

Labour Market Entry of Non-Labour Migrants

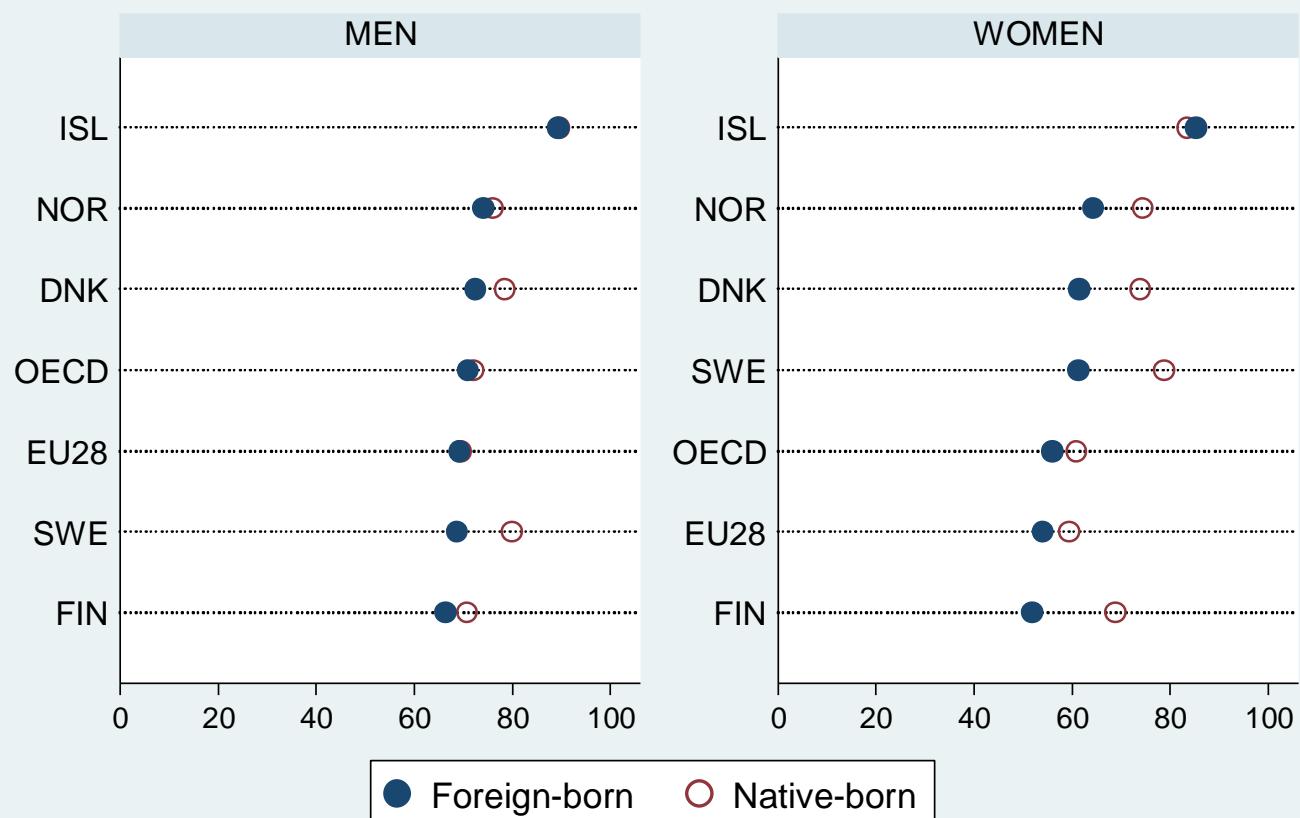
SNS

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Olof Åslund

Nordic countries: more similar than different(?)

OECD: Employment by country, origin and gender 2016



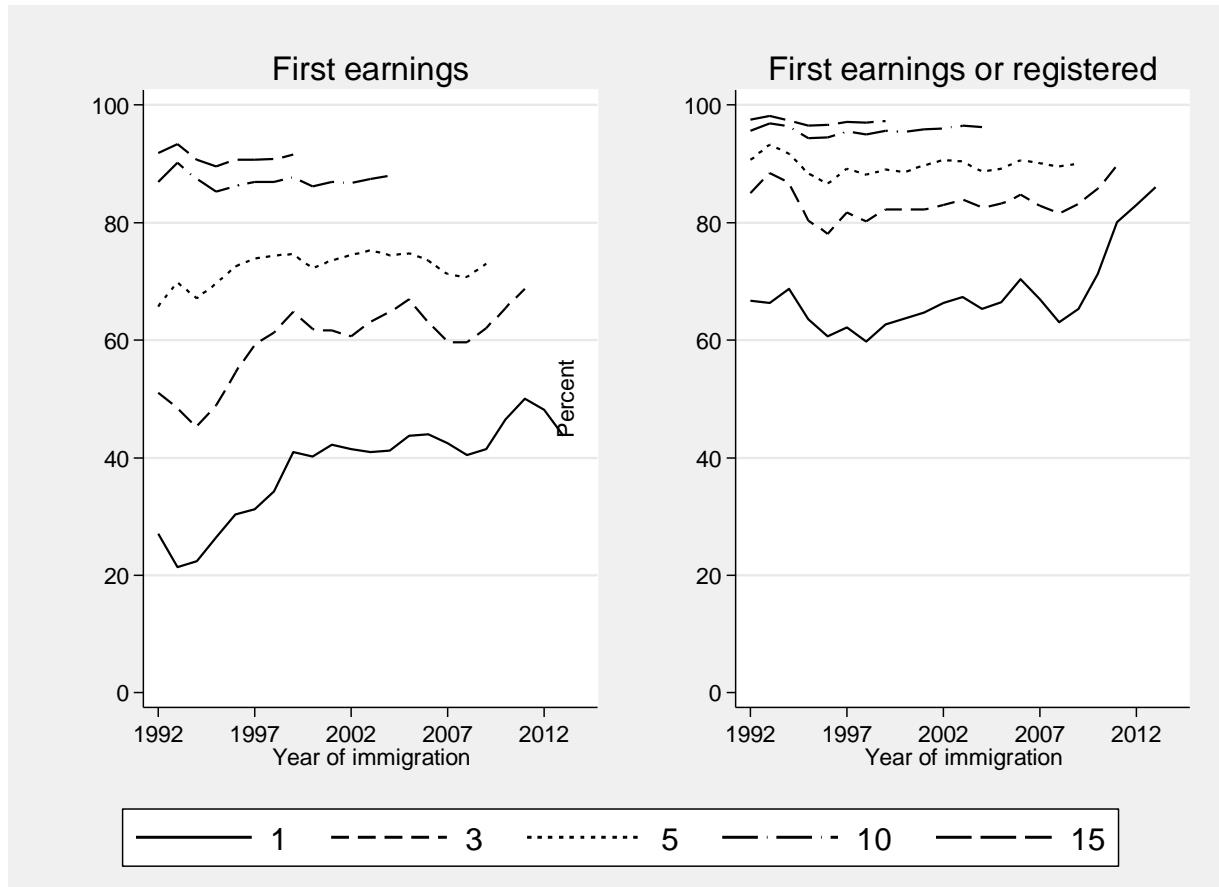
Note: OECD and EU28 observed in 2013.

”Labour market entry of non-labour migrants”

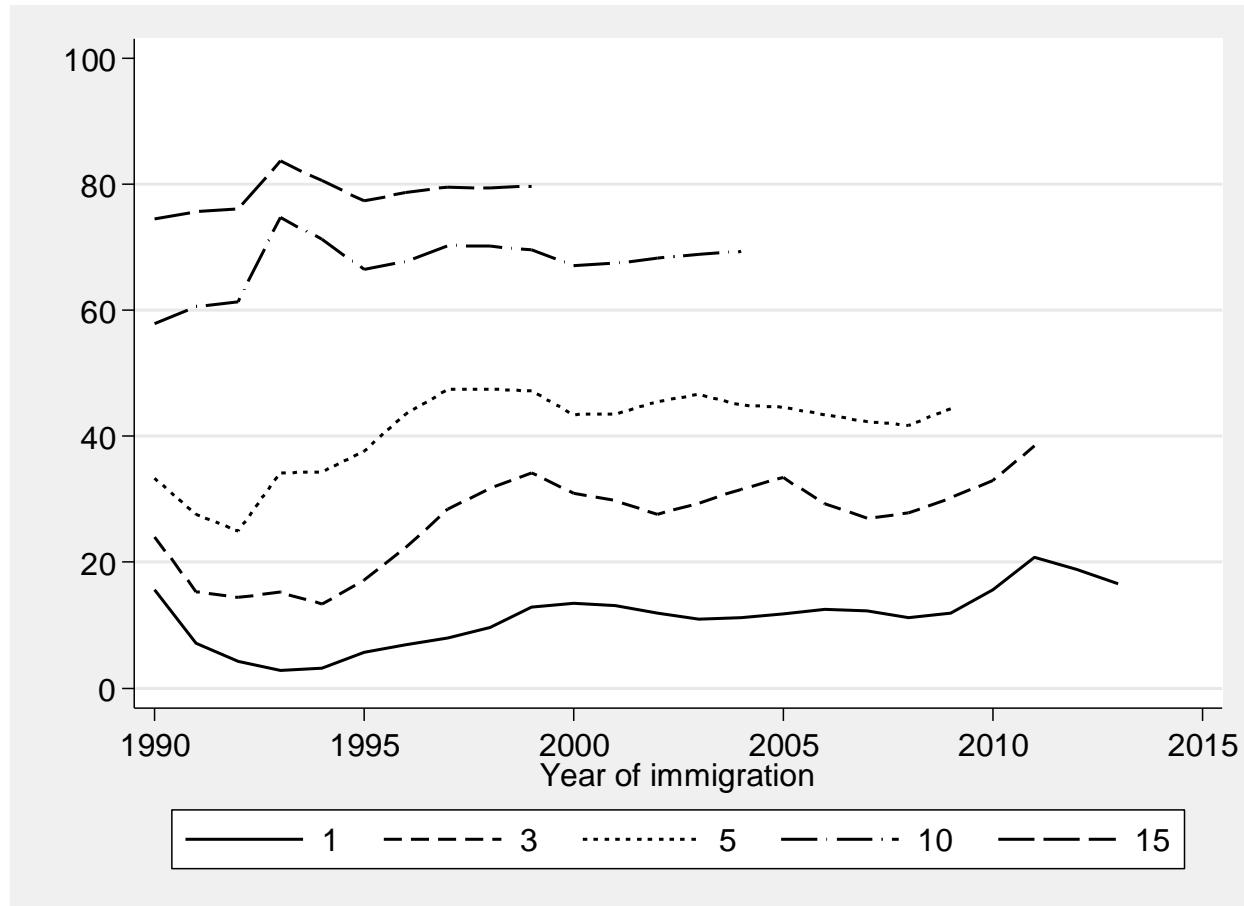
Åslund, Forslund & Liljeberg (NEPR, IFAU)

- First-time, foreign-born immigrants 1990-2014
 - ”Non-Western” – mainly related to humanitarian migration
 - 20-50 at immigration, follow until age 65
 - In Sweden until time of observation (not repeat migration)
 - About 570,000 individuals
- Discussion of policy options and experiences

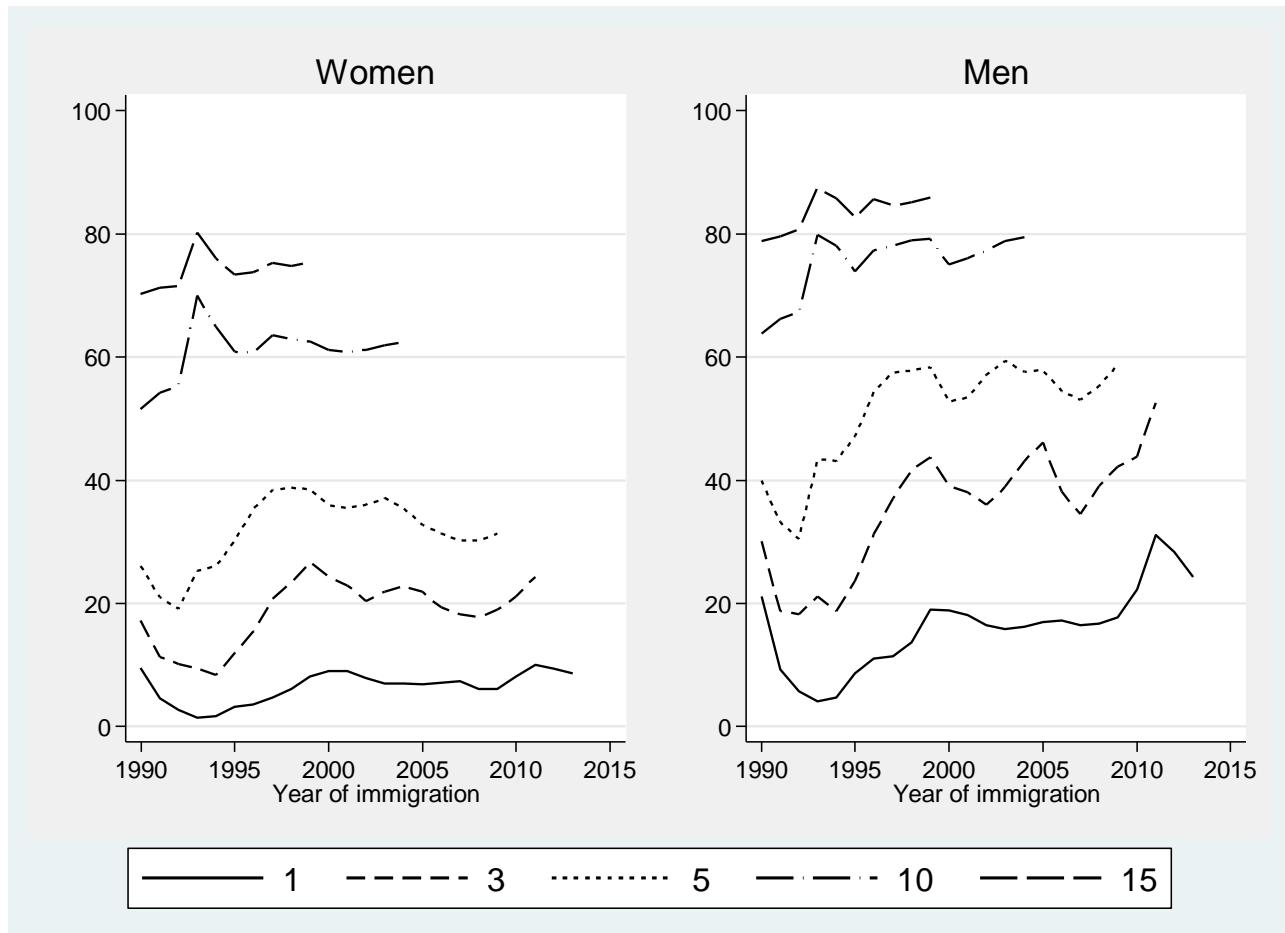
The first contact



Labor market entry – "the first real job"



Major gender differences

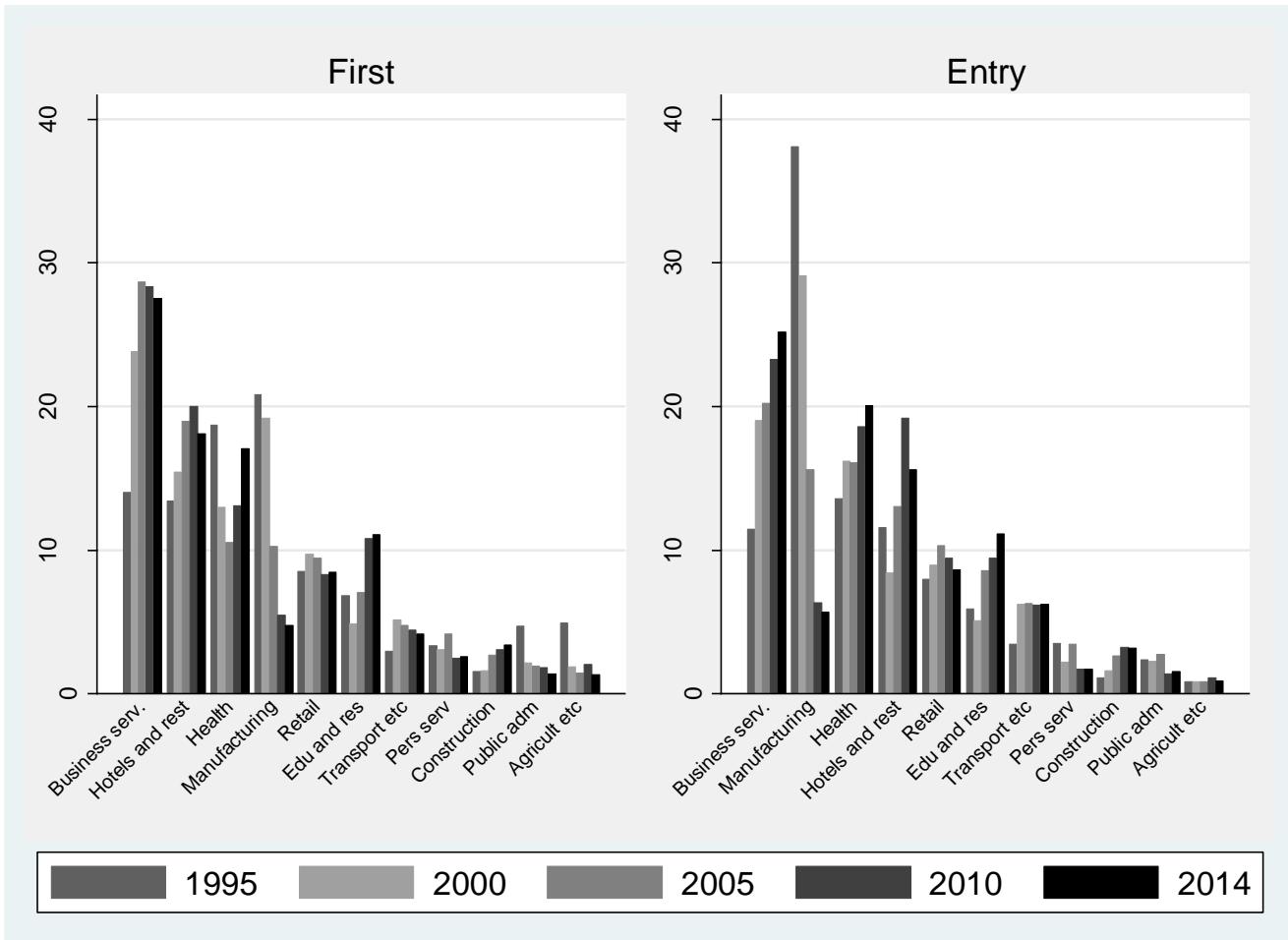


Times to and between first contact and entry

(Conditional on entry within five years)

Year of immigration	Time (years) between immigration and first contact	Time (years) between immigration and entry	Time (years) between first contact and entry	First contact and entry in the same firm
1990	0.8	2.1	1.3	65
1991	1.5	2.9	1.4	61
1992	1.6	3.0	1.4	59
1993	2.2	3.5	1.3	63
1994	2.2	3.6	1.4	62
1995	2.0	3.3	1.4	60
1996	1.8	3.1	1.4	59
1997	1.7	3.0	1.3	61
1998	1.6	2.7	1.2	63
1999	1.3	2.5	1.2	65
2000	1.3	2.5	1.2	65
2001	1.2	2.5	1.2	65
2002	1.4	2.7	1.3	63
2003	1.3	2.7	1.4	60
2004	1.2	2.5	1.3	61
2005	1.1	2.4	1.3	60
2006	1.1	2.5	1.4	59
2007	1.1	2.6	1.4	60
2008	1.1	2.5	1.4	61
2009	1.2	2.5	1.3	62

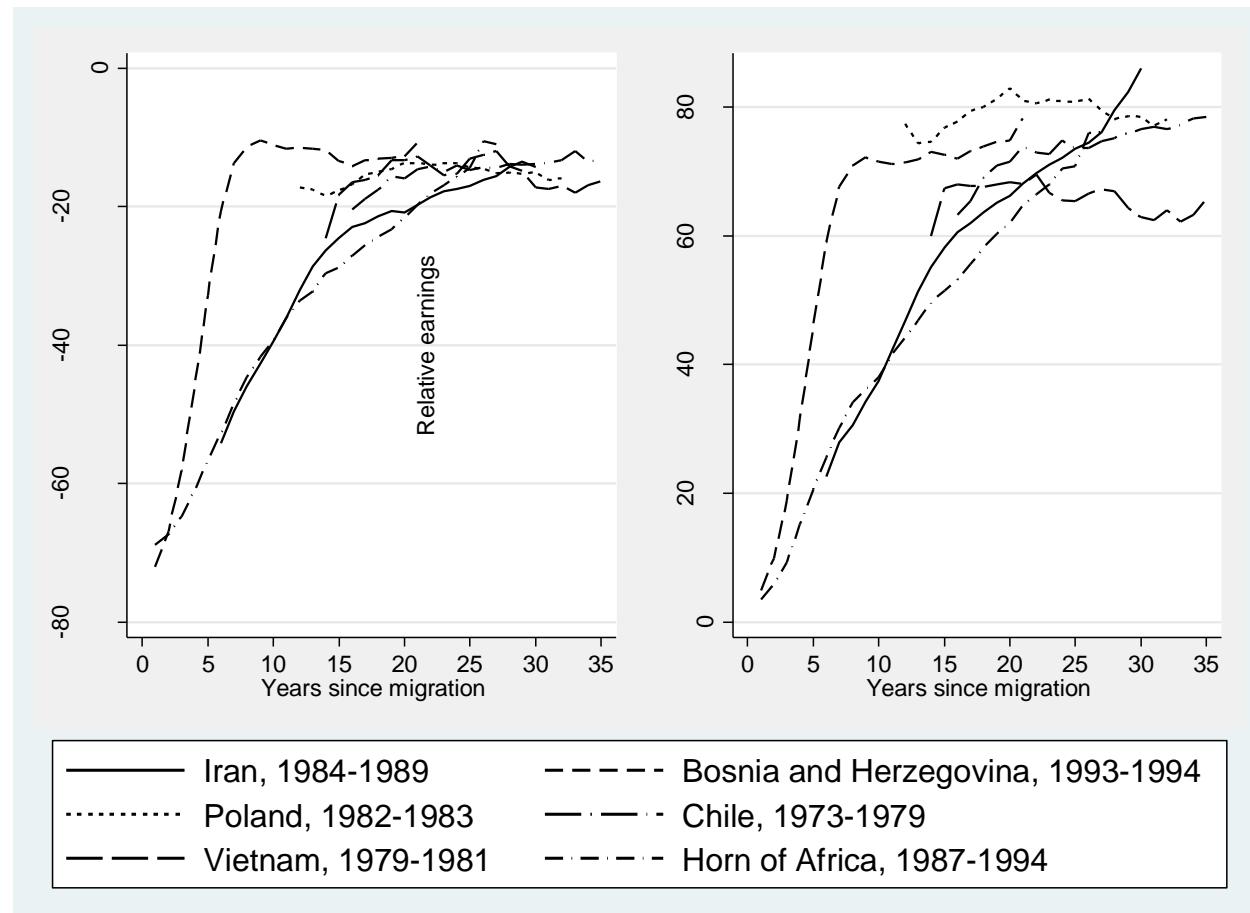
Where are the ports of entry?



Gender differences in entry industries

Industry	Women average 1990–2014	Men average 1990–2014	Difference
Health care	24.4	6.9	17.5
Manufacturing	10.0	20.2	-10.2
Hotels and restaurants	8.2	15.2	-7.0
Transportation and storage	2.0	8.9	-6.8
Research and education	10.8	4.4	6.4
Missing info	13.9	8.4	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	6.2	9.2	-3.0
Construction	0.7	3.5	-2.8
Public administration	2.6	1.4	1.2
Business services	17.7	18.1	-0.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.2	1.5	-0.3
Personal and cultural services	2.3	2.2	-0.0

(Rather) similar patterns in the very long term



Concluding remarks

- Labor market entry of non-labor migrants
 - Slow for decades
 - Quite stable – if anything improving
- Policy options and experiences
 - Positive assessment of Sweden's systems and policies (Mipex 2015, OECD 2016)
 - Puzzling contrast to outcomes?
 - Probably no “Alexandrian solution”
 - Supply, demand, and matching
- Research suggests that policy matters
 - Need to know which ones to use when, and why
 - Implementation for evaluation
 - Requires courage and persistence
 - Nordic neighbors have come further!