



Migration in Sweden

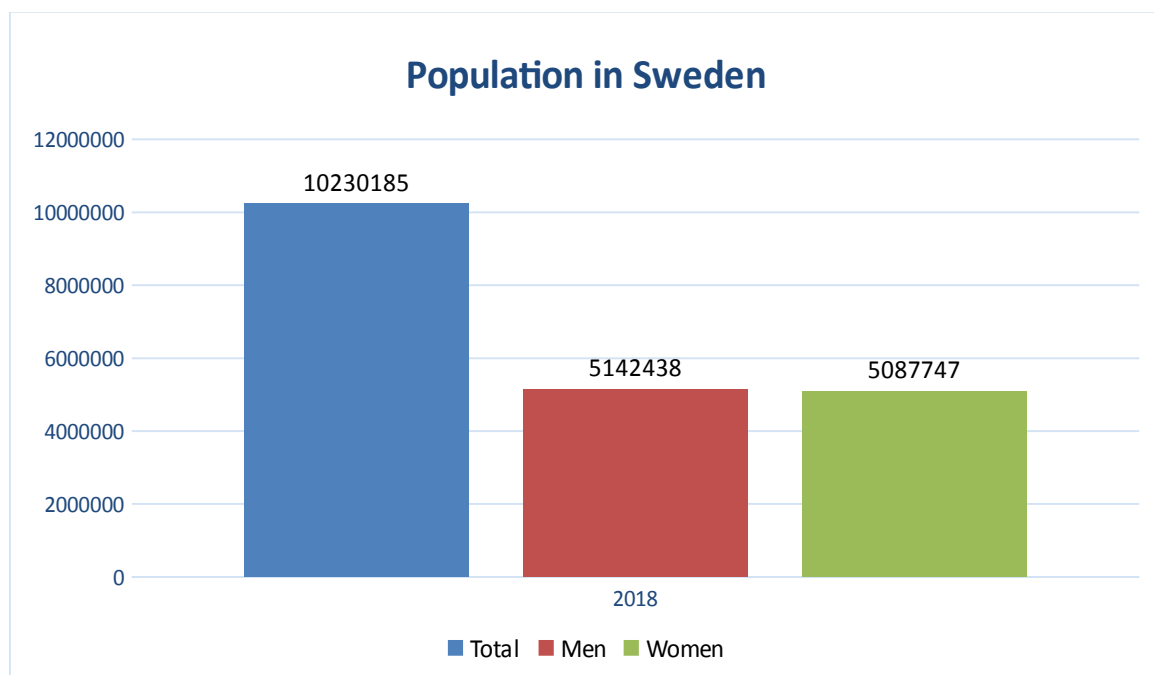
Di Pietro Arianna
El Farradi Naoual
La Rocca Giulia
Seghesio Chiara

1. Background information

- Total population in 2018

SWEDEN	1° Jan 2019
Total	10.230.185
Men	5 142 438
Women	5 087 747

At the end of 2018, the total population in Sweden was 10.230.185 inhabitants. The distribution of males and females is nearly equal.



Source: Eurostat

Population on 1 January by age and sex [demo_pjan]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



- GDP per capita

In 2018, the Gross Domestic Product in Sweden was worth about 551 billion US dollars and the GDP per capita was \$54,459.

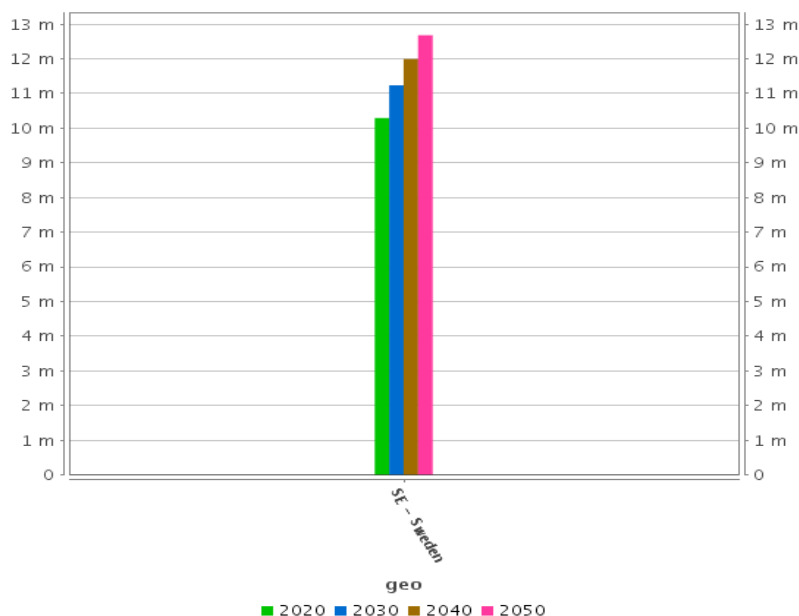
GDP 2018	GDP PER CAPITA 2018
\$551,135 million	\$54,459

Source: Trading economics.com

<https://tradingeconomics.com/country-list/gross-national-product>

- Projection of the population in 2050

Population projections
Persons
Total



The population is expected to increase by about 2 million people in the next thirty years.

In 2050, it is estimated to be 12.681.084 inhabitants.

Source: Eurostat

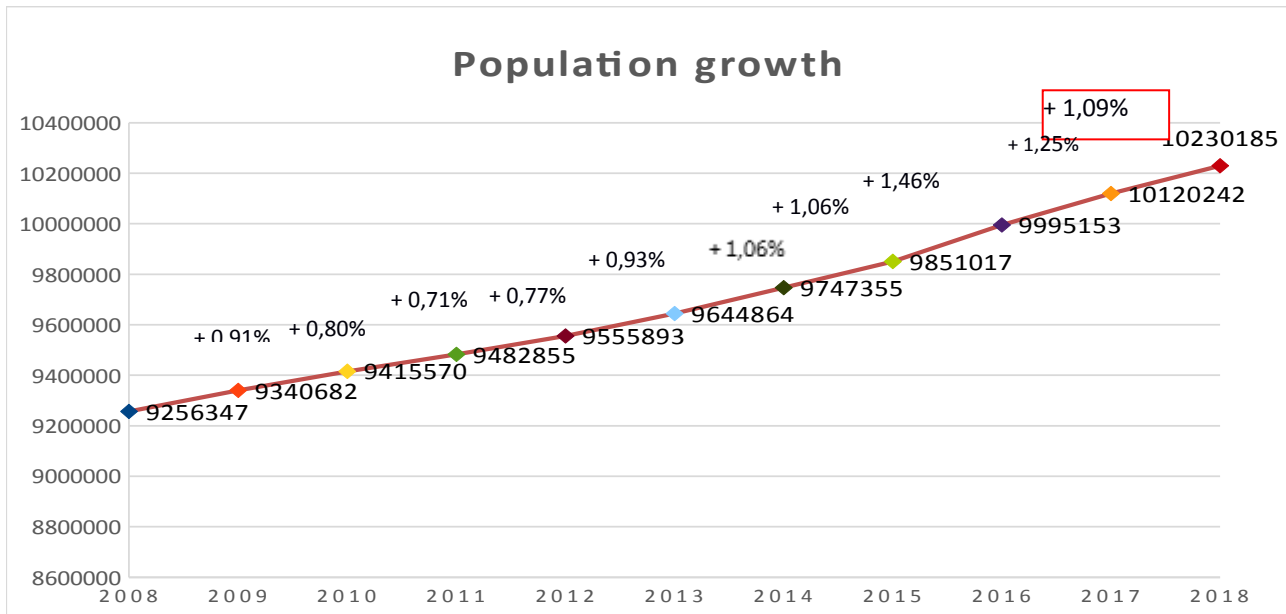
Population on 1st January by age, sex and type of projection [proj_15npms]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



- Population growth (as percentage) in 2018

From 2017 to 2018, the growth rate of the Swedish population was 1,09%.



Source: Eurostat

Population on 1 January by age and sex [demo_pjan]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

- Human Development Index Ranking in 2018

Sweden was placed in the 7th position in the Human Development Index in the year 2018. Indeed, the rate of human development in the country is rather high.

-	Rank ▼	Country	Human Development Index (HDI) (value)	Life expectancy at birth (years) SDG3	Expected years of schooling (years) SDG 4.3	Mean years of schooling (years) SDG 4.6	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (PPP \$) SDG 8.5
	1	Norway	0.953	82.3	17.9	12.6	68,012
	2	Switzerland	0.944	83.5	16.2	13.4	57,625
	3	Australia	0.939	83.1	22.9	12.9	43,560
	4	Ireland	0.938	81.6	19.6	12.5	53,754
	5	Germany	0.936	81.2	17.0	14.1	46,136
	6	Iceland	0.935	82.9	19.3	12.4	45,810
	7	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.933	84.1	16.3	12.0	58,420
	7	Sweden	0.933	82.6	17.6	12.4	47,766
	9	Singapore	0.932	83.2	16.2	11.5	82,503
	10	Netherlands	0.931	82.0	18.0	12.2	47,900

Source: UNDP <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2018-update>



- Unemployment rate of total population in 2018

In 2018, the unemployment rate of the total Swedish population was 4,6%.
Considering only the active population, the rate increases up to 6,3%.

GEO/TIME	2018
Sweden	4,6% (total population) / 6,3% (active population)

Source: Eurostat

Unemployment by sex and age - annual average[une_rt_a]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

- Youth unemployment in 2018

As regards youth unemployment (young people with less than 25 years), in 2018 104 out of 1000 youngsters were unemployed, i.e. 9,1% of the total population.

THOUSAND	PERCENTAGE
104	9,1%

Source: Eurostat

Unemployment by sex and age - annual average [une_rt_a]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

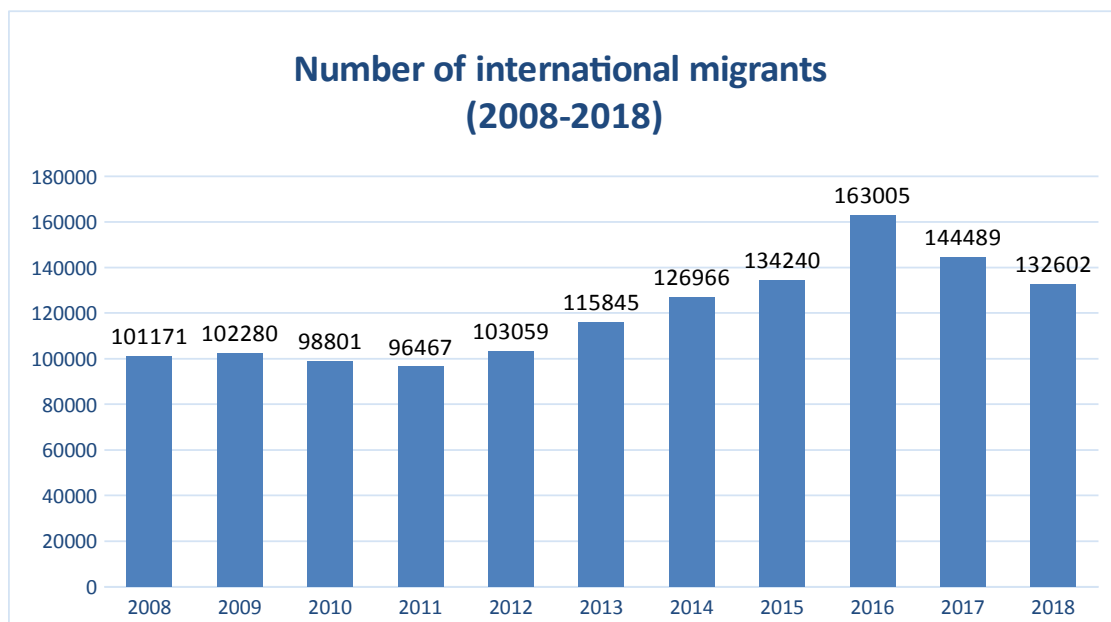
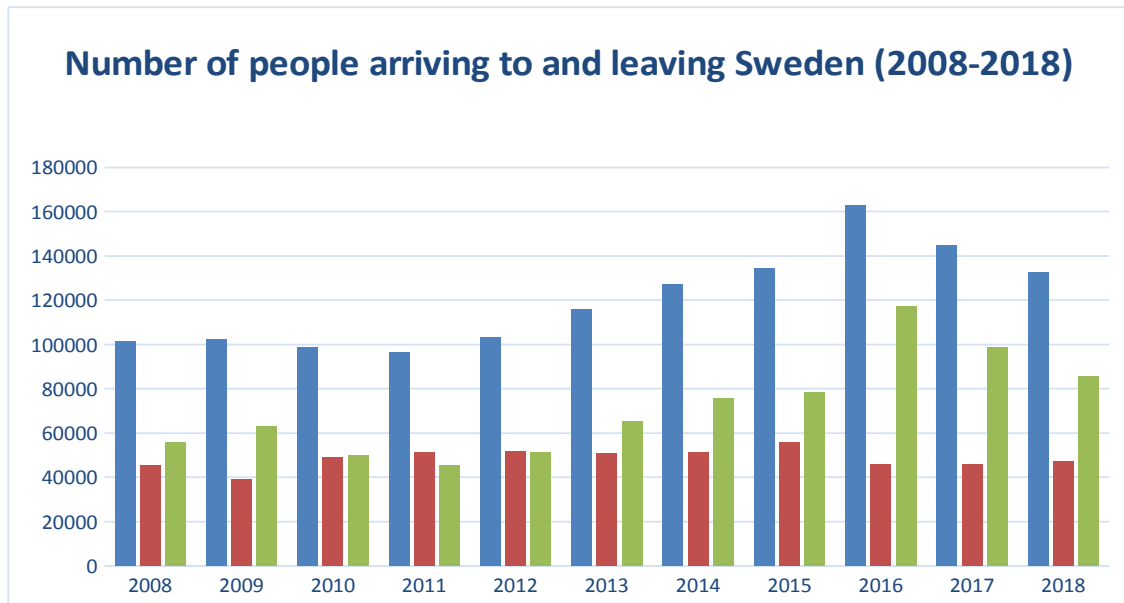


2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years (2008-2018)

- The total number of international migrants residing in the country

The total number of international migrants in 2018 was 132.602.

Observing the tables below, the Net Migration in 2018 was positive due to the higher number of immigrants in comparison with the number of emigrants.



Source: Eurostat

Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level [demo_gind];

Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8]

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00176>

Scb.se

Migration by region, age and sex. Year 1997- 2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67437>

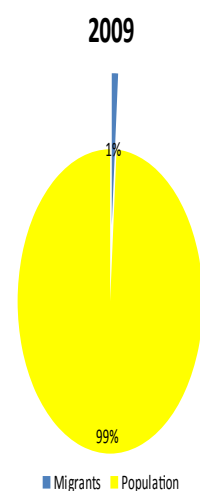
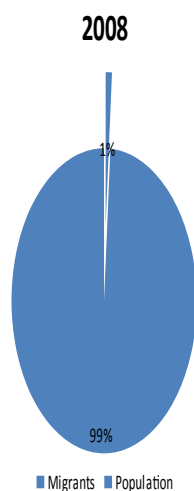
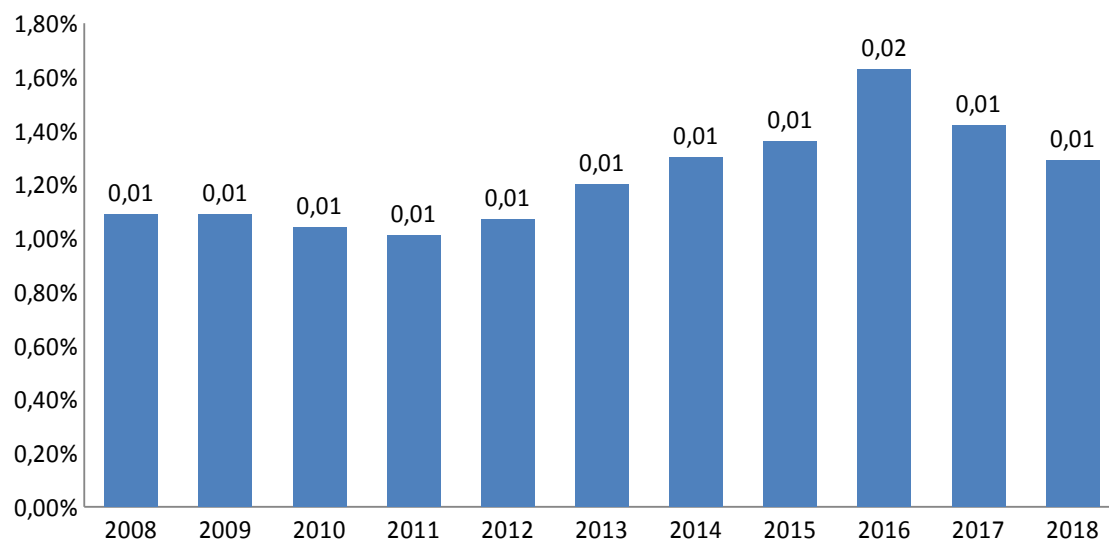


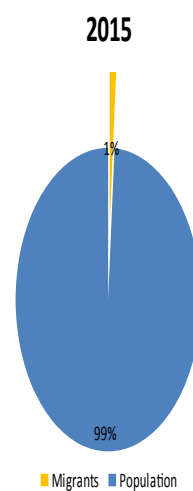
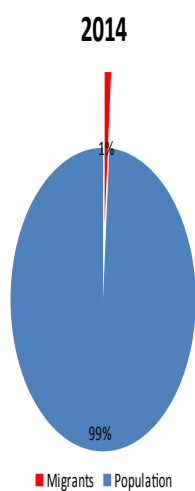
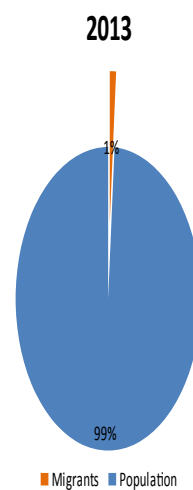
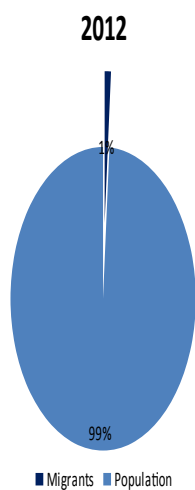
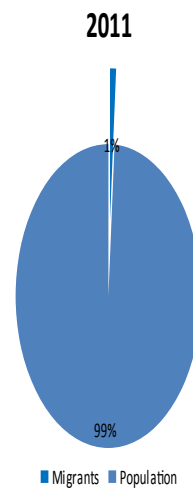
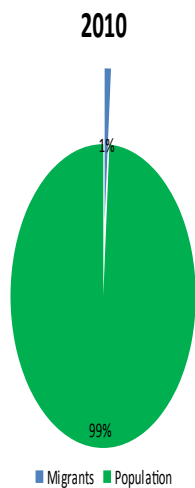
- International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

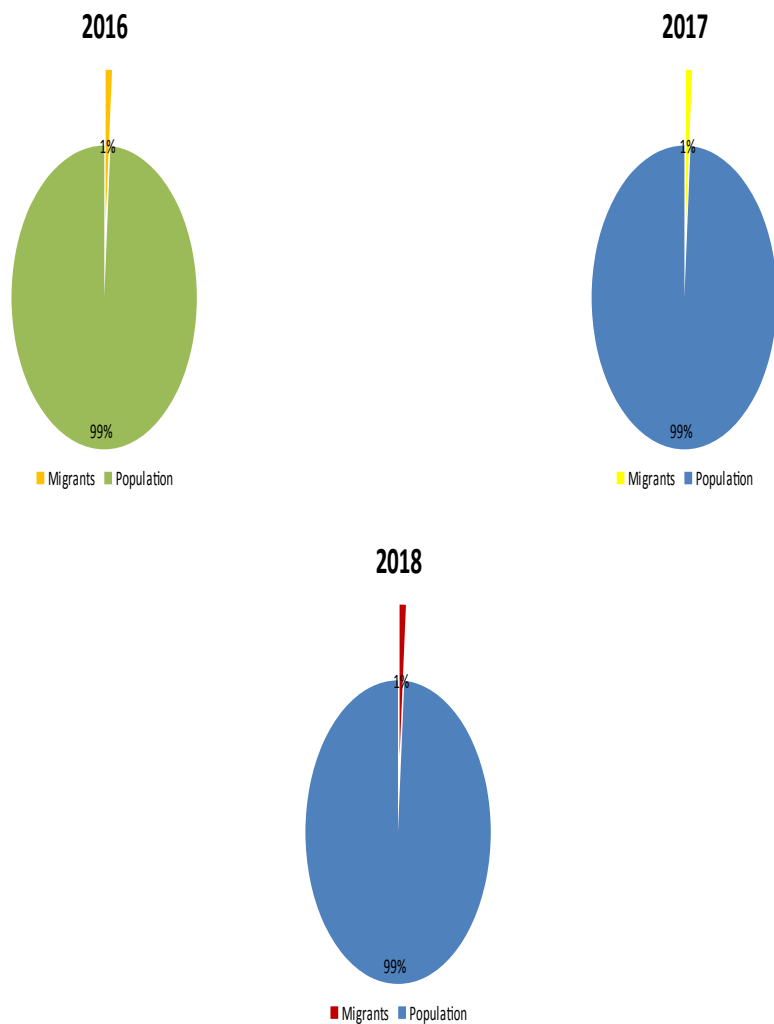
Taking into account the total population, the percentage of international migrants was 1,29% in 2018.

From 2008 to 2012 the trend was rather stable, from 2013 to 2016 it increased and reached a peak in 2016 (due to the conflict in Syria). Since then it has been decreasing.

Percentage of migrants (2008-2018)







Source: Eurostat

Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level [demo_gind];

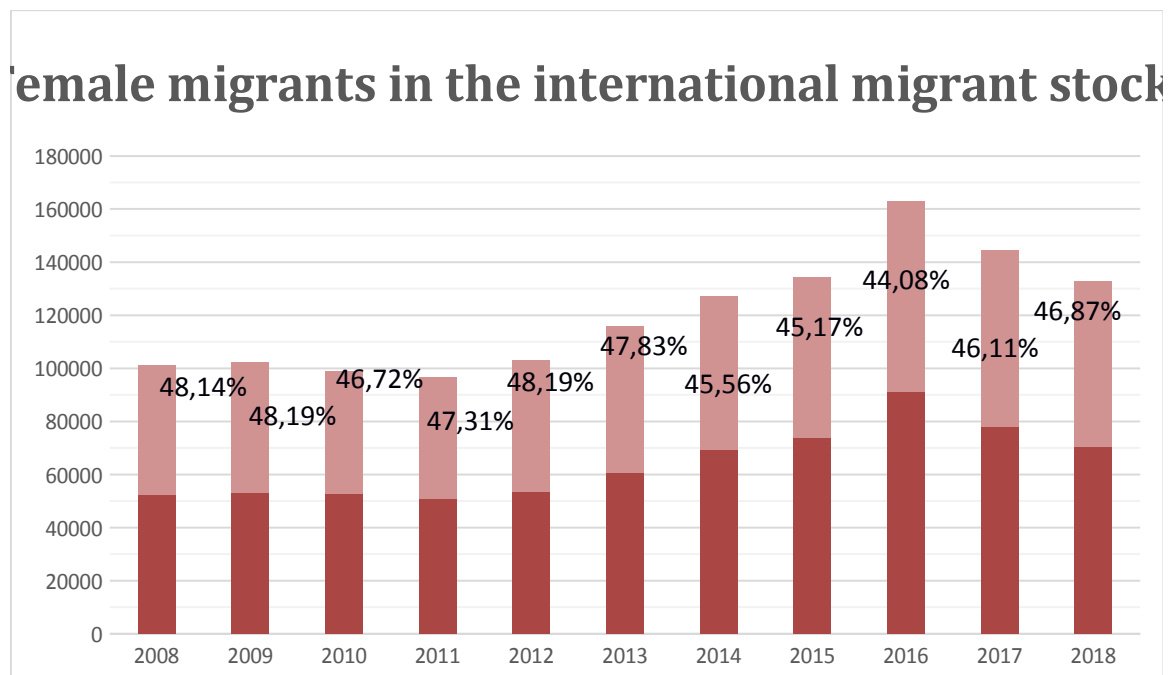
Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8]

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00176>



- Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

The share of female migrants in the total stock is lower than the one of male migrants. However, the difference in the proportion of males and females is not highly significant. As a matter of fact, the percentage of women from 2008 to 2018 was stable between 44% (in 2016) and 48% (in 2009).



Source: Eurostat

Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Scb.se

Inmigrations by sex and year 1997-2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67443>

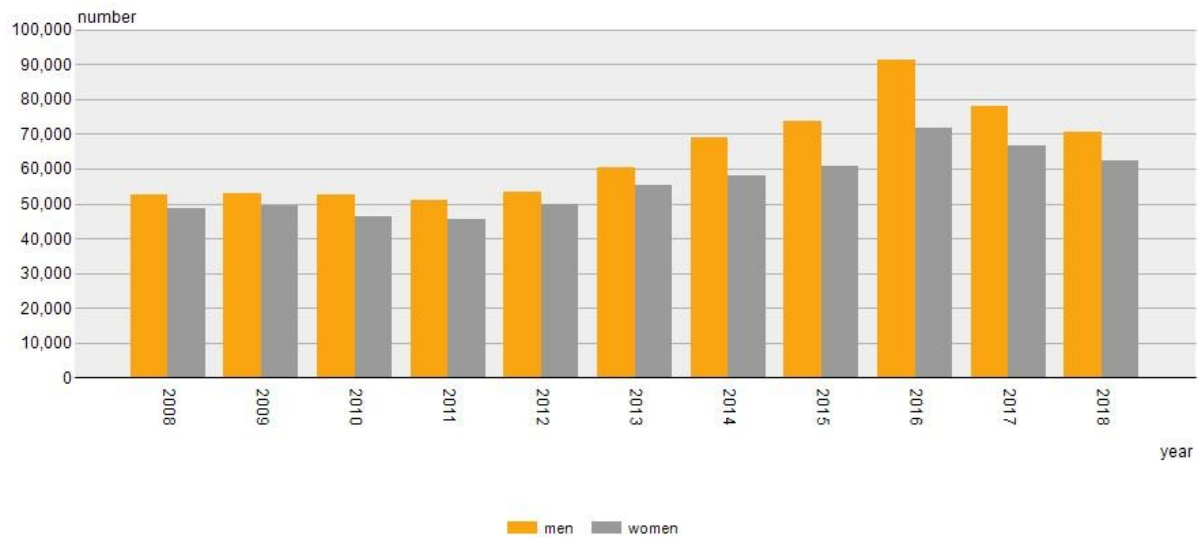
- Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

From 2008 to 2018, the share of male migrants was higher than the share of female; it is observed that the main differences in migrant composition were in 2015 (males: 73.599; females: 60.641) and in 2016 (males: 91.146; females: 71.859).

For what concerns age, people aged 15 to 34 are more likely to migrate to Sweden. Furthermore, the number of migrants aged 5 to 15 has increased in the past five years and it peaked in 2016 (because of the war in Syria).



Immigrations by sex and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

Source: Eurostat

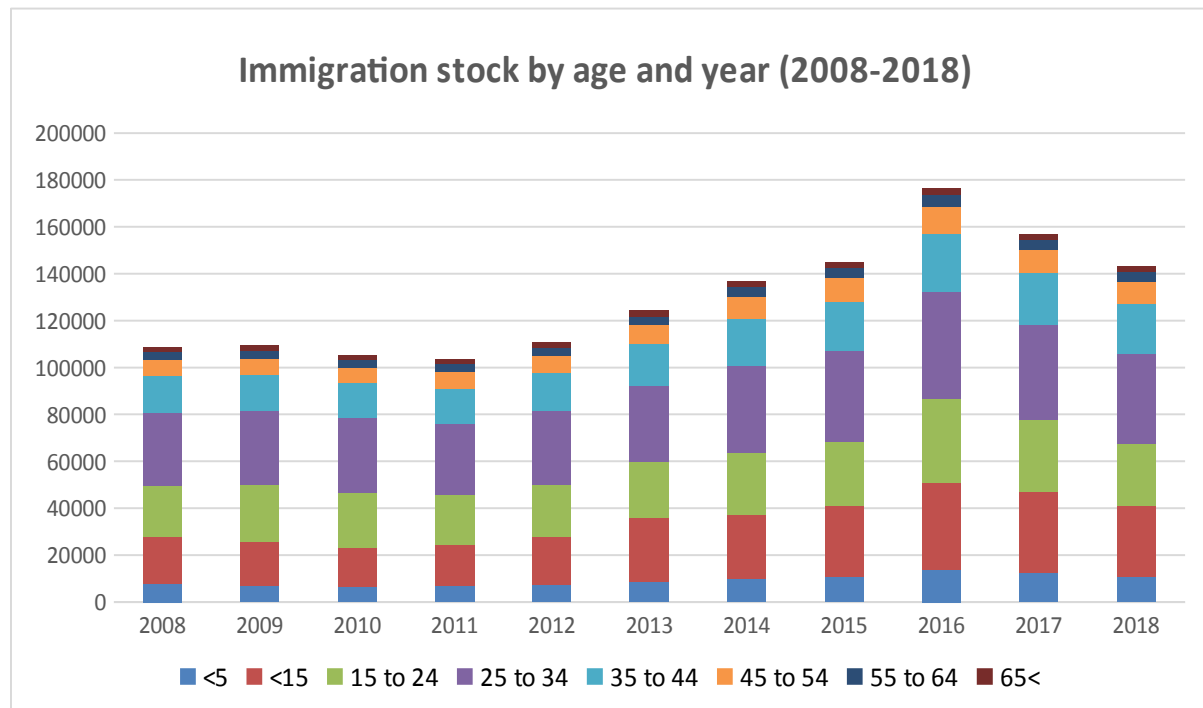
immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Source: Scb.se

Immigrations by sex and year 1997-2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67443>



Source: Eurostat.

immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en



As regards immigration stock by sex and country of birth, the majority of migrants comes from Syria (with a share of 14.387 people in 2018), arriving especially from 2013 to 2018, with a peak in 2016. In 2018, other main non-EU countries of origin are Afghanistan, India, Iraq and Iran. The top three EU countries of origin are Poland, Germany and Finland.

Rang total	Country of birth	Immigration		
		2018		
		Total	Women	Men
	All countries	132.602	62.154	70.448
1	Syrian Arab Republic	14.387	7.804	6.583
2	Sweden	12.805	6.157	6.648
3	Afghanistan	8.093	2.066	6.027
4	India	7.311	3.013	4.298
5	Iraq	4.883	2.184	2.699
6	Iran, Islamic Republic of	4.053	1.679	2.374
7	Poland	3.817	1.494	2.323
8	Eritrea	3.364	1.746	1.618
9	China	3.049	1.593	1.456
10	Somalia	2.968	1.503	1.465
11	Pakistan	2.586	1.136	1.450
12	Germany	2.547	1.323	1.224
13	Finland	2.499	1.393	1.106
14	Turkey	2.409	986	1.423
15	United Kingdom	2.270	862	1.408
16	Romania	2.200	933	1.267
17	United States	2.032	1.035	997
18	Norway	1.899	997	902
19	Denmark	1.706	779	927
20	Thailand	1.672	1.301	371
	Other countries	46.052	22.170	23.882

Source: Scb.se

<https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/statistics-by-subject-area/population/population-composition/population-statistics/pong/tables-and-graphs/yearly-statistics--the-whole-country/immigrations-to-sweden-2017-and-2018-by-sex-and-top-20-countries-of-birth-2018/>

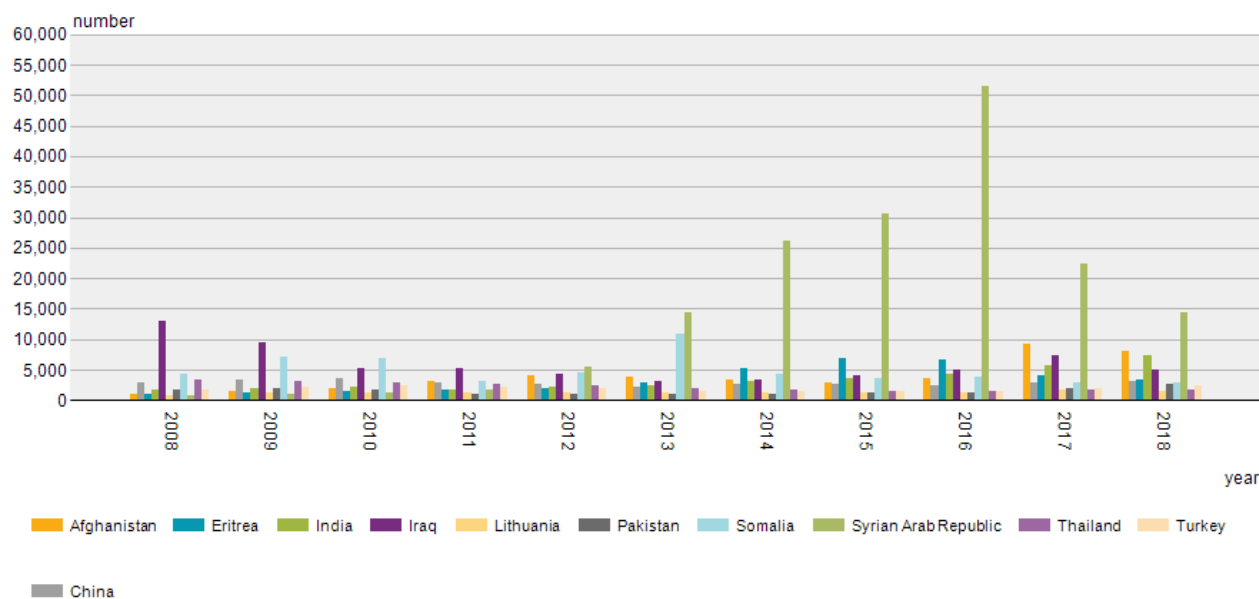


1) Main non-EU countries of origin (2008-2018)

Immigrations by country of birth and year

country of birth	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Afghanistan	971	1384	1824	3209	4167	3801	3436	2974	3607	9297	8093
China	2925	3462	3484	2836	2675	2230	2572	2534	2388	2871	3049
Eritrea	1014	1197	1366	1744	1839	2914	5322	6838	6580	3991	3364
India	1629	1854	2206	1777	2142	2511	3069	3601	4247	5717	7311
Iraq	13083	9543	5321	5292	4247	3205	3391	4082	4901	7236	4883
Lithuania	863	1158	1347	1326	1333	1128	1214	1214	1345	1647	1533
Pakistan	1608	1850	1682	986	998	921	904	1189	1302	1847	2586
Somalia	4218	7021	6793	3002	4596	10869	4372	3531	3794	2979	2968
Syrian Arab Republic	696	984	1261	1769	5349	14397	26113	30590	51540	22327	14387
Thailand	3235	3165	2958	2692	2478	1937	1757	1481	1563	1743	1672
Turkey	1697	2213	2435	2133	2012	1531	1436	1495	1584	2036	2409

Immigrations by country of birth and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

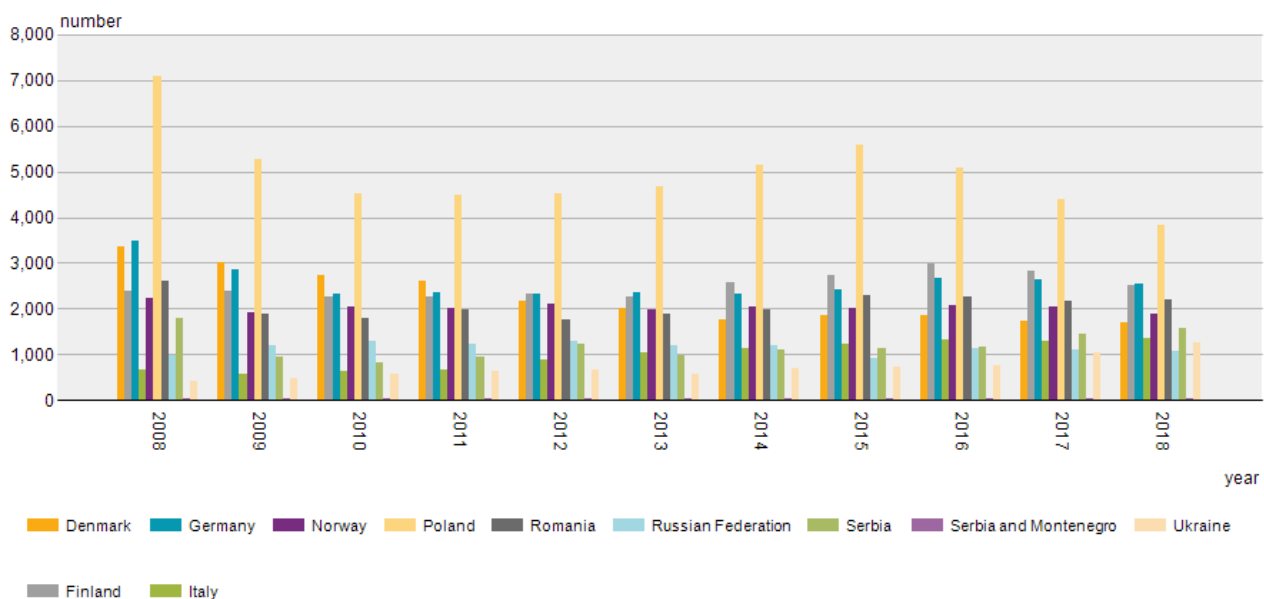


2) Main EU countries of origin (2008-2018)

Immigrations by country of birth and year

country of birth	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Denmark	3371	3010	2732	2595	2182	2025	1776	1853	1863	1721	1706
Finland	2390	2385	2264	2268	2320	2271	2573	2733	2969	2816	2499
Germany	3492	2845	2338	2355	2313	2343	2311	2428	2666	2637	2547
Italy	679	576	650	674	886	1048	1134	1221	1337	1301	1357
Norway	2239	1917	2058	2010	2094	1991	2041	1998	2067	2047	1899
Poland	7091	5261	4517	4500	4505	4677	5138	5596	5078	4405	3817
Romania	2595	1876	1780	1970	1757	1898	1990	2305	2278	2162	2200
Russian Federation	978	1192	1288	1217	1280	1207	1198	927	1127	1104	1073
Serbia	1805	959	808	941	1221	977	1099	1146	1173	1436	1574
Serbia and Montenegro	30	20	22	10	20	17	18	15	15	29	20
Ukraine	425	493	580	625	662	587	694	719	763	1039	1264

Immigrations by country of birth and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

Source: Eurostat

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Scb.se

Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 - 2018

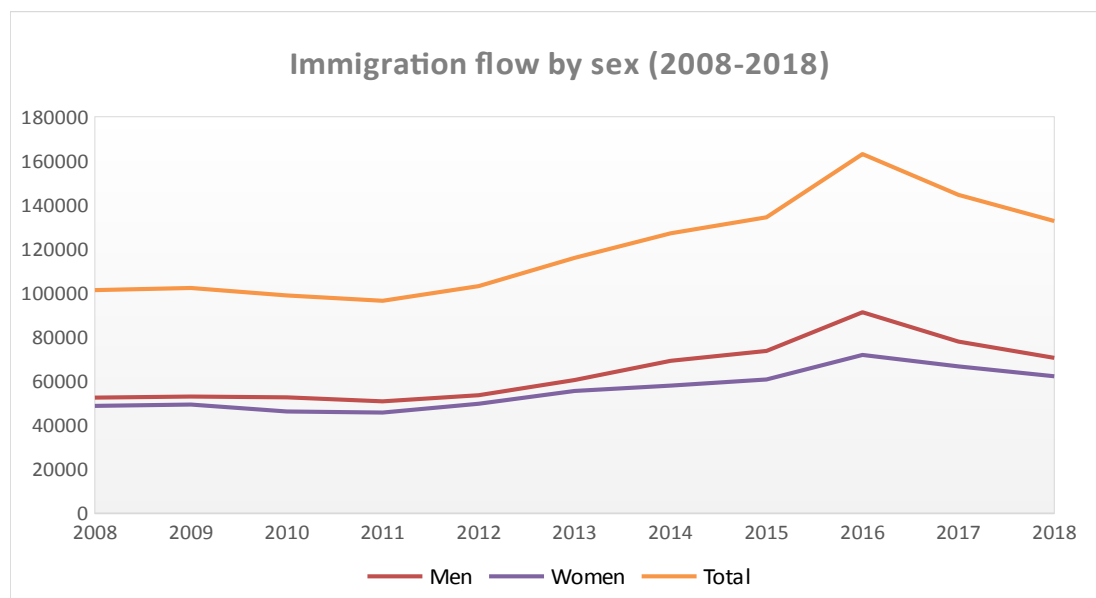
http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101J/ImmiEmiFo/d/?rxid=06141677-5bc4-484d-99cc-d0cc1c7819e1

The main channel of entrance is family reunification, but in the last five years there has been an increase in the share of refugees and asylum seekers with a peak in 2016 (mainly from Syria).



Source: Eurostat,
first permit by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resfas]
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

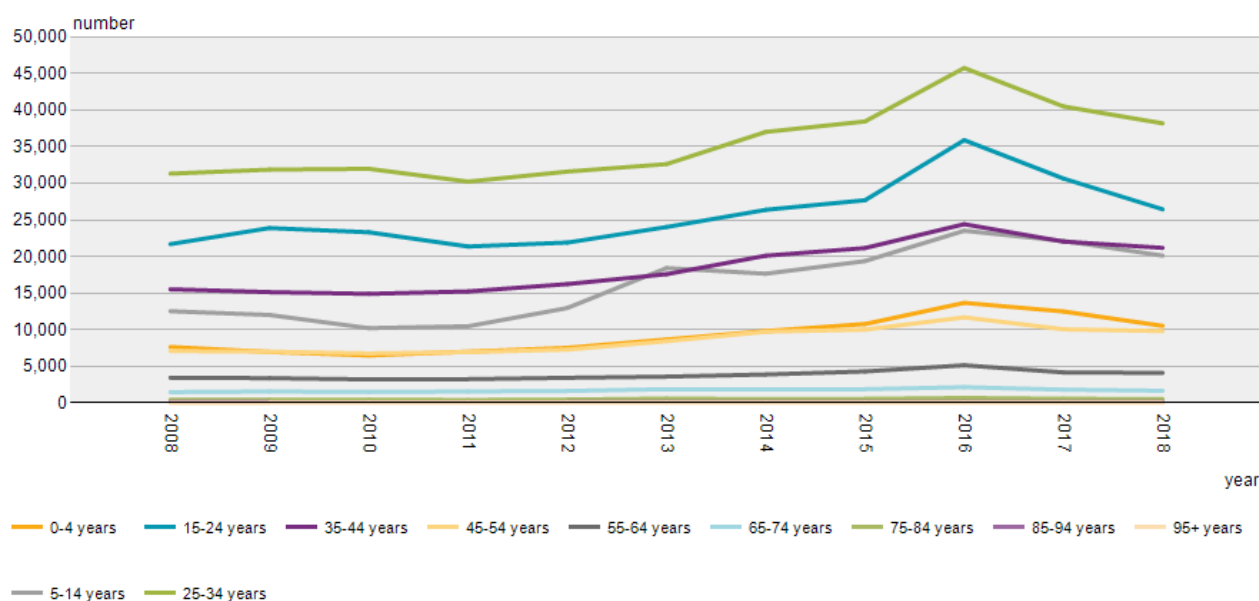
- Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration



Source: Eurostat
Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8]
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00176>
Scb.se
Immigrations by sex and year 1997-2018
<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67443>



Inmigrations by age and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

Source: Eurostat

immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Scb.se

Migration by region, age and sex. Year 1997- 2018

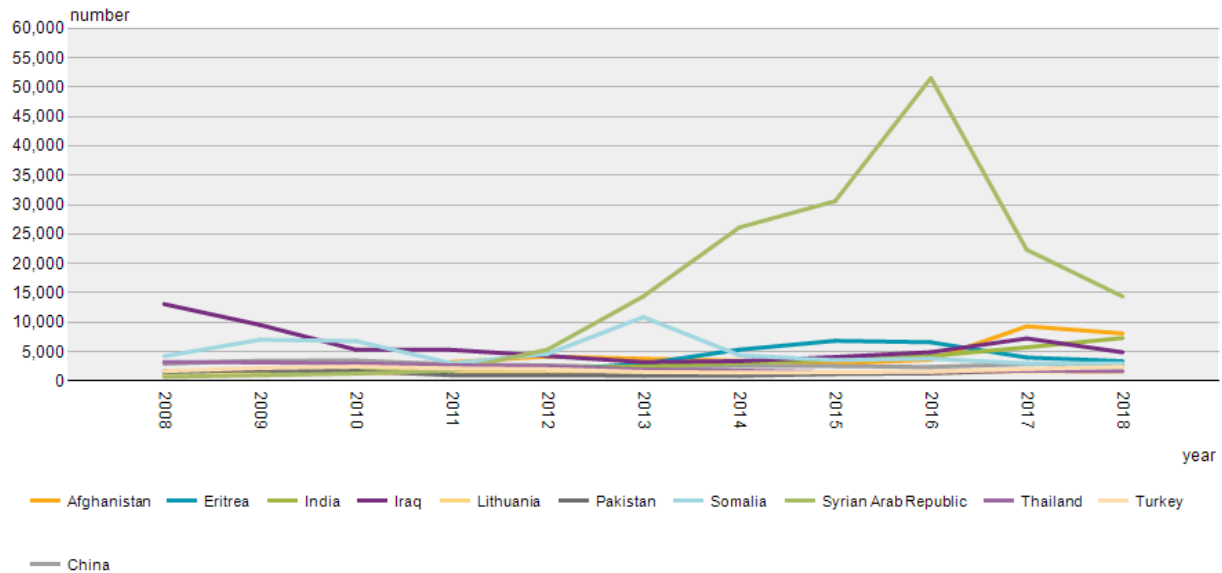
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- Immigration flow by country of birth

- 1) Non-UE countries

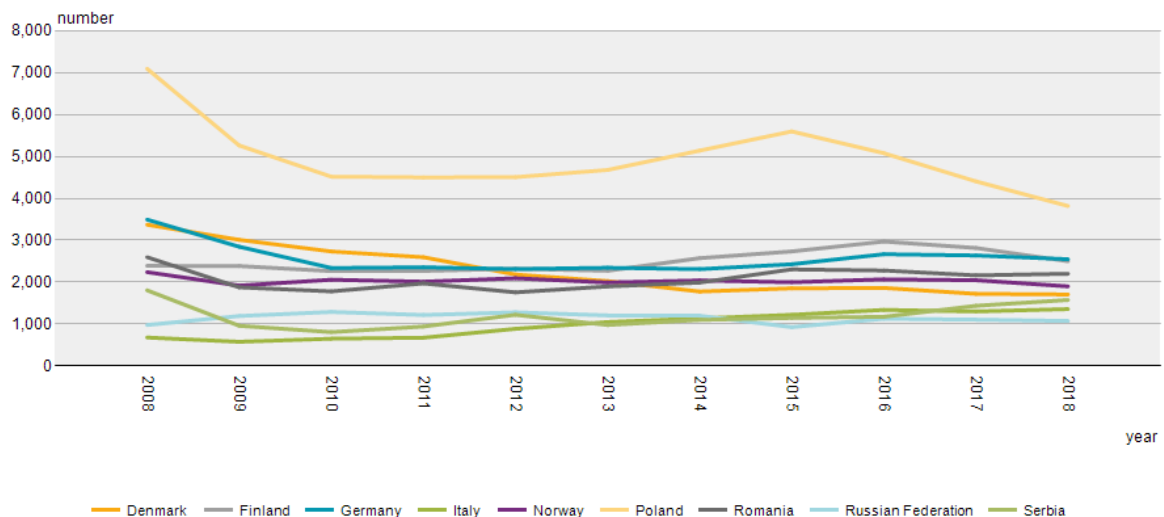
Immigrations by country of birth and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

- 2) EU countries

Immigrations by country of birth and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

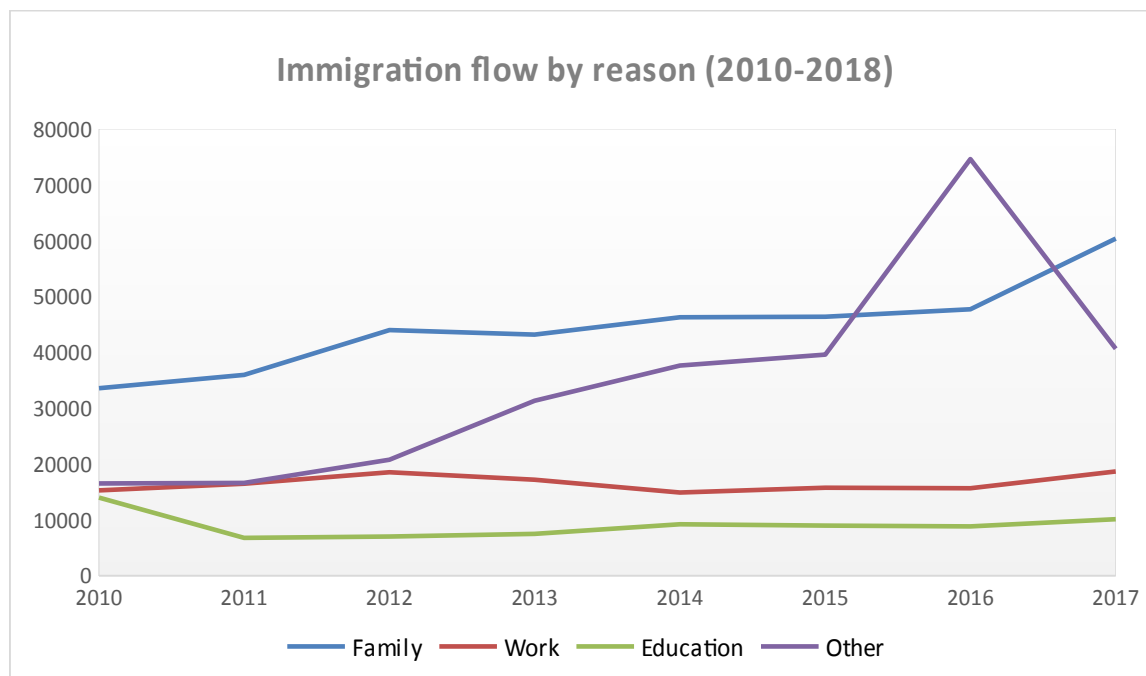
Source: Eurostat

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en



Between 2015 and 2017 the main channel of entrance was the international protection which, for the first time, overcame the migration for family reunification.



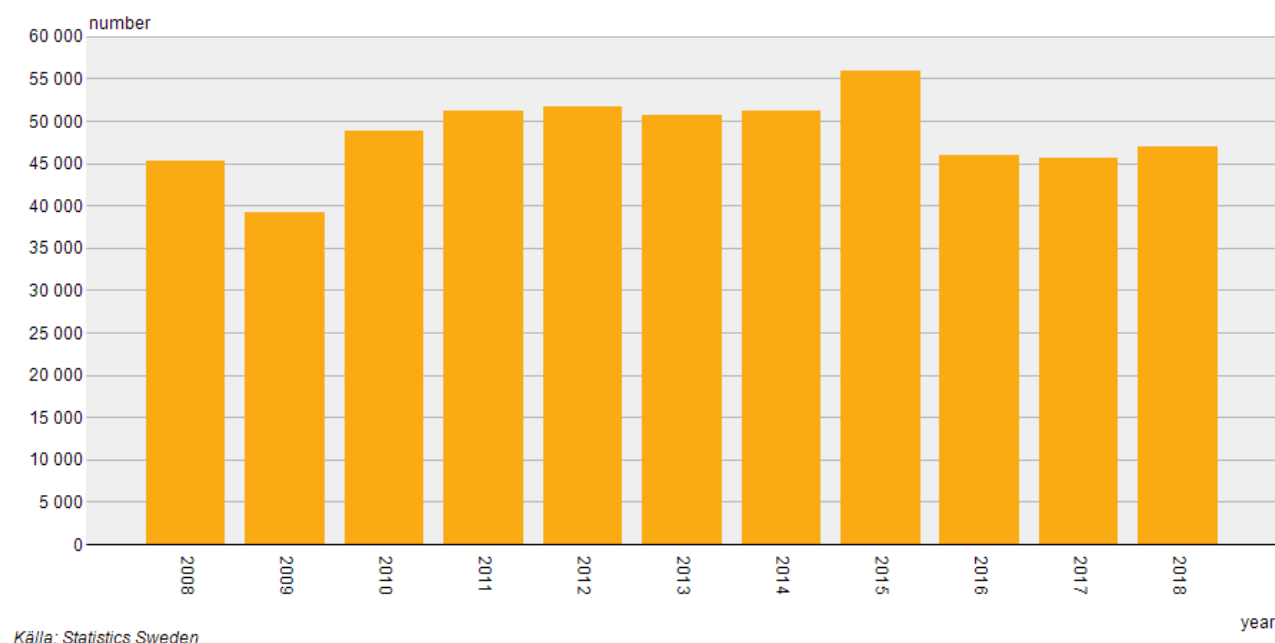
Source: Eurostat,
first permit by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resfas]
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



- Total number of emigrants who have left the country

The share of emigrants from 2008 to 2018 has always been quite stable, except in 2009 (the lowest number) and in 2015 (the highest).

Emigrations by year



2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
45.294	39.240	48.853	51.179	51.747	50.715	51.237	55.830	45.878	45.620	46.981

Source: Eurostat

Emigration by age and sex [migr_emi2]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi2&lang=en

Scb.se

Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 - 2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67444>



- Emigration by country of birth in 2018

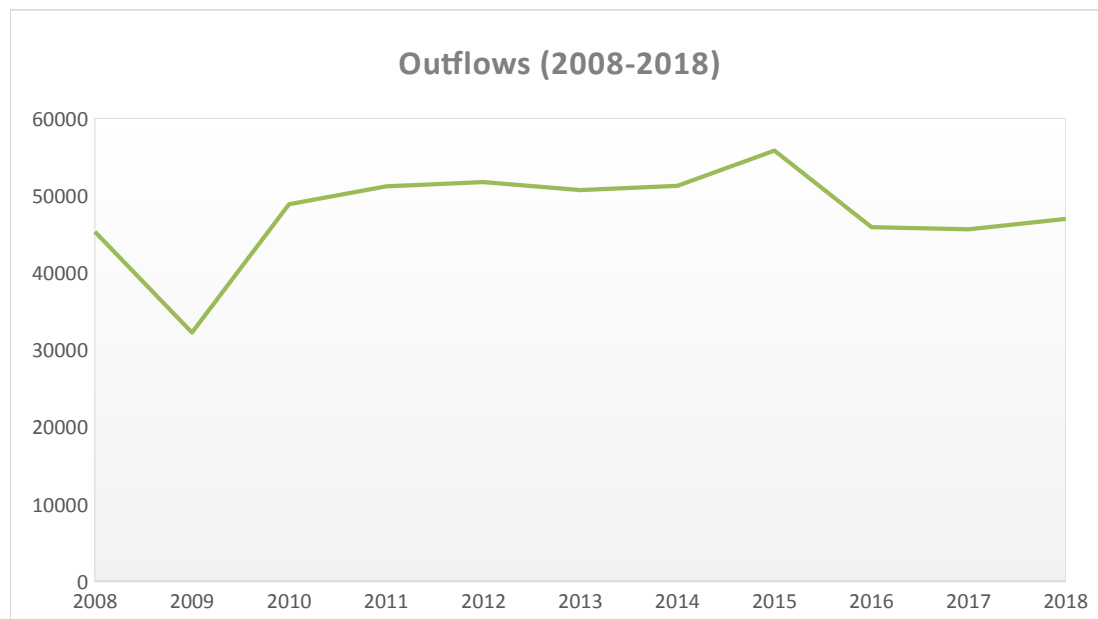
Rang total	Country of birth	Emigration		
		2018		
		Total	Women	Men
	All countries	46.981	21.828	25.153
1	Sweden	16.655	7.997	8.658
2	Finland	2.059	1.147	912
3	Poland	1.815	792	1.023
4	India	1.715	647	1.068
5	Denmark	1.497	694	803
6	Germany	1.446	770	676
7	Iraq	1.416	627	789
8	Norway	1.300	654	646
9	China	1.045	504	541
10	United States	922	457	465
11	United Kingdom	848	326	522
12	Somalia	612	278	334
13	Romania	608	246	362
13	France	608	252	356
15	Turkey	556	193	363
16	Iran, Islamic Republic of	544	239	305
17	Syrian Arab Republic	537	235	302
18	Spain	527	224	303
19	Italy	496	210	286
20	Thailand	485	362	123
	Other countries	11.290	4.974	6.316

Source: Scb.se

<https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/statistics-by-subject-area/population/population-composition/population-statistics/pong/tables-and-graphs/yearly-statistics--the-whole-country/emigration-from-sweden-2017-and-2018-by-sex-and-top-20-countries-of-birth-2018/>



- Outflows



Source: Eurostat

Emigration by age and sex [migr_emi2]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi2&lang=en

Scb.se

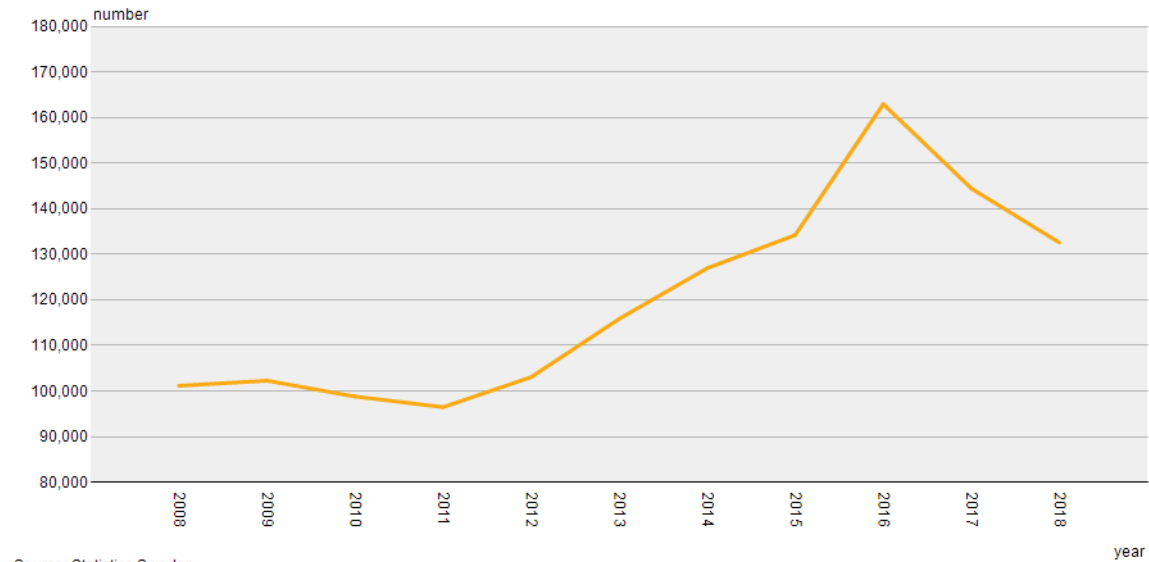
Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 – 2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67444>



- Inflows

Immigrations by year

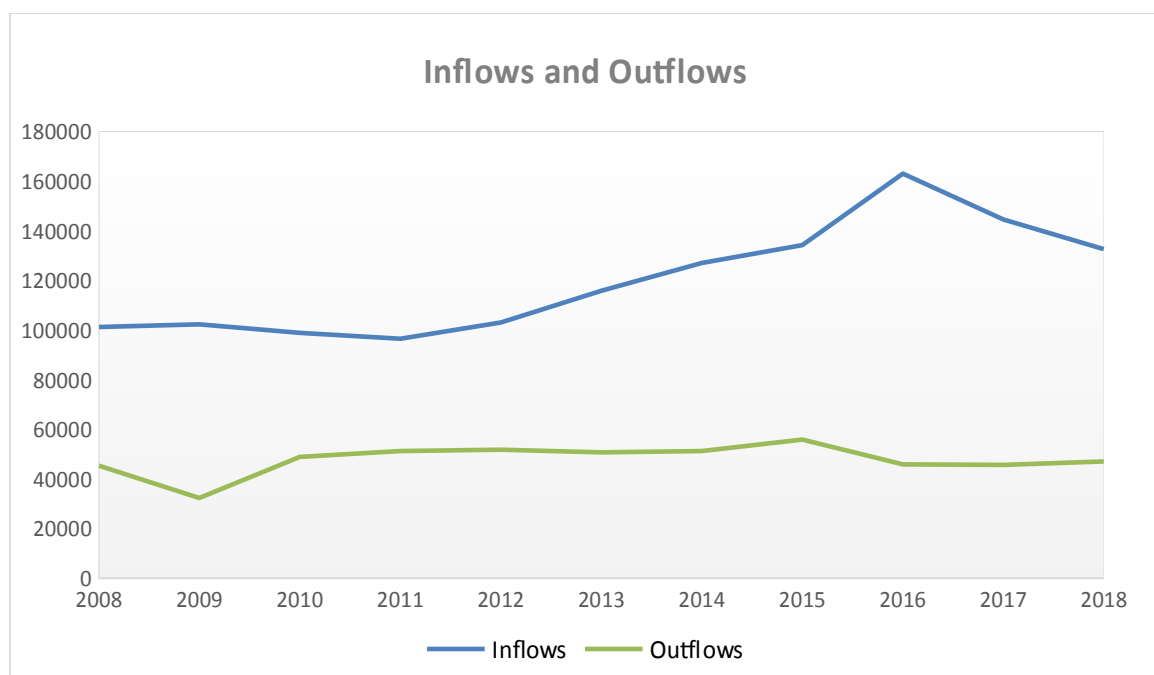


Source: Scb.se

Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 – 2018

http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101J/ImmiEmiFod/chart/chartViewLine/?rxid=779321a2-3a4e-45b6-b9a4-65fd0eead7ae

- Inflows and Outflows



Source: Eurostat

Emigration by age and sex [migr_emi2]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi2&lang=en

Scb.se



Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 – 2018

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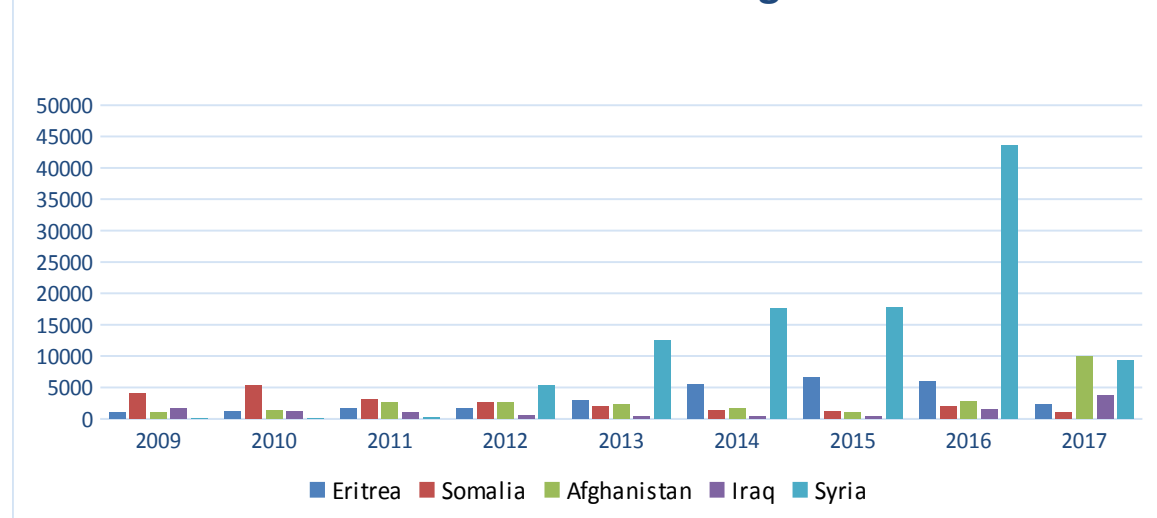
- Total number of refugees by country of origin

The total number of refugees in 2017 was 32.125, whose main countries of origin are Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Eritrea and Somalia.

Main countries of origin of refugees (2009-2017)

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Eritrea	1.045	1.229	1.584	1.659	2.977	5.555	6.636	5.986	2.316
Somalia	3.986	5.329	3.132	2.612	1.903	1.308	1.160	1.875	1.057
Afghanistan	961	1.321	2.594	2.632	2.307	1.620	1.024	2.737	9.893
Iraq	1.714	1.121	1.033	518	360	383	456	1.491	3.711
Syria	63	99	171	5.263	12.580	17.588	17.732	43.513	9.275
TOTAL	10.255	11.226	11.273	16.156	27.617	33.814	31.803	65.272	32.125

Time permits issued for refugees status and subsidiary protection main countries of origin



Source: Eurostat

First permits issued for other reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resoth];

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



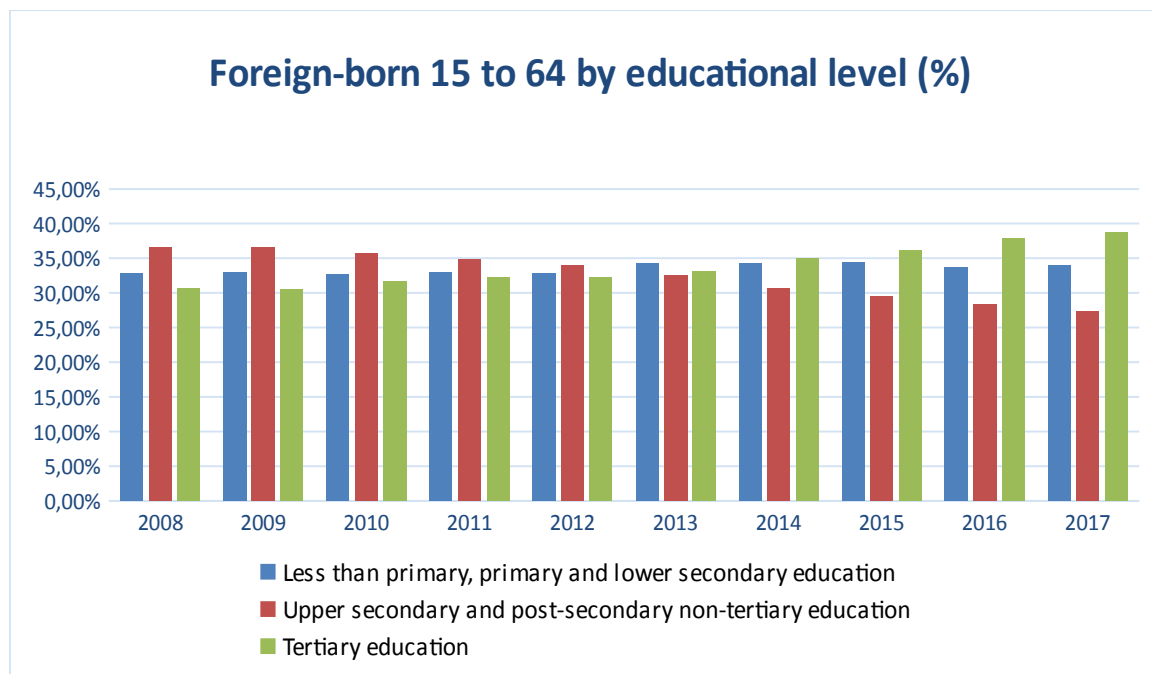
3. Migrants integration indicators

- Migrants by education level

Considering the whole stock of foreign-born migrants (EU and non-EU) aged 15 to 64, it is clear that there are not any significant differences in the educational level. Even though in the last years of the period analysed, there has been an increase of tertiary educated migrants.

Nevertheless, taking into account only the non-EU migrants, most of them have a low level of education (i.e. they are low-skilled) and chose to emigrate to Sweden because of the flat income differential. However, it is observed that the percentage of people with an upper secondary education is much lower than migrants with primary and tertiary education.

In other words, most of the migrants in Sweden have either a low or a high level of education.



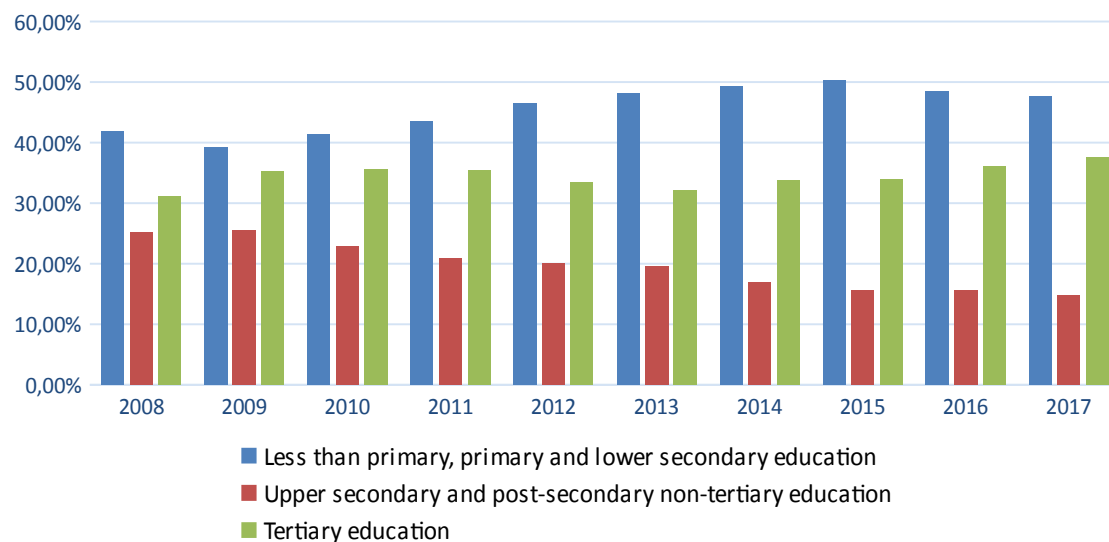
Source: Eurostat

Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and country of birth (%) [edat_lfs_9912]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



Migrants 15 to 64 yo with non-EU citizenship by level of education (%)



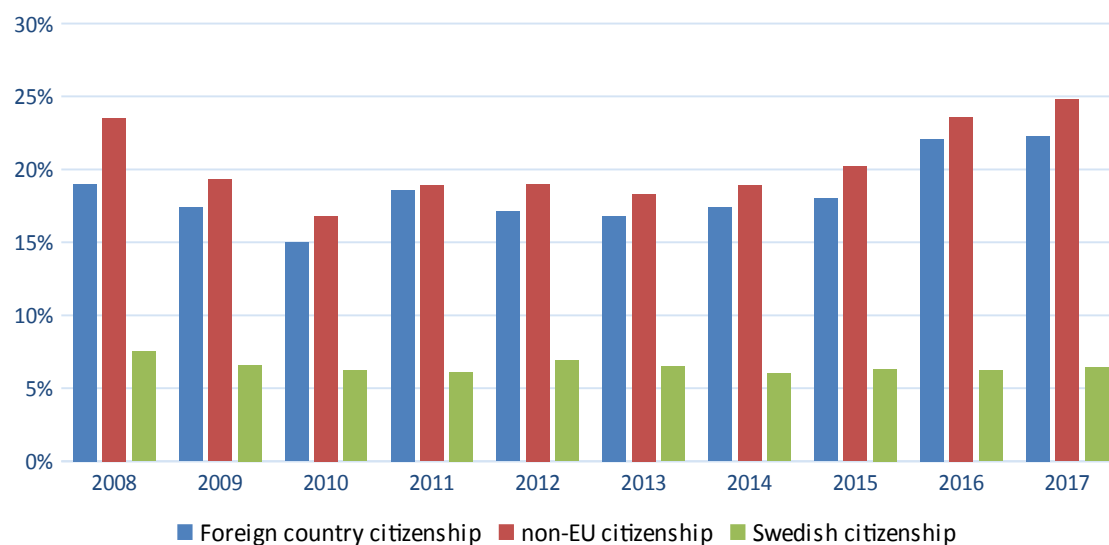
Source: Eurostat

Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%) [edat_lfs_9911]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

The majority of people who dropped out the school and mostly NEET people come from a non-EU country.

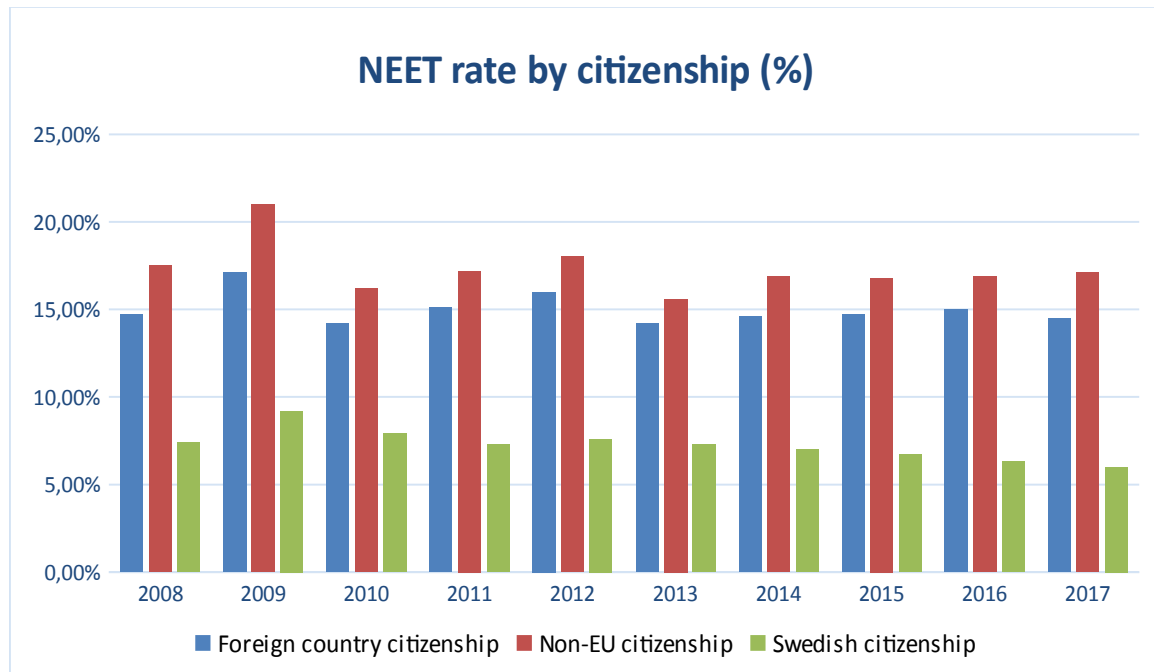
Early leavers (18 to 24 yo) by citizenship (%)



Source: Eurostat

Early leavers from education and training by sex and citizenship [edat_lfse_01]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



Source: Eurostat

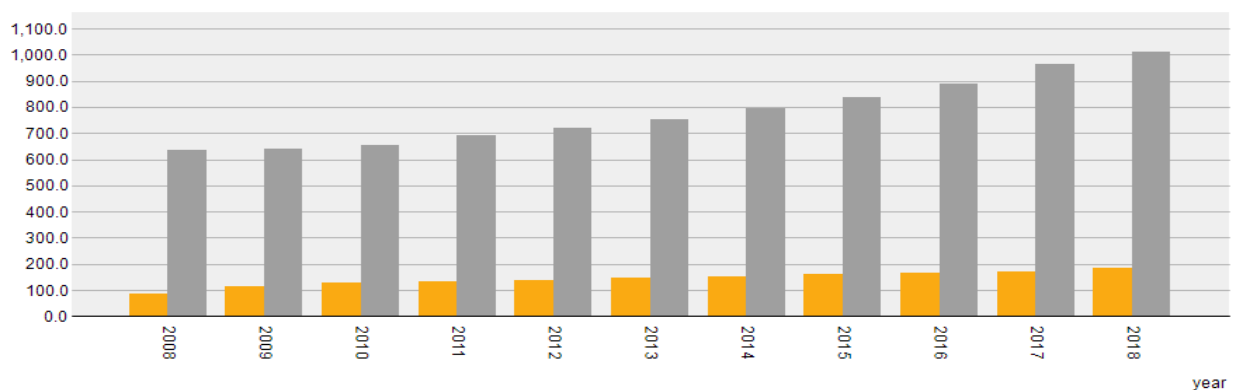
Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age and citizenship (NEET rates)[edat_lfse_23]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

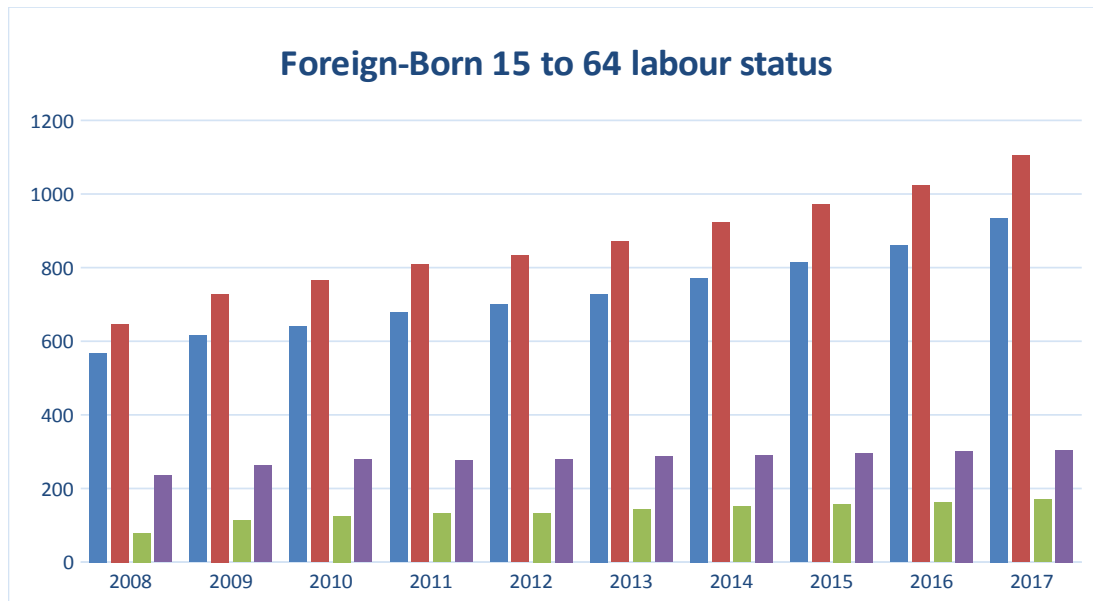
- Labour force participation in the last 10 years

The employment rate of foreign-born has been increasing since 2008 and it is significantly higher than the unemployment rate.

Population aged 15-74 (LFS), thousand by labour status, foreign born, by year (2008-2018)



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Unemployed	86.6	113.8	126.6	132.9	136.0	144.8	152.7	159.3	164.4	171.9	183.6
Employed	633.3	638.9	656.1	693.9	720.8	751.9	795.8	837.9	887.0	964.5	1 010.4



Source: Eurostat

Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status [lfsa_pgacws]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

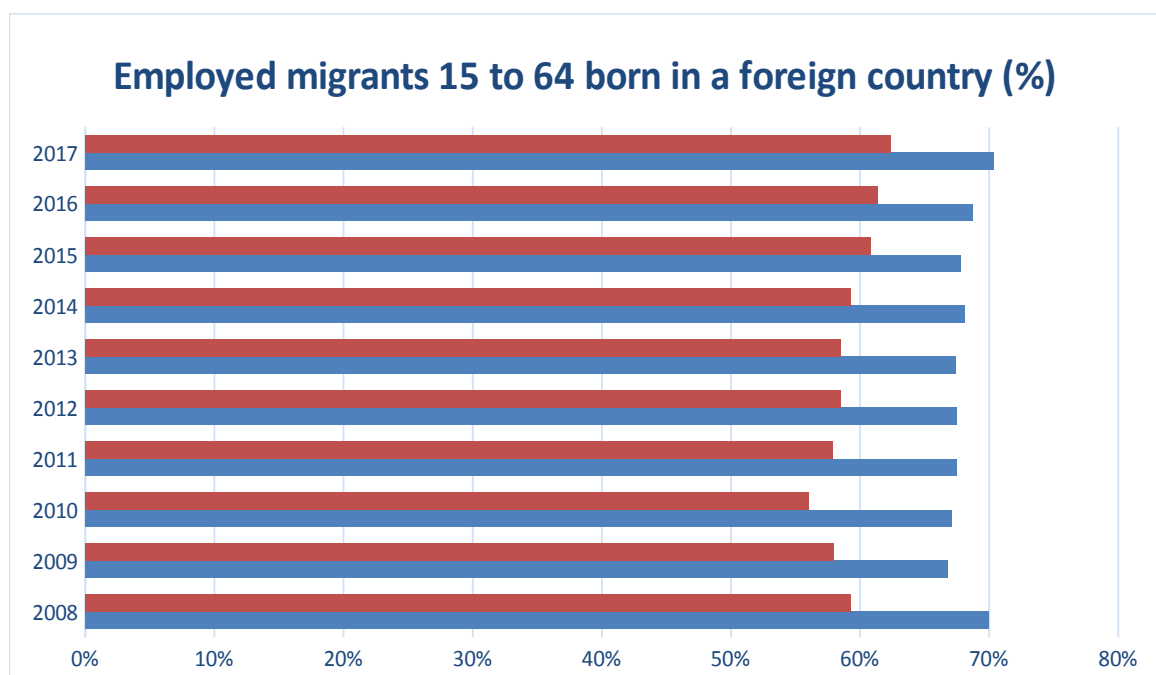
Scb.se

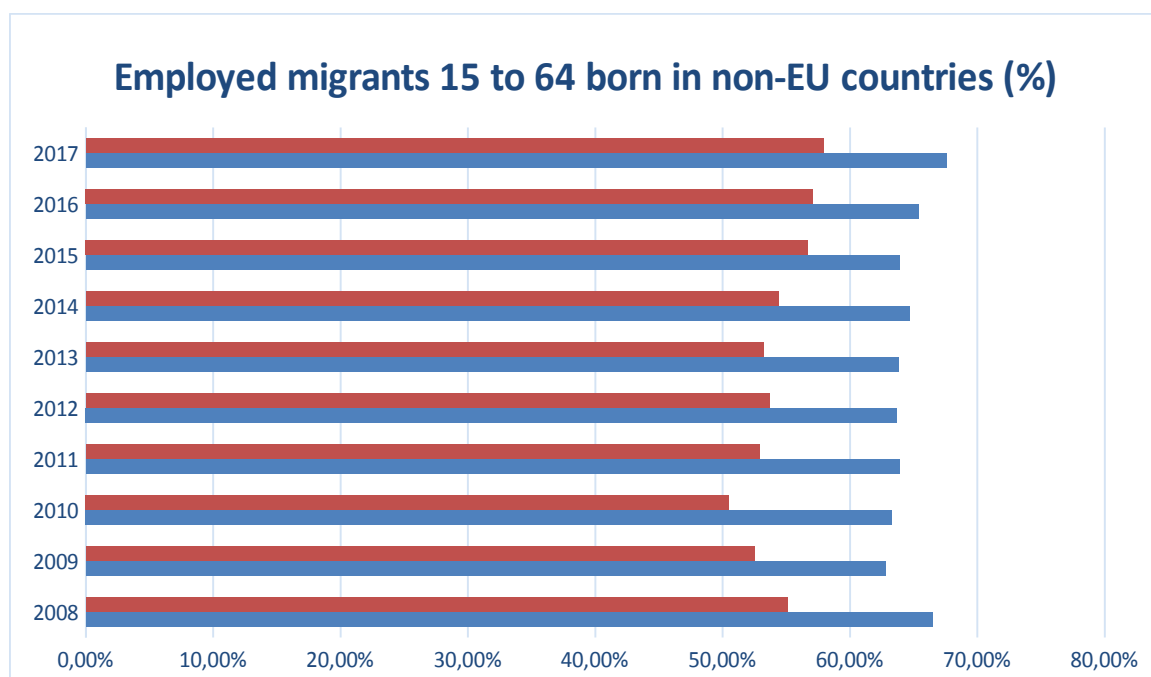
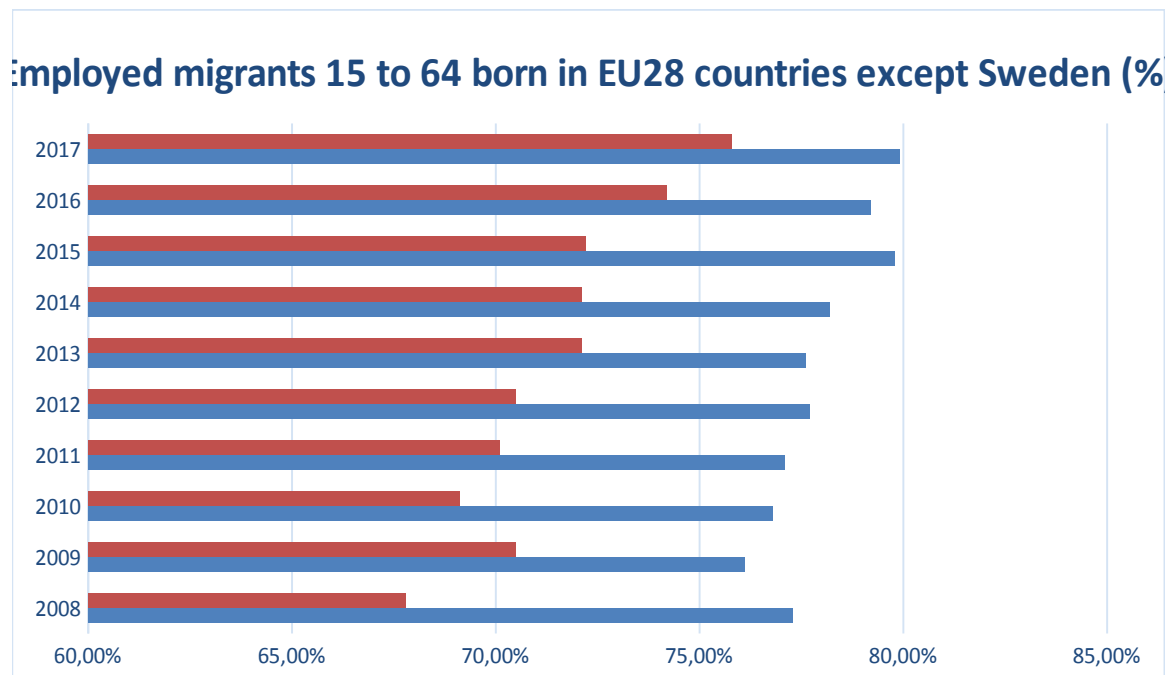
http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_AM_AM0401_AM0401R/NAKUBeflNrUtrJmfAr/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=779321a2-3a4e-45b6-b9a4-65fd0eead7ae

- Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

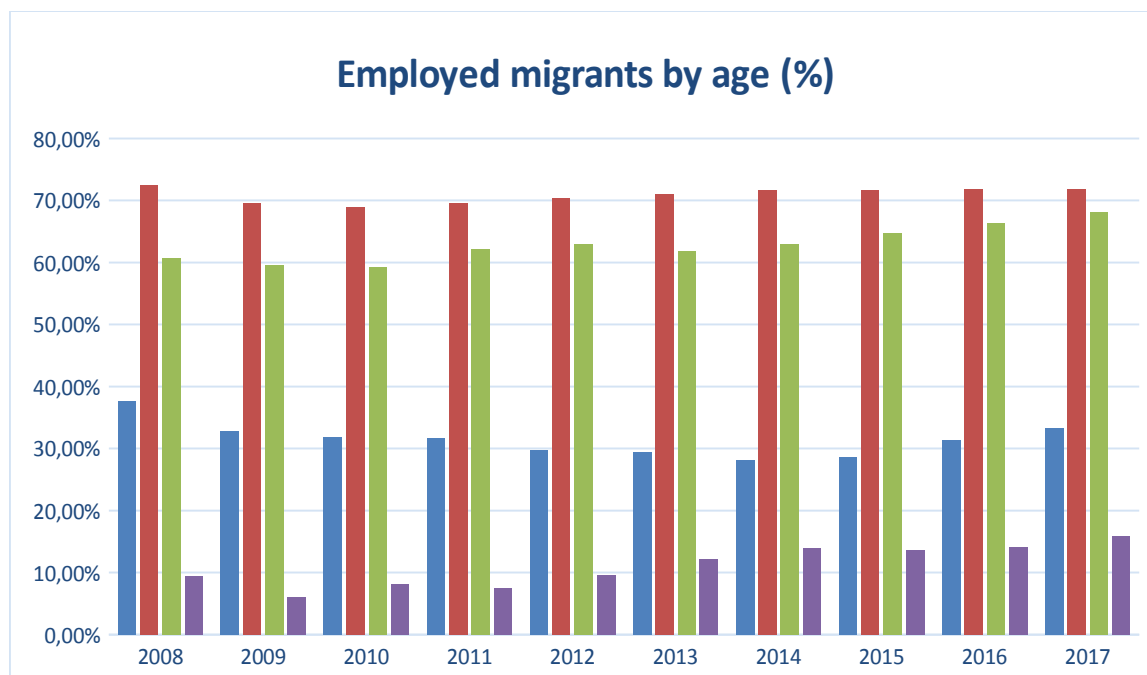
Generally, male migrants are more likely to be employed than females. Considering both EU and non-EU born, this trend is similar.

Migrants from an EU-country are expected to be employed more than those who are non-EU born.





The active population in the labour market is aged 15 to 49. Instead, migrants age 15 to 24 are mostly unemployed, i.e. they have a low employment rate.



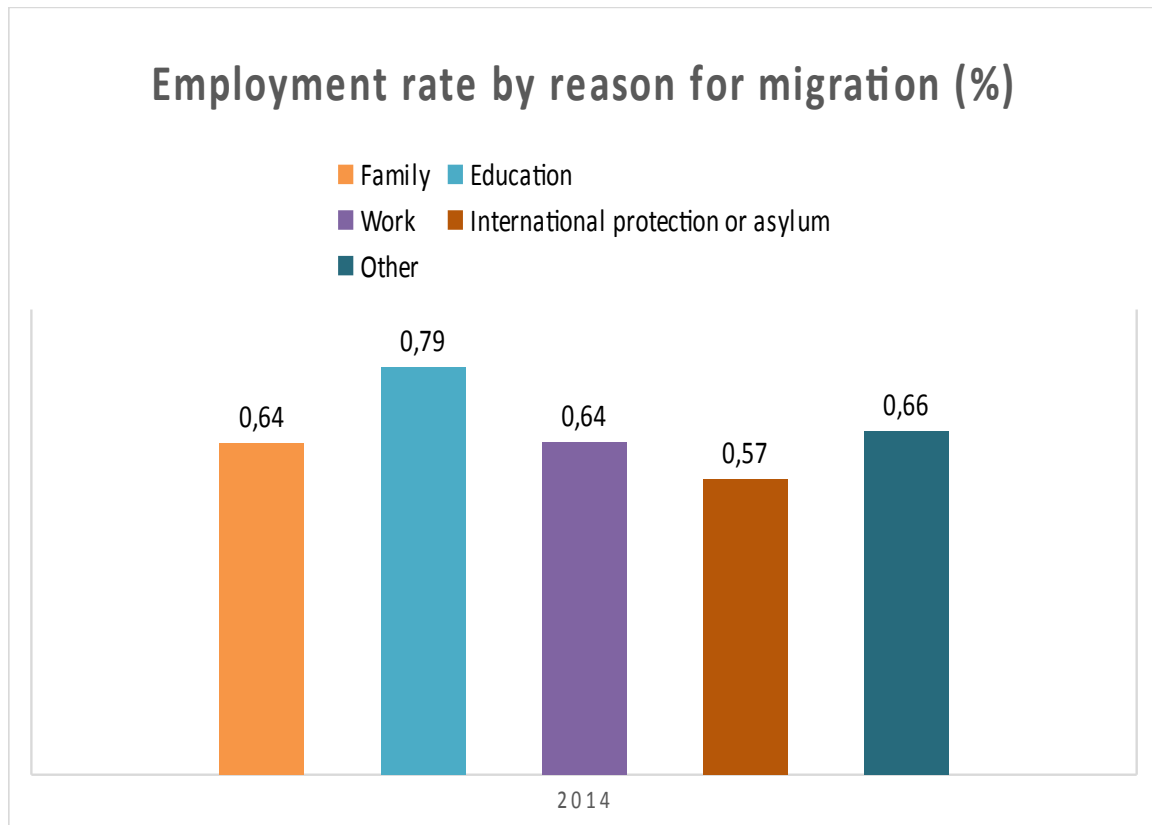
Source: Eurostat

Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_ergacob]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

The channel of entrance plays a significant role in the employment rate, as a matter of fact migrants who entered for education and work reasons are more employed than the those who entered for international protection or asylum.¹

¹ 2014 data.



Source: Eurostat

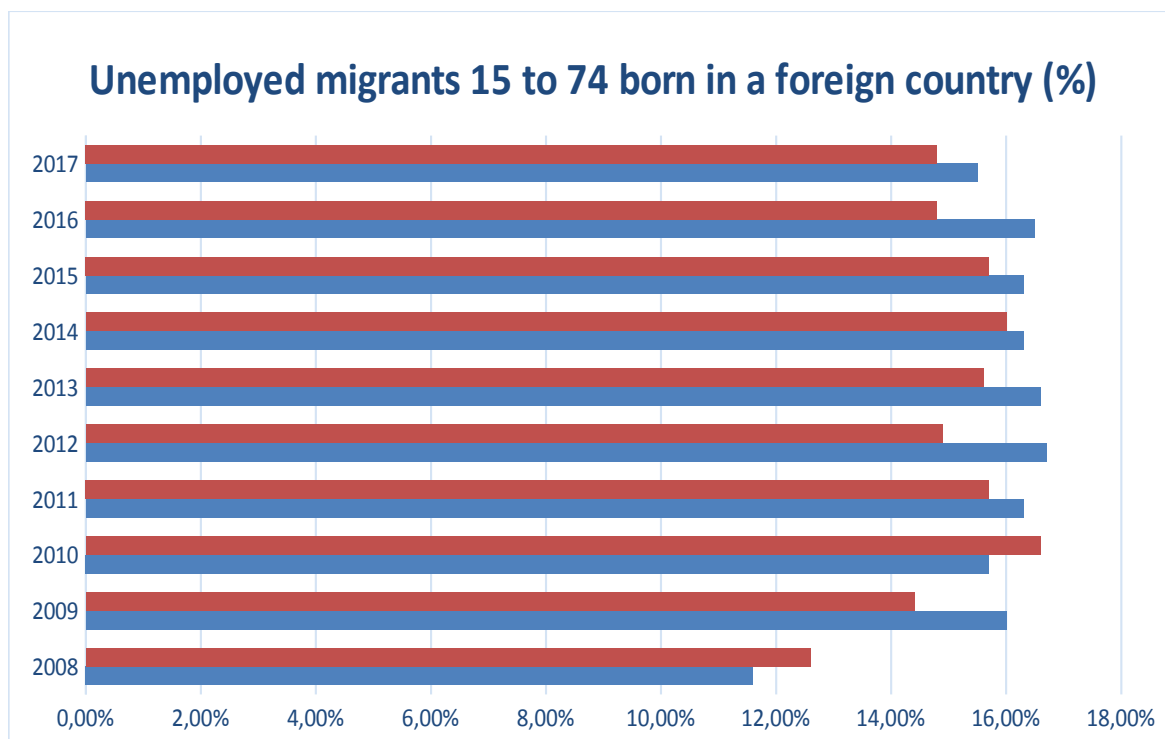
Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfso_14l1empr]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

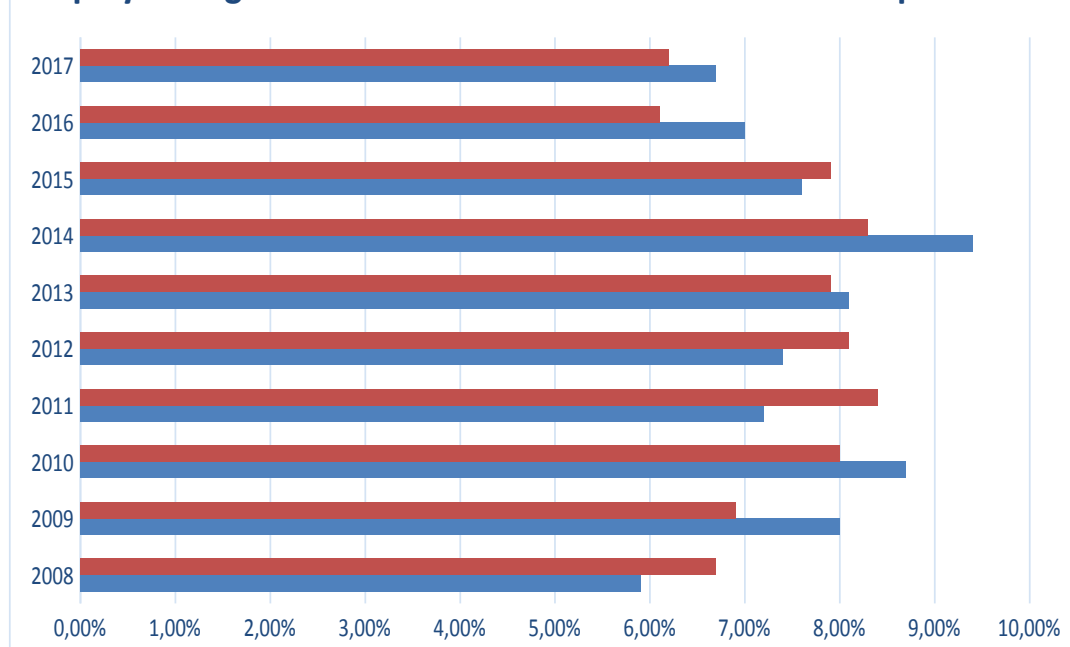
- Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age and country of birth

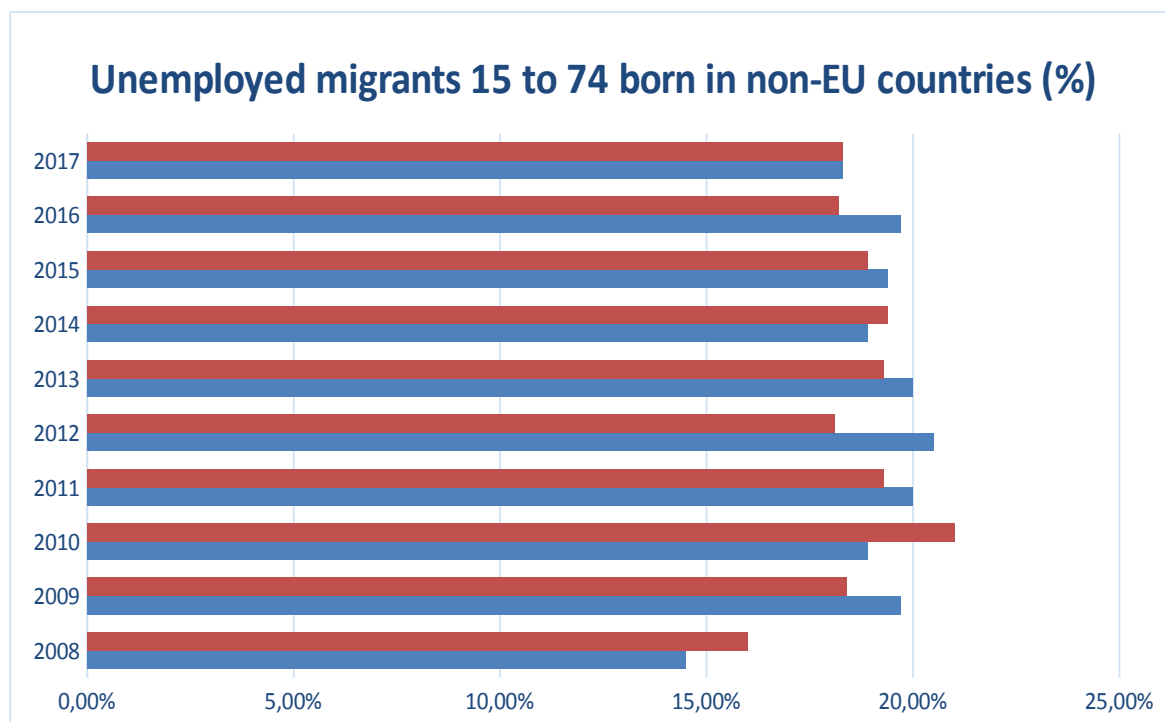
The unemployment rate is on the average 15% and considering the gender, from 2008 to 2017, it is not stable. As a matter of fact, in general the number of unemployed males is higher (due to the higher number of male migrants in comparison with females), however in 2008 and 2010 unemployed women overcame the unemployed males.

Migrants from non-EU countries are more likely to be unemployed than those from EU countries.

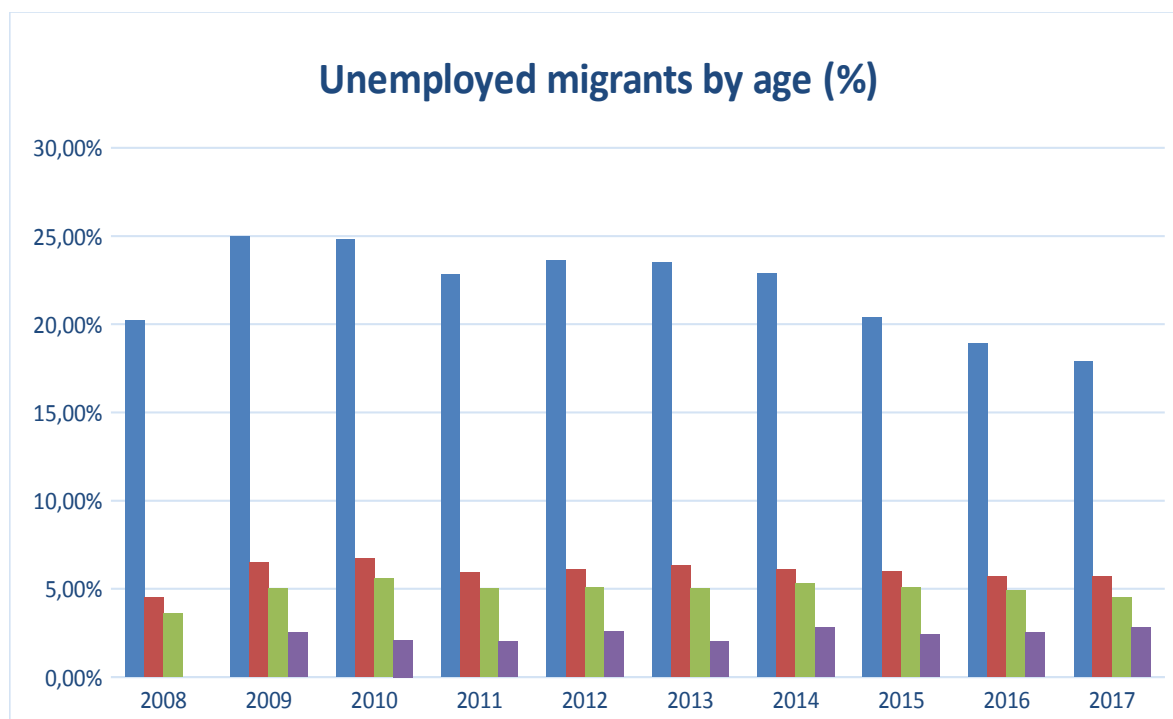


Unemployed migrants 15 to 74 born in EU28-countries except Sweden (%)





The majority of unemployed migrants is aged 15 to 24.



Source: Eurostat

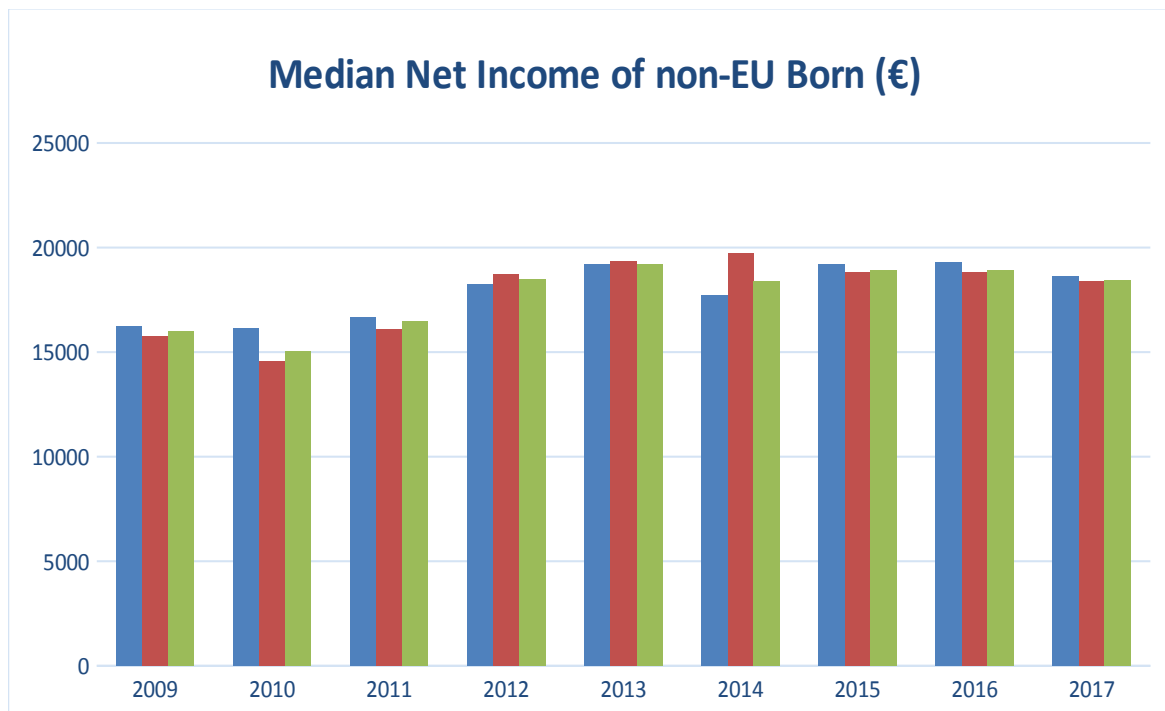
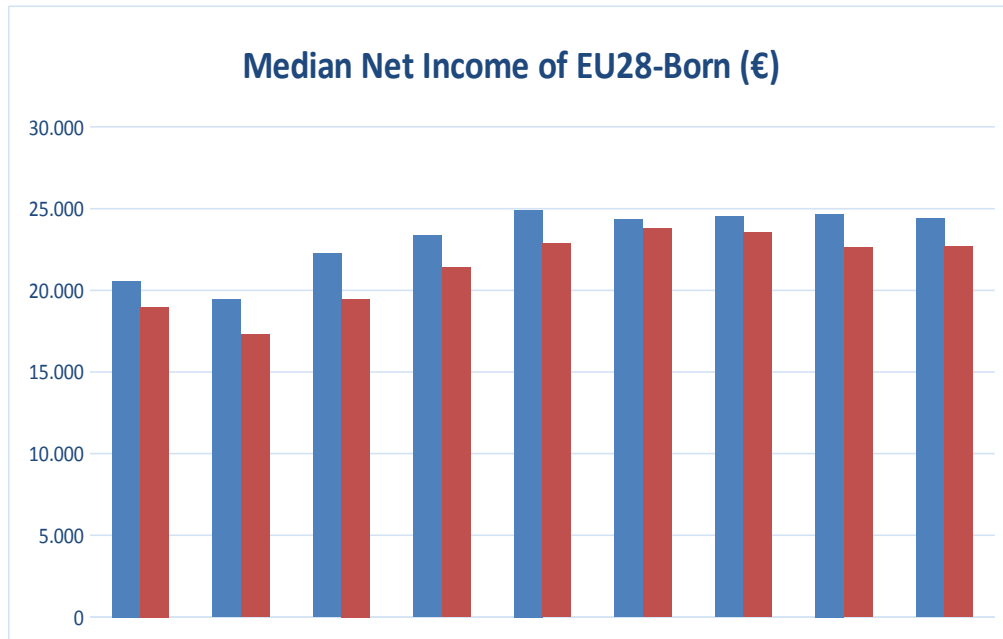
Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_urgacob]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



- Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty

The net income of both EU and non-EU-born has been increasing since 2009. In general, males earn more than females and EU-born earn more than non-EU-born.



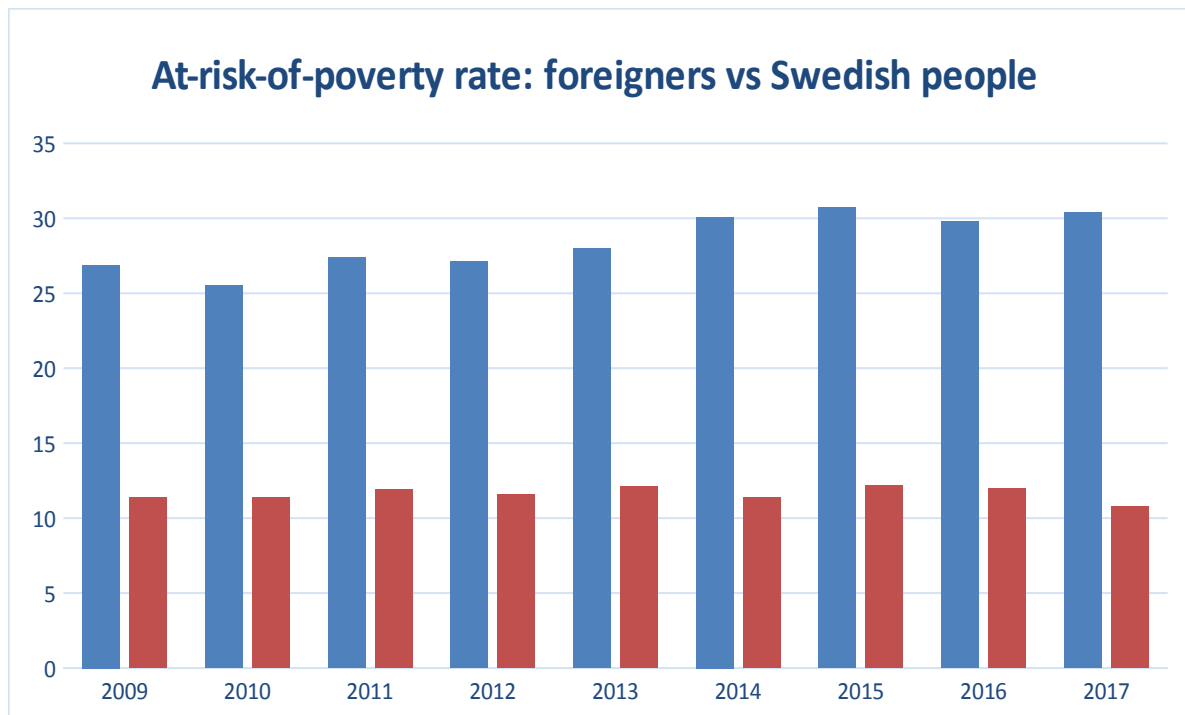
Source: Eurostat

Mean and median income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)
[ilc_di16]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



Foreigners are more likely to face the risk of poverty than natives.



Source: Eurostat

At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)[ilc_li32]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

All things considered, inequalities remain as the foreign-born population has a higher unemployment rate and a lower median and mean equivalent net income.