondent 13 was still looked upon as a foreigner even though she had lived in Finland for the 11years, had learnt the language and was able to communicate fluently. She further explained that at her work place, she experienced some verbal racism from some clients. Respondent 1 also had the same view, about racism and discrimination.

As already mentioned in the literature review racism sometimes is based on the country of origin of the migrant and also the colour of the skin. This is confirmed by the way that the other migrants from Norway, the USA and China are able to find jobs even without any language skills, as explained by Ahmad (2005). This gives an explanation why most ethnic minorities, especially from African continent find it difficult, to be employed. Employers might have their special reasons for not employing people from certain minorities. Race, racism and discrimination are also factors that hinder the migrants from interaction and employment in their field of studies. This mostly affects ethnic minorities.

5.4 Cultural Difference and the Attitude of Finns towards Immigrants.

Hofstede defines culture as "the collective programming of the mind that distinguishes members of one group or category of people from another" (1991: 5). With this definition it is evident that the migrants' culture is very different from that of the Finns: the language is different so it is difficult to learn the culture, since culture is studied with the use of language. Culture is either collective or individualistic: in an individualistic culture, the relationship between members is not very strong, and everyone is for his or herself and their close family members, whereas in a collective culture members are integrated in groups and collaborate and assist each other. (Andersen, Hecht, Hoobler and Smallwood 2002: 93, quoting from Hofstede 1991: 51.)

For migrants to be integrated in the host society and the labour market they need social competence. Employers see team work in the work place to be good for improving efficiency, but since the migrants lack the language skills and cultural competence, they do not like to employ them. When they were asked if it was easy to adapt to the country of destination, 13 of the 14 respondents answered that no it was not easy to adapt in the new country of destination. Respondent 4 said it was very difficult to learn the Finnish culture: he could only say a few words in Finnish, which made it impossible for him to interact with the native Finns to learn more about their culture. Respondent 14 said that it was difficult for him to learn the Finnish culture as it is so different from African culture. He further explained that the Finns have an individualistic culture while the Africans have a collective culture and he has been use to the collective life in Africa and Cameroon in particular.

As the difficulties in adapting to the culture had already been explained by other respondents, 8 continued and said "it was very difficult to adapt to the new country of destination." He pointed out that the culture was so strange and also the harshness of the weather was a problem. The rest of the respondents had the same view like respondent number 8. Since most of them could not interact with the natives they had to fall back on their Cameroonian community. Most Cameroonian members assist each other in

situations like looking for jobs and when new comers are unable to get accommodation. It is also through these associations that everyone meets and gets to know each other. They are given assistance until they get settled down and also know how to find their way around the cities. Respondent 1 said she had moral support from the older migrants and this helped her a lot, and also respondent 6 said her relatives who were already living in Finland also helped her to get use to the new environment. The rest of them said they received advice from the former migrants already living in the country. However, respondent 12 said it was easy for him, because he was acquainted with the Finnish culture and the environment: he said, "I speak Russian fluently and had been to Finland a couple of times, with my Finnish friends." He had Finnish classmates in his former university, so it was easy for him to adapt to the culture. He pointed out that upon arrival he did an intensive Finnish language course which helped him to interact with the Finns. His social contacts increased faster and his cultural adaptation was faster than those who were not interested in learning the language.

Furthermore networks between migrants are also very important. The relationship between former migrants and potential future migrants gives the latter a clear picture of what the country of destination looks like. Most of the potential migrants will be able to choose their destination based on the information from the former migrants. These networks are either through family, friends or the community. Network connections also help during settlement in the new country and also for employment. Networking among the migrants keeps increasing as the number of migrants increases (Massey, Arango, Hugo, Kouaouci, Pellegrino & Taylor: 1997: 264, Vertovec 2002: 2–3, Van Dalen, Groenewold & Schoorl 2005: 760–761.)

When the respondents were asked why they had chosen Finland for their destination, 3 females and 4 males said it was because the tuition was free, they were allowed to work during their studies and the studies are conducted in English. 2 females and 3 males also added that they had family members already studying in Finland, which was a good connection for them to travel to Finland. They got most of the information from their existing family friends living here in Finland. Most of the information was gotten

through e-mails and telephone messages. Respondent 12 added that he visited Finland with his classmates from his formal university, so he had good information about studying in Finland.

With all the explanations given by the respondents there were problems with the language, but respondent 3, 12 and 13 had taken time to study the language, which is a good solution to the problems, and had studied in fields that would help them integrate economically and contribute to the host society and also help their families back home by sending money and gifts. Respondents 9 and 11 were also studying the language which would help them to pick up training programmes in the fields that would assist them to gain employment, which is one of their main aims of travelling abroad. Respondent 4, 14 and 6 have the same opinion of migrating to another country, where their qualifications could be put to use. They thought they had studied enough and now it was time to look for employment in another country, but not in their country of origin due to the problems they had faced before travelling abroad. For those respondents working in the cleaning companies, even though not satisfied with the job, they said that something is better than nothing and respondent number 2 also added that the pay is better than you would be paid in the country of origin, even if you work in a big company or organisation.

Language, lack of work experience and education, cultural differences, attitude of the Finns towards the migrants and racism and discrimination are the problems they encounter in the country of destination. Despite these problems they continue to stay even though they are not satisfied with the type of jobs, because of the high salaries paid for the unskilled jobs as compared to the low salaried earned in their country of origin. Some respondents are thinking of migrating to other countries, instead of going back to their country of origin. They only have long term plans of returning home.

6. CONCLUSION

Migration is concerned with the movement of people internally and internationally. Most West Africans migrate from their countries of origin to developed countries, but with the restriction of visa issuance they started diversifying their destinations to Asia and other parts of Africa. This is because of the problems the migrants face in their country of origin. In the early 1990s most of the West African countries were hit by an economic crisis which led to a decrease in salaries, lack of employment opportunities, lack of better educational facilities and also a poor standard of living. Many young citizens had no other choice but to migrate to other countries to search for better educational and employment opportunities and also to improve their standard of living. As more and more Cameroonians travel abroad, it changes the mentality of every young Cameroonian at home. As stated by one Cameroonian man, "if a car comes here and it is written on it, that it is leaving for Germany everyone will fight to get in." (Fleischer 2007: 428). The migrants migrate with a lot of expectations about their country of destination, without knowing about the reality in the country of destination. They see migration as the only way to improve their living standards. The future potential migrants are connected with the older migrants who have been abroad for some years. When they return home for visits, the future potential migrants admire their life style and are bent on travelling abroad.

Even though the migrants have travelled to developed countries with the notion of studying and later to get employment and improve their standard of living and also to support their family in their country of origin, this does not come as easily as they initially had in their minds. My experience has shown me that studying is good, but should be accompanied by earning money, because money is needed for survival of a migrant. The main aim of the study is to find out the problems faced by the migrants in Finland. The study has shown that it is not very easy to integrate in the labour force and in the host society because of the problems the migrants face in the country of destination. Immediately upon their arrival, problems begin there; reality sets in as it is difficult to cope with cultural differences, language, unemployment and discrimination. Most countries have their own native language, as does Finland, where this study has

been carried out. The respondents explained that the language is one of the main obstacles they face in their host country. With their low language proficiency, they were unable to interact with the natives, get employment and they were unable to learn the culture of their country of destination.

 Despite the fact that most of the respondents have achieved their preliminary aim of studying and getting residence permits, this study showed that they were not able to find jobs in their field of studies due to their poor language skills, lack of the required skills needed by the Finnish labour market and the lack of experience in Finland. Moreover their former work experience gained in their country of birth and educational certificates were not recognised by the employers. Most employers insisted on the language and experience gained in Finland, which most of the respondents did not have in order to be employed.

The theories that help to explain the problems face by the migrants put more emphasis on the demand for labour, by the labour market and also the fact that the labour market is segmented into two sectors. The dual labour market is one of the theories that help to explain the problem face by the migrants. Migrants find themselves in the secondary sector, since the jobs require little or no training, but the jobs have very poor working conditions, low wages, job instability and no prospects for career development. The jobs in the primary sector require special skills, and training and these jobs have better pay, stability in the job and also possible career development.

 Despite the fact that most of the respondents were unable to be employed in their respective field of studies because of their poor language skills a few of them had managed to learn the language and were working in their field of study, able to interact with the natives and had learn the culture, since they could speak the language fluently. Time was also an important factor, as those who had lived in Finland for a longer time; had been able to learn the language.

Some migrants adopt the new culture from their new environment; this clearly shows the intercultural aspect of life when you move to a new country. Though there are always problems when the migrants move to their new country, some of them are still willing to adjust their life style and learn the new culture and some new skills that will help then fit into the labour force. They have lots to benefit from their new country of destination. Even though the respondents in this study explained that they were not working in their field of studies, still they had achieved their educational goals, which could offer them new opportunities, in different countries and financially they are independent with the little part–time jobs most of them did in the secondary sector.

Most often the respondents in this study thought it was better than their country of origin in terms of educational facilities, and the salaries were better also. Both the host country and migrant are going to benefit from their presence. They help the country by filling in the gaps for labour shortages in particular fields and also help their home country by remitting money back which helps their immediate family members and the development of the country as a whole.

Social capital is the contact that connects one individual to another and also human capital, which is personal competence and work experience, as explained in this study. This study has shown that human and social capitals such as personal experience and educational experience explained the problems face by the migrants. Since the migrants lack both human and social capital, it is difficult to integrate into the labour market as a result of lack of contacts and interaction with the natives. This study has shown that contacts are very important as they help the migrants to learn the culture and the language and also very important to obtain jobs.

From the interviews, the respondents explained their experiences and the problems they faced. 5 males and 3 females were graduates of the Finnish higher institutions, but due to the problems they faced they were unable to fully integrate into the Finnish labour market. Even though they were not fully integrated by having jobs in their field of studies, they had achieved their educational goal. They also had jobs in the secondary sector, which was in the cleaning and service industry. Though they were not satisfied

with their jobs, because of the low salaries and poor working conditions, they were able to plan for their future migration without asking for money from any family member. They were financially responsible.

Migration will never stop as long as the third world countries are still in poverty. If there is some form of development in the poor countries we can start thinking migration might be reduced, because it is hard to stop migration completely. Migrants learn their lessons as they migrate and turn to know more about the world in which they are living.

The qualitative method was used to carry out the investigations of the problems faced, by the migrants in their new country; certainly the outcome cannot be generalized. Nevertheless there are points to show that the problems the migrants face and this research could be further investigated by comparing experiences of immigrants from other countries. By comparing the experiences of immigrants from other countries, maybe new theories might be identified that can help explain the problems face by migrants.

WORKS CITED

PRINTED SOURCES

Adepoju, Aderanti (1998). "Linkages between Internal and International Migration:
    The African Situation." *International Social Science Journal Vol.* 50 Issue 157,
    Oxford: Blackwell Publishers. 1–9.

Adepoju, Aderanti (2000). "Issues and Recent Trends in International Migration in Sub-
    Saharan African." *International Social Science Journal* Vol. 52 Issue 165,
    Oxford: Blackwell Publishers. 383–394.

Adepoju, Aderanti (2006). Leading Issues in International Migration in Sub-Saharan
    Africa. In*: Views on Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa: Proceedings of an
    Africa Migration Alliance Workshop,* Eds. Cross Catherine,
    Derik Gelderblom, Niel Roux & Jonathan Mafukidze. Pretoria, South Africa:
    HSRC Press. 25–47.

Ahmad, Akhlaq (2005). *Getting a Job in Finland: The Social Networks of Immigrants
    from Indian Subcontinent in the Helsinki Metro-politan Labour Market.*
    Helsinki: University of Helsinki.

Aigner, Florence, Simon Arazi, Valerie Berteau, Francois Ducat, Laurent Van Lancker
    & Phillippe Witjes (2009). *Teachers' Manual 'Not Just Numbers' Educational
    Toolkit on Migration and Asylum in Europe.* Brussels, Belgium: International
    Organisation for Migration. 1–42.

Akrami, Nazar, Bo Ekehammar & Tadesse Araya (2000) "Classical and Modern Racial
    Prejudice. A Study of Attitudes towards Immigrants in Sweden." *European
    Journal of Social Psychology* 30, Uppsala: Uppsala University. 521–532.

Andersen, A. Peter, Michael L. Hecht, Gregory D. Hoobler & Maya Smallwood (2002).
    Nonverbal Communication across Cultures. In: *A Handbook of International and
    Intercultural Communication,* Second Edition, Eds. William B. Gudykunst, Bella
    Moody. London: Sage Publications. 89–126.

Andersen, Bridget (2007). *Battles in Times: The Relationship Between Global and
    Labour Mobilities*, Oxford University: Centre on Migration Policy and Society
    1– 20.

Bauder, Harald (2006). *Labour Movement: How Migration Regulates Markets*. New
    York, USA: Oxford University Press, Incorporated.

Berg, L. Bruce (2004). *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Science*. Fifth
    Edition, Boston, United States of America: Pearson Education Inc.
.

Dickens, T. William, & Kevin Lang (1985). Dual Labor Market: "A Test of Dual Labour Market Theory." *The American Economic Review Vol*. 75, No. 4, Nashville: American Economic Association. 792–805.

De Haas, Hein (2006). Turning the Tide why, "Development *Instead of Migration" Policies are Bound to Fail*. University of oxford: International Migration Institute.

De Haas, Hein (2007). *The Myth of Invasion: Irregular migration from West Africa to the Maghreb and the European Union.* Oxford: University of Oxford International Migration Institute.

De Vinci, Leonardo (2005). *Training and Employment Opportunities for Migrant Woman in the Health and Care Sector: Challenges and Recommendations.* Magdeburg, Germany. 1– 33.

Dimbleby, Richard and Graeme Burton (1998). *More than Words: An Introduction to Communication.* London: Routledge.

Entzinger, Han, Marco Martiniello & Catherine Wihtol De Wenden (2004). *Migration Between States and Markets*. Aldershot: Ashgate.

Fleischer, Annett (2007). Family, Obligations, and Migration: The Role of Kinship in Cameroon. *Demographic research volume 16, article* 13, Germany: Max Plank Institute for Demographic Research. 413–440.

Guo, Shibo & Per Adersson (2006). *Non Recognition of Foreign Credentials for Immigrants Professionals in Canada and Sweden: A Comparative Analysis*. 1–26, Alberta: Prairie Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Integration.

Hatton, Timothy J. and Jeffry G. Williamson (2003). *What Fundamentals Drive World Migration?* Helsinki: United Nations University. 1–23.

Hofstede, Geert (1991). *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*. Berkshire: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Huysman, Jey (1995). *Migrants as a Security Problem: Danger of Securitizing Societal Issues.* Eds. Robert Miles & Dietrich Thänhardt. London: Pinter Publishers Ltd. 51–72.

Hyttinen, Milla (2005). Racism in Finland. University of Tampere: Fast Finnish Institution. 1–12.

International Migration Report (2002). New York: United Nations Publications. 1–74.

International Migration, Racism, Discrimination and Xenophobia (2001). Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. 1–37.

Jandt, Fred E. (1998). *Intercultural Communication: An Introduction*. California: Sage Publications.

Koivukangas, Olavi (2003). European Immigration and Integration. Finland: Directorate Institute of Migration. 1–11.

Lemaitre, Georges (2005). *The Comparability of International Migration Statistics Problems and Prospects. No. 9*. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 1–8.

Lewis, D. Richard (2008). *When cultures Collide: Leading Across Cultures*. 3rd Edition. Finland: Nicholas Brealey.

Lewis, Jane & Jane Ritchie (2003). Qualitative Research Practice: *A Guide for Social Science Students and Researchers.* London: Sage Publications.

Lophatthananon, Suneenart (2008). "Problems and Challenges of Migrants in the EU and Strategies to Improve their Economic Opportunities. *Journal of European Studies Vol*. 16, No 1. Bangkok: Centre for European Studies. 35–49.

Massey, S. Douglas, Joaquin Arango, Graeme Hugo, Ali kouaouci, Adela Pellegrino & J: Edward Taylor (1993). "Theories of International Migration: A Review and Apraisal." *Population and development Review Vol.* 19, Issue 3. New York, USA: Population council. 431– 466.

Massey, S. Douglas, Joaquin Arango, Graeme Hugo, Ali Kouaouci, Adela Pellegrino & J. Edward Taylor (1997). Migration, Theory, Ethnic Mobilization and Globalization: Causes of Migration. In: *The Ethnicity Reader*, Nationalism, Multiculturalism and Migration. 2nd Edition, Eds. Monsterrat and John Rex. Malden M A, USA: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 248–257.

Mbaku, Mukum John (2005). *Culture and Customs of Africa: Culture and Customers of Cameroon.* Westport, U.K: Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc.

Miles B, Mathew & Michael Huberman (1994). An Expanded Source Book: *Qualitative Data Analysis*. 2nd Edition, London: Sage Publications.

Nielsen, Eva Ostergaard (2003). *International Migration and Sending Countries Perceptions, Policies and Transnational Relations*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Ong'ayo, Antony (2008). Political Instability in Africa: Where the Problem lies and Alternative Perspective. Amsterdam: The African Diaspora Policy Centre. 1–14.

Overbeek, Henk (1995). Towards a New International Migration Regime: Globalization, Migration and Internationalization of State. Eds. Robert Miles & Dietrich Thränhardt. London: Pinter Publishers Ltd. 15–33.

Patton, Michael Quinn (2002). Qualitative Research Evaluation and Methods. Third Edition, London: Sage Publications.

Pelican, Michela, Peter Tatah & Basile Ndijo(2008). Local Perspective on Translational Migration Relations of Cameroon Migrants. 1–14.

Pentikäinen, Juha & Marja Hiltunen (1995). Cultural Minorities in Finland: *An Overview towards Cultural Policy*. Helsinki: Finnish National Commission for UNESCO.

Pieterse, Nederveen Jan (2009). *Globalisation and Culture: Global Melange*. 2nd Edition, Maryland, United States of America: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers.

Qassim, Ali & Liisa Heikin Heimo (2006). European Network against Racism Shadow Report: Racism in Finland. Brussels: ENAR. 1–36.

Ratha, Dilip & Sanket Mohapatra (2007). Increasing the Macroeconomic Impact of Remittance on Development. Washington D.C: The World Bank. 1–11.

Report on the Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer (2007). Berlin, Germany: Transparency International-International Secretariat. 1–25.

Salmenhaara, Perttu (2008). "From Horizontal to Vertical Divide: Immigrants Employment in Finland in the 1990s" *Finnish Journal of Ethnicity and Migration Vol.* 3 No. 1. Helsinki: The Society for the Study of Ethnic Relations and International Migration. 13–20.

Schmelz, Andrea (2009). The Ghanaian Diaspora in Germany: Its *Contribution to Development in Ghana.* Frankfurt, Germany: German Technical Cooperation.1–48.

Silverman, David (2000). Doing Qualitative Research: *A Practical Handbook*. London: Sage Publication Ltd.

Spencer, Helen & Peter Franklin (2009). Research and Practice in Applied Linguistics: *Intercultural Interaction: a Disciplinary Approach to Intercultural Communication*. Ed. Chrsitopher N. Candlin & David R. Hall. Hampshire, England: Palgrave Macmillan.

Stanciole, E. Anderson & Mandfred Huber (2009). Acces to Health Care for Migrants, Ethnics Minorities and Asylum Seekers in Europe. Vienna: European Centre for Social welfare Policy and Research. 1–8.

Swallow, Deborah 2001). Culture Shock! *A Guide to Customs and Etiquette.* Finland. Portland: Kuperard.

Teräs, Marianne (2007). *Intercultural Learning and Hybridity in the Culture Laboratory.* Helsinki: Helsinki University Press.

Van Dalen,Hendrik P, George Groenewold and Jeannette J. Schoorl (2005). "Out of Africa: What Drives the Pressure to Emigrate?" *Journal of Population Economics Vol.* 18: No.4. Rotterdam, Netherlands: Springer Berlin / Heidelberg 741–778.

Vasconcelos, Pedro (2009). *Migration Management and its Linkages with Economic, Social and Environmental Polices to the Benefit of Stability and Security in the OSCE Region.* Athens: Organization for Security and Co-operation Secretariat.

Vertovec, Steven (2002). Transnational Migration Networks and Skilled Migration. Ladenburge: Ladenburger Diskurs Migration. 1–15.

Vilkama, Katjå (2007). W13 Housing and Minority Groups. In: *Housing Policy and the Spatial Concentration of Immigrants in Helsinki.* Helsinki: University of Helsinki. 1–8.

Wengraf, Tom (2001). Qualitative research Interviewing. London: Sage Publications Ltd.

Wurzel, Gabriele (2004*). Movement of Workers in W.T.O Negotiations: A Development Perspective.* Switzerland: Gcim Secretariat. 1–37.

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Back, Les & John Solomos (2000).Theorising Race and Racism. Theories of Race and Racism: In*: A Reader*Eds. Les Back & John Solomos. London: Routledge. 1–30. Cited 3. 1. 2010
http://books.google.com/books?id=7QIrg3cBeXIC&pg=RA1-PA1&lpg=RA1-PA1&dq=theories+of+race+and+racism+a+reader++by+les+back+and+john+solomo

Bosswick, Wolfgang, Luken-klaben Doris & Heckmann Frederick (2007). *Housing and Integration of Migrants in Europe.* France: Council of Europe. Cited 20. 10. 2009.
http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/pubdocs/2007/94/en/1/ef0794en.pdf.

Cooke, Sarah & Sarah Spencer (2006). *The Contribution of the Voluntary Sector to Migrant Integration in Europe: A Review of the Extent to which the Work of Voluntary and Community Organisations Funded by the European Foundations Support the EU Migrant Integration Agenda.* Brussels. 1–33. http://epim.info/docs/documents/NGOs__Migrant_Integration_in_EU.pdf

Gadame, Hans-Georg (2004). *Truth and Method.* New York: Continuum Publishing Group.
http://books.google.com/books?id=0Jm2P3di32YC&printsec=frontcover&dq=gadamer +2004+in+truth+and+method&source=bl&ots=   Cited   15.11. 2009.

Gallagher, Shaun (1992). Hermeneutics and Education. Albany: State University of New York Press.
http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=MSz6IAv0zpIC&oi=fnd&pg=PR9&dq= (Gallagher++1992+hermeneutics+and+educ   Cited   5. 11. 2009.

Helsingin Sanomat (2009). Many West African Students Submit Forged Documents to Study in Finland. Helsinki: Helsinki Oy.   20. 11. 2009.
http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Many+West+African+students+submit+forged+docume nts+to+study+in+Finland/1

Helsingin Sanomat (2009). Immigrants Workers are First to Suffer from Reduced Employment Opportunities in Recession.   31. 7. 2009.
 http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Immigrant+workers+are+first+to+suffer+from+reduced +employment+opportunities+in+recession/1135

Helsingin Sanomat (2009). Qualified Immigrants to be Given Work to March their Educational Achievement: Outdated Act on the Integration of Immigrants is to be Amended in Order to Improve Employment.   10. 6. 2009.
 http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Qualified+immigrants+to+be+given+work+to+match+t heir+educational+achievement/1135246676812

Helsinki Times (2010). "Stepping Stones for Foreign Graduates",   26. 11. 2009.
        http://www.helsinkitimes.fi/htimes/domestic-news/general/9016.html

Helsingin Sanomat (2010). Finns Attitudes towards Immigrants have Become More Negative   15. 3. 2010.
        http://www.hs.fi/english/article/1135254422096

Jokelainen, Jarkko & Samuli Leivonniemi (2005). Immigrants in Paris and Helsinki have a Common Problem: Unemployment, Foreigners Want Work and Equal Treatment. *Helsingin Sanomat*.   15. 11. 2005.
 http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Immigrants+in+Paris+and+Helsinki+have+a+ common+problem+unemployment/1101981636237

Koser, Khalid (2007). *International Migration: A Very Short Introduction*. New York, USA: Oxford University Press. Cited. 16. 11. 2008. http://books.google.com/books?id=370B3GZ6VkEC&dq=International+Migration:+A Very+Short+Introduction.&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=alrgb1h0Jk&sig=zDon

Kyntäjä, Eve (2003). Towards the Development of an Integration Policy in Finland. In: *The Integration of Immigrants in European Societies: National Differences and Trends of Convergence.* Eds. Friedrick Heckmann & Dominique Schnapper. Germany: Lucius. 185–212. Cited 10. 8. 2009. http://books.google.com/books?id=l9yTtCAnQWwC&pg=PA13&lpg=PA 13&dq=euroean+forum+for+migration+studies++by+friedrick

Laezko, Frank (2006). *Migration for Development: Within and beyond Frontiers.* Switzerland: International Organisation for Migration. Cited. 12. 09. 2009. http://books.google.com/books?id=6MjCwry0AZIC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ v2_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=&f=false

Lamport, Joe (2004). *The Housing Problems of Immigrants*. New York: The Citzen Union Foundation. Cited 10. 10. 2009. http://www.gothamgazette.com/article/housing/20041109/10/1175

Markkanen, Kristiina (2009). Helsinki Finds Housing of Large Somalis Families Challenging. *Helsingin Sanomat* Helsinki: Helsinki Times Oy. 17. 11. 2009. http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Helsinki+finds+housing+of+large+Somali+families+ch allenging/1135250831

Mashire, Percy & Jonna Roos (2008). Racism in Finland. 1–45. Brussels: European Network against Racism. Cited 12. 8. 2009. http://cms.horus.be/files/99935/MediaArchive/national/Finland%2%20SR%202008.pdf

Neuwirth, Gertrud (1999). Immigrant Canada: *Demographic, Economic and Social Challenges.* Ed. Halli, S. Shiva& Leo D riedger. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 51–69. Cited. 5. 5. 2009. http://books.google.com/books?id=6WlP5yuKQfgC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Immigra nt+Canada.+Demographic,+Economic+and+Social

Ngoma, Teke (2006). Fighting Corruption in Africa: Notes from Cameroon. Cited. 12.10.2009. http://www.africafiles.org

Nsom, Kini (2008). Cameroon Competitive Exams Mired in Gigantic Fraud. Cited 10. 06.2009. http://www.postnewsline.com/2008/09/competitive-exa.html

Ofege, Ntemfac (2004). Corruption in Cameroon: A State of Art. Cited 20.09.2009. http://www.postwatchmagazine.com/2006/02/corruption_in_c_1.html#more

Population Structure (2008). Helsinki: Statistics Finland. Cited   3. 4. 2008.

    http://pxweb2.stat.fi/database/StatFin/vrm/vaerak/vaerak_en.asp

Pullinen, Jussi (2009). Attempting to Avoid the Problems of Europe's Immigrant
      Suburbs. *Helsingin Sanomat*.   13. 1. 2009.
http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Attempting+to+avoid+the+problems+of+Europes+immi

Ratha, Dilip (2007). "Leveraging Remittances for Development." : *Policy Brief*,
    Migration Policy Institute and German Marshall Fund. 1–16. Cited   15. 5. 2009.
    http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/MigDevPB_062507.pdf

Snellman Ritva, Liisa (2010). Helsinki City: City of Immigrants. Foreign Born Resident

    Now Part of Mainstream Urban Life Rural Migrants had Trouble Integrating in
    Decades Past. *Helsingin Sanomat*.   2. 3. 2010.
    http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Helsinki+city+of+immigrants/1135253387643

Tanner, Arno (2004). Finland's Property Brings New Immigrants: Finnish Directorate
    of Integration. Washington D.C: Migration Policy Institute. Cited   5. 11. 2004.
    http://www.migrationinformation.org/USfocus/display.cfm?ID=267

Timah, Moses Njei (2005). Cameroon and Corruption.   Cited   12. 10.2009.
    http://www.njeitimah-outlook.com/articles/article/2076046/31946.ht

Usher, Erica (2005). The Millennium Development Goals and Migration.
    Geneva: International Migration for Migration. 1–48. Cited   24. 06.2009.
http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_doc

.s/serial_publications/mrs20.pdf

Vehkakoski, Vellamo (2000). Employment of Foreigners Hampered by Language
    Barriers and Attitudes. *Helsingin Sanomat*.   14. 05. 2000.
http://www2.hs.fi/english/archive/thisweek/20112000.html

Vehkakoski, Vellamo (2000). Finland and Foreign Workers – Red Carpet Treatment for
    Some. *Helsinki Sanomat*.   13. 05.2000.
    http://www2.hs.fi/english/archive/thisweek/20042000.html

World Development Indicators, World Bank (2008).   Cited   22.11.2008
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/POP.pdf

Appendix 1.

Interview Questions.

1. Introduce yourself, male or female, the year you came to Finland.

   Your permit category.

   Do you speak other languages apart from your official language?

    Do you have any family members living with you in Finland?

    Are you from a minority or majority from your home country?

2. Were you assisted by your parents or extended family in the migration

    preparations? What type of assistance from family, relatives and friends?

3. Why did you choose to travel to Europe, particularly Finland?

4. What means of transportation did you use to travel abroad?

5. Did you pass through other countries before entering Finland?

6. Before you left for Europe what were your expectations?

7. Was it easy or difficult to adapt yourself in your new country of destination?

8. Are your expectations being fulfilled or not?

9. What problems do you face in your country of destination?

10. What efforts are you making in solving the problems you are facing?

11. Is there any organisation in your host country, helping to resolve the Problems?

12. Is Finland the first country you travelled to, from your home country?

13. Why do you keep on migrating despite the problems you are facing?

14. Have you ever been discriminated upon, because of your foreign background?

15. Have you ever visited your home country, since your travelled abroad, what was

     your experience?

16. Do you think of returning to your home country some years later?

Appendix 2

List of Respondents
Note:
Respondent, Gender, Years in Finland, Date of Interview

Respondent 11, female, 2 years, 20th of January 2010

Respondent 7, female, 3 years, 7th of January 2010

Respondent 9, female, 1 year, 21st of January 2010

Respondent 6, female, 4 years, 19th of January 2010

Respondent 13, female, 11years, 5th of January 2010

Respondent 2, female, 2 years, 7th of January 2010

Respondent 1, female, 4years, 27th of January 2010

Respondent 4, male, 3 years, 12th of January 2010

Respondent 14, male, 4 years, 29th of December 2009

Respondent 10, male 4 years, 7th of January 2010

Respondent 8, male, 7 years, 22nd January 2010

Respondent 5, male, 6 years, 14th of January 2010

Respondent 12, male, 23 years, 18th of January 2010

Respondent 3, male, 6 years, 31st January of 2010