



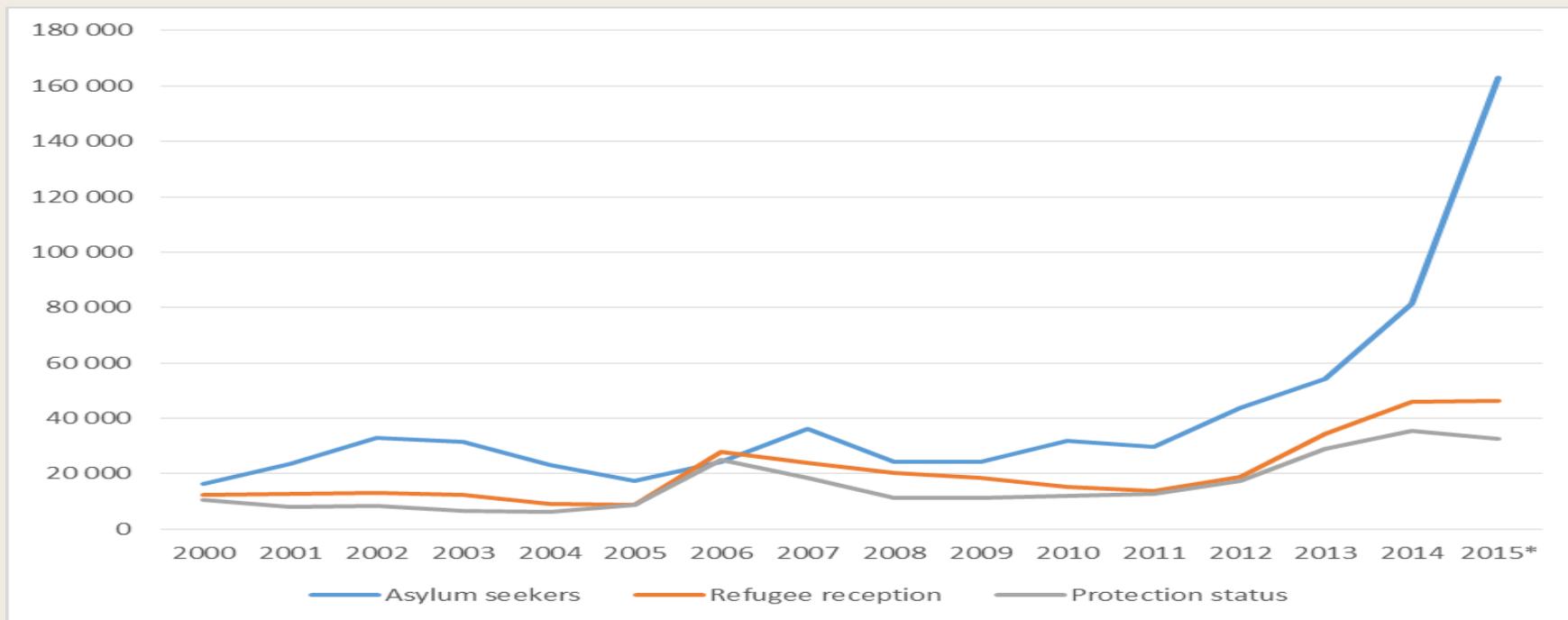
Refugee Labour market Integration – Comparing two cool countries, Canada and Sweden

PIETER BEVELANDER



MALMÖ UNIVERSITY
MALMÖ INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES
OF MIGRATION, DIVERSITY AND
WELFARE (MIM)

Figure 1. Asylum seekers, persons granted protection status, and persons eligible for introduction programs, 2000-2015

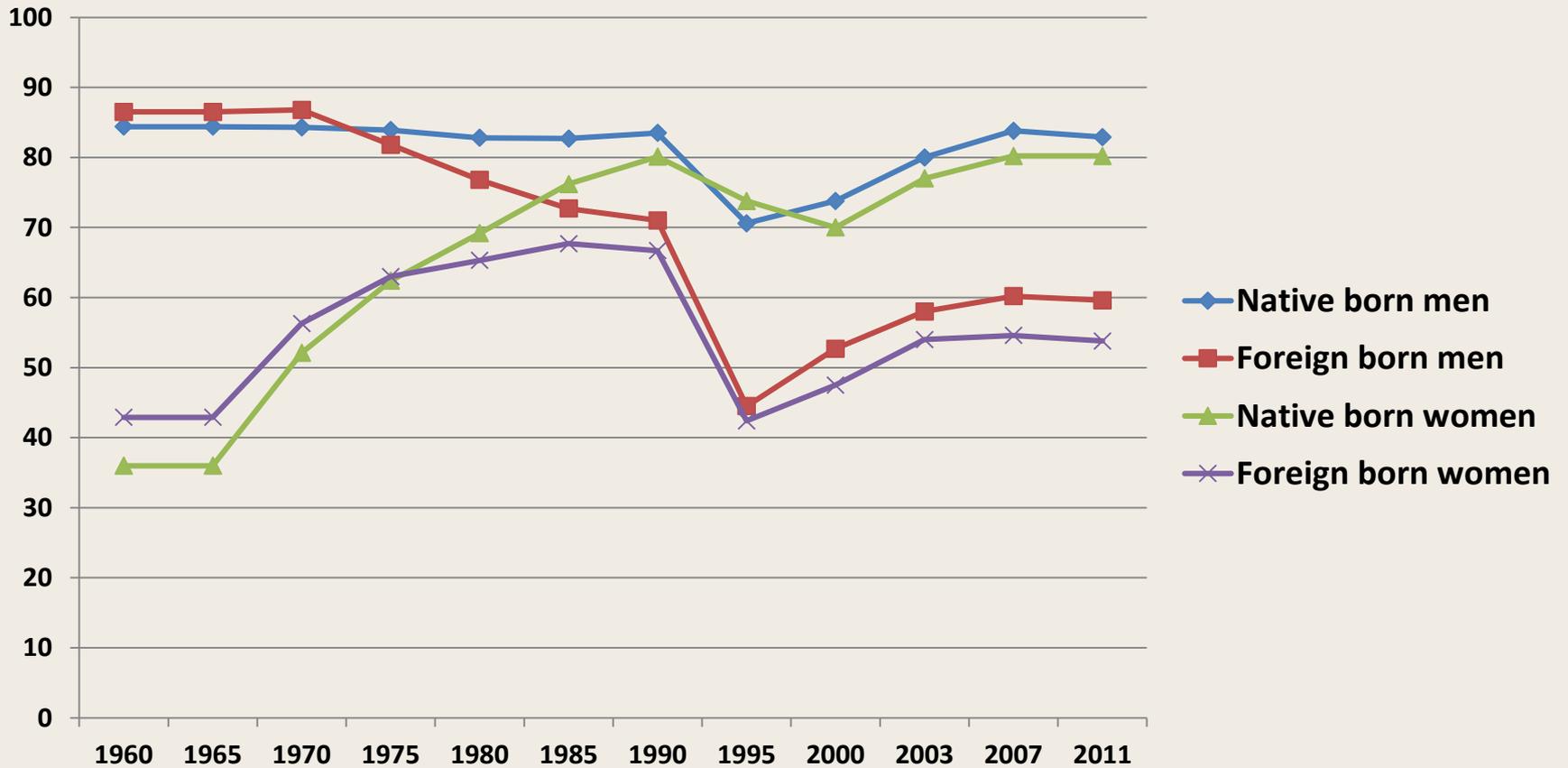


Integration debate

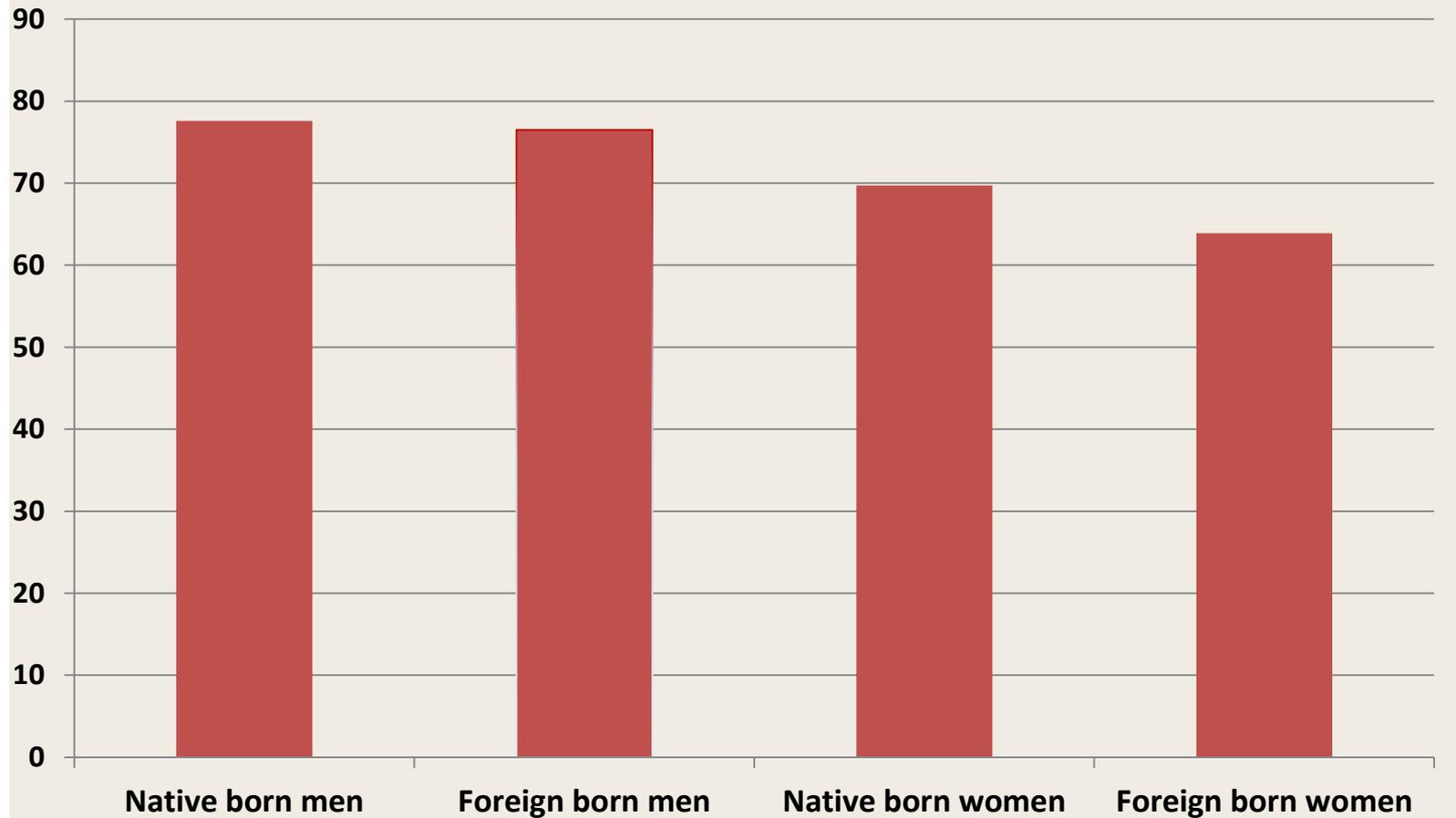
Failed versus successful?

Affects the volume of intake!

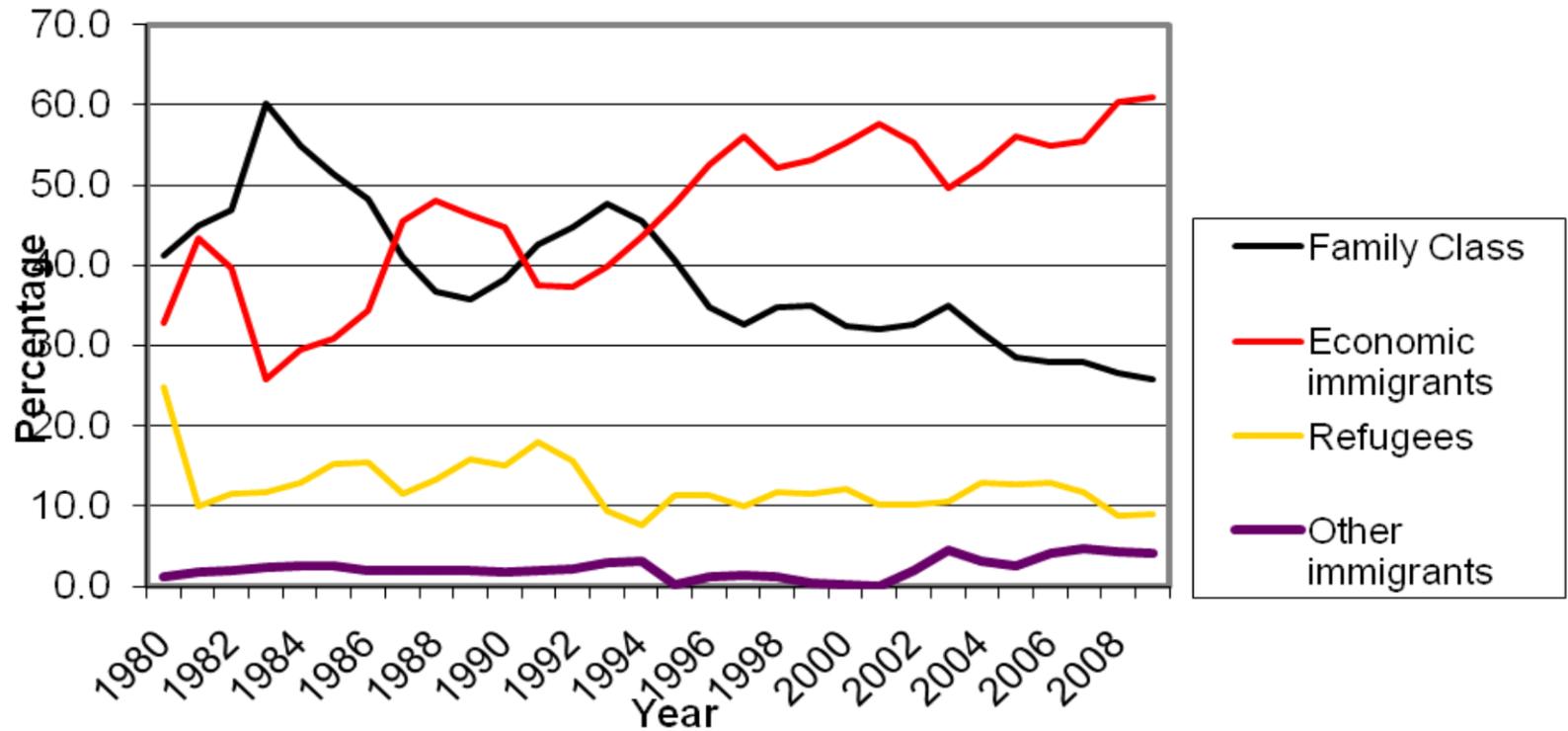
Employment rate



Employment rate



Permanent Residents by Category (% Distribution)



Method

Registry data (STATIV) from Statistics Sweden and Immigration data base (IMDB) from Canada (StatCan)

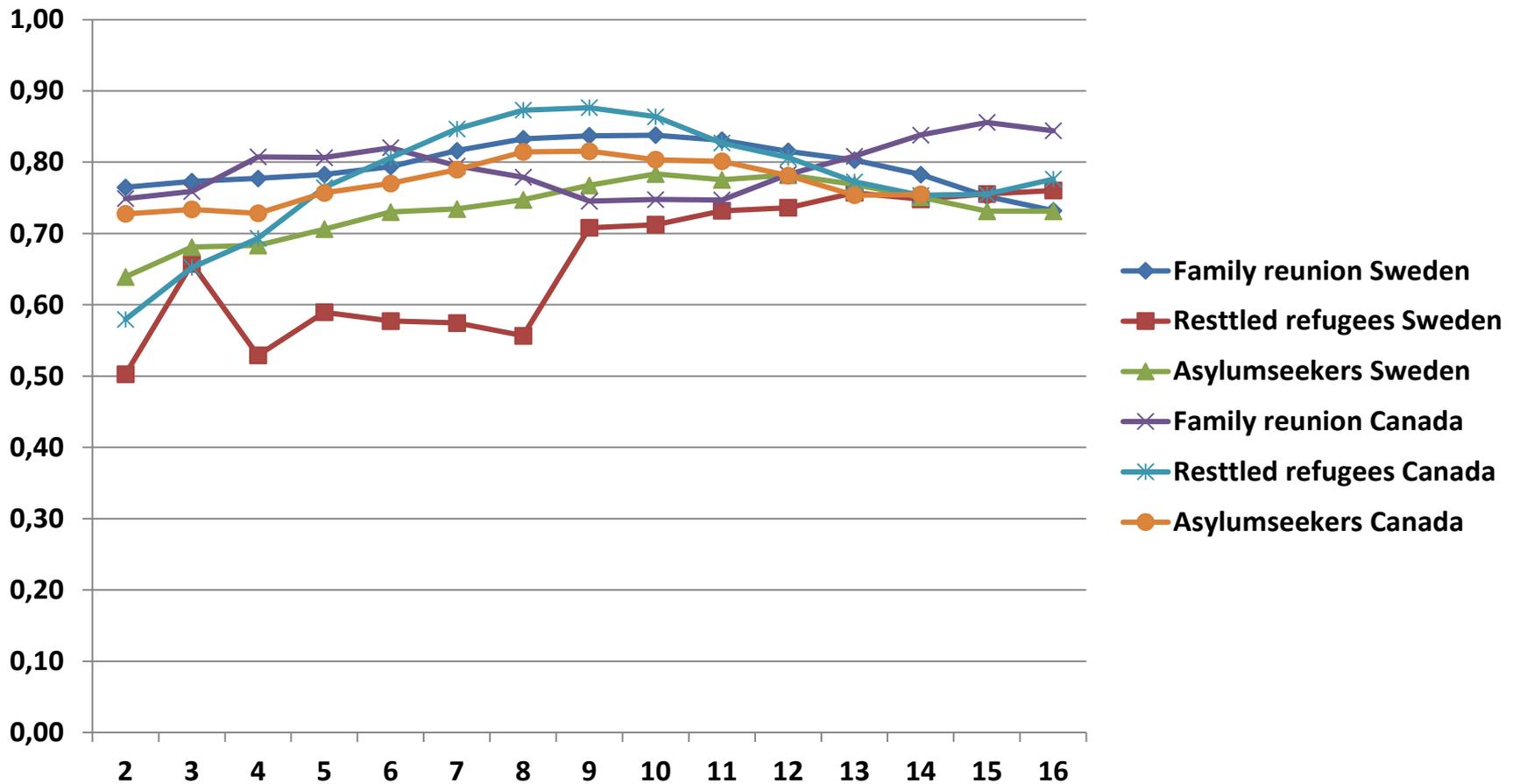
Cohort analysis – integration over time

Control for various variables – Gender, age, education

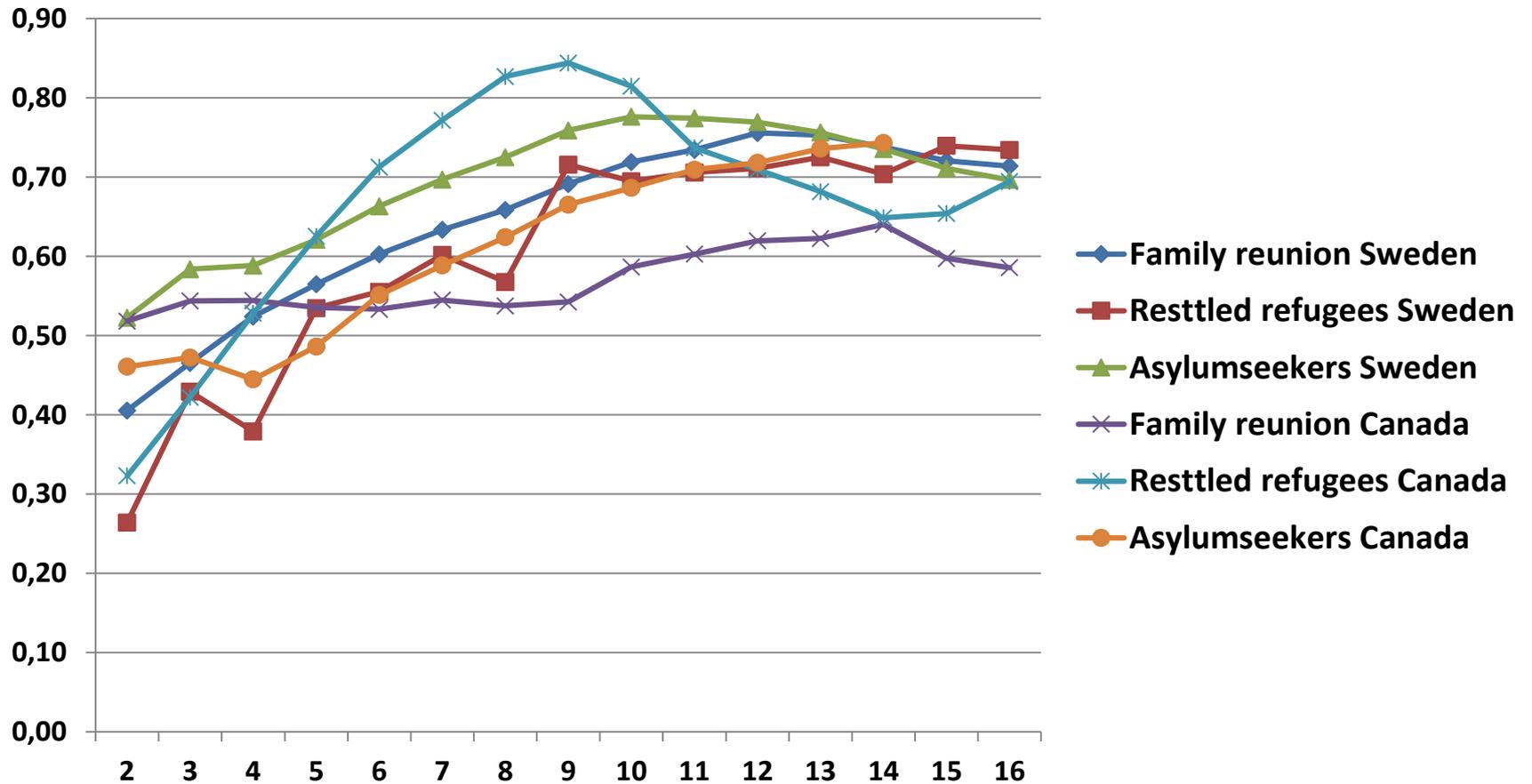
Comparison:

Refugees, Resettled refugees and family reunion immigrants from former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Iran och Iraq in Sweden or Canada, 2007

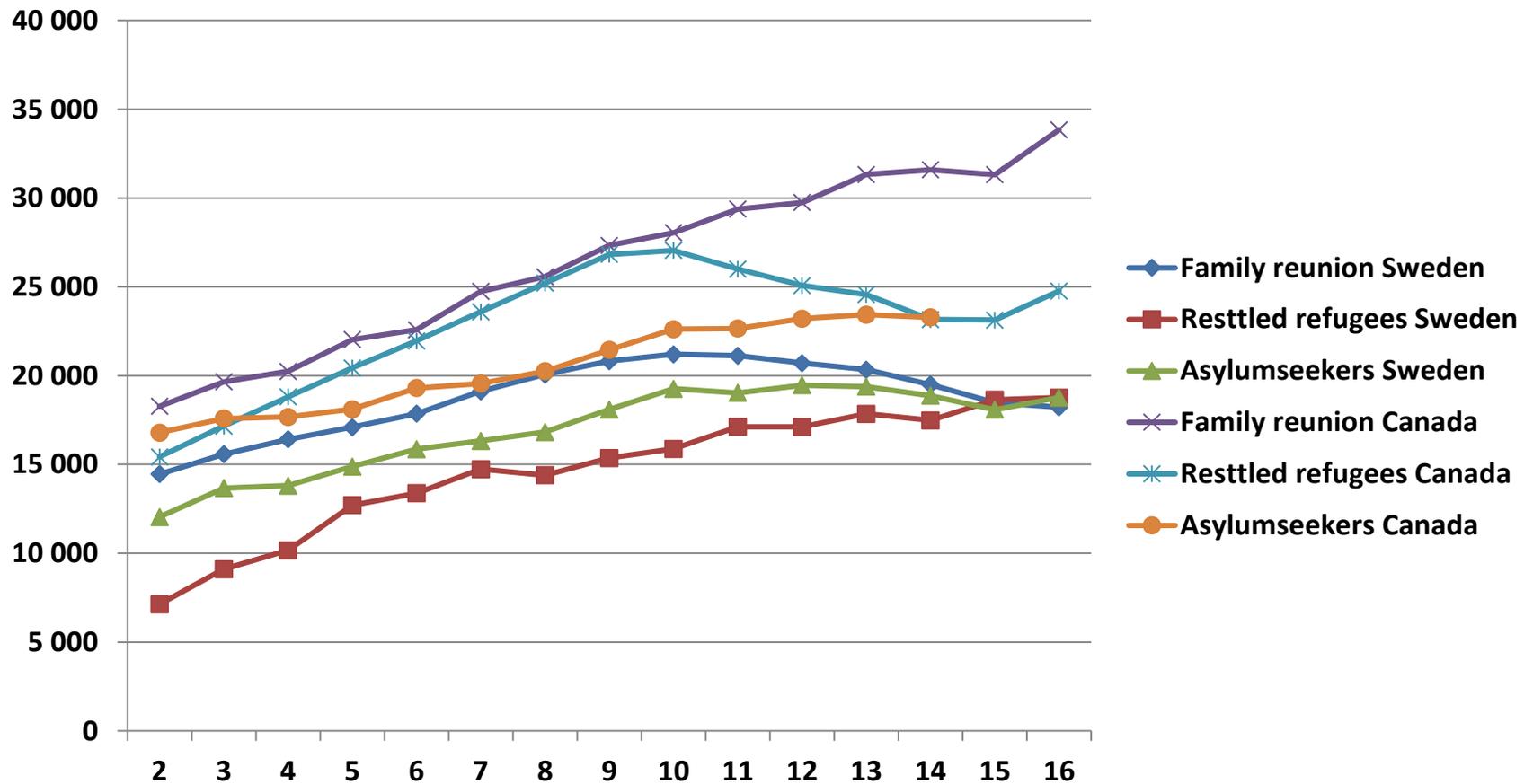
Employment rate by years in the country, males



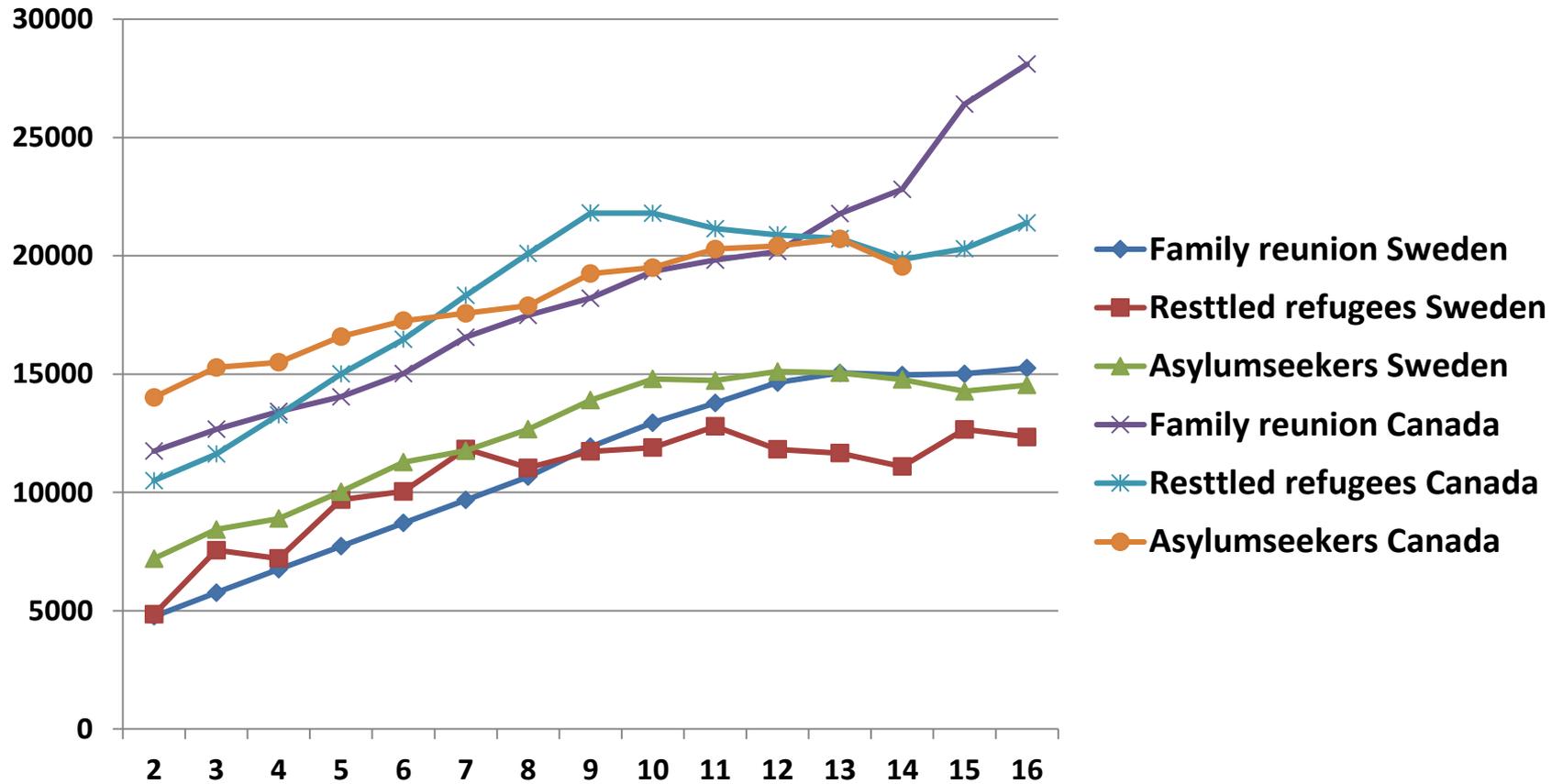
Employment rate by years in the country, females



Income by year in the country, males



Income by years in the country, females



Results of multivariate analysis: Gender and Country

Sweden positive for women, Canada for men (small) (employment)

Canada positive for women and men (income)

Results of multivariate analysis: country of birth and Country

In both Canada and Sweden (employment and income):

- 1. Former Yugoslavia**
- 2. Iran**
- 3. Iraq**
- 4. Afghanistan**

Results of multivariate analysis: intake category and Country

In both Sweden and Canada (employment):

- 1. Family reunion**
- 2. Refugees**
- 3. Resettled refugees**

Small differences between categories in income

Conclusion

Refugee integration lower entry levels

Gradual higher levels of employment and income

Small differences between Canada and Sweden

Failed or successful?