

Pocket Facts

Statistics on Integration

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Pocket Facts – Statistics on Integration

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Contents

Introduction	5
Promoting integration	6
Concepts and terms	8
Demography	11
Education	25
Labour market	41
Income	65
Housing	69
Involvement and participation	77
Health	83
Attitudes to integration	89
Sources	101

Introduction

The aim of the Swedish integration policy is to ensure that everyone in Sweden has equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities. This requires active efforts by authorities, schools, organisations and companies alike. The Swedish Integration Board plays a supporting role as knowledge provider.

Integration has an impact on many people at different levels in society. In order to be able to monitor and analyse developments from an integration perspective, the statistics have been broken down by place of birth (foreign-born or native Swedish and/or by background (Swedish or foreign background). Tables and diagrams in *Pocket Facts* have also been broken down by gender as far as possible.

The purpose of *Pocket Facts – Statistics on Integration* is to give a picture of the state and the development of integration in Sweden. We would like to thank Statistics Sweden for having compiled most of the statistics.

You can order further copies of *Pocket Facts* free of charge at www.integrationsverket.se

Promoting integration

The mission of the Swedish Integration Board and our shared responsibility

The mission of the Swedish Integration Board is to compile and convey knowledge about how integration is developing in society. Every year we publish topical reports in co-operation with leading researchers. The focus is both on cold facts and figures as well as values and attitudes.

We also follow up and evaluate what is being achieved in the area of integration and support local authority measures for newly arrived immigrants.

Every year 9 000 people, who have come to Sweden as refugees, or as relatives of refugees, undergo introductory procedures for new arrivals. In 2006, that figure will be closer to 30 000 because of the temporary law on a new assessment of residence permits.

During 2006, the Swedish Integration Board will be responsible for paying SEK 2.6 billion as a form of state reimbursement to local authorities and county councils that receive refugees. We will also be allocating SEK 6.5 million to fund different projects aimed at furthering integration and combating discrimination.

The Swedish Integration Board aims to provide a good introduction for new arrivals through for example agreements regarding structured co-operation.

One central, sixteen regional and approximately 100 local agreements have been concluded between the different actors involved; the aim being to clarify public responsibility and the opportunities of the individual.

www.integrationsverket.se

On the Swedish Integration Board website you can read more about the agency and our mission. There you can also search through our publications and order the latest report or one or more of our earlier publications. On our website you can also find information about the situation in your municipality, read our anthology of good practice examples and obtain further information about our introductory procedures for new arrivals.

Integration policy goals

The Government's overarching integration policy goals are:

- Equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities for all regardless of ethnic and cultural background.
- A community based on diversity.
- Social progress characterised by mutual respect for differences within the boundaries set by the fundamental democratic values of society and that everyone regardless of background shall take an active and responsible part.

Concepts and terms

Foreign-born: A person who is registered in the population register in Sweden but who was born in another country.

Foreign background: A person who was born either abroad or in Sweden but whose parents were both born abroad.

Swedish background: A person who was born in Sweden with one or both parents born in Sweden.

Immigrant: A person who moves from one country to another to reside there for a longer period of time, at least a year according to the population register in Sweden.

Refugee: According to the Geneva Convention, refugees are people who have well-founded reasons to fear persecution because of their race, nationality, because they belong to a certain social group, have certain religious or political views.

Sweden and a hundred other states have signed the UN Convention on Refugees. This means that Sweden has pledged to grant asylum to those who need it.

Period of stay: The total length of time a person has been registered in the population register in Sweden. To calculate the total length of time, the latest year the person immigrated is counted as zero.

Grounds for residence: In order for citizens from outside the Nordic region to be allowed to settle in Sweden, they require a residence permit. Those who have been granted a residence permit are divided into categories based on their grounds for residence. Grounds for residence for citizens from outside the Nordic region are divided into the following categories:

- Need for protection
- Humanitarian grounds
- Family ties
- Work
- Studies
- Other

Employment: Two different data sources are used in this book for labour market statistics – AKU (LFS)¹ and RAMS². According to RAMS a person is regarded as being employed during the year in question if he/she has worked for at least one hour a week during November.

The unemployed: People who have registered with the Swedish Employment Service and are included in search categories 11 and 96-98 for the years 1997-2004.

¹ Statistics Sweden's Labour Force Surveys have been carried out continuously since the beginning of the 1960s and form the official employment and unemployment statistics in Sweden. For more information please go to the Statistics Sweden website at www.scb.se.

² Register-based labour market statistics (RAMS). For more information please go to the Statistics Sweden website at www.scb.se.

EU15: The following countries are included in this group: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

EU25: The EU15 states are included in this group together with the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. The former Czechoslovakia is also included in this group.

The Former Yugoslavia: People born in one of the countries that were previously part of Yugoslavia and who have not changed their country of birth in the population register.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: People born in the independent state of Bosnia-Herzegovina but also those born in Bosnia-Herzegovina while it was still part of Yugoslavia. These people have chosen to change their country of birth in the population register to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

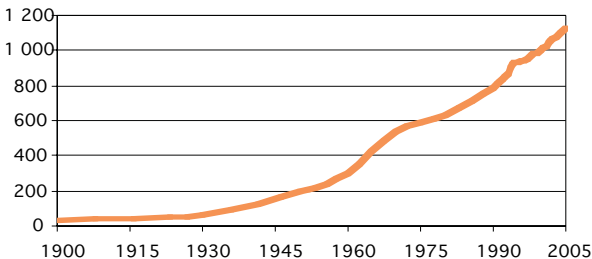
The Former Soviet Union: People born in one of the countries that were previously part of the Soviet Union and who have not changed their country of birth in the population register.

Demography

How has the level of immigration and the number of people born abroad varied in Sweden during the twentieth century?

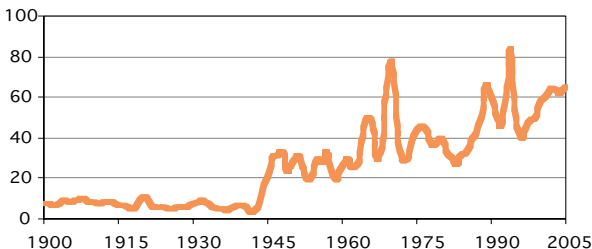
Foreign-born people in the population 1900–2005

Number in 1 000s



Immigration into Sweden 1900–2005

Number in 1 000s

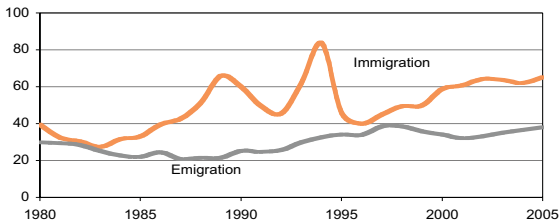


At the previous turn of the century in 1900, the population of Sweden was 5.1 million. Just under 36 000 were born in another country. In the year 2004 the population of Sweden had passed the 9 million mark and at that time there were 1.1 million foreign-born people in the country. During a period when the total population did not even double, the number of foreign-born people increased approximately 30 times over. The number of foreign-born people in the population has thus increased from under 1 percent to approximately 12 percent during this period. Immigration increased during the first four decades of the twentieth century. A large number of refugees from the Nordic countries and the Baltic States lived in Sweden during the Second World War. Most of them did, however, return to their countries after the war. Economic growth was high in Sweden during the 1950s and 1960s resulting in the initiation of labour immigration. Immigration from the other Nordic countries reached a peak in 1969-70 when it went beyond the 40 000 mark, mainly due to high unemployment in Finland. New immigration rules were introduced in 1967 which made it more difficult for immigrants from outside the Nordic region to settle in Sweden for labour market policy reasons. From the mid-1970s onwards when labour immigration from outside the Nordic region more or less came to a halt, immigration has to a large extent consisted of refugees and immigrating relatives of refugees from outside the Nordic region. Sweden has received refugees from many trouble spots around the world, e.g. Chile, Iran, Iraq, Somalia and the Former Yugoslavia.

What impact have the levels of emigration and immigration had on the size of the population?

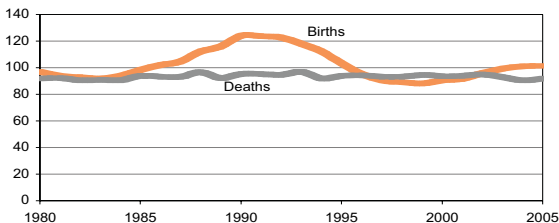
Immigration and emigration³ 1980–2005

Numbers in 1 000s



Births and deaths 1980–2005

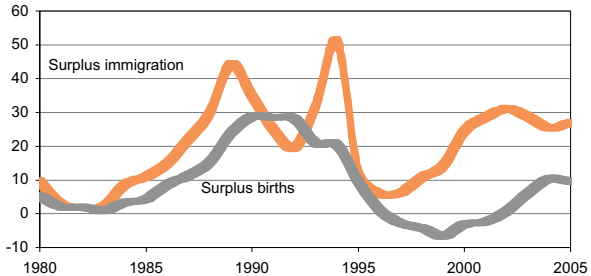
Numbers in 1 000s



³ The diagram also includes people born in Sweden who return to Sweden.

Immigration surplus and births surplus 1980–2005

Numbers in 1 000s



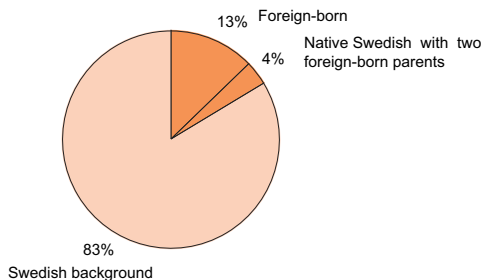
Changes in the population of Sweden over a one-year period are calculated in the following way:

- births – deaths + number of immigrants – number of emigrants, in other words:
- births surplus + immigration surplus (both the births surplus and the immigration surplus may be negative figures).

The immigration surplus has largely been greater than the births surplus over the last twenty years. The population of Sweden has increased by just over 690 000 and the immigration surplus has represented approximately 70 percent (approximately 488 000) of this increase. At the end of the 1990s the births surplus was negative but the population still increased slightly thanks to the immigration surplus.

What proportion of the population has a foreign background?

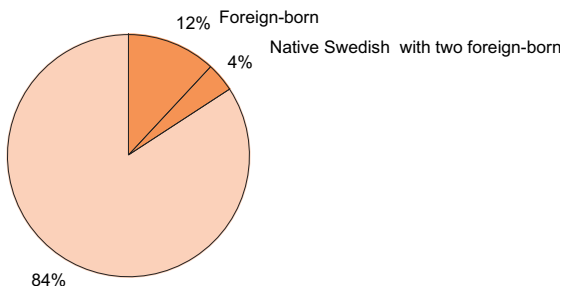
Female population in 2005 by background



Number and proportion of women 2001–2005 by background

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	Number	4 500 683	4 513 681	4 529 014	4 545 081	4 561 202
Foreign background	Number	679 110	697 045	715 322	732 734	751 403
	Percent(%)	15,1	15,4	15,8	16,1	16,5
Of whom						
Foreign-born	Number	535 913	548 913	562 087	574 309	587 300
	Percent(%)	11,9	12,2	12,4	12,6	12,9
Swedish background	Number	3 821 573	3 816 636	3 813 692	3 812 347	3 809 799
	Percent(%)	84,9	84,6	84,2	83,9	83,5

Male population in 2005 by background



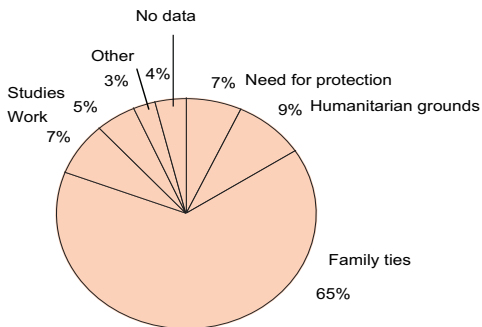
Swedish background

Number and proportion of men 2001–2005 by background

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	Number	4 408 445	4 427 107	4 446 656	4 466 311	4 486 550
Foreign background	Number	643 357	661 169	677 926	693 559	711 955
	Percent (%)	14,6	14,9	15,2	15,5	15,9
Of whom						
Foreign-born	Number	492 061	504 550	515 988	525 953	538 490
	Percent (%)	11,2	11,4	11,6	11,8	12,0
Swedish background	Number	3 765 088	3 765 938	3 768 730	3 772 752	3 774 595
	Percent (%)	85,4	85,1	84,8	84,5	84,1

Why do people immigrate to Sweden?

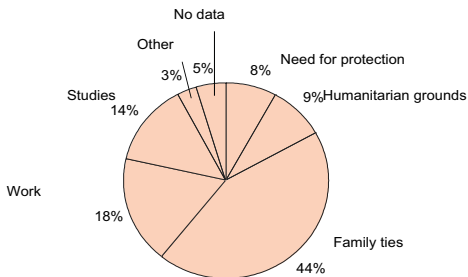
Grounds for settling in 2005 for female immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship



Nordic citizens who immigrate do not require a residence permit and therefore do not state their reasons for settling. The most common reason for settling for both men and women was family ties in 2005.

There is a major difference between men and women as regards work or studies as grounds for settling.

Grounds for settling in 2005 for male immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship



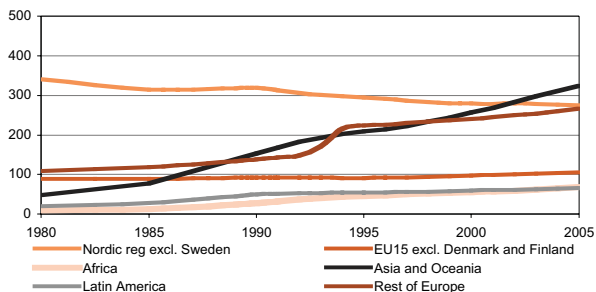
Grounds for settling 2004–2005 for immigrants who are citizens of countries outside the Nordic region

Grounds for settling	2004		2005	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	19 855	18 161	20 701	20 840
Need for protection	1 251	1 368	1 451	1 686
Humanitarian grounds	1 248	1 373	1 855	1 869
Family ties	14 167	9 294	13 435	9 143
Work	1 242	2 834	1 550	3 693
Studies	884	2 092	1 049	2 838
Other	397	463	547	654
No data	666	737	814	957

What differences have there been in size between groups of foreign-born people, born in different parts of the world?

Foreign-born people in the population 1980–2005

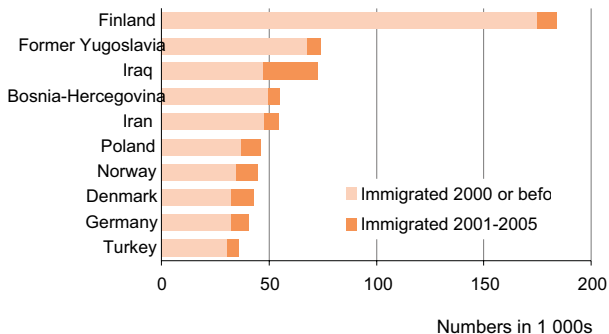
Numbers in 1 000s



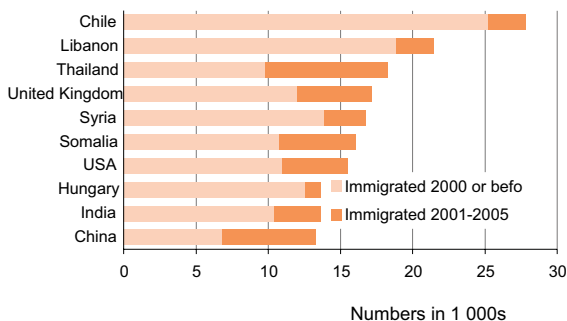
The number of immigrants from outside the Nordic region increased enormously during the late 1980s (to then decrease slightly). Many of the immigrants came from Asia and Latin America, many came as refugees from Iran and Chile. Immigrants from the Nordic countries have dominated the foreign-born group for most of the twentieth century. However, this pattern was broken at the beginning of the 1990s when the group Asia and Oceania passed them in numbers.

Which are the 20 largest groups of foreign-born people in the population 2005?

Foreign-born people in the population in 2004 by country of birth. Top ten



Top 11-20



Where do the immigrants come from?

Immigration by country of birth, number of immigrants 2000–2005

Country of birth	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sweden ⁴	13 482	13 797	13 266	12 588	11 467	11 066
Denmark	1 918	2 418	2 969	3 226	3 203	3 494
Finland	3 433	3 349	3 262	3 151	2 716	2 793
Iceland	360	352	402	416	355	384
Norway	2 893	3 104	3 443	3 168	2 573	2 425
Nordic region	22 086	23 020	23 342	22 549	20 314	20 162
United Kingdom	1 314	1 433	1 449	1 252	1 229	1 146
Germany	1 834	1 806	1 883	1 998	2 010	2 147
EU15 excl.						
Nordic region	5 716	6 114	5 970	5 591	5 749	6 059
Poland	758	930	1 195	1 143	2 552	3 525
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	420	1 479	1 756
Bosnia-						
Herzegovina	1 068	1 022	1 187	1 405	975	718
Turkey	791	861	984	1 378	1 314	1 316
Rest of Europe	9 020	8 584	9 436	9 684	11 155	12 210
Ethiopia	260	265	248	286	361	360
Somalia	639	698	955	1 361	1 159	1 355
Africa	2 732	3 156	3 541	4 401	4 723	5 625
USA	1 279	1 250	1 245	1 181	1 174	1 118
North America	1 517	1 459	1 490	1 415	1 380	1 326
Chile	585	624	574	570	567	516
Latin America	2 283	2 440	2 395	2 448	2 496	2 655
Iraq	6 681	6 663	7 472	5 425	3 126	3 094
Iran	1 250	1 444	1 587	1 300	1 610	1 365
China	909	1 060	1 204	1 434	1 563	1 749
Thailand	849	938	1 326	2 075	2 175	2 205
Asia	14 721	15 525	17 426	17 211	15 712	16 739
Oceania	465	440	430	416	422	401

⁴ People born in Sweden returning to Sweden.

Which municipalities in Sweden have the greatest and the smallest proportion respectively of foreign-born people in their population?

Municipalities in Sweden with the greatest proportion of foreign-born people in 2005

	Total population	Foreign-born	Proportion of the population
Haparanda	10 184	4 051	39.8
Botkyrka	76 592	25 854	33.8
Malmö	271 271	70 590	26.0
Södertälje	80 553	20 653	25.6
Huddinge	88 750	19 553	22.0
Övertorneå	5 229	1 129	21.6
Burlöv	15 320	3 250	21.2
Solna	60 575	12 850	21.2
Landskrona	39 346	8 278	21.0
Upplands Väsby	37 624	7 879	20.9
Eda	8 601	1 790	20.8
Sundbyberg	34 016	7 035	20.7
Göteborg	484 942	97 480	20.1
Stockholm	771 038	153 857	20.0
Sigtuna	36 711	7 248	19.7
Järfälla	61 743	12 065	19.5
Haninge	71 837	13 201	18.4
Upplands-Bro	21 327	3 875	18.2
Strömstad	11 507	2 084	18.1
Surahammar	10 196	1 813	17.8

Municipalities in Sweden with the smallest proportion of foreign-born people in 2005

	Population	Foreign-born	Proportion of the population
Kinda	9 946	399	4.01
Vansbro	7 061	281	3.98
Öckerö	12 231	475	3.88
Piteå	40 873	1 577	3.85
Nordmaling	7 470	286	3.83
Vindeln	5 752	218	3.79
Lekeberg	7 081	267	3.77
Karlsborg	6 898	257	3.73
Ockelbo	6 051	224	3.70
Bjurholm	2 553	94	3.68
Malå	3 421	125	3.65
Älvdalen	7 445	269	3.61
Nordanstig	9 847	352	3.57
Storuman	6 507	230	3.53
Vännäs	8 412	297	3.53
Norsjö	4 466	136	3.05
Arvidsjaur	6 814	203	2.98
Berg	7 696	222	2.88
Vilhelmina	7 327	209	2.85
Ovanåker	11 873	318	2.68

The municipalities with the greatest proportion of foreign-born people in the population consist of municipalities in metropolitan areas and neighbouring metropolitan areas while the municipalities with the lowest proportion of foreign-born people are mainly situated in the inland region of Northern Norrland.

Education

What is the level of education of native and foreign-born people in Sweden?

Level of education 25–64-year-olds in 2005 by region of birth

Country of birth	Gender	Population (number)	Pre-upper secondary. (%)	Upper secondary. (%)	Post-upper secondary less than 3 years	Post-upper secondary. 3 years or more (%)	Data on education not available (%)
Native	Total	4 042 028	16	49	15	20	0
	Women	1 979 499	13	48	16	23	0
	Men	2 062 529	18	50	14	18	0
Nordic region (excl Sweden)	Total	179 489	25	44	11	15	4
	Women	97 547	23	45	12	18	2
	Men	81 942	28	44	9	13	6
EU15 (excl Nordic region)	Total	66 079	16	32	13	30	9
	Women	26 321	16	31	14	32	7
	Men	39 758	16	33	12	29	9
Europe excl EU15	Total	176 407	17	45	12	21	4
	Women	98 236	19	41	12	24	4
	Men	78 171	16	50	12	18	5
Africa	Total	50 305	24	39	12	16	9
	Women	22 039	28	38	10	13	11
	Men	28 266	20	40	14	19	7
North America	Total	11 219	4	20	17	47	12
	Women	5 003	4	19	17	50	11
	Men	6 216	5	21	18	44	13
Latin America	Total	46 854	18	43	15	21	3
	Women	23 935	18	41	15	22	4
	Men	22 919	17	45	15	20	3

(cont.)

Country of birth	Gender	Population (number)	Pre-upper secondary (%)	Upper secondary (%)	Post-upper secondary less than 3 years (%)	Post-upper secondary 3 years or more (%)	Info about education not available (%)
Asia	Total	220 457	28	33	13	20	7
	Women	111 270	29	31	13	19	8
	Men	109 187	26	34	13	20	7
Oceania	Total	2 813	7	24	18	37	14
	Women	994	7	25	16	38	13
	Men	1 819	7	23	16	36	15

What subjects do native Swedish and foreign-born people choose respectively?

Level of education by choice of subjects for women aged 25–64 in 2005 (%)

		Pre second- ary ed	Second- ary ed	Post- second- ary ed < 3 yr	Post- second- ary ed >=3 yr	Un- known	Total
Total		15	46	15	23	1	100
Total native Swedish		13	48	16	23	–	100
Native Swedish	Gen. ed.	59	41	–	–	–	100
	Teaching	–	–	39	61	–	100
	Hum.	–	27	33	40	–	100
	Soc.	–	62	15	24	–	100
	Nat.	–	16	28	56	–	100
	Tech.	–	51	18	31	–	100
	Agri.	–	71	9	20	–	100
	Health	–	54	20	27	–	100
	Services	–	91	7	2	–	100
	Unknown	–	74	6	4	17	100
Total foreign- born		23	38	13	21	5	100
Foreign- Born	Gen. ed.	69	31	–	–	–	100
	Teaching	–	5	39	55	–	100
	Hum.	–	21	28	51	–	100
	Soc.	–	50	18	33	–	100
	Nat.	–	17	21	62	–	100
	Tech.	–	55	16	29	–	100
	Agri.	–	47	12	41	–	100
	Health	–	46	19	35	–	100
	Services	–	87	8	4	–	100
	Unknown	–	32	11	9	47	100

Level of education by choice of subjects for men aged 25–64 in 2005 (%)

		Pre-secondary ed.	Secondary ed	Post-secondary ed. < 3 yr	Post-secondary ed. >=3 yr	Un-known	Total
Total		19	48	13	18	1	100
Total native Swedish		18	50	14	18	–	100
Native Swedish	Gen. ed.	77	23	–	–	–	100
	Teaching	–	2	33	65	–	100
	Hum.	–	32	29	39	–	100
	Soc.	–	46	18	36	–	100
	Nat.	–	7	36	57	–	100
	Tech.	–	73	15	13	–	100
	Agri.	–	79	13	8	–	100
	Health	–	30	21	49	–	100
	Services	–	61	22	17	–	100
Unknown	–	74	4	3	19	100	
Total foreign-born		22	41	12	19	6	100
Foreign-Born	Gen. ed	74	26	–	–	–	100
	Teaching	–	7	39	54	–	100
	Hum.	–	27	29	45	–	100
	Soc.	–	35	23	42	–	100
	Nat.	–	11	23	66	–	100
	Tech.	–	68	15	18	–	100
	Agri.	–	50	15	35	–	100
	Health	–	23	18	59	–	100
	Services	–	79	13	8	–	100
Unknown	–	32	10	8	50	100	

Gen. ed. = General education, Teaching = Teaching and Teacher Training, Hum. = Humanities and Arts, Soc. = Social Sciences, Law, Trade, Administration. Nat. = Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Computer Science, Tech. = Technology and Manufacturing, Agri. = Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Care, Health. = Health Care and Community Care.

How many people with a foreign background study at university level in Sweden?

Number of students and new undergraduates at university by background in 2004/05

	Undergraduate studies		Postgraduate studies	
	Students	New undergraduates	Active PhD students	New postgraduates
Total	393 400	81 800	21 900	2 900
Swedish background	321 400	54 900	15 900	1 980
Foreign background	49 000	10 400	2 570	310
Of whom <i>born in Sweden with two foreign-born parents</i>	14 400	2 900	500	72
<i>Foreign-born</i>	34 600	7 520	2 060	240
Students coming from abroad ⁵	22 900	16 400		
Of whom				
<i>Exchange students</i>	9 950	9 630	–	–
<i>Free movers/ Guest PhD students</i> ⁶	13 200	6 850	3 360	610
Background unknown	75	29	23	6

⁵ A person can be both an exchange student and a *free mover* during the same academic year. For more information see Statistics Sweden's Statistical Communication UF 19 SM 0601. A *free mover* is someone who has been granted a residence permit for studies and who immigrated less than two years before the start of the studies. People who come to Sweden less than six months before the start of their studies as well as others with incomplete personal identity numbers in the study systems of the universities.

⁶ People who have been granted a residence permit for studies.

Where do students with a foreign background come from?

New undergraduates and students with a foreign background in undergraduate education in the academic year 2004/05 (%)

Native Swedish with two foreign-born parents

Country of origin	New undergraduates			All students		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
The Nordic region	36	39	32	42	45	37
EU25 excl the Nordic region	22	21	24	26	25	28
Europe excl EU25 and the Nordic region	24	24	23	22	22	23
Africa	7	6	7	5	5	5
North America	1	1	1	1	1	1
South America	6	5	7	4	4	5
Asia	19	17	22	14	12	16
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Former Soviet Union	1	1	1	1	2	1
Unknown	1	1	0	1	1	1

Since a net calculation is made for each continent level, the total percentages of the continents may be above 100 percent.

Of the new undergraduates in the native Swedish with two foreign-born parents group, most, 36 percent, had a Nordic background followed by European, 24 percent.

Of the total number of native Swedish students with two foreign-born parents, most had a Nordic background followed by EU25.

Foreign-born people (%)

Country of origin	New undergraduates			All students		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
The Nordic region	10	12	8	13	16	8
EU25 excl the Nordic region	14	14	14	15	15	14
Europe excl EU25 and the Nordic region	24	26	22	22	24	20
Africa	7	6	9	6	5	9
North America	3	3	4	3	3	3
South America	7	7	7	7	7	8
Asia	33	32	35	32	30	36
Oceania	0	0	1	0	0	0
Former Soviet Union	1	1	1	1	1	1

In addition, of the new foreign-born undergraduates, most had an Asian background (33 percent). The second largest group is the group with those born in Europe excluding EU 25 and the Nordic region.

How have things changed in undergraduate education?

The changes in the proportion of native Swedish and foreign-born new undergraduates in undergraduate education in 1997/98–2004/05 (%)

	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05
Swedish background	88.7	88.2	87.7	87.1	86.4	85.2	84.2	84.0
Foreign background								
- Native Swedish with two foreign-born parents	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4
- foreign-born	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.8	11.6	11.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The proportion of new undergraduates with a foreign background has increased at university level. The table above shows changes in undergraduate studies over a certain period of time for those with a Swedish and a foreign background respectively. There have not been any major changes to the native Swedish with two foreign-born parents group. On the other hand, the foreign-born group has increased while the group with a Swedish background has decreased during the period of time in question.

New undergraduates in undergraduate education by background – Swedish or foreign for the academic year 2004/2005

	Number	Change as a % comparison 03/04	2004/05	
			% Women	% Men
Total ⁷	65 300	-5	59	41
Swedish background	54 900	-5	59	41
Foreign background of whom	10 400	-4	60	40
<i>Native Swedish with two foreign- born parents</i>	2 900	1	57	43
<i>Foreign-born</i>	7 520	-5	61	39

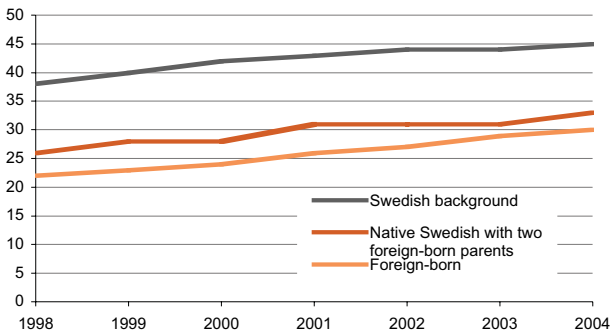
During the academic year 2004/05, 16 percent of the new undergraduates (not including students coming from abroad) had a foreign background. The number of new undergraduates with a foreign background amounted to 10 400, which is a decrease of 4 percent compared to the previous year. In the group new undergraduates with a foreign background, the foreign-born sub-group had decreased by 5 percent and the native Swedish with two foreign-born parents sub-group increased by 1 percent. The group new undergraduates with a Swedish background had decreased by 5 percent compared to the previous year.

⁷ Total new undergraduates excl those coming from abroad and students with an unknown background.

How many started studying at university at the age of 25?

The proportion of the population who started undergraduate studies at the age of 25 by background, 1998–2004

Proportion as a %



Among 25-year-olds the group with a foreign background starting undergraduate studies increased from 24 to 32 percent from 1998 to 2004. The corresponding figure for the group with a Swedish background increased from 38 percent in 1998 to 45 percent in 2004.

How many started studying at university at the age of 25?

Commenced Swedish undergraduate studies in 2004, 25-year-olds by geographical area (%)

Geographical area	Foreign-born			Native Swedish with two foreign-born parents		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
The Nordic region excl Sweden	39	44	33	28	34	23
EU25 excl Nordic region	42	44	40	44	46	42
Europe excl EU25 and Nordic region	29	34	24	32	37	27
Africa	16	15	18	39	50	27
North America	31	32	30	34	40	29
South America	26	29	24	36	39	34
Asia	30	30	29	47	50	45
Oceania	25	20	33	25	-	50
Former Soviet Union	55	67	41	76	88	67

There were major differences as regards commencing undergraduate studies at the age of 25 among foreign-born people born in 1979, i.e. who turned 25 in 2004. In the foreign-born group with a Soviet background, 55 percent had started undergraduate studies at the age of 25. The second largest group with 42 percent was the foreign-born group with an EU25 background, followed by a Nordic background, 39 percent. The smallest group was Africa where 16 percent. In all geographical groups excluding Africa and Oceania, more women compared to men had started their undergraduate studies before the age of 25.

Which professional degree course has the greatest proportion of new undergraduates with a foreign background taken?

Professional degree courses with the greatest proportion of new undergraduates with a foreign background 2004/05 (%)

Professional degree course	Proportion (%) with a foreign background of the total number of new undergraduates		
	Total	Women	Men
Biomedical analyst degree	44	45	41
X-ray nurse degree	37	35	46
Dental degree	36	37	35
Dispensing chemist degree	35	33	41
Dental hygienist degree	35	35	60
Dental technician degree	34	23	55
Dispenser degree	31	30	35

The table above shows the professional degree courses with the largest proportion of new undergraduates with a foreign background. Only courses with over 50 new undergraduates have been included. The greatest proportion can be found in the Biomedical analyst degree course where 44 percent of the new undergraduates had a foreign background (36 percent were foreign-born and 8 percent were native Swedish with two foreign-born parents). The X-ray nurse degree course was the second biggest group.

How many new undergraduates with a foreign background can be found on the major professional degree courses?

The proportion of new undergraduates with a foreign background on the major professional degree courses in 2004/05, proportion as %

Professional degree course	Proportion native Swedish with two foreign-born parents.			Proportion of foreign-born new undergraduates		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Teaching degree	4	4	4	8	8	8
Master of Engineering	4	3	4	9	10	8
Nursing degree	3	3	3	11	11	7
Bachelor of Engineering	5	5	5	15	19	14
School of Social Studies	4	4	4	11	10	20
Bachelor of Law	7	6	8	8	9	7
Vocational University Diploma	4	4	5	6	6	6
Medical degree	3	3	3	10	9	13

The professional degree courses in the table are ranked by size with the course with most new undergraduates at the top. In the teacher training degree course with most new undergraduates, 4 percent were native Swedish with two foreign-born parents and 8 percent were foreign-born. The Bachelor of Law course had the greatest proportion of new undergraduates who were native Swedish with two foreign-born parents (7 percent), followed by the Bachelor of Engineering course (5 percent).

Which university colleges and universities attract new undergraduates with a foreign background?

Colleges with the greatest proportion of new undergraduates with a foreign background in undergraduate studies in 2004/05 (%)

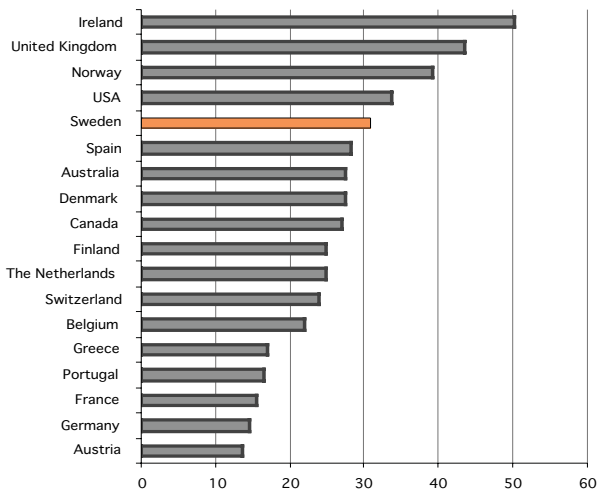
University/University college	Proportion with a foreign background of the total number of new undergraduates med		
	Total	Women	Men
Karolinska Institutet	36	37	31
Södertörn University College	31	30	32
Royal Institute of Technology	29	36	27
University College of Dance	28	22	50
Sophiahemmet University College	25	25	29
Malmö University	23	23	24
Stockholm University	22	24	24

Karolinska Institutet, Södertörn University College and the Royal Institute of Technology have had a large proportion of new undergraduates with a foreign background for many years. As regards women, Karolinska Institutet and the Royal Institute of Technology have the highest proportion of foreign-born students. For men it was the University College of Dance that had the by far greatest proportion of foreign-born students.

How highly-educated are foreign citizens in Sweden in an international comparison?

Proportion with university education among foreign citizens⁸, 25–64 years of age, average for 2002–03

Proportion as a %



⁸ USA, Canada and Australia = foreign-born. Source: OECD (2005), table 1.12.

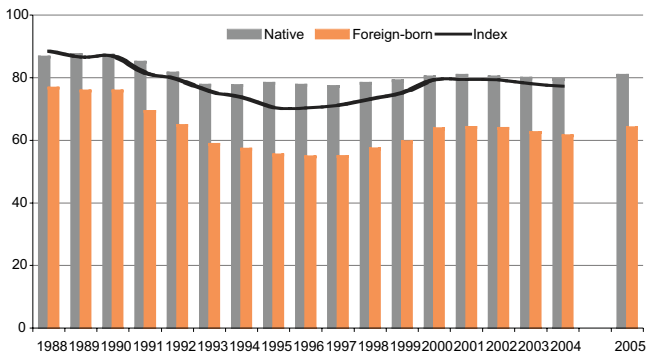
By international comparison, Sweden has a large proportion university graduates who are foreign citizens (31%). On average, 60 percent of foreign-born university graduates in Sweden have a qualified job compared with 80 percent of native Swedish university graduates. The length of time spent in Sweden and the region of birth play an important part for foreign-born university graduates and their chances of obtaining a job in line with their education. This holds especially true of women from the Middle East. However, it is only university graduates from the Nordic EU15 countries with 16 – 35 years in Sweden who have qualified work to the same extent as native Swedish university graduates. These results cannot be explained by differences in age or the orientation of the degree courses.

However, as regards university graduates in other countries, there is no available data regarding the extent to which university graduates who are foreign citizens hold a job that is in line with their education.

Labour market

How has the proportion of people employed varied over the last ten years?

The proportion of people employed in the population 1988–2005, native Swedish and foreign-born, aged 20–64, % and index⁹



Changes between 2005 and previous years must be interpreted very carefully.

During the first half of the 1990s, the employment level decreased dramatically for everyone and particularly for foreign-born people. Since then there has been a

⁹ Index= level of employment for those born abroad divided by the level of employment for those born in Sweden multiplied by 100.

recovery, but the levels are still much lower than at the end of the 1980s. The employment level for native Swedish people was above or very close to the Government's target of 80% between 2000–2005. However, for foreign-born people, the level of employment has decreased year after year. Between 2004 and 2005 there was an increase from 61 to 64 percent. These changes in the level of employment between 2004 and 2005 can partly be explained by changes in the AKU (LFS)¹⁰ carried out by Statistics Sweden in 2005.

¹⁰ From 2005 AKU (LFS) has been harmonised with the EU Labour Force Surveys. Data from 2005 onwards are therefore not fully comparable with previous years.

Proportion of population employed and the employment index between 1987–2005, aged between 20–64, percent

Year	Women			Men		
	Native Swedish	Foreign-born	Index	Native Swedish	Foreign-born	Index
1987	83.4	73.4	88.1	88.4	80.6	91.2
1988	84.1	73.0	86.8	89.1	80.6	90.5
1989	84.8	72.6	85.6	90.1	79.3	88.0
1990	<i>84.8</i>	72.8	85.8	<i>89.7</i>	79.2	88.3
1991	<i>83.2</i>	66.5	79.9	<i>86.7</i>	72.4	83.6
1992	<i>80.4</i>	62.6	77.9	<i>82.6</i>	67.2	81.3
1993	<i>77.2</i>	57.0	73.8	<i>78.1</i>	60.7	<i>77.7</i>
1994	<i>76.7</i>	54.5	71.0	<i>78.4</i>	60.3	<i>76.9</i>
1995	<i>76.5</i>	51.5	67.2	<i>80.0</i>	59.3	<i>74.1</i>
1996	<i>76.1</i>	52.2	68.6	<i>79.1</i>	57.4	<i>72.6</i>
1997	<i>75.3</i>	51.9	69.0	<i>78.9</i>	58.3	<i>73.8</i>
1998	<i>76.0</i>	54.4	71.6	<i>80.6</i>	60.5	<i>75.0</i>
1999	<i>77.0</i>	56.3	73.1	<i>81.0</i>	62.8	<i>77.5</i>
2000	<i>78.2</i>	58.7	75.1	<i>82.5</i>	69.0	<i>83.7</i>
2001	<i>78.9</i>	59.7	75.6	<i>82.4</i>	68.9	<i>83.6</i>
2002	<i>78.8</i>	60.1	76.3	<i>81.9</i>	67.7	<i>82.6</i>
2003	<i>78.1</i>	59.0	75.6	<i>81.7</i>	66.1	<i>80.9</i>
2004	<i>77.7</i>	57.8	74.4	<i>81.3</i>	65.5	<i>80.5</i>
2005	<i>78.1</i>	61.0	78.1	<i>83.3</i>	67.5	<i>81.0</i>

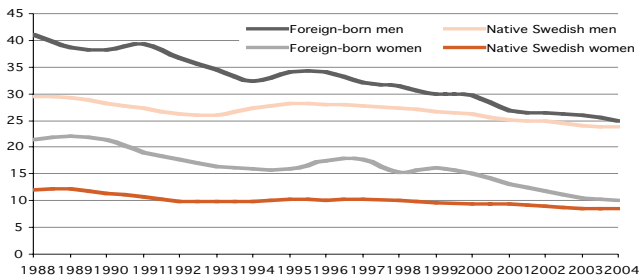
Text in bold means that the difference between native Swedish people and foreign-born people is significant at 5 %.

Every year the employment level decreases more for women than for men and the difference between women and men is greater among foreign-born people than among native Swedish people. The change in the level of employment (to 61 percent) for foreign-born women in 2005 is so great that it probably reflects a real improvement.

How has the employment level changed in the industrial sector for foreign-born people?

Employed in industry as a proportion of the total number employed between 1988–2004, aged 20–64

Proportion as a %

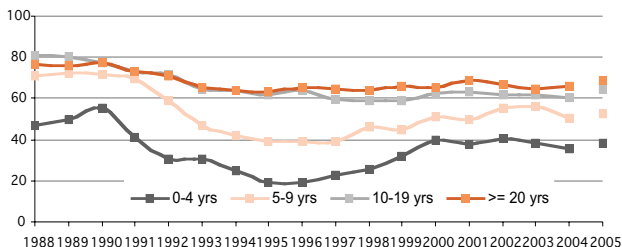


An important structural change has taken place with a major decrease in the number of people employed in the industrial sector. This decrease applies in particular to foreign-born people. At the end of the 1980s, just over 40 percent of all foreign-born employed men and just over 20 percent of all foreign-born employed women worked in industry. These figures have almost halved to 25 and 10 percent respectively in 2004. Today the proportion of people employed in the industrial sector is more or less the same for foreign-born people as for native Swedish people.

What role does the length of stay in Sweden play?

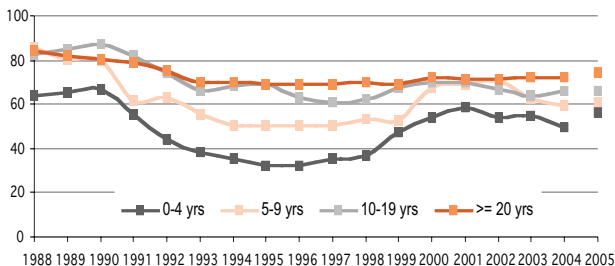
People employed by length of stay in Sweden, 1988–2005, aged 20–64, foreign-born women

Proportion as a %



People employed by length of stay in Sweden, 1988–2005, aged 20–64, foreign-born men

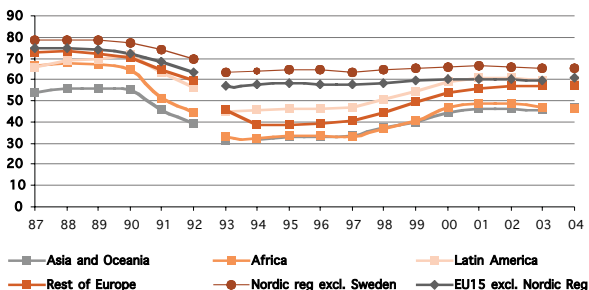
Proportion as a %



The length of stay in Sweden plays an important role; the longer the length of stay in Sweden, the higher the level of employment. Those who have been in Sweden for 20 years or more still have a lower level of employment than native Swedish people, however. The employment level for people who have lived in Sweden for a long time (over 10 years) is experiencing a downward trend. While those who have lived in Sweden for a shorter period of time are, just as in many other Western European states, particularly vulnerable to business cycle fluctuations on the labour market.

How has the proportion of people employed varied for those born in different regions over the last ten years?

People employed in the population by region of birth, aged 20–64, 1987–2004

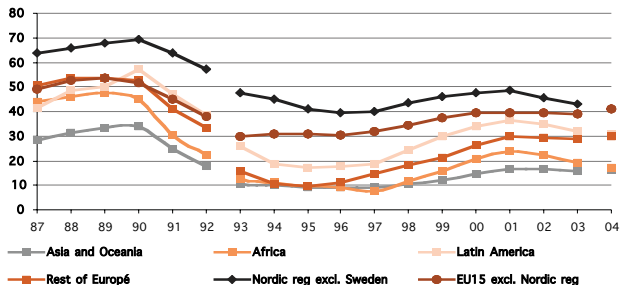


Proportion as a %

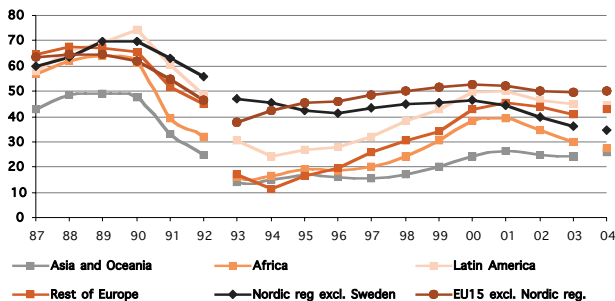
Source: RAMS, the classification method differs between the periods 1987–1992, 1993–2003 and 2004.

People employed by region of birth and length of stay in Sweden, aged 2064, 1987–2004

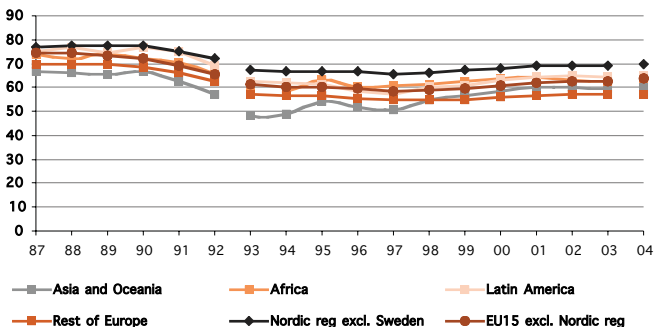
Proportion as a %, women, length of stay 0-4 years



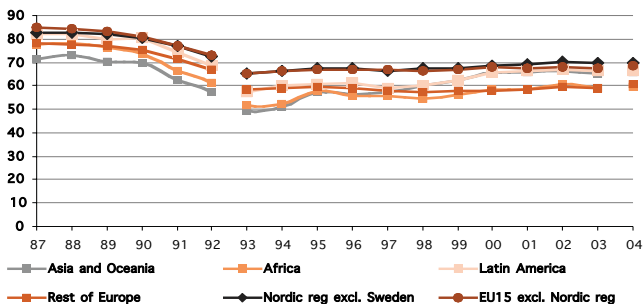
Proportion as a %, men, length of stay 0-4 years



Proportion as a %, women, length of stay 20 years or more



Proportion as a %, men, length of stay 20 years or more

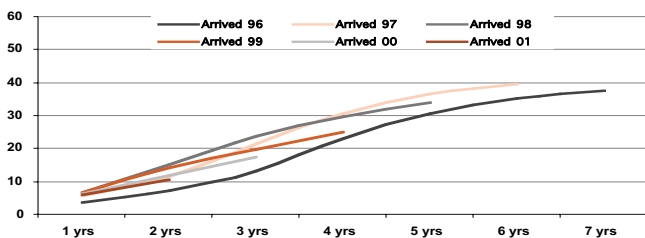


Not only is length of stay in Sweden important but also region of birth. Since region of birth and length of stay correspond to a large extent, the categorisation by region of birth ought also take into account how long people have lived in Sweden. The diagrams above indicate that the employment level increases for everyone with their length of stay in Sweden. This increase is particularly marked for those born in Asia or Africa. The employment level for women who have lived in Sweden for over 20 years is more than 40 percentage points higher than for those who have lived in Sweden for a shorter period of time. There is also a division on the labour market by region of birth. The level of employment among people born in countries in Africa, Asia or Europe outside EU15 is lower than for those born in other regions. Divisions by region of birth cannot be explained by differences in age, education or civil status.

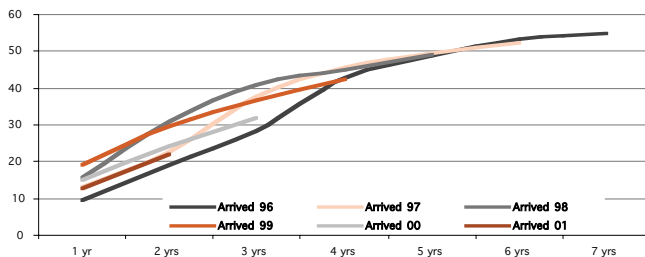
The diagrams also highlight the traditional gender role patterns. In general, the employment level of women is lower than for men. This applies in particular to women born in non-Nordic EU15 countries. There are, however, exceptions to the traditional gender patterns. Women from the Nordic countries have a higher employment level than men. The greatest deviation, however, applies to women from African countries who have lived in Sweden for a long time. Every year the employment level of these women is substantially higher than for men from the same region.

How have employment levels changed for refugees¹¹ in the municipalities?

Number of refugees, who arrived in 1996–2001, employed by length of stay in Sweden, aged 20–64, Women, %



Men, %

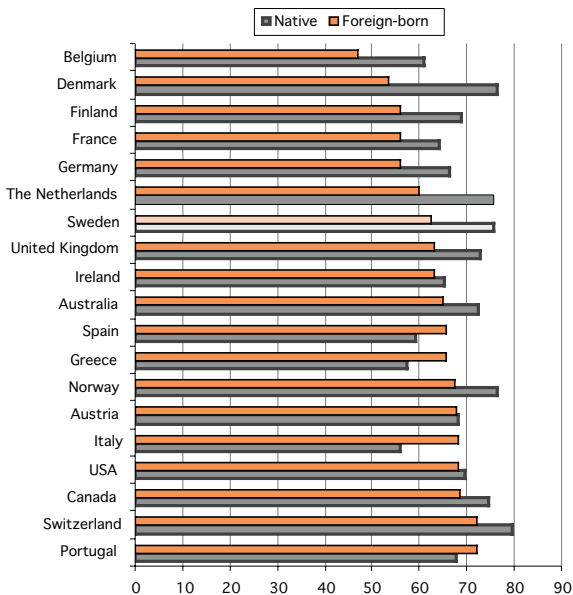


¹¹ Refugees who were granted residence permits on humanitarian grounds or for protection as well as their relatives who apply for residence permits within two years.

Refugees who are received by the municipalities are particularly interesting from an integration policy perspective. In the newly arrived immigrants group, only refugees are included in the municipalities' introduction programmes. The level of employment is extremely low after one year in Sweden, about 10 percent for men and about 5 percent for women. However, after five years the level of employment increases to about 50 percent for the men and between 30 and 40 percent for the women.

How do the differences on the Swedish labour market between foreign-born and native Swedish people compare with other countries?

Proportion of people employed, aged 15–64, in 2003, percent



When making international comparisons it is important to take into account the fact that there are major differences between countries as regards the proportion of immigrant labour and the proportion of foreign-born people who come from the same language area. Southern European countries have a very high proportion of immigrant labour and in English-speaking countries, many come from countries where English is spoken. Also in France, Italy, Portugal and Spain many of those born abroad originally come from countries where they speak the language of the new country or where it is at least generally accepted. Of 19 OECD countries, foreign-born people in Sweden have a higher level of employment compared to foreign-born people in the Netherlands, Finland, Germany, France, Denmark and Belgium. The differences in the employment level between foreign-born and native people are highest in Germany (23 percentage points), followed by the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Germany and Finland (a difference of between 10 and 15 percentage points).

Proportion of people employed by gender, aged 15–64, in 2003 (%)

OECD countries	Women			Men		
	Native	Foreign-born	Difference	Native	Foreign-born	Difference
Portugal	61.1	67.1	-6	74.8	78.8	-4
Australia	72.3	64.9	7.4	78.7	74.1	4.6
Switzerland	73.3	63.2	10.1	86.1	81.6	4.5
Norway	73.4	61.8	11.6	79.0	73.1	5.9
Canada	70.1	60.7	9.4	79.1	77.2	1.9
Austria	61.3	60.5	0.8	75.3	75.6	-0.3
Sweden	74.4	60.1	14.3	76.5	64.6	11.9
USA	65.9	56.8	9.1	73.5	79.2	-5.7
Great Britain	66.6	54.6	12	78.5	72.2	6.3
Ireland	55.6	53.9	1.7	74.7	72.6	2.1
Spain	45.5	53.2	-7.7	72.8	78.7	-5.9
Finland	67.5	52.5	15	70.4	65.8	4.6
Netherlands	68.0	51.6	16.4	83.1	68.4	14.7
Italy	42.7	49.2	-6.5	69.2	86.4	-17.2
Denmark	73.4	48.4	25	79.4	58.2	57.2
Greece	43.7	48.3	-4.6	71.7	84.0	-12.3
France	58.5	48.0	10.5	69.8	64.4	5.4
Germany	60.2	43.4	16.8	71.3	64.1	7.2
Belgium	53.5	37.7	15.8	68.5	57.2	11.3

Source: OECD (2005)

There are major differences between women and men in this rather general international comparison. Of the 19 OECD states, Sweden comes 7th as regards the proportion of foreign-born employed women but 15th as regards men.

How widespread has open unemployment been among foreign-born people during the last eight years?

The open unemployed – native Swedish, foreign-born, aged 20–64, 1997–2005

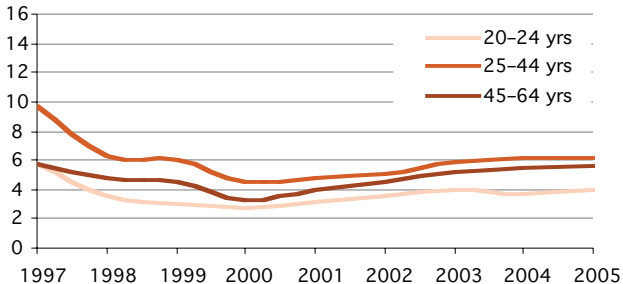
Year	Women		Men		Total	
	Native Swedish	Foreign-born	Native Swedish	Foreign-born	Native Swedish	Foreign-born
1997	4.9	8.5	6.2	11.7	5.6	10.1
1998	4.1	7.3	5.2	10.2	4.6	8.7
1999	4.4	7.5	5.5	10.4	4.9	8.9
2000	2.9	4.9	3.7	6.5	3.3	5.7
2001	2.8	4.7	3.8	6.5	3.3	5.6
2002	2.8	4.8	4.1	6.8	3.4	5.8
2003	3.5	5.9	5.1	8.2	4.4	7.0
2004	3.5	5.9	4.6	7.8	4.1	6.8
2005	3.6	6.1	4.5	7.9	4.1	7.0

Data was not available for 42 individuals and these have been removed.

The open unemployment level is higher among foreign-born than among native Swedish people. Foreign-born men have the highest level of unemployment while native Swedish women have the lowest level of unemployment. The proportion of people in open unemployment decreased towards the end of the 1990s and was at its lowest in 2000-2001. Since then it has increased, particularly in the foreign-born group. The unemployment level has, however, decreased slightly for men since 2003.

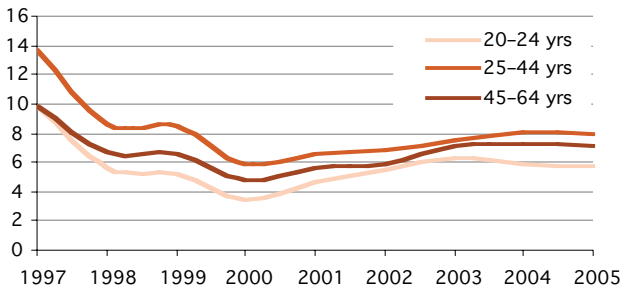
Foreign-born women with a length of stay of 0–4 years in open unemployment, 1997–2005

Proportion as a %



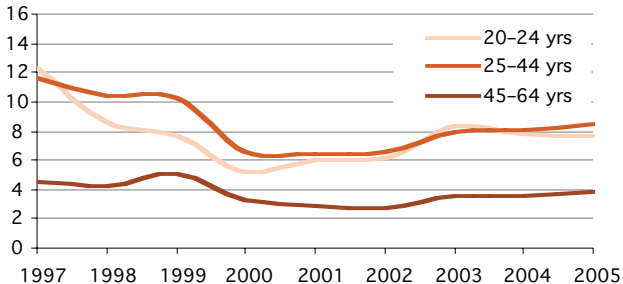
Foreign-born men with a length of stay of 0–4 years in open unemployment, 1997–2005

Proportion as a %



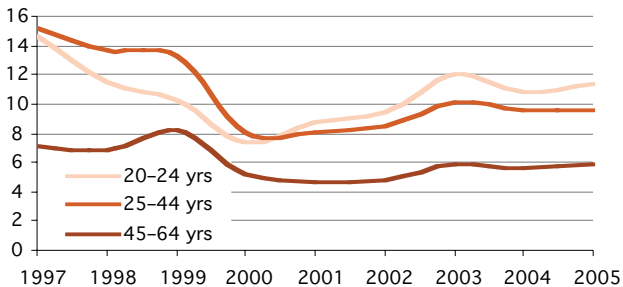
Foreign-born women with a length of stay of over 5 years in open unemployment, 1997–2005

Proportion as a %



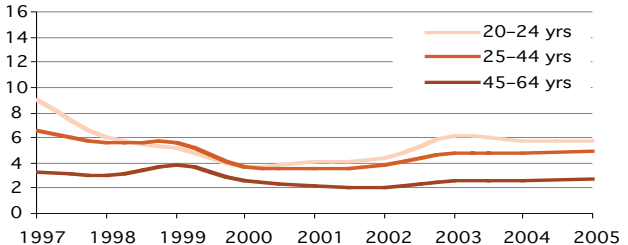
Foreign-born men with a length of stay of over 5 years in open unemployment, 1997–2005

Proportion as a %



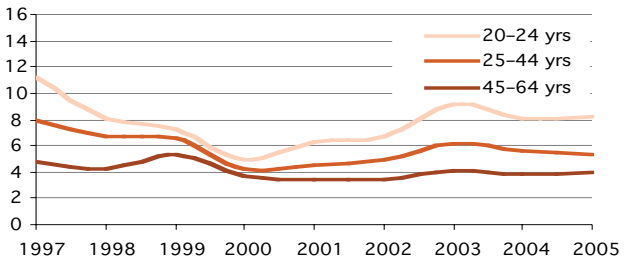
Women in open unemployment in the Swedish population between 1997–2005

Proportion as a %



Men in open unemployment in the Swedish population between 1997–2005

Proportion as a %



Since 1997, as regards the Swedish population in general, the unemployment level has been greatest in the 20–24 age group. This age group has the lowest

unemployment rate for foreign-born people with a length of stay of max. 4 years. While the age group 25–44 has the highest. For those who have lived in Sweden for over 5 years, the situation is on a par with the national average, even if foreign-born women in the age group 25–44 have roughly the same unemployment rate as the youngest age group.

How many run their own business?

Proportion running their own business (aged 18–64) by country of birth in the employed population 2003

	Women	Proportion of all in employment	Men	Proportion of all in employment
Total	88 405	4,6	211 054	10,1
Foreign background	13 585	5,2	30 766	11,2
Swedish background	74 821	4,5	180 296	9,9
Native Swedish	76 546	4,4	184 143	9,8
Foreign-born, total	11 860	5,4	26 919	12,0
Of whom born in:				
Nordic region excl Sweden		4,7		
EU 15 excl Nordic region	3 313		5 358	9,5
Europe excl EU15 and Nordic region	1 203		3 419	13,2
Nordic region	2 712	4,9	4 142	8,2
North America	335	7,5	453	8,1
South America	328	2,5	655	4,9
Africa	254	2,6	980	7,5
Asia	3 676	7,5	11 798	20,2
Oceania	38	7,4	106	10,4

The proportion of people running their own business was 7.4 percent in 2003. The proportion was higher among foreign-born compared to native Swedish people – 8.8 percent compared to 7.3 percent. The group born in Asia had the highest proportion while those born in South America had the lowest. The gender differences were great in both main groups. The proportion of men running their own business was twice as great compared to women in both groups.

What is the proportion of foreign-born people running their own business by their length of stay in Sweden?

Proportion of native Swedish and foreign-born people who run their own business (aged 18–64) by length of stay in Sweden 2003

Length of stay	Women	Men	Total
0-2 years	4.0	5.6	4.9
3-4 years	4.8	7.6	6.3
5-9 years	4.2	8.6	6.5
10-19 years	5.6	13.6	9.7
20 years or more	5.9	13.3	9.5
Total	5.4	12.0	8.8

The proportion of people running their own business increases with the length of stay in Sweden; this increase is particularly marked among men.

What is the age distribution between foreign-born and native Swedish people who run their own business?

Proportion of native Swedish and foreign-born people who run their own business (aged 18–64) by gender and age group, 2003

Age	Women		Men		Total	
	Native Swedish	Foreign-born	Native Swedish	Foreign-born	Native Swedish	Foreign-born
18-24	0.7	1.9	1.6	3.6	1.2	2.8
25-44	3.7	5.2	7.8	11.4	5.9	8.4
45-64	6.0	6.4	13.8	14.1	10.0	10.2
Total	4.4	5.4	9.8	12.0	7.3	8.8

How highly-qualified are people who run their own business?

Level of education for native Swedish and foreign-born people who run their own business by gender, aged 18–64, 2003

Level of education	Women		Men		Total	
	Native Swedish	Foreign-born	Native Swedish	Foreign-born	Native Swedish	Foreign-born
Pre-upper secondary	0.0	11.3	0.1	10.5	0.1	10.7
Upper secondary	36.2	42.9	42.3	44.6	40.9	44.1
Post-upper secondary	63.7	45.8	57.6	44.9	59.0	45.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The proportion of people who run their own business with post-secondary education is higher in the native Swedish group than the foreign-born group, this applies to both men and women. Note also that practically all native Swedish people running their own business had at least upper secondary education while approximately 10 percent of foreign-born people had pre-secondary education.

Income

Is there a major difference in income between native Swedish and foreign-born people?

Income from work, 20–64-year-olds, 2004, SEK, thousands

	Number	Average			Median ¹²		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Total	5 298 779	169.9	236.7	203.8	178.1	239.3	205.3
Sweden	4 491 592	179.1	250.2	215.4	186.4	248.8	215.2
Nordic reg excl Sweden	189 001	162.3	202.0	180.4	176.6	210.0	187.6
EU15 excl Nordic reg	69 596	139.9	201.2	176.5	113.6	175.2	146.4
Europe excl EU15 and Nordic reg	188 145	121.5	159.7	138.6	98.1	155.7	119.7
Africa	53 184	92.8	121.2	108.5	50.3	68.4	57.4
Asia & Oceania	240 520	56.2	117.7	101.8	40.3	64.9	50.0
Latin America	51 602	121.7	153.7	137.5	108.3	144.0	123.8
North America	14 814	135.6	192.7	168.2	76.0	115.3	97.5
Unknown	325	76.9	90.0	84.2	14.9	0.3	6.4

Average and median income is based on the entire population of Sweden aged 20–64. Thus everyone who

¹² The people in the population are listed by size of income. The person with an equal number of people above as below in the list is selected and the median income is established according to the selected person's income, i.e. the median is defined as the variable value that divides the material in half.

does not have an income for work is also included in the figures. The average income is lowest for those born in Africa and Asia. The income of native Swedish people is almost twice as high as of those born in Africa and Asia. These differences become even more pronounced when you study the median income. Men have a higher average income than women regardless of country of birth.

Total earned income, 20–64-year-olds, 2004, SEK, thousands

	Number	Average			Median		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Total	6 853 114	179.1	249.0	213.4	170.6	229.3	196.6
Sweden	5 880 714	185.3	259.3	221.8	175.5	236.9	203.4
Nordic reg excl Sweden	267 509	178.6	225.2	198.7	166.8	204.9	182.1
EU15 excl Nordic reg	95 005	158.6	230.8	198.5	142.2	198.2	171.2
Europe excl EU15 and Nordic reg	227 457	143.6	184.0	161.6	138.3	181.5	158.5
Africa	55 065	108.0	144.4	128.1	88.4	136.8	114.2
Asia & Oceania	254 129	103.4	136.8	119.8	85.7	114.1	94.9
Latin America	54 836	139.1	171.8	155.0	137.0	173.6	153.7
North America	17 997	146.1	212.4	182.4	115.6	165.0	139.8
Unknown	402	80.7	76.5	78.2	37.6	0	5.6

The term total earned income includes all types of income that must be declared, i.e. income from work, sick pay, pension and unemployment benefit etc. Those born in Asia have the lowest total earned income followed by those born in Africa and Latin America. There are major differences between men and women. Regardless of country of birth women have the lower income compared to men and the largest difference between men and women is to be found in the group born in Africa.

Housing

To what extent is housing segregated?

A common way of measuring the level of housing segregation is to calculate a segregation index¹³. A segregation index is a measurement of differences in housing patterns between one population category, in this case foreign-born people, and the population as a whole. The index may vary from between 0 and 100, where the index figure 0 represents a situation where housing is not segregated at all while 100 represents a situation where there is total segregation. This way of calculating the segregation index is most suitable to describe development over time but not for making comparisons between municipalities. The index is sensitive to differences as regards the size of the sub-areas in each respective municipality.

¹³ The following equation is used to calculate the segregation index:

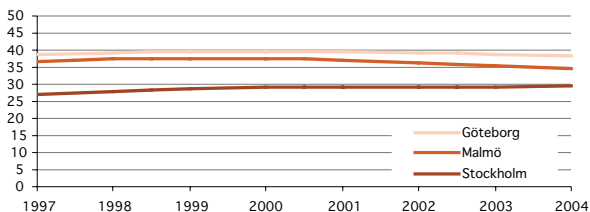
$$\frac{\sum |p1_i - p_i|}{2(1 - p1)} * 100$$

$p1_i$ = the proportion of population category 1 living in area i

p_i = the proportion of the population living in area i

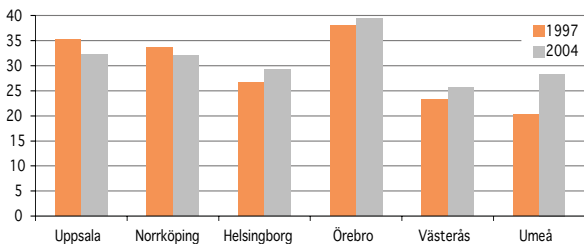
$p1$ = the proportion of population category 1 in the entire municipality

The segregation index in three major cities, 1997–2004



In the city municipality of Malmö the level of segregation has decreased in recent years while the trend in Stockholm is a marked increase.

Segregation index in six municipalities 1997–2004

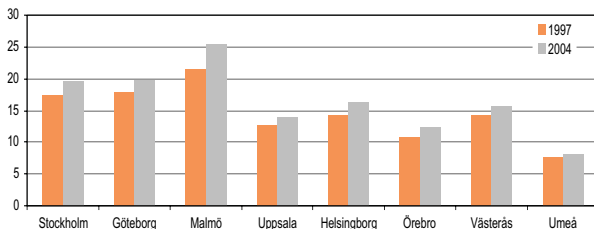


Also in average-sized municipalities development varies. In Umeå and Helsingborg segregation is on the increase while it is decreasing in Uppsala and Norrköping.

A general perception is that an increase in the number of foreign-born people in a municipality also leads to ethnic segregated housing. However, a comparison of, for example, the decreased segregation in Malmö and the increase in the proportion of foreign-born people in the same municipality (see diagram below) indicates that this is not always the case. In 2004, one in four inhabitants in Malmö was foreign-born, compared with one in five in 1997.

Proportion of foreign-born people per municipality 1997 and 2004

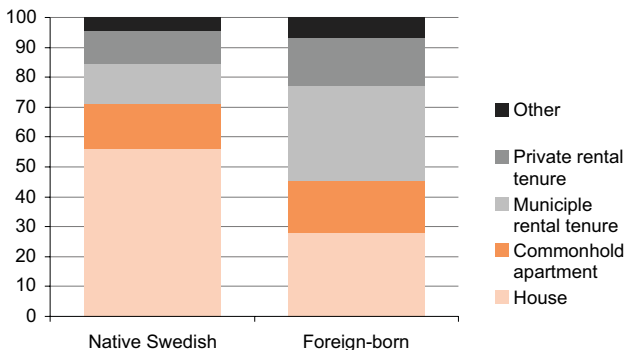
Proportion as a %



What proportion of foreign-born and native Swedish people live in their own house?

Type of housing, percentage of native Swedish and foreign-born people in 2003

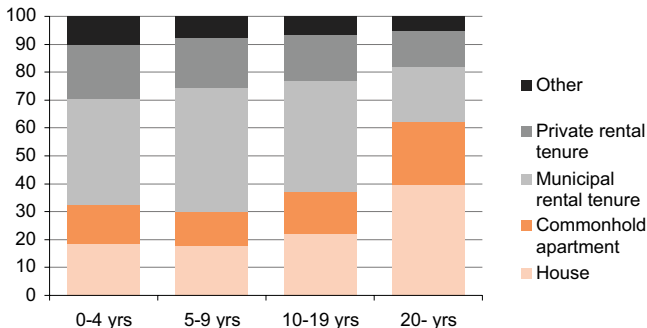
Proportion as a %



The ethnic housing segregation can partly be explained by differences as regards types of housing. In other words the extent to which foreign-born and native Swedish people live in different types of housing and rented accommodation. Housing areas where foreign-born people are over-represented are generally areas where the dominant type of housing is rental tenure. The proportion of foreign-born people living in a house is 28 percent while the corresponding figure for native Swedish people is 56 percent.

Type of housing, foreign-born people by length of stay in Sweden in 2003

Proportion as a %

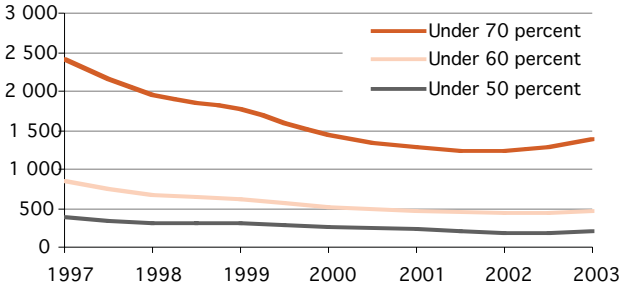


The differences in type of housing between foreign-born and native Swedish people decreases slightly after a long length of stay in Sweden, but after 10-19 years in Sweden, rental tenure is still the type of housing that dominates in the foreign-born group. The proportion of foreign-born people living in their own house after 20 years or more in Sweden is 40 percent.

Do foreign-born people live in housing areas with low levels of employment?

Number of areas where the level of employment was below 50, 60 and 70 percent respectively, 1997–2003

Number



The number of areas with a low level of employment decreased enormously from 1997 to 2000 as the employment rate increased generally. This trend continued also in 2000 when the general decrease in the employment rate was marginal. It was not until 2002 and 2003 that the general decrease in the employment rate had an impact on the number of areas with a low level of employment. The number of people living in these areas has first decreased and then increased in much the same way. Regardless of the business cycle trend the over-representation of the number of foreign-born people increased throughout the period (see table below).

Number of 20 to 64-year olds living in areas where the employment level was under 50 percent in 1997, 2002 and 2003 as well as the proportion of foreign-born people

Year	Number of native Swedish people	Number of foreign-born	Proportion of foreign-born (%)
1997	156 094	133 786	46.2
2002	88 403	85 952	49.3
2003	103 633	109 151	51.3

Involvement and participation

Are there any differences in election turnout between native Swedish and foreign-born people?

The turnout at the general election in 2002 by gender, foreign-born and native Swedish people, the background of the parents and age

Percentage of voters of those eligible to vote

	Women	Men	Total
Foreign-born	68.4	66.0	67.3
18–44	64.5	57.2	60.8
45–	71.5	75.9	73.4
Native Swedish	82.7	82.3	82.5
Two foreign-born parents	62.5	60.9	61.6
One foreign-born parent	83.1	77.6	80.4
Two native Swedish parents	83.3	83.2	83.2
Total	81.4	81.0	81.2

The table above is based on a recurrent selection survey on election turnout produced by Statistics Sweden.

There is a major difference in election turnout between native Swedish and foreign-born people, amounting to 15 percentage units. In the foreign-born group it is younger people who are clearly less inclined to vote than older people. In the native Swedish group, the election turnout varies depending on whether the parents are native Swedish or foreign-born: 61.6 percent of native Swedish people with two foreign-born parents vote while the corresponding figure for those with two native Swedish parents is 83.2 percent.

Participation in the general election in 2002 by gender and region of birth

Region of birth	Women	Men	Total
Sweden	82.7	82.3	82.5
The Nordic region excl Sweden	75.6	72.1	74.2
EU15 excl Sweden	77.0	78.4	77.6
Europe excl the Nordic region and EU15	58.7	69.1	63.6
Africa	63.0	67.7	65.7
Asia	64.3	54.6	59.1
South America	74.4	76.5	75.3
Rest of the world	84.4	77.4	82.3
Total	81.4	81.0	81.2

As regards foreign-born people, the estimates for turnout are based on relatively few observations and are thus unfortunately less reliable.

How many foreign-born people were nominated and elected to the Swedish Parliament, the local councils and county councils in the last three elections?

Swedish Parliament

	Nominated			Elected		
	1994	1998	2002	1994	1998	2002
Total, number	5757	5209	5239	349	349	349
Native Swedish	5495	4875	4734	342	342	330
Proportion of total (%)	95.4	93.6	90.4	98.0	98.0	94.6
Foreign-born	262	334	505	7	7	19
Proportion of total (%)	4.6	6.4	9.6	2.0	2.0	5.4
Of these:						
Nordic region and EU15	151	159	144	4	6	9
Rest of Europe	30	46	71	0	0	3
Africa	11	15	39	0	0	2
Asia	44	73	190	1	1	2
South America	16	31	46	1	0	2
North America	9	5	10	1	0	0
Rest of the world	1	5	5	0	0	1

The number of foreign-born people who are nominated and elected is increasing with every general election. However, the proportion of foreign-born people is generally higher among those nominated than among those elected. The greatest difference can be found in the general election of 2002 where 9.6 percent of those nominated were foreign-born while only 5.4 percent of those elected were foreign-born. However, the proportion of foreign-born members of parliament doubled between 1998 and 2002. The proportion of those nominated who were native Swedish decreased by 5 percent from 95.6 percent in 1994 to 90.4 in the election in 2002.

The county councils

	Nominated			Elected		
	1994	1998	2002	1994	1998	2002
Total, number	14 423	11 972	11 435	1 777	1 646	1 656
Native Swedish	13 625	11 116	10 471	1 699	1 552	1 542
Proportion of total (%)	94.5	92.8	91.6	95.6	94.3	93.1
Foreign-born	798	856	964	78	94	114
Proportion of total (%)	5.5	7.2	8.4	4.4	5.7	6.9
Of these:						
Nordic region and EU15	539	497	456	68	64	57
Rest of Europe	84	103	151	4	11	12
Africa	36	38	57	1	2	4
Asia	87	140	205	3	11	32
South America	31	47	62	0	3	6
North America	17	22	21	2	3	2
Rest of the world	5	9	12	0	0	1

The local councils

	Nominated			Elected		
	1994	1998	2002	1994	1998	2002
Total, number	57 174	52 837	51 048	13 550	13 388	13 271
Native Swedish	53 969	49 213	47 056	12 925	12 670	12 414
Proportion of total (%)	94.4	93.1	92.2	95.4	94.6	93.5
Foreign-born	3 205	3 624	3 992	625	718	857
Proportion of total (%)	5.6	6.9	7.8	4.6	5.4	6.5
Of these:						
Nordic region and EU15	2 110	2 069	1 907	481	461	460
Rest of Europe	401	482	673	61	81	131
Africa	99	143	181	5	16	35
Asia	334	566	817	31	92	158
South America	152	237	281	30	48	52
North America	83	98	102	14	15	16
Rest of the world	26	29	31	3	5	5

Elected in the general election in 2002 by gender and country of birth

	Local councils	County councils	Swedish Parliament
Total	13 271	1 656	349
Women	5 624	784	158
Men	7 647	872	191
Native Swedish	12 414	1 542	330
Women	5 221	724	147
Men	7 193	818	183
Foreign-born	857	114	19
Women	403	60	11
Men	454	54	8

In the 2002 general election, more men than women were elected to the local councils, county councils and the Swedish Parliament. As regards foreign-born people, however, more women than men were elected to both the county councils and the Swedish Parliament.

Health

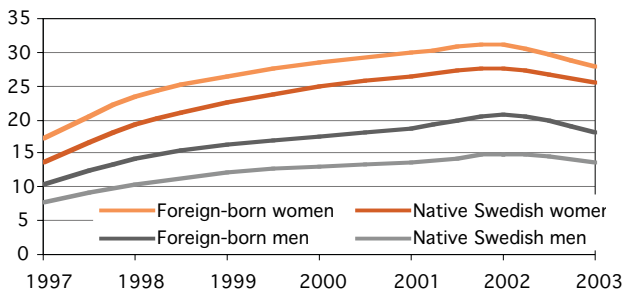
In 2003 the Swedish Parliament agreed on a new national public health policy. The main goal was to *create good conditions for public health on equal terms for the entire population*. Good public health is thus not just about health being as good as possible, but also about health being evenly distributed.

Trying to measure the health of a population is a complicated matter and there are therefore many ways of depicting public health. Statistics of sickness incidence among the working population are presented in this section. Sickness incidence means a person being on sick leave from their job at some time during the course of one year.

What proportion of foreign-born and native Swedish people respectively have been on sick leave?

Proportion of people on sick leave among foreign-born and native Swedish people, aged 20–64 (age-standardised)

Proportion as a %

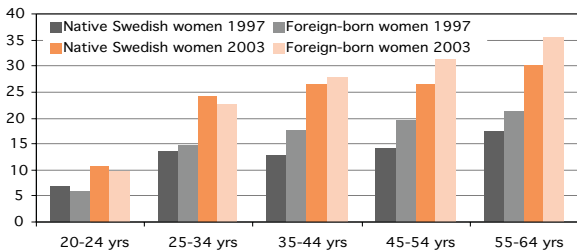


From 1997 to 2003 there has been a major increase in sickness incidence in the working population in all groups, but most among women – both native Swedish and foreign-born women. Sickness incidence was at a peak in 2002, after that it has decreased in all groups but most markedly among foreign-born people.

How have things changes in the various age groups?

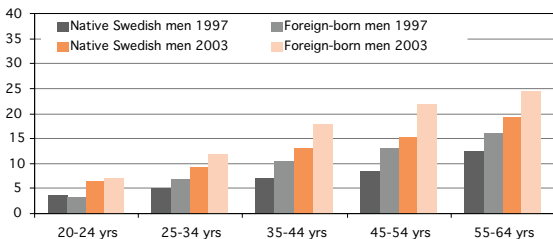
Sickness incidence among women in employment in different age groups in 1997 and 2003

Proportion as a %



Sickness incidence among men in employment in different age groups in 1997 and 2003

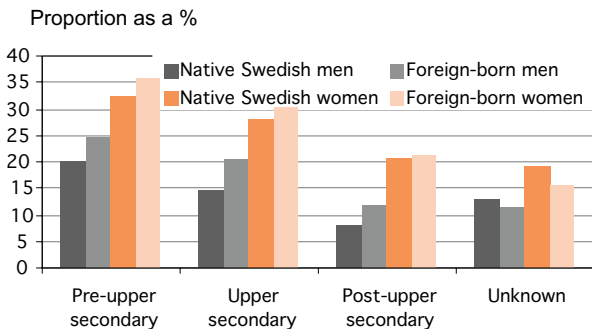
Proportion as a %



Sickness incidence increased with age and over time. Foreign-born men had higher sickness incidence than native Swedish men in all age groups with the exception of 20-24-year olds in 1997. There is a clear correlation between increasing age and sickness incidence. The proportion of sickness incidence increased markedly in all age groups between 1997 and 2003, but the greatest increase can be found among foreign-born men.

What is the situation as regards ill-health among the unqualified?

Sickness incidence among those employed by level of education in 2003, age-standardised



There is a clear link between education and sickness incidence among the working population. Highly educated, native Swedish men have the lowest incidence while unemployed, foreign-born women have the highest.

Which sectors have the highest sickness incidence?

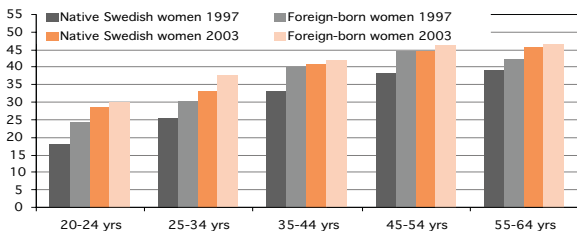
Proportion of sickness incidence among those employed in different sectors in 2003, age-standardised, proportion as a %

Sectors	Foreign-born		Native Swedish	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Manufacturing & recycling	32.18	19.48	24.24	12.84
Trade and communication	24.85	20.54	21.90	12.65
Financial. & business services	27.53	16.13	21.68	9.89
Education & research	25.16	10.60	23.75	10.36
Health & care	28.12	14.11	27.75	13.92

Foreign-born women have the highest ill-health figure regardless of the sector. In all sectors, men born in Sweden have the lowest. Regardless of the sector, sickness incidence is proportionally highest among women and in particular among foreign-born women.

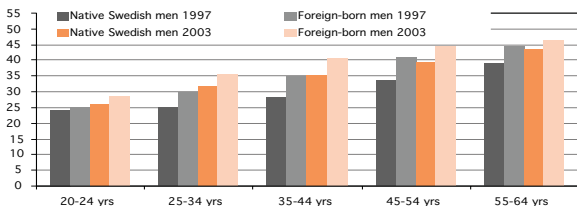
Proportion of long-term sick among all on sick leave, women in different age groups in 1997 and 2003

Proportion as a %



Proportion of long-term sick among all on sick leave, men in different age groups in 1997 and 2003

Proportion as a %



A large proportion of all those on sick leave are long-term sick. This proportion was higher in all age groups among foreign-born people in 2003, than among native Swedish people. The differences between foreign-born and native Swedish people were, however, smaller than the differences between women and men.

Attitudes to integration

The Integration Barometer – The Swedish Integration Board's recurrent survey on attitudes

The Integration Barometer is carried out in the shape of a postal questionnaire and includes many indicators for the attitudes of the general public within the areas ethnic diversity, integration, discrimination and their attitudes to the integration policy. The same questions have been asked six times (1999–2000 and 2002–2005) to a statistically representative selection of the Swedish population. A comparison is made with Norway in the latest *Integration Barometer*, where the state sector agency the Directorate of Integration and Diversity has carried out a Norwegian integration barometer that is based on the Swedish version.

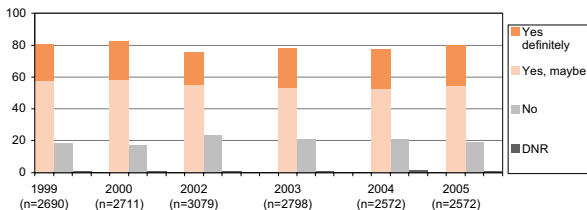
The Integration Barometer also aims to follow-up over time the general public's propensity to get involved in integration promoting actions, to support integration measures and goals, and their attitudes to equal rights, racism and xenophobia.

Temo (the market research agency) was commissioned by the Swedish Integration Board to carry out a number of surveys for the years 2003–2005 and SIFO Research International conducted the previous surveys. The number of respondents has varied between 2 572 and 3 070 in the six surveys.

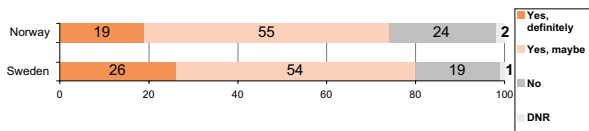
How great is the inclination to carry out an integration promoting action?

“Can you see yourself doing something to help immigrants settle in Swedish society?”

Response (%)



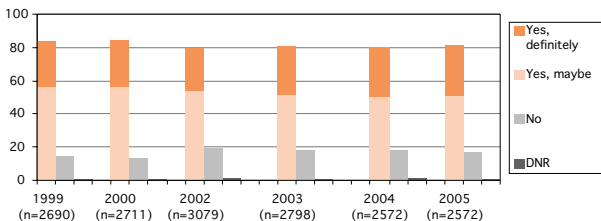
In 2005 almost 80 percent of those asked were positive to the idea of doing something to help immigrants settle in Swedish society. Of these, one in four say they could definitely see themselves making a contribution while most replied *yes, maybe*. One in five was negative to the statement. These percentages seem to have remained fairly stable between 1999 and 2005.



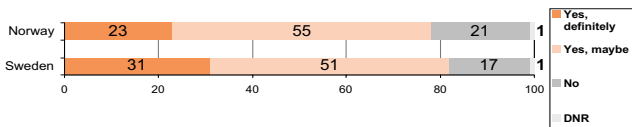
In Sweden 26 percent replied *Yes, definitely* to the question while the figure in Norway was 19 percent. 19 percent replied *no* to the question in Sweden, 24 percent in Norway.

“Are you prepared to help young people with a foreign background to become part of Swedish society?”

Response (%)



In 2005, about 82 percent of those asked said that they were prepared to help young people with a foreign background become part of Swedish society. Almost 31 percent of those asked even said that they were sure that they were prepared to help and replied *yes, definitely*. The results were fairly stable between 1999 and 2005.

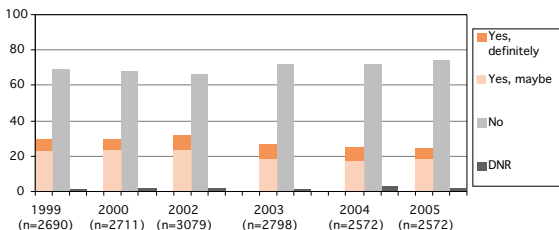


In Sweden people were more positive to the idea of helping young people with a foreign background become part of society; 31 percent in Sweden versus 23 percent in Norway. Four percent more people in Norway than in Sweden replied *no* to this question.

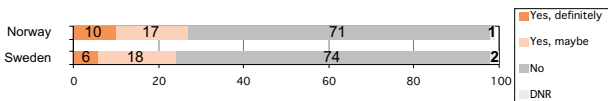
What is the inclination to carry out an anti-integration action?

“If there was a general election today, can you see yourself voting for a political party that wants to restrict the rights of immigrants in society?”

Response (%)



In 2005, about 74 percent of those asked replied that they could not see themselves voting for a party that wants to restrict the rights of immigrants. Six percent could definitely see themselves voting for such a party. These percentages seem to have remained fairly stable since 2003.

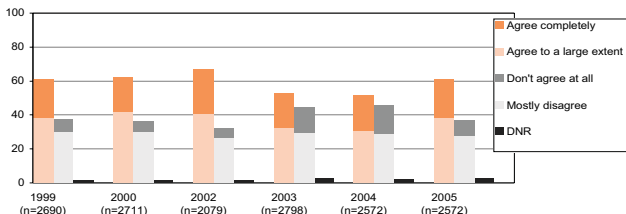


In Norway ten percent could definitely see themselves voting for such a party while the figure in Sweden was six percent.

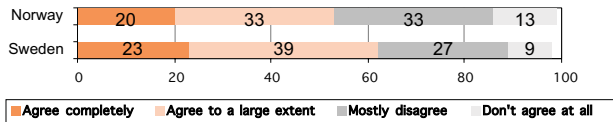
What are the attitudes towards assimilation?

“It is in the interests of immigrants who are thinking of staying in Sweden to be as similar to the Swedes as possible!”

Response (%)



In 2005, 23 and 39 percent respectively replied *Agree completely* and *Agree to a large extent* to the above statement. The proportion who replied *Don't agree at all* decreased from 17.3 percent in 2004 to 9.2 percent in 2005.

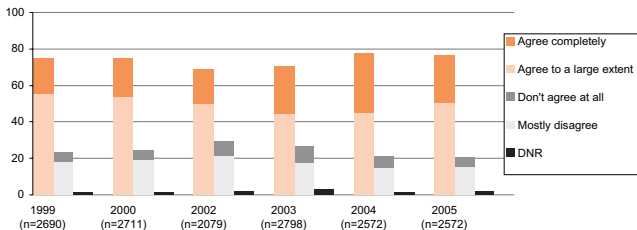


In Sweden 23 percent agreed completely with the statement above. The corresponding figure in Norway was 20 percent. One in ten in Sweden did not agree at all.

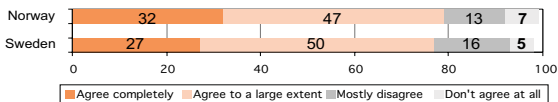
What is the attitude towards integration with respect for cultural background?

“Immigrants can participate in Swedish society and at the same time maintain their traditions!”

Response (%)



Almost 80 percent of those asked replied *Agree to a large extent* or *completely* that immigrants are able to participate in Swedish society and at the same time maintain their traditions. The proportion who said *Agree completely* increased from 19 percent in 1999 to 27 percent in 2005. The proportion who replied *Do not agree at all* decreased from 9 percent in 2003 to just over 5 percent in 2005.

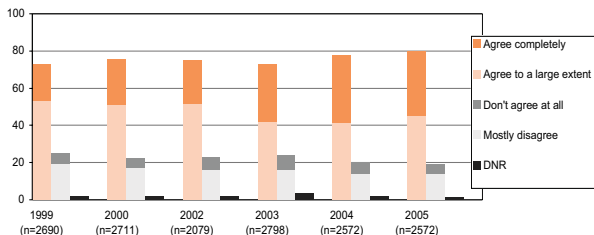


The Norwegians were more positive to the statement than the Swedes.

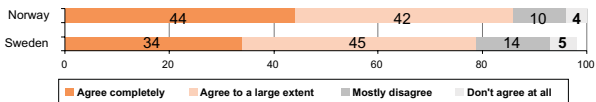
What is the attitude towards ethnic and cultural diversity?

“It is good for Sweden that people from different cultures are mixed with each other!”

Response (%)



Almost 80 percent of those asked in 2005 said they *Agree to a large extent* or *completely* with this statement. The proportion who replied *Agree completely* had increased by over three percentage points since 2003. The proportion that was negative decreased from 25 percent to 19 percent between 1999 and 2005.

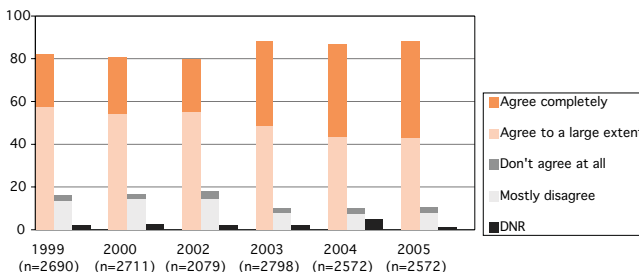


In Norway attitudes towards diversity were more positive than in Sweden. In Norway just over 44 percent believed that it is good for the country if people from different cultures are mixed with each other.

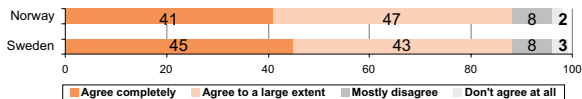
Are immigrants discriminated against in Sweden?

“Immigrants may be subjected to discrimination.”

Response (%)



In 2005 almost 90 percent of those asked *Agree to a large extent* or *completely* with this statement. The proportion who replied *Agree completely* increased from 25 percent in 1999 to 40 percent in 2005.

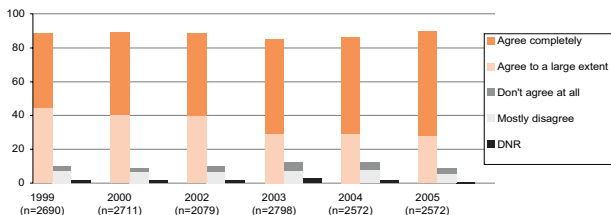


The proportion who believed that there is ethnic discrimination was greater in Sweden (45 percent) than in Norway (41 percent).

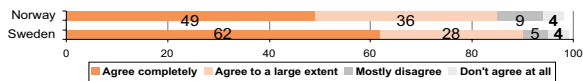
What about support for equal rights regardless of ethnic background?

“All immigrants who live permanently in Sweden must be granted the same rights as the population as a whole!”

Response (%)



A majority of the Swedish population agreed with the statement about equal rights regardless of background. While the total proportion of those who agreed with the statement had decreased slightly since 1999, those who *Agree completely* had increased to over 60 percent. The proportion of negative replies lay between 9 and 12 percent between 1999-2005.

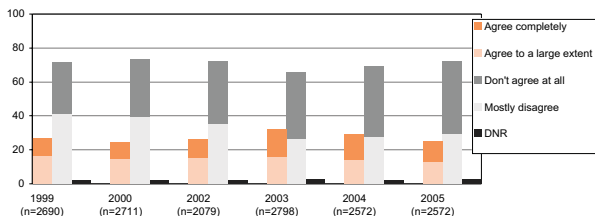


49 percent in Norway and 62 percent in Sweden replied that they *Agree completely* with the statement about equal rights.

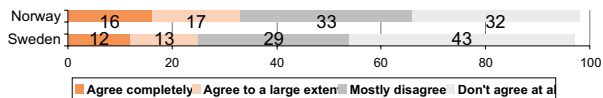
What are the attitudes towards the distribution of resources in society?

“Swedes should come before immigrants when it comes to jobs, housing and benefits!”

Response (%)



The proportion that replied *Agree completely* or *to a large extent* with the statement decreased by five percentage points between 2003 and 2005. On the other hand, the proportion that replied *Don't agree at all* with the statement increased from 30 percent in 1999 to 43 percent 2005.

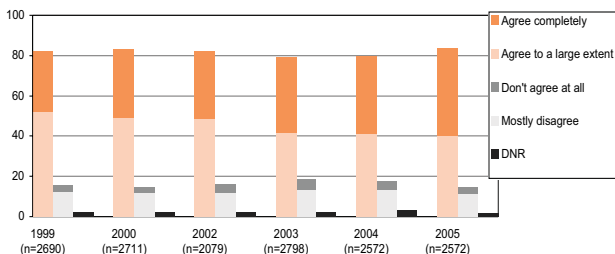


In Norway the proportion that believed that those born in the country should come before those born abroad as regards jobs, housing and benefits was higher than in Sweden.

What are the attitudes towards the anti-discrimination work carried out by society?

“The authorities should work more actively to counteract discrimination against people with a foreign background”

Response(%)



Approximately 80 percent of those asked replied that they *Agree to a large extent* or *completely*. The proportion of those who agreed completely increased from 30 percent in 1999 to 44 percent in 2005.

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