



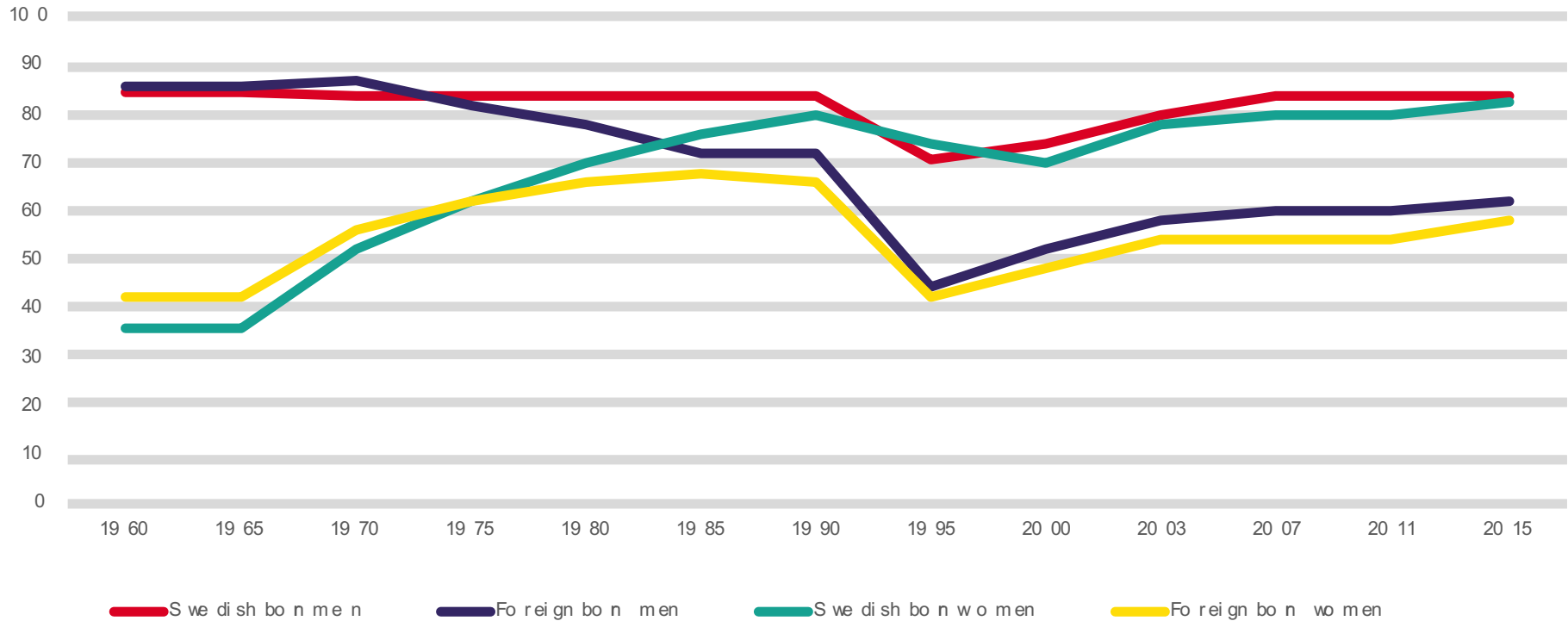
**MALMÖ
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Refugee Labour Market Integration

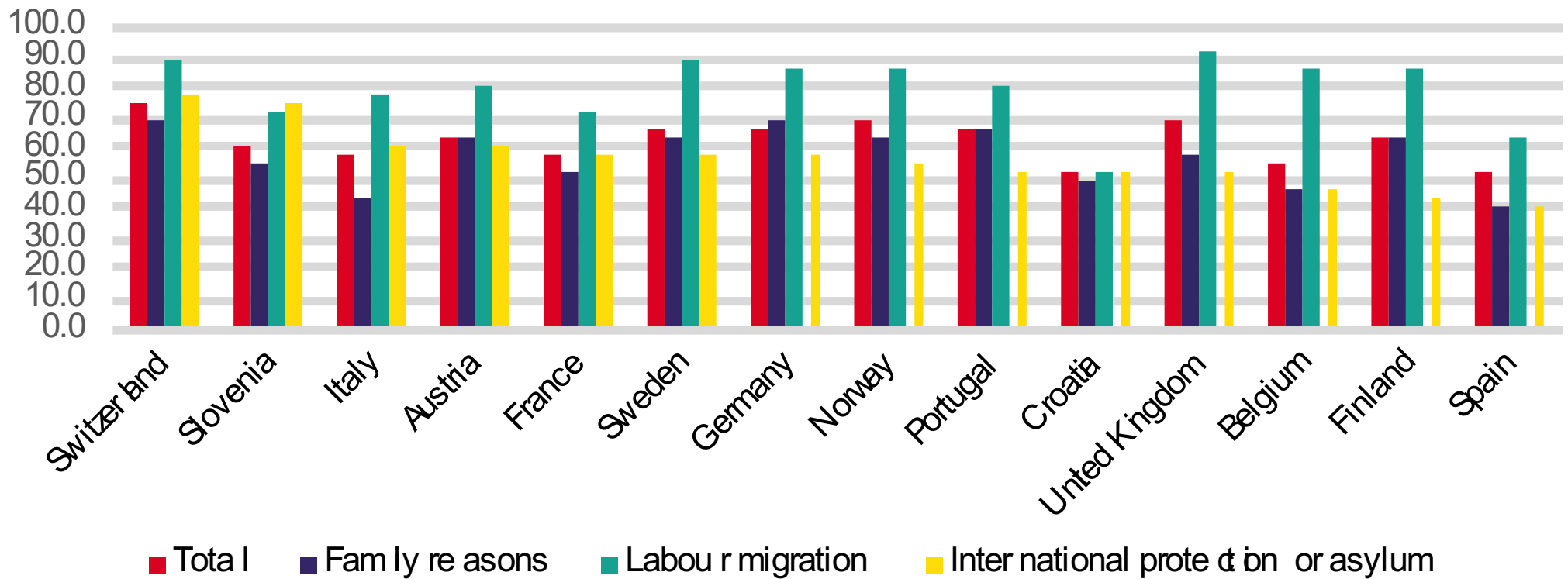
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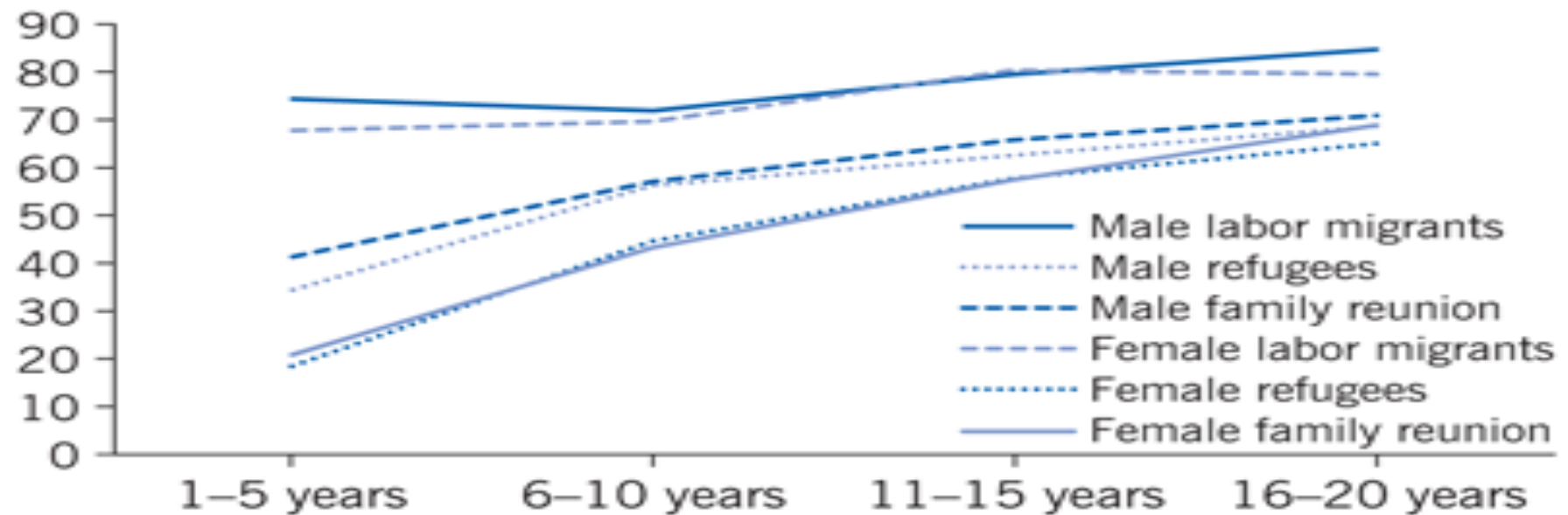
Employment rate, age 20-64, Statistics Sweden



Employment rate by admission category (age 15-64), Eurostat, 2014



Employment integration of migrants and refugees in Sweden



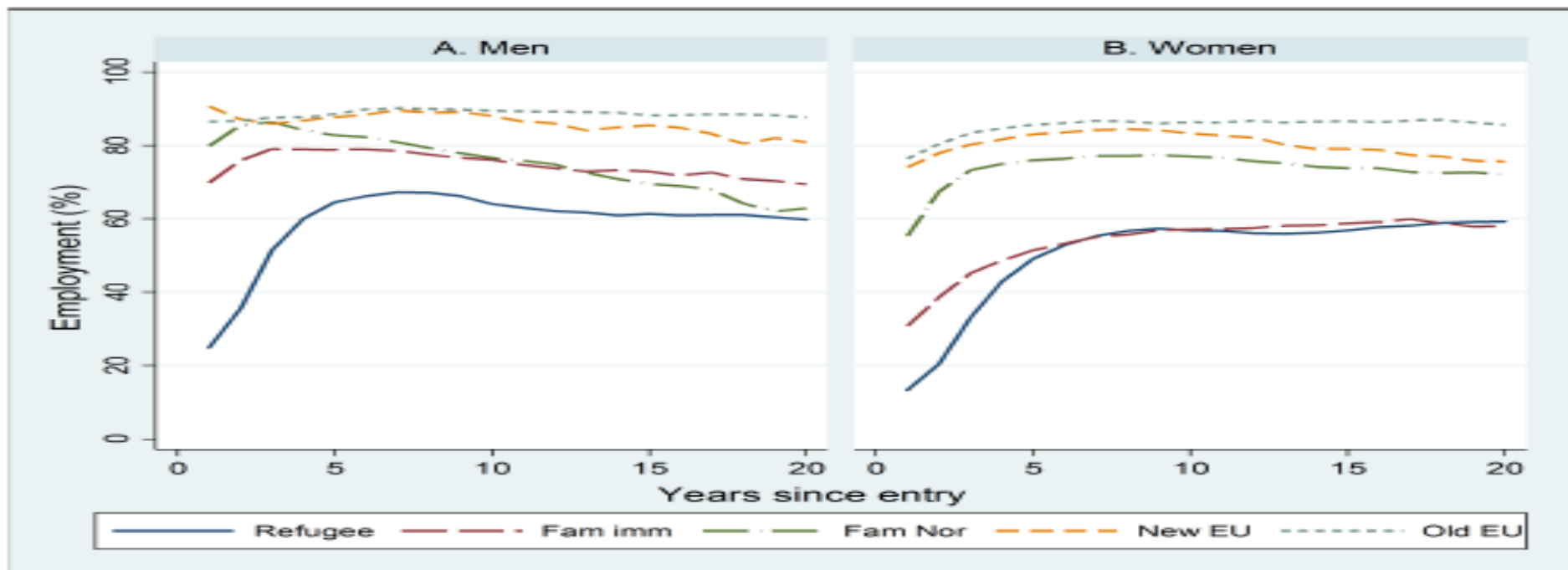
Note: The employment rate for each group is shown over increasing time frames. The data depicted are from 2011.

Source: Author's own calculations based Statistics Sweden's STATIV Database.



Source: Bratsberg et al. 2017

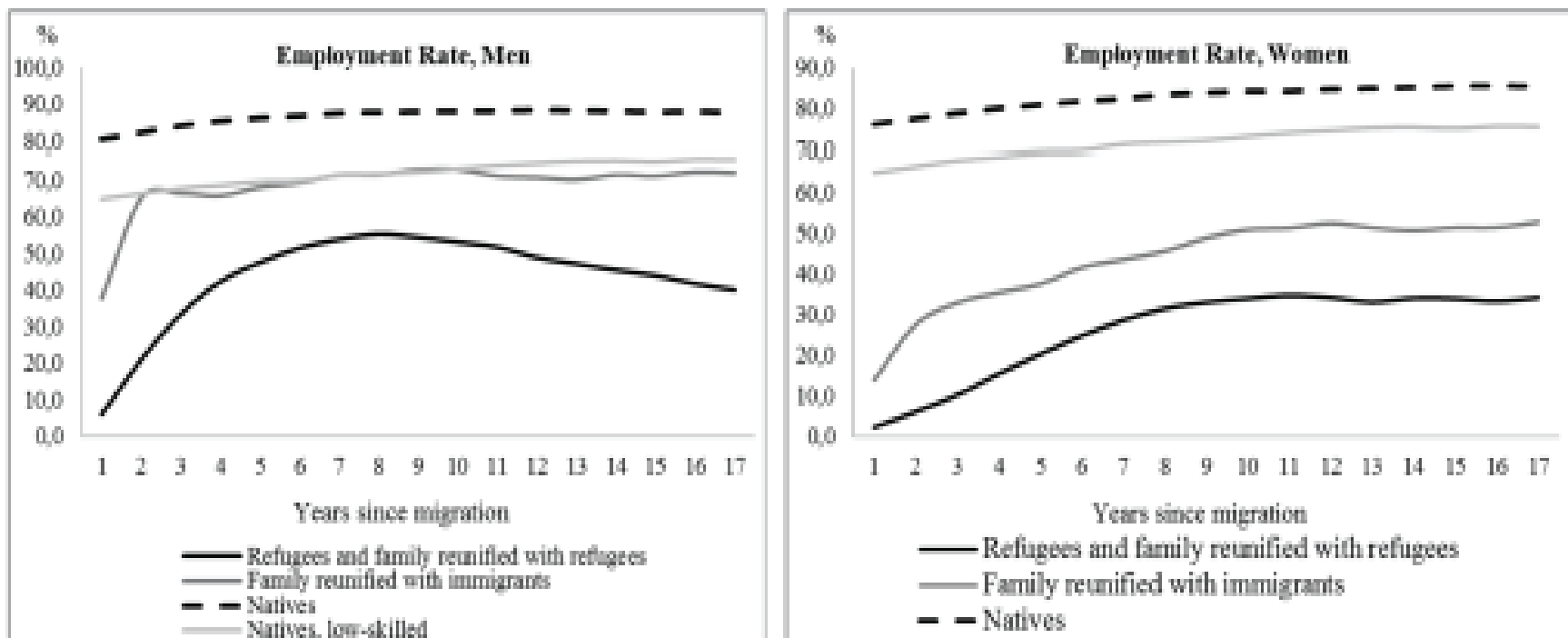
Figure 4: Share of immigrants whose main source of income is work, by gender, admission class, and years since entry



Note: Samples consist of immigrants aged 18–47 at entry and admitted between 1990 and 2013. Observation period is 1993 to 2014. Figure entry is the mean employment rate for those aged 25–62 and in the country at the end of the calendar year.

Source: Schultz-Nielsen 2017

Figure 2: Employment rate by origin and number of years of residence in Denmark, %

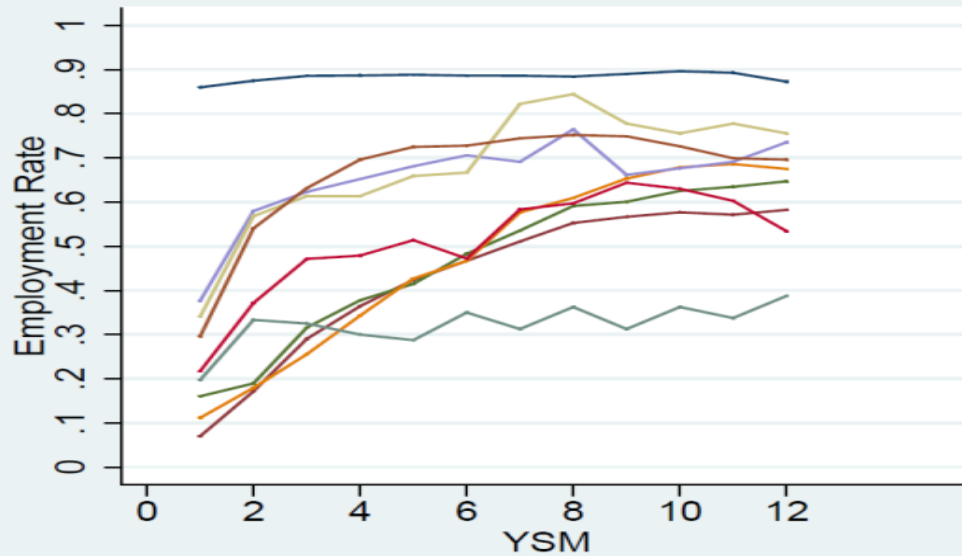


Source: Own calculations based on Statistics Denmark records.

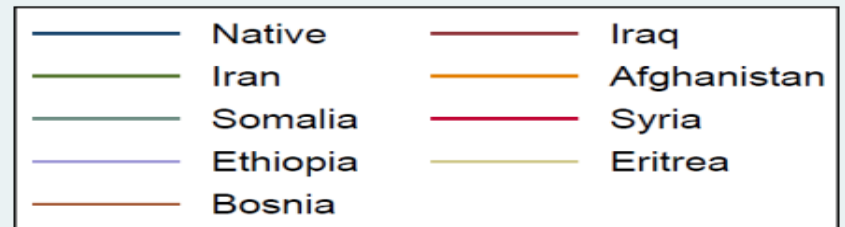
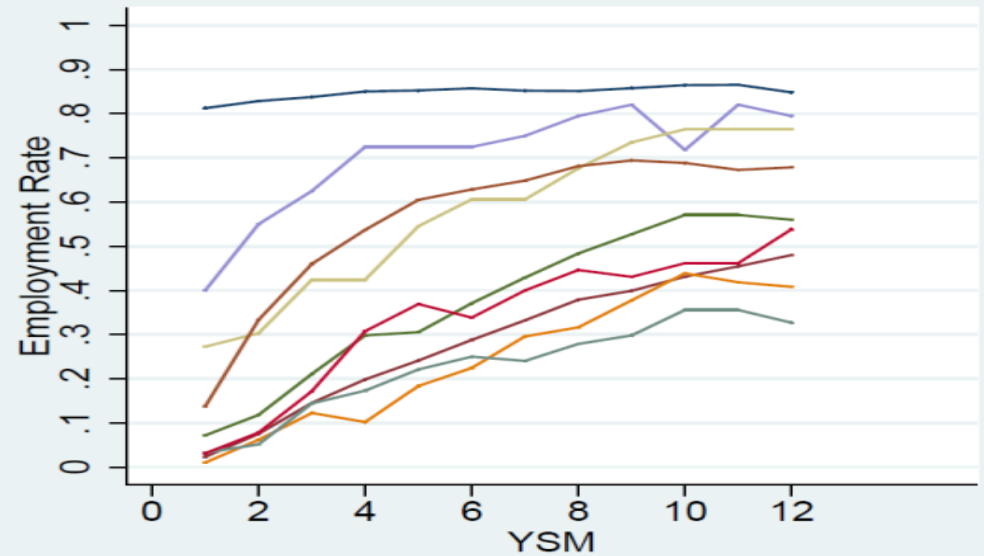
Employment: Age 25-64

Arrival Cohort 1998/2000; Arrival Age 18-50

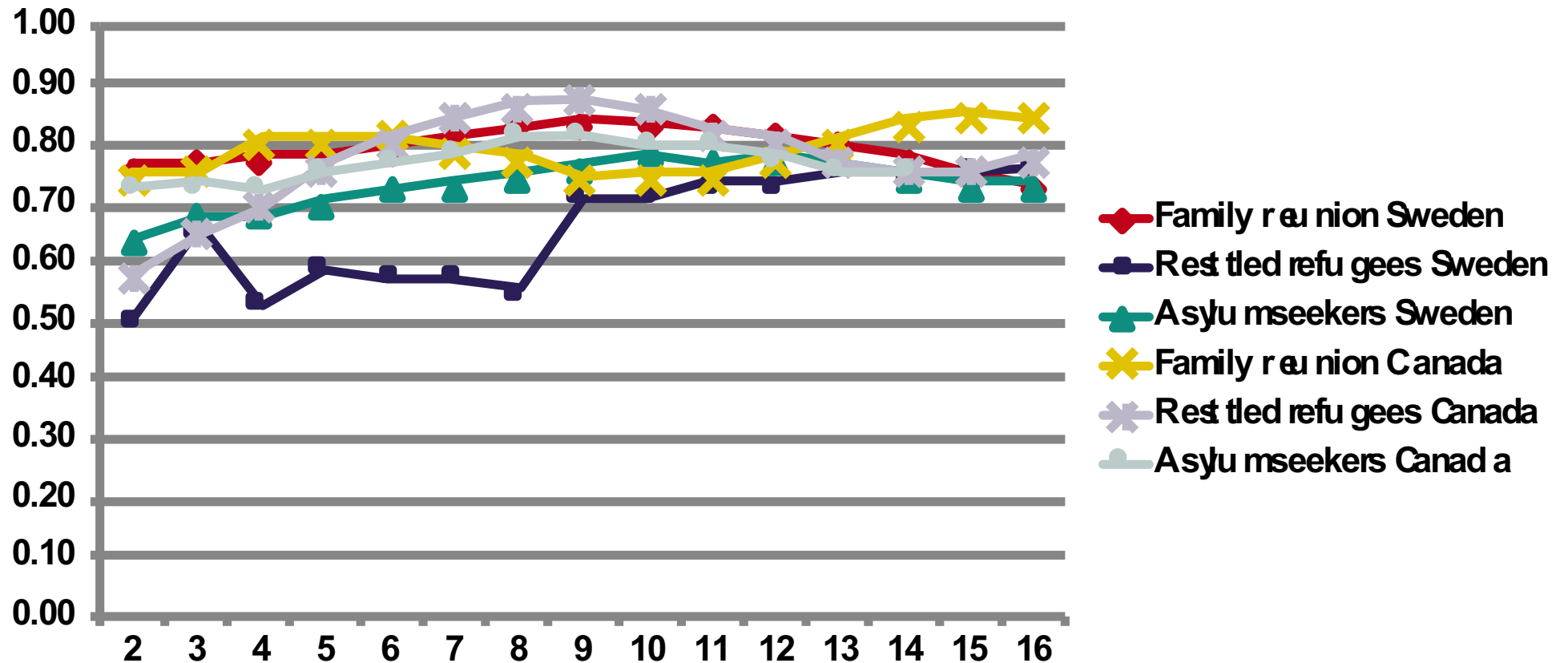
Men



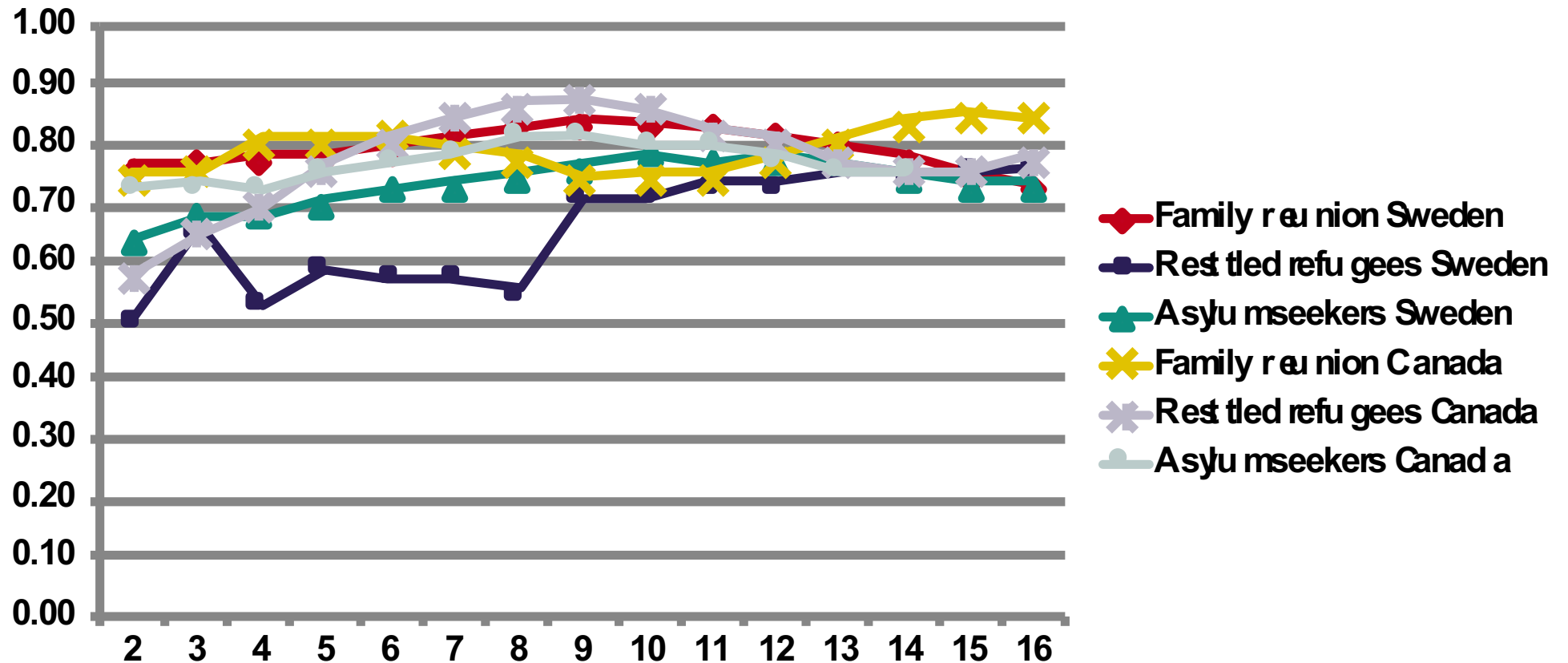
Women



Employment level after years in country, age 25-59, men, Staviv and IMDB 2007



Employment level after years in country, age 25-59, män, Stativ and IMDB 2007



Important explanations?

- Migration process
- Depreciation of skills/education
- Language proficiency
- Health
- Labour demand
- Segregation/Discrimination

What should be done?

- Effective validation
- Adequate language training
- Screening and assistance
- Effective labour market support
- Policies against segregation/discrimination