



Outmigration among foreign born residents from Sweden 1990-2012

Andrea Monti



Stockholm
University

Demography Unit

Motivation and aim

- **Differentiation and changes in international migration patterns** (Castles et al. 2013, Statistics Sweden2015)
- **Repeat migration– but to what destination?** (Cassarino 2004; Long and Oxfeld 2004)
- Who emigrates from Sweden and to where do they go?
- What are the determinants of return- and onward migration?



Data and methods

- Swedish administrative register data

Foreign born, non-adopted, two foreign born parents, immigrating to Sweden for the first time 1990-2012. No students. N>970 000

- Mapping patterns of emigration

- Piecewise constant event history models of competing risks.

Return (to country of birth) **Onward** (to another country)
To prior country of residence No information on destination

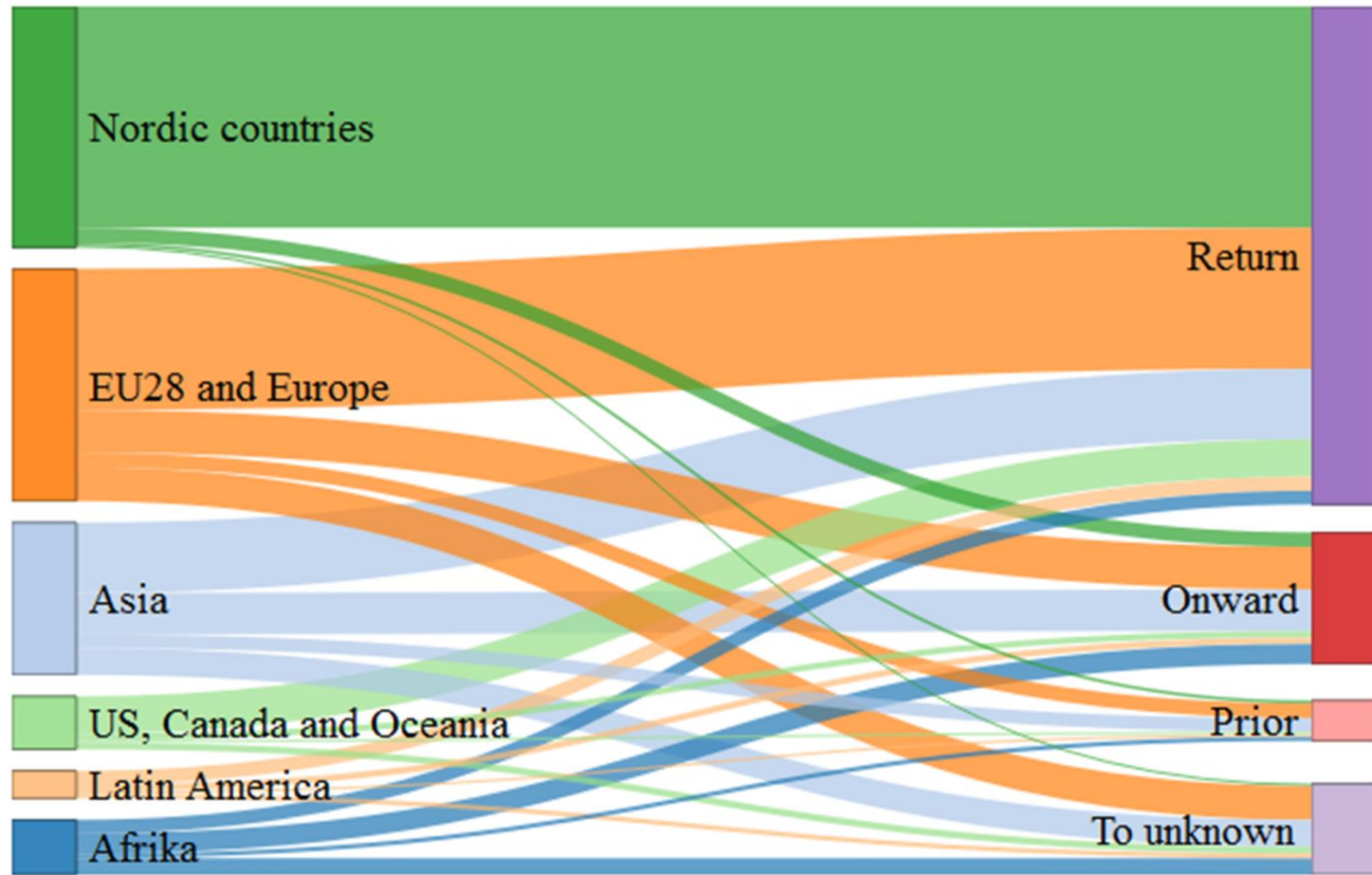
Analysis time: months since immigration.

Enter: From age of 16

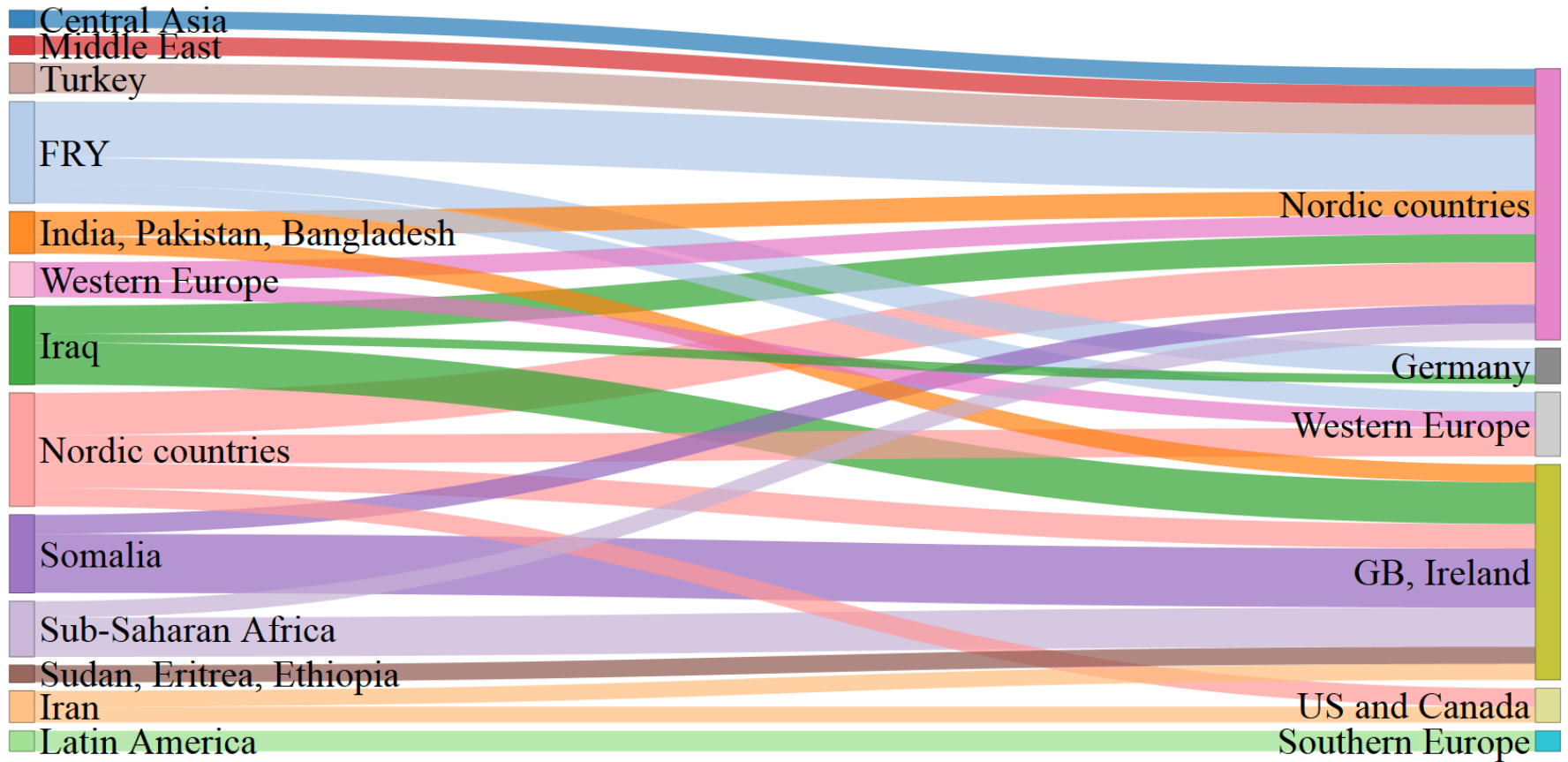
Censored: End of observation, age 75, death, other event



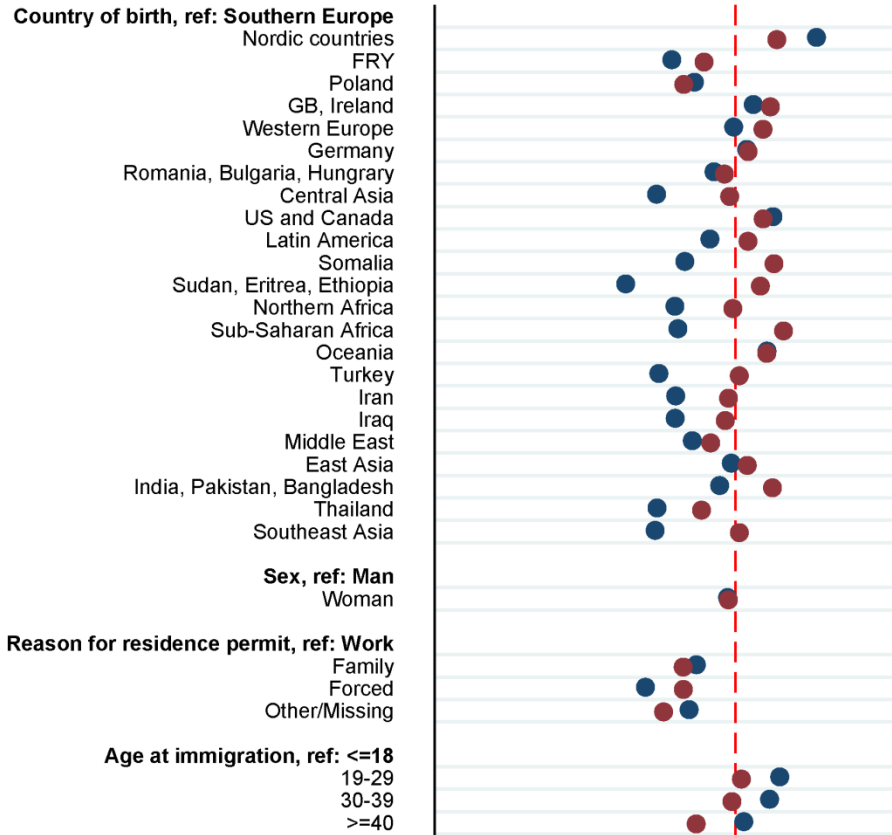
Type of destination by country of birth



Top onward migration flows



Outmigration



Country prior Sweden, ref: Birth country
Other

Arriving with child
Yes

Months since migration, ref: 1-12
13-36
37-60
61-120
>120

Swedish citizenship, ref: No
swecit=1

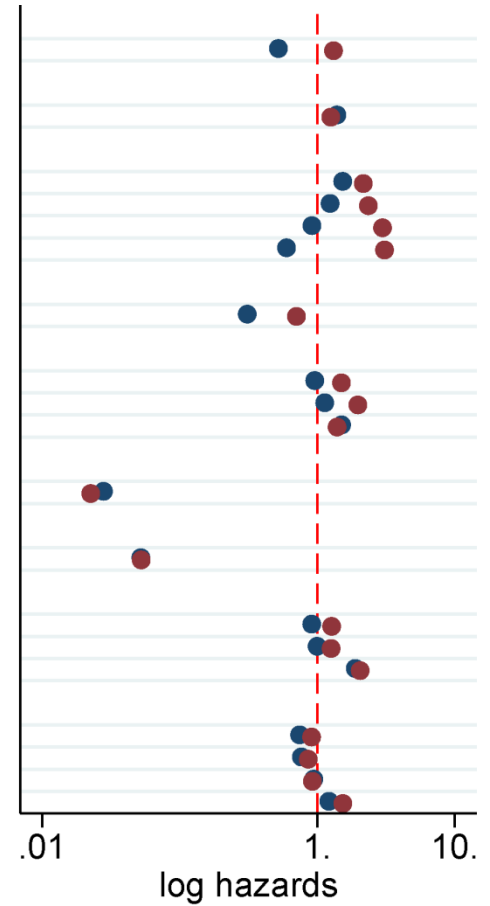
Highest attained education, ref: Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Level missing

Employed, ref: No
Yes

Social allowance, ref: No
Yes

Civil status, ref: Single
Married
Divorced/Widowed
99

Nr. children born in Sweden, ref: 0
1
2
3
4 or more



● Return ● Onward

Note: Swedish administrative data 1990-2012. 970,782 individuals

Conclusions

- Return migrants consist largely of migrants from Nordic countries, US/Canada and Oceania.



Conclusions

- Return migrants consist largely of migrants from Nordic countries, US/Canada and Oceania.
- Larger shares of onward migration are found among migrants from Somalia, Iraq, Sub-Saharan Africa and FRY, mainly to other Nordic countries or to Great Britain.



Conclusions

- Return migrants consist largely of migrants from Nordic countries, US/Canada and Oceania.
- Larger shares of onward migration are found among migrants from Somalia, Iraq, Sub-Saharan Africa and FRY, mainly to other Nordic countries or to Great Britain.
- **Economic host country attachment decreases both Return and Onward migration probabilities. Being a man, work migrant or having higher education increases it.**



Conclusions

- Return migrants consist largely of migrants from Nordic countries, US/Canada and Oceania.
- Larger shares of onward migration are found among migrants from Somalia, Iraq, Sub-Saharan Africa and FRY, mainly to other Nordic countries or to Great Britain.
- Economic host country attachment decreases both Return and Onward migration probabilities. Being a man, work migrant or having higher education increases it.
- Differences in determinants between return and onward migration are especially found related to country of birth, age at immigration, time in host country, previous migration and Swedish citizenship.



Thank you!

andrea.monti@sociology.su.se



Stockholm
University

Demography Unit

Unregistered emigration?

Over Coverage in Population Registers and What We Can Do About It

Andrea Monti, Sven Drefahl, Juho Härkönen, Eleonora Mussino

Zero income as an exclusion criteria? (Aradya et al. 2017)

- High and increasing risk of over estimation compared to a Register Trace Approach
- Exclude individuals belonging to the population, include individuals not belonging to the population (Latent Class Analysis)
- Strong indicator, should be combined
- Same pattern as registered emigration

