Outmigration among foreign born residents from Sweden 1990-2012

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Motivation and aim

- **Differentiation and changes in international migration patterns** (Castles et al. 2013, Statistics Sweden 2015)
- **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 of birth, ref: Southern Europe
- Nordic countries
- FRY
- Poland
- GB, Ireland
- Western Europe
- Germany
- Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary
- Central Asia
- US and Canada
- Latin America
- Somalia
- Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia
- Northern Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Oceania
- Turkey
- Iran
- Iraq
- Middle East
- East Asia
- India, Pakistan, Bangladesh
- Thailand
- Southeast Asia

Sex, ref: Man
- Woman

Reason for residence permit, ref: Work
- Family
- Forced
- Other/Missing

Age at immigration, ref: <=18
- 19-29
- 30-39
- >=40

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

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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!

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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