

Swedish Migration policy

Ewa Björling

Med Dr, Associate professor

Board professional

Former Minister of Trade

Former Minister of Nordic Cooperation Sweden

Latest 150 years from emigrants to immigrants

**1850 – 1930 huge emigration, 1,2 million
Swedes left to USA**

1917-18 passport and visa mandatory

WELCOME TO SWEDEN

Since 2nd world war Sweden is a net immigrant country with a lot of immigrants from the Baltics and East European states

During 1950-1970 industrial era with growth and labour immigration from Europe mostly from Italy, Jugoslavia and Finland

Latest 40 years very generous refugee and family immigration

1945 100 000 people from abroad

1970 538 000 people from abroad

After 1970

worse times

**Labour unions more restrictive, more
legislation, more education and language skills**

As an immigrant you needed:

- Residence permit**
- Working permit**
- Housing**

**During the financial crisis 1990's
Many young people emigrated**

**Sweden joined EU - facilitated for migration
within Europe**

**From the millenium 2000
Immigration continued from Irak, Afghanistan,
Somalia and Syria
But also from Europe with labour immigration**

2006 temporary asylum legislation, many families with children could stay in Sweden. Before they were hidden

2011 war in Syria, many immigrants came to Sweden,

but also emigrants to Norway and back to Irak

CHANGE in IMMIGRATION POLICY

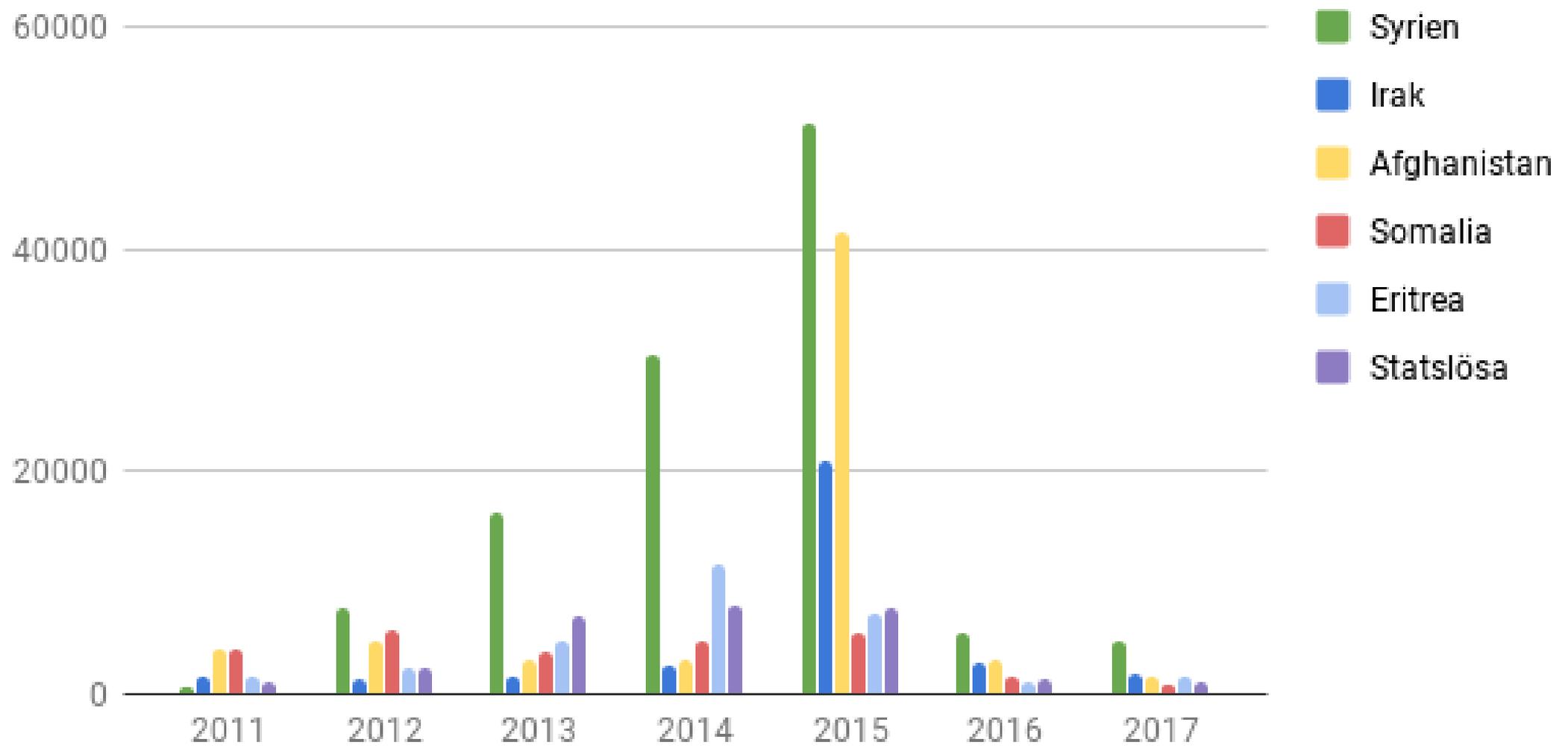
**During 2015 25% of
immigrants are from Syria**

**Today 16% were born in other
countries**

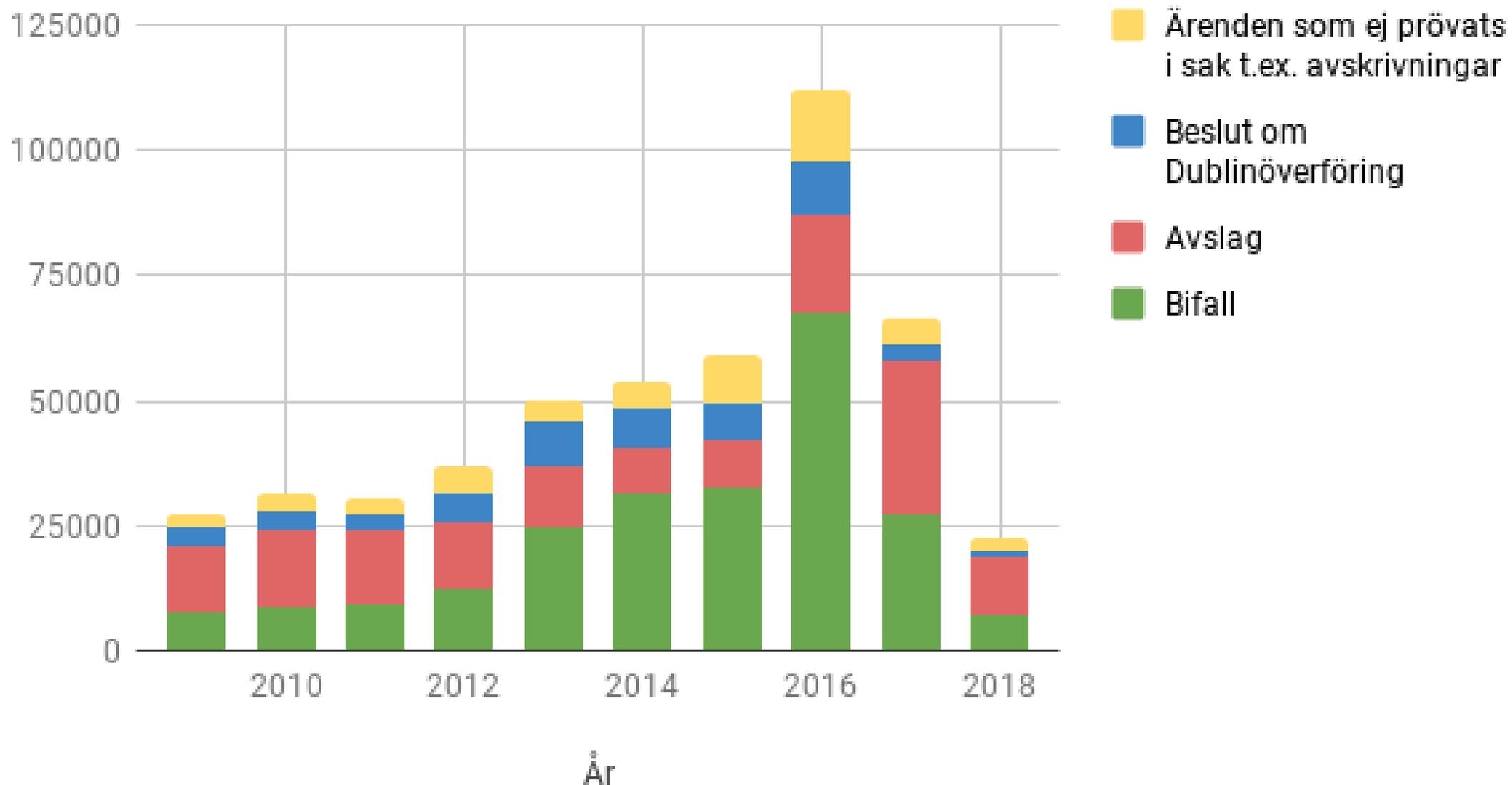
**33% each from Nordic countries
 Europe
 outside Europe**

END of Welcome

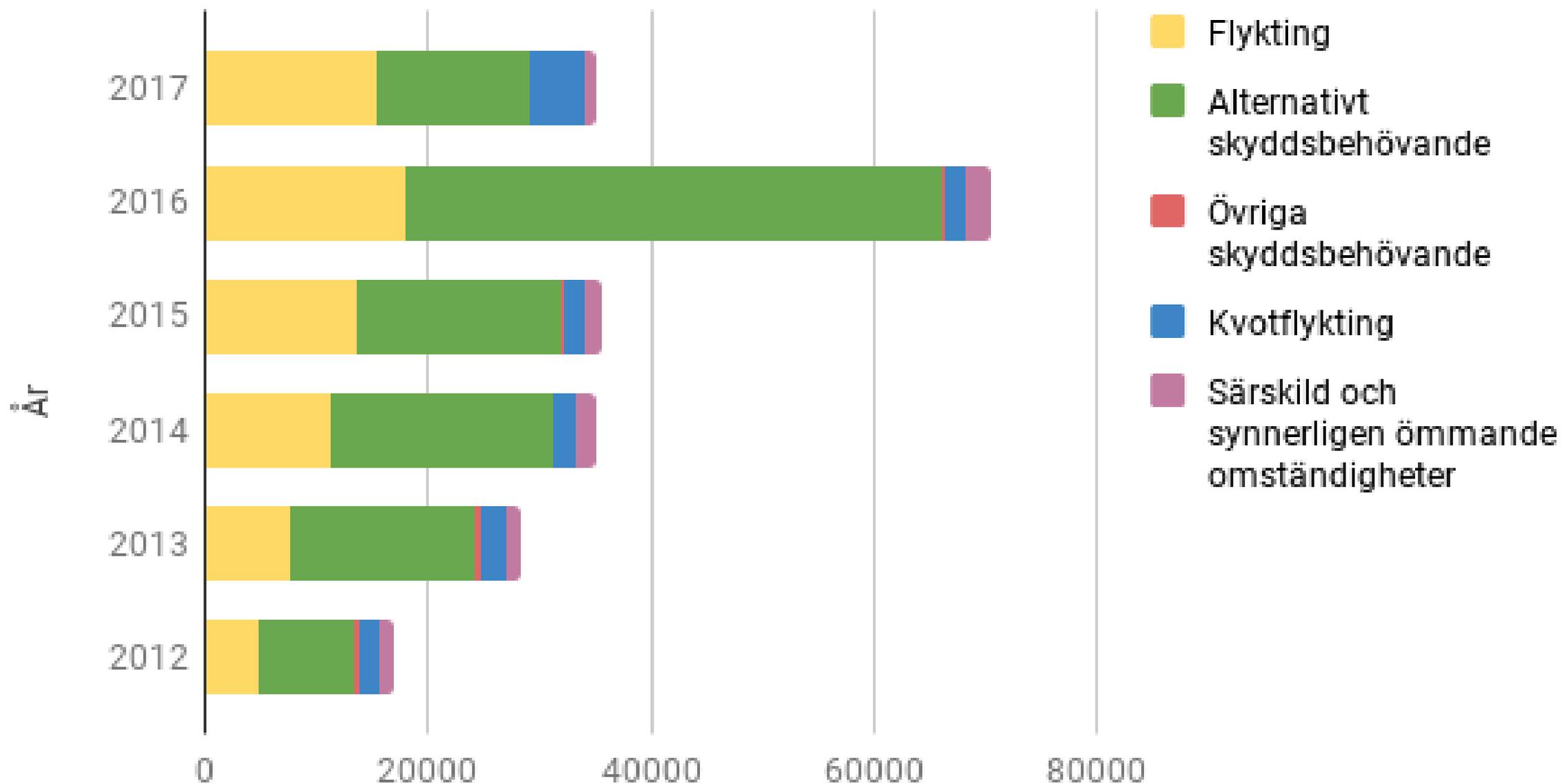
The amount of asylum seekers from the most common citizenship countries



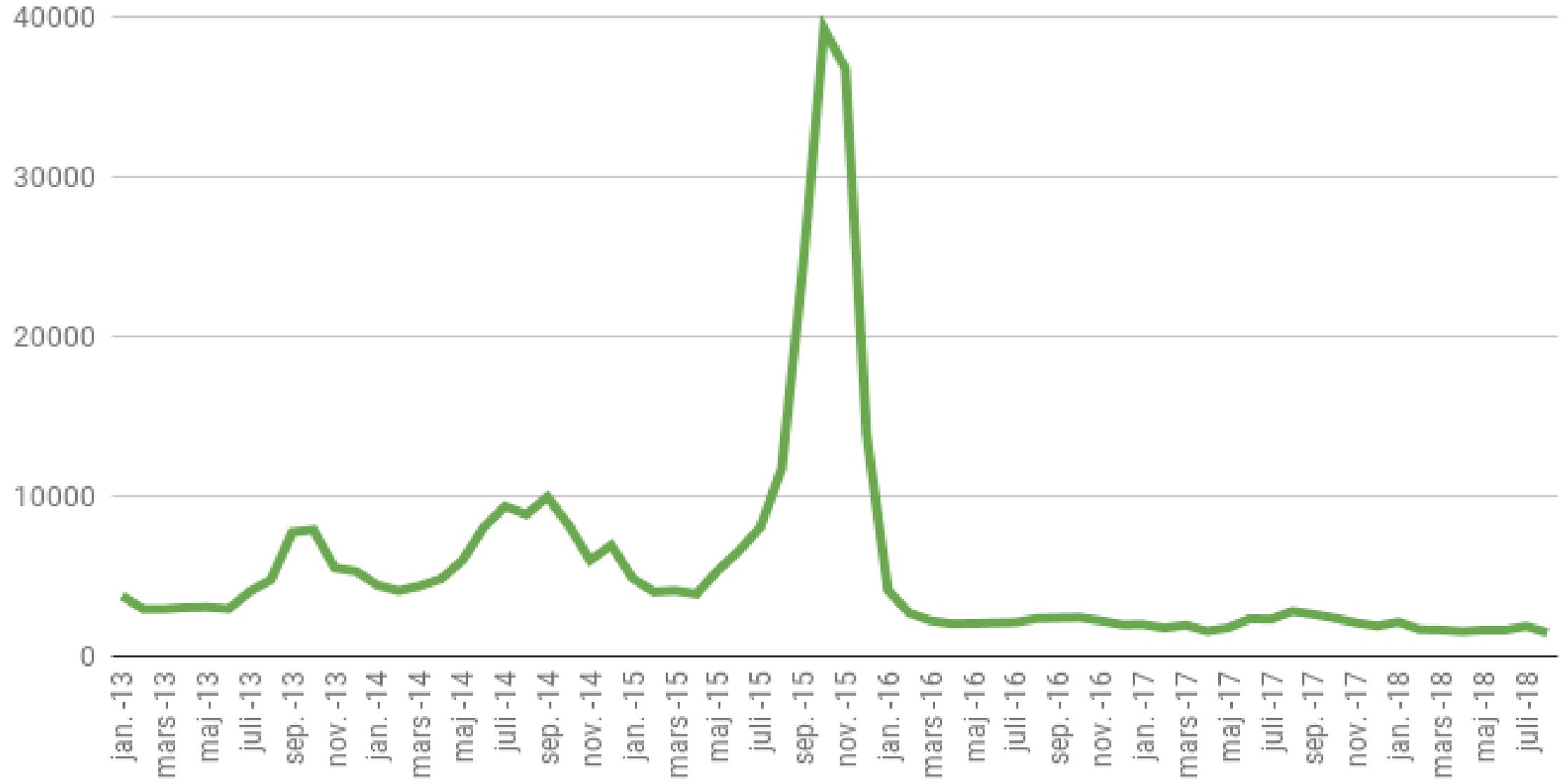
Decided asylum applications from 2009 to juli 2018



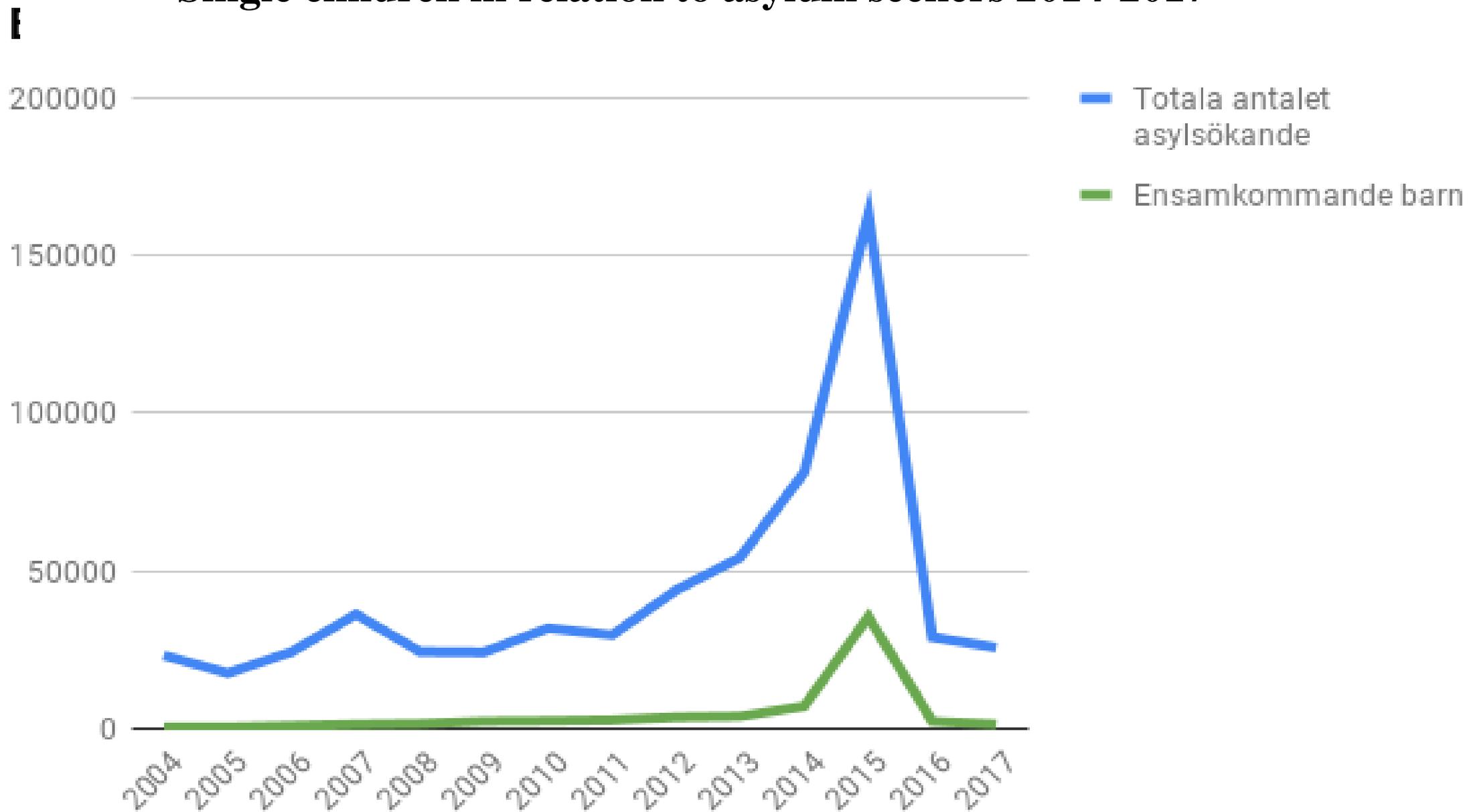
Granted residence permit divided for asylum reasons



Received asylum applications in Sweden per month 2013-2018



Single children in relation to asylum seekers 2014-2017



Autumn 2015 was historical with Alan Kurdi



Autumn 2015

New critical level for European countries to deal with massive refugees, resulting in some countries introducing ID controls and border controls to manage immigration.

Germany was a welcome country in refugee reception and received over one million migrants

Estimated that 162,000 migrants sought asylum in Sweden during this period of time. With 3000 applications a week, the refugee question subsequently became an important political issue for the Swedish citizens, and ended up high on the political agenda.

2014-2015

It was apparent that the problems were very similar to their design and focus was on the organizational factors, where efficiency, supply, capacity, cost-effectiveness and care were priority areas

2016

The problems were clearly discovered and became more extensive than before.

This resulted in the problems affecting more actors than the authorities in society, and then it created an overall perspective, with non-organizational factors in focus.

2017

It was noted that the problems found in previous year's budget proposals remained, but that the categorization had expanded and now included international cooperation, cooperation with the EU, and global perspectives on security aspects in mind.

This shows a clear change in the view of the problem, since security issues surrounding migration have not been emphasized in previous budget propositions.

2014 and 2015 describe the situation in Syria as escalating but manageable

2016 the government expresses itself in words as alarming

2017, the government expressed the view that the war in Syria was the main driving force for increased immigration in the EU countries and that the situation was untenable

STOP 2017

Measures of a more restrictive nature were presented, such as border controls, ID checks, limited residence permits and efforts to reduce illegal immigration.

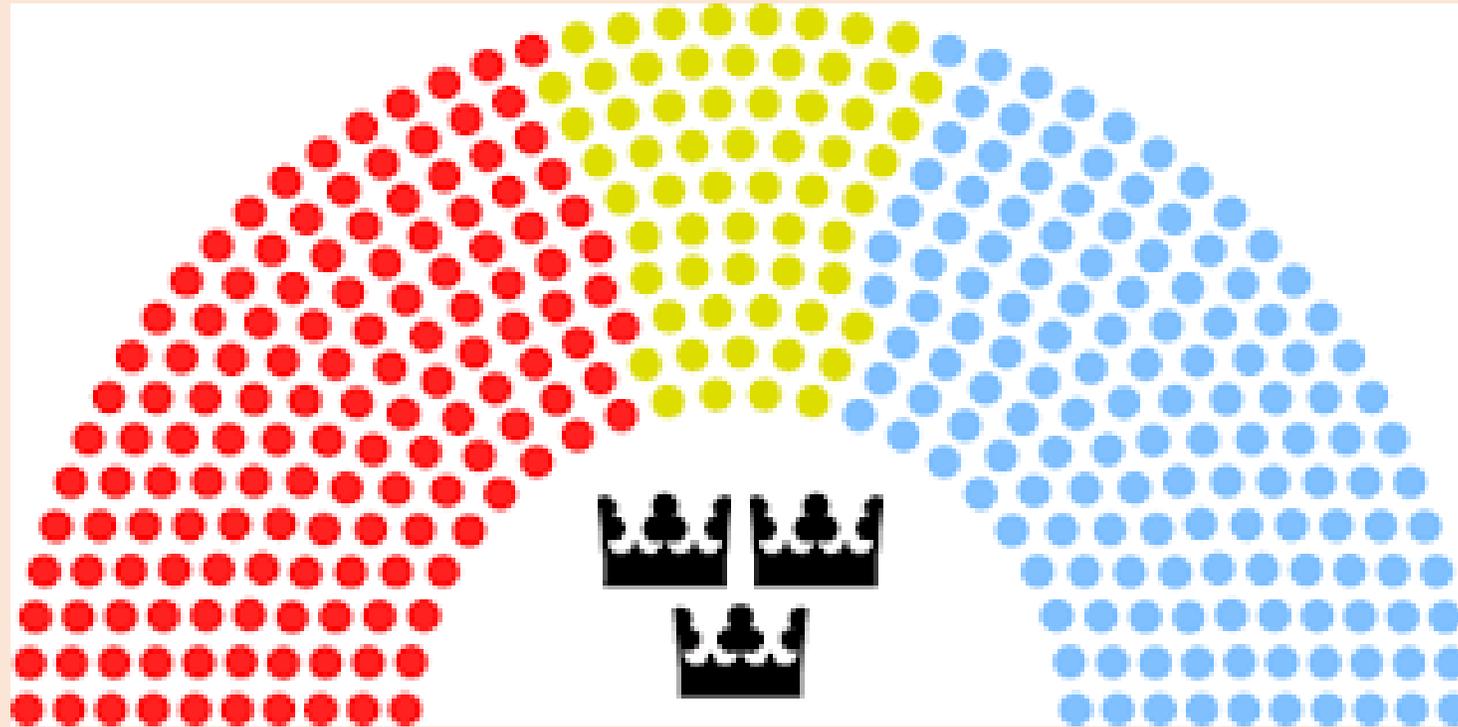
The analysis shows a clear pattern of action capacity and the preparation of solutions that suggest an instrumental change, that is, a change in practical policy and the management of the problem.

SITUATION 2018

It has been more than three years since the little boy Alan Kurdi was flushed lifeless on one of Turkey's beaches. What really happened and what consequences has this policy change created? Everything has really happened, but where the crisis really belongs, that is, in Syria, nothing has changed.

People still fly for their lives and the number of refugees is still a challenge in many of the European countries. The turnaround in the migration policy meant that Sweden stopped to get the spirit from the collapse of the system that occurred, but what was forgotten, was that the Swedish space created needlessness for someone else, beyond the Swedish borders.

ELECTION RESULT SWEDEN 2018



Danke fürs Zuhören