



Swedish Labour Migration

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Introduction

- Sweden as an exception
 - Opinion polls more favorable towards immigrants
 - “High grades” regarding integration policies
 - No major anti-immigration political party
 - More open to labour migration than most other countries

But

- Slow labour market integration
- Signs of a more restrictive policies
- A anti-immigration political party may enter Parliament in 2010



Early emigration history

- To US and other overseas countries
- To Denmark, Norway , Germany in the late 19th and early 20th century
- According to an estimate made by the census in 1900, 700 000 people who were born in Sweden lived in another country in 1900. Of them the majority, 535 000, lived in the United States, but large groups also lived in Norway, 50 000, and Denmark, 36 000.



The emigration to Denmark (an early common Nordic labour market)

Table 1 Number of people born in Sweden but living in Denmark, 1870-1911

Census year	Copenhagen		Denmark (incl. Copenhagen)	
	Number	Per cent of the population	Number	Per cent of the population
1870	4293	2.37	15388	0.86
1880	8847	3.77	24150	1.23
1890	12892	4.13	33802	1.55
1901	15308	3.82	35555	1.45
1911	16942	3.03	33312	1.21

Source: Willerslev (1983, p. 84).



WW2 and refugee immigrants. I

Table 2 Number of foreign citizens with permits to stay in Sweden October 1, 1940-1946

Country of citizenship	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Denmark	1643	1407	1324	2049	13538	3470	9355
Norway	3615	4296	8078	16908	24504	7017	8115
Finland	3687	4029	3639	3792	6462	6586	6232
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	22213	22335
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	3418	3571
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	381	440
Poland	362	242	387	408	759	3521	4943
Germany	4519	3872	2221	1808	1641	5973	5472
The Netherlands	205	191	207	357	626	823	520
France	97	92	143	282	581	532	455
Without passport from their home country	1891	2748	4190	6249	18871	...	...
All	18714	18843	21858	34002	69774	61021	72253

Source, Olsson (1995, p. 24).



WW2 and refugee immigrants. II

Table 3 Number of refugees in Sweden according to citizenship between 15 December 1944 and 15 July 1945

Country of citizenship	15/12	15/2	15/4	15/6	15/7
Denmark	14700	15400	16200	6200	5000
Norway	31500	36100	40700	19000	8000
Finland	6500	4200	3400	3000	2800
Estonia (of Swedish descent)	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500
Estonia	25200	21300	21500	21500	21300
Latvia	3700	3000	3000	3500	3400
Lithuania	300	300	300	400	300
Russia	700	900	900	200	800
Poland	1000	1000	900	8600	10100
Germany	5400	5200	5500	6000	5700
The Netherlands	600	500	300	1300	1300
Belgium	100	100	100	600	200
France	500	500	400	2000	1800
Others	1200	1300	800	6800	8300
Evacuated Finns	37800	42300	41100	37200	36700
Finnish children (living in Swedish families)	44000	42300	41100	37200	36700
All	180100	169200	163100	136800	119500

Source, Olsson (1995, p. 26).



Immigration regulation and immigration policy I

- Recruitment of labour migrants from the 1940s
- The Nordic labour market
 - No work permit requirements from October 1, 1943
 - No visa requirements from 1945 and 1949 (Finland)
 - Common Nordic labour market from 1954
 - Consolidated in different steps (1957, 1961, 1964, 1968)
 - A massive migration from Finland



Immigration regulation and immigration policy II

- Large labour migration from other European countries up to the early 1970s
- Refugee immigration and family related immigration from the 1970s
- New labour immigration in the 2000s



The Expansion of EU

- Sweden: Part of the common Nordic Labour market since 1954
- Member of EU since 1995
- No restriction for citizens of the new EU countries (neither 2004 nor 2007)



Table 4. Immigration from EU10 countries to Sweden 2001-2007

Year	Men	Women	All
2001	846	1249	2096
2002	1024	1560	2584
2003	936	1455	2381
2004	1863	2369	4232
2005	2741	2818	5559
2006	4828	4370	9198
2007	5915	4852	10767



Table 5. Immigration from Bulgaria and Romania in 2006 and 2007

Year	Bulgaria	Romania
2006	199	346
2007	1106	2457



The Development of the Migration Flows I

- There was an increase in immigration during the first years of the decade but a much higher increase in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007.
- Immigration from the EU10 countries is still only a small part of the total immigration.
- Emigration to the new member states also increased but to a much smaller extent than immigration.



The Development of the Migration Flows II

- Women constituted the majority of immigrants from the EU10 countries up to 2006. Immigration of men has increased more than that of women. Men now constitute the majority of immigrants from EU10.
- More than half of the immigrants to Sweden from the ten Accession States are from Poland. After Poland immigration is largest from the three Baltic States and Hungary.



The Labour Market Situation for the New Immigrants

- The Employment Rate
- Working Hours
- Monthly Wage
- Education
- Industry
- Wages (given characteristics)



Table 6. Employment rate in September among those aged 16-64 according to country of origin among those living in Sweden in the end of 2006

Country	Men	Women	All
Cyprus	47.6	50.5	48.8
Czech R.	54.0	46.9	49.8
Czechoslovakia	60.7	66.8	63.9
Estonia	50.9	53.8	52.8
Hungary	58.6	57.0	66.9
Latvia	43.3	48.6	46.9
Lithuania	59.0	51.4	54.5
Malta	62.7	70.4	66.1
Poland	61.9	58.4	59.7
Slovakia	44.6	40.7	49.0
Slovenia	66.7	58.0	62.2
EU10	60.0	57.6	58.6
Sweden	76.4	73.9	75.2



Why so low employment rates?

- Emigrated from Sweden without registering?
- Seasonal workers registered as staying all the year in Sweden?
- Not in the labour force? (in education?)
- Unemployed? In other income transfer systems?
- In the shadow economy?



Figure 1. Share of persons registered as living in Sweden but who most likely do not do it according to year of stay in Sweden

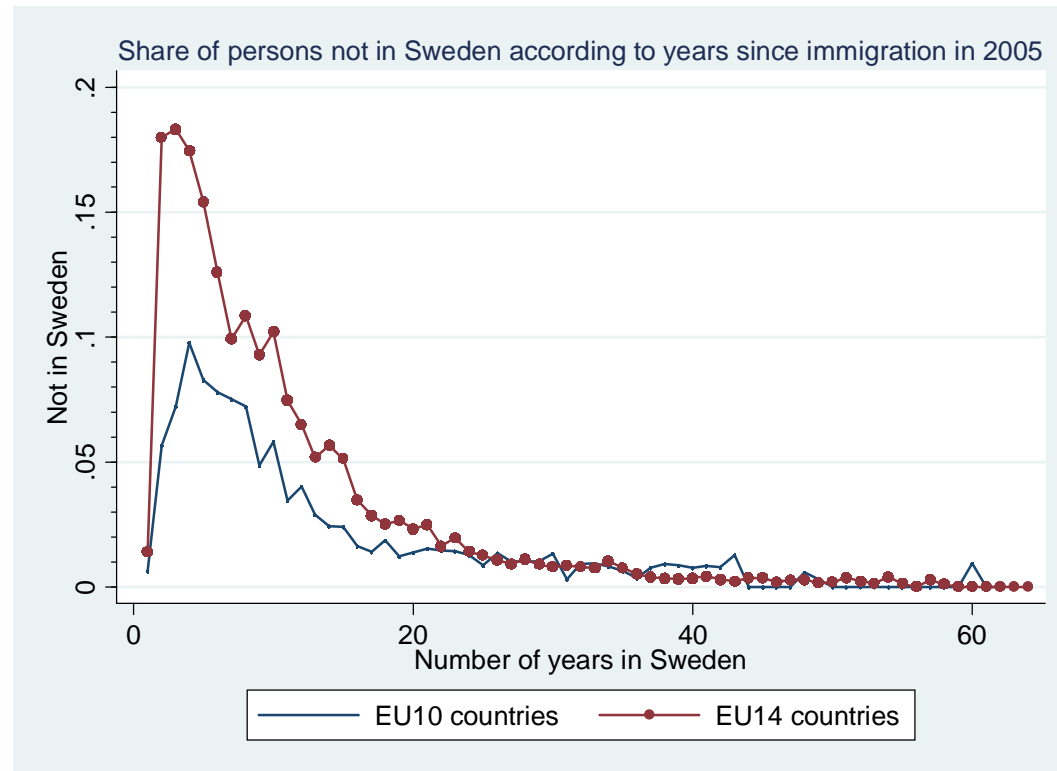


Table 7. Working hours among those aged 16-64 according to country or origin in 2006

Country	Men	Women	All
Cyprus	136.7	125.7	131.3
Czech R.	142.5	106.0	119.7
Czechoslovakia	134.9	118.2	124.3
Estonia	135.7	116.7	121.6
Hungary	132.7	120.1	125.1
Latvia	134.7	115.4	119.4
Lithuania	141.7	110.7	119.1
Malta	158.3	114.6	138.0
Poland	137.3	119.7	124.5
Slovakia	130.2	104.3	112.6
Slovenia	143.2	107.9	123.2
EU10	136.3	118.9	124.1
EU10, May 2004-	146.3	117.2	129.2
EU14	138.0	121.9	128.5
EU14, May 2004-	142.4	119.8	132.0
Sweden	138.7	117.9	126.8



Table 8. Monthly wage (for those working part-time the wage is recalculated to full-time wage) among those aged 16-64 according to country of origin in 2006; in thousands SEK

Country	Men	Women	All
Cyprus	30.1	21.4	25.8
Czech R.	27.2	24.6	25.6
Czechoslovakia	34.1	25.9	28.8
Estonia	29.8	22.1	24.1
Hungary	28.5	23.5	25.5
Latvia	31.3	22.1	24.0
Lithuania	30.1	22.2	24.4
Malta	25.5	19.2	22.6
Poland	28.8	22.5	24.3
Slovakia	32.6	25.0	27.4
Slovenia	25.3	20.7	22.7
EU10	29.3	22.9	24.8
EU10, May 2004-	28.3	23.8	25.6
EU14	28.7	22.9	25.3
EU14, May 2004-	35.2	25.4	30.8
Sweden	28.3	22.2	24.8



Table 9. Wage equation estimates with log monthly wage at full time work in 2006 as the dependent variable and time of arrival to Sweden among the explanatory variables

	Men	Women	All	All
Constant	8.999 (0.0041)	9.276 (0.0027)	9.252 (0.024)	8.912 (0.014)
Female			-0.185 (0.0004)	-0.184 (0.0004)
Age	0.0393 (0.0002)	0.02255(0.0001)	0.0300 (0.0001)	0.0300 (0.0001)
Age squared	-0.00037 (0.000003)	-0.00021 (0.000002)	-0.00028 (0.000001)	-0.00028 (0.000001)
Primary school 9 or 10 years	0.066 (0.0016)	0.057 (0.0012)	0.061 (0.0012)	0.061 (0.0011)
Secondary School	0.144 (0.0015)	0.086 (0.0012)	0.120 (0.0010)	0.120 (0.0009)
Higher education less than two years	0.329 (0.0019)	0.240 (0.0017)	0.291 (0.0013)	0.292 (0.0013)
Higher education two years or more	0.387 (0.0016)	0.303 (0.0011)	0.342 (0.0009)	0.341 (0.0009)
Post graduate education	0.623 (0.0028)	0.619 (0.0032)	0.617 (0.0021)	0.617 (0.0021)
Arrived in 2004 born in EU10	-0.008 (0.030)	-0.069 (0.016)	-0.044 (0.015)	0.000 (0.015)
Arrived in 2005 born in EU10	-0.037 (0.028)	-0.069 (0.018)	-0.053 (0.016)	-0.004 (0.016)
Arrived in 2006 born in EU10	-0.038 (0.026)	0.024 (0.024)	0.001 (0.017)	0.028 (0.018)
Arrived in 2004 born in EU14	0.032 (0.017)	-0.006 (0.014)	0.016 (0.012)	0.019 (0.011)
Arrived in 2005 born in EU14	0.044 (0.019)	-0.000 (0.011)	0.024 (0.011)	0.028 (0.011)
Arrived in 2006 born in EU14	0.097 (0.017)	0.017 (0.011)	0.062 (0.11)	0.065 (0.011)
ln(GDP per capita in home country)				0.033 (0.001)
R squared	0.248	0.266	0.303	0.303
Number of observations	718957	939079	1658036	16556138



A change of labour migration policy in Sweden

- Large change in immigration policy from December 15, 2008
- If getting a job offer it will be possible to immigrate to Sweden if the job conditions are like those for other people in the Swedish labour market (easy and fast test)
- Work permit up to two years – after two years possible to get a job permit for the occupation and after four years a permanent work permit is granted



Table 10. Work permits granted from December 15, 2008 – April 1, 2009

Citizen in	Number
India	1031
China	304
Ukraine	130
USA	117
Thailand	75
Russia	75
Serbia	69
Turkey	62
South Africa	52
Others	714
Total	2629

May 27, 2009



Occupations and regions

IT-specialists (711)

Civil engineers (205)

Restaurants (150)

Engineers, technicians (100)

Stockholm (873)

Gothenburg (73)

Malmö (46)

What will happen after the financial and economic crisis?



Conclusions

- Migration increased from the new member states after the enlargement of the European Union. More than four times larger in 2007 than in 2003. The immigration of men has increased more than that of women.
- The immigrants are mainly coming from the other side of the Baltic Sea – from Poland and the three Baltic states (and Hungary).



Conclusions (cont.)

- In 2004-2007 the employment rate is lower for EU-migrants than for natives. Part of it may be explained by registration lags of return migration and other problems in the employment statistics.
- For immigrants from the new member states arriving May 2004 or later the working hours are somewhat longer for men and the monthly wages for full-time work is somewhat higher for women compared to those of natives.



Conclusions (cont.)

- Estimations of wage equations shows that given age and education immigrants from EU10 countries are getting slightly lower wages.
- A new labour immigration from outside Europe



