

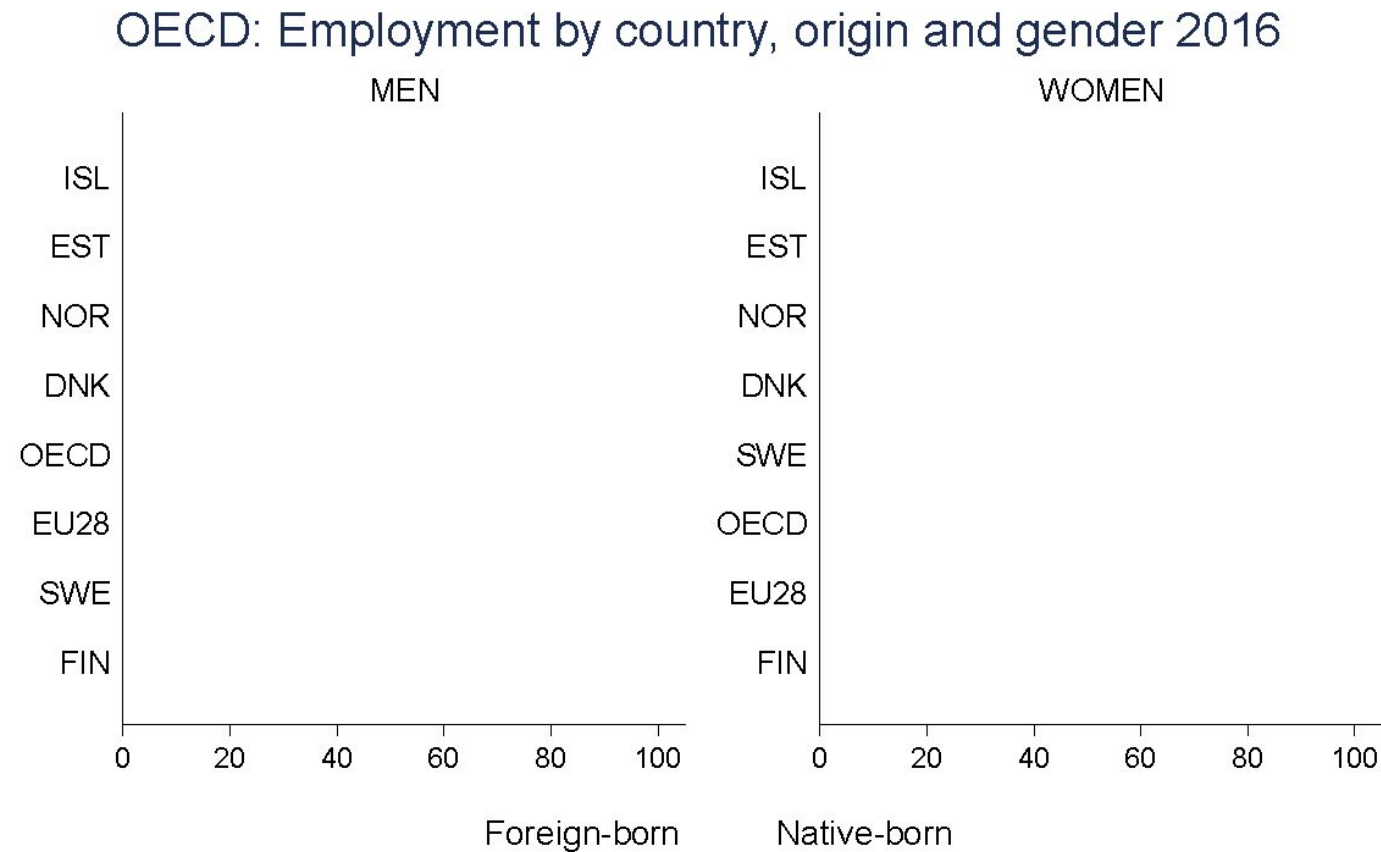
Labour Market Entry of Non-Labour Migrants

Nordic-Baltic Migration Conference
Tallinn, March 22, 2018
Olof Åslund

Outline

- Nordic-Baltic context – why relevant?
- Swedish experiences (NEPR 2017)
 - The first contact and the first ”real job”
 - Where are the ports of entry?
 - Long-term patterns
- Gender disparities
 - Explanations and expectations
- Concluding remarks

Nordic countries: more similar than different(?)

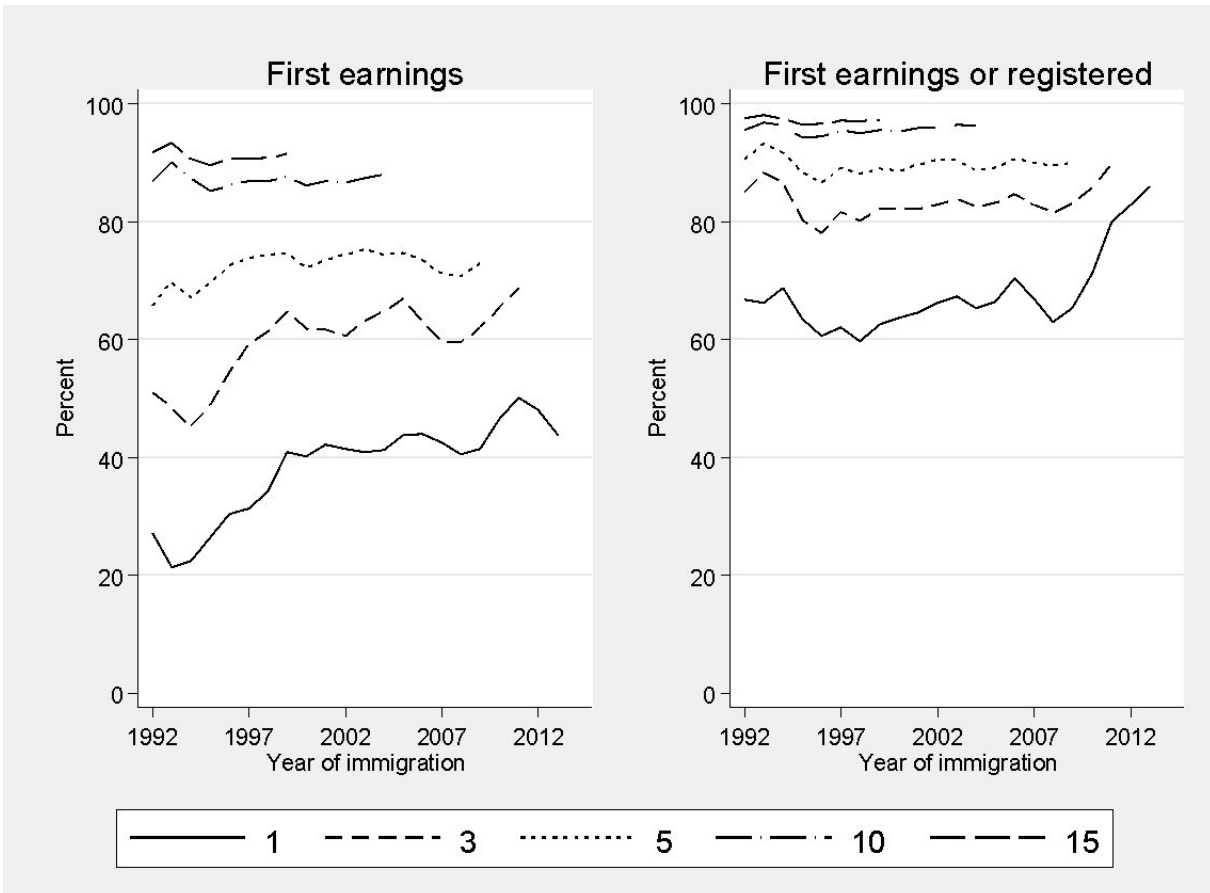


"Labour market entry of non-labour migrants"

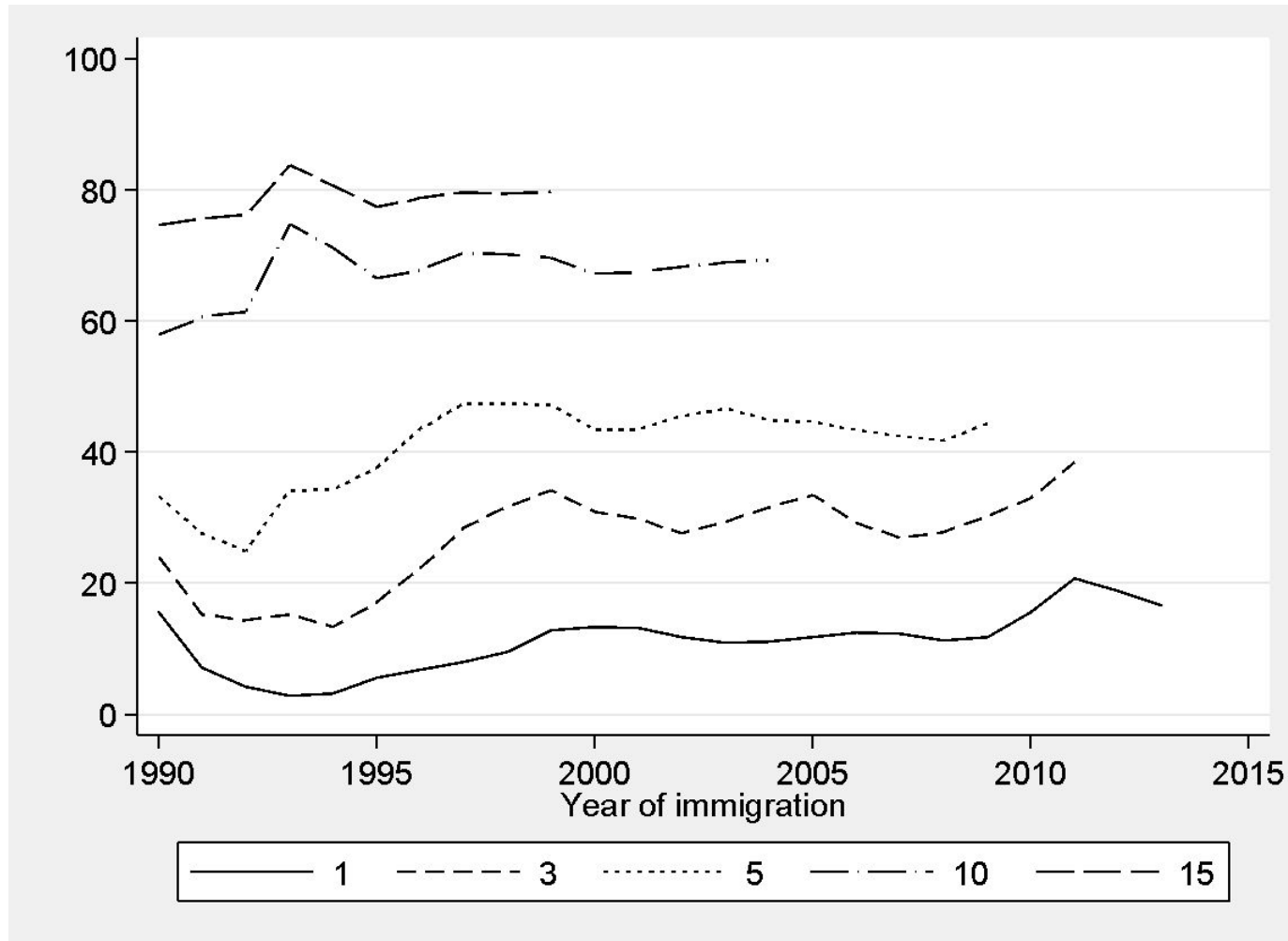
Åslund, Forslund & Liljeberg (NEPR, IFAU)

- 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
 - (Not today)

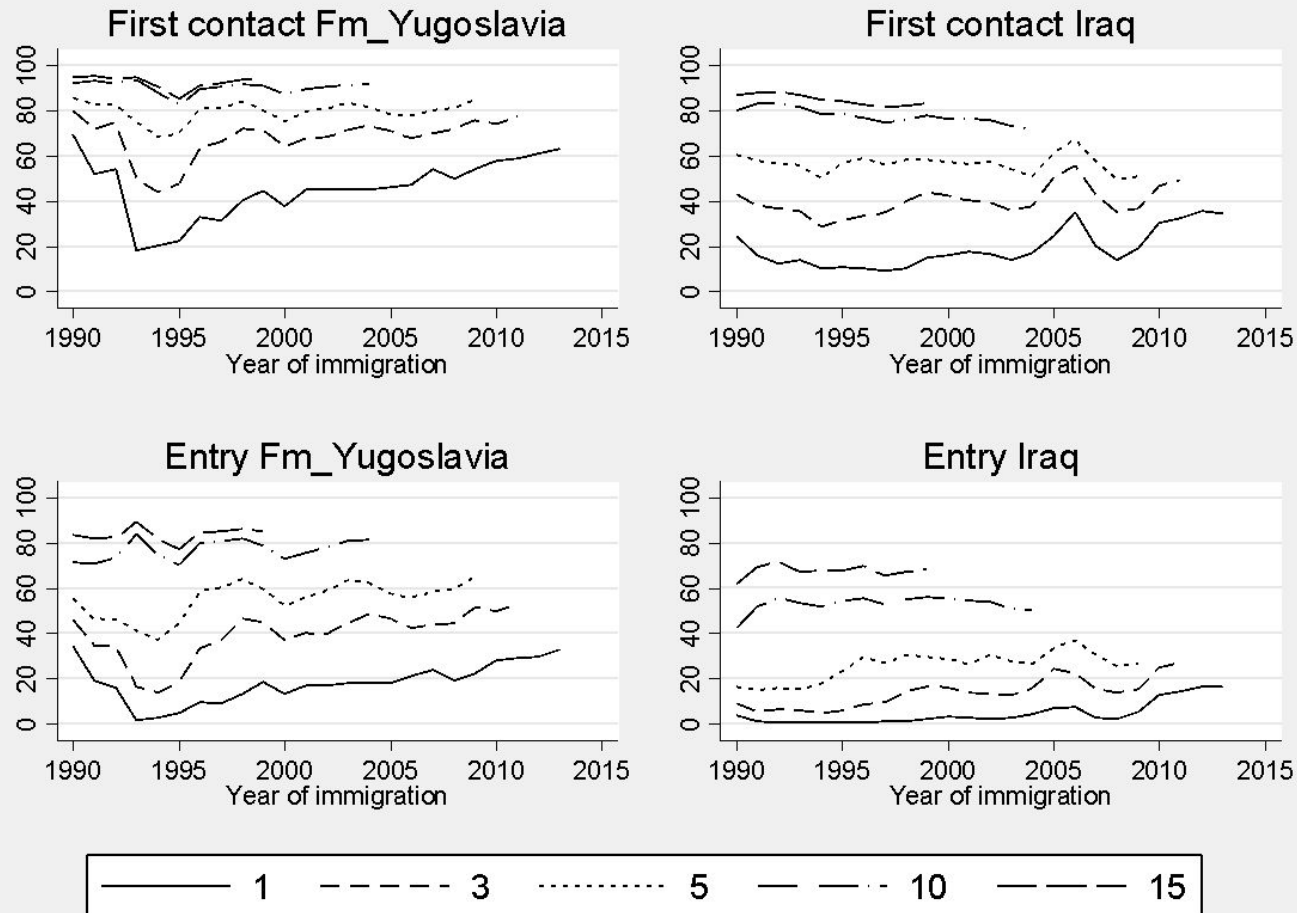
The first contact



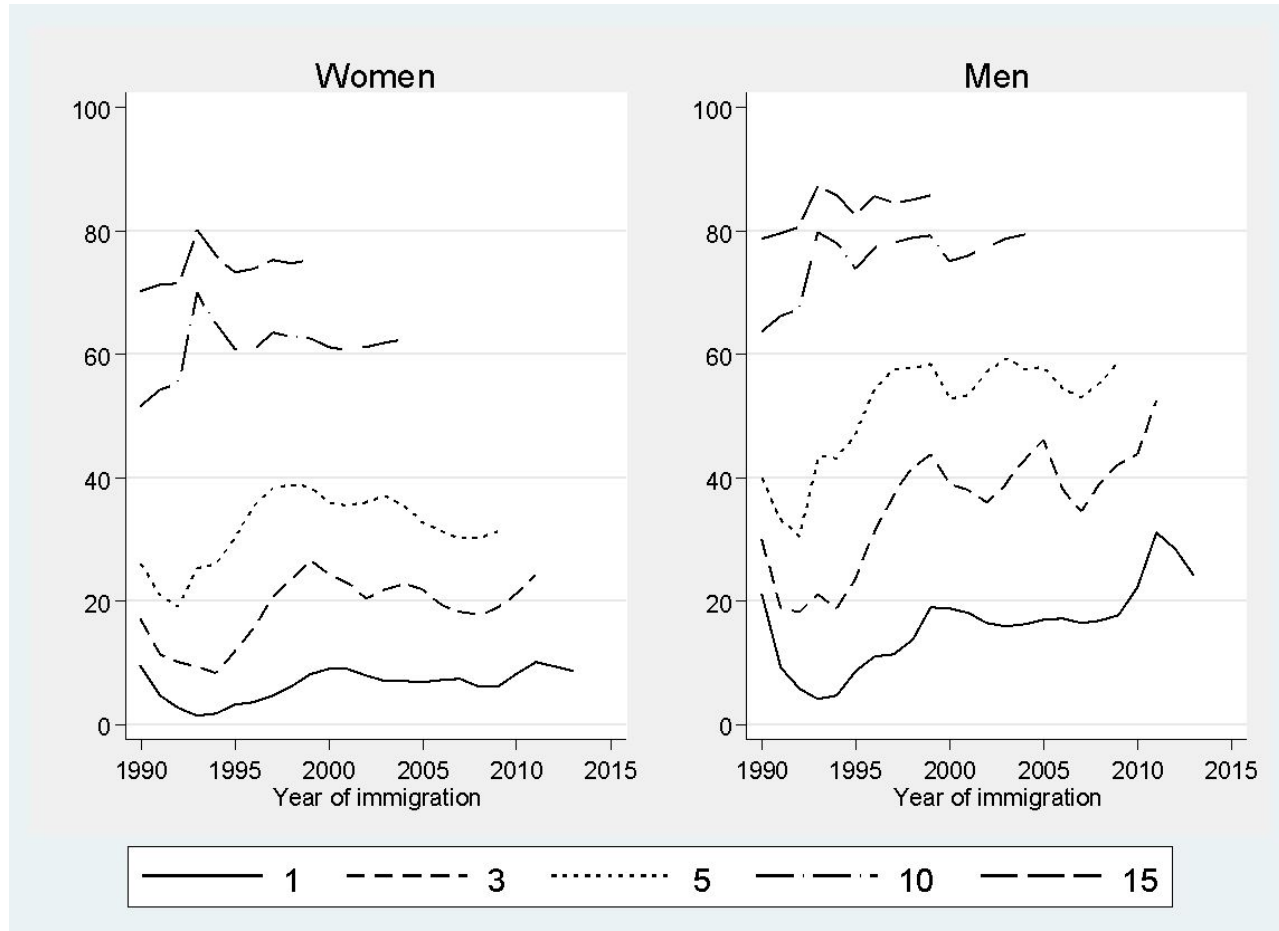
Labor market entry – “the first real job”



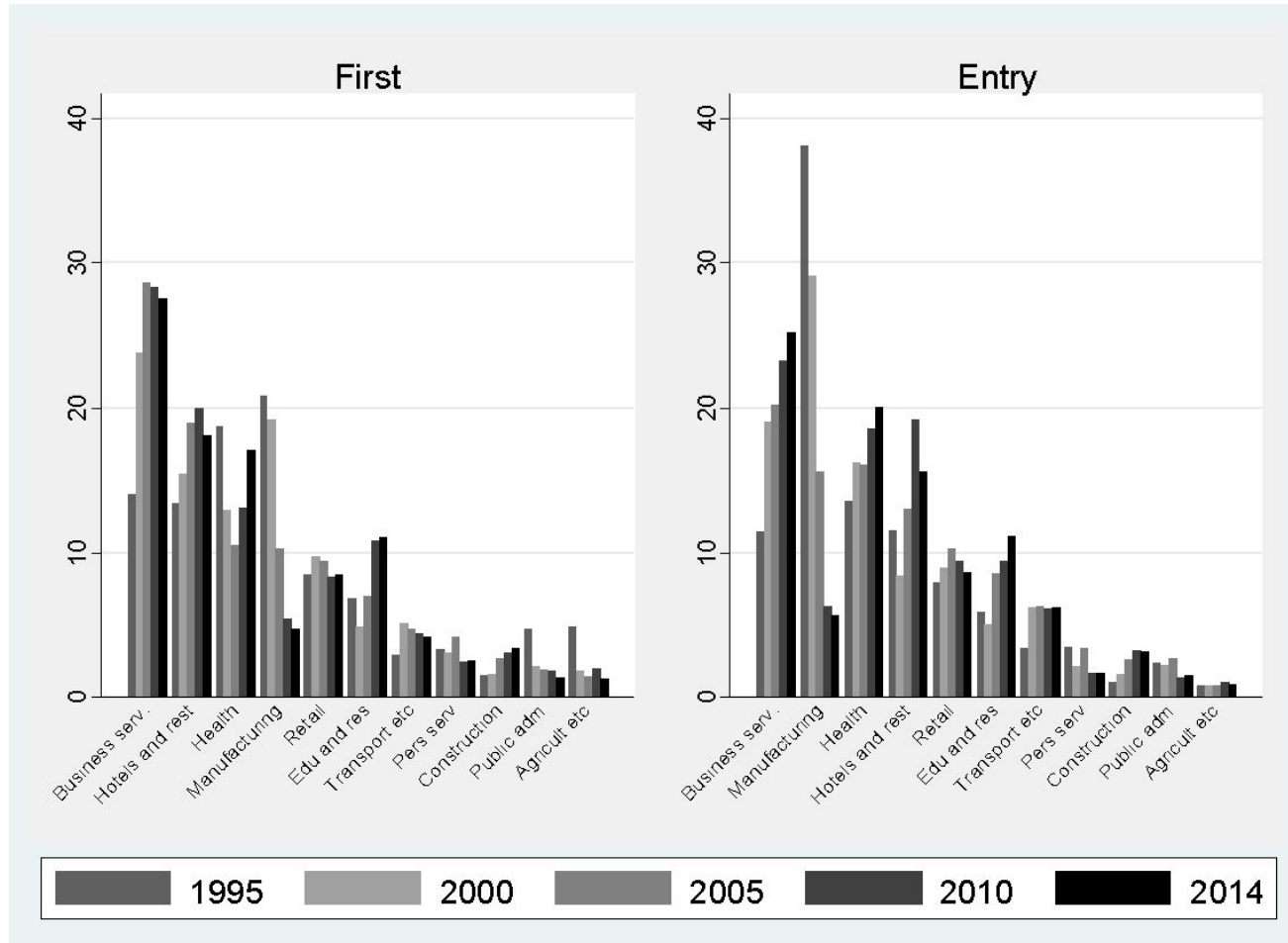
Differences by country of origin...



..and major gender disparities



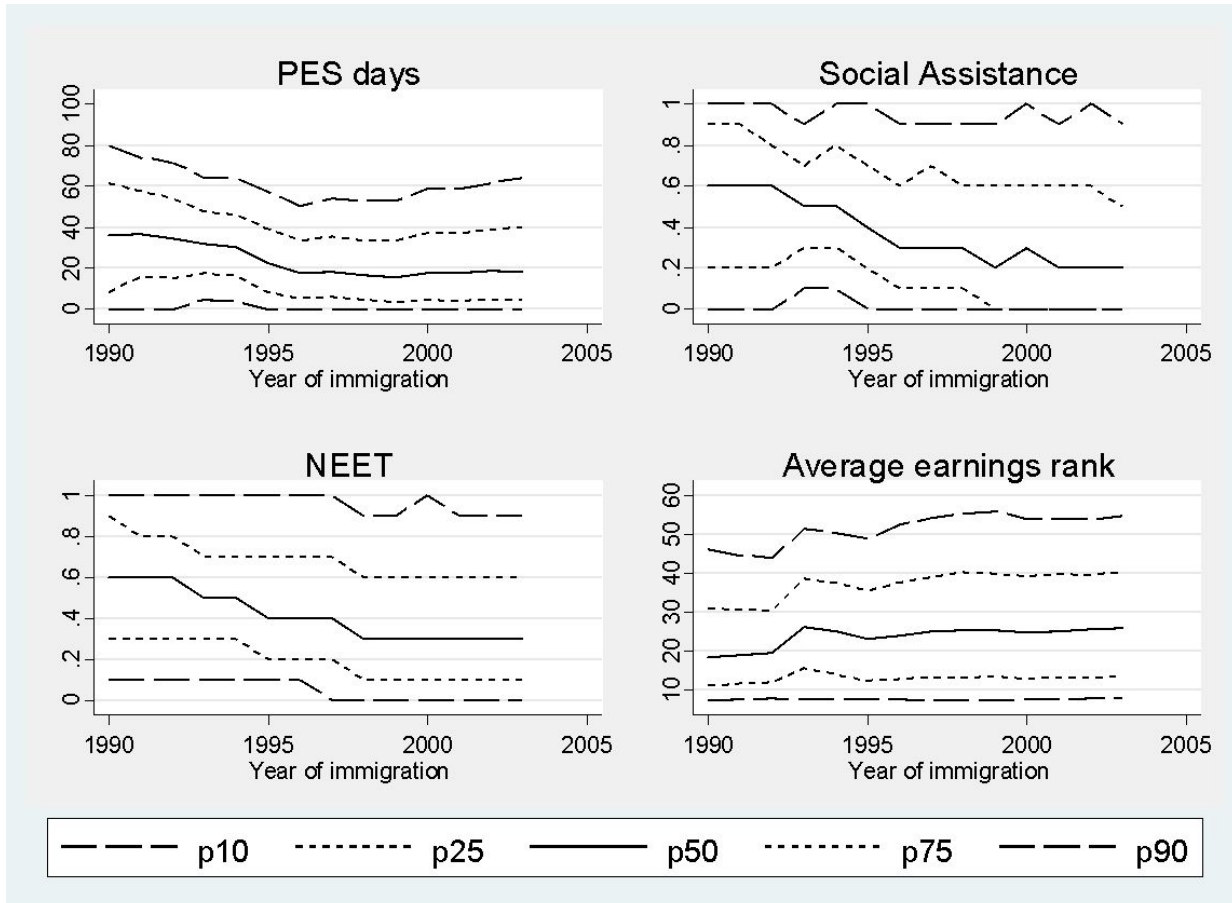
Where are the ports of entry?



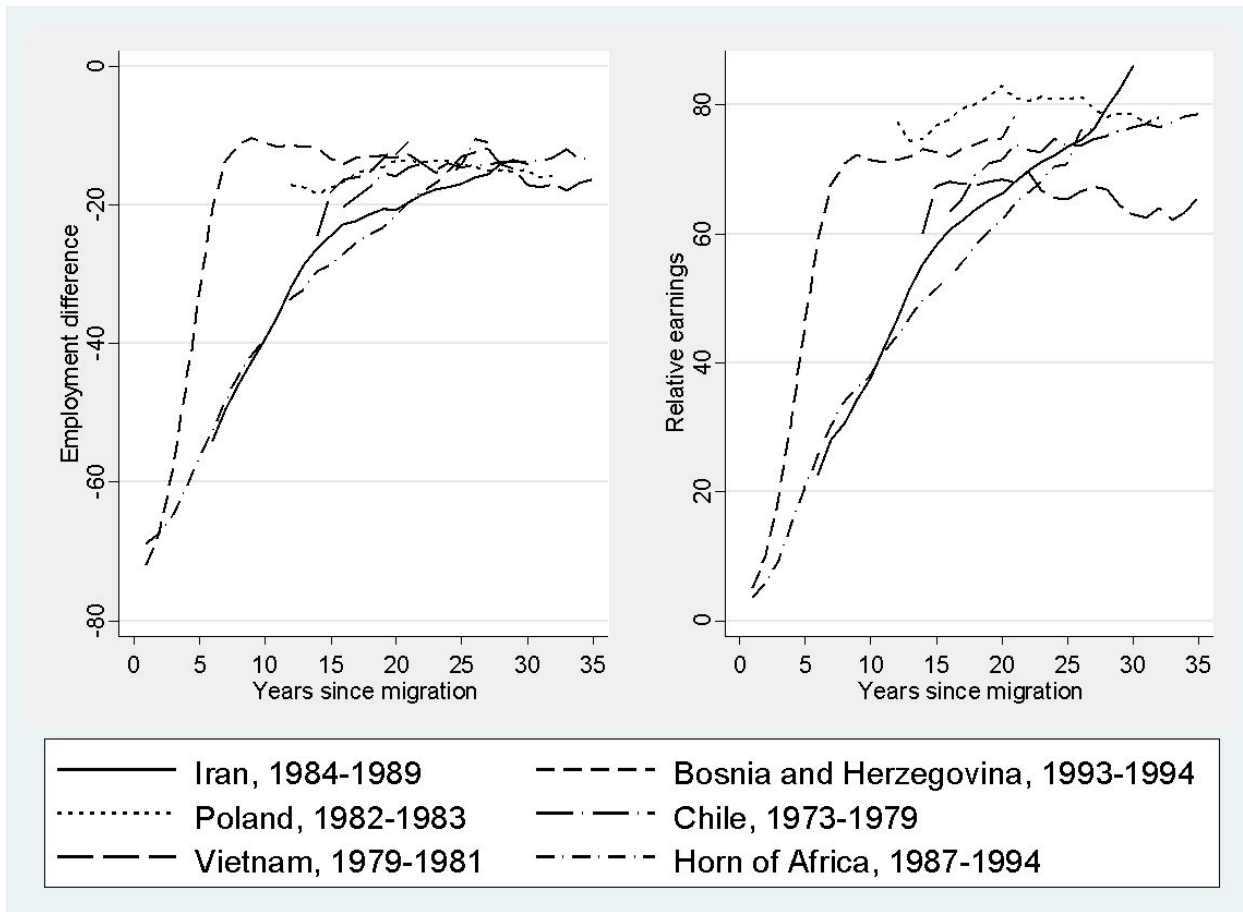
Gender differences in entry industries

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

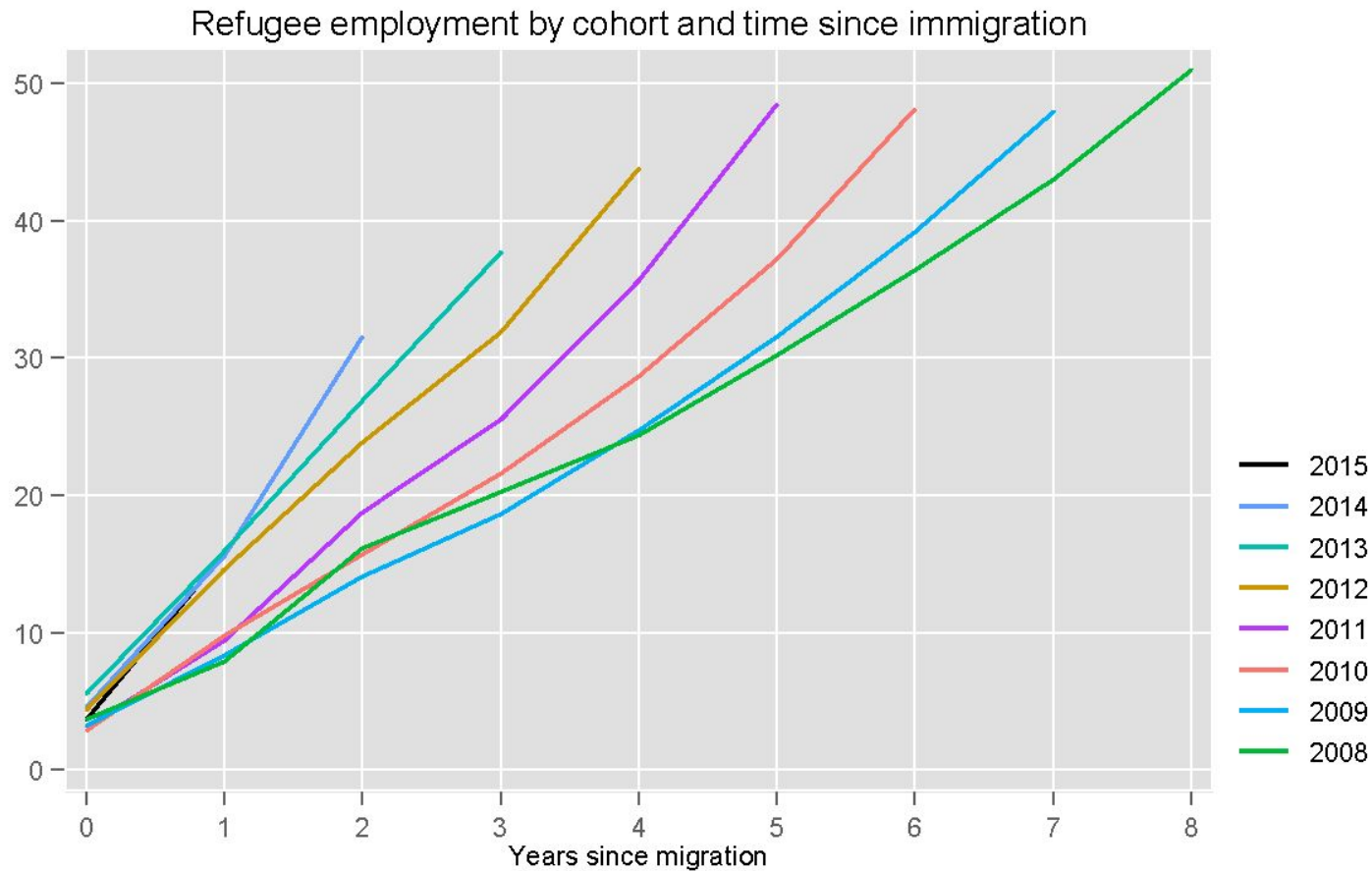
The first ten years – different indicators



(Rather) similar patterns in the very long term



What about recent developments?



Possible explanations to gender disparities

- Labor market policies
 - Generally: similar effects (Gerdes 2016)
 - Can be greater for women when female LFP low (Bergemann & van den Berg 2008)
 - Targeted measures recent migrants – mixed results
 - More and better measures for men (Joona & Nekby 2012, Larsson 2015)
 - Positive and similar impact from the the Swedish Establishment Reform (Joona, Wennemo Lanninger & Sundström 2016)
- The social insurance system
 - Parental benefits: Some negative impact for women with children age 2-6 (Vikman 2013)
 - Diminishing effect – not visible after 7 years
- More discrimination?
 - Probably not (Bursell 2012)
- Family responsibilities? Culture/tradition?

Children matter – for all groups (Angelov et al 2016)

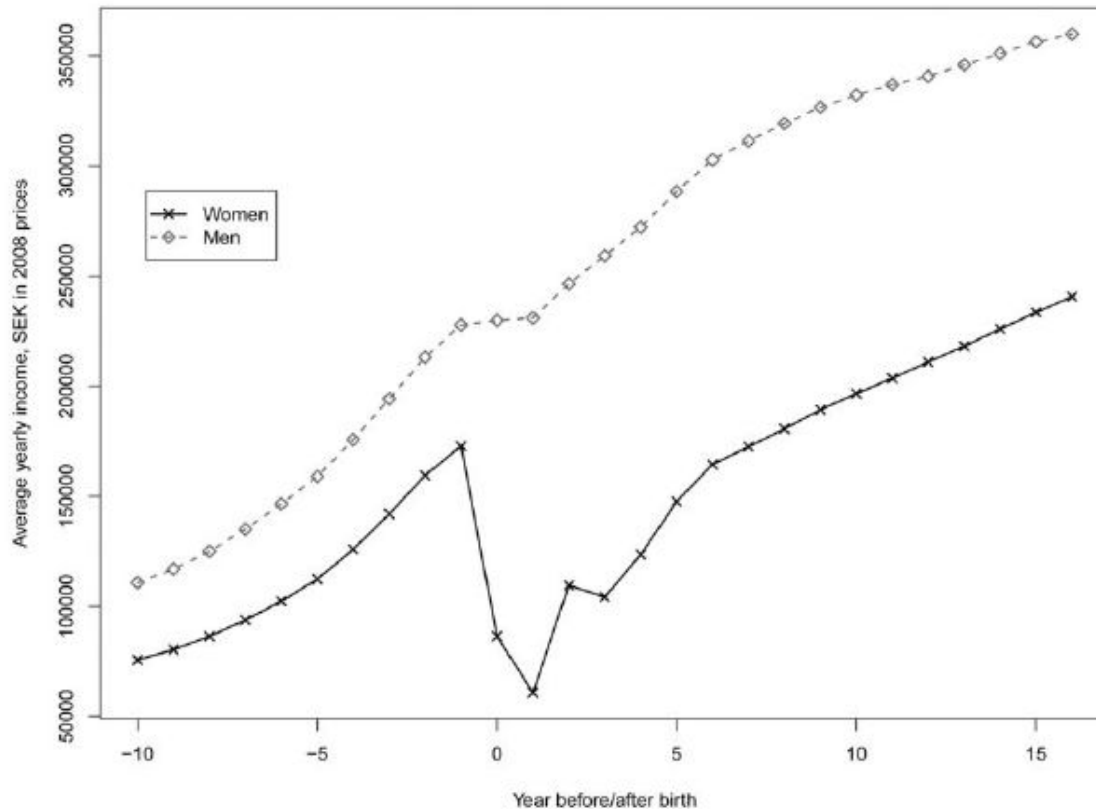
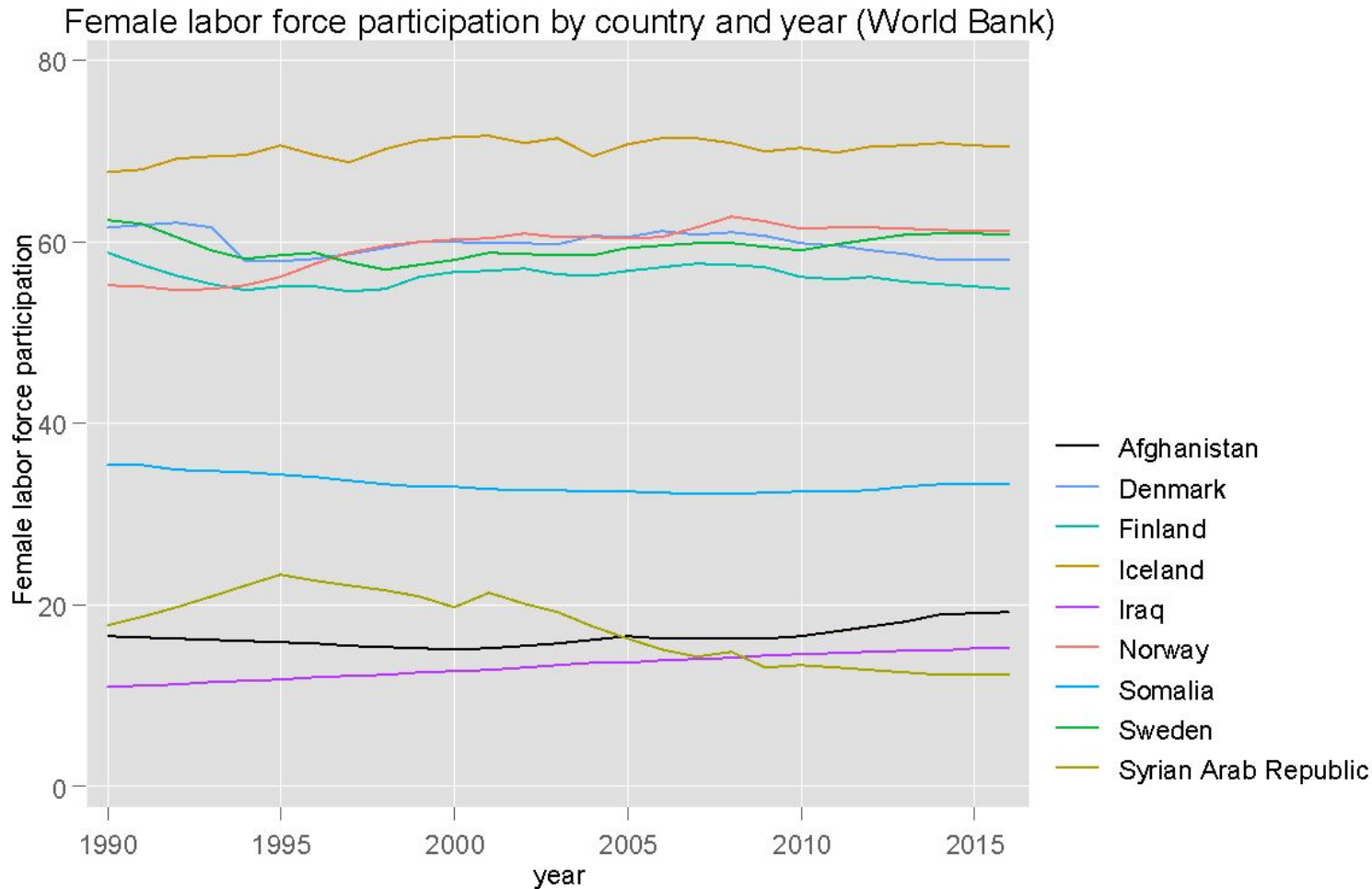


FIG. 3.—Average yearly income for women and men within matched couples before and after having their first child.

Many migrants from where female LFP low...

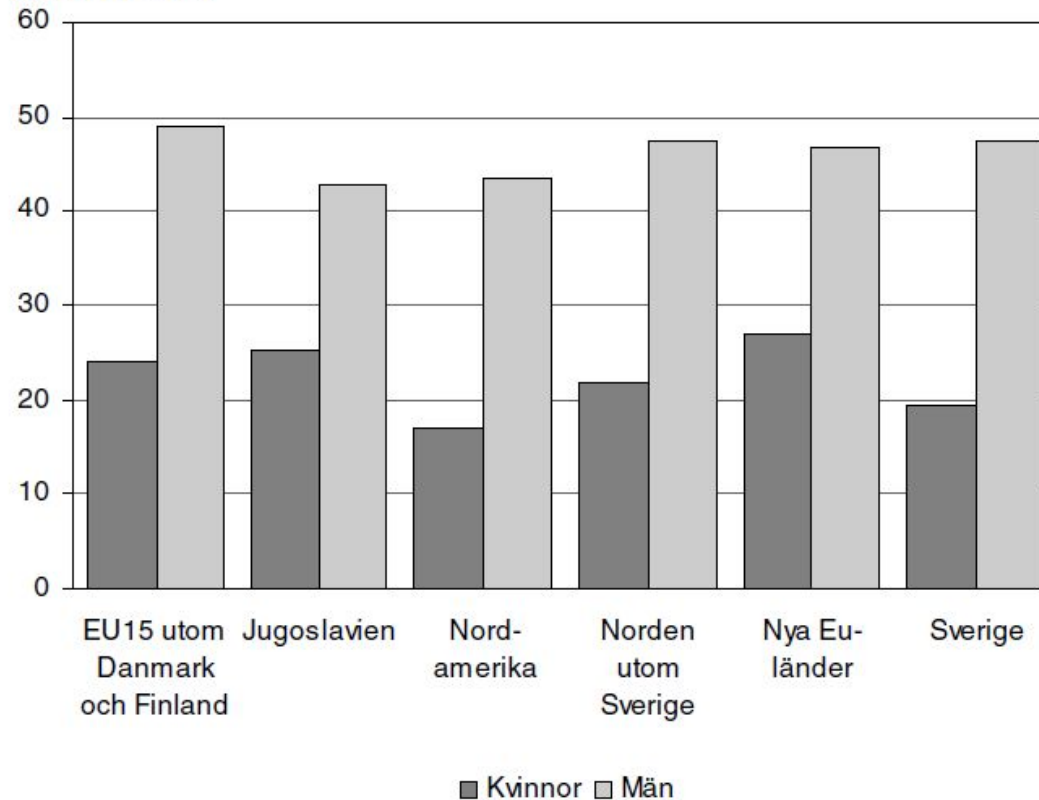


...but culture is not a law of nature...(SCB 2009)

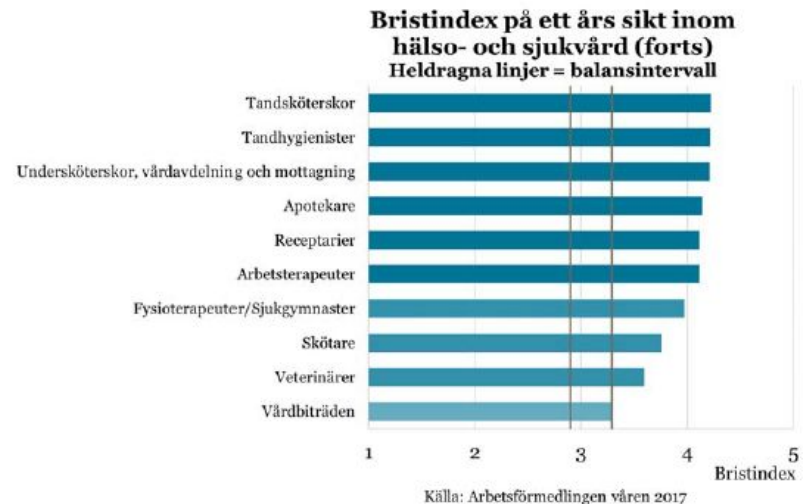
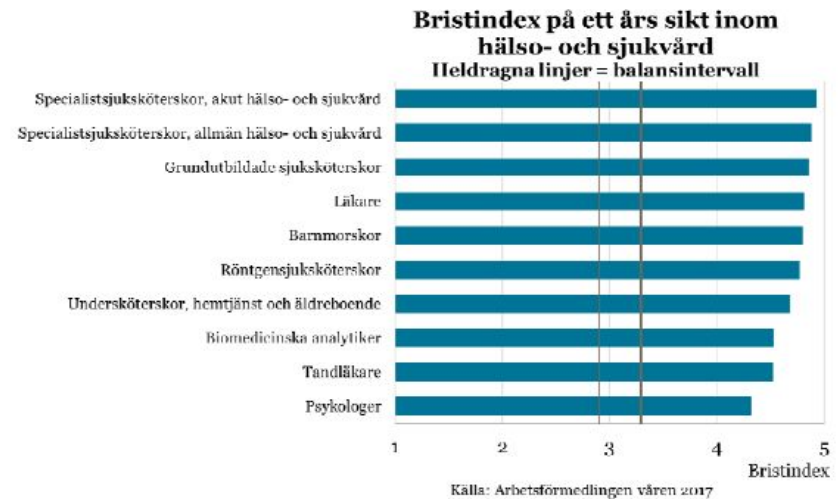
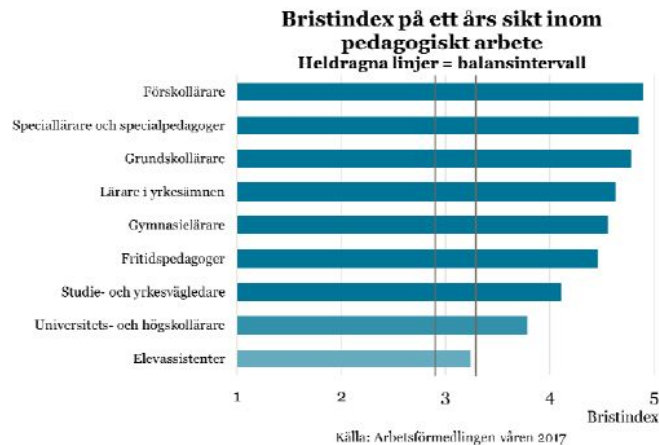
Diagram 15.1

År i förvärvsarbete för fem invandrargrupper och för personer födda i Sverige,
år 1960

År i förvärvsarbete



..and major shortages where women often work (PES 2017)



Concluding remarks

- Labor market entry of non-labor migrants
 - Slow for decades
 - Quite stable – if anything improving
- Two major challenges for the labor market:
 - Economic integration of the foreign-born
 - Meeting future hiring needs
 - Demography, competition for labor
 - What is needed to make them each others solution?
- Research suggests that policy matters
 - Need to know which ones to use when, and why
 - Implementation for evaluation – requires courage and persistence!