

# SWEDEN

Pieter Bevelander, Inge Dahlstedt,  
Sofia Rönnqvist<sup>275</sup>



## Migration Trends

Migration to Sweden has been substantial in a historical perspective, in 2008 and 2009 more than 100,000 individuals settled in Sweden. In light of the economic downturn during this period an increase was even more unexpected. In 2009, about 14 per cent of the total population consisted of migrants. About one fourth of the migrant population was of Nordic origin, one third from other European countries<sup>276</sup> and the rest from non-European countries (Bevelander, 2010a) (Table I). According to Statistics Sweden (2009), about 18 per cent of residents in the age group 20-64 in Sweden are foreign-born.

**Table I: Number of immigrants per year, top 10 main countries of origin, 2000-2009**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of migrants	58,659	60,795	64,087	63,795	62,028	65,229	95,750	99,485	101,171	102,280
(Return migration) Sweden	13,482	13,797	13,266	12,588	11,467	11,066	12,821	12,340	13,388	13,985
Finland	3,433	3,349	3,262	3,151	2,716	2,793	2,553	2,494	2,390	2,385
Norway	2,893	3,104	3,443	3,168	2,573	2,425	2,477	2,371	2,239	-
Denmark	1,918	2,418	2,969	3,226	3,203	3,494	4,365	4,319	3,371	3,010
Germany	1,834	1,806	1,883	1,998	2,010	2,147	3,100	3,745	3,492	2,845
United Kingdom	1,343	1,433	1,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	2,747	2,316	2,140	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	1,405	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia, Montenegro	-	-	-	-	1,479	1,756	3,228	-	-	-

<sup>275</sup> Pieter Bevelander is associate professor at the Malmö Institute of Migration (MIM), Diversity and Welfare and a senior lecturer at the School of International Migration and Ethnic Relations (IMER), Malmö University, Sweden. Inge Dahlstedt is a doctoral student at IMER. Sofia Rönnqvist is a researcher at MIM.

<sup>276</sup> European Union (EU) countries and other European countries like Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Poland	-	-	--	-	-	3,525	6,442	7,617	7,091	5,261
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,632	2,595	-
USA	1,278	1,250	1,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	1,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	1,378	2,552	-	-	-	-	2,213
Iraq	6,681	6,663	7,472	5,425	3,126	3,094	11,146	15,642	13,083	9,543
Iran	1,250	1,444	1,587	-	1,610	1,365	2,274	-	-	2,976
China	-	1,060	-	1,434	1,563	1,749	-	2,485	2,925	3,462
Thailand	-	-	1,326	2,075	2,175	2,205	2,571	2,695	3,235	3,165
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,008	3,941	4,218	7,021

Source: Statistics Sweden.

Major contributions to the migrant population in the 1970s were refugees from Chile, Poland and Turkey. In the 1980s the biggest migrant groups came from Chile, Ethiopia, Iran and other Middle Eastern countries. In the 1990s migration from Iraq, the former Yugoslavia and other Eastern and South-Eastern European countries dominated. This pattern has continued in this last decade as a mixture of asylum seekers, family reunion migrants and migrant workers entered Sweden. Iraqis, Iranians, former Yugoslavs and Somalis have remained large migrant groups, as well as EU nationals from Poland, Romania, Germany and the Nordic countries. Meret and Jorgensen (2010) suggest that there are about 50,000 irregular migrants in Sweden.

As indicated in the following table, the majority of the inflow to Sweden consists of family migrants. Refugees and migrants from the EU/EEA area compete for the second place. Education is free in Sweden and it seems to attract an increasing number of foreign students.<sup>277</sup>

**Table 2: Immigration by reason of entry, 2000-2009**

	Refugees		Family		Labour		EEA/EU		Guest students		Adoption		Temporary Labour Migration	
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
2000	10,546	23.4	22,840	50.6	433	1.0	7,396	16.4	3,073	6.8	876	1.9	-	-
2001	7,941	17.8	24,524	55.1	441	1.0	6,851	15.4	3,989	9.0	758	1.7	-	-
2002	8,493	19.0	22,346	50.0	403	0.9	7,968	17.8	4,585	10.3	869	1.9	-	-
2003	6,460	13.8	24,553	52.4	319	0.7	9,234	19.7	5,509	11.8	782	1.7	-	-
2004	6,140	12.2	22,337	44.2	209	0.4	14,959	29.6	6,021	11.9	825	1.6	-	-
2005	8,076	13.0	21,908	35.3	293	0.5	18,071	29.2	6,837	11.0	805	1.3	5,985	9.7
2006	20,663	25.1	26,668	32.4	349	0.4	20,461	24.8	7,331	8.9	623	0.8	6,257	7.6
2007	18,290	21.1	28,975	33.5	543	0.6	19,387	22.4	8,920	10.3	540	0.6	9,859	11.4
2008	11,173	12.3	33,184	36.6	796	0.9	19,398	21.4	11,186	12.3	503	0.6	14,513	16.0
2009	11,119	11.3	34,082	34.6	81	0.1	17,606	17.9	13,487	13.7	622	0.6	21,582	21.9
Total	108,901	16.7	261,417	40.1	3,867 <sup>1</sup>	0.6	141,331	21.7	70,938	10.9	7,203	1.1	58,196	8.9

Source: Migration Board.

<sup>1</sup>Permanent residence.

<sup>277</sup> This policy will change in 2011 as foreign student from outside of the EEA-area will be forced to pay for the education (Prop. 2009/10:65).

In the case of Sweden, EU and non-EU migrants have the same educational level as natives. The differences are marginal, although migrant men and women in general are somewhat overrepresented in the primary education category. Non-EU males have the highest percentage of post-secondary schooling (Table 3).

**Table 3: Population by educational level, gender and country of birth (15-69 years), percentage, 2000-2007**

Country of birth	Education	2000		2001		2002		2003	
		MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
SWE	Compulsory	26.6	22.8	25.9	22.0	25.4	21.3	24.8	20.6
	Secondary	46.4	46.2	46.6	46.1	46.6	45.8	46.6	45.4
	Tertiary	24.5	28.7	24.9	29.6	25.5	30.5	25.9	31.4
EU	Compulsory	29.1	26.6	28.0	25.4	27.3	24.3	26.5	23.3
	Secondary	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.4	41.4
	Tertiary	22.2	27.4	23.1	28.5	24.2	30.0	25.0	31.1
Non-EU	Compulsory	25.8	30.2	25.1	29.2	25.5	29.1	25.2	28.3
	Secondary	39.1	34.5	39.0	34.6	39.1	34.6	38.4	34.0
	Tertiary	24.4	22.7	24.9	23.6	25.8	25.0	26.3	25.9

  

Country of birth	Education	2004		2005		2006		2007	
		MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
SWE	Compulsory	24.3	20.1	23.9	19.6	23.6	19.2	23.1	18.7
	Secondary	46.5	45.1	46.6	44.8	46.6	44.6	46.8	44.5
	Tertiary	26.3	32.2	26.6	32.9	26.9	33.5	27.1	34.1
EU	Compulsory	25.6	22.2	24.6	21.2	23.2	19.9	21.8	18.8
	Secondary	41.0	41.0	40.6	40.6	39.5	39.7	38.8	39.2
	Tertiary	25.9	32.3	27.1	33.7	27.2	34.2	28.2	35.8
Non-EU	Compulsory	25.1	28.0	24.9	27.7	24.5	26.8	24.7	26.9
	Secondary	38.1	33.9	37.9	33.9	37.2	33.4	36.8	33.5
	Tertiary	27.1	27.1	27.8	28.2	27.7	28.5	28.9	30.0

Source: Statistics Sweden.

## Labour Market Impact

Over the period 2000-2007, the employment rate for natives in the age category 15-64 has been fairly stable at around 75 per cent for men. For women we observe a small increase over time (Table 4). A stable employment rate is also observed for EU foreign-born individuals but on a lower level of around 62 per cent. Non-EU foreign born migrants have an even lower employment rate, but show on the other hand, an increase over time (from 49.7% in 2000 to 54.2% in 2007 for male and from 41.4% in 2000 to 47.4% in 2007 for female non-EU foreign-born). Thus, even in the new millennium we observe a gradual small decrease in the employment gap between natives and immigrants.

Table 4: Employment rates by gender, region of birth and age groups, 2000-2007

Country of birth	Age group	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
		MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
SWE	15-24	40.5	38.5	38.0	38.6	38.1	39.3	35.8	36.1	35.8	35.1	34.9	33.7	36.7	36.5	38.3	38.3
	25-54	86.8	82.3	86.7	83.1	86.5	83.1	85.9	82.5	86.3	83.0	86.4	83.2	87.5	84.3	88.7	85.5
	55-59	79.8	77.0	80.4	77.6	81.8	78.1	81.0	78.0	82.4	79.3	82.2	79.5	83.3	80.6	84.7	81.5
	60-64	52.4	48.0	55.2	51.6	59.7	54.0	60.6	56.6	65.6	60.9	66.3	62.0	67.6	63.2	70.2	64.1
	15-64	74.8	70.9	74.5	71.8	74.7	71.9	73.6	70.9	74.1	71.3	73.7	70.9	74.7	72.0	75.8	73.0
	65-69	13.6	7.5	13.2	7.8	15.9	9.9	12.5	7.6	16.9	10.2	17.6	10.8	18.7	11.4	22.2	14.0
	20-64	80.8	76.1	80.7	77.2	81.0	77.4	80.3	76.8	81.1	77.6	81.0	77.6	82.3	79.0	83.8	80.2
	55-64	68.4	64.7	70.1	66.7	72.5	67.8	72.1	68.6	74.7	70.8	74.5	71.0	75.4	71.8	77.2	72.4
	15-24	32.8	29.5	30.0	28.7	28.4	29.1	26.3	26.1	26.2	24.8	26.1	23.0	28.0	24.6	28.4	24.9
EU	25-54	70.4	69.6	69.9	70.4	69.3	69.7	68.0	68.9	67.8	68.6	67.7	68.1	68.2	68.4	68.6	67.9
	55-59	64.4	61.4	65.1	63.1	66.6	63.7	65.5	63.3	65.4	64.3	64.5	64.3	65.7	65.4	67.2	65.5
	60-64	41.4	36.3	43.6	39.1	46.6	40.5	47.2	42.2	49.7	44.9	49.9	46.7	51.8	48.8	54.3	50.4
	15-64	63.4	61.9	63.1	62.8	63.1	62.6	62.0	62.0	62.2	62.2	61.9	61.9	62.7	62.3	63.4	61.9
	65-69	10.8	6.4	10.5	6.7	12.7	8.2	10.2	5.9	12.6	8.1	13.3	8.6	13.8	8.9	16.3	10.9
	20-64	64.6	62.9	64.3	63.8	64.3	63.6	63.2	63.1	63.5	63.3	63.2	63.0	64.1	63.5	64.9	63.2
	55-64	53.5	49.0	54.6	51.3	57.0	52.9	56.7	53.8	57.9	55.9	57.5	56.6	58.9	58.0	60.6	58.3
	15-24	26.7	24.4	25.4	25.6	25.9	27.0	24.9	24.8	25.5	24.3	25.4	23.7	28.3	25.6	30.6	26.8
	25-54	57.5	48.1	58.7	51.0	58.7	51.4	58.2	50.9	58.6	51.2	58.1	51.5	59.2	52.7	61.2	53.7
Non-EU	55-59	46.6	35.6	48.1	38.2	49.8	39.0	48.7	40.2	49.9	41.4	49.7	42.5	51.8	42.9	53.9	44.6
	60-64	27.9	17.4	30.1	19.4	32.4	20.9	33.4	22.8	36.3	25.9	36.7	27.9	38.8	30.1	41.6	31.5
	15-64	49.7	41.4	50.5	44.0	50.7	44.7	50.0	44.1	50.6	44.4	50.3	44.8	51.9	46.2	54.2	47.4
	65-69	7.6	3.1	7.8	3.4	9.4	4.1	7.4	3.7	9.2	4.6	9.7	4.7	10.3	5.2	12.1	6.4
	20-64	54.1	44.6	55.1	47.3	55.1	47.9	54.4	47.2	54.7	47.6	54.2	47.7	55.7	49.1	58.0	50.2
	55-64	38.3	27.1	40.2	29.7	42.2	31.1	42.1	32.9	44.1	35.0	44.4	36.6	46.4	37.7	48.9	39.3

Source: Statistics Sweden.

Age-specific employment rates for the years 2000 and 2007 in the core working age category 25-54 reveal that natives have employment rates over 80 per cent (in 2007 88.7% for men and 85.5% for women), EU-born individuals have close to 70 per cent, and non-EU born persons have employment rates for both males and females of 61.2 per cent and 53.7 per cent respectively (2007). A cross-tabulation of the gender employment gap by educational level shows that natives as well foreign-born persons have the largest gender employment gap in lower educational levels. The employment rate varies tremendously by length of residence in the country, especially for women. Those who have lived in Sweden for over 25 years have an employment rate of 75.0 per cent for men and 70.3 per cent for women (Statistics Sweden, 2008).

The manufacturing sector in Sweden provides for about 25 per cent of all jobs for males, irrespective of where they were born. Wholesale and retail trade and the educational sectors are in second and third place respectively. Non-EU born individuals are less represented in the construction sector compared to natives and the EU-born. The largest sector for women in general is public administration. Personal services, health and social services, education and the wholesale retail and communication are sectors where more than ten per cent of all women work. Little difference is found between the native, EU-born and non-EU born women in sectoral employment. Statistics from the Labour Force Survey show that foreign-born individuals are overrepresented (twice as many as natives) in the hotel and restaurant businesses (Statistics Sweden, 2008).

Data indicates a decline in the unemployment rate for native men and women between 2005-2007, and an increase in 2009.<sup>278</sup> In the bottom year 2007, both foreign-born males and females exhibit substantially higher unemployment rates than the native-born. Among foreign-born men 11.6 per cent were unemployed, compared to only 5 per cent of native-born men. In general the inactive population among the foreign-born is higher than for the native-born. Moreover, foreign-born women have higher activity levels than foreign-born males (Statistics Sweden, 2008).

**Table 5: Unemployment and inactivity rates for native- and foreign-born population, 2005-2009**

	Age group	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Native born	15-24	22.1	21.5	19.9	20.8	17.6	18.7	19.2	20.0	24.9	22.8
	25-54	4.8	5.1	3.9	4.3	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.1	4.7	4.3
	55-74	4.8	3.2	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.8	4.1
	15-74	6.8	6.8	5.9	6.3	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.5	7.3	6.8
	16-64	6.9	6.6	6.0	6.2	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.3	7.4	6.8
Foreign born	15-24	31.9	29.9	29.9	33.8	26.9	29.3	24.3	28.0	37.6	32.3
	25-54	14.5	13.1	12.4	12.0	10.0	11.7	10.4	12.3	14.8	13.8
	55-74	6.1	4.5	6.1	6.7	7.6	5.6	7.9	5.8	9.1	7.2
	15-74	14.8	13.5	13.2	13.0	11.4	12.4	11.3	12.8	15.9	14.3
	16-64	14.9	13.6	13.3	13.1	11.6	12.5	11.5	12.7	16.1	14.3

<sup>278</sup> Statistics in Sweden on the unemployment and the inactivity level are produced by the Labour Market Board and do not include the categorization by country of birth or EU/non-EU origin. Moreover, since there has been a change in the gathering of statistics by age, Table 5 shows only data for the years 2005-2009.

Not active population by age, gender and foreign/native born.											
		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Age group		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Native born	15-24	51.2	48.9	50.0	47.8	48.9	46.8	48.0	46.3	49.9	48.6
	25-54	6.1	10.8	6.1	10.8	6.0	9.9	5.9	9.5	5.9	9.6
	55-74	46.2	54.8	46.1	53.9	45.7	54.0	46.0	54.1	46.0	54.4
	15-74	25.8	30.9	25.7	30.7	25.4	30.3	25.6	30.2	26.3	31.0
	16-64	16.5	20.5	16.4	20.3	16.2	19.7	16.3	19.6	16.8	20.3
Foreign born	15-24	53.8	48.1	48.9	52.0	48.5	52.2	48.0	52.8	45.8	54.4
	25-54	15.9	26.1	14.9	26.8	13.3	25.8	12.1	24.7	12.9	25.4
	55-74	53.1	65.6	56.1	64.5	57.6	64.3	54.4	66.0	56.5	64.1
	15-74	30.1	39.3	30.3	39.9	30.3	39.1	28.3	39.0	28.3	38.8
	16-64	23.9	32.1	23.4	32.6	22.2	31.9	20.4	32.4	20.1	31.9

Source: Statistics Sweden.

Many studies in social sciences have stressed the importance of investments in education and language proficiency of the migrant after arrival (Chiswick & Miller, 2007). This is also the case for Sweden, where such investments have been shown to be important factors explaining migrants' chances to obtain employment (Larsson, 1999; Bevelander, 2000). Not only investments in education and language are important factors. Rooth (2000), for example, studying refugees between 1984 and 1995 finds that Swedish work experience increases the probability of migrants being employed and that differences in the amount of Swedish work experience help to explain differences in employment rates between various migrant groups.

Usually the skill level or the educational level of the individual is operationalized by the number of years of schooling or the highest achieved level of education. Dahlstedt & Bevelander (2010) investigate the effect of human capital on the employment acquisition of foreign-born men and women in Sweden and show that foreign-born individuals have a higher probability of employment with a vocational and host country education as opposed to a general and home country education.

As earlier reported, the majority of the migrants that have gained access to Sweden consist of migrants that had non-economic motives for their move to Sweden. Bevelander (2009) focused on the employment integration of non-economic migrants, resettled refugees, refugee claimants and family reunion. Using statistics for the year 2007, he shows that different admission status groups have different employment rates over time. In general, with Vietnamese males as an exception, family migrants have a better start on the labour market and have higher employment rates during the first five years in Sweden. One reason for this faster adaptation could be that these migrants draw on earlier labour market networks established by persons with the same ethnic background which provide them with vital information of the Swedish labour market. Asylum-seekers who subsequently obtain a residence permit have a somewhat slower employment integration process, but, in general, resettled refugees have the slowest start of all. However, both refugees and resettled refugees "catch up" to employment levels of family reunion immigrants in later years. Regardless of admission status all groups show an employment rate of nearly 70 per cent after 15 years in the country.

However, Lundborg (2007) found that even after 30 to 35 years in Sweden migrant wages lag behind those of natives, and that wage adjustment is very different for economic and non-economic migrants. Migrant workers residing in Sweden on a short-term basis fare very well on average in terms of wages and employment while particularly for refugees there are large wage and employment gaps in comparison with natives from the start.

When it comes to the study of self-employment by migrants or migrant entrepreneurship in Sweden the subject has not received much attention (Pripp, 2001). Like in many other countries migrant self-employment is more frequent in certain sectors of the economy, such as the labour intensive service sector, the hotel- and catering industry, retailing and personal services, and the taxi business (Bevelander et al., 1997; Klinthäll, Orban, 2010). Furthermore, Hammarstedt (2001) put forward plausible explaining factors for the observed differences in self-employment rates between different migrant groups, for instance differences in tradition from the home country, differences in the labour market situation, and lack of knowledge about Swedish institutions. Other studies have acknowledged discrimination in the labour market as one of the driving forces behind migrant self-employment (Andersson, 2006; Habib, 1999; Hammarstedt, 2001; Khosravi, 1999; Najib, 1994).

Oscarsson and Grannas (2001, 2002) found that the over-education rate was lower in Sweden compared to other EU countries, with 9 per cent of the working population being over-educated. They also found that the over-education rate was twice as high for the migrant population (19%) compared to the native Swedish population, and that to a larger extent women were over-educated in comparison to men (Oscarsson, Grannas, 2001). Another study of over-education in Sweden was conducted by Berggren and Omarsson (2001), who found that almost 24 per cent of their sample was over-educated. Oscarsson and Grannas (2001, 2002) characterized the over-educated group in Sweden as a one that consisted of younger people with fewer years in a particular job and in a particular work place, and also that they worked in larger work places and were more often women and migrants (Oscarsson, Grannas, 2002).

## References

- Andersson, R.  
1996 The Geographical and Social Mobility of Immigrants: Escalator Regions in Sweden from an Ethnic Perspective. *Geografiska Annaler B*, 1.
- Andersson, P.  
2006 *Four Essays on Self-Employment*. Stockholm University, Stockholm.
- Andersson, L. and M. Hammarstedt  
2010 Intergenerational Transmissions in Immigrant Self-employment: Evidence from three generations. *Small Business Economics*, 34:261-276.
- Arai, M. et al.  
1999 *Är Arbetsmarknaden öppen för Alla?* [Is the Labor Market Open for All?]. Bilaga 6 till Långtidsutredningen 1999, Finansdepartementet, Oslo.  
2008 *Between Meritocracy and Ethnic Discrimination: The Gender Difference*. IZA Discussion paper No.3467, Bonn.

- Arai, M. and T.P. Skogman  
2007 *Giving up Foreign names: An Empirical Examination of Surname Change and Earnings*. SULCIS Working paper No.1, Stockholm.
- Bengtsson, T. et al.  
2005 From Boom to Bust. The Economic Integration of Immigrants in Post-War Sweden. In: *European Migration – What do we know?* (K. E. Zimmerman, ed), Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Berggren, K. and A. Omarsson  
2001 Rätt man på fel plats – En studie av arbetsmarknaden för utlandsfödda akademiker som invandrat under 1990-talet. *Arbetsmarknadsstyrelsen, Ura, 4*.
- Bevelander, P.  
2000 *Immigrant Employment Integration and Structural Change in Sweden, 1970-1995*. Almqvist & Wiksell International, Lund.  
2006 The Employment Status of Immigrant Women: the Case of Sweden. *International Migration Review, 39(1)*.  
2009 In the Picture: Resettled Refugees in Sweden. In: *Resettled and Included. Employment Integration of Resettled Refugees in Sweden* (P. Bevelander et al., eds), Holmbergs, Malmö.  
2010a The Immigration and Integration Experience, the case of Sweden. In: *Immigration Worldwide* (A. Uma et al. eds), Oxford University Press, Oxford.  
2010b The employment integration of resettled refugees, refugee claimants and family reunion migrants in Sweden. Paper presented at ESF conference 28-30 June, Oxford.
- Bevelander, P. and C. Lundh  
2004 Regionala variationer i sysselsättning för män. In: *Egenförsörjning eller bidragsförsörjning? Invandrarna, Arbetsmarknaden och Välfärdsstaten. Rapport från Integrationspolitiska Maktutredningen* (J. Ekberg, ed.), SOU 2004:21.  
2007 Utbildning, yrke och inkomst bland iransmän i Sverige. *Ekonomisk Debatt, 35(3):32-40*.
- Bevelander, P. and M. Spång  
2008 Migration and Citizenship in Sweden. In: *Citizenship in the 21st Century, International Approaches* (D.M. Weinstock, ed.), Canadian Diversity, Volume 6.
- Bevelander, P. et al.  
1997 *I Krusbärsländets Stora Städer, Invandrare i Stockholm*. SNS-Förlag, Stockholm.  
2008 *Asylsökandes Eget Boende*. The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, Karlskrona.
- Bevelander, P. and J. Otterbeck  
2010 Young people's attitudes towards Muslims in Sweden. *Ethnic and Racial Studies, 33(3)*.
- Bevelander, P. and R. Pendakur  
2009 *Citizenship, Co-ethnic Populations and Employment Probabilities of Immigrants in Sweden*. MBC Working paper series No. 09-09.  
Voting and Social Inclusion. *International Migration* (forthcoming publication).
- Bursell, M.  
2007 *What's in a Name? A Field Experiment Test for the Existence of Ethnic Discrimination in the Hiring Process*. SULCIS Working paper 2007:7, Stockholm.
- Castles, S. and M.J. Miller  
2003 *The Age of Migration. International Population Movements in the Modern World*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Carlsson, M. and D. Rooth  
2006 *Evidence of Ethnic Discrimination in the Swedish Labour Market Using Experimental Data*. IZA Discussion Paper No.2281, Bonn.  
2008 *Is It Your foreign Name or Foreign Qualifications? An Experimental Study of Discrimination in Hiring*. IZA Discussion Paper No. 3810, Bonn.  
2009 *The Impact of Being Monitored on Discriminatory Behavior among Employers: Evidence from a natural Experiment*. IZA Discussion Paper No. 3972, Bonn.



- Chiswick, B. R.  
2008 Are Immigrants Favorable Self-Selected? An Economic Analysis. In: *Migration Theory, Talking across Disciplines* (C.B. Brettel and J.F. Hollifield, eds), Routledge, New York.
- Chiswick, B. and N. DeBurman  
2003 *Educational Attainment: Analysis by Immigrant Generation*. IZA Conference Papers No: 731, Bonn.
- Dahlstedt, I.  
2009 *Education and Labor Market Integration – The Role of formal education in the process of ensuring a place in the occupational structure for natives and immigrants*. Malmö högskola, Malmö.
- Edin, P-A. et al.  
2000 Settlement Policies and the Economic Success of Immigrants. In: *Health, Immigration and Settlement Policies, Department of Economics* (O. Åslund, ed), Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala.
- Ekberg, J.  
1983 Inkomsteffekter av invandring. *Lund Economic Studies*, No. 27. Lund.
- Ekberg, J. and M. Ohlsson  
2000 Flyktingars arbetsmarknad är inte alltid nattsvart. *Ekonomisk Debatt*, 28(5).
- Emilsson, H.  
2008 *Introduktion och Integration av Nyanlända Invandrare och Flyktingar. Utredningar, Granskningar, Resultat och Bristområden*. Printfabriken, Karlskrona.
- Fackförbundet ST  
2006 *Chefer Inom Statlig Sektor – om Jämställdhet och Mångfald*. ST Förlag, Stockholm.
- Government of Sweden  
Proposition 1994/1995:206  
Proposition 2007/08:147  
Proposition 2009/10:60  
Proposition 2009/10:65  
Proposition 2008/09:77
- Hagström, M.  
2009 Winners and losers? The Outcome of Dispersal the Dispersal Policy in Sweden. In: *Resettled and Included. Employment Integration of Resettled Refugees in Sweden* (P. Bevelander et al., eds). Holmbergs, Malmö.
- Habib, H.  
1999 Från invandrarföretagsamhet till generell tillväxtdynamik. In: *Invandrare som företagare. För lika möjligheter och ökad tillväxt* (SOU, ed). Kulturdepartement, Stockholm.
- Hammarstedt, M.  
2001 Immigrant self-employment in Sweden - its variations and some possible determinants. *Entrepreneurship and Regional development*, 13:147-161.  
2004 Self-employment among Immigrants in Sweden – An Analysis of Intragroup Differences. *Small Business Economics*, 23:115-126.
- Hammarstedt, M. and G. Shukur  
2009 Testing the home-country self-employment hypothesis on immigrants in Sweden. *Applied Economics Letters*, 16:745-748.
- Hedberg, C. and T. Tammaru  
2010 *Neighborhood effects and City effects: Immigrants' transition to employment in Swedish large city-regions*. SULCIS Working paper 2010:6, Stockholm.
- Höglund, S.  
2008 Diskriminering i arbetslivet. In: *Migration och etnicitet. Perspektiv på ett mångkulturellt samhälle*, Studentlitteratur, Lund.
- Johnsson, C.  
2008 Sweden. In: *Comparative Study of the Laws in the 27 EU Member States for Legal Immigration*, European Parliament/IOM, Geneva.

- Jorgenson, M. B. and S. Meret  
2010 Irregular migration from a comparative Scandinavian migration policy perspective. In: *Irregular Migration in a Scandinavian Perspective* (T.L. Thomsen et al., eds), Shaker Publishers, Maastricht.
- Kesler, C.  
2006 Social Policy and Immigrant Joblessness in Britain, Germany and Sweden, *Social Forces*, 85(2).
- Kogan, I.  
2003 Ex-Yugoslavs in the Austrian and Swedish labor markets: The significance of period of migration and the effect of citizenship acquisition. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 29:595-622.
- Khosravi, S.  
1999 Displacement and entrepreneurship: Iranian small businesses in Stockholm. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 25(3), 493-508.
- Klinthäll, M. and S. Urban  
2010 Kartläggning av företagande blnad personer med utländsk bakgrund i Sverige. In: *Möjligheternas marknad, En antologi om företagare med utländsk bakgrund*, Tillväxtverket, Stockholm.
- Larsson, T.  
1999 Språkets roll som en ekonomisk integrationsfaktor. Bilaga 2. *SoS-rapport*, 9.
- Le Grand, C. and R. Szulkin  
2000 *Permanent Disadvantage or Gradual Integration: Explaining the Immigrant-native Earnings Gap in Sweden*. Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm.
- Lundborg, P.  
2007 *Assimilation in Sweden: Wages, employment and Work Income*, SULCIS Working Paper, 5.
- Lundh, C. et al.  
2002 *Arbete var god dröjl! Invandrare i välfärdssamhället*. SNS, Stockholm.
- Mella, O. and I. Palm  
2010 *Mångfaldsbarometern*. Sociologiska institutionen, Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala.
- Najib, A.  
1994 *Immigrant Small Businesses in Uppsala: Disadvantage in Labour Market and Success in Small Business Activities*. Uppsala University, Uppsala.
- Niessen, J. et al.  
2007 *Migration Integration Policy Index*, Migration Policy Group and British Council, Brussels.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
2010 *International Migration Outlook*, OECD, Paris.
- Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)  
2009 *Guide on Gender-Sensitive Labour Migration Policies*, OSCE, Vienna.
- Ohlsson, R.  
1975 *Invandrarna på Arbetsmarknaden*. Ekonomisk-historiska föreningen, Lund.
- Ohlsson, H. et al.  
2010 *The Self-employment of Immigrants and Natives in Sweden: To what extent do the "immigrant group" and the Labour market context" affect the self-employment of individuals in Sweden?* IZA Discussion Paper No. 4976, Bonn.
- Oscarsson, E. and D. Grannas  
2002 Under- och överutbildning på 200-talets arbetsmarknad. [Over- and Under education on the labor market of the 21st century]. In: *Utbildning, Kompetens och Arbete* (K. Abrahamson et al., eds), Studentlitteratur, Lund.
- Povrzanovic Frykman, M.  
2009 Views From Within: Bosnian Refugees' experience related to their employment in Sweden. In: *Resettled and Included. Employment Integration of Resettled Refugees in Sweden* (P. Bevelander et al., eds), Holmbergs, Malmö.

- Pripp, O.  
2001 *Företagande i Minoritet*. Mangkulturellt Centrum, Botkyrka.
- Rooth, D-O.  
2000 Flyktingar på arbetsmarknaden: är utbildning eller arbetserfarenhet det bästa 'valet'?. *Ekonomisk Debatt*, 28(5):441-449.  
2001 Etnisk diskriminering och 'Sverige-specifik' kunskap – vad kan vi lära från studier avadopterade och andra generationens invandrare?. *Ekonomisk Debatt*, 29(8).
- Rooth, D-O. and O. Åslund  
2006 *Utbildning och Kunskaper i Svenska – Framgångsfaktorer och Invandrare?* SNS förlag, Stockholm.
- Rönnqvist, S.  
2008 *Från Diversity Management till Mångfaldsplaner? Om Mångfaldsidéns Spridning i Sverige och Malmö stad*. Holmbergs, Malmö.  
2009 Strategies From Below: Vietnamese Refugees, Secondary Moves and Ethnic Networks. In: *Resettled and Included. Employment Integration of Resettled Refugees in Sweden* (P. Bevelander et al., eds), Holmbergs, Malmö.
- Scott, K.  
1999 *The Immigrant Experience. Changing Employment and Income Patterns in Sweden, 1970-1993*. Lund University Press, Lund.  
2008 The economics of citizenship: Is there a naturalization effect? In: *The economics of citizenship* (P. Bevelander and Don J. DeVoretz, eds), MIM/Malmö University. Holmbergs, Malmö.
- Statistics Sweden  
2009 The future population of Sweden 2009-2060. *Demographic Reports*, 1.
- Wadensjö, E.  
1973 *Immigration Och Samhällsekonomi*. Studentlitteratur, Lund.  
2007 *Migration to Sweden from the New EU Member States*. IZA Discussion Papers No. 3190, Bonn.
- Wikström, E.  
2009 Health and Integration when Receiving Resettled Refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia. In: *Resettled and Included. Employment Integration of Resettled Refugees in Sweden* (P. Bevelander et al., eds), Holmbergs, Malmö.
- Åslund, O. et al.  
2006 *Fritt Inträde? Ungdomars och Invandrades väg till det Första Arbetet*. SNS förlag, Stockholm.