

**FRANET**

**Migrants and their Descendants:  
Social Inclusion and  
Participation in Society**

**Sweden, 2015**

FRANET contractor: Emerga Research and Consulting  
Author: Mundzic, L.  
Reviewed by: Abiri, E.

DISCLAIMER: This document was commissioned under contract as background material for a comparative analysis by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) for the project [‘Social Inclusion and Migrant Participation in Society’](#). The information and views contained in the document do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA. The document is made publicly available for transparency and information purposes only and does not constitute legal advice or legal opinion.

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive summary</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>1.1. Description of existing instruments and target groups</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>1.2. Drivers &amp; barriers in developing, implementing and assessing legal and policy instruments</b> .....	<b>20</b>
1.2.1. Drivers .....	21
1.2.2. Barriers.....	22
1.2.3. Language learning and integration tests.....	23
1.2.4. Monitoring and assessment – Use of indicators .....	26
1.2.5 Funding integration policies (EIF, ERF, EMIF) .....	28
<b>2. Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>2.1. The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>2.2. Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders</b> .....	<b>35</b>
2.2.1. Long Term Residence (LTR) status holders (Art.11 of the Directive 2003/109/EC) .....	35
2.2.2. Single-permit procedure permit holders (Art.12 and 13 of the Directive 2011/98/EU) .....	35
2.2.3. Blue card holders (Art.14 and 12 of the Directive 2009/50/EC) .....	36
2.2.4. Family reunification permit holders (specifically in terms of access to labour market - Art. 14 of Directive 2003/86/EC.....	36
2.2.5. Beneficiaries of international protection long term residence status holders ....	37
<b>2.3. Key developments and trends</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>3. Participation of migrants and their descendants in society</b> .....	<b>40</b>
<b>3.1. Political rights at national level</b> .....	<b>40</b>
3.1.1. Citizenship acquisition .....	40
3.1.2. National elections voting rights - turnout .....	44
3.1.3. National level election – representation .....	47
<b>3.2. Political rights at regional/local level</b> .....	<b>48</b>
3.2.1. Regional/Local elections voting rights – turnout.....	48
3.2.2. Regional/local level election – representation.....	51
<b>3.3. Consultation</b> .....	<b>54</b>
3.3.1. Consultative bodies at national/regional/local level .....	54
<b>3.4. Participation in trade-unions and professional association</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<b>3.5. Participation in social, cultural and public life</b> .....	<b>65</b>
3.5.1. Diversity in the public sector .....	75
<b>3.6. Political activity – active citizenship</b> .....	<b>81</b>
<b>3.7. Civic and citizenship education</b> .....	<b>89</b>
<b>3.8. Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation &amp; policy measures</b> .....	<b>98</b>

<b>3.9. Use of funding instruments (EIF, ERF, EMIF)</b> .....	<b>100</b>
<b>3.10. Key legal and policy developments, and relevant case law..</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>4. Social cohesion and community relations</b> .....	<b>102</b>
<b>4.1. Social cohesion policies</b> .....	<b>102</b>
<b>4.2. Combatting racism and intolerance</b> .....	<b>110</b>
<b>4.3. Mixed marriages</b> .....	<b>111</b>
<b>Annex 2: National and regional level action plans on integration</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Annex 4: Indicators monitoring migrant integration - social inclusion/cohesion</b> .....	<b>118</b>
<b>Annex 5: Use of funding instruments</b> .....	<b>128</b>
Table 1 - European Integration Fund (EIF).....	128
Table 2 - European Refugee Fund (ERF) aiming at integration of beneficiaries of international protection.....	129
<b>Annex 7: Promising practices</b> .....	<b>130</b>
<b>Annex 8: Discrimination complaints submitted to Equality Bodies</b> .....	<b>135</b>
Table 3 – Numbers of discrimination cases on any ground submitted by third country nationals (TCNs) in 2014* .....	135
Table 4 - Outcome of discrimination cases on grounds of ethnic origin submitted by third country nationals* .....	136
<b>Annex 9: Case law – max 5 leading cases</b> .....	<b>137</b>

## Executive summary

Sweden has been a country of immigration during the last seventy years. The immigration has been a mix of labour and refugee migration with family reunification migration following in their paths<sup>1</sup>. Today more than one fifth of the population is either foreign-born or have two parents that are foreign-born.<sup>2</sup>

Integration has been a political concern, which has been addressed with a number of different policy approaches without any substantial success in addressing the segregation between persons with foreign background and the majority society. The different approaches to integration over time is mirrored in the use of concepts to describe the immigration starting with immigrants, second generation immigrants, new Swedes and persons of foreign background. The issues of immigration and integration were for a long time understood as one issue area, with one Minister responsible for both areas. Between 1996 and 2014 there has been a Minister with special responsibility for integration issues, however, placed in different Ministries, depending on the current approach to integration<sup>3</sup>. Since the election in 2014 the Swedish Government (consisting of a coalition of the Social Democratic and Green Parties) does not have a Minister of Integration.

The Swedish integration policy of the current Government (as it is expressed in their budget bill for 2015<sup>4</sup>) is built on an understanding that integration per se is best reached through general measures focusing on the population as a whole. The logic is that if everyone is entitled to equal treatment and equal access to public services of equal quality, integration will be achieved<sup>5</sup>. As a consequence, the responsibility for areas of importance for a successful integration lies on a number of sectors and authorities. This view is clearly stated in the Government's budget bill for 2015 where the "integration policy area" only includes a fraction of the measures that the Government sees as crucial for a working integration – among them especially measures in relation to the labour market and education.

There appear to be two understandings/definitions of integration that are used in parallel. One more narrow definition that mainly understands integration as a situation where persons of foreign background are employed and/or in education to the same degree as the majority population. A wider definition commonly includes aspects of what in other societies would be described in terms of "social/community

<sup>1</sup> See for instance, Abiri E. (2000) *The Securitization of Migration: Towards and Understanding of Migration Policy Changes in Sweden in the 1990s*, Doctoral Dissertation, University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

<sup>2</sup> Fredlund Blomst, S. (2014) "Assessing Immigrant Integration in Sweden after the May 2013 Riots" in *Migration Information Source – the online journal of the Migration Policy Institute*, available at: [www.migrationpolicy.org/article/assessing-immigrant-integration-sweden-after-may-2013-riots](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/assessing-immigrant-integration-sweden-after-may-2013-riots) Fredlund Blomst's data comes from Statistics Sweden.

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Internal Affairs (1996 – 1998), Ministry of Culture (1998 – 2000), Ministry of Justice (2000 – 2006), Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality (2006 – 2010), Ministry of Employment (2010 – 2014)..

<sup>4</sup> After the general election in September 2014 Sweden has a minority government consisting of the Socialdemocratic party and the Green party. In the vote for the annual budget 2015 the budget bill from the minority government titled "Ett Sverige som håller ihop" (English translation: A Sweden that keeps together, available at [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18202/a/248343](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18202/a/248343)) was voted down in Parliament in favour for coalition budget presented by the Moderate party, the Center party, the Christian democratic party and the Liberal party. As a consequence, this became the acting budget upon which the government is governing throughout 2015.

The minority government presented its so-called Spring budget bill also titled "Ett Sverige som håller ihop" which allows for certain changes in the acting budget, but also points out the direction of coming reforms included in the coming annual budget bill of 2016

<sup>5</sup> According to the text in the 2015 budget bill from the minority government, the goals for the integration policy are "Equal rights, obligations and possibilities for all regardless of ethnic and cultural background" (Lika rättigheter, skyldigheter och möjligheter för alla oavsett etnisk och kulturell bakgrund). (Section 2.3 in the Budget presents the goals for the area of expenditure as decided by the Parliament.)

cohesion". In Sweden it is rarely mentioned as such solely with reference to migrants and ethnic minorities. The wider definition refers to the need of integration not only between migrants and the majority population, but also between classes and to a lesser extent different age groups) and is contrasted with a segregated society with internal conflicts.<sup>6</sup>

The 2015 Budget Bill presented by the new government in 2014 is entitled "A Sweden that keeps together" (Ett Sverige som håller ihop), which indicates that social cohesion is highly valued. However, the concept is rarely used by itself, but rather as a pendant to the concept "integration". During the last five years, the discussion of sustainability (in relation to public and private sector activities has increasingly come to include "social sustainability". The latter is rarely clearly defined but tend to see problems with segregation etc. as part of the challenge for "social sustainability".

#### *Statistics*

When it comes to numbers, 7.6 % of the Swedish population were foreign nationals (utländska medborgare) in 2014. 16.5 % of the Swedish population were foreign born (utrikes födda) and 5 % were born in Sweden with two parents that are foreign born (inrikes födda med två utrikes födda föräldrar). Together, these two groups form a third statistic group – persons with foreign background (utländsk bakgrund) – that amount to 21.5 % of the population<sup>7</sup>. At the same time as these are the main statistical groups used when discussing immigration and integration there are a number of other definitions used in parallel that tend to muddle the discussion e.g. immigrants, second generation immigrants, new Swedes and ethnic Swedes.

Swedish public statistics are mainly collected in personal register databases based on the personal identity number of each individual (personnummer). According to paragraph 13 of the Public Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) it is not allowed to register data on race, ethnicity and/or religious affiliation in such databases or anywhere else.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, paragraph 9 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) stipulates that every Controller of personal data registers must make sure that no more personal data are collected, registered and processed than are necessary for the processing purpose<sup>9</sup>. This makes it hard to support the registration of information like foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents) in membership registers, medical records, school records etc. However, there are a number of registers where the registration of country of birth and/or the country of birth of the parents of an individual is necessary. Since almost all registers include the personal identity numbers of the persons in the register in question this makes it relatively easy to cross-check different registers with each other. According to paragraph 19 of the Public Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) sensitive personal data may be processed for research and statistics purposes, provided the processing is necessary and the interest of society is manifestly greater than the risk of improper violation of the personal integrity of the individual that the processing may involve<sup>10</sup>.

This means that data on relatively new ethnic minorities is easily available and accessible. A visit to the website of Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån, SCB) can give anybody free access to statistics on all first and second generation migrants divided by country and parenthood – even about persons born in Sweden with one

<sup>6</sup> See for instance the budget presented by the new government in 2014, discussed below.

<sup>7</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån, SCB) <http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Befolkning/Befolkningens-sammansattning/Befolkningsstatistik/25788/25795/Helarsstatistik---Riket/26040/> All web links are accessed 31 March 2015.

<sup>8</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

<sup>9</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

<sup>10</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

foreign born parent, which is not supposed to be registered as persons of foreign background<sup>11</sup>. Statistics Sweden (*Statistiska Centralbyrån, SCB*) manages a database, STATIV, dedicated to collecting data on the lives of migrants and their descendants<sup>12</sup>. The data is compiled by different registers from Statistics Sweden, the Migration Board (Migrationsverket) and the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen). This data can be broken down in relation to different migrant groups. However, the database is not accessible for all but has to be treated with statistical secrecy in accordance with the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (Offentlighets- och sekretesslagen (2009:400)), meaning that all information about the personal or financial circumstances of individuals are subject to secrecy and cannot be presented so it can be traced back to the individuals. Statistics Sweden informs presumptive users that the STATIV database can be used for a variety of purposes related to issues of integration, segregation, gender and migration<sup>13</sup> and that the data can be broken down in detail. The users include ministries, national, regional and local authorities and researchers in universities<sup>14</sup>.

At the same time, statistics on minorities with longer history in Sweden, or with other common traits that place of birth (e.g. religion, physical appearance, language, culture) is harder to come by, which in turn makes it harder to use public statistics of this kind to say something substantial of many groups, such as "Muslims", "Afroswedens", the Roma, Sami etc. as a whole. This is sometimes compensated for with smaller, qualitative studies, like studies of Afrophobia<sup>15</sup> and Islamophobia<sup>16</sup> where the informants are selected on basis of their self-definition to the group in question.

Statistics Sweden is tasked with analysing migrant integration in Sweden on behalf of the Government. This statistical analysis has taken place annually since 2009.<sup>17</sup> The purpose is to analyse the difference and similarities between native-born persons (*inrikes födda*) and foreign-born persons (*utrikes födda*)<sup>18</sup> in the areas of employment, education, income, democracy and health.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>11</sup> As an example, the group "Iran" in the population statistics from 2014 is divided into foreign born persons (68,436), persons with both parents born in Iran (16,025) persons with their fathers born in Iran and their mothers born in another foreign country (4404), persons with their mothers born in Iran and their fathers born in another foreign country (1984), persons with their fathers born in Iran and their mothers born in Sweden (7246) and persons with their mothers born in Iran and their fathers born in Sweden (3099). Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån SCB), available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Befolkning/Befolkningens-sammansattning/Befolkningsstatistik/#c\\_li\\_120253](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Befolkning/Befolkningens-sammansattning/Befolkningsstatistik/#c_li_120253)

Befolkning efter födelseland och ursprungsland 31 december 2014.

<sup>12</sup> [www.scb.se/Grupp/Produkter/Tjanster/Forskare/Dokument/Informationsfolder-STATIV.pdf](http://www.scb.se/Grupp/Produkter/Tjanster/Forskare/Dokument/Informationsfolder-STATIV.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> [www.scb.se/Grupp/Produkter/Tjanster/Forskare/Dokument/Informationsfolder-STATIV.pdf](http://www.scb.se/Grupp/Produkter/Tjanster/Forskare/Dokument/Informationsfolder-STATIV.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> STATIV include variables in a number of thematic areas: • immigration: reasons for residence, date for resident permit, year for being received by the municipality and time in Sweden • demography: age, sex, civil status, country of birth, citizenship, type of housing and family situation • education: grades from Swedish for immigrants, compulsory school and upper secondary school, highest level of education and orientation • Employment: gainful employment, industry and occupation • unemployment: job seekers, most recent search category and sought occupation • income: income from employment, studies and social insurance • regional divisions: SAMS (Small Areas for Market Statistics, a national breakdown in homogenous housing/ activity areas) for housing, compulsory school and upper secondary school, municipalities for housing and workplace and data regarding income, migration, demography, employment and income of the parents of the registered individuals.

<sup>15</sup> Sweden, The Multicultural Centre (Mångkulturellt centrum) (2014) *Afrofobi. En kunskapsöversikt över afrosvenskars situation i dagens Sverige*, available at: [mkcentrum.se/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Afrofobi-20140203-f%C3%B6rwebben.pdf](http://mkcentrum.se/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Afrofobi-20140203-f%C3%B6rwebben.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> Bevelander, P. and Otterbeck, J. (2012). "Islamophobia in Sweden: Politics, Representations, Attitudes and Experiences". in Helbling, M. (ed.). *Islamophobia in the West: Measuring and Explaining Individual Attitudes*. London: Routledge

<sup>17</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) Government Decision, "Mission to account for register data regarding integration on national, regional and local level" (*Uppdrag att redovisa registerdatat om integration på nationell, regional och lokal nivå*), 5 June 2014, available at: <http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/24/20/6d5742c4.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> Refers to foreign-born persons or native-born persons with two foreign-born parents.

<sup>19</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2013) *Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, SCB-tryck, Örebro, p.17, [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljrad-information/?publobjid=19289+](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljrad-information/?publobjid=19289+)

There are no general surveys of ethnic belonging and identification. General surveys like the nationwide SOM survey (focusing on society, opinion and media)<sup>20</sup> could potentially be used to analyse the extent to which migrants and/or their descendants participate in common activities like going to football matches, concerts or jogging, if they use the same information channels as the majority and whether they share opinions with the majority. The SOM surveys are, like most nationwide surveys, sent to respondents that are selected to mirror the composition of the population. This in turn leads to a situation where the yearly number of respondents with migrant background is too low to be statistically significant, even if the very wide definition of foreign born and/or of foreign decent is applied. Furthermore, it is clear that the response rate is lower among persons that are less established (lack of permanent address etc.) and persons with lower trust to state institutions, both groups where migrants and/or persons of migrant descent are overrepresented<sup>21</sup>.

Statistics about ethnic and religious minorities that have established and/or grown as a result of the immigration are, as mentioned above, harder to come by. Since registration of country of origin is the only data available that come close to data on ethnicity and/or religion, these kind of register data do not include groups like the Kurdish or the Palestinian minorities since they (or their parents or grandparents) are registered as born in the states they were born in, not the ethnic group they identify with. The same goes for other groups that are frequently discussed in media e.g. "Muslims"<sup>22</sup>. The only stable identity in Swedish statistics are that of persons of foreign background (utländsk bakgrund) i.e. foreign-born persons and persons with two foreign-born parents.

#### *Equal treatment*

The most common approach to integration and social cohesion is the focus on equal treatment, which is enshrined in the Swedish constitutional laws, especially the Instrument of Government (*Regeringsformen*)<sup>23</sup> and through the Discrimination Act (*Diskrimineringslagen*).<sup>24</sup> The focus tends to be on why migrants and/or their descendants still have less access to the labour- and housing markets, etc. and ways to support them in getting past different barriers, through language training, transfer of diplomas, "guiding friends" from the majority society etc. The focus on the duties of employers, housing associations, private landlords, and the majority society at large are addressed through the focus on equal treatment and anti-discrimination mentioned above. The Equality Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) has an on-going outreach program on its web site aimed to all at that may risk discriminating a person or a group.<sup>25</sup>

Accommodation for specific wishes and/or needs of different ethnic or religious communities is still a field for discussion. Specially assigned spaces for praying and swimming pools with scheduled time only for women are available in some places and not in others, both responses (to accommodate or not) are commonly done with a reference to equal treatment.

<sup>20</sup> The SOM surveys are constructed, sent out and analysed by the SOM Institute that is situated at the University of Gothenburg as a method to systematically follow how the Swedish population's opinions and behaviour change over time, available at: [som.gu.se/undersokningar/den-nationella-som-undersokningen](http://som.gu.se/undersokningar/den-nationella-som-undersokningen)

<sup>21</sup> Abiri, E. (2015) "Väst-SOM:s användbarhet för analyser av rättighetssituationen i Västra Götaland" in Kommittén för rättighetsfrågor (2015) *Verktyg för mätning*, Rapportserie: Mänskliga rättigheter i offentlig förvaltning, Västra Götalandsregionen. [www.vgregion.se/sv/Enheten-for-rattighetsfragor/Handikappforskning/](http://www.vgregion.se/sv/Enheten-for-rattighetsfragor/Handikappforskning/)

<sup>22</sup> Bevelander, P. and Otterbeck, J. (2012). "Islamophobia in Sweden: Politics, Representations, Attitudes and Experiences" in Helbling, M. (ed.). *Islamophobia in the West: Measuring and Explaining Individual Attitudes*. London: Routledge

<sup>23</sup> Sweden, Chapters 1 and 2 of the Instrument of Government (Regeringsformen (1974:152) available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Kungorelse-1974152-om-beslu\\_sfs-1974-152/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Kungorelse-1974152-om-beslu_sfs-1974-152/)

<sup>24</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag (2008:567)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567\\_sfs-2008-567/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567_sfs-2008-567/)

<sup>25</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman (2014) *Diskriminerad?* web information available at: <http://do.se/sv/Diskriminerar-du/>



The Equality Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) also has an on-going outreach program on its web site aimed to all at risk of discrimination.<sup>26</sup> The information on its web page is available in seventeen minority languages (excluding the national minority languages) and includes information on the Discrimination Act and the fact that it protects everyone against discrimination at work, at school, at university or college, at service purchase, and when buying or renting a home, as well as in relation to healthcare and social services and the social insurance system. The Equality Ombudsman seeks to strengthen its collaboration to voluntary – and civil society – organisations that work against ethnic discrimination.<sup>27</sup> In 2012 there were 1559 reports to the Equality Ombudsman (*Diskriminerings-ombudsmannen*) who feel they are discriminated against or disadvantaged. Of these, 514 discrimination cases concerned ethnicity. The most common complaints related to ethnic discrimination in employment, in the provision of goods, services and housing and in education. Discrimination complaints tend to be unreported, since many individuals never lodge official complaints even if they have been subjected to discrimination.<sup>28</sup>

The Swedish ESF Council (Rådet för Europeiska socialfonden) is the government agency under the Ministry of Employment responsible for managing the European Integration Fund (EIF). The Perennial Program for the Integration Fund breaks down integration into several thematic funding areas<sup>29</sup> Interaction – Active participation from third country nationals is required” (*Samverkan – Tredjelandsmedborgares aktiva deltagande krävs*), “Dialogue – Inter-cultural dialogue meetings are required” (*Dialog – Interkulturella dialogmöten krävs*), “Empowerment – Active participation from third country nationals is required” (*Egenmakt – Tredjelandsmedborgares aktiva deltagande krävs*), “Indicators, methods for evaluation, studies and learning platforms” (*Indikatorer, utvärderingsmetoder, studier och lärande plattformar*), “Citizenship education – Specific target groups are required” (*Medborgarkunskap – Särskilda målgrupper krävs*), “Health – Specific target groups are required” (*Hälsa – Särskilda målgrupper krävs*).

The Swedish Migration Board (*Migrationsverket*) is responsible for distributing the European Refugee Fund (ERF). The ERF is part of the program of the framework of SOLID, which also includes the European Return Fund, for the years 2008-2013 and will be completed in the beginning of 2017. The fund is focusing on projects who target asylum-seekers and refugees.<sup>30</sup>

#### *Citizenship and residence permits*

The only specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition in Sweden, which relates to the applicants ‘socialization’ requirements, are that the applicant should have lived legally in Sweden for a certain amount of time and have no criminal and/or debt record. There are no requirements regarding language skills, civic or social knowledge.<sup>31</sup> The Swedish Migration Board also requires statements from other authorities to control that the applicant is not in debt or guilty of crimes in Sweden. It is still possible for the applicant to acquire citizenship if found guilty of a crime, but the waiting period will vary according to the served sentence. These statements are

<sup>26</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman (2014) *Diskriminerad?* web information available at: <http://do.se/sv/Diskriminerad/>

<sup>27</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman, Press release ‘The Equality Ombudsman invited voluntary organisations against ethnic discrimination’ (*DO bjöd in ideella organisationer mot etnisk diskriminering*), 28 November 2012, [www.do.se/sv/Press/PRESSMEDDELANDEN-och-aktuellt/2012/DO-bjod-in-ideella-organisationer-mot-etnisk-diskriminering/](http://www.do.se/sv/Press/PRESSMEDDELANDEN-och-aktuellt/2012/DO-bjod-in-ideella-organisationer-mot-etnisk-diskriminering/)

<sup>28</sup> Sweden, The Equality Ombudsman, 2013, ‘Ethnic discrimination and racism in daily life’, (*Etnisk diskriminering och rasism i vardagen*), [www.do.se/sv/Press/PRESSMEDDELANDEN-och-aktuellt/2013/Etnisk-diskriminering-och-rasism-i-vardagen/](http://www.do.se/sv/Press/PRESSMEDDELANDEN-och-aktuellt/2013/Etnisk-diskriminering-och-rasism-i-vardagen/)

<sup>29</sup> The Swedish ESF Council, “The Perennial Program” (*Flerårigt program*) for the Integration Fund, Period: 2007-2013, 10 October 2008, available at: [www.esf.se/sv/Vara-fonder/Integrationsfonden/Om-Integrationsfonden/Informationsdokument/](http://www.esf.se/sv/Vara-fonder/Integrationsfonden/Om-Integrationsfonden/Informationsdokument/)

<sup>30</sup> The Swedish Migration Board, webpage, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/Projektstod/EU-fonder.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/Projektstod/EU-fonder.html)

<sup>31</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice, (Justitiedepartementet) Citizenship Act (Lag (2001:82) om svenskt medborgarskap), 1 July 2001, 11 §, available at: [www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20010082.HTM](http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20010082.HTM)



brought from the Swedish Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), the Swedish National Police Agency (*Rikspolisstyrelsen*) and the Swedish Security Service (*Säkerhetspolisen*) to inspect if the applicant has a record of debt or is guilty of any crime, in accordance to the requirement of living a well behaved life.<sup>32</sup>

In the general political debates both in the Swedish Parliament and in mass media the introduction of a language requirement for citizenship acquisition has been lifted from time to time in relation to integration and immigration – most recently by the Swedish Democrats (*Sverigedemokraterna*), a far right-wing party in a political debate in Parliament.<sup>33</sup> The question has also been investigated in by the Government appointed Citizenship Inquiry (*Medborgarskapsutredningen*) as a part of its work. The final report of the Citizenship Inquiry “The Swedish Citizenship” from 2013 (*Det svenska medborgarskapet (SOU 2013:29)*)<sup>34</sup> suggests that a person applying for Swedish citizenship and who has shown that he/she has a certain command of the Swedish language should be given the possibility to become a Swedish citizen one year earlier than other applicants. This is called a “language bonus”. However, language proficiency should not be a requirement for Swedish citizenship. Rather the report concludes that a language requirement would have negative effects on integration and that it probably would lead to that a decrease in the number of citizenship applications.

Long term residence permit holders do in almost all legal aspects have the same rights as Swedish citizens, in accordance with Directive 2003/109/EC. This means that they have the right to live, work and study on the same terms as Swedish citizens. They are included in the Swedish social security system as are single-permit holders and blue card holders. Long term residence permit holders are allowed to travel in and out of the country, but must have a valid passport in order to be able to return<sup>35</sup>. Currently, the majority of migrants are not required to maintain family members coming to Sweden for family reunion. There is an on-going political discussion concerning the maintenance requirement for family reunion of some migrants, including beneficiaries of international protection<sup>36</sup>.

According to the Swedish Migration Board four key developments can be seen since 2010 when it comes to residence permits.<sup>37</sup> Asylum applicants have the right to work during their turnaround time, if they have identity documents proving their identity, (since August 2010). In 2011 tuition fees were introduced for international students outside of the EU, which in turn led to a sharp decrease in the number of international students arriving in Sweden, from 14,188 persons in 2010 to only 6,836 persons in 2011<sup>38</sup>. Adults without residence permit have the right to emergency health care (since July 2013). Children without residence permit have the right to full health care.

<sup>32</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Migration Board (*Migrationsverket*), (2014) *Bli svensk medborgare; Medborgarskap för vuxna; Skötsamhet*, 27 June 2014, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Privatpersoner/Bli-svensk-medborgare/Medborgarskap-for-vuxna/Skotsamhet.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Privatpersoner/Bli-svensk-medborgare/Medborgarskap-for-vuxna/Skotsamhet.html)

<sup>33</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Parliament (2014) Records of proceedings in the Chamber (*Riksdagens protokoll 2014/15:20*), 12 November 2014, speech (anförande) no. 221 by Markus Wiechel, the Swedish Democrats (*Sverigedemokraterna*), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Kammaren/Protokoll/Snabbprotokoll-20141520-Onsd\\_H20920/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Kammaren/Protokoll/Snabbprotokoll-20141520-Onsd_H20920/)

<sup>34</sup> Sweden, Swedish Government Official Report (2013) *Det svenska medborgarskapet* (SOU 2013:29), available at: <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/108/a/215710>

<sup>35</sup> Sweden, Migration Board (*Migrationsverket*) (2015) *Asylsökande som får permanent uppehållstillstånd*, web information available at:

[www.migrationsverket.se/Privatpersoner/Skydd-och-asyl-i-Sverige/For-dig-som-ar-vuxen-och-har-sokt-asyl/Om-du-far-stanna/Permanent-uppehallstillstand.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Privatpersoner/Skydd-och-asyl-i-Sverige/For-dig-som-ar-vuxen-och-har-sokt-asyl/Om-du-far-stanna/Permanent-uppehallstillstand.html)

<sup>36</sup> Sweden, Swedish Parliament (*Sveriges riksdag*) (2015) *Social insurance committee's report* (Socialförsäkringskommitténs betänkande (Ds 2014/15: Sfu12)). The parliamentary committees draw up reports containing its proposal as to what decision the Parliament should take. A minority of members of such committees often has different opinions than the majority. In this case they can present their alternative proposals in what are known as reservations. These are included in the committee report.

<sup>37</sup> Sweden, Swedish Migration Board (*Migrationsverket*) (2015) “About the Migration Board; Facts about migration; History”, 19 March 2015, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Fakta-om-migration/Historik.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Fakta-om-migration/Historik.html)

<sup>38</sup> Sweden, Migration Board (*Migrationsverket*) *Upphållstillstånd till gäststuderande 1986-2014*, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/download/18.39a9cd9514a346077211289/1421152387267/Uppeh%C3%A5llstillst%C3%A5nd+ti+ll+g%C3%A4ststuderande+1986-2014.pdf](http://www.migrationsverket.se/download/18.39a9cd9514a346077211289/1421152387267/Uppeh%C3%A5llstillst%C3%A5nd+ti+ll+g%C3%A4ststuderande+1986-2014.pdf)

Refugees from Syria are granted permanent residence permit since September 2013. The number of permanent residence permits granted to asylum applicants from Syria was 30,141 people in 2013-2014.<sup>39</sup>

#### *Political and social participation*

The desk study has identified both drivers and barriers for the political and social participation for migrants and their descendants (i.e. foreign-born persons or native-born persons with two foreign born parents). The major barriers being the difficulties for persons with migrant background to reach high level positions, the weaknesses in the Swedish language tuition for migrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi), the problems related to validation of knowledge and work experience for those from outside the EU, and for media professionals with migrant background to access the media.

#### **Voter turnout**

According to Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) voter turnout among foreign-born (utrikes födda) Swedish citizens increases with the duration of their residence in Sweden. Among the foreign-born Swedish citizens that had lived in Sweden for less than 10 years the turnout in the parliamentary elections were 64 percent in the 2010 election. It appears as if voter turnout increases since with the time lived in Sweden, as the turnout for foreign-born Swedish citizens that had lived in Sweden for 20 years or more were 77 percent in the same election (2010). However, voter turnout among foreign-born Swedish citizens remains lower than among native-born citizens (inrikes födda) that had a turnout rate of 87 percent in the 2010 election.<sup>40</sup> Of the 349 persons elected to Parliament in the 2014 election 29 persons out of the 349 elected representatives were foreign-born (or 8.3%)<sup>41</sup>. Four out of 24 ministers in the current government are foreign-born; one born in Bosnia-Herzegovina, one in the UK and two in Turkey. There are no existing official statistical data on the number of persons appointed to other public offices, concerning migrant background.

#### **Existence of consultative bodies**

There are no consultative/advisory/representative bodies for migrants and/or their descendants at national level, nor at regional or local level. At local level, some municipalities have established so called integration councils (integrationsråd). The councils, which consist of politicians, civil servants, academics and other experts, among whom persons with migrant descent are represented, are foremost used as a channel for debates and advocacy work in matters relating to integration<sup>42</sup>.

There is a national council for inter-religious communication – Sweden's interreligious council (Sveriges interreligiösa råd) organised by the Christian Council of Sweden

<sup>39</sup> Sweden, Swedish Migration Board (Migrationsverket) (2015) "About the Swedish Migration Board; Statistics; An overview and statistics from previous years; Yielded permanent residence permit in 1980-2014 refugees and others", 15 January 2015, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Statistik/Oversikter-och-statistik-fran-tidigare-ar.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Statistik/Oversikter-och-statistik-fran-tidigare-ar.html)

<sup>40</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2013) *Integration - en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, Integration Rapport 6, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitte-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljrad-information/?publobjid=19289](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitte-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljrad-information/?publobjid=19289)

<sup>41</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2015) The statistics database; *Nominerade, valda och ej valda kandidater i de allmänna valen; kön, parti och födelseregion; antal och procent*, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107C/ME0107T23/?rxid=446255dc-d29b-4fa5-b0e2-348623d6ae1c](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107C/ME0107T23/?rxid=446255dc-d29b-4fa5-b0e2-348623d6ae1c)

<sup>42</sup> See for instance the integration councils of the municipalities of Lund, web page: [www.lund.se/Medborgare/Kommun--politik/Kommunens-organisation/Radgivande-organ/Kommunala-integrationsradet/](http://www.lund.se/Medborgare/Kommun--politik/Kommunens-organisation/Radgivande-organ/Kommunala-integrationsradet/) Kalmar, web page: [www.kalmar.se/Demokrati/Politik-och-paverkan/Politiska-rad/integrationsradet/](http://www.kalmar.se/Demokrati/Politik-och-paverkan/Politiska-rad/integrationsradet/) Öståker, web page: [www.osteraker.se/politikpaverkan/sastyrskommunen/radgivandeorgan/integrationsrad.4.71fcf4251429dfd2f5cce7.html#.VRwA\\_vmsUno](http://www.osteraker.se/politikpaverkan/sastyrskommunen/radgivandeorgan/integrationsrad.4.71fcf4251429dfd2f5cce7.html#.VRwA_vmsUno)

(Sveriges Kristna Råd)<sup>43</sup> with the purpose to develop trust and co-operation between different religious communities. Although it is not a migrant consultative body per se it deals with a lot of similar issues. Sweden's interreligious council serves as a meeting place for religious leaders and aims to provide a unified voice against anti-Semitism, Islamophobia and all other religious hostility in Sweden. The council all have an obligation to defend freedom of religion and therefore we urge both the authorities and the public to increase their efforts to jointly prevent attacks against religion and belief.

### **Party membership and representation**

There are no legal limitations or barriers for persons with foreign background to become a member or be elected as representatives of political parties, initiatives and movements. Language could be a practical limitation for someone representing a political party. As political parties register only gender and age it is difficult to access any reliable official statistical data. The fact that only one of the parties in Parliament (the Social democratic party (Socialdemokraterna)) has information in other languages on how to become a member and how to recruit others may be seen as an indication of a practical barrier for membership in political parties<sup>44</sup>. In an official report from the government to the Swedish Riksdag in 2013, people with migrant background were identified as underrepresented among political representatives. The number of foreign-born persons elected representatives is higher now than before, but this has not followed the increase in immigration. Perspectives and experience are lost in the decision making process. It could also result in lower credibility towards the decision-making bodies and the motivation to engage in politics and participate in election could diminish. With this report the (previous) government expressed their intention to start working for the promotion of participation within the democratic system and strengthen the social representation<sup>45</sup>.

According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), 10.2 percent of the total number of candidates to the *county councils* (landstingsfullmäktige) were foreign-born at the 2014 (14 September) election<sup>46</sup> and 2.3 percent of the candidates to the same election were native-born candidates with two foreign-born parents<sup>47</sup>. Foreign-born persons are underrepresented among elected representatives but there are also differences in representation depending on the appointment's rank or importance<sup>48</sup>. One potential barrier is the risk among politicians of encountering violence. According to a study conducted by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet – Brå) one fifth of the elected representatives encountered verbal or physical violence during 2013<sup>49</sup>. The study covers local as well as regional and national

<sup>43</sup> Sweden, Sweden's inter-religious council (Sveriges interreligiösa råd), web page:

[www.skr.org/verksamheter/generalsekretariatet/sveriges-interreligiösa-rad/](http://www.skr.org/verksamheter/generalsekretariatet/sveriges-interreligiösa-rad/)

<sup>44</sup> Social democratic party (Socialdemokraterna), material on membership acquisition and recruitment available at:

[www.socialdemokraterna.se/Internationellt/Other-languages/](http://www.socialdemokraterna.se/Internationellt/Other-languages/)

<sup>45</sup> Sweden, Government written communication (Skrivelse) (2013) *En politik för en levande demokrati* (Skr. 2013/14:61), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/En-politik-for-en-levande-demo\\_H10361/?text=true](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/En-politik-for-en-levande-demo_H10361/?text=true)

<sup>46</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) *Nominerade, valda, ej valda till landstingsfullmäktige; kön, parti, födelseregion; antal och procent, valen 1991-2014*, available at:

[www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107B/ME0107T15/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107B/ME0107T15/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77)

<sup>47</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) *Nominerade, valda och ej valda kandidater i landstingsfullmäktigval efter kön, parti och utländsk/svensk bakgrund. Antal och andelar. Valår 1991 – 2014*, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107B/ME0107T15/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107B/ME0107T15/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77)

<sup>48</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2014) *Integration en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, Integration Rapport 6, available at: [www.scb.se/Statistik/Publikationer/LE0105\\_2013A01\\_BR\\_BE57BR1301.pdf](http://www.scb.se/Statistik/Publikationer/LE0105_2013A01_BR_BE57BR1301.pdf)

<sup>49</sup> Sweden, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet – Brå) (2014) *Politikernas trygghetsundersökning 2013, Utsatthet och oro för trakasserier, hot och våld*, Rapport 2014:9, available at:

[www.bra.se/download/18.221265bc145ae05f27a604/1399558608978/2014\\_9\\_Politikernas\\_trygghetsundersokning\\_2013.pdf](http://www.bra.se/download/18.221265bc145ae05f27a604/1399558608978/2014_9_Politikernas_trygghetsundersokning_2013.pdf)

politicians. It shows that elected representatives with migrant background (foreign-born or with two foreign-born parents) were more exposed (23 %) and more worried (25%) than elected representatives with Swedish background (native-born with at least one native-born parent) where 19 % were exposed to violence and 15 percent were worried about the exposure<sup>50</sup>.

### **Employment**

According to the Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag (2008:567))<sup>51</sup> all public employers must use formal channels, e.g. advertise job openings in ways that also reach persons with weak connection to the labour market.<sup>52</sup> According to the paragraph 17 of the Security Protection Act (Säkerhetsskyddslagen (1996:627))<sup>53</sup> certain public sector positions that are security classified (säkerhetsklassad). These positions can only be obtained by Swedish citizens<sup>54</sup>. Other barriers are attitudes and behaviour among the possible employers; in the sense that employers do not bother to try to estimate/validate the knowledge and experience of candidates from outside the EU. Another limitation would be that it is more difficult for those with migrant background to be promoted because of their ethnic origin – i.e. discrimination<sup>55</sup>. There is no accessible data on the proportion of third country nationals in public employment. However, data about the number of foreign-born public employees (without information on their citizenship status) are available at Statistics Sweden<sup>56</sup>. They vary a lot between different professions, from 2.5 percent of the military forces and 3.3 percent of the police forces up to 30 percent of all dentists and 32.6 percent of all doctors/physicians in the country.

Employers within the public sector are aware of the need to broaden their recruitment processes in order to prevent discrimination and increase diversity, e.g. the Swedish police's (Polisen) current strategy for equal treatment by the Swedish police declare that "Since competence is not dependent on factors such as gender, sexual orientation or ethnic background, quality assured recruitment processes attracting many different applicants of the right competence, should lead to a mixed composition of the staff. It should also lead to an organization without any gender specific duties. In this case, equal treatment is about not screen out or choose applicants for unjustified reasons."<sup>57</sup> The goal for 2016 is that the Swedish police has secured a fair and consistent recruitment process through clear competence requirements and expectations.

The labour market is quite segregated in Sweden, both along gender and ethnic lines. The majority of migrant workers are working within hotels, restaurants and the tourist industry (80-90 % of the migrant workers). The other main sector is building

<sup>50</sup> Sweden, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet – Brå) (2014) *Politikernas trygghetsundersökning 2013, Utsatthet och oro för trakasserier, hot och våld*, Rapport 2014:9, p. 38, available at: [www.bra.se/download/18.221265bc145ae05f27a604/1399558608978/2014\\_9\\_Politikernas\\_trygghetsundersokning\\_2013.pdf](http://www.bra.se/download/18.221265bc145ae05f27a604/1399558608978/2014_9_Politikernas_trygghetsundersokning_2013.pdf)

<sup>51</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice, Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag 2008:567)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567\\_sfs-2008-567/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567_sfs-2008-567/)

<sup>52</sup> Sweden, Swedish agency for government employers (Arbetsgivarverket) (2014) *Att Anställa*, available at: [www.arbetsgivarverket.se/avtal-skrifter/skrifter/att-anstalla/](http://www.arbetsgivarverket.se/avtal-skrifter/skrifter/att-anstalla/)

<sup>53</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice, Act on security protection (*Säkerhetsskyddslagen 1996:627*)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Sakerhetsskyddslag-1996627\\_sfs-1996-627/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Sakerhetsskyddslag-1996627_sfs-1996-627/)

<sup>54</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice, Act on security protection (*Säkerhetsskyddslagen 1996:627*)), paragraph 29, available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Sakerhetsskyddslag-1996627\\_sfs-1996-627/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Sakerhetsskyddslag-1996627_sfs-1996-627/)

<sup>55</sup> Phone interview with Mathias Wahlsten, Head of the Department of the integration at the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), 11 March 2015

<sup>56</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2013) *Yrkesregistret med yrkesstatistik*, longitudinal database, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Arbetsmarknad/Sysselsattning-forvarvsarbete-och-arbetstider/Yrkesregistret-med-yrkesstatistik/#c\\_li\\_AM0208B](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Arbetsmarknad/Sysselsattning-forvarvsarbete-och-arbetstider/Yrkesregistret-med-yrkesstatistik/#c_li_AM0208B)

<sup>57</sup> Sweden, Swedish Police (Polisen) (2013) *Polisens plan för likabehandling 2013 – 2016*, p. 12, available at: [polisen.se/Aktuellt/Rapporter-och-publikationer/Informationsmaterial/Publicerat/Rikspolisstyrelsen/Ovrigt/Mangfald-och-likabehandling/](http://polisen.se/Aktuellt/Rapporter-och-publikationer/Informationsmaterial/Publicerat/Rikspolisstyrelsen/Ovrigt/Mangfald-och-likabehandling/)

maintenance – 45 percent of the building maintenance sector are foreign-born.<sup>58</sup> The concentration of migrant workers can be found in the main cities and in the Southern part of Sweden. 75-80 % of the work permits are issued for migrant workers for employment in the three largest cities (Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö) and/or the Southern part of Sweden.

### **Trade unions**

According to paragraph 9 and 13 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) mentioned above, the different trade unions/professional associations do not register ethnicity and/or foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents). However, they are free to purchase an anonymized cross-check of their member registers against the population data available at Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB). According to the most recent data from statistics (2014) 20 % of the union members are foreign-born persons, of which 3 % are born in another Nordic country and 17 % in countries outside the Nordic countries.<sup>59</sup>

There are no legal limitations or barriers for a migrant worker to become an elected representative of a trade union. An obvious practical barrier would be the lack of sufficient Swedish skills. Another limitation would be lack of preparatory courses elected representatives in other languages than Swedish<sup>60</sup>. A third limitation would be related to discrimination although it is harder to prove if this is the case.

### **Education**

A 2014 report from the Institute for evaluation of labour market and education policy (Institutet för arbetsmarknads- och utbildningspolitisk utvärdering) concludes that the school system is segregated between students of Swedish or foreign background (foreign-born children or native-born children with two foreign-born parents)<sup>61</sup>. According to the report, it is unclear if this segregation is a result of the free choice of school where parents can choose school for the children or the clear housing segregation already dividing people along these lines<sup>62</sup>.

In 2012, the National Agency for Education (Skolverket) carried out a study of trends from the late 1990s until 2011, which shows the decreasing equity of the Swedish school system over time<sup>63</sup>.

### **Media**

A problem when assessing the visibility of migrants and their descendants in TV and electronic media relates to the fact that the concept "diversity" (mångfald) is not only used in relation to representation of different minorities, but also is used to describe a

<sup>58</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (LO), 19 March 2015.

<sup>59</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (LO), 19 March 2015.

<sup>60</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (LO), 19 March 2015

<sup>61</sup> Holmlund, H., Häggblom, J., Lindahl, E., Martinsson, S., Sjögren, A., Vikman, U. and Öckert, B. (2014) *Decentralisering, skolval och fristående skolor: resultat och likvärdighet i svensk skola*) The Institute for Evaluation of Labour Market and Education Policy (Institutet för arbetsmarknads- och utbildningspolitisk utvärdering, IFAU), available at: [www.ifau.se/sv/Forskning/Publikationer/Rapporter/2014/Decentralisering-skolval-och-fristaende-skolor-resultat-och-likvardighet-i-svensk-skola/](http://www.ifau.se/sv/Forskning/Publikationer/Rapporter/2014/Decentralisering-skolval-och-fristaende-skolor-resultat-och-likvardighet-i-svensk-skola/)

<sup>62</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket) (2012) *Likvärdig utbildning i svensk grundskola? En kvantitativ analys av likvärdighet över tid*, p.7, available at: [www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?\\_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2816](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2816)

<sup>63</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket) (2012) *Likvärdig utbildning i svensk grundskola? En kvantitativ analys av likvärdighet över tid*, p.9, available at: [www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?\\_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2816](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2816)



variety in the overall programming and the presence of a multiplicity of voices and opinions. As a consequence, Swedish television can be described as characterized by great diversity (stor mångfald) in terms of programming but not in the visibility of migrants and/or their descendants<sup>64</sup>. According to Swedish Television's Annual Report 2014 10 % of its employees are foreign-born or have two foreign-born parents (utländsk bakgrund) in comparison to the population of Sweden where 23.6 % belong to this category. If persons with one foreign-born parent is included in the group of persons with foreign background, the rate of employees with foreign background rises to 20 % in comparison to the population of Sweden where 30 % belong to this category. According to the Annual Report this study will be followed up on a yearly basis. It is the aim of the Swedish Television to have a staff composition that mirrors the population in this regard.<sup>65</sup>

In the current agreement between the government and the public service companies (SVT, SR and UR), based on the government bill (2012/13:164) *Bildning och tillgänglighet; radio and television i allmänhetens tjänst 2014–2019*<sup>66</sup>, the requirement for diversity and equality is reinforced with stronger demands on the public service companies to offer a broader selection of programs in minority and sign languages as well as to mirror the population in order to reach a stronger representation.

### **Participation in civil society**

There are numerous active migrant and/or diaspora associations and organisations in Sweden. An overview of the different ethnic associations in Sweden made during this desk study shows two kinds of organisations when it comes to scope and aim. The first kind of organisations are organisations like the Afro-Swedes' national association (Afrosvenskarnas riksförbundet)<sup>67</sup> and the Swedish-Turkish national association (Svensk-turkiska riksförbundet)<sup>68</sup>. They are founded by and target already existing ethnic minorities (including persons with one or two foreign-born parents). The other kind of organisations are founded by persons that themselves have immigrated to Sweden<sup>69</sup> While the first kind of organizations focus on the rights of ethnic minority in relation to Sweden the latter focus more on the ties to the "home country" (e.g. Turkey and Bosnia-Herzegovina), which they are a diaspora in relation to.

### **Inter-marriages**

There are no legal limitations for inter-marriages. However, for asylum seekers, third country nationals and others who want their spouse to join them in Sweden, there are legal and practical difficulties involved. They need to provide proof of identity and marriage to the Migration Board and wait for their case to be processed, which can take over a year, a practical hurdle that persons with residence permits do not have to go through. Few researchers are looking into the question of inter-marriages but some research papers are available.<sup>70</sup> According to the report of Irastorza and Bevelander the result of the growth in the foreign-born population is also visible in the number of intermarriages. According to the report, in 2007, more than 10 percent

<sup>64</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Broadcasting authority (Myndigheten för Radio och TV), (2013) Svenskt medieutbud 2012, available at: [www.radioochtv.se/Documents/Publikationer/Svenskt-medieutbud-2012-webb.pdf](http://www.radioochtv.se/Documents/Publikationer/Svenskt-medieutbud-2012-webb.pdf)

<sup>65</sup> Sweden, Swedish Television (Sveriges Television – SVT) (2015) *Sveriges Televisions public service-redovisning 2014*, available at: <http://www.svt.se/omsvt/fakta/public-service/article2711775.svt/binary/Public%20service-redovisning%202014>

<sup>66</sup> Sweden, Government Bill (2013) *Bildning och tillgänglighet - radio och tv i allmänhetens tjänst 2014 – 2019*, (Prop. 2012/13:164), [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/16860/a/219688](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/16860/a/219688)

<sup>67</sup> Sweden, Afro-Swedes' national association (Afrosvenskarnas riksförbundet) webpage: [www.afrosvenskarna.se/](http://www.afrosvenskarna.se/)

<sup>68</sup> Sweden, Swedish-Turkish National Association (Svensk-Turkiska Riksförbundet), webpage: [www.strf.se/](http://www.strf.se/)

<sup>69</sup> For example, the Syriac national association (Syrianska riksförbundet), the Turkish national association (Turkiska riksförbundet) and the Bosnian-Herzegovian national association (Bosnisk-Hercegovinska riksförbundet)

<sup>70</sup> Irastorza, N. and Bevelander, P. (2014) *Economic Integration of Intermarried Labour Migrants, Refugees and Family Migrants to Sweden: Premium or Selection?* Discussion Paper No. 8065, Bonn: Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit. Haandrikman, K. (2013) *Binational marriages in Sweden: Is there an EU effect?* Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University



of marital unions in Sweden were comprised of a native-born and a foreign-born partner. 31 percent of married immigrant men and women intermarried with natives<sup>71</sup>.

#### *Conditions of newly arrivals*

The Act on activities for establishment of certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare) tasked the Swedish public employment service (*Arbetsförmedlingen*) with the responsibility to coordinate the activities for establishment of newly arrived migrants<sup>72</sup>.

An amendment of the Act on activities for establishment of certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare)<sup>73</sup> came into force in 2013. As a consequence, the immediate family members to the target group were included in the activities.

An assessment of Swedish tuition for immigrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi) made by the Swedish Schools Inspectorate in 2010 shows that there are many good examples, but it is also clear that some teaching institutions lack in quality. The areas of improvements are: individualised plans for students; recognition of individual experiences, interests and objectives; the possibility for the participation in teaching design and methods; continuous and systematic monitoring and evaluation of courses; interaction between language training and other municipal efforts for integration<sup>74</sup>. An assessment on the validation process conducted by the Swedish Public Employment Service (*Arbetsförmedlingen*) found that there is an urgent need to carry out the validation process on the individuals' first language. There is also need for more capacity at learning sites for adult education to prepare the students' for supplementing their degrees. Employers' attitudes and behaviour towards persons with migrant background is another big challenge<sup>75</sup>.

The Swedish national audit office (Riksrevisionen) analysed to what extent the government has managed to create favourable conditions for the civil society to be part of national activities related to reception, establishment and integration of migrants on the labour market and in society in general. The participation of civil society actors has not been optimal, missing out opportunities for a smoother establishment and integration processes. The Swedish national audit office, in its report, recommends a greater cooperation and coordination efforts between the government, regional actors and civil society organisations. This could have an impact on the implementation of certain policy instrument in the future as well as on the actual situation on the ground<sup>76</sup>.

<sup>71</sup> Irastorza, N. and Bevelander, P. (2014) *Economic Integration of Intermarried Labour Migrants, Refugees and Family Migrants to Sweden: Premium or Selection?* Discussion Paper No. 8065, Bonn: Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit.

<sup>72</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet), Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2010-197/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-2010-197/)

<sup>73</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet), Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2010-197/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-2010-197/)

<sup>74</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Schools Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen), *Om svenskundervisning för invandrare – Sfi*, available at: [www.skolinspektionen.se/sv/Beslut-och-rapporter/Publikationer/Granskningsrapport/Kvalitetsgranskning/Svenskundervisning-for-invandrare-sfi/](http://www.skolinspektionen.se/sv/Beslut-och-rapporter/Publikationer/Granskningsrapport/Kvalitetsgranskning/Svenskundervisning-for-invandrare-sfi/)

<sup>75</sup> Sweden, Swedish public employment service (Arbetsförmedlingen) (2015) *Uppdrag till arbetsförmedlingen att utveckla metoderna för och omfattningen av validering av nyanländas kompetens*, available at: [www.arbetsformedlingen.se/Om-oss/Var-verksamhet/Rapporter/Aterrapportering/2015-02-20-Uppdrag-till-Arbetsformedlingen-att-utveckla-metoderna-for-och-omfattningen-av-validering-av-nyanlandas-kompetens-.html](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/Om-oss/Var-verksamhet/Rapporter/Aterrapportering/2015-02-20-Uppdrag-till-Arbetsformedlingen-att-utveckla-metoderna-for-och-omfattningen-av-validering-av-nyanlandas-kompetens-.html)

<sup>76</sup> The Swedish national audit office (Riksrevisionen) (2014) *Staten och det civila samhället i integrationsarbetet*, audit: 2014:3, available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Utredningar/Riksrevisionens-granskningsrapporter/Staten-och-det-civila-samhalle\\_H2B53/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Utredningar/Riksrevisionens-granskningsrapporter/Staten-och-det-civila-samhalle_H2B53/)

# 1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration

## 1.1. Description of existing instruments and target groups

	<p>This section should present the overall state of play concerning national and, where applicable, regional legal and policy instruments focusing on how they address fundamental rights, core EU values and principles, as well as international legal standards and related EU law and policies, such as the Common Basic Principles and the Common Agenda on integration of migrants. Please complete the <b>template in Annex 2</b>.<sup>77</sup></p> <p>Please make sure the brief information you provide in the table includes the following aspects:</p>
<p>Does the national strategy on migrant integration contain a definition of integration? If so, please include it in the original language and full English translation.</p>	<p>There is currently no national strategy on migrant integration <i>per se</i>. Integration policy goals are formulated in terms of general efforts, aimed at the entire population. Where 'migrants' are singled out for targeted intervention, it concerns persons who have obtained permanent residence status after seeking asylum and international protection (<i>nyanlända</i>).<sup>78</sup></p> <p>The Swedish integration policy of the current Government - as it is expressed in their 2015 Budget<sup>79</sup> - is built on an understanding that integration <i>per se</i> is best reached through general measures focusing on the population as a whole. As a consequence the responsibility for areas of importance for a successful integration lies on a number of sectors and authorities.</p> <p>Since 2010, the integration of legally residing third country nationals in terms of civic education, Swedish language training, and a pathway plan preparing for eventual employment, takes place at the municipality level, according to the Act on Establishment Activities for Certain New Arrivals (<i>Lag om etableringsinsatser för</i></p>

<sup>77</sup> You can use and update the information as in the Table 1.7 of the FRA Annual Report 2012 (pp.62-63). You should add more detail, for example, instead of identifying 'education' under the category 'focus area' be more specific, e.g. review of curriculum in secondary education to address integration issues, etc, provided this level of detail is specifically mentioned in the relevant policy instruments.

<sup>78</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) (2008) *Egenmakt mot utanförskap – regeringens strategi för integration* (Government written communication (skrivelse 2008/09:24), available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/11/12/80/dcbafb1f.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/11/12/80/dcbafb1f.pdf).

<sup>79</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Finance (Finansdepartementet) (2014) *Utgiftsområde 13, Förslag till statens budget för 2015*. *Integration och jämställdhet*, Government Bill (2014/15:1) available at:

[www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/83/43/760a555c.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/83/43/760a555c.pdf) After the general election in September 2014 Sweden has a minority government consisting of the Socialdemocratic party and the Green party. In the vote for the annual budget 2015 the budget bill from the minority government titled "Ett Sverige som håller ihop" (English translation: A Sweden that keeps together, available at [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18202/a/248343](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18202/a/248343)) was voted down in Parliament in favour for coalition budget presented by the Moderate party, the Center party, the Christian democratic party and the Liberal party. As a consequence, this became the acting budget upon which the government is governing throughout 2015.

The minority government presented its so-called Spring budget bill also titled "Ett Sverige som håller ihop" which allows for certain changes in the acting budget, but also points out the direction of coming reforms included in the coming annual budget bill of 2016.

		<p><i>vissa nyanlända invandrare</i> (2010:197)).<sup>80</sup> In the change of Government in October 2014 the Integration Minister post was abolished, with the argument that integration efforts must be a part of all policies, the responsibility of all Ministers and their activities. The Swedish government's integration policy is part of the government's overall policy for employment, education and welfare which includes the general population<sup>81</sup>. Prime Minister Mr. Stefan Löfven gave the reasons behind these changes in his first Government's statement of policy (regeringsförklaring) on 3 October 2014. "The idea to pursue an integration policy that is separated from employment, education and welfare policies is outdated. The Minister of Integration post is abolished. The way into Sweden – and the right to work and welfare – is a concern for all"<sup>82</sup>.</p> <p>As a consequence, "integration" has come to refer to the process of getting "new arrivals" (persons that have received residence permits as refugees or in need of protection) engaged in remunerable activities on the labour market and/or enrolled in higher education with the aim to get employment later. Employment is seen as the key to integration both at local (municipality/city) and national policy level – something, which in turn has led to a decreased focus on other parts of an integration process. On the Government's website the term "integration" is only presented together with the terms "asylum" and "migration". A short web introduction under the heading "The establishing of new arrivals" (Nyanländas etablering) available at the website of the Ministry of employment declares that "[w]ork is the main route into the Swedish society. Work means community and membership; power to shape one's life and one's future. Unfortunately, all too many are excluded from this opportunity."<sup>83</sup></p>
	<p>Are there specific references in the national strategy or relevant legal or policy instruments to fundamental rights in relation to migrants?</p>	<p>Generally, there is an equality and non-discrimination discourse present in legal and policy instruments referring to integration, migrants and/or their descendants. As an example the web introduction mentioned above declares that: "[a]ll human beings have different backgrounds and conditions. The public authorities have a responsibility to strive for equal rights, obligations and opportunities for all. A policy that creates justice and safety for all is also a policy for a</p>

<sup>80</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2010-197/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-2010-197/)

<sup>81</sup> Sweden, Government's statement of policy (regeringsförklaring) presented to Parliament on 3 October 2014, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/71/29/9d251590.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/71/29/9d251590.pdf)

<sup>82</sup> Sweden, Government's statement of policy (regeringsförklaring) presented to Parliament on 3 October 2014, in Swedish: "Idén att bedriva en integrationspolitik som är skild från jobb-, utbildnings- och välfärdspolitik är föråldrad. Integrationsministern avskaffas. Vägen in i Sverige – och rätten till jobb och välfärd – är en angelägenhet för alla", available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/71/20/9d251590.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/71/20/9d251590.pdf)

<sup>83</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet), *Nyanländas etablering*, short web information, Quote in Swedish: "Arbete är den främsta vägen in i det svenska samhället. Arbete betyder gemenskap och tillhörighet; makt att forma sitt liv och sin framtid. Dessvärre stängs alltför många ute från denna möjlighet." available at: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/19532](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/19532)

		cohesive society <sup>84</sup> However, there are no specific references to fundamental/human rights as such, and the efforts to achieve equal rights are only mentioned in tandem with efforts to achieve equal obligations.
	<p>Which are the target groups of the national integration strategy? Please provide any definitions relevant or the determination of the persons that are entitled to or beneficiaries of the relevant action plans and policy measures (e.g. 'integration agreements': who signs them and what do they contain). Please specify any residence requirements (e.g. which migrant and/or residence status counts or not for "legally residing third country nationals" that eventually would be covered by these policies) for persons to be considered members of the targeted groups.</p>	<p>As described above, the narrowly defined integration policy – if it can be called an integration policy per se – targets new arrivals, who have received residence permits as refugees or in need of protection. According to paragraph 3 of the Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare)<sup>85</sup>, the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), is responsible for the coordination of all introduction (establishment) activities mentioned in the Act. The Act in question defines "new arrivals" as persons that have been granted a residence permit (permanent or temporary) as refugees or in need of protection and that are between 20 and 64 years. The act also applies to family reunion cases in relation to the persons above, if they have been granted residence permit and been received in a municipality within the last six years. "New arrivals" does also include persons between 18 and 19 years without parents in Sweden that have been granted a residence permit (permanent or temporary) as refugees or in need of protection<sup>86</sup>.</p> <p>If a person is considered a "new arrival" in accordance with Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare) the person in question has the right to support and service during a period of 24 months with the aim to him/her enable to enter the labour market or higher education<sup>87</sup>. The support and service is coordinated by the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) and can be part time or full time depending on the mental and physical capacity of the individual in question. The support within two months after the granting of a residence permit (or after the date of entry in Sweden in the case of family reunion cases), with the aim to access work or higher education<sup>88</sup>. Together with employment officers at the Swedish public employment service</p>

<sup>84</sup> Sweden, the Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet), *Nyanländas etablering*, short web information, Quote in Swedish: "Alla människor har olika förutsättningar. Det gemensamma har ett ansvar att sträva efter att alla ska ha lika rättigheter, skyldigheter och möjligheter. En politik som skapar rättvisa och trygghet för alla är också en politik för ett sammanhållet samhälle." available at: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/19532](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/19532)

<sup>85</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment, Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2010-197/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-2010-197/)

<sup>86</sup> Sweden, the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) (2015) *En plan för din väg mot jobb i Sverige?* Web information to newly arrivals available at: [www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssookande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssookande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html)

<sup>87</sup> Sweden, the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) (2015) *En plan för din väg mot jobb i Sverige?* Web information to newly arrivals available at: [www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssookande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssookande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html)

<sup>88</sup> Sweden, Swedish public employment service (Arbetsförmedlingen) (2015) *När du fått ditt uppehållstillstånd – kom till Arbetsförmedlingen!* information booklet, available at: [www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssookande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssookande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html)

	<p>(Arbetsförmedlingen), the new arrivals create individualized introduction plans, including Swedish language course, Civic orientation (Samhällsorientering), and other activities aimed to prepare for working life in Sweden. The new arrivals have the right to economic compensation – the introduction benefit – during the time they develop their introduction plan and as long as they participate in its activities. The compensation is individual and is the same across the country<sup>89</sup>.</p> <p>An example of how integration is included in other policies that explicit integration policies can be found in the national strategy for regional economic growth and attractiveness (Nationell strategi för regional tillväxt och attraktionskraft 2014 – 2020)<sup>90</sup>. In chapter 2 “Societal challenges” (samhälleliga utmaningar) under the section “inclusive economic growth” (inkluderande tillväxt) the challenge is describes as follows: “Some young adults have difficulty to establish themselves on the labour market. In the near future, approximately one third of the working population will be of foreign background. Today, foreign-born persons have a lower employment rate than people born in Sweden, especially [foreign-born] women. The fact that approximately 55 percent of all employed foreign-born academics with foreign education are overqualified for their current employment is another challenge in the work for inclusive regional economic growth. Furthermore, the labour market in Sweden segregated by gender, i.e. women and men are in general working in different industries and sectors and have different income scales. As a consequence, it is important that both women and men have the opportunity to choose education and occupation on the basis of their interests, competences/skills and the demands of the labour market. Reducing exclusion and promoting a gender equal and inclusive economic growth that better make use of the competences/skills, entrepreneurship and experiences of the population as a whole are a prerequisite for a continued stable societal development and sustainable growth. Efforts to raise incomes and productivity of the most marginalized segments of the population may have significant effects on regional economic growth. The Government's aim is for women and men, regardless of age and background, to have equal rights and opportunities for influence and access to resources within the work for regional economic growth”.<sup>91</sup></p>
--	--

<sup>89</sup> Sweden, Swedish public employment service (Arbetsförmedlingen) (2015) *När du fått ditt uppehållstillstånd – kom till Arbetsförmedlingen!* information booklet, available at: [www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssookande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssookande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html)

<sup>90</sup> Sweden, the Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) (2014) En nationell strategi för regional tillväxt och attraktionskraft 2014 – 2020), [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/16/63/e0e1d3b3.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/16/63/e0e1d3b3.pdf), <http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/16/63/e0e1d3b3.pdf>

<sup>91</sup> Sweden, the Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) (2014) En nationell strategi för regional tillväxt och attraktionskraft 2014 – 020), p. 8, quote in Sweden: En del unga vuxna har svårigheter att etablera sig på arbetsmarknaden.



		As is clear from the quotation above, the reason for focusing on the unequal access to and opportunities in the Swedish labour market is its potential to positive impact the regional development, rather than the requirement to create an equal and non-discriminatory labour market itself.
	In reference to the CBP 1 <sup>92</sup> <i>'Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States'</i> : please specify if and how the majority population is explicitly targeted; distinguish, if possible, between policies or measures targeting the general population and specific target groups, such as public authorities, e.g. teachers, police, judiciary, etc.; outline the objectives of such policies and measures, and their duration.	The majority population is not explicitly targeted. Generally, the concern is how to integrate the migrants – presumably into the majority society. This notion of this kind of one-way integration has been strengthened with the narrowing of the meaning of integration from a wider social process to a focus on employment, where it is the migrant that has to get into the labour market. An example is the Act on Establishment Activities for Certain New Arrivals ( <i>Lag om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare</i> (2010:197)). <sup>93</sup> The purpose is to give the new arrivals conditions for supporting themselves and strengthen their active participation in the labour market and society. This is, of course, important, but the problems of discrimination and inequality that also hinder persons of foreign background to enter the labour market or get employment that equals their education is not adequately addressed. <sup>94</sup>

## 1.2. Drivers & barriers in developing, implementing and assessing legal and policy instruments

	On the basis of material collected, including past research, studies, assessments, evaluation and contacts with the authorities, public officials and key actors for social inclusion and participation of migrants, outline the main drivers and	
--	---	--

Framöver kommer cirka en tredjedel av den arbetsföra befolkningen ha utländsk bakgrund. Utrikes födda har i dag en lägre sysselsättningsgrad än personer födda i Sverige, särskilt kvinnor. Att ungefär 55 procent av alla sysselsatta utrikes födda akademiker med utländsk utbildning har ett arbete som de är överkvalificerade för är ytterligare en utmaning i arbetet för inkluderande regional tillväxt. Därtill är arbetsmarknaden i Sverige könssegregerad, dvs. kvinnor och män jobbar i allmänhet i olika branscher och sektorer och har olika löneläge. Det är därför viktigt att både kvinnor och män har möjlighet att välja utbildning och yrke utifrån intresse, kompetens och efterfrågan på arbetsmarknaden. Att minska utanförskapet och arbeta för en jämställd och inkluderande tillväxt är en förutsättning för en fortsatt stabil samhällsutveckling och hållbar tillväxt genom att bättre ta till vara hela befolkningens kompetens, entreprenörskap och erfarenheter. Insatser som lyfter inkomster och produktivitet hos den mest marginaliserade delen av befolkningen kan få betydande effekter på den regionala tillväxten. Regeringens målsättning är att kvinnor och män, oavsett ålder och bakgrund, ska ha samma rätt och möjlighet till inflytande och tillgång till resurser inom det regionala tillväxtarbetet.” available at:

[www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/16/63/e0e1d3b3.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/16/63/e0e1d3b3.pdf), <http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/16/63/e0e1d3b3.pdf>

<sup>92</sup> Common Basic Principles for Migrant Integration Policy in the EU (2004) available at

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf)

<sup>93</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet), *Act on Establishment Activities for Certain New Arrivals* (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare) available at:

[www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfatningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2010-197/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfatningssamling/sfs_sfs-2010-197/)

<sup>94</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) (2010) *Upplevelser av diskriminering* – rapport, p. 17, available at: [www.do.se/Documents/rapporter/Upplevelser%20av%20diskriminering%20Rapport.pdf](http://www.do.se/Documents/rapporter/Upplevelser%20av%20diskriminering%20Rapport.pdf)



	<p>barriers for social inclusion and integration policies <b>in general</b>. Please mention also any important differences at regional level. A more detailed outline of <b>specific</b> drivers and barriers for specific policy areas will be required in the following sections.</p>	
--	---	--

### 1.2.1.Drivers

	<p>The key drivers for successful integration policies, therefore factors that are considered to contribute positively in the design, development, implementation, assessment and accomplishment of policy goals and in strengthening social inclusion and participation of migrants and their descendants. For example, are these policies mainstreamed in other public policies, for example in employment, education, housing, etc. and how is this achieved?</p>	<p>Labour market guidance (including validations, supplement education etc.) and qualitative and individualised language training have increasingly been the main political focus and seen as the main drivers for successful integration policies and changes are continuously made to improve both. After the 2010 decision to speed up the integration of new arrivals, the Public Employment Agency was given co-ordinating responsibility for introduction activities. The agency, together with the migrant, draws up an 'introduction plan' to speed up social and labour market integration.<sup>95</sup> In many respects, the new "integration policy" that basically says that integration is mainly about equal treatment, anti-discrimination, and equal opportunities for all (including for persons of migrant background) could be a driver.</p> <p>It is still new and it remains to be seen if the new approach can change a development towards even more pronounced housing segregation. Grass-roots initiatives that promote multiculturalism, tolerance and awareness of exclusionary practices are important drivers. Examples are the promising practices of the multicultural carnival (Hammarkullen carnival) in Gothenburg that is one of the few events in that draws people from other parts of the city to one of the so-called disadvantaged areas, Hammarkullen<sup>96</sup> and the Muslim women's sports association that among other things organises certain times when their members can use swimming facilities without feeling exposed and/or discriminated<sup>97</sup>.</p> <p>The role of the Equality Ombudsman is a very important driving factor for targeting areas of ethnic discrimination.<sup>98</sup></p> <p>For children and young people, the Child and Student Representative and Schools Inspectorate, play important roles in the work for the right to a school</p>
--	--	--

<sup>95</sup> Andersson, R. and Weinar, A. (2014) *Integration Policies: Sweden country report* INTERACT Research Report 2014/14, available at: <http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/32656/INTERACT-RR-2014%20-%202014.pdf?sequence=1>

<sup>96</sup> Information about the carnival can be found at: [www.karneval.se/](http://www.karneval.se/)

<sup>97</sup> Information about the sports association can be found at: [www.mkif.se/](http://www.mkif.se/)

<sup>98</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), Act on the Equality Ombudsman, (Lag (2008:568) om Diskrimineringsombudsmannen), 5 June 2008, [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2008-568/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-2008-568/)

		<p>environment free from degrading treatment, harassment and discrimination.<sup>99</sup></p> <p>Another important driver may be the Agreement between the Government and the Swedish association of local and regional authorities (Sveriges kommuner och landsting) to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights at local and regional level. The agreement aims to strengthen respect for human rights and the knowledge of how human rights can be put into practice in local and regional government activities. The Agreement concerns the years 2014-2017.<sup>100</sup></p>
<h3>1.2.2.Barriers</h3>		
	<p>Barriers, limitations, constraints or resistance faced in designing, developing and implementing such policies and measures, therefore factors that may hinder their effectiveness and influence negatively their outcomes. For example, budgetary limitations, or problems of coordination of governance levels, priority of interventions, lack of training or lack of mainstreaming of relevant policies, lack of action by competent actors or limited data about the interested population, could be factors that may function as obstacles or affect negatively the implementation of selected migrant integration measures.</p>	<p>On the basis of material collected, an important barrier includes a poor level of disaggregation of official data and statistics. While it is commonplace in Sweden to collect disaggregated data on various grounds, including sex and age, disaggregation on other grounds, such as race and ethnicity, is not allowed in accordance with the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204))<sup>101</sup>. According to Paul Hunt, the former UN Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health this is significant, especially since it is widely understood that racial and ethnic minorities in Sweden are comparatively disadvantaged. Hunt argues that without data disaggregated on the grounds of race and ethnicity, authorities cannot know the scale and nature of problems, cannot devise the most appropriate interventions, and if an intervention is introduced, they cannot know whether or not it was effective.<sup>102</sup> Instead, surveys on equality in employment, education income, democracy and health group together diverse populations in the analysis of two populations – foreign born (which includes native-born children, with two foreign-born parents) and native-born persons with one or two native-born parents.<sup>103</sup></p> <p>Barriers also concern the high presence of racism and discrimination in the Swedish society<sup>104</sup>, and the often low level of awareness of this in the mainstream</p>

<sup>99</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Schools Inspectorate (*Skolinspektionen*), ‘About the About the Child and School Student Representative’ (Om BEO),

[www.skolinspektionen.se/en/BEO/English-Engelska/About-BEO/](http://www.skolinspektionen.se/en/BEO/English-Engelska/About-BEO/)

<sup>100</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture, ‘Agreement between the Government and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions to strengthen human rights work at the municipal level’ (*Överenskommelse mellan regeringen och Sveriges Kommuner och Landsting om att stärka arbetet med mänskliga rättigheter på kommunal nivå*), 13 June 2014, [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18755/a/242476](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18755/a/242476)

<sup>101</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

<sup>102</sup> Human Rights Council, Hunt, P. (2007) *Mission to Sweden A/HRC/4/28/Add.2* available at [daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G07/111/82/PDF/G0711182.pdf?OpenElement](http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G07/111/82/PDF/G0711182.pdf?OpenElement)

<sup>103</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden, ‘Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden’ (*Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*), SCB-tryck, Örebro, December 2013, p.13-14, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/\\_Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljrad-information/?publobjid=19289](http://www.scb.se/sv/_Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljrad-information/?publobjid=19289)

<sup>104</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture, ‘The Xenophobe within’ (*Främlingsfienden inom oss – betänkande från utredningen om ett effektivare arbete mot främlingsfientlighet*) (SOU 2012:74), 9 November 2012, [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/15547/a/203123](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/15547/a/203123)

		<p>population.<sup>105</sup> At the same time, planners and researchers can quite easily get statistical anonymised data broken down in detail e.g. in relation to country of birth, income, education, parents' country of birth etc.. Register data does not include "ethnicity" as such e.g. 3<sup>rd</sup> generation migrants, and national minorities are not registered by ethnicity. Some kind of subjective self-identification of ethnic origin is often used in surveys (e.g. the so-called SOM surveys that have been conducted on a yearly basis since 1986).<sup>106</sup> However, of a total of 3400 surveys with a reply frequency of just over 50 percent, the number of replies from different self-identified ethnic groups are not large enough to be statistical reliable Larger censuses are not carried out, The Swedish position is that history has proved that registration of ethnicity and/or religion can lead to terrible consequences. At the same time, there is sometimes a need to see if migrants and their descendants and national minorities are included in society. Since Sweden is a state with very good register data it has so far been difficult to find other ways to find the information needed. Censuses and smaller qualitative studies should be explored more.</p> <p>An important barrier concerns the understanding of how integration should take place: through employment, while the often clear evidence of discrimination of persons with foreign background (foreign born or with at least one foreign born parent) in employment and recruitment is not adequately addressed<sup>107</sup>. Case Law number 2 in this report show evidence of ethnic discrimination and racism towards an employee of Nigerian background. Yet his testimony is not taken as proof enough that the employer in question has disregarded its duties to prohibit harassments – rather the employer's credible statement in court is taken as evidence that the versions of the case are conflicting. This shows the court's lack of recognition of the inequality of power in cases of ethnic discrimination and racism. There is also discrimination on the housing market that is not adequately addressed<sup>108</sup>.</p>
--	--	---

### 1.2.3. Language learning and integration tests

	Please provide information about:
--	-----------------------------------

<sup>105</sup> Sweden, The Equality Ombudsman (2013) 'Ethnic discrimination and racism in daily life', (*Etnisk diskriminering och rasism i vardagen*), [www.do.se/sv/Press/Pressmeddelanden-och-aktuellt/2013/Etnisk-diskriminering-och-rasism-i-vardagen/](http://www.do.se/sv/Press/Pressmeddelanden-och-aktuellt/2013/Etnisk-diskriminering-och-rasism-i-vardagen/)

<sup>106</sup> Sweden, University of Gothenburg (Göteborgs universitet) "Om SOM-undersökningarna", available at: <http://som.gu.se/undersokningar/den-nationella-som-undersokningen>

<sup>107</sup> Carlsson, M. and Rooth, D. (2007) "Evidence of ethnic discrimination in the Swedish labor market using experimental data", *Labour Economics* 14:4 (2007); Eriksson, S. and Rooth, D. (2014) "Do employers use unemployment as a sorting criterion when hiring? Evidence from a field experiment", *American Economic Review*, Volume 104, No. 3, March 2014;

Moulettes, A. (2014), "The Darker Side of Integration Policy: A Study of Public Employment Officers' Discursive Construction of Female Immigrants' Employability" *Journal of Workplace Rights*, available at: <http://sgo.sagepub.com/content/spsgo/5/2/2158244015575631.full.pdf>

<sup>108</sup> Carlsson, M. and Eriksson, S. (2014), "Discrimination in the rental market for apartment", *Journal of Housing Economics*, Volume 23, March 2014.

	<p>Main language learning support programmes and courses. Provide details about organisation of such programmes and actors implementing them, funding support, location, duration, frequency, numbers of beneficiaries, entitlements and limitations for accessing courses.</p>	<p>The responsibility to provide education in the Swedish language for newly arrived persons is placed on each municipality/city and should be free of charge for the individual student. The right to education in Swedish language is granted to all immigrants including refugees and asylum seekers.<sup>109</sup> According to Skolverket, every immigrant that resides in Sweden has the right to language education in Swedish, from the second half of the calendar year he/she turns 16 years, if he/she lacks basic knowledge in Swedish.</p> <p>This right also applies to Finnish citizens working permanently in a Swedish municipality, but living in Finland, near the Swedish border, and otherwise meet the conditions.<sup>110</sup></p> <p>There is one main language learning support program in Sweden; “SFI – Svenska för invandrare” – Swedish tuition for immigrants, organized by the Skolverket (the National Agency for Education), which is the central administrative authority for the public school system and adult education. Asylum-seeking children and newly arrived children are also provided with an introduction program into the Swedish language and school system but at compulsory school and high school (gymnasium) level in their municipality.<sup>111</sup></p> <p>The education (SFI) is aimed to provide knowledge in Swedish to a level that enables the student to communicate and actively participate in social and working life. SFI is also a preparation for further language studies. In addition, the education aims at giving adult migrants who lack basic reading and writing skills the opportunity of acquiring such skills.<sup>112</sup></p> <p>Migrants are entitled to study SFI if they are registered in a municipality in Sweden (legally residing), at least 16 years of age and do not have basic knowledge of Swedish language.<sup>113</sup> This means that municipalities are obliged to offer SFI to adult immigrants who lack basic knowledge of the Swedish language. Courses should normally be available within three months of the individual’s registration as a resident of a municipality. The municipality has the overall responsibility for implementing the language program at local level but can choose to commission the courses to other actors. There are several implementing actors all over the country; municipalities (all), private companies (for</p>
--	---	---

<sup>109</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Education (Utbildningsdepartementet) Education Act (Skollag (2010:800)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Skollag-2010800\\_sfs-2010-800/#K22](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Skollag-2010800_sfs-2010-800/#K22)

<sup>110</sup> Sweden, National agency for education (Skolverket) web information about Swedish for immigrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi), [www.skolverket.se/skolformer/vuxenutbildning/utbildning-i-svenska-for-invandrare](http://www.skolverket.se/skolformer/vuxenutbildning/utbildning-i-svenska-for-invandrare)

<sup>111</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket), *Introduktion*, web information: [www.skolverket.se/skolutveckling/larande/nyanlandas-larande/mottagande-och-kartlaggning/introduktion-1.101649](http://www.skolverket.se/skolutveckling/larande/nyanlandas-larande/mottagande-och-kartlaggning/introduktion-1.101649)

<sup>112</sup> Sweden, National agency for education (Skolverket) web information about Swedish for immigrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi), available at: [www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/andra-sprak-och-lattlast/in-english/the-swedish-education-system/2.883/2.900/what-is-swedish-tuition-for-immigrants-1.103806](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/andra-sprak-och-lattlast/in-english/the-swedish-education-system/2.883/2.900/what-is-swedish-tuition-for-immigrants-1.103806)

<sup>113</sup> Sweden, Lernia, web information about Swedish for immigrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi), [www.lernia.se/utbildning/vanliga-fragor-och-svar/vanliga-fragor-om-utbildningar/vanliga-fragor-och-svar-sfi-svenska-for-invandrare/](http://www.lernia.se/utbildning/vanliga-fragor-och-svar/vanliga-fragor-om-utbildningar/vanliga-fragor-och-svar-sfi-svenska-for-invandrare/)

	example Hermods <sup>114</sup> ) and Swedish folk high schools (34 actors <sup>115</sup> ). Implementing actors may apply for state subsidies to finance the language courses. <sup>116</sup>
Knowledge level of the language achieved through such programmes (please use the <u>Common European Framework Reference levels - CEFR</u> ).	The knowledge level of the language achieved through the Swedish education (SFI) correlate to the common European framework, e.g: Level A1: Basic User. Level A2 Basic User Level B1 Independent user Level B2 Independent user Level C1 Proficient user Level C2 Proficient user Each level includes five aspects of language knowledge i.e. listening, reading, spoken interaction, spoken production and writing proficiency. The aspects are not viewed in isolation from each other, but together provide an overall description of the skills required for the various rating levels. <sup>117</sup>
Language tests required for migrants to access residence or other legal status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, level of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.	There is no language test required for migrants to access residence or other legal status affecting equal treatment and access to rights in Sweden. <sup>118</sup>
Integration tests for access to residence or other status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, range of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.	There are no integration tests required for migrants to access residence or other legal status affecting equal treatment and access to rights in Sweden. The issue of providing Swedish citizenship after a shorter period of time for those who have mastered the Swedish language (language bonuses) has been proposed by a Government-appointed committee of inquiry. <sup>119</sup> It has not yet led to any changes in policy and law.
Mother tongue learning programmes for children of migrants.	According to chapter 10, paragraph 7 of the Education Act (Skollag (2010:800)) <sup>120</sup> children with at least one parent with another mother tongue than Swedish and

<sup>114</sup> Sweden, Hermods, web information about Swedish for immigrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi), available at: [www.hermods.se/utbildningar-och-tjanster/sfi-och-integration/?gclid=CPGG0-rVkcQCFcLhcgod50IAYg](http://www.hermods.se/utbildningar-och-tjanster/sfi-och-integration/?gclid=CPGG0-rVkcQCFcLhcgod50IAYg)

<sup>115</sup> Sweden, web information about Swedish for immigrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi) at Swedish Folk High Schools, available at: [www.folkhogskola.nu/Om-folkhogskolan/Ovriga-utbildningar-pa-folkhogskola/Utbildning-i-svenska-for-invandrare-sfi/SFI-pa-folkhogskola/](http://www.folkhogskola.nu/Om-folkhogskolan/Ovriga-utbildningar-pa-folkhogskola/Utbildning-i-svenska-for-invandrare-sfi/SFI-pa-folkhogskola/)

<sup>116</sup> Sweden, County administrative councils (Länsstyrelserna) web information about state subsidies for Swedish for immigrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi) available at:

[www.lansstyrelsen.se/dalarna/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/manniska-och-samhalle/integration/Ellever%20och%20studieresultat%20i%20sfi%202013.pdf](http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/dalarna/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/manniska-och-samhalle/integration/Ellever%20och%20studieresultat%20i%20sfi%202013.pdf)

<sup>117</sup> Sweden, The Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket) (2011) *Utbildning i svenska för invandrare: Sammanställning av kunskapskrav*, [www.skolverket.se/polopoly\\_fs/1.202089!/Menu/article/attachment/sammanstallning-kurskrav.pdf](http://www.skolverket.se/polopoly_fs/1.202089!/Menu/article/attachment/sammanstallning-kurskrav.pdf)

<sup>118</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Government official report (Statens offentliga utredningar) (2013) *Det svenska medborgarskapet (SOU 2013:29)*, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/57/10/07304fa5.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/57/10/07304fa5.pdf)

<sup>119</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Government official report (Statens offentliga utredningar) (2013) *Det svenska medborgarskapet (SOU 2013:29)*, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/57/10/07304fa5.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/21/57/10/07304fa5.pdf)

<sup>120</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Education (Utbildningsdepartementet) Education Act (Skollagen (2010:800)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Skollag-2010800\\_sfs-2010-800/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Skollag-2010800_sfs-2010-800/)



		<p>who has basic knowledge in the language in question and use it on a daily basis have the right to free mother tongue tuition. According to chapter 5, paragraph 7 of the School Ordinance (Skolförordningen, (SFS 2011:185)) a principal (huvudman) does not have to arrange tuition if there are less than five children with the same mother tongue or if there is no suitable teacher available. This restriction does not apply to children from the national minorities<sup>121</sup>.</p>
	<p>Please provide insights about key issues, debates, challenges or problems related to the implementation of the above measures and policies. The findings should be substantiated through existing assessments, research or studies and case law <b>(use template in Annex 9)</b>.</p>	<p>An assessment made in 2010 by the Swedish Schools Inspectorate (<i>Skolinspektionen</i>) shows that while there are many good examples of teaching and learning in the practice of the Swedish courses for migrants (<i>Svenska för invandrare</i>) there are also recurrent quality problems. The areas of improvements are: Individualised pathway plans for students, the recognition of individual experiences, interests and objectives; the possibility for the participation in teaching design and methods; continuous and systematic monitoring and evaluation of courses; interaction between language training and other municipal efforts for integration.<sup>122</sup></p> <p>Another assessment also made in 2010 by the Swedish Schools Inspectorate (<i>Skolinspektionen</i>) focuses on the language and knowledge development in children and pupils with another mother tongue than Swedish<sup>123</sup>.</p>
<h4>1.2.4. Monitoring and assessment – Use of indicators</h4>		
	<p>In this section please outline monitoring and evaluation procedures applied by public authorities at national and regional level, as applicable, for migrant integration. In particular, please present any indicators used for the monitoring, assessment and review of integration policies in the areas of political and social participation, social cohesion, and intolerance, inclusive and welcoming</p>	<p>The administrative agency Statistics Sweden (<i>Statistiska Centralbyrån, SCB</i>) is responsible for analysing integration in Sweden. The statistical data collection and analysis has been carried out since 2009.<sup>124</sup> The purpose is to analyse the difference and similarities between native-born persons (<i>inrikes födda</i>) and foreign-born persons (<i>utrikes födda</i>) in the areas of employment, education, income, democracy and health.<sup>125</sup></p> <p>Statistics Sweden interpret the differences/similarities between the two groups in these areas as indicators of integration or segregation. The data is broken down on the lines of age, gender, length of stay in Sweden,</p>

<sup>121</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Education, School Ordinance (Skolförordningen (SFS 2011:185)) available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Skolforordning-2011185\\_sfs-2011-185/?bet=2011:185](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Skolforordning-2011185_sfs-2011-185/?bet=2011:185)

<sup>122</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Schools Inspectorate, (Skolinspektionen) (2010) *Svenskundervisning för invandrare (sfi): En granskning av hur utbildningen formas efter deltagarnas förutsättningar och mål*, Kvalitetsgranskning Rapport 2010:7 available at: [www.skolinspektionen.se/documents/kvalitetsgranskning/sfi/webb-slutrapport-sfi.pdf](http://www.skolinspektionen.se/documents/kvalitetsgranskning/sfi/webb-slutrapport-sfi.pdf)

<sup>123</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Schools Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen) (2010) *Språk- och kunskapsutveckling för barn och elever med annat modersmål än svenska*, Kvalitetsgranskning Rapport 2010:16, available at: [www.skolinspektionen.se/Documents/Kvalitetsgranskning/sprak-kunskapsutveckling/kvalgr-sprakutv-slutrapport.pdf](http://www.skolinspektionen.se/Documents/Kvalitetsgranskning/sprak-kunskapsutveckling/kvalgr-sprakutv-slutrapport.pdf)

<sup>124</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet), Government Decision (regeringsbeslut), *Uppdrag att redovisa registerdata om integration på nationell, regional och lokal nivå*, 5 June 2014, Stockholm, [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/24/20/6d5742c4.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/24/20/6d5742c4.pdf)

SwedenStatistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' (*Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*), SCB-tryck, Örebro, December 2013, p.17, [www.scb.se/sv/\\_Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+](http://www.scb.se/sv/_Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+)



	<p>society. Please make sure to report here the link of such indicators with fundamental rights and the way their use reflects to the review of such policies.</p>	<p>region of birth etc.<sup>126</sup> It is interesting to note that the whole dimension of integration/segregation of between native-born persons with one or two native-born parents and persons of foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents) is missing from this analysis.</p> <p>Integration/segregation in the employment area is analysed in terms of employment rates, the extent to which the employment matches the employee's education and experience, and the rate of self-employed (egenföretagare).<sup>127</sup></p> <p>Integration/segregation in relation to income is analysed in terms of the development of the combined net income during the past five years, the net income composition and risk of economic vulnerability.<sup>128</sup></p> <p>Integration/segregation in relation to democracy is analysed in terms of turnout for parliamentary, municipal and county council elections (that is interpreted as "a measure of the extent to which foreign-born persons participate in the democratic process"). Comparisons are made mainly between the last two election years, with emphasis on the last elections held in 2010.</p> <p>The chapter concludes with a description of influence in the form of political representation. The other indicator concerns the share of foreign born nominated and elected to the parliament and the municipal councils. It includes the right to vote, organization and representative positions.<sup>129</sup></p> <p>Health as indicator for integration is analysed in terms of the number of Swedish and foreign born men and women in the age range of 20-64 and in relation to good or poor health, limited in activities due to health problem, serious pain, trouble sleeping, anxiety, motoric disabilities and impaired hearing and vision.<sup>130</sup></p> <p>In the area of education, integration is analysed in terms of the number of native-born persons (native-born persons that have one or two native-born parents) and persons of foreign background (foreign-born persons or persons with two foreign-born parents) that in private schools and the average grade results. This</p>
--	--	---

<sup>126</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2013) *Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, SCB-tryck, Örebro, p.17, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+)

<sup>127</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2013) *Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, SCB-tryck, Örebro, p.14 – 15, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+)

<sup>128</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2013) *Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, SCB-tryck, Örebro, p.14 – 15, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+)

<sup>129</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2013) *Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, SCB-tryck, Örebro, p.14 – 15, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+)

<sup>130</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2013) *Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, SCB-tryck, Örebro, p.16, available at: [www.scb.se/Statistik/Publikationer/LE0105\\_2013A01\\_BR\\_BE57BR1301.pdf](http://www.scb.se/Statistik/Publikationer/LE0105_2013A01_BR_BE57BR1301.pdf)

	<p>concerns primary, secondary and upper secondary school. There is also an indicator referring to the number of students not eligible to attend higher education, as well as the number of women and men at 30 years-of-age and their level of educational attainment.<sup>131</sup></p> <p>SCB does not make any references to fundamental rights in its analysis of indicators even if the indicators themselves relate to many areas that easily could be described in human/fundamental rights terms like work, education, health care and the right to vote.</p>
<p>Provide full wording and translation in English of each indicator used per area and dimension covered as well as its full definition, legal basis, rationale, and link with fundamental rights or EU law <b>(use table in the Annex 4)</b>.</p>	
<p>Please provide data and evidence about the adoption of related Zaragoza indicators, especially in the dimensions of active citizenship and welcoming society. Please consult the publication <a href="#">Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration</a> (ESN, MPG) and report more detailed and updated specific descriptions and mapping of indicators used in the Member States.</p>	<p>There is no evidence of adopted Zaragoza indicators, which is confirmed by Håkan Sjöberg at the Department of population and welfare at Statistics Sweden (<i>Statistiska Centralbyrån</i>).<sup>132</sup> However, the indicators used for monitoring, assessment and review of integration in Sweden by the administrative agency Statistics Sweden is very similar to the Zaragoza indicators.</p>

### 1.2.5 Funding integration policies (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

<p>Please provide information about the distribution of funds for integration of migrants, as well as their social inclusion and participation. In particular, provide specific breakdown of funding per general area of integration policies – with particular focus on active citizenship, participation, welcoming society, social</p>	<p><b>EIF:</b> The Swedish ESF Council (<i>Rådet för Europeiska socialfonden</i>) is the government agency under the Ministry of Labour, responsible for managing the European Integration Fund (EIF).</p> <p>The Perennial Program for the Integration Fund breaks down integration into several thematic funding areas and defined them as follows. <sup>133</sup> <sup>134</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Interaction – An active participation from the third country national is required" (<i>Samverkan – Tredjelandsmedborgares aktiva deltagande krävs</i>). The aim is to encourage migrant organizations to participate in projects, to encourage third</li> </ul>
---	---

<sup>131</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2013) *Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, SCB-tryck, Örebro, p.14 – 15, available at: [www.scb.se/Statistik/ Publikationer/LE0105\\_2013A01\\_BR\\_BE57BR1301.pdf](http://www.scb.se/Statistik/Publikationer/LE0105_2013A01_BR_BE57BR1301.pdf)

<sup>132</sup> Email correspondence with Håkan Sjöberg at the Department of population and welfare at Statistics Sweden (*Statistiska Centralbyrån*) March 2015

<sup>133</sup> The Swedish ESF Council, "The Perennial Program" (*Flerårigt program*) for the Integration Fund, Period: 2007-2013, 10 October 2008, available at: [www.esf.se/sv/Vara-fonder/Integrationsfonden/Om-Integrationsfonden/Informationsdokument/](http://www.esf.se/sv/Vara-fonder/Integrationsfonden/Om-Integrationsfonden/Informationsdokument/)

<sup>134</sup> Information obtained with the assistance of telephone and email correspondence with Lennart Thörn, Coordinator for analysis and evaluation at the Swedish ESF Council (ESF-rådet), in March 2015.

	<p>cohesion - in the last year and for the period 2010-2014 if available. (Use the table in the Annex 5).</p>	<p>country nationals and citizens of foreign background to participate in different activities on different levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Dialogue – Inter-cultural dialog is required" (<i>Dialog – Interkulturella dialogmöten krävs</i>). Project funding under this thematic area aims at creating platforms for dialogue between people of 'the majority society' and migrants, for mutual understanding of religion, values, and life choices. These occasions are established by NGOs, organisations with specific target groups, and municipalities through language school and other educational areas.</li> <li>• Empowerment - An active participation from the third country national is required" (<i>Egenmakt – Tredjelandetsmedborgares aktiva deltagande krävs</i>). The aims to increase entrepreneurship and living conditions amongst migrants. The purpose is to improve and strengthen the ability amongst migrants to have the power over their own life.</li> <li>• "Indicators, methods for evaluation, studies and learning platforms" (<i>Indikatorer, utvärderingsmetoder, studier och lärande plattformar</i>). The aim is to create indicators for implementation of policies, programs and activities in the local municipalities for evaluating the politics in the area of integration.</li> <li>• "Citizenship education – Specific target groups are required" (<i>Medborgarkunskap – Särskilda målgrupper krävs</i>). The aim is to improve and develop new methods for migrants to get information about the society through adjusted measures for migrants. Specific target groups amongst migrants are; women, single parents and people with low or no type of education.</li> <li>• "Health – Specific target groups are required" (<i>Hälsa – Särskilda målgrupper krävs</i>). The aim of this thematic area is make use of and increase good experiences, concepts and methods for better health amongst migrants. Especially the groups of elderly, early retired, women, and low educated. Central aspects are: treatment and communication between treatment staff and third country nationals; overconsumption of or the wrong treatment due to lack of information or knowledge of the staff or treated; lack of information regarding self-treatment and health care; and demonstration of cultural components of health care.</li> </ul>
--	---	---

		<p>Information regarding the year 2010-2014 is found in Annex 5, Table 1.</p> <p><u>ERF</u>: The Swedish Migration Board (<i>Migrationsverket</i>) is responsible for distributing the European Refugee Fund (ERF). The ERF is part of the program of the framework of SOLID, which also includes the European Return Fund, for the years 2008-2013 and will be completed in the beginning of 2017. The fund is focusing on projects who target asylum-seekers and refugees.<sup>135</sup></p> <p>Projects that are financed by the ERF are divided in the following thematic areas.<sup>136</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Cohesion/ social inclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Actions that aim to improve the receiving of, and process for, unaccompanied refugee children.</li> <li>- Developing of the asylum process and integration.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Welcoming society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Studying the municipal reception of unaccompanied refugee children and youth.</li> <li>- Actions that are aiming to develop the Migration Board's receiving activities, in the line with employment and practicing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Employment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Actions for developing and make the introduction of new arrivals more effective.</li> <li>- Actions that develop the reception and introduction of resettled refugees.</li> <li>- Actions to further integration.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Healthcare: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Actions to develop health support for new arrivals.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Information about the distribution of funds for integration of migrants is not available for the years 2013 and 2014. The funding for 2013 is not yet checked, there will be no information until the end of year 2015. The figures in Annex 5, Table 2, are irregular since the projects in SOLID programme are extended for a 2.5-3 year period. Information regarding the year 2010-2012 is found in Annex 5, Table 2.</p>
--	--	--

<sup>135</sup> The Swedish Migration Board, webpage, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/Projektstod/EU-fonder.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/Projektstod/EU-fonder.html)

<sup>136</sup> The information was obtained through email and telephone correspondence with Damir Foric, Controller at the Unit for European Agency at the Swedish Migration Board, 20 March 2015.

		<p><u>EMIF</u>: The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund was planned to be used for 2014, but has been delayed and will proceed in the autumn of 2015.<sup>137</sup></p>
--	--	--

## 2.Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination

### 2.1.The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment

	<p>Briefly provide information on the following:</p> <p>Outreach and awareness raising campaigns, training schemes, etc. undertaken by national or regional public authorities (including national equality bodies) targeting migrants and their descendants on the national anti-discrimination legal framework.</p>	<p>The Equality Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) has an on-going outreach program on their web site aimed to all at risk of discrimination.<sup>138</sup></p> <p>The information on its web page is available in seventeen minority languages (excluding the national minority languages) and includes information on the Discrimination Act and the fact that it protects everyone against discrimination at work, at school, at university or college, at service purchase, and when buying or renting a home, as well as in relation to healthcare and social services and the social insurance system. It states:</p> <p>“If you have been discriminated against, you can report this to the Equality Ombudsman (<i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen</i>). It costs nothing to do so. You can file a complaint with the Ombudsman if you feel you have been discriminated against on grounds of sex, transgender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation or age. You can also report the matter if an employer has treated you unfairly in connection with your parental leave.”</p> <p>The Equality Ombudsman seeks to strengthen its collaboration to voluntary – and civil society – organisations that work against ethnic discrimination.<sup>139</sup></p> <p>There are also local/regional non-profit anti-discrimination offices or rights centers in 16 Swedish cities<sup>140</sup>. The offices work</p>
--	---	---

<sup>137</sup> The Swedish Migration Board, webpage, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/Projektstod/EU-fonder/Asyl--migrations--och-integrationsfonden-AMIF.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/Projektstod/EU-fonder/Asyl--migrations--och-integrationsfonden-AMIF.html)

<sup>138</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman (2014) *Diskriminerad?* web information available at: [www.do.se/sv/Diskriminerad/](http://www.do.se/sv/Diskriminerad/)

<sup>139</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman, Press release ‘The Equality Ombudsman invited voluntary organisations against ethnic discrimination’ (*DO bjöd in ideella organisationer mot etnisk diskriminering*), 28 November 2012, [www.do.se/sv/Press/Pressmeddelanden-och-aktuellt/2012/DO-bjod-in-ideella-organisationer-mot-etnisk-diskriminering/](http://www.do.se/sv/Press/Pressmeddelanden-och-aktuellt/2012/DO-bjod-in-ideella-organisationer-mot-etnisk-diskriminering/)

<sup>140</sup> The offices are: Luleå – Rättighetscentrum Norrbotten; in Umeå – Rättighetscentrum Västerbotten; sundsvall/Östersund – Diskrimineringsbyrån CMR Västernorrland & Jämtland; in Borlänge – Rättighetscentrum Dalarna; in Uppsala – Diskrimineringsbyrån Uppsala (DU); in Stockholm – Byrån för lika rättigheter; in Eskilstuna/Västerås – Diskrimineringsbyrån Humanitas; in Örebro – Örebro Rättighetscenter mot diskriminering; in Norrköping – Byrån mot diskriminering i Östergötland; in Karlstad – Brottsförebyggande Centrum i Värmland; in Trollhättan – Antidiskrimineringsbyrån i Trollhättan; in Göteborg – Göteborgs Rättighetscenter; in Kalmar – Antidiskrimineringsbyrån Sydost; in Helsingborg – Antidiskrimineringsbyrån i Helsingborg MRO Diskanti; in Malmö – Malmö mot Diskriminering. Web links to all offices are available at: [www.adbsverige.se/byraer-i-natverket/](http://www.adbsverige.se/byraer-i-natverket/)

		<p>with all grounds of discrimination and provide free legal advice and even training to companies, associations, municipalities and counties. They work under a vow of silence and not covered by the principle of openness. All offices are independent, but have the same mission and cooperate with each other and with the Equality Ombudsman. They are also religiously and politically independent. The 16 offices have formed a network of non-profit anti-discrimination agencies seems to diversity, equality and gender equality and are currently working to re-establish their national organization.</p> <p>The work of some of the anti-discrimination offices were interrupted when the Red Cross shut down its anti-discrimination offices in Luleå, Sundsvall, Östersund and Visby in the end of 2012 because of dwindling funds. In 2012, 15 of the 16 agencies funded by the then Youth Board. Ten of the offices were also receiving funds from their respective municipalities and two from their regions<sup>141</sup>. In 2012, the offices had 652 newly received cases. As in previous years cases of ethnic discrimination was by far the most common. In 2012 a total of 308 cases were submitted by persons that had experienced ethnic discrimination<sup>142</sup>.</p> <p>As each anti-discrimination office/rights centre is independent they works a little differently. A person can support an local office by becoming a member. Organizations and companies can also become members. Since the offices are non-profit organizations, they are relying on financial contributions and voluntary work<sup>143</sup>.</p>
	<p>Evidence through polls, surveys, academic research, etc. on the awareness of migrants and/or their descendants concerning the right to equal treatment. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant groups, living in different geographic areas, gender and</p>	<p>A qualitative research report commissioned by the Equality Ombudsman (<i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen</i>) focusing on awareness of the Discrimination Act was carried out in 2010<sup>144</sup>. The study was based on 92 in-depth interviews and eight focus-group discussions divided over the following grounds for discrimination: gender, gender identity and expression, ethnicity, religion and religious believes, disability, sexual identification and age. An additional group was included: those disadvantaged on the grounds of parental leave. The results of the study shows that awareness of the content of the Discrimination Act (<i>Diskrimineringslagen</i>) is high among the informants. However, knowledge about what the application of the law in practice may mean is much lower, especially among those informants that are born outside the EU (<i>de som är födda utanför EU</i>).<sup>145</sup></p>

<sup>141</sup> Sweden, Sveriges anti-diskrimineringsbyråer, årsrapport 2012 (Sweden's anti-discrimination offices, Annual Report 2012), available at: <http://adbsverige.dev.room404.se/wp-content/uploads/%C3%85rsrapport-SADB-2012.pdf> This annual report is the last one available.

<sup>142</sup> Sweden, Sveriges anti-diskrimineringsbyråer, årsrapport 2012 (Sweden's anti-discrimination offices, Annual Report 2012), available at: <http://adbsverige.dev.room404.se/wp-content/uploads/%C3%85rsrapport-SADB-2012.pdf> This annual report is the last one available.

<sup>143</sup> Sweden, Sveriges anti-diskrimineringsbyråer, (Sweden's anti-discrimination offices), web information available at: [www.adbsverige.se/bidra-mot-diskriminering/](http://www.adbsverige.se/bidra-mot-diskriminering/)

<sup>144</sup> The reference does not specify the migration status of those born outside the EU. Sweden, The Equality Ombudsman Report (2010), 'Perceptions of discrimination', (*Upplevelser av diskriminering*), p. 17, [www.do.se/Documents/rapporter/Upplevelser%20av%20diskriminering%20Rapport.pdf](http://www.do.se/Documents/rapporter/Upplevelser%20av%20diskriminering%20Rapport.pdf)

<sup>145</sup> The reference does not specify the migration status of those born outside the EU. Sweden, The Equality Ombudsman Report (2010), 'Perceptions of discrimination', (*Upplevelser av diskriminering*), p. 17, [www.do.se/Documents/rapporter/Upplevelser%20av%20diskriminering%20Rapport.pdf](http://www.do.se/Documents/rapporter/Upplevelser%20av%20diskriminering%20Rapport.pdf)



	age, as well as trends in time.	We were unable to find material concerning awareness of the right to equal treatment. <sup>146</sup>
	Evidence of complaints lodged by migrants and/or their descendants - % of total complaints to equality bodies, % of admissible complaints, statistics about outcomes of investigation, % of cases establishing discrimination. Please indicate differences between ethnic/migrant groups, geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.	<p>In 2012 there were 1559 reports to the Equality Ombudsman (<i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen</i>) who feel they are discriminated against or disadvantaged. Of these, 514 discrimination cases concerned ethnicity.</p> <p>The most common complaints related to ethnic discrimination in employment (154), in the provision of goods, services and housing (118) and in education (65).</p> <p>Of the 514 complaints to the Ombudsman concerning ethnic discrimination approximately 43 percent of lodged by women and 57 percent by men.</p> <p>Discrimination complaints tend to be unreported, since many individuals never lodge official complaints even if they have been subjected to discrimination.<sup>147</sup></p> <p>The answer concerns complaints to the Equality Ombudsman (<i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen</i>), not the locally based anti-discrimination agencies. The question concerns complaints lodge by persons of foreign descent or background (<i>utlandsfödda</i>). It is not possible to discern such persons, since the Equality Ombudsman does not record this variable in its database. It is however possible to account for complaints related to ethnicity. These statistics are provided in Annex 8.</p> <p>When it comes to complaints it is possible to discern the number of complaints on ethnic grounds. From the Swedish context it is important to note that local anti-discrimination agencies (voluntary activities that are funded or partly funded by the state) also take complaints, and this information is unavailable to the Equality Ombudsman.</p> <p>When it comes to court cases and settlements out of court these are obtainable via the Equality Ombudsman's webpage<sup>148</sup>. There are other cases however, processed by workers union, other organizations and individuals that also lodge complaints and these are also not available to the Equality Ombudsman.</p> <p>There is no national database that compiles all complaints lodged in Sweden in a given year. Criticism of this has been expressed by ECRI.<sup>149</sup> When it comes to employment disputes, it is possible to obtain a general picture by searching the Swedish Labour Court's (<i>Arbetsdomstolen</i>) own database<sup>150</sup>. Individuals who for various reasons process their disputes themselves (thus not represented by the Equality Ombudsman or the Union) do this at a general court while the Labour Court functions as the</p>

<sup>146</sup> Email correspondence with Equality Ombudsman investigator Yamam Al Zubaidi, 25 March 2015

<sup>147</sup> Sweden, The Equality Ombudsman, 2013, 'Ethnic discrimination and racism in daily life', (*Etisk diskriminering och rasism i vardagen*), [www.do.se/sv/Press/Pressmeddelanden-och-aktuellt/2013/Etnisk-diskriminering-och-rasism-i-vardagen/](http://www.do.se/sv/Press/Pressmeddelanden-och-aktuellt/2013/Etnisk-diskriminering-och-rasism-i-vardagen/)

<sup>148</sup> The court cases and settlements can be found at: [www.do.se/sv/Om-DO/Forlikningar-domstolsarenden/](http://www.do.se/sv/Om-DO/Forlikningar-domstolsarenden/)

<sup>149</sup> ECRI report on Sweden, 2012, [www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Sweden/SWE-CbC-IV-2012-046-ENG.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Sweden/SWE-CbC-IV-2012-046-ENG.pdf)

<sup>150</sup> The rulings of the Swedish Labour Court are available at: [www.arbetsdomstolen.se/pages/page.asp?lngID=4&](http://www.arbetsdomstolen.se/pages/page.asp?lngID=4&)

		higher instance. Such court cases are missing from the Labour Court database.
	Tools, measures and positive initiatives aiming at facilitating reporting incidents of discrimination – e.g. translation facilities to report and submit complaints in multiple languages – and tackling under-reporting and low rights-awareness.	The Equality Ombudsman ( <i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen</i> ) receives complaints in other languages as well as Swedish and depending on the need, cover the cost of translation to Swedish. The Equality Ombudsman participates in different kinds of public events, such as the national Human Rights Days conferences to inform about their activities. <sup>151</sup>
	In <i>particular</i> , provide information about any legal protection on grounds of nationality, which is not covered by the EU anti-discrimination Directives, <sup>152</sup> but is a prohibited ground in several Member States. Please explain how unequal treatment on the basis of nationality is treated and provide exemplary cases, if any. Please provide information on the relevant practice and case law ( <b>use template in Annex 9</b> )	The Equality Ombudsman ( <i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen</i> ) hosted a conference on the issue of ethnic profiling. The issue was high on the agenda in 2013 and 2014 when the police stepped up their search for irregular migrants, and because of the Malmo police's register of Roma persons. The aim of the conference as stated on the Equality Ombudsman website:  "Ethnic profiling is a form of discrimination when people are subjected to profiling related to their ethnicity in circumstances where such criteria are not relevant. In particular, it is visible ethnic minorities that are exposed and at risk. This vulnerability can in turn lead to a lack of confidence for the police, judiciary and government in general."  Anti-discrimination legislation in Sweden and in other countries is often a limited tool for preventing discriminatory ethnic profiling. The conference will provide an arena for knowledge exchange in order to stimulate the development of a wider process for change to stop discriminatory ethnic profiling in all areas of society. <sup>153</sup>
	Please provide information about the application of the legislation concerning discrimination against migrants – on any ground – in accessing law enforcement and judiciary services. In	For example, the Swedish Equality Ombudsman ( <i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen</i> ) has received a little more than 900 complaints on the grounds of ethnic origin or religion since its creation in 2009 and only 10 resulted in lawsuits. <sup>155</sup> In 2012 there were 1559 reports to the Equality Ombudsman ( <i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen</i> ) who feel they are discriminated against or disadvantaged. Of these, 514 discrimination cases concerned ethnicity. <sup>156</sup>

<sup>151</sup> Email correspondence with Equality Ombudsman investigator Yamam Al Zubaidi, 25 March 2015

<sup>152</sup> As of Art. 3.2 of the Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.

<sup>153</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman (*Diskrimineringsombudsmannen*), Press release: Conference on Ethnic profiling (*Konferens om etnisk profilering*), 21 November 2014, [www.do.se/sv/Press/Pressmeddelanden-och-aktuellt/2014/Konferens-om-etnisk-profilering/](http://www.do.se/sv/Press/Pressmeddelanden-och-aktuellt/2014/Konferens-om-etnisk-profilering/)

<sup>155</sup> ECRI report on Sweden, 2012, [www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Sweden/SWE-CbC-IV-2012-046-ENG.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Sweden/SWE-CbC-IV-2012-046-ENG.pdf)

<sup>156</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman, 2013, 'Ethnic discrimination and racism in daily life', (*Etnisk diskriminering och rasism i vardagen*), [www.do.se/sv/Press/Pressmeddelanden-och-aktuellt/2013/Etnisk-diskriminering-och-rasism-i-vardagen/](http://www.do.se/sv/Press/Pressmeddelanden-och-aktuellt/2013/Etnisk-diskriminering-och-rasism-i-vardagen/)

	<p>particular please clarify whether and when the latter are considered and treated, or not, as services available to the public, therefore falling within the scope of the directives and the jurisdiction of Equality Bodies.<sup>154</sup></p>	
<p>Please provide statistical data about numbers of discrimination cases/complaints submitted to competent bodies (Equality Bodies, Administrative Courts), as well as about their outcomes <b>(use the tables in the Annex 8)</b></p>		
<h2>2.2.Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders</h2>		
<p>Please summarize <u>briefly</u> in this section any key issues affecting the implementation of equal treatment of permit holders, as defined by the following EU legislation; these could be, for example, practical issues and bottlenecks, administrative delays, coordination and cooperation of public authorities, etc.</p> <p>Please substantiate findings, as far as possible, through formal evaluations, as well as research or studies and case law <b>(use template in Annex 9)</b>. Please bear in mind that no assessment of the <b>legal transposition</b> process is required. In regard to the five categories below, please provide <u>statistical data</u> issued in 2014 or valid on 31.12.14. <b>(use annex 3)</b></p>		
<p>2.2.1.<u>Long Term Residence</u> (LTR) status holders (Art.11 of the Directive <a href="#">2003/109/EC</a>)</p>	<p>Long term residence permit holders do in almost all legal aspects have the same rights as Swedish citizens, in accordance with Directive 2003/109/EC. This means that they have the right to live, work and study on the same terms as Swedish citizens. They are included in the Swedish social security system. Long term residence permit holders are allowed to travel in and out of the country, but must have a valid passport in order to be able to return<sup>157</sup>.</p>	
<p>2.2.2.<u>Single-permit procedure</u> permit holders (Art.12 and 13 of the Directive <a href="#">2011/98/EU</a>)</p>	<p>The majority of the demands of Directive 2011/98/EU in relation to a single-permit procedure for third country nationals were already met by existing legal provisions e.g. when it comes to applying for and granting of residence and work permit in Sweden. However, some changes were suggested by the Government concerning processing times for applications, and the right to be included in the national social insurance system. In order to meet the requirements of the Directive on equal treatment with Swedish citizens in matters of social security the former Government proposed minor changes in the Social</p>	

<sup>154</sup> Please note that these are considered non-economic services by the EU Commission (Services of general interest, including social services of general interest: a new European commitment, COMM 725 (2007) of 20 November 2007, yet not always they are considered by Equality Bodies to fall in the areas of application of the anti-discrimination directives.

<sup>157</sup> Sweden, Migration Board (Migrationsverket) (2015) *Asylsökande som får permanent uppehållstillstånd*, web information available at:

[www.migrationsverket.se/Privatpersoner/Skydd-och-asyl-i-Sverige/For-dig-som-ar-vuxen-och-har-sokt-asyl/Om-du-far-stanna/Permanent-uppehallstillstand.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Privatpersoner/Skydd-och-asyl-i-Sverige/For-dig-som-ar-vuxen-och-har-sokt-asyl/Om-du-far-stanna/Permanent-uppehallstillstand.html)

	insurance code <sup>158</sup> . The changes entered into force 1 June 2014 <sup>159</sup> .
2.2.3. Blue card holders (Art.14 and 12 of the Directive <a href="#">2009/50/EC</a> )	The concept of Blue card permits for third country nationals and the corresponding rights of blue card permits holders were introduced in the Aliens Act and the Social insurance code on 1 August 2013 through Act on changes in the Aliens Act (Lag (2013:606) om ändring i utlänningslagen) <sup>160</sup> and Act on changes in the Social security code (Lag (2013:609) om ändring i socialförsäkringsbalken) <sup>161</sup> Blue card permit holders are included in the national social insurance system.
2.2.4. Family reunification permit holders (specifically in terms of access to labour market - Art. 14 of Directive <a href="#">2003/86/EC</a> )	<p>Delays in processing the application for this permit has been raised by the Parliamentary Ombudsman (<i>Justitieombudsmannen</i>).<sup>162</sup> In response to a number of complaints, the Ombudsman carried out an inspection of the Migration Board's (<i>Migrationsverket</i>) processing times of family reunification applications for the period 2011 – 2013. The inspection also covered the differences in processing time between applications via the web and applications on paper. It shows that delays in many cases are unreasonably long and often exceed statutory limits significantly. The Swedish Migration Board has indicated that long processing times mainly are caused by a higher-than-calculated number of asylum applications. According to the Parliamentary Ombudsman's decision, the data presented by the Migration Board does not explain the long processing times by itself. Rather, the data suggests that simple cases have been prioritized over more extensive or complex cases in an unacceptable manner. The Parliamentary Ombudsman states that there is reason to believe that the processing time has increased even further after the review period and the developments within the Migration Board's asylum application examination processes must be followed closely<sup>163</sup>. During 2015, the Parliamentary Ombudsman will do a follow-up visit to the Migration Board and its management in order to get detailed and updated information of the Board's processing times, priorities and procedures.</p> <p>Persons that join their partners in Sweden and receive residence permits on the ground of family reunification have to be married/in a partnership for two years in order for their residence permit to become permanent. However, there is an</p>

<sup>158</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) (2014) *Genomförande av direktivet om ansökningsförfarandet för vissa uppehålls- och arbetstillstånd* (Prop. 2013/14:153) Government Bill available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/23/53/75/ccddf8e9.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/23/53/75/ccddf8e9.pdf)

<sup>159</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Social Affairs (Socialdepartementet) (2014) *Act concerning changes in the Social security code* (Lag (2014:239) om ändring i socialförsäkringsbalken) available at:

[www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&cat=208751&docId=2012714&propId=5](http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&cat=208751&docId=2012714&propId=5)

<sup>160</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) (2013) *Act on changes in the Aliens Act* (Lag (2013:606) om ändring i utlänningslagen) available at:

[www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&cat=185066&docId=1679859&propId=5#search="uppehållstillst](http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&cat=185066&docId=1679859&propId=5#search=)

<sup>161</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Social Affairs (Socialdepartementet) (2013) *Act concerning changes in the Social security code* (Lag (2013:609) om ändring i socialförsäkringsbalken) available at:

[www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&cat=185066&docId=1679862&propId=5](http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&cat=185066&docId=1679862&propId=5)

<sup>162</sup> Sweden, The Parliamentary Ombudsman (Justitieombudsmannen) (2014) Kritik mot Migrationsverket för långa handläggningstider i tillståndsärenden och för att regeringsformens krav inte har beaktats när webbansökningar prioriterats, Decision, 17 December 2014, register number 5497-2013 available at: [www.jo.se/PageFiles/5990/5497-2013.pdf](http://www.jo.se/PageFiles/5990/5497-2013.pdf)

<sup>163</sup> Sweden, The Parliamentary Ombudsman (Justitieombudsmannen) (2014) Kritik mot Migrationsverket för långa handläggningstider i tillståndsärenden och för att regeringsformens krav inte har beaktats när webbansökningar prioriterats, Decision, 17 December 2014, register number 5497-2013 available at: [www.jo.se/PageFiles/5990/5497-2013.pdf](http://www.jo.se/PageFiles/5990/5497-2013.pdf)

	<p>exception from this rule if he/she is subject to domestic violence and abuse. According to Chapter 5, paragraph 16, section 3 of the Aliens Act (Utlänningslag (2005:716)) such persons have the right to remain even if they leave the relationship.<sup>164</sup> However, there has been a lack of implementation of this rule in practice<sup>165</sup> e.g. different rulings in similar court cases, proof of on-going domestic violence not taken as evidence in court hearing, victims of abuse not provided with the same extent of legal assistance other victims etc.</p>
<p>2.2.5. Beneficiaries of international protection long term residence status holders<sup>166</sup></p>	<p>There is an on-going political discussion concerning the maintenance requirement for family reunion of some migrants, including beneficiaries of international protection<sup>167</sup>. Currently, the majority of migrants are not required to maintain family members coming to Sweden for family reunion. According to Chapter 5, paragraph 3 c of the Aliens Act (Utlänningslag (2005:716)) the maintenance requirement does not apply if a person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is a citizen of Sweden, another EEA country or Switzerland;</li> <li>- has a permanent residence permit and has stayed in Sweden for at least four years with a residence permit for settlement;</li> <li>- is a child under the age of 18;</li> <li>- has been granted a residence permit as a refugee or has been granted a declaration of refugee status;</li> <li>- has been granted a residence permit as a person eligible for subsidiary protection or have been granted status as a person eligible for subsidiary protection;</li> <li>- has been granted resettlement in Sweden due to his/her inclusion in the Swedish refugee quota;</li> <li>- has special grounds, for example long-term impairment of capacity to work owing to illness<sup>168</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>Nor does the maintenance requirement apply if the family reunion case concerns the person's child alone or together with the other parent<sup>169</sup>.</p> <p>According to Chapter 5, paragraph 3 b of the Aliens Act (Utlänningslag (2005:716)) residence permits on the grounds of ties to Sweden can be granted only if the person already settled</p>

<sup>164</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) (2014) Fortsatt uppehållstillstånd vid brusten anknytning på grund av våld eller allvarlig kränkning En kartläggning av tillämpningen, p. 35, available at [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/108/a/249327](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/108/a/249327)

<sup>165</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) (2014) Fortsatt uppehållstillstånd vid brusten anknytning på grund av våld eller allvarlig kränkning En kartläggning av tillämpningen, p. 35, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/93/27/21a2f0d5.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/93/27/21a2f0d5.pdf)

<sup>166</sup> As per recitals 6 and 7 of Directive 2011/51/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2011 amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC to extend its scope to beneficiaries of international protection Text with EEA relevance

<sup>167</sup> Sweden, Swedish Parliament (Sveriges riksdag) (2015) *Social insurance committee's report* (Socialförsäkringskommitténs betänkande (Ds 2014/15: SfU12)). The parliamentary committees draw up reports containing its proposal as to what decision the Parliament should take. A minority of members of such committees often has different opinions than the majority. In this case they can present their alternative proposals in what are known as reservations. These are included in the committee report.

<sup>168</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Aliens Act (Utlänningslag (2005:716)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Utlanningslag-2005716\\_sfs-2005-716/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Utlanningslag-2005716_sfs-2005-716/)

<sup>169</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Aliens Act (Utlänningslag (2005:716)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Utlanningslag-2005716\\_sfs-2005-716/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Utlanningslag-2005716_sfs-2005-716/)

	<p>in Sweden can support him-/herself and has a home of adequate size and standard for him-/herself and the alien in question<sup>170</sup>.</p> <p>According to the information provided on the Migration Board’s web information directed to persons residence permits on the grounds of ties to Sweden, persons living in Sweden that is subject to a maintenance requirement have to be able to support themselves and have a home of sufficient size and standard for themselves and their relative(s) to live in together<sup>171</sup>. As a consequence, they need to show the Migration Board that they have regular work-related incomes, so that they can support themselves. Work-related incomes include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wages from full-time work</li> <li>• unemployment benefits</li> <li>• sickness benefits</li> <li>• income-based old age pensions<sup>172</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>The requirement can also be satisfied if the persons have sufficiently large capital on which they can live. The persons must also have homes of sufficient size and standard for themselves and their relative(s). A home that is defined as big enough for two adults without children to live in is a home with a kitchen or kitchenette, living room and at least one bedroom. If children live there, there must be more than one bedroom. Two children may share a bedroom. It is possible to sub-rent accommodation, but the rental must be approved by the landlord, tenant or tenancy board. The homes must be available to live in from when the relative(s) come to Sweden<sup>173</sup>.</p>
--	---

### 2.3. Key developments and trends

	<p>Please include in this section key developments in the area of equal treatment and anti-discrimination that concern only migrants and/or their descendants. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition,</p>	<p>Key developments in the equal treatment and anti-discrimination that concern migrants/descendants (but also national minorities and/or religious groups.</p> <p>The Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination (Ombudsman mot etnisk diskriminering) was established in 1986 and was a Swedish national administrative authority with the mission to combat ethnic discrimination. Ethnic discrimination was defined as discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity and/or religious and other beliefs.</p>
--	--	--

<sup>170</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Aliens Act (Utlänningslag (2005:716)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Utlanningslag-2005716\\_sfs-2005-716/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Utlanningslag-2005716_sfs-2005-716/)

<sup>171</sup> Sweden, Migration Board (Migrationsverket) web information to “the relative in Sweden”, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Moving-to-someone-in-Sweden/Spouse-registered-partner-or-common-law-spouse/For-the-relative-in-Sweden.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Moving-to-someone-in-Sweden/Spouse-registered-partner-or-common-law-spouse/For-the-relative-in-Sweden.html)

<sup>172</sup> Sweden, Migration Board (Migrationsverket) web information to “the relative in Sweden”, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Moving-to-someone-in-Sweden/Spouse-registered-partner-or-common-law-spouse/For-the-relative-in-Sweden.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Moving-to-someone-in-Sweden/Spouse-registered-partner-or-common-law-spouse/For-the-relative-in-Sweden.html)

<sup>173</sup> Sweden, Migration Board (Migrationsverket) web information to “the relative in Sweden”, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Moving-to-someone-in-Sweden/Spouse-registered-partner-or-common-law-spouse/For-the-relative-in-Sweden.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Moving-to-someone-in-Sweden/Spouse-registered-partner-or-common-law-spouse/For-the-relative-in-Sweden.html)



<p>update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of the anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment policies that related to the rights of migrants and/or their descendants <b>(for presentation of case law, use template in Annex 9)</b>. Such developments may also affect the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants.</p>	<p>In 2001 the law on equal treatment of higher education came into force (SFS 2001:1286)<sup>174</sup>, which entailed liability of damaged to students on the grounds of direct or indirect discriminations on the grounds of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, disability and gender identity.</p> <p>The law that governed the activities of the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination was the Act on prohibition of discrimination (Lag (2003:307) om förbud mot diskriminering)<sup>175</sup> The tasks of the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination was transferred to the new Equality Ombudsman on 1 January 2009.</p> <p>The Office of the Equality Ombudsman was formed on 1 January 2009 when the four previous anti-discrimination ombudsmen were merged into a single body (the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination, the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman, the Disability Ombudsman and the Ombudsman against Discrimination because of Sexual Orientation)<sup>176</sup>. At the same time the mandatory powers of the new Equality Ombudsman<sup>177</sup> were developed in tandem with the introduction of the new Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag (2008:567))<sup>178</sup>.<sup>179</sup></p>
--	--

<sup>174</sup> Sweden, Ministry of integration and gender equality (Integrations- och jämställdhetsdepartementet), ‘Act on the Equality of Students in higher education’ Lag (2001:1286) om likabehandling av studenter i högskolan

<sup>175</sup> Sweden, Ministry of integration and gender equality (Integrations- och jämställdhetsdepartementet) Act on prohibition of discrimination (Lag (2003:307) om förbud mot diskriminering) available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Lag-2003307-om-forbud-mot-d\\_sfs-2003-307/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Lag-2003307-om-forbud-mot-d_sfs-2003-307/)

<sup>176</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) *Om diskrimineringsombudsmannen*, web information available at: [www.do.se/sv/Om-DO/](http://www.do.se/sv/Om-DO/)

<sup>177</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) Act on the Equality Ombudsman (Lag (2008: 568) om Diskrimineringsombudsmannen), [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2008-568/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-2008-568/)

<sup>178</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag (2008:567)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567\\_sfs-2008-567/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567_sfs-2008-567/)

<sup>179</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) Act on the Equality Ombudsman (Lag (2008: 568) om Diskrimineringsombudsmannen), [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2008-568/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-2008-568/)

## 3. Participation of migrants and their descendants in society

### 3.1. Political rights at national level

#### 3.1.1. Citizenship acquisition

In this section please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants' active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. -Path to citizenship for foreign born third country nationals (the so-called '1st generation')

Please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants' active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. - Path to citizenship for country-born (so-called '2<sup>nd</sup> generation') and country-grown migrant children (so-called '1,5 generation')

The only specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition in Sweden, which relates to the applicants 'socialization' requirements, are that the applicant should have lived legally in Sweden for a certain amount of time and have no criminal and/or debt record. There are no requirements regarding language skills, civic or social knowledge.<sup>180</sup> The Swedish Migration Board also requires statements from other authorities to control that the applicant is not in debt or guilty of crimes in Sweden. It is still possible for the applicant to acquire citizenship if found guilty of a crime, but the waiting period will vary according to the served sentence. These statements are brought from the Swedish Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogden*), the Swedish National Police Agency (*Rikspolisstyrelsen*) and the Swedish Security Service (*Säkerhetspolisen*) to inspect if the applicant has a record of debt or is guilty of any crime, in accordance to the requirement of living a well behaved life.<sup>181</sup>

A new born child becomes a Swedish citizen if one of the parents is a Swedish citizen<sup>182</sup>.

There are specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition for a child with two parents without Swedish citizenship regardless of if he/she is foreign-born (*utrikes född*) or born in Sweden (*inrikes född*). In order for such a child to become a Swedish citizen its guardians have to apply for Swedish citizenship on behalf of the child. The child in question must have a permanent residence permit in Sweden, and must have been living in Sweden for three years

<sup>180</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice, (Justitiedepartementet) Citizenship Act (*Lag (2001:82) om svenskt medborgarskap*), 1 July 2001, 11 §, available at: [www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20010082.HTM](http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20010082.HTM)

<sup>181</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Migration Board (Migrationsverket), (2014) *Bli svensk medborgare; Medborgarskap för vuxna; Skötsamhet*, 27 June 2014, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Privatpersoner/Bli-svensk-medborgare/Medborgarskap-for-vuxna/Skotsamhet.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Privatpersoner/Bli-svensk-medborgare/Medborgarskap-for-vuxna/Skotsamhet.html)

<sup>182</sup> Sweden, The Citizenship Act (*Lag (2001:82) om svenskt medborgarskap*), 1 July 2001, 2 §, available at: [www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20010082.HTM](http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20010082.HTM)

		<p>or, if the child is stateless for two years<sup>183</sup>. If the child is 12 years or older he/she must agree to the citizen acquisition<sup>184</sup>.</p>
	<p>Debates, issues and challenges concerning the implementation of citizenship policies</p>	<p>In the general political debates both in the Swedish Parliament and in mass media the introduction of a language requirement for citizenship acquisition has been lifted from time to time in relation to integration and immigration – most recently by the Swedish Democrats (Sverigedemokraterna), a far right-wing party in a political debate in Parliament.<sup>185</sup> This has been up for political debate in the past, then promoted by the Moderate Party (Moderaterna)<sup>186</sup> and the Liberal Party (Folkpartiet)<sup>187</sup>. The question has also been investigated in by the Government appointed Citizenship Inquiry (Medborgarskapsutredningen) as a part of its work. The final report of the Citizenship Inquiry “The Swedish Citizenship” from 2013 (<i>Det svenska medborgarskapet (SOU 2013:29)</i>)<sup>188</sup> suggests that a person applying for Swedish citizenship and who has shown that he/she has a certain command of the Swedish language should be given the possibility to become a Swedish citizen one year earlier than other applicants. This is called a “language bonus”. However, language proficiency should not be a requirement for Swedish citizenship. Rather the report concludes that a language requirement would have negative effects on integration and that it probably would lead to that a decrease in the number of citizenship applications. Furthermore, the language requirement would probably also affect persons from certain social categories and certain countries more than others.<sup>189</sup></p>
	<p>Key developments and trends – case law (<b>please use the template in the Annex 9</b> to provide information about the cases – here only a simple reference to the case name is required) or new provisions and reforms.</p>	<p>According to the Swedish Migration Board four key developments can be seen since 2010.<sup>190</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asylum applicants have the right to work during their turnaround time, if they have identity documents proving their identity, (since August 2010).</li> <li>- In 2011 tuition fees were introduced for international students outside of the EU, which</li> </ul>

<sup>183</sup> These time spans of domicile has changed from five years in general and three years for a stateless child by an amendment to the Citizenship Act (Lag (2001:82) om svenskt medborgarskap) entering into force 1 April 2015.

<sup>184</sup> These time spans of domicile has changed from five years in general and three years for a stateless child by an amendment to the Citizenship Act (Lag (2001:82) om svenskt medborgarskap) entering into force 1 April 2015.

<sup>185</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Parliament (2014) Records of proceedings in the Chamber (Riksdagens protokoll 2014/15:20), 12 November 2014, speech (anförande) no. 221 by Markus Wiechel, the Swedish Democrats (Sverigedemokraterna), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Kammaren/Protokoll/Snabbprotokoll-20141520-Onsd\\_H20920/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Kammaren/Protokoll/Snabbprotokoll-20141520-Onsd_H20920/)

<sup>186</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Parliament (2003) Records of proceedings in the Chamber (Riksdagens protokoll 2002/03:79), 26 March 2003, speech (anförande) no. 93 by Sten Tolgfors, the Moderate Party (Moderaterna), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Kammaren/Protokoll/Riksdagens-snabbprotokoll-2002\\_GQ0979/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Kammaren/Protokoll/Riksdagens-snabbprotokoll-2002_GQ0979/)

<sup>187</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Parliament (2006) Records of proceedings in the Chamber (Riksdagens protokoll 2005/06:102) 5 April 2006, speech (anförande) no. 198 Anne-Marie Ekström the Liberal Party (Folkpartiet), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Kammaren/Protokoll/Riksdagens-protokoll-2005061\\_GT09102/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Kammaren/Protokoll/Riksdagens-protokoll-2005061_GT09102/)

<sup>188</sup> Sweden, Swedish Government Official Report (2013) *Det svenska medborgarskapet* (SOU 2013:29), available at: <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/108/a/215710>

<sup>189</sup> Sweden, Swedish Government Official Report (2013) *Det svenska medborgarskapet* (SOU 2013:29), p.171-172, available at: <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/108/a/215710>

<sup>190</sup> Sweden, Swedish Migration Board (*Migrationsverket*) (2015) “About the Migration Board; Facts about migration; History”, 19 March 2015, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Fakta-om-migration/Historik.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Fakta-om-migration/Historik.html)

		<p>in turn led to a sharp decrease in the number of international students arriving in Sweden, from 14,188 persons in 2010 to only 6,836 persons in 2011<sup>191</sup>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adults without residence permit have the right to emergency health care (since July 2013). Children without residence permit have the right to full health care.</li> </ul> <p>Refugees from Syria are granted permanent residence permit since September 2013. The number of permanent residence permits granted to asylum applicants from Syria was 30,141 people in 2013-2014.<sup>192</sup></p>
	<p>Please indicate key and/or milestone dates – e.g. of major reforms - regarding citizenship acquisition for migrants and/or their descendants.</p>	<p>In the old Citizenship Act (Lag (1950:382) om svenskt medborgarskap) from 1950 there were some regulations regarding a certificate for proving knowledge of the Swedish language, but there were no formal demand. The law was amended in 1980, because of practice of the law did not meet the actual criteria of the law at the time.<sup>193</sup></p> <p>The residence period required for the acquisition of a Swedish citizenship was shortened from seven to five years in the 1970s for all immigrants, with the exception for immigrants from the Nordic countries that only need a residence period of two years. According to the Citizenship Act (Lag (2001:82) om svenskt medborgarskap)<sup>194</sup> these time periods are still the required residence periods for citizenship acquisition for immigrants, except for persons that are stateless or considered to be a refugee in accordance with Chapter 4, paragraph 1 of the Aliens Act (Utlänningslagen (2005:716))<sup>195</sup>. For stateless persons and refugees the required residence period is four years.</p> <p>A new regulation regarding the reception of asylum applicants were imposed in 1985, where the responsibility were moved from the Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) to the then Immigration Board (Invandrarverket)<sup>196</sup></p>

<sup>191</sup> Sweden, Migration Board (Migrationsverket) Uppehållstillstånd till gäststuderande 1986-2014, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/download/18.39a9cd9514a346077211289/1421152387267/Uppeh%C3%A5llstillst%C3%A5nd+ti+ll+g%C3%A4ststuderande+1986-2014.pdf](http://www.migrationsverket.se/download/18.39a9cd9514a346077211289/1421152387267/Uppeh%C3%A5llstillst%C3%A5nd+ti+ll+g%C3%A4ststuderande+1986-2014.pdf)

<sup>192</sup> Sweden, Swedish Migration Board (Migrationsverket) (2015) “About the Swedish Migration Board; Statistics; An overview and statistics from previous years; Yielded permanent residence permit in 1980-2014 refugees and others”, 15 January 2015, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Statistik/Oversikter-och-statistik-fran-tidigare-ar.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Statistik/Oversikter-och-statistik-fran-tidigare-ar.html)

<sup>193</sup> Rooth, D-O., Strömblad, P. (2008) *Språk, krav och medborgarskap*, Västerås, Globaliseringsrådet, p.33 available at: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/5146/a/106831](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/5146/a/106831)

<sup>194</sup> Sweden, Citizenship Act (Lag (2001:82) om svenskt medborgarskap), available at: [http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Lag-200182-om-svenskt-medbo\\_sfs-2001-82/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Lag-200182-om-svenskt-medbo_sfs-2001-82/)

<sup>195</sup> Sweden, Aliens Act (Utlänningslagen (2005:716)) available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Utlanningslag-2005716\\_sfs-2005-716/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Utlanningslag-2005716_sfs-2005-716/)

<sup>196</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Migration Board (Migrationsverket) (2015) *Fakta om migration; historik*, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Fakta-om-migration/Historik.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Fakta-om-migration/Historik.html)

		<p>When the content of the current Citizenship Act (Lag (2001:82) om svenskt medborgarskap) was discussed during the 1990s it was concluded that a certificate for proving knowledge in the Swedish language should not be a condition for citizenship. The reason behind this decision was that the prospect and speed of learning Swedish vary between different language groups, age categories and educational levels, making the suggested demand discriminatory in practice.<sup>197</sup></p> <p>Sweden became a member of the EU in 1995, guided by the referendum in 1994<sup>198</sup>.</p> <p>In 1997 more restrictive regulations regarding family reuniting were imposed. The definition of family was limited to spouse and children up to 18 years of age, which previously included children up to 20 years of age. The possibilities for elderly parents to reunite with their grown children in Sweden were removed. Which especially effected widows and widowers.<sup>199</sup></p> <p>In 2001 the new Citizenship Act (Lag (2001:82) om svenskt medborgarskap) was implemented, which included the possibility of double citizenship. Something that made it possible for people to keep their foreign citizenship when being accepted as a Swedish citizen.</p> <p>Starting in 2013, the Migration Board has granted permanent residence for all asylum applicants with Syrian citizenship and also for stateless persons from Syria.<sup>200</sup></p>
	<p>Naturalisation rate - % of migrants that have been naturalized compared to migrant stock and to general population – listing the most numerous groups on the basis of their previous nationality, by gender and age-group if available. <b>Please provide the latest available data.</b> The most recent data provided by <u>Eurostat</u> concern the year 2012.</p>	<p>According to data from Statistics Sweden (<i>Statistiska Centralbyrån</i>) the statistics for 2014 are as follows<sup>201</sup>:</p> <p>Total general population: 9,747,355  Total migrant stock (foreign-born) 1,603,551  Total number of foreign-born persons that has acquired Swedish citizenship: 937,016  Total immigration during the year (all kinds of immigration): 126,966</p>

<sup>197</sup> Rooth, D-O., Strömblad, P. (2008) *Språk, krav och medborgarskap*, Västerås, Globaliseringsrådet, p.33, available at: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/5146/a/106831](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/5146/a/106831)

<sup>198</sup> Sweden, Act of referendum regarding EU membership (Lag (1994) om folkomröstning om EU-medlemskap), 9 June 1994, available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-1994-1064/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-1994-1064/)

<sup>199</sup> Sweden, Swedish Migration Board (Migrationsverket) (2015) *Fakta om migration; historik*, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Fakta-om-migration/Historik.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Fakta-om-migration/Historik.html)

<sup>200</sup> Sweden, Swedish Migration Board (Migrationsverket) (2015) *Fakta om migration; historik*, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Fakta-om-migration/Historik.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Fakta-om-migration/Historik.html)

<sup>201</sup> Sweden, *Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2014) Befolkningsstatistik i sammandrag 1960-2014*, available at:

[www.scb.se/sv /Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Befolkning/Befolkningens-sammansattning/Befolkningsstatistik/25788/25795/Helarsstatistik---Riket/26040/](http://www.scb.se/sv /Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Befolkning/Befolkningens-sammansattning/Befolkningsstatistik/25788/25795/Helarsstatistik---Riket/26040/)

		<p>In 2014 the percentage of migrants (foreign-born) that has been naturalized (acquired citizenship) in total in relation to the total migrant stock was 58.4 % <sup>202</sup></p> <p>The ten most numerous groups that became Swedish citizens in 2014, on the basis of their previous nationality, by gender (age-group is not available):<sup>203</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Gender</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Iraq</td> <td>7,293</td> <td>M: 3,115 F: 4,178</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finland</td> <td>3,033</td> <td>M: 975 F: 2,058</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Somalia</td> <td>2,935</td> <td>M: 1,506 F: 1,429</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poland</td> <td>2,425</td> <td>M: 1,105 F: 1,320</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thailand</td> <td>2,081</td> <td>M: 354 F: 1,727</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stateless</td> <td>1,711</td> <td>M: 915 F: 796</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iran</td> <td>1,134</td> <td>M: 567 F: 567</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turkey</td> <td>1,035</td> <td>M: 583 F: 452</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eritrea</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>M: 455 F: 545</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serbia</td> <td>921</td> <td>M: 473 F: 448</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Numbers of naturalisations and citizenship acquisitions in the last 2 years (in 2013 and in 2014) by mode of acquisition, by gender and age-group if available, and for the 10 most numerous groups on the basis of their previous nationality <i>Please provide the latest available statistics - (please use the relevant table in the Annex 6)</i></p>	Country	Total	Gender	Iraq	7,293	M: 3,115 F: 4,178	Finland	3,033	M: 975 F: 2,058	Somalia	2,935	M: 1,506 F: 1,429	Poland	2,425	M: 1,105 F: 1,320	Thailand	2,081	M: 354 F: 1,727	Stateless	1,711	M: 915 F: 796	Iran	1,134	M: 567 F: 567	Turkey	1,035	M: 583 F: 452	Eritrea	1,000	M: 455 F: 545	Serbia	921	M: 473 F: 448
Country	Total	Gender																																	
Iraq	7,293	M: 3,115 F: 4,178																																	
Finland	3,033	M: 975 F: 2,058																																	
Somalia	2,935	M: 1,506 F: 1,429																																	
Poland	2,425	M: 1,105 F: 1,320																																	
Thailand	2,081	M: 354 F: 1,727																																	
Stateless	1,711	M: 915 F: 796																																	
Iran	1,134	M: 567 F: 567																																	
Turkey	1,035	M: 583 F: 452																																	
Eritrea	1,000	M: 455 F: 545																																	
Serbia	921	M: 473 F: 448																																	

### 3.1.2. National elections voting rights - turnout

	<p>Third country nationals are allowed in exceptional cases to vote in national elections. In this section please provide the specific requirements and criteria for participation of citizens of migrant background (and third country nationals in the very few cases where this is foreseen) in national elections, as well as any available data on their voting turnout. Please specify any differences in different</p>	<p>The right to vote in national elections applies to everyone who is a Swedish citizen, registered as living in Sweden and is 18 years old at the latest on the election day. The right to vote also applies to Swedish citizens who have emigrated from Sweden but once were registered in Sweden. A person's right to vote is decided from the use of the national population register issued by the Swedish tax agency (<i>Skatteverket</i>) 30 days before the election day. Third country nationals who are not Swedish citizens do not have the right to vote in the <i>national</i> elections.<sup>204</sup></p>
--	---	--

<sup>202</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) *Befolkningsstatistik i sammandrag 1960-2014*. available at: [www.scb.se/sv/ /Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Befolkning/Befolkningens-sammansattning/Befolkningsstatistik/25788/25795/Helarsstatistik--Riket/26040/](http://www.scb.se/sv/ /Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Befolkning/Befolkningens-sammansattning/Befolkningsstatistik/25788/25795/Helarsstatistik--Riket/26040/)

<sup>203</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2015) *Antal personer som fått svenskt medborgarskap efter medborgarskapsland, kön och år*, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_BE\\_BE0101\\_BE0101N/MedborgarByteLandR/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=af980697-e696-4f41-9e81-088455957371](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101N/MedborgarByteLandR/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=af980697-e696-4f41-9e81-088455957371)

<sup>204</sup> Sweden, Swedish election authority (Valmyndigheten) (2015) *Rösträtt*, a web information, available at: [www.val.se/det\\_svenska\\_valsystemet/rostratt/rostratt/index.html](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/rostratt/rostratt/index.html)



<p>geographic areas or by type of national level voting circumstances (e.g. parliament, referendum, president of the republic etc.). In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>In the election 2010, 11 percent of the persons with the right to vote were foreign-born.<sup>205</sup> In the 2010 parliamentary election, the voter turnout for native-born persons (inrikes födda) was 87 percent and 73 percent for foreign-born persons (<i>utrikes födda</i>).<sup>206</sup> The voter turnout in the parliamentary elections also varies according to region of birth. The lowest voting turnout in 2010 was among foreign-born persons (<i>utrikes födda</i>) from Africa, Asia, and European countries outside of EU and the Nordic countries. Persons born in the Nordic countries and in South America vote to a greater extent, but do not have as high voting turnout as native-born persons (<i>inrikes födda</i>). This pattern has not changed since the previous parliamentary election in 2006.<sup>207</sup> The election participation survey for the 2014 elections published in March 2015 shows that the 89 percent of the native-born Swedish citizens voted in the national election of 2014 in comparison with 72 percent. Consequently, there is no official statistical data for the 2014 election turnout yet.<sup>208</sup> On national level elections to the parliament were held two times during the period 2010-2014 (2010 and 2014) together with the election to the European Parliament in 2014. No referendum or other voting procedures took place during the period in question.</p> <p>According to Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) voter turnout among foreign-born (<i>utrikes födda</i>) Swedish citizens increases with the duration of their residence in Sweden. Among the foreign-born Swedish citizens that had lived in Sweden for less than 10 years the turnout in the parliamentary elections were 64 percent in the 2010 election. It appears as if voter turnout increases since with the time lived in Sweden, as the turnout for foreign-born Swedish citizens that had lived in Sweden for 20 years or more were 77 percent in the same election (2010). However, voter turnout among foreign-born Swedish citizens remains lower than among native-born citizens (<i>inrikes födda</i>) that had a turnout rate of 87 percent in the 2010 election.<sup>209</sup></p>
--	---

<sup>205</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2012) *Svenskt valdeltagande under 100 år*, Demokratistatistik Rapport 13, available at: [www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/ME0105\\_2010A01\\_BR\\_ME09BR1203.pdf](http://www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/ME0105_2010A01_BR_ME09BR1203.pdf)

<sup>206</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2014) *Demokratistatistik inför supervalåret*, Demokratistatistik Rapport 17, p 31, available at: [www.scb.se/Statistik/Publikationer/ME0104\\_2014A01\\_BR\\_ME09BR1401.pdf](http://www.scb.se/Statistik/Publikationer/ME0104_2014A01_BR_ME09BR1401.pdf)

<sup>207</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2013) *Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, Rapport 6, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289)

<sup>208</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2015) *Valdeltagande i riksdagsval bland svenska medborgare folkbokförda i Sverige efter inrikes/utrikes född och kön*, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0105\\_ME0105C/ME0105T05/?rxid=f9d6834b-e8b2-4230-840a-b6dd4478b680](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0105_ME0105C/ME0105T05/?rxid=f9d6834b-e8b2-4230-840a-b6dd4478b680)

<sup>209</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2013) *Integration - en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, Integration Rapport 6, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289)

	<p>Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.</p>	<p>The main information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights; encouraging the exercise of the right to vote are organized by the Swedish election authority (Valmyndigheten). According to paragraph 1 of the Ordinance with instructions for the Election Authority (Förordning (2007:977) med instruktion för Valmyndigheten), the Election Authority is responsible for all matters concerning elections and nationwide referendums<sup>210</sup>.</p> <p>The Election Authority (Valmyndigheten) develops an information strategy for each election including a presentation of planned campaigns, main messages, target groups, explanations of the choices made and methods to measure and evaluate the chosen campaigns<sup>211</sup>. This strategy is based on an analysis of the current situation in the Swedish society carried out by the Election Authority in order to be able to identify target groups and to find the most suitable channels or methods to reach the selected groups at the time.</p> <p>The information campaigns can be divided into two main groups; information for everyone and information for certain groups. One of the selected target groups for the 2014 election was "Persons entitled to vote with a foreign background and with need of in other languages than Swedish"<sup>212</sup>. The Election Authority has translated a fact sheet on how to vote in elections to parliament, municipal and county councils into 31 different languages including the national minority languages. The Election Authority has consulted the Swedish Language Council (Språkrådet)<sup>213</sup> in the selection process of translation. Nine of these 31 translations have been compiled in a printed brochure with the same name. The languages in this brochure are English, Albanian, Bosnian-Serbian-Croatian, Polish, Somali, Spanish, Turkish, Persian (Farsi) and Arabic. These nine languages are the languages that are most common in Sweden, and/or languages where there it is the greatest need for translated information.</p> <p>The Swedish agency for youth and civil society (<i>Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor - MUCF</i>) is a government agency working to ensure that young people have access to influence and welfare and</p>
--	---	--

<sup>210</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice, Ordinance with instructions for the Election Authority (Förordning (2007:977) med instruktion för Valmyndigheten) available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-2007977-med-inst\\_sfs-2007-977/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-2007977-med-inst_sfs-2007-977/)

<sup>211</sup> Sweden, Election Authority (Valmyndigheten) (2014) *Informationsplan inför valen till riksdagen, kommun- och landstingsfullmäktige 2014*, available at: [http://www.val.se/val\\_rkl\\_2014/information/informationsplan/Informationsplan\\_RKL\\_2014.pdf](http://www.val.se/val_rkl_2014/information/informationsplan/Informationsplan_RKL_2014.pdf)

<sup>212</sup> Sweden, Election Authority (Valmyndigheten) (2014) *Informationsplan inför valen till riksdagen, kommun- och landstingsfullmäktige 2014*, available at: [http://www.val.se/val\\_rkl\\_2014/information/informationsplan/Informationsplan\\_RKL\\_2014.pdf](http://www.val.se/val_rkl_2014/information/informationsplan/Informationsplan_RKL_2014.pdf)

<sup>213</sup> Sweden, Language Council of Sweden (Språkrådet), The Language Council is responsible for language cultivation (språkvård) in Sweden and is Sweden's official agency for language cultivation and language policy, web presentation available at: [www.sprakochfolkminnen.se/om-oss/kontakt/sprakradet/om-sprakradet/in-english.html](http://www.sprakochfolkminnen.se/om-oss/kontakt/sprakradet/om-sprakradet/in-english.html)

		to support the government in issues relating to civil society policy. During the 2014 election this agency was tasked to distribute grants to civil society organisations and municipalities– for initiatives aiming at increasing the participation for young people and foreign-born persons – before the elections (to the European parliament as well as the Swedish national, municipal and county elections). One of the most important selection criteria for the distribution of grants was initiatives focusing on geographic areas with a low rate of participation in former elections <sup>214</sup> .
--	--	--

### 3.1.3.National level election – representation

	The number of <b>candidates</b> with migrant background (where available, specify own or parent’s country of birth) at the latest national level elections (specify date)	A person who is not a Swedish citizen cannot be a member of the Parliament. There were 600 (10.6 %) foreign-born candidates out of a total of 5665 persons nominated or to the Swedish Parliament in the elections in 2010, among which the majority were EU citizens and/or from the Nordic countries or Asia. (Official statistics from Statistics Sweden show continent, not country of origin). In the 2014 elections 647 out of 5905 persons or 11% of the nominated are born outside Sweden, mainly from the regions mentioned above <sup>215</sup> .
	The number of <b>elected representatives</b> with migrant background at national level (e.g. parliament, senate)	Of the 349 persons elected to Parliament in the 2010 election 28 persons were foreign-born (8 %) <sup>216</sup> . The numbers for the 2014 elections are almost identical; 29 persons out of the 349 elected representatives were foreign-born (or 8.3%) <sup>217</sup> . The Election participation survey for the 2014 elections is not published yet (expected spring 2015), therefore there is no official statistical data for latest election turnout yet <sup>218</sup> .
	Those <b>appointed</b> to public office (e.g. ministers, secretaries of state, etc.) by end of 2014.	Four out of 24 ministers in the current government are foreign-born; one born in Bosnia-Herzegovina, one in the UK and two in Turkey. There are no existing official statistical data on the number of persons appointed to other public offices, concerning migrant background.

<sup>214</sup> Sweden, Swedish agency for youth and civil society (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor - MUCF) (2014) *Bidrag för att uppmuntra till ökat valdeltagande*, available at: [www.mucl.se/bidrag-att-uppmuntra-till-okat-valdeltagande](http://www.mucl.se/bidrag-att-uppmuntra-till-okat-valdeltagande)

<sup>215</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2015) The statistics database *Nominerade, valda och ej valda kandidater i de allmänna valen; kön, parti och födelseregion; antal och procent*, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107C/ME0107T23/?rxid=446255dc-d29b-4fa5-b0e2-348623d6ae1c](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107C/ME0107T23/?rxid=446255dc-d29b-4fa5-b0e2-348623d6ae1c)

<sup>216</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2015) The statistics database; *Nominerade, valda och ej valda kandidater i de allmänna valen; kön, parti och födelseregion; antal och procent*, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107C/ME0107T23/?rxid=446255dc-d29b-4fa5-b0e2-348623d6ae1c](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107C/ME0107T23/?rxid=446255dc-d29b-4fa5-b0e2-348623d6ae1c)

<sup>217</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2015) The statistics database; *Nominerade, valda och ej valda kandidater i de allmänna valen; kön, parti och födelseregion; antal och procent*, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107C/ME0107T23/?rxid=446255dc-d29b-4fa5-b0e2-348623d6ae1c](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107C/ME0107T23/?rxid=446255dc-d29b-4fa5-b0e2-348623d6ae1c)

<sup>218</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) (2015) *Publiceringskalender allmänna val – kommande publiceringar*, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/?Po=11598&Amnesomrade=&Period=&Publiceringsform=&Statistikansvarig=&Pt=&lang=](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/?Po=11598&Amnesomrade=&Period=&Publiceringsform=&Statistikansvarig=&Pt=&lang=)

## 3.2. Political rights at regional/local level

### 3.2.1. Regional/Local elections voting rights – turnout

	<p>Specify what regional/local voting rights are given to third country nationals and any different entitlements according to residence status, permit type or length of stay etc</p>	<p>A person has the right to vote in municipal and county elections if he/she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is a Swedish citizen and registered in the municipality/county in question,</li> <li>- is a citizen of another EU country or citizen of Island or Norway and registered in the municipality/county or</li> <li>- is a citizen of another country than those mentioned above, registered in Sweden during at least 3 years before the election day (information provided in the population register issued by the Swedish Tax Agency) and are registered in the municipality/county (with a residence permit)<sup>219</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>In the 2010 local elections (municipal and county level) 5.3 % of the 7,368,986 persons with the right to vote in local elections were non-Swedish citizens. In the 2014 elections (municipal and county level) 6 % of the 7,623,678 persons with the right to vote in local elections were non-Swedish citizens<sup>220</sup>.</p>
	<p>Key and/or milestone dates regarding the voting and/or election rights for migrants and/or their descendants at regional/local level</p>	<p>The right for foreign citizens to vote in regional (county) and local (municipality) elections was introduced in Sweden in 1976 and is laid down in the former Swedish Local Government Act (<i>Kommunallagen</i> (1977: 179))<sup>221</sup>. A continuous period of three years residence in Sweden was required. Today the provisions giving foreign nationals regional and local electoral rights are found in the 1991 Swedish Local Government Act (<i>Kommunallagen</i> (1991:900))<sup>222</sup>. In 1997 the three-year residence requirement was abolished for EU citizens as well as for Icelandic and Norwegian citizens without any wider public debate.</p>
	<p>Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.</p>	<p>The Election Authority (<i>Valmyndigheten</i>) develops an information strategy for each election including a presentation of planned campaigns, main messages, target groups, explanations of the choices made and methods to measure and evaluate the chosen</p>

<sup>219</sup> Sweden, The Swedish election authority, (*Valmyndigheten*) (2015) *Rösträtt till kommun- och landstingsfullmäktige*, available at: [www.val.se/det\\_svenska\\_valsystemet/rostratt/rostratt/index.html](http://www.val.se/det_svenska_valsystemet/rostratt/rostratt/index.html)

<sup>220</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Election authority (*Valmyndigheten*) (2015) *Kommun – kön och ålder; antal röstberättigade*, available at: [www.val.se/val/val2014/alkon/K/rike/alderkon.html](http://www.val.se/val/val2014/alkon/K/rike/alderkon.html)

<sup>221</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Parliament, The Swedish local government act, (*Kommunallagen* (1977:179)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Kommunallag-1977179\\_sfs-1977-179/?bet=1977:179](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Kommunallag-1977179_sfs-1977-179/?bet=1977:179)

<sup>222</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Parliament, The Swedish local government act (*Kommunallagen* (1991:900)), [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Kommunallag-1991900\\_sfs-1991-900/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Kommunallag-1991900_sfs-1991-900/)

		<p>campaigns<sup>223</sup>. This strategy is based on an analysis of the current situation in the Swedish society carried out by the Election Authority in order to be able to identify target groups and to find the most suitable channels or methods to reach the selected groups at the time.</p> <p>The information campaigns can be divided into two main groups; information for everyone and information for certain groups. One of the selected target groups for the 2014 election was "Persons entitled to vote with a foreign background and with need of in other languages than Swedish" <sup>224</sup>. The Election Authority has translated a fact sheet on how to vote in elections to parliament, municipal and county councils into 31 different languages including the national minority languages. The Election Authority has consulted the Swedish Language Council (Språkrådet)<sup>225</sup> in the selection process of translation. Nine of these 31 translations have been compiled in a printed brochure with the same name. The languages in this brochure are English, Albanian, Bosnian-Serbian-Croatian, Polish, Somali, Spanish, Turkish, Persian (Farsi) and Arabic. These nine languages are the languages that are most common in Sweden, and/or languages where there it is the greatest need for translated information. The Swedish agency for youth and civil society (<i>Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor - MUCF</i>) is a government agency working to ensure that young people have access to influence and welfare and to support the government in issues relating to civil society policy. During the 2014 election this agency was tasked to distribute grants to civil society organisations and municipalities– for initiatives aiming at increasing the participation for young people and foreign-born persons – before the elections (to the European parliament as well as the Swedish national, municipal and county elections). One of the most important selection criteria for the distribution of grants was initiatives focusing on geographic areas with a low rate of participation in former elections<sup>226</sup></p>
	<p>In addition to official data and also if such data are not</p>	<p>In the "Democracy statistics reports no 14, Young people and democracy", participation rates of persons with Swedish and migrant background<sup>227</sup> in the local</p>

<sup>223</sup> Sweden, Election Authority (Valmyndigheten) (2014) *Informationsplan inför valen till riksdagen, kommun- och landstingsfullmäktige 2014*, available at:

[http://www.val.se/val\\_rkl\\_2014/information/informationsplan/Informationsplan\\_RKL\\_2014.pdf](http://www.val.se/val_rkl_2014/information/informationsplan/Informationsplan_RKL_2014.pdf)

<sup>224</sup> Sweden, Election Authority (Valmyndigheten) (2014) *Informationsplan inför valen till riksdagen, kommun- och landstingsfullmäktige 2014*, available at:

[http://www.val.se/val\\_rkl\\_2014/information/informationsplan/Informationsplan\\_RKL\\_2014.pdf](http://www.val.se/val_rkl_2014/information/informationsplan/Informationsplan_RKL_2014.pdf)

<sup>225</sup> Sweden, Language Council of Sweden (Språkrådet), The Language Council is responsible for language cultivation (språkvård) in Sweden and is Sweden's official agency for language cultivation and language policy, web presentation available at: [www.sprakochfolkminnen.se/om-oss/kontakt/sprakradet/om-sprakradet/in-english.html](http://www.sprakochfolkminnen.se/om-oss/kontakt/sprakradet/om-sprakradet/in-english.html)

<sup>226</sup> Sweden, Swedish agency for youth and civil society (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor - MUCF) (2014) *Bidrag för att uppmuntra till ökat valdeltagande*, available at: [www.mucf.se/bidrag-att-uppmuntra-till-okat-valdeltagande](http://www.mucf.se/bidrag-att-uppmuntra-till-okat-valdeltagande)

<sup>227</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2012) *Ung i demokratin* Demokratistatistik Rapport 14, p. 12, available at: [www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/ME0105\\_2010A01\\_BR\\_ME09BR1204.pdf](http://www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/ME0105_2010A01_BR_ME09BR1204.pdf) According to the definition by Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån - SCB) a person with foreign background (utländsk bakgrund) is someone

	<p>available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.</p>	<p>elections 2010 are presented; 78 % of those with Swedish background and 55% of those with migrant background voted in the elections. According to the same report there is a correlation between higher education and political participation among young voters (19-29 years). Only 68 % of those without higher education voted in the 2010 local elections and 81 % of those with a higher education.<sup>228</sup> The analysis concludes that since the local elections in 2002 the participation has increased even more among persons with foreign background than among those with Swedish background<sup>229</sup>; i.e the participation in local elections has become more equal between the two statistical groups. Since the 2002 local election the voter turnout among persons with a foreign background have increased more than among persons with Swedish background. Most have turnout increased among young men with foreign background – 13 percentage points among first-time voters and 12 percentage points among young persons up to 29 years. The corresponding increase among young women with foreign background are 8 and 5 percentage points. The increase occurred primarily among persons born in Sweden with two foreign-born parents (as compared to foreign-born persons that are also included in the group “persons with foreign background”).</p> <p>An older study (2005) by Magnus Dahlstedt, professor in Ethnicity at the Department of Social and Welfare Studies at the University of Linköping is still of interest in this context<sup>230</sup>. His study focuses on Swedish democracy in a multiethnic context and the tension between a heterogeneous population and ideals of cultural homogeneity. Dahlstedt shows how democracy in Sweden is stratified along ethnic lines, where the gaps are amplified and re-created. Party politics, news media and popular culture – all democracy storefronts – are contrasted with the multi-ethnic marginalized areas of different cities that Dahlstedt shows to represent the backyard of the democratic system. According to Dahlstedt, democracy is not reserved for all, which leads to a reserved attitude of those not included.</p> <p>Professor Dahlstedt commented the 2010 elections in a feature published by Swedish Radio (Sveriges Radio), Sweden’s non-commercial, independent public service radio broadcaster. He concluded that one obvious limitation for equal participation in the elections was</p>
--	---	--

who is foreign-born or is native-born with at least one foreign-born parent; a person with Swedish background is someone who is native-born with at least one native-born parent.

<sup>228</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2012) *Ung i demokratin* Demokratistatistik Rapport 14, p. 39-40, available at: [www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/ME0105\\_2010A01\\_BR\\_ME09BR1204.pdf](http://www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/ME0105_2010A01_BR_ME09BR1204.pdf)

<sup>229</sup> According to the definition used by Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) an individual with foreign background (utländsk bakgrund) is one who is foreign-born or is Swedish-born with two foreign-born parents.

<sup>230</sup> Dahlstedt, M. (2005) *Reserved democracy: Representation in a multiethnic Sweden*, Stockholm, Boréa Publishers (ISBN 978-91-89140-38-7)



		the lack of knowledge about the right to vote who it applies to among migrants and their descendents. <sup>231</sup> .
<b>3.2.2.Regional/local level election – representation</b>		
	<p>The number of <b>candidates</b> that were third country nationals and/or with migrant background at the latest regional/local level elections (specify date)</p>	<p>There are no data available on the number of candidates that were third country nationals (in contrast to EU citizens) at the latest election. According to the Swedish Election Authority (Valmyndigheten) 1.5 % of the candidates (324 persons) were not Swedish citizens at the latest local election 14 September 2014 (municipality level)<sup>232</sup>. 1 % of the candidates (125 persons) were not Swedish citizens at the latest regional election (county council level) were <i>non-Swedish citizens in the 2014 election</i><sup>233</sup>.</p> <p>Data on the numbers of candidates that are foreign-born and candidates with foreign background are available. According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), there were 1203 foreign-born candidates (9.9 % of the total number of candidates) to the <i>county councils</i> (landstingsfullmäktige) at the 2010 election and 1285 foreign-born candidates (10.2 % of the total number candidates) at the 2014 (14 September) election<sup>234</sup>.</p> <p>According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), there were 192 native-born candidates with two foreign-born parents (1.6 % of the total number of candidates) to the <i>county councils</i> (landstingsfullmäktige) at the 2010 election and 285 native-born candidates with two foreign-born parents (2.3 % of the total number candidates) at the 2014 (14 September) election<sup>235</sup>.</p> <p>According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), there were 4700 foreign-born candidates (9.1 % of the total number of candidates) to the <i>municipal councils</i> (kommunfullmäktige) at the 2010 election and 5181 foreign-born candidates (9.7 % of the total number candidates) at the 2014 (14 September) election<sup>236</sup>.</p> <p>According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), there were 787 native-born candidates with two foreign-born parents</p>

<sup>231</sup> Sweden, Swedish Radio (Sveriges Radio – SR) (2010) *Lågt valdeltagande bland invandrare*, available at: [sverigesradio.se/sida/artikel.aspx?programid=3993&artikel=4054799](http://sverigesradio.se/sida/artikel.aspx?programid=3993&artikel=4054799)

<sup>232</sup> Sweden, Swedish Election Authority (Valmyndigheten) (2014) *Val till landstingsfullmäktige – ålder och kön*, available at: [www.val.se/val/val2014/alkon/L/rike/alderkon.html](http://www.val.se/val/val2014/alkon/L/rike/alderkon.html)

<sup>233</sup> Sweden, Swedish Election Authority (Valmyndigheten) (2014) *Val till kommunfullmäktige – ålder och kön*, available at: [www.val.se/val/val2014/alkon/K/rike/alderkon.html](http://www.val.se/val/val2014/alkon/K/rike/alderkon.html)

<sup>234</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) *Nominerade, valda, ej valda till landstingsfullmäktige; kön, parti, födelseregion; antal och procent, valen 1991-2014*, available at:

<sup>235</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) *Nominerade, valda och ej valda kandidater i landstingsfullmäktigval efter kön, parti och utländsk/svensk bakgrund. Antal och andelar. Valår 1991 – 2014*, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107B/ME0107T15/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107B/ME0107T15/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77)

<sup>236</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) *Nominerade, valda och ej valda kandidater i kommunfullmäktigval efter kommun, kön och inrikes/utrikes född. Antal och andelar. Valår 1991 – 2014* available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107A/ME0107T01/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107A/ME0107T01/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77)

		<p>(1.5 % of the total number of candidates) to the <i>municipal councils</i> (kommunfullmäktige) at the 2010 election and 1043 native-born candidates with two foreign-born parents (1.9 % of the total number candidates) at the 2014 (14 September) election<sup>237</sup>.</p>
	<p>The number and % of <b>elected representatives</b> with migrant background at regional/local level (e.g. municipalities, regions, prefectures etc.)</p>	<p>According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), there were 129 foreign-born representatives (7.8 % of the total number of representatives) and 16 native-born candidates with two foreign-born parents (1.0 % of the total number representatives) elected to the <i>county councils</i> (landstingsfullmäktige) at the 2010 election<sup>238</sup>.</p> <p>According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), there were 140 foreign-born representatives (8.3 % of the total number of representatives) and 30 native-born candidates with two foreign-born parents (1.8 % of the total number representatives) elected to the <i>county councils</i> (landstingsfullmäktige) at the 2014 election<sup>239</sup>.</p> <p>According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), there were 983 foreign-born representatives (7.6 % of the total number of representatives) and 197 native-born candidates with two foreign-born parents (1.0 % of the total number representatives) elected to the <i>municipal councils</i> (kommunfullmäktige) at the 2010<sup>240</sup>.</p> <p>According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), there were 977 foreign-born representatives (7.7 % of the total number of representatives) and 261 native-born candidates with two foreign-born parents (2.0 % of the total number representatives) elected to the <i>municipal councils</i> (kommunfullmäktige) at the 2014 election<sup>241</sup>.</p> <p>0.4 % of the elected representatives to the county councils were not Swedish citizens at the elections in</p>

<sup>237</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) Nominerade, valda, ej valda kandidater i kommunfullmäktigval: kön, parti, och utländsk/svensk bakgrund. Antal och andelar. Valen 1991 – 2014, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107A/ME0107T08/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107A/ME0107T08/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77)

<sup>238</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) Nominerade, valda, ej valda kandidater i landstingsfullmäktigval efter kön, parti, och utländsk/svensk bakgrund, Antal och andelar. Valen 1991 – 2014, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107A/ME0107T08/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107A/ME0107T08/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77)

<sup>239</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) Nominerade, valda, ej valda kandidater i landstingsfullmäktigval efter kön, parti, och utländsk/svensk bakgrund, Antal och andelar. Valen 1991 – 2014, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107A/ME0107T08/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107A/ME0107T08/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77)

<sup>240</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) Nominerade, valda, ej valda kandidater till kommunfullmäktigval; kön, parti, och utländsk/svensk bakgrund. Antal och andelar. Valen 1991 – 2014, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107A/ME0107T08/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107A/ME0107T08/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77)

<sup>241</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2015) Nominerade, valda, ej valda kandidater till kommunfullmäktige; kön, parti, och utländsk/svensk bakgrund. Antal och andelar. Valen 1991 – 2014, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_ME\\_ME0107\\_ME0107A/ME0107T08/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_ME_ME0107_ME0107A/ME0107T08/?rxid=26b70a85-a7b8-40d1-a33d-c883de692a77)

		<p>2014<sup>242</sup>. 0.8 % of the elected representatives to the municipal councils were not Swedish citizens at the elections in 2014<sup>243</sup>.</p> <p>According to a report from Statistics Sweden<sup>244</sup>, foreign-born persons and Swedish-born with two foreign-born parents persons with foreign background are underrepresented among the elected representatives of the municipalities in 2011. As an example foreign-born persons represent about 9 percent of the elected officials in municipalities but 17 percent of the population as a whole<sup>245</sup>.</p>
	<p>Those who were <b>elected</b> or <b>appointed</b> to a high public office (e.g. mayor, vice mayor etc.) by end of 2014.</p>	<p>There are no official statistics available on numbers or percentage of persons foreign-born and/or with foreign background that have been elected or appointed to high public offices at regional/local level.</p> <p>In a study conducted by the trade union "Vision" and published in the union's magazine it was noted that 'the municipalities in Sweden with highest rate of people with migrant background (utländsk bakgrund) only 8 out of 97 (8 %) of the top executives have a migrant background themselves.<sup>246</sup> The study includes municipal executives; heads of social welfare, human resources, financial, planning and community development in the 20 municipalities/cities that have<sup>247</sup> the highest proportion of inhabitants with migrant background. The study showed that only 4 out of 97 (4 %) of the top executives are foreign born. The other four executives are born in Sweden with foreign-born parents. Four of the executives are born in Finland; the other four in Poland, Bosnia, Lebanon and Serbia.<sup>248</sup></p>
	<p>Please identify related limitations and challenges or public debates, as well as relevant research, studies and assessments.</p>	<p>Foreign-born persons are underrepresented among elected representatives but there are also differences in representation depending on the appointment's rank or importance. The number of foreign-born representatives is the lowest in municipal executive committees, 6 percent of the elected representatives in the municipal executive committees are foreign-born, compared to 8 – 9 % of the representatives in municipal assemblies and its committees. The county council executive committee have 4 % foreign-born</p>

<sup>242</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Election Authority (Valmyndigheten) (2014) Val till landstingsfullmäktige; ålder och kön, kandidater i Sverige, available at: [www.val.se/val/val2014/alkon/L/rike/alderkon.html](http://www.val.se/val/val2014/alkon/L/rike/alderkon.html)

<sup>243</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Election Authority (Valmyndigheten), Val till kommunfullmäktige; ålder och kön, kandidater i Sverige, [www.val.se/val/val2014/alkon/K/rike/alderkon.html#kandalkon](http://www.val.se/val/val2014/alkon/K/rike/alderkon.html#kandalkon)

<sup>244</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2012) Förtroendevalda i kommuner och landsting 2011, Demokratistatistik Rapport 12, available at: [www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/ME0001\\_2011A01D\\_BR\\_ME09BR1202.pdf](http://www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/ME0001_2011A01D_BR_ME09BR1202.pdf)

<sup>245</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2012) Förtroendevalda i kommuner och landsting 2011, Demokratistatistik Rapport 12, table 5.3, available at: [www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/ME0001\\_2011A01D\\_BR\\_ME09BR1202.pdf](http://www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/ME0001_2011A01D_BR_ME09BR1202.pdf)

<sup>246</sup> Sweden, Vision magazine (2014) *Få i toppen med utländsk bakgrund*, 30 April 2014, available at: [vision.se/nyheter/2014/april/fa-i-toppen-med-utlandsk-bakgrund/](http://vision.se/nyheter/2014/april/fa-i-toppen-med-utlandsk-bakgrund/)

<sup>247</sup> Sweden, Vision magazine (2014) *Få i toppen med utländsk bakgrund*, 30 April 2014, available at: [vision.se/nyheter/2014/april/fa-i-toppen-med-utlandsk-bakgrund/](http://vision.se/nyheter/2014/april/fa-i-toppen-med-utlandsk-bakgrund/)

<sup>248</sup> Sweden, Vision magazine (2014) *Få i toppen med utländsk bakgrund*, 30 April 2014, available at: [vision.se/nyheter/2014/april/fa-i-toppen-med-utlandsk-bakgrund/](http://vision.se/nyheter/2014/april/fa-i-toppen-med-utlandsk-bakgrund/)

		<p>elected representatives compared to 8 – 9 percent in the county council assemblies and its committees. There is no major change in the figures between the periods starting after the elections in 2010 and 2006 respectively; neither for the appointments within the municipalities nor in the county councils<sup>249</sup>.</p> <p>One potential barrier is the risk among politicians of encountering violence. According to a study conducted by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet – Brå), an agency under the Ministry of Justice and a centre for research and development within the judicial system, one fifth of the elected representatives encountered verbal or physical violence during 2013<sup>250</sup>. The study covers local as well as regional and national politicians. It shows that elected representatives with migrant background (foreign-born or with two foreign-born parents) were more exposed (23 %) and more worried (25%) than elected representatives with Swedish background (native-born with at least one native-born parent) where 19 % were exposed to violence and 15 percent were worried about the exposure<sup>251</sup>. Female representatives with migrant background had the highest rate of exposure to violence (25%) and they were also the most worried (26%) while men with a Swedish background were both less exposed and less worried (19 and 14 percent respectively).<sup>252</sup></p>
--	--	--

### 3.3.Consultation

#### 3.3.1.Consultative bodies at national/regional/local level

	<p>Are there any migrants' consultative bodies in place at national / regional/ local level foreseen and/or operational in practice? Since when and on which legal basis (please provide reference). Please specify whether migrants' consultative/advisory/representative bodies are established</p>	<p>There are no consultative/advisory/representative bodies for migrants and/or their descendents at national level, nor at regional or local level. The only consultative bodies of this type have been established in relation to Sweden's national minorities (Jews, Roma, Sami, Swedish Finns and Tornedalers). According to paragraph 5 in the Act on national minorities and minority languages (Lag (2009:724) om</p>
--	---	--

<sup>249</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) (2014) *Integration en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*, Integration Rapport 6, available at: [www.scb.se/Statistik/ Publikationer/LE0105\\_2013A01\\_BR\\_BE57BR1301.pdf](http://www.scb.se/Statistik/Publikationer/LE0105_2013A01_BR_BE57BR1301.pdf)

<sup>250</sup> Sweden, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet – Brå) (2014) *Politikernas trygghetsundersökning 2013, Utsatthet och oro för trakasserier, hot och våld*, Rapport 2014:9, available at: [www.bra.se/download/18.221265bc145ae05f27a604/1399558608978/2014\\_9\\_Politikernas\\_trygghetsundersokning\\_2013.pdf](http://www.bra.se/download/18.221265bc145ae05f27a604/1399558608978/2014_9_Politikernas_trygghetsundersokning_2013.pdf)

<sup>251</sup> Sweden, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet – Brå) (2014) *Politikernas trygghetsundersökning 2013, Utsatthet och oro för trakasserier, hot och våld*, Rapport 2014:9, p. 38, available at: [www.bra.se/download/18.221265bc145ae05f27a604/1399558608978/2014\\_9\\_Politikernas\\_trygghetsundersokning\\_2013.pdf](http://www.bra.se/download/18.221265bc145ae05f27a604/1399558608978/2014_9_Politikernas_trygghetsundersokning_2013.pdf)

<sup>252</sup> Sweden, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet - Brå) (2014) *Politikernas trygghetsundersökning 2013, Utsatthet och oro för trakasserier, hot och våld*, Rapport 2014:9, [www.bra.se/bra/bra-in-english/home/publications/archive/publications/2014-05-19-the-politicians-safety-survey.html](http://www.bra.se/bra/bra-in-english/home/publications/archive/publications/2014-05-19-the-politicians-safety-survey.html)

	<p>by law or other type of normative regulation, policy or practice.</p>	<p>nationella minoriteter och minoritetspråk)<sup>253</sup> administrative areas (selected municipalities and regions) are obliged to conduct structured dialogue (samråd) with representatives for national minorities, but this is only applicable for the national minorities. At local level, some municipalities have established so called integration councils (integrationsråd). The councils, which consist of politicians, civil servants, academics and other experts, among whom persons with migrant descent are represented, are foremost used as a channel for debates and advocacy work in matters relating to integration<sup>254</sup>. There is a national council for inter-religious communication – Sweden's interreligious council (Sveriges interreligiösa råd) organised by the Christian Council of Sweden (Sveriges Kristna Råd)<sup>255</sup> with the purpose to develop trust and co-operation between different religious communities. Although it is not a migrant consultative body per se it deals with a lot of similar issues. The Government has a Council for Contact with the Religious Communities<sup>256</sup>. Furthermore, there are similar organisations in some cities and municipalities<sup>257</sup></p>
	<p>What is the mandate of the body – duration and procedures? In particular specify if and by which modalities these bodies are competent to participate in consultations only on migration or integration issues or if they participate also in consultations on other issues? How do these bodies work in practice?</p>	<p>Sweden's interreligious council serves as a meeting place for religious leaders and aims to provide a unified voice against anti-Semitism, Islamophobia and all other religious hostility in Sweden. The council all have an obligation to defend freedom of religion and therefore we urge both the authorities and the public to increase their efforts to jointly prevent attacks against religion and belief. In the beginning of 2015 the interreligious council initiated a campaign called "Refuse to hate" (Vägra hata). During the weekend of 30 January to 1 February 2015 a statement from the Swedish inter-religious council was sent to mosques, synagogues, churches, and other places of worship all over Sweden. The statement against hate and for the protection of the human right to worship was read during prayer or worship in more than a hundred places in Sweden<sup>258</sup>.</p>

<sup>253</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), Act on national minorities and minority languages (Lag (2009:724) om nationella minoriteter och minoritetspråk), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Lag-2009724-om-nationella-m\\_sfs-2009-724/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Lag-2009724-om-nationella-m_sfs-2009-724/)

<sup>254</sup> See for instance the integration councils of the municipalities of Lund, web page: [www.lund.se/Medborgare/Kommun-politik/Kommunens-organisation/Radgivande-organ/Kommunala-integrationsradet/](http://www.lund.se/Medborgare/Kommun-politik/Kommunens-organisation/Radgivande-organ/Kommunala-integrationsradet/) Kalmar, web page: [www.kalmar.se/Demokrati/Politik-och-paverkan/Politiska-rad/integrationsradet/](http://www.kalmar.se/Demokrati/Politik-och-paverkan/Politiska-rad/integrationsradet/) Öståker, web page: [www.osteraker.se/politikpaverkan/sastyrskommunen/radgivandeorgan/integrationsrad.4.71fcf4251429dfd2f5cce7.html#.VRwA\\_vmsUno](http://www.osteraker.se/politikpaverkan/sastyrskommunen/radgivandeorgan/integrationsrad.4.71fcf4251429dfd2f5cce7.html#.VRwA_vmsUno)

<sup>255</sup> Sweden, Sweden's inter-religious council (Sveriges interreligiösa råd), web page: [www.skr.org/verksamheter/generalsekretariatet/sveriges-interreligiösa-rad/](http://www.skr.org/verksamheter/generalsekretariatet/sveriges-interreligiösa-rad/)

<sup>256</sup> Sweden, Council for contact with the religious communities (Rådet för kontakt med trossamfundet) web link: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/14888](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/14888)

<sup>257</sup> See for instance the inter-religious centre in Gothenburg, web page: [interreligiosacentret.se/om-radet](http://interreligiosacentret.se/om-radet)

<sup>258</sup> Sweden, Sweden's inter-religious council (Sveriges interreligiösa råd), web information available at: <http://vagrahata.se/om-sveriges-interreligiösa-rad/>



	On 13 February 2015, a letter was sent to all members of Parliament (349 persons) encouraging them to endorse the campaign <sup>259</sup> .
Frequency of convening of the body/-ies/ meetings with competent public authorities. What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?	Sweden's interreligious council (SIR) was established in 2010 and consists of representatives from eight religious organisations – the Muslim Council of Sweden (Sveriges muslimska råd), the Hindu congregation (Hinduiska församlingen), the Swedish Christian Council (Sveriges kristna råd), the Swedish Buddhist Cooperation Council (Sveriges buddhistiska samarbetsråd), the Swedish Church (Svenska kyrkan), the Swedish Bahá'í community (Svenska Bahá'í-samfundet) and the Jewish Central Council (Judiska centralrådet). The council meets two times a year <sup>260</sup> .  The Government has a Council for Contact with the Religious Communities <sup>261</sup> . It meets a couple of times per year on the invitation of the government hosted by the Minister of Culture and Democracy. The last meeting was held on 1 December 2014 <sup>262</sup> . In 2000 the Swedish church separated from the state. The reform increased led to increased equality of the religious communities' relationship to the state. Government support for faith communities to increase equality between various religious communities <sup>263</sup> .
Role in relation to other public or private bodies. Is there a statutory role of coordination and cooperation with other public or private stakeholders foreseen? How is this implemented in practice?	In 2000 the Swedish church separated from the state. The reform increased equality of religious communities. Government support for faith communities to increase equality between various religious communities.
Participation in decision-making (consultative, observer status, voting right etc.). Are such bodies competent to participate in decision-making at national/regional/local level in regard to the design, implementation, assessment and/or review of integration-specific, migration or other policies of general interest? Are such bodies and/or their representatives participating in any way to allocation, distribution, monitoring, evaluation or management of	Sweden's interreligious council (SIR) was established in 2010 and consists of representatives from eight religious organisations – the Muslim Council of Sweden (Sveriges muslimska råd), the Hindu congregation (Hinduiska församlingen), the Swedish Christian Council (Sveriges kristna råd), the Swedish Buddhist Cooperation Council (Sveriges buddhistiska samarbetsråd), the Swedish Church (Svenska kyrkan), the Swedish Bahá'í community (Svenska Bahá'í-samfundet) and the Jewish Central Council (Judiska centralrådet).

<sup>259</sup> The content of the letter can be found at: <http://vagrahata.se/brev-till-riksdagsledamoter-2/>

<sup>260</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) web information at: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18891/fromdepartment/14885](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18891/fromdepartment/14885)

<sup>261</sup> Sweden, Council for contact with the religious communities (Rådet för kontakt med trossamfundet) web link: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/14888](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/14888)

<sup>262</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) web information at: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18891/fromdepartment/14885](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18891/fromdepartment/14885)

<sup>263</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) web information at: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/14890](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/14890)



	funding social inclusion and integration policies, measures and programmes at national level?	
	What are the modalities for representation and participation of migrants, e.g. elections, designation etc.? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?	Sweden's interreligious council (SIR) was established in 2010 and consists of representatives from eight religious organisations – the Muslim Council of Sweden (Sveriges muslimska råd), the Hindu congregation (Hinduiska församlingen), the Swedish Christian Council (Sveriges kristna råd), the Swedish Buddhist Cooperation Council (Sveriges buddhistiska samarbetsråd), the Swedish Church (Svenska kyrkan), the Swedish Bahá'í community (Svenska Bahá'í-samfundet) and the Jewish Central Council (Judiska centralrådet). Each religious organisation selects their own representatives.
	On which criterion are migrant groups represented (migrant status, foreign-born, foreign nationality etc.)? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?	Not applicable
	Is there any evidence through formal evaluations or academic research on awareness about such national level consultative bodies among migrants and their descendants, and among the general public?	Not as we have been able to find.

### 3.4. Participation in trade-unions and professional association

	In this section based on available data, research, surveys, studies, etc. please provide information about:	
	Membership and participation of migrant workers in <u>workers' unions and craft associations</u> :	
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in trade unions and craft associations?	The Swedish trade union confederation (LO) has no legal limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in trade unions and craft associations within the confederation <sup>264</sup> . The Swedish Trade Union Confederation, LO, is the central organisation for 14 member organisations, which organise workers within both the private and the public sectors. The 14 member organisations have about 1 470 000 members if taken together <sup>265</sup> . LO works actively on equal treatment and prevention of discrimination among

<sup>264</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (Landsorganisationen – LO), 19 March 2015

<sup>265</sup> Sweden, The Swedish trade union confederation, (Landsorganisationen – LO) web presentation *This is LO*, available at: [www.lo.se/english/this\\_is\\_lo](http://www.lo.se/english/this_is_lo)

		<p>their members<sup>266</sup>. LO is guided by an integration policy established in 2013<sup>267</sup></p> <p>All member organisations with LO have general statutes which are almost identical and based on principles such as the right to power and influence regardless of class, ethnicity and gender<sup>268</sup>. This means that anybody is welcome as a union member, regardless of if they have permanent or temporary residence permits, if they are guest workers or undocumented migrants (<i>papperslösa</i>) as long as they comply with other regulations among which working (having employment) or studying (being enrolled at a university or other form of schooling) are the most essential. Four of the member organisations; among them Swedish Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union (<i>Hotell- och Restaurangfacket</i>) and Swedish Building Maintenance Workers Union (<i>Fastighets</i>) have decided to start organizing undocumented migrants (<i>papperslösa</i>)<sup>269</sup>.</p> <p>In practice a number of practical limitations may make it difficult for a person to become a union member. The most common are a) temporarily employment and/or engagement in a profession (mostly young people) – before young persons decide on a line of study and/or future profession they often feel little need of support or backup from a union; b) the membership fee – especially migrant workers do not prioritize paying what in their eyes is a quite substantial fee, since their main aim is to earn as much money as possible before returning to their country of origin (this is especially true for construction workers and guest workers picking berries)<sup>270</sup>.</p> <p>Another practical limitation among temporary staff in general and migrant workers in particular is fear of reprisals for their union engagement. If an employer finds out that the migrant workers are members of a union they may lose their current employment and/or miss out on future employment opportunities in Sweden<sup>271</sup>.</p>
	<p>Do workers' associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant workers? E.g.</p>	<p>The associations within the Swedish trade union confederation (LO) encourage and support membership and participation of migrant workers through different measures. Some of the member</p>

<sup>266</sup> Sweden, The Swedish trade union confederation (Landsorganistionen - LO) (2015) *Likabehandling*, [www.lo.se/start/politiska\\_sakfragor/likabehandling](http://www.lo.se/start/politiska_sakfragor/likabehandling)

<sup>267</sup> Sweden, The Swedish trade union confederation (Landsorganisationen – LO) (2015) *Integrationspolicy*, available at: [www.lo.se/start/politiska\\_sakfragor/likabehandling/integrationspolicy](http://www.lo.se/start/politiska_sakfragor/likabehandling/integrationspolicy)

<sup>268</sup> Sweden, The Swedish trade union confederation (Landsorganisationen – LO) (2015) *Integrationspolicy* available at: [www.lo.se/start/politiska\\_sakfragor/likabehandling/integrationspolicy](http://www.lo.se/start/politiska_sakfragor/likabehandling/integrationspolicy)

<sup>269</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (Landsorganisationen – LO), 19 March 2015

<sup>270</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (Landsorganisationen – LO), 19 March 2015

<sup>271</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (Landsorganisationen – LO), 19 March 2015

	<p>through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>organisations within the confederation (e.g. Swedish Building Workers' Union (<i>Byggnads</i>)) have specific ombudsmen, also called interpreters (tolkar), with the mission to be the link between the union and migrant workers. Among themselves they cover most of the European languages<sup>272</sup>. The Swedish Transport Workers' Union (<i>Transport</i>) has published ads on television monitors on ferries between Poland and Sweden in order to inform Polish chauffeurs about their right to join a Swedish union. The Swedish building workers' union (<i>Byggnads</i>) have also cooperated with the Polish Church in order to prevent the use of alcohol and drugs, through engaging the workers to become members of the union<sup>273</sup>. There is information material available in several languages. Until now the different member organisations of the Swedish trade union confederation (LO) have produced separate information/campaign material in seven different languages. However, as of 2015, the unions within the LO have decided to create a universal material, which consists of general information as well as specific information for each union in several languages<sup>274</sup>.</p>
	<p>What is the rate of participation (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant workers in the most representative workers' unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of workers represented and degree of association).</p>	<p>According to paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act ((Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), it is prohibited to process personal data that reveals a person's racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health status and sex life<sup>275</sup>. Furthermore, paragraph 9 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) stipulates that every Controller of personal data registers must make sure that no more personal data are collected, registered and processed than are necessary for the processing purpose. This makes it hard to support the registration of information like foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents) in membership registers.</p> <p>As a consequence, the different trade unions do not register ethnicity and/or foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents). However, they are free to purchase this data from Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB). According to the most recent data from Swedish statistics (2014) 20 % of the union members are foreign-born persons, of which 3 % are</p>

<sup>272</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (Landsorganisationen – LO), 19 March 2015

<sup>273</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (Landsorganisationen – LO), 19 March 2015

<sup>274</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (Landsorganisationen – LO), 19 March 2015.

<sup>275</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

		<p>born in another Nordic country and 17 % in countries outside the Nordic countries.<sup>276</sup></p> <p>The labour market is quite segregated in Sweden, both along gender and ethnic lines. The majority of migrant workers are working within hotels, restaurants and the tourist industry (80-90 % of the migrant workers). The other main sector is building maintenance – 45 percent of the building maintenance sector are foreign-born.<sup>277</sup> The concentration of migrant workers can be found in the main cities and in the Southern part of Sweden. 75-80 % of the work permits are issued for migrant workers for employment in the three largest cities (Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö) and/or the Southern part of Sweden. Since 2008, few working permits have been issued for third country nationals for employment in the Northern part of Sweden – with the exception of berry picking.</p> <p>Swedish Municipal Workers' Union (<i>Kommunal</i>) is the largest member organization within The Swedish trade union confederation (LO) and has the largest number of foreign-born members, approximately 23 % of all members.</p>
	<p>Are migrant workers elected as representatives of trade unions and workers' or craft associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced by migrant workers.</p>	<p>According to paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act ((Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), it is prohibited to process personal data that reveals a person's racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health status and sex life<sup>278</sup>. Furthermore, paragraph 9 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) stipulates that every Controller of personal data registers must make sure that no more personal data are collected, registered and processed than are necessary for the processing purpose. This makes it hard to support the registration of information like foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents) in membership registers.</p> <p>As a consequence, the different trade unions do not register ethnicity and/or foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents). This in turn makes it difficult to say something reliable about the number and/or percentage of migrant workers that are elected representatives of the different unions/associations<sup>279</sup>.</p>

<sup>276</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (LO), 19 March 2015.

<sup>277</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (LO), 19 March 2015.

<sup>278</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice, Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at:

[www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

<sup>279</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (LO), 19 March 2015

		<p>There are no legal limitations or barriers for a migrant worker to become an elected representative of a trade union. An obvious practical barrier would be the lack of sufficient Swedish skills. Another limitation would be lack of preparatory courses elected representatives in other languages than Swedish<sup>280</sup>. A third limitation would be related to discrimination although it is harder to prove if this is the case.</p>
	<p>Are there differences between associations for high and low skill workers, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?</p>	<p>There is a correlation between trades with a low degree of union membership (hotel, restaurant and tourism as well as construction) and a high rate of migrant workers. On the contrary, the paper and pulp mill sector and the electricians have a higher degree of union membership but a low rate of migrant workers.<sup>281</sup></p>
	<p>Membership and participation of migrant entrepreneurs and expert professionals to professional and scientific associations:</p> <p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in professional, employer and scientific associations (such as medical, engineer, bar associations)?</p>	<p>The professional, employer and scientific associations follow the legal requirements in Swedish law in relation to their specific profession. These requirements are laid down in Annex 2 of the Higher Education Ordinance (Högskoleförordningen (1993:100))<sup>282</sup>. For example, in order to become a member the Swedish Medical Association (Sveriges Läkarförbund) a person must meet one of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have a medical degree from Sweden or another EU/EEA country and be practicing in Sweden</li> <li>- be a medical student in Sweden or another country where the medical association's student organisation has a presence.</li> <li>- have a medical degree from outside the EU/EEA and has not been given any conditionalities in order to practice medicine in Sweden by the National board of health and welfare (Socialstyrelsen)<sup>283</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>The national union of teachers in Sweden (<i>Lärarnas Riksförbund</i>) organizes teachers who are qualified for positions in schools, adult education, college and universities with the education required for these positions. The union also organizes guidance/career counsellors and teacher students<sup>284</sup>.</p> <p>Since 2011, teachers should apply for a certification in order to become a certified teacher, which is a prerequisite to get a permanent position. A teacher's certificate clearly shows in which types of school,</p>

<sup>280</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (LO), 19 March 2015

<sup>281</sup> Phone interview with Thord Ingesson, expert on migration and integration at The Swedish trade union confederation (LO), 19 March 2015

<sup>282</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Education (Utbildningsdepartementet) Higher Education Ordinance (Högskoleförordningen (1993:100) available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Hogskoleforordning-1993100\\_sfs-1993-100/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Hogskoleforordning-1993100_sfs-1993-100/)

<sup>283</sup> Sweden, Swedish Medical Association (Svenska Läkarförbundet), web information available at: <https://www.slf.se/Forbundet/Bli-medlem/>

<sup>284</sup> Sweden, National Union of Teachers (Lärarnas Riksförbund), web information available at: <http://www.lr.se/>

		<p>which subjects and which years he or she is qualified to teach. The National Agency for Education (Skolverket) determine that a teacher is qualified on the basis of the teacher's education<sup>285</sup>.</p> <p>In order to apply for a teacher or preschool teacher certificate in Sweden, the applicant must have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A diploma of education (lärarexamen) awarded by a university or other institution of higher education in Sweden or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A qualified teacher status certificate (behörighetsbevis) issued by the Swedish Council for Higher Education (Universitets- och högskolerådet) or</li> <li>- A diploma of education from a country other than Sweden that qualifies its holder to work as a teacher or preschool teacher in the country of education.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Adequate proficiency in the Swedish language. The applicants' proficiency in Swedish must meet the requirements equivalent of an upper secondary (high school) course in Swedish<sup>286</sup>.</li> </ol> <p>The requirements for membership in the Swedish association for graduate engineers (Sveriges ingenjörer) is a Master of Science degree in Engineering or a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering (at least 180 credits). Standard Membership is also available to students of technology who have completed at least 180 higher education credits towards a Master of Science degree in Engineering, and to university graduates with at least a Bachelor-level degree in another technical/science-related area. There is also a possibility for students to become student members<sup>287</sup>.</p> <p>Accordingly, the requirements for membership in professional associations cannot by themselves be considered a barrier for migrant workers (migrant professionals) to become members. It is rather the transfer of degrees and skills and language proficiency requirements. There is in general not much information in English and/or other migrant languages on the associations' websites, which may be a barrier.</p>
	<p>Do professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant professionals? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in</p>	<p>The Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (Svenska akademikers centralorganisation - Saco), is a trade union confederation consisting of 22 affiliated associations, which together have 650,000 members. Members are university graduates or professionals with</p>

<sup>285</sup> Sweden, National Agency for Education (Skolverket) *Certification of teachers and preschool teachers*, web information available at:

[www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/andra-sprak-och-lattlast/in-english/teacher-certification](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/andra-sprak-och-lattlast/in-english/teacher-certification)

<sup>286</sup> Sweden, National Agency for Education (Skolverket) *Certification of teachers and preschool teachers*, web information available at:

[www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/andra-sprak-och-lattlast/in-english/teacher-certification](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/andra-sprak-och-lattlast/in-english/teacher-certification)

<sup>287</sup> Sweden, Swedish association of graduate engineers (Sveriges ingenjörer) web information available at:

[www.sverigesingenjorer.se/About-us/becomeamember/](http://www.sverigesingenjorer.se/About-us/becomeamember/)



	<p>more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>a college degree.<sup>288</sup> In order to encourage and support membership and participation of migrant workers (migrant professionals) the confederation's associations have created the web portal <i>Omstart – for newly arrived professionals in Sweden (Omstart)</i><sup>289</sup>, which targets newly arrived persons with an academic background and contains information in English and Swedish. The idea is provides all necessary information in one place i.e. general information about the Swedish labour market and about different authorities that is of importance for entering the labour market. There is also guide to the Swedish labour market for more than 60 different professions and/or degrees. All associations are able to answer to questions from members in English.</p> <p>Swedish association of graduate engineers (Sveriges ingenjörer) are participating in the webportal Omstart – for newly arrived professionals in Sweden (Omstart), as well as a mentor program for foreign-born engineers. They are also active in an integration project Sfinx – specially aimed at migrant engineers.<sup>290</sup> Sfinx aims to give migrant engineers a proficiency in Swedish, additional technological skills and knowledge of Swedish working life. In order to facilitate finding employment in the engineering profession, Sfinx starts with intensive Swedish courses in the municipality of Järfälla and in Stockholm. Later the students will if necessary complement their education with courses at the Royal Institute of Technology (Kungliga tekniska högskolan – KTH). The SFINX students are offered guidance and an individual syllabus by a student counsellor at KTH as well as a coach at the Swedish public employment service for matching against the labour market and CV writing.</p>
	<p>What is the rate of participation and membership (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant professionals in the most representative professional, employers' and scientific unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional,</p>	<p>According to paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act ((Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), it is prohibited to process personal data that reveals a person's racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health status and sex life<sup>291</sup>. Furthermore, paragraph 9 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) stipulates that every Controller of personal data registers must make sure that no more personal data are collected, registered and processed than are necessary for the processing purpose. This makes it hard to support the registration of information like foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents) in membership registers.</p>

<sup>288</sup> Sweden, Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (SACO) *About SACO*, web information, available at: [www.saco.se/en/](http://www.saco.se/en/)

<sup>289</sup> Sweden, Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (SACO), *Omstart – for newly arrived professionals in Sweden*, web portal, available at: [www2.saco.se/en/omstart/](http://www2.saco.se/en/omstart/)

<sup>290</sup> Sweden, *Sfinx – Swedish for engineers* (Sfinx – svenska för ingenjörer) home page: [www.sfx-ingenjor.se/](http://www.sfx-ingenjor.se/)

<sup>291</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

	<p>local and to the range of professional represented and degree of association).</p>	<p>As a consequence, the different professional association do not register ethnicity and/or foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents). If a professional association or union wants to receive information about the percentage of members with a foreign background it can commission Statistics Sweden to do an anonymized comparison of its member records (with personal identity numbers) against the personal register data available at Statistics Sweden.</p>
	<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of professional, employers' and/or scientific associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>	<p>According to paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), it is prohibited to process personal data that reveals a person's racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health status and sex life<sup>292</sup>. As a consequence, the different professional associations do not register ethnicity. Furthermore, paragraph 9 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) stipulates that every Data controller must make sure that no more personal data are collected, registered and processed than are necessary for the processing purpose. This makes it hard to support the registration of information like foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents) in membership registers.</p> <p>There are no legal limitations for a migrant to be elected as a representative, although there may be other practical limitations. According to the Swedish association of graduate engineers (<i>Sveriges ingenjörer</i>) there are members with foreign background (foreign-born persons or persons with two foreign born parents) elected as representatives of the association but there are no registered data available. However, there are no preparation courses for elected representatives available in other languages than Swedish.</p> <p>In general it is harder for a foreign-born person to enter Swedish labour market due to language barriers, difficulties for employers to verify competences and qualifications among foreign-born applicants and also due to discrimination, but this is less discussed.<sup>293</sup></p>
	<p>Are there differences between associations for different professions, different skill levels and/or types of enterprise, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of</p>	<p>All professional associations are prohibited to register the ethnicity, country of origin or citizenship of their members in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204))<sup>294</sup>. Furthermore, paragraph 9 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) stipulates that every Controller of personal data registers must make sure</p>

<sup>292</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

<sup>293</sup> Phone interview with Magnus Skagerfält, integration expert at the Swedish Engineers (Svenska Ingenjörer), 12 March 2015

<sup>294</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

	origin, citizenship or birth or gender?	that no more personal data are collected, registered and processed than are necessary for the processing purpose. This makes it hard to support the registration of information like foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents) in membership registers. As a consequence, it is hard to analyse differences between associations for different professions, different skill levels and/or types of enterprise, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or gender.
--	---	--

### 3.5. Participation in social, cultural and public life

In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. provide information about the membership and participation of migrants and their descendants in media, cultural organisations and public life:		
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in professional associations related to the media, sports and culture?	There are no legal barriers for migrants to become members of professional associations related to media, sports and culture. All professional associations are prohibited to register the ethnicity, country of origin or citizenship of their members in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) <sup>295</sup> . Furthermore, paragraph 9 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) stipulates that every Controller of personal data registers must make sure that no more personal data are collected, registered and processed than are necessary for the processing purpose. This makes it hard to support the registration of information like foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents) in membership registers. As a consequence, it is hard to analyse the existence of practical limitations in the sense that it is difficult to know which member that belong to the group "migrants and their descendants".
	Do media, sports, culture professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of third country nationals as members? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	Swedish Union of Journalists organises journalists and its statutes define who can become a member. An individual must be employed or work as a freelancer and their work must primarily comprise journalistic activities on behalf of a Swedish mass medium, or one which operates in Sweden <sup>296</sup> . Journalistic activities are defined as independent production, selection, evaluation or editorial reworking of material on behalf of mass media, or other journalistic activities compatible with the union's professional rules. There is information in English

<sup>295</sup> in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

<sup>296</sup> Sweden, Swedish Union of Journalists (Journalistförbundet) (2015) *About the Swedish Union of Journalists*, web information, available at: [www.sjf.se/about](http://www.sjf.se/about)

		<p>available on the union's website and in general support can be given in English.</p> <p>The Swedish union for performing arts and film (Teaterförbundet för scen och film) organizes professional performers and other creative workers (including technical/administrative staff) from across the spectrum of the entertainment, creative and cultural industries. Members are organized in branches by their professions e.g. actors, circus and variety artist, dancers and choreographers, film directors, film workers, musical artists, set designers and theatre directors. The prerequisites for membership in the Swedish Union for performing arts and film are that the person in question has an adequate education or have made a living as a professional for at least a year<sup>297</sup>.</p> <p>There is information in English available on the union's website and in general support can be given in English.</p> <p>The Swedish union for performing arts and film (Teaterförbundet för scen och film) has developed a diversity checklist (mångfaldschecken)<sup>298</sup> in co-operation with Swedish Performing Arts (Svensk scenkonst) an organisation that represents over 100 organisations and companies in the field of theatre, music, and dance e.g. orchestras, opera houses, dance companies, theatres, regional music associations and production companies. This checklist is aimed to be a tool in the process of creating diversity in the workplace and on the stages.</p> <p>According to the union's presentation of the diversity checklist, standards are often unspoken and as a consequence difficult to see. They are even more difficult to see when a person is him/herself part of the norm. Diversity is about seeing and giving space. By making norms visible, it will be easier to include consciously instead of unconsciously exclude<sup>299</sup>. It is interesting to note that the option of conscious exclusion is not on the table.</p> <p>The sports associations in Sweden are more focused on the layperson's participation in sports although they do also organize professional athletes. The Swedish Sports Confederation (Riksidrottsförbundet) is an umbrella organization with the task of supporting its member federations and, in an official capacity, represent the whole Swedish sports movement in</p>
--	--	--

<sup>297</sup> Sweden, Swedish union for performing arts and film (Teaterförbundet för scen och film) (2015) web information (in English), available at: [www.teaterforbundet.se/web/In\\_English.aspx#.VR4ko\\_msUmk](http://www.teaterforbundet.se/web/In_English.aspx#.VR4ko_msUmk)

<sup>298</sup> Sweden, Swedish union for performing arts and film (Teaterförbundet för scen och film) (2014) *Mångfaldschecken: underlag för ett normkreativt arbete*, available at: [www.teaterforbundet.se/web/Mangfaldscheck.aspx#.VR4kB\\_msUmk](http://www.teaterforbundet.se/web/Mangfaldscheck.aspx#.VR4kB_msUmk)

<sup>299</sup> Sweden, Swedish union for performing arts and film (Teaterförbundet för scen och film) (2014) *Mångfaldschecken: underlag för ett normkreativt arbete*, available at: [www.teaterforbundet.se/web/Mangfaldscheck.aspx#.VR4kB\\_msUmk](http://www.teaterforbundet.se/web/Mangfaldscheck.aspx#.VR4kB_msUmk)

	<p>contacts with the authorities, politicians etc.<sup>300</sup> The Confederation aims to provide Swedish athletes and officials with the best possible conditions to be world class in many different fields. Each individual specialty sports association has the responsibility to develop their sport – also on the professional level. The Swedish Sports Confederation’s mission is to support and assist them in this work. This is done through financial support, activity support and the development of structures to enable athletes to combine their sport career with education<sup>301</sup></p> <p>There is not much information available in other languages on the website except a general information booklet including information in Bosnian, Albanian, Somali, Spanish, English and Swedish on how the Swedish sports sector functions, how to join a sports association etc.<sup>302</sup></p>
<p>What is the rate of participation in the most representative professional associations? (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).</p>	<p>Since all professional associations are prohibited to register the ethnicity, country of origin or citizenship of their members<sup>303</sup>, it is hard to analyse the participation rate of migrants in the sense that it is difficult to know which member that belong to the group “migrants and their descendants”.</p>
<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of professional associations related to the media, sports and culture? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>	<p>Since all professional associations are prohibited to register the ethnicity, country of origin or citizenship of their members<sup>304</sup>, it is hard to analyse the degree to which migrants are elected as representatives of their professional associations, since it is difficult to know which members belong to the group “migrants and their descendants”.</p>
<p>Is there a visible or notable presence (or absence) of migrants and their descendants as media professionals?</p>	<p>Swedish public service broadcasters consists of three independent companies, financed by the users/receivers; Swedish Television (Sveriges Television – SVT), Swedish Radio (Sveriges Radio – SR) and the Swedish educational broadcasting company (Utbildningsradion – UR). In accordance with Chapter 3, paragraph 3 and 14 of the Radio and Television Act (Radio- och tv-lag (2010:696)<sup>305</sup>) the</p>

<sup>300</sup> The Swedish Sports Confederation (Riksidrottsförbundet) (2015) Sports in Sweden, web presentation, available at: [www.rf.se/Undermeny/RFochsvenskidrott/SportsinSweden/](http://www.rf.se/Undermeny/RFochsvenskidrott/SportsinSweden/)

<sup>301</sup> The Swedish Sports Confederation (Riksidrottsförbundet) (2015) *Elitidrott berör oss alla*, web presentation, available at: [www.rf.se/Elitidrott/](http://www.rf.se/Elitidrott/)

<sup>302</sup> The Swedish Sports Confederation (Riksidrottsförbundet) (2013) *Idrott – en bra start i livet*, available at: [docs.google.com/viewer?url=http%3A%2F%2Fiof4.idrottonline.se%2FImageVaultFiles%2Fid\\_33043%2Fcf\\_394%2FIdrott - en bra start i livet.PDF](https://docs.google.com/viewer?url=http%3A%2F%2Fiof4.idrottonline.se%2FImageVaultFiles%2Fid_33043%2Fcf_394%2FIdrott_-_en_bra_start_i_livet.PDF)

<sup>303</sup> in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

<sup>304</sup> in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

<sup>305</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture, Radio and Television Act (Radio- och tv-lag (2010:696), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Radio--och-tv-lag-2010696\\_sfs-2010-696/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Radio--och-tv-lag-2010696_sfs-2010-696/)

		<p>Government decides the terms for licenses of the public service broadcaster companies for a period of six years at a time. The public service broadcasters must be in agreement of the terms. Then the Government renews the public service broadcasters' broadcasting licences (sändningstillstånd). The current licences runs from 2014 to 2019. According to the current terms all activities of the public service broadcaster should be carried out from a gender equality and diversity perspective (jämslälldhets- och mångfaldsperspektiv)<sup>306</sup>.</p> <p>According to the policy for diversity and equal treatment at Swedish television, discrimination in all forms should be counteracted and gender equality and increased diversity should be actively promoted and reflected both in the programs and in the composition of the staff<sup>307</sup>.</p> <p>As a part of its work for increased diversity both Swedish Radio and Swedish Television commissioned a study of the ethnic background of their employees to the Institute of Human Resource Indicators (Nyckeltalsinstitutet) and Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB). The study was done through a check of the personal identification numbers (personnummer) of the (anonymous) companies' employees against personal register data collected in the database STATIV at Statistics Sweden<sup>308</sup>. The method was developed in dialogue with Swedish Data Protection Authority (Datainspektionen) and legal advisors.</p> <p>According to Swedish Radio's Annual Report 2014 one out of four (25%) was foreign-born or had at least one parent who was born abroad, which the company stated was a higher rate than in other Swedish companies where approximately 20 % has foreign background<sup>309</sup>. It is interesting to note that the general definition used by Statistics Sweden, where "foreign background" is defined as foreign-born persons and persons with two foreign-born parents, is not used here – but rather the older definition where persons with "immigrant background" (invandrarbakgrund) also included persons with one foreign-born parent. This shift in definitions makes it more difficult to know if the comparison with other companies is made with the same definition of "foreign background" or not.</p>
--	--	---

<sup>306</sup> Sweden, Swedish television (Sveriges television – SVT) (2014) *Sändningstillstånd för Sveriges Television AB*, available at: [www.svt.se/omsvt/fakta/public-service/article1713807.svt/binary/S%C3%A4ndningstillst%C3%A5nd%202014%20-%202019](http://www.svt.se/omsvt/fakta/public-service/article1713807.svt/binary/S%C3%A4ndningstillst%C3%A5nd%202014%20-%202019)

<sup>307</sup> Sweden, Swedish Television (Sveriges Television – SVT) (2011) *SVT:s policy för mångfald och likabehandling*, available at: [www.svt.se/omsvt/jobba-har/article2077410.svt/binary/M%C3%A5ngfaldspolicy](http://www.svt.se/omsvt/jobba-har/article2077410.svt/binary/M%C3%A5ngfaldspolicy)

<sup>308</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) *STATIV – en longitudinell databas för integrationsstudier*, available at: [www.scb.se/stativ/](http://www.scb.se/stativ/)

<sup>309</sup> Sweden, Swedish Radio (Sveriges Radio – SR) (2015) *Public service-redovisning 2014*, available at: [sverigesradio.se/diverse/appdata/isidor/files/3113/14763.pdf](http://sverigesradio.se/diverse/appdata/isidor/files/3113/14763.pdf)



		<p>The shift in the statistical definition of persons with foreign background (utländsk bakgrund)/immigrant background (invandrarbakgrund) was introduced in Swedish public statistics on 31 December 2003 after a processing within the Government offices (Regeringskansliet) starting in 1998 with the establishment of a working group tasked with investigating Swedish authorities' use of the concept immigrant (invandrare)<sup>310</sup>. The working group delivered their final report in 2000 in which it suggested that persons with both Swedish and foreign background (one parent born in Sweden and one foreign-born parent) should be defined as of Swedish background in public statistics. The working group argued that this approach was more in line with the contemporary integration policy goals. According to Swedish Television's Annual Report 2014 10 % of its employees are foreign-born or have two foreign-born parents (utländsk bakgrund) in comparison to the population of Sweden where 23.6 % belong to this category. If persons with one foreign-born parent is included in the group of persons with foreign background, the rate of employees with foreign background rises to 20 % in comparison to the population of Sweden where 30 % belong to this category. According to the Annual Report this study will be followed up on a yearly basis. It is the aim of the Swedish Television to have a staff composition that mirrors the population in this regard.<sup>311</sup></p> <p>What can be noticed in the two Annual Reports' mentioned above is that the two public service broadcasting companies present similar data from the same study by Statistics Sweden in quite different ways. While Swedish Radio presents its rates as better than the rates of other companies (and therefore unproblematic), Swedish Television presents its rates as below the population at large (and therefore problematic).</p>
	<p>Are migrants and/or their descendants present, visible and actively participating in public? (E.g. in public events, TV and electronic media, cultural events). Please substantiate on the basis of existing data or contacts with</p>	<p>Diversity is mentioned in three paragraphs of the current broadcasting licences; paragraph 6 (on diversity), 9 (on culture) and 10 (children and youth) for both the Swedish television<sup>312</sup> as well as the Swedish radio<sup>313</sup>. The assignment of the three companies is very similar and public service is free to design/draw up the programs themselves (without</p>

<sup>310</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) Begreppet invandrare – användningen i myndigheters verksamhet (Ds 2000:43)

<sup>311</sup> Sweden, Swedish Television (Sveriges Television – SVT) (2015) *Sveriges Televisions public service-redovisning 2014*, available at: <http://www.svt.se/omsvt/fakta/public-service/article2711775.svt/binary/Public%20service-redovisning%202014>

<sup>312</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Television (Sveriges television – SVT) (2013) *Sändningstillstånd för Sveriges Television AB*, available at: <http://www.svt.se/omsvt/fakta/public-service/article1713807.svt/binary/S%C3%A4ndningstillst%C3%A5nd%202014%20-%202019>

<sup>313</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Radio (Sveriges radio – SR) (2013) *Sändningstillstånd för Sveriges Radio AB 2014 – 2019*, available at: [sverigesradio.se/diverse/appdata/isidor/files/3113/14011.pdf](http://sverigesradio.se/diverse/appdata/isidor/files/3113/14011.pdf)

	<p>relevant authorities, actors and stakeholders, making sure to cover a wide spectrum and obtain as much as possible objective information.</p>	<p>influence by the government) on basis of the needs and wishes of their viewers and listeners.</p> <p>A problem when assessing the visibility of migrants and their descendants in TV and electronic media relates to the fact that the concept “diversity” (mångfald) is not only used in relation to representation of different minorities, but also is used to describe a variety in the overall programming and the presence of a multiplicity of voices and opinions. As a consequence, Swedish television can be described as characterized by great diversity (stor mångfald) in terms of programming but not in the visibility of migrants and/or their descendants<sup>314</sup>.</p> <p>The Swedish broadcasting commission (Granskningsnämnden) monitors how the public service companies comply with the agreement and the paragraphs in the broadcasting licenses by analysing the annual public service reports from each company<sup>315</sup>.</p> <p>The Austrian national public service broadcaster Österreichischer Rundfunk (ORF) has edited a book/report on public values in massmedia, Public Value Report 2013/14, with chapters written by independent scientists and media experts about the specific media environment in 29 European countries (the EU and Switzerland)<sup>316</sup>. The chapter about Sweden is written by Gunilla Hultén, Ph.D. in Journalism at Stockholm university<sup>317</sup>. She describes how old ideals and new strategies clash in the diversity policies of Swedish Television (Sveriges Television – SVT) and Swedish Radio (Sveriges Radio – SR) through the tension between inclusion and marketization and how this in turn makes it difficult to develop diversity within the organizations. Hultén points out that there is a very strong support for the idea that the composition of journalists should reflect the composition of the population, something that also is supported by the Annual Report of the Swedish Television, mentioned above. According to Hultén, this is a type of descriptive representation, based on the idea that journalists should be descriptive of, or mirror, the people at large. This in turn is based on the assumption that migrant groups may be represented</p>
--	--	---

<sup>314</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Broadcasting authority (Myndigheten för Radio och TV), (2013) Svenskt medieutbud 2012, available at: [www.radioochtv.se/Documents/Publikationer/Svenskt-medieutbud-2012-webb.pdf](http://www.radioochtv.se/Documents/Publikationer/Svenskt-medieutbud-2012-webb.pdf)

<sup>315</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Broadcasting Commission (Granskningsnämnden) is a separate decision-making body within the Swedish Broadcasting Authority (Myndigheten för radio och tv) that monitor whether the content of radio and television programmes adheres to the terms of the broadcasting licences, web information available at: [www.radioochtv.se/tillsyn/Supervision and monitoring](http://www.radioochtv.se/tillsyn/Supervision%20and%20monitoring)

<sup>316</sup> Österreichischer Rundfunk (ORF) (ed.) (2014) *It's about the public. It's about the future: Public service media in Europe*, public value report 2013/14, available at: [zukunft.orf.at/modules/orfpublicvalue/upload/13r0003.pdf](http://zukunft.orf.at/modules/orfpublicvalue/upload/13r0003.pdf)

<sup>317</sup> Hultén, G. (2014) “Channelling Diversity in Swedish Public Service Media”, 2014 in Österreichischer Rundfunk (ORF) (ed.) (2014) *It's about the public. It's about the future: Public service media in Europe*, public value report 2013/14, pp. 108 – 111, available at: [zukunft.orf.at/modules/orfpublicvalue/upload/13r0003.pdf](http://zukunft.orf.at/modules/orfpublicvalue/upload/13r0003.pdf)

		<p>by descriptive representatives, that is, individuals whose backgrounds reflect some of the experiences and outward features of belonging to a certain group. However, Hultén maintains that the idea of the staff should mirror the population when it comes to diversity provides few guidelines for selecting which characteristics that merit representation and says nothing about which groups that should be represented and on what grounds<sup>318</sup>.</p> <p>A feasibility/preliminary study (förstudie) was conducted during the first half of 2014, with support from the European Social Fund in southern Sweden in order to identify ways and methods for a broader participation from producers and journalists with foreign background (utländsk bakgrund)<sup>319</sup>. The findings of the study will be used in a planned implementation project to be funded by the European Social Fund. The study is based on interviews with 30 journalists and media persons with what in the report is defined as "foreign background" (utländsk bakgrund)<sup>320</sup>. Of the 30 interviewees in the study six persons have one foreign-born parent, and 24 persons are themselves foreign-born or have two foreign-born parents<sup>321</sup>. There appears to be a further selection made on what is described as persons with "foreign-sounding names" and/or persons who "do not look like the norm of Swedishness", since the study works with the hypothesis that visible minorities are more discriminated against on the Swedish labor market and that as a result their individual experiences may be similar<sup>322</sup>. There are three aspects that distinguish the interviewees' stories. 1) they think that the media companies are serious in their effort to increase diversity, 2) they are convinced that they contribute with new and/or different perspectives although their special competences (language and cultural competences) are not perceived as a bonus, and 3) they have experienced various forms of discrimination<sup>323</sup>.</p>
--	--	---

<sup>318</sup> Hultén, G. (2014) "Channelling Diversity in Swedish Public Service Media", 2014 in Österreichischer Rundfunk (ORF) (ed.) (2014) *It's about the public. It's about the future: Public service media in Europe*, public value report 2013/14, p. 111, available at: [zukunft.orf.at/modules/orfpublicvalue/upload/13r0003.pdf](http://zukunft.orf.at/modules/orfpublicvalue/upload/13r0003.pdf)

<sup>319</sup> Sweden, Face Europe, Wallmark, R. and Public Employment Service Culture Media (2014) *Zebra II En förstudie om mångfald i medierna*, p. 8, available at: <http://faceeurope.se/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/F%C3%B6rstudierappport-Zebra-II.pdf>

<sup>320</sup> Sweden, Face Europe, Wallmark, R. and Public Employment Service Culture Media (2014) *Zebra II En förstudie om mångfald i medierna*, p. 8, available at: <http://faceeurope.se/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/F%C3%B6rstudierappport-Zebra-III.pdf>

<sup>321</sup> Sweden, Face Europe, Wallmark, R. and Public Employment Service Culture Media (2014) *Zebra II En förstudie om mångfald i medierna*, p. 8, available at: <http://faceeurope.se/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/F%C3%B6rstudierappport-Zebra-III.pdf>

<sup>322</sup> Sweden, Face Europe, Wallmark, R. and Public Employment Service Culture Media (2014) *Zebra II En förstudie om mångfald i medierna*, p. 14, available at: <http://faceeurope.se/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/F%C3%B6rstudierappport-Zebra-III.pdf>

<sup>323</sup> Sweden, Face Europe, Wallmark, R. and Public Employment Service Culture Media (2014) *Zebra II En förstudie om mångfald i medierna*, p. 4, available at: <http://faceeurope.se/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/F%C3%B6rstudierappport-Zebra-III.pdf>

	<p>Are there legal or practical limitations for the media, culture or other type of public events by migrants and/or their descendants? (E.g. are there national language requirements for TV or radio stations, bureaucratic and representation requirements, etc.).</p>	<p>There are no legal limitations for migrants and/or their descendants to participate in media and cultural events. According to the terms of the broadcasting licences the public service broadcasters have a special responsibility for the Swedish language and its status in society<sup>324</sup>. The use of language should be “sound”, although this is to be understood as a “proper” “not off-putting” language and does not refer to accent and/or dialect<sup>325</sup>. However, up until recently, no accents and/or what was considered “heavy dialects” have been the norm and as a consequence it is only in the last decade that journalists and weather persons with an accent (Norwegian, Finnish, East European) have entered the scene<sup>326</sup>.</p> <p>According to the terms of the broadcasting licences, the public service broadcasters shall broadcast in a number of different languages; national minority languages, other minority languages as well as sign language<sup>327</sup>. There is an increase in program in other languages than Swedish both in radio and the television, although the mission to is understood and acted on differently by each corporation. How and to what extent the companies meet the terms of the broadcasting licences is monitored by the Swedish broadcasting authority (Myndigheten för radio och tv) once a year in accordance to the Ordinance with instructions for the Swedish broadcasting authority (Förordning (2010:1062) med instruktion för Myndigheten för radio och tv)<sup>328</sup>.</p> <p>The Swedish radio (Sveriges Radio – SR) has a multilingual channel – Radio Sweden P6 – that provides Swedish news and current affairs in Arabic, English, German, Kurdish, Persian, Romani, Russian and Somali<sup>329</sup>. There are more extensive programming in Finnish and Meänkieli at the Internet radio channel Sisuradio<sup>330</sup> as well as round-the-clock broadcasts in Sami the Internet radio channel SR Sapmi<sup>331</sup>.</p>
--	---	--

<sup>324</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Television (Sveriges television – SVT) (2013) *Sändningstillstånd för Sveriges Television AB*, paragraph 6, available at: <http://www.svt.se/omsvt/fakta/public-service/article1713807.svt/binary/S%C3%A4ndningstillst%C3%A5nd%202014%20-%202019>

<sup>325</sup> Phone interview with Janiche Opsahl, diversity strategist, at the Swedish educational broadcasting company (*Utbildningsradion - UR*), 11 March 2015

<sup>326</sup> Phone interview with Janiche Opsahl, diversity strategist, at the Swedish educational broadcasting company (*Utbildningsradion - UR*), 11 March 2015

<sup>327</sup> Sweden, Swedish Television (Sveriges television – SVT) (2013) *Sändningstillstånd för Sveriges Television AB*, paragraphs 10 – 12, available at: [www.svt.se/omsvt/fakta/public-service/article1713807.svt/binary/S%C3%A4ndningstillst%C3%A5nd%202014%20-%202019](http://www.svt.se/omsvt/fakta/public-service/article1713807.svt/binary/S%C3%A4ndningstillst%C3%A5nd%202014%20-%202019)

<sup>328</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture, Ordinance with instructions for the Swedish broadcasting authority (Förordning (2010:1062) med instruktion för Myndigheten för radio och tv), available at: [www.notisum.se/pub/doc.aspx?url=/rnp/sls/lag/20101062.htm](http://www.notisum.se/pub/doc.aspx?url=/rnp/sls/lag/20101062.htm)

<sup>329</sup> Sweden, Swedish Radio (Sveriges radio – SR), *Radio Sweden P6*, available at: [sverigesradio.se/sida/artikel.aspx?programid=166&artikel=5802311](http://sverigesradio.se/sida/artikel.aspx?programid=166&artikel=5802311)

<sup>330</sup> Sweden, Swedish Radio (Sveriges radio – SR), *Sisuradio*, available at: [sverigesradio.se/sisuradio](http://sverigesradio.se/sisuradio)

<sup>331</sup> Sweden, Swedish Radio (Sveriges radio – SR), *SR Sapmi*, available at: [sverigesradio.se/sameradion](http://sverigesradio.se/sameradion)

	<p>Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions/barriers to the operation of migrant and ethnic minority (owned, directed or audience specific) media?</p>	<p>Everyone that broadcasts radio or television in Sweden is governed the Radio and television Act (Radio- och tv-lag (2010:696))<sup>332</sup>. The Swedish broadcasting authority (Myndigheten för radio och tv) decides on terms for terrestrial television and radio for other broadcasting companies than the public service broadcasters in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Ordinance with instructions for the Swedish broadcasting authority (Förordning (2010:1062) med instruktion för Myndigheten för radio och tv)<sup>333</sup>. The licenses can apply to national, regional and/or local broadcasts. Cable, satellite and webcasts do not require licenses (e.g. the Assyrian internet television channel Assyria tv<sup>334</sup>), but should nevertheless be registered with the Swedish broadcasting authority (<i>Myndigheten för radio och tv</i>).</p> <p>Community radio associations, non-profit organisations and registered religious groups can acquire a license if they have ties to a specific geographically defined broadcast area. Broadcasting licenses have time limitations, but can be renewed. There are some demands that need to be met in order to get a licence concerning among others broadcast area (a broadcast area for community radio encompasses, maximum one municipality, but can be wider if there are exceptional reasons), designation (in order for listeners to be able to identify the broadcaster), the appointment of a publisher (who is legally responsible for any freedom of expression violations which occur during broadcasts such as incitement to racial hatred, defamation or insulting conduct)<sup>335</sup>.</p> <p>There is also so-called "open channels" a kind of public access-TV that allows a wide variety of actors to produce and broadcast their own TV programs. So far there are open channels in 25 different municipalities/cities that broadcast using cable and digital TV<sup>336</sup>.</p>
	<p>Are there practical measures encouraging and promoting the visibility, voice and public presence of migrants and/or</p>	<p>Swedish television news are available in two of the five official national minority languages; Sámi (Oddasat)<sup>337</sup> and Finnish (Uutiset)<sup>338</sup> as well as sign language.</p>

<sup>332</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) Radio and television act, (Radio- och tv-lag (2010:696)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Radio-och-tv-lag-2010696\\_sfs-2010-696/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Radio-och-tv-lag-2010696_sfs-2010-696/)

<sup>333</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) Ordinance with instructions for the Swedish broadcasting authority (Förordning (2010:1062) med instruktion för Myndigheten för radio och tv), available at: [www.notisum.se/pub/doc.aspx?url=/rnp/sls/lag/20101062.htm](http://www.notisum.se/pub/doc.aspx?url=/rnp/sls/lag/20101062.htm)

<sup>334</sup> Sweden, Assyria tv, available at: [www.assyriatv.org/](http://www.assyriatv.org/)

<sup>335</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Broadcasting authority (Myndigheten för radio och tv), *Licenses to broadcast community radio*, available at: [www.radioochtv.se/en/licensing/radio/community-radio/](http://www.radioochtv.se/en/licensing/radio/community-radio/)

<sup>336</sup> See for instance *Open Channel Gothenburg* (Öppna kanalen Göteborg), available at [www.oppnakanalengoteborg.se/](http://www.oppnakanalengoteborg.se/); *Open Channel Västerås* (Öppna kanalen Västerås), available at [www.okvasteras.se/wordpress/](http://www.okvasteras.se/wordpress/) and *Ume tv: Open Channel in Umeå* (UmeTV: Öppna kanalen i Umeå), available at: [umetv.se/](http://umetv.se/)

<sup>337</sup> Sweden, Swedish Radio (Sveriges Radio – SR) and Swedish Television (Sveriges television – SVT), *Samradion och SVT Sapmi* available at: [sverigesradio.se/sida/default.aspx?programid=2327](http://sverigesradio.se/sida/default.aspx?programid=2327)

<sup>338</sup> Sweden, Swedish Television (Sveriges television – SVT) *Nyheter-Uutiset*, available at: [www.svt.se/nyheter/utiset/](http://www.svt.se/nyheter/utiset/)

	<p>their descendants in the media, culture or other type of public events? (E.g. are there programmes and information provided by the media in other than the country official language, and migrants' languages, quotas for journalists and public programmes reflecting the diversity in society etc.?).</p>	<p>Swedish Radio have news programmes available in 11 different languages; Arabic, English, Finnish, Kurdish, Mienkäli, Persian (Farsi), Romani chib, Russian, Sami, Somali and German. There are also news available in "easy Swedish" (på lätt svenska)<sup>339</sup></p> <p>The Swedish Educational broadcasting company (Utbildningsradion – UR) offers learning programs for pre-school up to higher education in the major minority languages and the national minority languages<sup>340</sup>.</p> <p>According to the current terms of the public service broadcasting companies' broadcasting licences, all activities of the public service broadcasters must be carried out from a gender equality and diversity perspective (jämställdhets- och mångfaldsperspektiv)<sup>341</sup>.</p> <p>According to the policy for diversity and equal treatment at Swedish television, discrimination in all forms should be counteracted and gender equality and increased diversity should be actively promoted and reflected both in the programs and in the composition of the staff<sup>342</sup>.</p> <p>This mirroring/reflecting mission where the programs and the composition of the staff should mirror the Swedish population and sets the direction to the public service companies. There is an even stronger focus on the "mirroring mission" in the terms of the current broadcasting licences. However, there are common directives or rates or quotas that has to be met and each public service broadcasting company is free to interpret it<sup>343</sup>.</p> <p>The three public service broadcasting companies – Swedish television (Sveriges television – SVT), Swedish educational broadcasting company (Utbildningsradion – UR) and the Swedish radio (Sveriges radio – SR) – have a common project with the aim to increase diversity through the recruitment process by creating networks with new groups and establish more editorial offices in marginalized areas, an on-going cooperation between the Swedish public employment service (Arbetsförmedlingen) and the public service broadcasting companies in the</p>
--	--	---

<sup>339</sup> Sweden, Swedish Radio (Sveriges Radio – SR), *News in other languages* (drop-down list) available at [sverigesradio.se](http://sverigesradio.se)

<sup>340</sup> Sweden, Swedish educational broadcasting company (Utbildningsradion – UR), *Modersmål och minoritetsspråk*, available at: [www.ur.se/Produkter?ur\\_subject\\_tree=modersmål+och+minoritetsspråk](http://www.ur.se/Produkter?ur_subject_tree=modersmål+och+minoritetsspråk)

<sup>341</sup> Sweden, Swedish television (Sveriges television – SVT) (2014) *Sändningstillstånd för Sveriges Television AB*, available at: [www.svt.se/omsvt/fakta/public-service/article1713807.svt/binary/S%C3%A4ndningstillst%C3%A5nd%202014%20-%202019](http://www.svt.se/omsvt/fakta/public-service/article1713807.svt/binary/S%C3%A4ndningstillst%C3%A5nd%202014%20-%202019)

<sup>342</sup> Sweden, Swedish Television (Sveriges Television – SVT) (2011) *SVT:s policy för mångfald och likabehandling*, available at: [www.svt.se/omsvt/jobba-har/article2077410.svt/binary/M%C3%A5ngfaldspolicy](http://www.svt.se/omsvt/jobba-har/article2077410.svt/binary/M%C3%A5ngfaldspolicy)

<sup>343</sup> Phone interview with Janiche Opsahl, diversity strategist at the Swedish educational broadcasting company (Utbildningsradion – UR), 11 March 2015



		<p>recruitment process of camera person, journalists etc., through auditions, speed-dating and other kind of recruitment happenings for media professionals<sup>344</sup>.</p> <p>The Fanzingo association is an important partner in the recruitment network<sup>345</sup>. Fanzingo is a media production association with the purpose is to create practical and economic opportunities for young creators and storytellers (under 30 years) in film, television, radio, on stage and in other forms of culture and media in order for them to realize their ideas. The association also arrange education and other activities related to its main aim<sup>346</sup>. Their local media house is located in a segregated area, with the aim to offer an alternative environment and a more accessible path into the "media world", a job area that previously have been hard to access, for young people.</p> <p>"8 pages" is a newspaper in easy Swedish, available in 20 different languages<sup>347</sup>. The newspaper is not affiliated to any political party or association and is published by the Swedish agency for accessible media (Myndigheten för tillgänglig media – MTM), which mandate is to produce and distribute newspapers, periodicals and literature in accessible format to persons with reading impediments<sup>348</sup>.</p> <p>An inspection of the websites of the major newspapers in Sweden Dagens Nyheter<sup>349</sup>, Svenska Dagbladet<sup>350</sup> and Göteborgs-Posten<sup>351</sup> shows that none of them offers any news media in other languages than Swedish or any other translation service.</p>
--	--	--

### 3.5.1. Diversity in the public sector

	<p>In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. please provide information about recruitment of migrants and their descendants in the public sector:</p>	
	<p>Please describe how legal provisions allow or prevent the recruitment of third country nationals in the public sector. Please indicate specific areas, requirements, quotas if any,</p>	<p>According to the Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag (2008:567))<sup>352</sup> all public employers must use formal channels, e.g. advertise job openings in ways that also reach persons with weak connection to the labour market.<sup>353</sup></p>

<sup>344</sup> Phone interview with Janiche Opsahl, diversity strategist at the Swedish educational broadcasting company (Utbildningsradion – UR), 11 March 2015

<sup>345</sup> Phone interview with Janiche Opsahl, diversity strategist at the Swedish educational broadcasting company (Utbildningsradion – UR), 11 March 2015

<sup>346</sup> Sweden, Fanzingo association (2012) Föreningen Fanzingos stadga, available at: [fanzingo.se/om/foreningen-fanzingos-stadgar/](http://fanzingo.se/om/foreningen-fanzingos-stadgar/)

<sup>347</sup> Sweden, 8 sidor, available at: [8sidor.se/](http://8sidor.se/)

<sup>348</sup> Sweden, Swedish agency for accessible media (Myndigheten för tillgänglig media – MTM), [www.mtm.se/](http://www.mtm.se/)

<sup>349</sup> Sweden, Dagens Nyheter, web version available at: [www.dn.se](http://www.dn.se)

<sup>350</sup> Sweden, Svenska Dagbladet, web version available at: [www.svd.se](http://www.svd.se)

<sup>351</sup> Sweden, Göteborgs-Posten, web version available at: [www.gp.se](http://www.gp.se)

<sup>352</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice, Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag 2008:567), available at:

[www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567\\_sfs-2008-567/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567_sfs-2008-567/)

<sup>353</sup> Sweden, Swedish agency for government employers (Arbetsgivarverket) (2014) Att Anställa, available at: [www.arbetsgivarverket.se/avtal-skrifter/skrifter/att-anstalla1/](http://www.arbetsgivarverket.se/avtal-skrifter/skrifter/att-anstalla1/)

	<p>upward mobility and promotion limitations if any, as well as if and how these provisions are applied in practice.</p>	<p>According to the paragraph 17 of the Security Protection Act (Säkerhetsskyddslagen (1996:627))<sup>354</sup> certain public sector positions that are security classified (säkerhetsklassad). These positions can only be obtained by Swedish citizens<sup>355</sup>. Security classified employment are common in the Armed Forces (Försvarsmakten), the Government offices (Regeringskansliet) and the Swedish Police (Polisen) but can also be found within government agencies, municipalities and county councils as well as to a few companies where strong independent consideration asserts itself, including Swedish Radio Company<sup>356</sup>. The government can in certain cases admit exception to the rule on demands for Swedish citizenship. The government makes the decision on which positions that are security classified (säkerhetsklassad) and/or subjected to register control. The decision can in some cases be delegated to public authorities.<sup>357</sup> According to a Government inquiry, most decisions are in fact delegated<sup>358</sup>.</p> <p>There is no available information on the total number of positions that are security classified. An indication of the numbers of positions can perhaps be found in the numbers of register checks/security clearances that the Swedish Security Service (Säkerhetspolisen – SÄPO) makes in a year. In 2014, the number of security clearances carried out by the Security Service was 75,791<sup>359</sup>.</p> <p>According to Mathias Wahlsten, Head of the Department of Integration at the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), validation of foreign diplomas and degrees is an especially complex and challenging area both for the public and private sector and the one that prevent third country nationals from accessing employment in Sweden<sup>360</sup>.</p> <p>Other barriers are attitudes and behaviour among the possible employers; in the sense that employers do not bother to try to estimate/validate the knowledge and experience of candidates from outside the EU. Another limitation would be that it is more difficult for</p>
--	--	--

<sup>354</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice, Act on security protection (Säkerhetsskyddslagen 1996:627), available at:

[www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Sakerhetsskyddslag-1996627\\_sfs-1996-627/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Sakerhetsskyddslag-1996627_sfs-1996-627/)

<sup>355</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice, Act on security protection (Säkerhetsskyddslagen 1996:627), paragraph 29, available at:

[www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Sakerhetsskyddslag-1996627\\_sfs-1996-627/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Sakerhetsskyddslag-1996627_sfs-1996-627/)

<sup>356</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) (2015), *En ny säkerhetsskyddslag* (SOU 2015:25), available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/25/59/71/85251044.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/25/59/71/85251044.pdf)

<sup>357</sup> Sweden, Swedish agency for government employers (Arbetsgivarverket), (2014) *Att Anställa*, p. 68, available at:

[www.arbetsgivarverket.se/upload/Avtal-Skrifter/Skrifter/Att%20anst%C3%A4lla\\_141216.pdf](http://www.arbetsgivarverket.se/upload/Avtal-Skrifter/Skrifter/Att%20anst%C3%A4lla_141216.pdf)

<sup>358</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) (2015), *En ny säkerhetsskyddslag* (SOU 2015:25), available at:

[www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/25/59/71/85251044.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/25/59/71/85251044.pdf)

<sup>359</sup> Sweden, Swedish Security Services (Säkerhetspolisen – SÄPO) (2014), *Säkerhetspolisens årsbok – yearbook*, p. 10, available at: [www.sakerhetspolisen.se/download/18.4c7cab6d1465fb27b01ef6/1426608732902/Arsbok2014\\_webb.pdf](http://www.sakerhetspolisen.se/download/18.4c7cab6d1465fb27b01ef6/1426608732902/Arsbok2014_webb.pdf)

<sup>360</sup> Phone interview with Mathias Wahlsten, Head of the Department of the integration at the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), 11 March 2015

		those with migrant background to be promoted because of their ethnic origin – i.e. discrimination <sup>361</sup> .
	Please indicate if citizens of migrant descent can also be affected by limitation – e.g on the basis of their ethnic origin or migrant background or naturalisation - in public sector recruitment, for example in education, law enforcement, judiciary, etc.	<p>There are no legal differences made between native-born Swedish citizens and naturalized Swedish citizens. However, it is likely that foreign-born Swedish citizens will experience difficulties in accessing security classified positions on the basis of their country of origin especially if they have been politically active and because the security classified positions require a personal data register check.</p> <p>An overview of all research on islamophobia on the labour market published at Swedish universities and colleges 2003 – 2012, commissioned by the Equality Ombudsman (DO), shows that the chances to be called for a job interview is much less for persons with Arabic-sounding names, compared to persons with Swedish-sounding names, despite equal qualifications<sup>362</sup>.</p> <p>A systematic review of the current situation on afrophobia experienced by Swedes with African decent in Sweden, based on existing statistics and previous research was published in 2014. The review was commissioned by the then Minister for Integration Erik Ullenhag (Ministry of Employment) and showed that marginalisation of Afro-Swedes is apparent within all sectors of Swedish society, such as education, health, housing and employment. On the labour market, Afro-Swedes suffer from the lowest educational payback, and the risk of being unemployed is significantly higher among university-educated Afro-Swedes. Afro-Swedes born in Africa are also highly overrepresented among the low-income groups<sup>363</sup>.</p>
	Please indicate proportion of recruitment (% on the total of posts for this category or service) for the interested categories of third country nationals, if any.	<p>There is no accessible data on the proportion of third country nationals in public employment. However, data about the number of foreign-born public employees (without information on their citizenship status) are available at Statistics Sweden<sup>364</sup>.</p> <p>From this data it is possible to find the proportion of foreign-born persons employed in the categories education, judiciary and law enforcement. It is also possible to break down data in relation to the persons region of birth (Africa, Asia, North and Central America, South America, Oceania, Europe – excl. the Nordic countries, the Nordic countries, excl. Sweden</p>

<sup>361</sup> Phone interview with Mathias Wahlsten, Head of the Department of the integration at the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), 11 March 2015

<sup>362</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman, (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen – DO) (2012) *Forskning om diskriminering av muslimer i Sverige: En översikt av forskning publicerad vid universitet och högskolor i Sverige sedan år 2003*, available at: [www.do.se/Documents/rapporter/Forskning%20om%20diskriminering%20av%20muslimer%20i%20Sverige.pdf/](http://www.do.se/Documents/rapporter/Forskning%20om%20diskriminering%20av%20muslimer%20i%20Sverige.pdf/)

<sup>363</sup> Sweden, The Multicultural Centre (Mångkulturellt centrum) (2014) *Afrofobi. En kunskapsöversikt över afrosvenskars situation i dagens Sverige*, available at: [mkcentrum.se/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Afrofobi-20140203-f%C3%B6rwebben.pdf](http://mkcentrum.se/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Afrofobi-20140203-f%C3%B6rwebben.pdf)

<sup>364</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2013) *Yrkesregistret med yrkesstatistik*, longitudinal database, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Arbetsmarknad/Sysselsattning-forvarvsarbete-och-arbetstider/Yrkesregistret-med-yrkesstatistik/#c\\_li\\_AM0208B](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Arbetsmarknad/Sysselsattning-forvarvsarbete-och-arbetstider/Yrkesregistret-med-yrkesstatistik/#c_li_AM0208B)

		<p>and Sweden). The proportion of foreign-born public employees are as follows:  The figures below in relation to each profession describes the total number of foreign-born public employees / the total number of public employees and the proportion (%) of foreign-born public employees in relation to total number of public employees in the selected professions<sup>365</sup>:</p> <p>Judges: 76 / 1607 = 4.7 %  Company/organisational lawyers: 600 / 8326 = 7.2 %  Prosecutors and lawyers 182 / 3999 = 4.6 %  Military: 393 / 15,442 = 2.5 %  Police: 562 / 16,989 = 3.3 %  University lecturers: 10,547 / 35,633 = 29.6 %  Teachers (upper secondary school) general subject areas: 3108 / 26,158 = 11.9 %  Teachers (upper secondary school) vocational subject areas: 773 / 10,407 = 7.4 %  Teachers (upper secondary school) aesthetic and practical subject areas: 1533 / 16,705 = 9.2 %  Teachers (compulsory schools): 9877 / 79,823 = 12.4 %  Special education teachers: 469 / 6526 = 7.2 %  Teachers (pre-schools): 8349 / 89,052 = 9.4 %  Doctors/Physicians: 11,976 / 36,782 = 32.6 %  Dentists: 1834 / 6084 = 30.1 %  Nurses (ER): 666 / 9730 = 6.8 %  Nurses (medicine and surgery): 463 / 5522 = 8.4 %  Nurses (radiology): 683 / 3110 = 22.0 %  Nurses (psychiatry): 544 / 4173 = 13.0 %</p>
	<p>Please indicate any affirmative action and positive action <b>either</b> for third country nationals <b>or</b> citizens with a migrant background, if any, e.g. quotas, reserved posts for people of migrant background etc. as well as promising practices in this area. Please provide information specifically for law enforcement, judiciary, and education.</p>	<p>Affirmative action in the sense of quotas, reserved posts etc. are not used. If two applicants to a position can be proven to have the same level of merits (education, skills and experiences), an employer is allowed to let diversity concerns come into play. i.e. there are no reserved posts in the public sector, neither for women, people with disabilities or for people with migrant background, etc.</p> <p>According to paragraph 9 of Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag (2008:567)) the prohibition against discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, religion or other belief, sex, transgender identity or expression, disability, sexual orientation or age does not prevent positive differential treatment on the same grounds when hiring, promoting or training for promotion<sup>366</sup>. However, this positive differential treatment has to be clearly linked to the nature of work or the context in which the work is performed</p>

<sup>365</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2013) *Anställda (yrkesregistret) 16-64 år efter yrke, födelseregion och år*, database: Yrkesregistret med yrkesstatistik, available at: [www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START\\_AM\\_AM0208\\_AM0208E/YREG36/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=b5f07625-9d28-45e5-9924-af5f230c9047](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_AM_AM0208_AM0208E/YREG36/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=b5f07625-9d28-45e5-9924-af5f230c9047)

<sup>366</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag (2008:567)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567\\_sfs-2008-567/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567_sfs-2008-567/)

		<p>and constitute a legitimate, genuine and determining occupational requirement.</p> <p>In practice, it has proven hard to demonstrate that an occupational requirement leading to positive differential treatment is legitimate, genuine and determining. This does not mean that a requirement of proficiency in a certain language or cultural knowledge (e.g. to work in international relations) may favour applicants with a specific ethnicity, but it must not be their ethnicity per se that will get them the position. Employers are to promote equal rights in recruitment, regardless e.g. ethnicity. As a consequence, the recruitment process must test all applicants' language and/or cultural knowledge regardless of ethnic background.<sup>367</sup></p> <p>According to paragraph 3 of the Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare)<sup>368</sup>, the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen), is responsible for the coordination of all introduction (establishment) activities mentioned in the Act. The Act in question defines "new arrivals" as persons that have been granted a residence permit (permanent or temporary) as refugees or in need of protection and that are between 20 and 64 years. The act also applies to family reunion cases in relation to the persons above, if they have been granted residence permit and been received in a municipality within the last six years. "New arrivals" does also include persons between 18 and 19 years without parents in Sweden that have been granted a residence permit (permanent or temporary) as refugees or in need of protection<sup>369</sup>.</p> <p>If a person is considered a "new arrival" in accordance with Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare) the person in question has the right to support and service during a period of 24 months with the aim to him/her enable to enter the labour market or higher education<sup>370</sup>. The support and service is coordinated by the Swedish Public Employment Service (<i>Arbetsförmedlingen</i>) and can be part time or full time depending on the mental and</p>
--	--	---

<sup>367</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) web information available at: <http://do.se/sv/Forebygga-diskriminering/Arbetslivet/Rekrytering/>

<sup>368</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2010-197/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-2010-197/)

<sup>369</sup> Sweden, the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) (2015) *En plan för din väg mot jobb i Sverige?* Web information to newly arrivals available at: [www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssokande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssokande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html)

<sup>370</sup> Sweden, the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) (2015) *En plan för din väg mot jobb i Sverige?* Web information to newly arrivals available at: [www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssokande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssokande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html)

		<p>physical capacity of the individual in question. The support within two months after the granting of a residence permit (or after the date of entry in Sweden in the case of family reunion cases), with the aim to access work or higher education<sup>371</sup>. Together with employment officers at the Swedish public employment service (<i>Arbetsförmedlingen</i>), the new arrivals create individualized introduction plans, including Swedish language course, Civic orientation (<i>Samhällsorientering</i>), and other activities aimed to prepare for working life in Sweden. The new arrivals have the right to economic compensation – the introduction benefit – during the time they develop their introduction plan and as long as they participate in its activities. The compensation is individual and is the same across the country. The Swedish public employment service (<i>Arbetsförmedlingen</i>) coordinates the establishment program in cooperation with the Migration board (<i>Migrationsverket</i>), municipalities and cities, the county administrative boards (<i>Länsstyrelserna</i>) the Swedish social insurance agency (<i>Försäkringskassan</i>) and private companies. Currently the establishment program has approximately 40 000 participants<sup>372</sup></p> <p>Employers within the public sector are aware of the need to broaden their recruitment processes in order to prevent discrimination and increase diversity, e.g. the Swedish police's (<i>Polisen</i>) current strategy for equal treatment by the Swedish police declare that "Since competence is not dependent on factors such as gender, sexual orientation or ethnic background, quality assured recruitment processes attracting many different applicants of the right competence, should lead to a mixed composition of the staff. It should also lead to an organization without any gender specific duties. In this case, equal treatment is about not screen out or choose applicants for unjustified reasons."<sup>373</sup> The goal for 2016 is that the Swedish police has secured a fair and consistent recruitment process through clear competence requirements and expectations.</p> <p>Several of the Swedish trade unions and professional associations take different kinds of initiatives for migrant workers/professionals (foreign-born persons). For example, the Swedish confederation of professional associations (<i>Svenska akademikers centralorganisation – Saco</i>) is engaged in political lobbying to facilitate the</p>
--	--	--

<sup>371</sup> Sweden, Swedish public employment service (*Arbetsförmedlingen*) (2015) *När du fått ditt uppehållstillstånd – kom till Arbetsförmedlingen!* information booklet, available at: [www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssokande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/For-arbetssokande/Stod-och-service/Fa-extra-stod/Ny-i-Sverige/Vi-stodjer-dig-till-arbete-i-Sverige.html)

<sup>372</sup> Phone interview with Mathias Wahlsten, Director of the Department of integration and establishment at the Swedish public employment service (*Arbetsförmedlingen*), 11 March 2015.

<sup>373</sup> Sweden, Swedish Police (*Polisen*) (2013) *Polisens plan för likabehandling 2013 – 2016*, p. 12, available at: [polisen.se/Aktuellt/Rapporter-och-publikationer/Informationsmaterial/Publicerat/Rikspolisstyrelsen/Ovrigt/Mangfald-och-likabehandling/](http://polisen.se/Aktuellt/Rapporter-och-publikationer/Informationsmaterial/Publicerat/Rikspolisstyrelsen/Ovrigt/Mangfald-och-likabehandling/)



		<p>establishment of migrant academics on the Swedish labour market. An example is a report addressed to the Government in which the Swedish confederation of professional associations (Svenska akademikers centralorganisation – Saco) and its member associations present ten proposals on how the competences of foreign-born academics can come to use more effectively<sup>374</sup>.</p> <p>“Equalisters” (<i>Rättviseförmedlingen</i>) is a well-known Swedish initiative and equality project with the aim to correct the imbalances of representation in media, culture, business and other contexts<sup>375</sup>. Using wide social networks, Equalisters’ mission is to provide organisations, companies, and journalists with the names and contact details of experts and interviewees from underrepresented groups to show that the common excuse “there just weren’t any”, is no longer good enough. Equalisters provide a service that generates positive, proactive, and concrete recommendations as well as long lists of persons, who can be contacted in order to get a more even representation in any given context – also for presumptive employers<sup>376</sup>.</p>
--	--	--

### 3.6. Political activity – active citizenship

<p>Membership and participation of migrants in migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations:</p>		
	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the self-organisation membership of migrants in migrant and or diaspora associations and organisations?</p>	<p>There are no legal limitations for the self-organisation of migrants in migrant and or diaspora associations and organisations. There is information available on how to start an association both at national<sup>377</sup>, regional<sup>378</sup> and local level<sup>379</sup> – a practical limitation would be if this information is not well-known and easily accessible for all that want to start an organisation.</p>
	<p>Are there notable cases of active migrant and/or diaspora associations and organisations? Please indicate the most known, active or representative ones on the basis of existing data about membership – please include</p>	<p>There are numerous active migrant and/or diaspora associations and organisations in Sweden. The three largest diaspora associations in Sweden are funded by The Swedish agency for youth and civil society (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och</p>

<sup>374</sup> Sweden, (Svenska akademikers centralorganisation – Saco) (2013) *Så kortar vi vägen till svensk arbetsmarknad – Sacos förslag till jobb och integration*, <http://www.saco.se/globalassets/saco/dokument/rapporter/2013-sa-kortar-vi-vagen-till-svensk-arbetsmarknad.pdf?id=2725>

<sup>375</sup> Sweden, Equalisters (Rättviseförmedlingen) (2015) web presentation available at [rattviseformedlingen.se](http://rattviseformedlingen.se)

<sup>376</sup> Sweden, Equalisters (Rättviseförmedlingen) (2015) web presentation available at [rattviseformedlingen.se](http://rattviseformedlingen.se)

<sup>377</sup> Sweden, Swedish tax agency (Skatteverket) (2015) *Starta – ideella föreningar*, web information available at: [www.skatteverket.se/foretagorganisationer/foreningar/ideellaforeningar/starta.4.70ac421612e2a997f85800028338.html](http://www.skatteverket.se/foretagorganisationer/foreningar/ideellaforeningar/starta.4.70ac421612e2a997f85800028338.html)

<sup>378</sup> Sweden, Region Gotland (2015) *Bilda ny förening*, web information available at: [www.gotland.se/kulturfritid/bildaforening](http://www.gotland.se/kulturfritid/bildaforening)

<sup>379</sup> Sweden, City of Halmstad, (2015) *Att bilda en förening*, web information available at: [www.halmstad.se/upplevadora/foreningarochbidrag/attbildaenforening.3451.html](http://www.halmstad.se/upplevadora/foreningarochbidrag/attbildaenforening.3451.html)

	<p>size/numbers of members – and through contacts with competent actors and stakeholders. Please specify their character and eventual differences, including aspects concerning their religious, culture or geographic scope.</p>	<p>civilsamhällesfrågor).<sup>380</sup> They are the Syriac (Assyrian), the Turkish and the Bosnian-Herzegovinian national associations.</p> <p>The Syriac national association in Sweden (Syrianska riksförbundet) was founded in 1978 and has 15,653 members divided into 20 different local associations<sup>381</sup>. According to the association's statute its mission is to protect the Syriac minority's ethnic, cultural, linguistic and social interests and to function as a joint youth, culture and athletics organization for the Syriacs. Furthermore, the association aims to achieve equality and justice and strengthen cultural relations between Syriacs and Swedes<sup>382</sup>.</p> <p>The Turkish national association in Sweden (Turkiska riksförbundet) was founded in 1979 and has 12,858 members divided into 30 different local associations.<sup>383</sup> According to the statute of the Turkish national association its mission is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to claim social, political and economic rights in Sweden and Turkey for the Turkish immigrants and their family members;</li> <li>- to maintain and develop the Turkish culture;</li> <li>- to prevent and resolve any problems related to ethnicity so that the Turkish minority can feel security and stability in their everyday life in Sweden.<sup>384</sup></li> </ul> <p>The Bosnian-Herzegovinian national association in Sweden was founded in 1992 and has over 9263 members divided into 44 different local associations.<sup>385</sup> According to the association's statute its mission is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to encourage and support activities in the fields of language, education, culture, traditions, health, environmental protection, integration, democracy, equality, media and sport;</li> <li>- to encourage mutual cooperation and solidarity between different Bosnian-Herzegovinian associations;</li> <li>- to encourage cooperation between Bosnian-Herzegovinian associations and Swedish institutions and organizations at local level;</li> </ul>
--	---	---

<sup>380</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor – MUCF) (2015) *Etiska organisationer 2015*, available at: [www.mucf.se/sites/default/files/Vi\\_har\\_fatt\\_bidrag/bidrag-etiska-organisationer-2015.pdf](http://www.mucf.se/sites/default/files/Vi_har_fatt_bidrag/bidrag-etiska-organisationer-2015.pdf)

<sup>381</sup> Sweden, Syriac national association (Syrianska riksförbundet) (2015), home page: [www.syrianska-riks.org](http://www.syrianska-riks.org)

<sup>382</sup> Sweden, Syriac national association (Syrianska riksförbundet) (2015), *Stadgar*, available at: [www.syrianska-riks.org/Filer/SRFs%20Stadgar%2020130421.pdf](http://www.syrianska-riks.org/Filer/SRFs%20Stadgar%2020130421.pdf)

<sup>383</sup> Sweden, Turkish national association (Turkiska riksförbundet) (2015) home page: [www.trf.nu](http://www.trf.nu)

<sup>384</sup> Sweden, Turkish national association (Turkiska riksförbundet) (2015) *Kurallar – Turkiska Riksförbundets stadgar*, available at: [www.trf.nu/trf-amac.html](http://www.trf.nu/trf-amac.html)

<sup>385</sup> Sweden, Bosnian-Herzegovinian national association (Bosnisk-Hercegovinska riksförbundet) (2015) home page: [www.bhsavez.org](http://www.bhsavez.org)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to cooperate with Bosnian-Herzegovinian associations in Sweden and abroad, when regulated in cooperation agreements;</li> <li>- to continuously cooperate with local trade unions on common issues.<sup>386</sup></li> <li>-</li> </ul> <p>There is one major organisation connecting a number of ethnic associations at national level SIOS – the cooperation group for ethnic associations in Sweden<sup>387</sup>. SIOS was founded in 1972 At present, SIOS is constituted of 21 national associations<sup>388</sup> that represent approximately 350 local associations and 75 000 members throughout Sweden.</p> <p>The cooperation group has three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to work with minority issues like mother tongue tuition, culture and education;</li> <li>- to promote a diversity policy that includes the entire society</li> <li>- to strengthen cooperation between the member associations on common interests<sup>389</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>Among the most well-known ethnic associations in Sweden, despite its relatively low number of active members, is the Afro-Swedes’ national association (Afro-svenskarnas riksförbund – ASR). The association was founded in 1990 and has 1063 members divided into five regional divisions<sup>390</sup>. According to its statutes the mission of the Afro-Swedes’ national association is to work for equal rights and create a meaningful existence for the more than 150 000 persons with African background in Sweden.</p> <p>An overview of the different ethnic associations in Sweden made by Emerga as a part of this assignment shows two kinds of organisations when it comes to scope and aim. The first kind of organisations are organisations like the Afro-Swedes’ national association mentioned above and the Swedish-Turkish national association (Svensk-turkiska riksförbundet) founded in 2003 by “second-generation Swedish-Turks”<sup>391</sup>. The second kind of organisations are organisations like the three other organisations</p>
--	--	---

<sup>386</sup> Sweden, Bosnian-Herzegovian national association (Bosnisk-Hercegovinska riksförbundet), *Statut: Saveza bosanskohercegovačkih udruženja u Švedskoj*, available at: [bhsavez.org/portal/images/stories/PDF/statut.pdf](http://bhsavez.org/portal/images/stories/PDF/statut.pdf)

<sup>387</sup> Sweden, The cooperation group for ethnic associations in Sweden (Samarbetsorgan för etniska organisationer i Sverige - SIOS), about us (*Om oss*), [www.sios.org/om-oss.html](http://www.sios.org/om-oss.html)

<sup>388</sup> Assyrian Association; Chilean Association; Chinese Association; Eritrean Association; Finnish-Swedes Association; Greek Association; Iranian Association; Italian Association; Kurdish Association; Polish Association; Portuguese Association; Russian Association; Serbian Association; Serbian Youth Organisation; Somalian Association; Spanish Association; Syriac (Aramaic) Association; Turkish Association; Turkish Women’s Association; Ukrainian Alliance; Yarsan Association

<sup>389</sup> Sweden, The cooperation group for ethnic associations in Sweden (Samarbetsorgan för etniska organisationer i Sverige - SIOS), about us (*Om oss*), [www.sios.org/om-oss.html](http://www.sios.org/om-oss.html)

<sup>390</sup> Sweden, the Afro-Swedes national association (Afro-svenskarnas riksförbund), home page: [www.afrosvenskarna.se](http://www.afrosvenskarna.se)

<sup>391</sup> Sweden, Swedish-Turkish National Association (Svensk-Turkiska Riksförbundet), webpage: [www.strf.se/](http://www.strf.se/)

		<p>presented above<sup>392</sup>. While the first kind of organisations are founded by and target already existing ethnic minorities (including persons with one or two foreign-born parents), the latter ones are founded by persons that themselves have immigrated to Sweden (foreign-born persons) The first kind of organizations focus on the rights of ethnic minority in relation to Sweden the latter focus more on the ties to the "home country" (e.g. Turkey and Bosnia-Herzegovina), which they are a diaspora in relation to.</p>
	<p>Please provide any data on the participation of migrants and their descendants in the most representative migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations? (figures and % of migrants and/or persons with the specific ethnic or other background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).</p>	<p>The most representative migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations receive state funding from The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor – MUCF). In order to receive grants, the majority (&gt; 51%) of the members of the association need to have a specific ethnic background. However, this can only be indicative since the organisations are not allowed to register or check the ethnicity of their members.<sup>393</sup></p>
	<p>Are such associations and organisations encouraged and/or supported financially or in other means (e.g. offices) by the national, regional or local authorities? Is there in place a mechanism linking such associations at national level? (e.g. network of migrant associations).</p>	<p>The associations are supported financially through governmental funds distributed by the Swedish agency for youth and civil society (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor – MUCF) according to the "Ordinance on government grants to ethnic associations (Förordningen (2008:63) om statsbidrag till organisationer bildade på etnisk grund."<sup>394</sup> Grants are given to ethnic organisations that work with language, culture, identity and participation in society. To be classified as an ethnic association 51 % of the members of the association should have migrant background. Ethnic associations are entitled grants in order to start up or run an association if they have activities in at least three counties/regions and have at least 1000 paying members in the local associations.<sup>395</sup></p> <p>Financial support is also granted from the municipalities, so called association grants. An ethnic association can ask for funding on the same conditions as any other association; there are some requirements for an association to be accepted for the granting procedures, among the most relevant; the association shall be based on democratic principles and be open for everyone, accepted statues, board and audit, it shall work to prevent the use of drugs and discrimination and it shall give girls, boys, men and</p>

<sup>392</sup> The Syriac national association (Syrianska riksförbundet), the Turkish national association (Turkiska riksförbundet) and the Bosnian-Herzegovian national association (Bosnisk-Hercegovinska riksförbundet)

<sup>393</sup> Phone interview with Moa Vallenholm, Desk officer at The Swedish agency for youth and civil society (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor – MCF), 18 March 2015

<sup>394</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) Ordinance on government grants to ethnic associations, (Förordningen (2008:63) om statsbidrag till organisationer bildade på etnisk grund)

[www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-200863-om-statsb\\_sfs-2008-63/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-200863-om-statsb_sfs-2008-63/)

<sup>395</sup> Sweden, The Swedish agency for youth and civil society (Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor – MUCF) *Bidrag till etniska organisationer*, web information available at: [www.mucf.se/bidrag-till-etniska-organisationer](http://www.mucf.se/bidrag-till-etniska-organisationer)

	women the same rights, duties and possibilities and they shall share experiences and responsibilities. <sup>396</sup>
Membership and participation of migrants in civil society organisations and voluntary work:	
Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in civil society organisations?	<p>There are no legal barriers. However, there appear to be a segregation within civil society, where management of the major civil society organisations are mainly staffed by native-born Swedes, especially in their boards and at management level<sup>397</sup>.</p> <p>A population study of the voluntary (unpaid) work in Swedish civil society organizations was carried out by researchers at the Unit for research on civil society at Ersta Sköndal University College on commission by the Government compiled a population study on people's unpaid commitments outside of work.</p> <p>The study finds that:  "[...] the archetypical citizen, who make a contribution [in the form of voluntary work, Emerga's comment] is a person who is already active in other areas, in the midst of a professional career, who is highly educated and socio-economically well established, who has children and is native-born and come from a family with a tradition of work in civil society organisation"<sup>398</sup>. The study uses the term "immigrant" (invandrare) and divides this group into first and second generation immigrants, where the second generation immigrants are defined as persons with both parents growing up abroad (båda föräldrarna uppvuxna i annat land)<sup>399</sup>. However, they contrast immigrants with the concept "ethnic Swedes" (etniska svenskar), which is never defined.<sup>400</sup></p>
Do civil society organisations encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants? E.g. through information and raising	Three of the largest civil society organisations have been analysed – the Swedish society for nature conservation (Naturskyddsföreningen), the Red Cross (Röda korset) and the Swedish association for sexuality education (Riksförbundet för sexuell upplysning – RFSU). The Swedish society for nature

<sup>396</sup> Sweden, City of Gothenburg (Göteborgs stad) *Bidrag – Stöd till föreningar*, web information available at:

[goteborg.se/wps/portal/invanare/kultur-o-fritid/bidrag-stipendier/bidrag-stod-till-foreningar](http://goteborg.se/wps/portal/invanare/kultur-o-fritid/bidrag-stipendier/bidrag-stod-till-foreningar)

<sup>397</sup> See for instance the three largest civil society organisations web presentations of their boards and management – *Swedish society for nature conservation* (Naturskyddsföreningen), management presentation available at:

[www.naturskyddsforeningen.se/om/vi-som-jobbar-har](http://www.naturskyddsforeningen.se/om/vi-som-jobbar-har) board presentation available at:

[www.naturskyddsforeningen.se/om/styrelsen](http://www.naturskyddsforeningen.se/om/styrelsen) Red Cross (Röda korset), management presentation available at:

[www.redcross.se/om-oss/styrning-och-organisation/ledningsgrupp/](http://www.redcross.se/om-oss/styrning-och-organisation/ledningsgrupp/) board presentation at: [www.redcross.se/om-oss/styrning-och-organisation/styrelse/](http://www.redcross.se/om-oss/styrning-och-organisation/styrelse/) and Swedish association for sexuality education (Riksförbundet för sexuell upplysning – RFSU),

management presentation available at: [www.rfsu.se/sv/Om-RFSU/Kontakt/Forbundskansliet/Ledningsgruppen/](http://www.rfsu.se/sv/Om-RFSU/Kontakt/Forbundskansliet/Ledningsgruppen/) board

presentation available at: [www.rfsu.se/sv/Om-RFSU/Organisation/Forbundsstyrelsen/](http://www.rfsu.se/sv/Om-RFSU/Organisation/Forbundsstyrelsen/)

<sup>398</sup> Sweden, Svedberg, L., von Essen, J. and Jegermalm, M. (2010), *Svenskarnas engagemang större än någonsin - insatser i och utanför föreningslivet*, published by the Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), p. 40. Quote in Swedish: "Arketyper av den medborgare som gör en insats en som redan är aktiv på andra områden, mitt i yrkeslivskarriären som är välutbildad och socioekonomiskt välförankrad, som har barn och är svenskfödd samt kommer från en familj med tradition av föreningsarbete." available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf)

<sup>399</sup> Sweden, Svedberg, L., von Essen, J. and Jegermalm, M. (2010), *Svenskarnas engagemang större än någonsin - insatser i och utanför föreningslivet*, published by the Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), p. 65, available at:

[www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf)

<sup>400</sup> Sweden, Svedberg, L., von Essen, J. and Jegermalm, M. (2010), *Svenskarnas engagemang större än någonsin - insatser i och utanför föreningslivet*, published by the Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), p. 40, available at:

[www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf)

	<p>awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>conservation has a selection of its web content available in English<sup>401</sup> the Red Cross uses google translate as the only option for those not reading Swedish<sup>402</sup>. The Association for Sexuality education offers information on their website in 11 different languages (Norwegian, Danish, Finnish, French, Spanish, English, Arabic, Kiswahili, Russian and Hindi) among which the English site is the most extensive<sup>403</sup>.</p>
	<p>Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the most representative civil society organisations? (figures or % of organisation members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).</p>	<p>None of the three of the largest civil society organisations, which have been analysed – the Swedish society for nature conservation (Naturskyddsföreningen), the Red Cross (Röda korset) and the Swedish association for sexuality education (Riksförbundet för sexuell upplysning – RFSU), - register participation or membership since they adhere to paragraphs 9 and 13 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204))<sup>404</sup>. There is no mentioning of other ways to analyse the composition of their membership, e.g. via qualitative studies and/or anonymized statistical studies.<sup>405</sup></p> <p>The population study of the voluntary (unpaid) work in Swedish civil society organizations<sup>406</sup> showed that foreign-born persons were less likely to be engaged in a civil society organization than native-born persons with at least one native-born parent (2<sup>nd</sup> generation immigrants are defined as native-born persons with two foreign-born parents). The survey shows that 32.6% of the foreign-born informants do voluntary work, and 42.2% of the native-born persons with two foreign-born parents. This should be compared to 47.1% of all informants.<sup>407</sup> The researchers give two explanations for this: If a person is employed, the employment as such open up the possibility to find a way into voluntary engagements – and foreign-born persons less likely to be employed than native-born persons<sup>408</sup>. Another second explanation given by the</p>

<sup>401</sup> Sweden, Swedish society for nature conservation, (Naturskyddsföreningen) English information available at:

[www.naturskyddsforeningen.se/in-english](http://www.naturskyddsforeningen.se/in-english)

<sup>402</sup> Sweden, Red Cross (Röda korset) Translation via google translate available at the organisation's home page:

[www.redcross.se/](http://www.redcross.se/)

<sup>403</sup> Sweden, Association for Sexuality Education (Riksförbundet för sexuell upplysning – RFSU) web links to information in other languages available at: [www.rfsu.se/en/Engelska/](http://www.rfsu.se/en/Engelska/)

<sup>404</sup> Sweden: Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at:

[www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

<sup>405</sup> E-mail correspondence with Katarina Krzyzinska, head of the administrative unit at the Swedish society for nature conservation (Naturskyddsföreningen), 11 March 2015; with Henrik Hirseland, organization secretary at the Swedish association for sexuality education Riksförbundet för sexuell upplysning – RFSU), 11 March 2015 and; Fredrik Gladh at the Red Cross' Info Service, (12 March 2015).

<sup>406</sup> Sweden, Svedberg, L., von Essen, J. and Jegermalm, M. (2010), *Svenskarnas engagemang större än någonsin - insatser i och utanför föreningslivet*, published by the Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), p. 40, available at:

[www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf)

<sup>407</sup> Sweden, Svedberg, L., von Essen, J. and Jegermalm, M. (2010), *Svenskarnas engagemang större än någonsin - insatser i och utanför föreningslivet*, published by the Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), p. 64 – 65, available at:

[www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf)

<sup>408</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden (Statistiska centralbyrån – SCB) (2014) *Antalet sysselsatta ökade bland de utrikes födda*, Statistisknyhet från SCB, In 2013, the unemployment rate among foreign-born persons were 16.3 % while the unemployment rate among native-born persons were 6.4 %, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-)



		<p>researchers is that some (im)migrant groups have a background in non-democratic states and do not have a strong tradition of civil society organizations.<sup>409</sup> A third possible explanation, not mentioned by the researchers, is the fact that it is common that the randomized selection of interviewees takes for granted that the selected persons are living where they are registered by the Swedish tax authority and are reachable on a publically registered phone numbers. These two preconditions for participation in randomized interview studies are by themselves excluding relatively new arrivals and youth<sup>410</sup>. Furthermore, a condition for being interviewed (in this study and in many others) is that the interview can be conducted without an interpreter<sup>411</sup>, which may further exclude some foreign-born persons. As a consequence, analysis of statistics of this kind must compensate for a skewed loss of data that appear to be inherit in larger surveys.</p>
Membership and participation of migrants in political parties:		
	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in political parties, initiatives (e.g. petitions, signature collections) and movements?</p>	<p>No such legal barriers exist. The fact that only one of the parties in Parliament (the Social democratic party (Socialdemokraterna)) has information in other languages on how to become a member and how to recruit others may be seen as an indication of a practical barrier for membership in political parties<sup>412</sup>.</p>
	<p>Do political parties encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants in their activities? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>All political parties except the Swedish democrats (<i>Sverigedemokraterna</i>), a right-wing extremist party, have some information in other languages than Swedish on their websites. It mainly consists of shorter information for presumptive voters. It is only the Social democratic party (Socialdemokraterna) that has information in other languages on how to become a member and how to recruit others. The Center party (Centerpartiet), the Moderate party (Moderaterna) and the Christian Democratic party (Kristdemokraterna) offer translation of all web content via Google translate, which puts some question marks in relation to the quality of translations<sup>413</sup>.</p>

<https://www.regeringen.se/arbetsmarknad/arbetskraftsundersokningar/arbetskraftsundersokningarna-AKU/23265/23272/Behallare-for-Press/374972/>

<sup>409</sup> Sweden, Svedberg, L., von Essen, J. and Jegermalm, M. (2010), *Svenskarnas engagemang större än någonsin - insatser i och utanför föreningslivet*, published by the Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), p. 21, available at:

[www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf)

<sup>410</sup> See for instance Abiri, E. (2015) "Väst-SOM:s användbarhet för analyser av rättighetsituationen i Västra Götaland" in Kommittén för rättighetsfrågor (2015) *Verktyg för mätning*, Rapportserie: Mänskliga rättigheter i offentlig förvaltning, Västra Götalandsregionen. [www.vgregion.se/sv/Enheten-for-rattighetsfragor/Handikappforskning/](http://www.vgregion.se/sv/Enheten-for-rattighetsfragor/Handikappforskning/)

<sup>411</sup> Sweden, Svedberg, L., von Essen, J. and Jegermalm, M. (2010), *Svenskarnas engagemang större än någonsin - insatser i och utanför föreningslivet*, published by the Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet), p. 11, available at:

[www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/15/51/45/7478da40.pdf)

<sup>412</sup> [Social democratic party \(Socialdemokraterna\), material on membership acquisition and recruitment available at: www.socialdemokraterna.se/Internationellt/Other-languages/](http://www.socialdemokraterna.se/Internationellt/Other-languages/)

<sup>413</sup> *Christian democratic party* (Kristdemokraterna), the information on the website is possible to translate via Google translate at: <https://www.kristdemokraterna.se/>

*Center party* (Centerpartiet), the information on the website is possible to translate via Google translate at: [www.centerpartiet.se/languages/](http://www.centerpartiet.se/languages/) The party also has election material available in Somali, English, Spanish, French, Arabic and Persian (Farsi) as well as in the national minority languages.

		<p>Most of the parties are linked to a liberal educational association; the Social democratic party is linked to the Workers' Educational Association (Arbetarnas bildningsförbund – ABF)<sup>414</sup>, the Moderate party to Medborgarskolan<sup>415</sup>, the Center and Liberal parties to Studieförbundet Vuxenskolan<sup>416</sup>. The parties co-operates with "their" liberal educational association in the development of different courses and training programs, study groups and provide economic support to the associations. The idea is that a study group on e.g. political ideology or social conditions may be the first step to a membership in a political party.</p>
	<p>Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the political parties, initiatives and movements? (figures or % of party members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available)</p>	<p>Political parties' membership registers do only include information about the gender and age of their members. According to paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act ((Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), it is prohibited to process personal data that reveals a person's racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health status and sex life<sup>417</sup>. Furthermore, paragraph 9 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) stipulates that every Controller of personal data registers must make sure that no more personal data are collected, registered and processed than are necessary for the processing purpose. This makes it hard to support the registration of information like foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents) in membership registers. As a consequence, the different political parties do not register the ethnicity and/or foreign background of their members.</p>
	<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of political parties, initiatives and movements? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>	<p>There are no legal limitations or barriers for migrants to be elected as representatives of political parties, initiatives and movements. Language could be a practical limitation for someone representing a political party. As political parties register only gender and age it is difficult to access any reliable official statistical data.</p>

*Feministic initiative* (Feministiskt initiativ) mainly election material, available in Persian (Farsi) Kurdish, English, French, Finnish, available at: [feministisktinitiativ.se/#](http://feministisktinitiativ.se/#)

*Green party* (Miljöpartiet), mainly election material, available at [www.mp.se/languages](http://www.mp.se/languages)

*Left party* (Vänsterpartiet), mainly election material, available at [www.vansterpartiet.se/assets/V-12-sprak-ny.pdf](http://www.vansterpartiet.se/assets/V-12-sprak-ny.pdf)

*Liberal party* (Folkpartiet), mainly election material, available at: [www.folkpartiet.se/politik/andra-sprak-other-languages/](http://www.folkpartiet.se/politik/andra-sprak-other-languages/)

*Moderate party* (Moderaterna), the information on the website is possible to translate via Google translate at: [www.moderat.se/other-languages](http://www.moderat.se/other-languages)

*Social democratic party* (Socialdemokraterna), election material, material on membership acquisition and membership recruitment available at: [www.socialdemokraterna.se/Internationellt/Other-languages/](http://www.socialdemokraterna.se/Internationellt/Other-languages/)

*Swedish democratic party* (Sverigedemokraterna) no information available in other languages than Swedish at: [sverigedemokraterna.se/](http://sverigedemokraterna.se/)

<sup>414</sup> Sweden, Workers' educational association (Arbetarnas bildningsförbund – ABF) home page: [www.abf.se/](http://www.abf.se/)

<sup>415</sup> Sweden, Medborgarskolan (appr. Citizen school) home page: [www.medborgarskolan.se/](http://www.medborgarskolan.se/)

<sup>416</sup> Sweden, Studieförbundet vuxenskolan (appr. The educational Association: adult school) home page: [www.sv.se/](http://www.sv.se/)

<sup>417</sup> Sweden, the Swedish Parliament, the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204\\_sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204_sfs-1998-204/)

		<p>A study of what is labelled “underrepresentation of immigrant-origin minorities” tests two prevalent theoretical explanations 1) underrepresentation is a result of individual-level resources; 2) underrepresentation is a result of political opportunity structures<sup>418</sup>. The authors point out that very little empirical research exists that can adjudicate between these theories due to the shortage of data suitable for testing these two hypotheses. Using registry-based micro-data covering the entire Swedish adult population between 1991 and 2010 the authors carry out an empirically evaluation of the alternative explanations. The election outcomes to municipal councils over the course of six elections are examined in the study. The authors’ findings are that a large representation gap remains when immigrants (defined as individuals who were born outside of Sweden and who were eligible to run for office) and natives with comparable individual-level resources and who face similar political opportunity structures are compared. The authors argue that their findings are point toward the second explanation for the underrepresentation of immigrants where discrimination by party “gatekeepers” impacts the political opportunity structures for immigrants<sup>419</sup>. This fact was also the basis for a polemic article written by a migrant politician and published in the local newspaper Västerbottenskuriren in January 2015. The author points out that there is a clear underrepresentation of politicians with a non-EU background. Moreover, politicians with a non-EU background are only appointed to lower level positions. Of a total of 357 seats in the municipality council and committees in the city of Umeå (a city with approximately 15-20 % of its inhabitants born outside of the EU) only 22 seats or 6 % are occupied by seats politicians born outside the EU.<sup>420</sup></p>
--	--	--

### 3.7.Civic and citizenship education

	<p>The participation of migrants and their descendants (with a distinct linguistic, cultural background) in education:</p>	
	<p>Have teachers of migrant background equal access to <b>employment</b> in education, as teachers? If yes, what is the rate of participation (% of teachers with migrant</p>	<p>Teaching is an authorized profession in Sweden since 2011, which means that all teachers must be authorized to receive a permanent position. Therefore a teacher with a certificate from another country has to apply for a Swedish certificate to be able to get</p>

<sup>418</sup> Dancygier, R., Lindgren, K., Oskarsson, S. and Vernby, K. (forthcoming) “Why Are Immigrants Underrepresented in Politics: Evidence from Sweden” American Political Science Review, available in a working paper version at: [http://scholar.princeton.edu/sites/default/files/rdancygi/files/apsr\\_sweden.pdf](http://scholar.princeton.edu/sites/default/files/rdancygi/files/apsr_sweden.pdf)

<sup>419</sup> Dancygier, R., Lindgren, K., Oskarsson, S. and Vernby, K. (forthcoming) “Why Are Immigrants Underrepresented in Politics: Evidence from Sweden” American Political Science Review, available in a working paper version at: [http://scholar.princeton.edu/sites/default/files/rdancygi/files/apsr\\_sweden.pdf](http://scholar.princeton.edu/sites/default/files/rdancygi/files/apsr_sweden.pdf)

<sup>420</sup> Sweden, Västerbottenkuriren, *Invandrare inte betrodda att utforma S-politiken i Umeå*, published in Västerbottenkuriren on 5 January 2015, available at: [www.vk.se/1364827/invandrare-inte-betrodda-att-utforma-partiets-politik?mobil](http://www.vk.se/1364827/invandrare-inte-betrodda-att-utforma-partiets-politik?mobil)

	<p>background at national level)? Are they represented in professional teacher associations? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.</p>	<p>tenure, which requires documented knowledge of the Swedish language.<sup>421</sup></p> <p>Teacher certificate from educations in other country may not meet the requirements of a Swedish certificate. If so the teacher can complement his/her education with a supplementary teacher training program at higher educational level.<sup>422</sup></p> <p>According to statistics from the school year 2013/14 presented by the Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket). 12.2% of the teachers employed in compulsory school were foreign-born. 95.4% of the teachers in native language education were foreign-born.<sup>423</sup></p> <p>The different teachers associations' membership registers do only include information about the gender and age of their members. According to paragraph 13 of the Personal Data Act ((Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), it is prohibited to process personal data that reveals a person's racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health status and sex life<sup>424</sup>.</p> <p>Furthermore, paragraph 9 of the Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)) stipulates that every Controller of personal data registers must make sure that no more personal data are collected, registered and processed than are necessary for the processing purpose. This makes it hard to support the registration of information like foreign background (foreign-born persons and native-born persons with two foreign-born parents) in membership registers.</p> <p>According to Ann-Christin Larson, Ombudsman at the Swedish teacher association (Läraryrket), it is estimated that 10% of the members are of migrant background.<sup>425</sup></p> <p><u>Limitations, challenges and promising practices:</u> In 2011, the National Audit Office (Riksrevisionen) audited the routes for foreign doctors/physicians, nurses and teachers to receive a licence/certificate to</p>
--	--	--

<sup>421</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket), web information available at:

[www.skolverket.se/kompetens-och-fortbildning/lararlegitimation/vad-kravs/utlandsk-examen-1.175442](http://www.skolverket.se/kompetens-och-fortbildning/lararlegitimation/vad-kravs/utlandsk-examen-1.175442)

<sup>422</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Education (Utbildningsdepartementet) Ordinance on higher education supplementing completed foreign education (Förordning (2008:1101) om högskoleutbildning som kompletterar avslutad utländsk utbildning), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-20081101-om-hogs-sfs-2008-1101/?bet=2008:1101](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-20081101-om-hogs-sfs-2008-1101/?bet=2008:1101)

<sup>423</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket) Staff at compulsory schools the school year of 2013/14 (Personer i grundskolan, läsåret 2013/14), available at: [www.skolverket.se/statistik-och-utvardering/statistik-i-tabeller/grundskola/personal](http://www.skolverket.se/statistik-och-utvardering/statistik-i-tabeller/grundskola/personal)

<sup>424</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Personal Data Act (Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204-sfs-1998-204/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Personuppgiftslag-1998204-sfs-1998-204/)

<sup>425</sup> Personal correspondence with Ann-Christin Larson, Ombudsman, Unit for Analysis and Profession at the Swedish teacher association (Läraryrket) 19 March 2015.

		<p>practice in Sweden.<sup>426</sup> According to the National Audit Office, available statistics on the time it takes for graduates with foreign degrees to enter the labour market, as well as the figures that show the relationship between the level of qualifications and current employment do suggest that there may be some serious obstacles. It is that the way to the Swedish labour market for many graduates is too long. Lack of knowledge of Swedish is a major obstacle, and access to teaching adapted for relevant target groups is not sufficiently coordinated. The national efforts to support persons with foreign degrees to enter the labour market are not sufficiently well known to those graduates (the target group). Furthermore, the internship requirements of some supplement college courses within the framework of the supplementation programs of the National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen) are not sufficiently matched by the number of available placements, which can lead to delays. The long establishment times can also be partly explained by the difficulties to make a living while supplementing degrees and/or learning Swedish.</p> <p>The National Audit Office (Riksrevisionen) found the situation being a result of a lack in coordination between the Swedish Migration Board (Migrationsverket), the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen) and the municipal adult education Swedish for immigrants (Sfi). There is need of information in different language for example. There is now information folder available in Arabic and Russian<sup>427</sup>. The website "Omstart" was set up, partly as a reaction to the National Audit Office's report of the lack of information for newly arrived professionals. The aim of "Omstart" is to provide relevant information and give advice on how you can find employment within your existing profession on a single website in order for newly arrived persons to learn about the Swedish job market as quick as possible<sup>428</sup>.</p> <p>A study from the "Institute for social science and Stockholm University's Linné centre for integration studies" (<i>Institutet för social forskning (SOFI) och Stockholms universitets Linnécentrum för integrationsstudier</i>) shows to what extent the foreign teachers with complemented education improve their situation in the labour market. It is shown that the foreign-born teachers that has participated in the supplementary education for teachers increased their income with 39% in comparison to those that did not.</p>
--	--	--

<sup>426</sup> Sweden, Swedish national audit office (Riksrevisionen) (2011) *Statliga insatser för akademiker med utländsk utbildning – förutsägbara, ändamålsenliga och effektiva?* Stockholm, Riksdagstryckeriet, [www.riksrevisionen.se/sv/rapporter/Rapporter/EFF/2011/Statliga-insatser-for-akademiker-med-utlandsk-utbildning/](http://www.riksrevisionen.se/sv/rapporter/Rapporter/EFF/2011/Statliga-insatser-for-akademiker-med-utlandsk-utbildning/)

<sup>427</sup> See for example Stockholm university (*Stockholms universitet*), web information available at: [www.su.se/utbildning/alla-program-kurser/satsningar-i-C3%A4rartutbildning/utl-C3%A4ndska-i-C3%A4rares-vidareutbildning-ulyv](http://www.su.se/utbildning/alla-program-kurser/satsningar-i-C3%A4rartutbildning/utl-C3%A4ndska-i-C3%A4rares-vidareutbildning-ulyv)

<sup>428</sup> Sweden: Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (Svenska akademikers centralorganisation – SACO), web portal: [www.saco.se/en/omstart/](http://www.saco.se/en/omstart/)



	The teachers attending supplementary education increased their chances of employment with 17.5%. <sup>429</sup>
Are there any particular gender issues?	There are more women than men who apply for a qualification certificate for teaching in Swedish schools (appr. 77% of all applications). <sup>430</sup>
Are parents of migrant background actively participating in the school life? Please provide evidence concerning their participation in parents associations, school and community events and extracurricular activities, consultations etc. <sup>431</sup>	A study focusing on “new arrivals” and learning in the Swedish schools from 2010 concluded that the relationship between teachers and the parents of newly arrived children can be regarded as difficult. The parents themselves feel that they are treated with prejudice and suspicion and that their parenting abilities and possibility to be positive role models in their child’s development and learning process are being questioned. According to the study, migrant parents would themselves like to have more information about the Swedish school system and for the teachers to have more knowledge about cultural differences. If so they could create a common vision, which includes both home and school so they do not oppose each other <sup>432</sup> . It is concluded that the integration of new arrivals in Swedish schools is dependent on the everyday actions or (inaction) of individual teachers and students/pupils. <sup>433</sup>
Are there extracurricular activities involving and engaging with children and parents of migrant background and/or focussing on civic and citizenship education? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.	There are no extracurricular activities aiming explicitly at involving and engaging with children and parents of migrant background in the Education Act (Skollag (2010:800)) or in the Curriculum for the compulsory school, preschool class and the recreation centre, in any other sense than an anti-discrimination policy. <sup>434</sup>
Are there provisions for bilingual education? If yes, is it supported by trained teachers and training programmes, curriculum provisions and	Chapter 5, paragraph 4 of the School Ordinance (Skolförordning (2011:185)) stipulates that “a student should get tuition in their native tongue, if the student needs it” <sup>435</sup> . According to chapter 9, paragraphs 12 – 13 of the School Ordinance (Skolförordning

<sup>429</sup> Niknami, S. and Schröder, L. (2012) Utvärdering av kompletterande utbildning för akademiker med utländsk examen Juristutbildning, lärarutbildning och förvaltningskunskap, Slutrapport, Stockholm university, Swedish Institute for social research, Institutet för social forskning (SOFI) and Stockholm university Linneaus centre for integration studies (SULCIS), available at:

[www.su.se/polopoly\\_fs/1.161153.1388657495!/menu/standard/file/Utv%C3%A4rdering%20av%20kompletterande%20utbildning%20f%C3%B6r%20akademiker%20med%20utl%C3%A4ndsk%20examen%20-%20jurist,%20l%C3%A4rare,%20f%C3%B6rvaltningskunskap.pdf](http://www.su.se/polopoly_fs/1.161153.1388657495!/menu/standard/file/Utv%C3%A4rdering%20av%20kompletterande%20utbildning%20f%C3%B6r%20akademiker%20med%20utl%C3%A4ndsk%20examen%20-%20jurist,%20l%C3%A4rare,%20f%C3%B6rvaltningskunskap.pdf)

<sup>430</sup> Sweden, Swedish National Audit Office (Riksrevisionen) (2011) *Statliga insatser för akademiker med utländsk utbildning – förutsägbara, ändamålsenliga och effektiva?*, Stockholm, Riksdagstryckeriet, p. 121. available at:

[www.riksrevisionen.se/sv/rapporter/Rapporter/EFF/2011/Statliga-insatser-for-akademiker-med-utlandsk-utbildning/](http://www.riksrevisionen.se/sv/rapporter/Rapporter/EFF/2011/Statliga-insatser-for-akademiker-med-utlandsk-utbildning/)

<sup>431</sup> For more information about involving the community in the school life and vice versa please refer also to the findings of the SIRIUS Network [www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/](http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/)

<sup>432</sup> Bunar, N. (2010) *Nyanlända och lärande – En forskningsöversikt om nyanlända elever i den svenska skolan*, Stockholm, Swedish Research Council (Vetenskapsrådet), p. 36-42, available at: [publikationer.vr.se/produkt/nyanlanda-och-larande/](http://publikationer.vr.se/produkt/nyanlanda-och-larande/)

<sup>433</sup> Bunar, N. (2010) *Nyanlända och lärande – En forskningsöversikt om nyanlända elever i den svenska skolan*, Stockholm, Swedish Research Council (Vetenskapsrådet), p. 51, available at: [publikationer.vr.se/produkt/nyanlanda-och-larande/](http://publikationer.vr.se/produkt/nyanlanda-och-larande/)

<sup>434</sup> Sweden, Swedish National Agency for Education (Skolverket), Curriculum for the compulsory school, preschool class and the recreation centre (2011) Stockholm, available at: [www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?\\_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRecord%3Fk%3D2687](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRecord%3Fk%3D2687)

<sup>435</sup> Sweden, The Ministry of Education (Utbildningsdepartementet) The School Ordinance (*Skolförordningen (2011:185)*), quote in Swedish: “En elev ska få studiehandledning på sitt modersmål, om eleven behöver det”, available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Skolforordning-2011185\\_sfs-2011-185/#K5](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Skolforordning-2011185_sfs-2011-185/#K5)



	dedicated school manuals and books?	(2011:185)) bilingual education should be available in some extent through school years 1 – 6 to any student who daily uses another language than Swedish with one or both guardians. During the entire time which the student gets bilingual education should not more than half be in their native tongue. The education should be planned as to increase the use of Swedish as the educational language. <sup>436</sup>
	Is there evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants?	<p>A 2014 report from the Institute for evaluation of labour market and education policy (Institutet för arbetsmarknads- och utbildningspolitisk utvärdering) concludes that the school system is segregated between students of Swedish or foreign background (foreign-born children or native-born children with two foreign-born parents)<sup>437</sup>. According to the report, it is unclear if this segregation is a result of the free choice of school where parents can choose school for the children or the clear housing segregation already dividing people along these lines<sup>438</sup>.</p> <p>In 2012, the National Agency for Education (Skolverket) carried out a study of trends from the late 1990s until 2011, which shows the changes in the equity of the Swedish school system over time<sup>439</sup>.</p> <p>According to the study the segregation has increased as a result of a series of educational reforms and the decentralization of the schools to the local level. These reforms resulted in that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- municipalities have increased responsibility of the schools;</li> <li>- head teachers and teachers have more influence over the school curriculum;</li> <li>- parents and pupils can choose which school they want, instead of being assigned to the nearest one; private schools get the same amount of support per student as public schools.</li> </ul> <p>The aim of these reforms was to increase the freedom of choice, to better adapt available resources to local needs, and to be more effective in managing the</p>

<sup>436</sup> Sweden, The Ministry of Education (Utbildningsdepartementet) The School Ordinance (*Skolförordningen (2011:185)*), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Skolforordning-2011185\\_sfs-2011-185/#K5](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Skolforordning-2011185_sfs-2011-185/#K5)

<sup>437</sup> Holmlund, H., Häggblom, J., Lindahl, E., Martinsson, S., Sjögren, A., Vikman, U. and Öckert, B. (2014) *Decentralisering, skolval och fristående skolor: resultat och likvärdighet i svensk skola* The Institute for Evaluation of Labour Market and Education Policy (Institutet för arbetsmarknads- och utbildningspolitisk utvärdering, IFAU), available at: [www.ifau.se/sv/Forskning/Publikationer/Rapporter/2014/Decentralisering-skolval-och-fristaende-skolor-resultat-och-likvardighet-i-svensk-skola/](http://www.ifau.se/sv/Forskning/Publikationer/Rapporter/2014/Decentralisering-skolval-och-fristaende-skolor-resultat-och-likvardighet-i-svensk-skola/)

<sup>438</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket) (2012) *Likvärdig utbildning i svensk grundskola? En kvantitativ analys av likvärdighet över tid*, p.7, available at: [www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?\\_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2816](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2816)

<sup>439</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket) (2012) *Likvärdig utbildning i svensk grundskola? En kvantitativ analys av likvärdighet över tid*, p.9, available at: [www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?\\_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2816](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2816)

		<p>resources through the increased competition between school actors<sup>440</sup>.</p> <p>In an article in "Lärarnas Nyheter", the journal of the Swedish Teachers' Association, Lärarförbundet) the former Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt denies that these reforms has led to an increased segregation between schools. He refers to a PISA study (Programme for International Student Assessment) that indicates that the increasing gaps are growing within schools rather than between them. Anna Ekström, General Director at the Swedish National Agency for Education (Skolverket) withholds that school segregation is a fact in Swedish school life.<sup>441</sup></p>
	<p>Is there evidence of modifying school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population? Is the teacher regular curricula/training dealing with specific reference to immigrants or ethnic minorities and respect/promotion of diversity?</p>	<p>According to the Curriculum for the compulsory school, preschool class and the recreation centre (?), the education should be adjusted to the student's needs. It is emphasized that equal education does not mean that the education should be designed in the same way for every student, but take into account the individual student's need and opportunities.<sup>442</sup></p> <p>An investigation made by the Swedish School Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen) shows that the school curricula is not modified to meet the needs for the immigrants to get an equal education. The concluding observation is that the schools, in this investigation, does not plan, carry out or adjust the education to meet the needs of the immigrated students. The school system lack on general guidelines, coordination and governance to give support for these students. There are positive examples where adjusted measures has been taken, but these examples relies on individual teacher's engagement.<sup>443</sup></p>
	<p>Are all students – not only of migrant background – targeted and/involved by civic education and activities related to migrant integration at schools?</p>	<p>In the curriculum for the subject area civic education/social sciences (samhällskunskap) for year 7-9 teaching should include immigration to Sweden in a historical perspective, as well as the issues of integration and segregation.<sup>444</sup></p> <p>A guide to the curriculum (Kommentarer till kursplanen i samhällskunskap) gives a little more instruction. According to this guide it is of great importance for the multicultural society to understand the drivers behind and the consequences of migration. This makes it</p>

<sup>440</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket) (2012) *Likvärdig utbildning i svensk grundskola? En kvantitativ analys av likvärdighet över tid*, p.9, available at: [www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?\\_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2816](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2816)

<sup>441</sup> Lindgren, K. (2014) *Lärarnas tidning; Nyheter och reportage för alla Sveriges lärare*, available at: [www.lararnasnyheter.se/lararnas-tidning/2014/04/14/skolverket-regeringen-oeniga-skolsegregation](http://www.lararnasnyheter.se/lararnas-tidning/2014/04/14/skolverket-regeringen-oeniga-skolsegregation)

<sup>442</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket), (2011) *Curriculum for the compulsory school, preschool class and the recreation centre*, p.8, available at: [www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-the-publikation?\\_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2687](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-the-publikation?_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FRcord%3Fk%3D2687)

<sup>443</sup> Brink Pinto, A., Kärman, M and Persson, B. (2014) *Rapport 2014:03 Utbildningen för nyanlända elever*, Stockholm, published by the Swedish school inspectorate (Skolinspektionen), available at: [www.skolinspektionen.se/Documents/Kvalitetsgranskning/nyanlanda-2013/nyanlanda-rapport-03.pdf](http://www.skolinspektionen.se/Documents/Kvalitetsgranskning/nyanlanda-2013/nyanlanda-rapport-03.pdf)

<sup>444</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket), *Kursplan i samhällskunskap*, available at: [www.skolverket.se/laroplaner-amnen-och-kurser/grundskoleutbildning/grundskola/samhallskunskap](http://www.skolverket.se/laroplaner-amnen-och-kurser/grundskoleutbildning/grundskola/samhallskunskap)

		<p>easier to empathize with other people and can also help increase the pupils' understanding of why people move to Sweden from other countries<sup>445</sup>. In relation to integration and segregation the guide points out that Sweden is a country with residents from many different cultures. Through increased knowledge about causes and consequences of immigration the pupils may gain understanding of the background and lives of different groups of immigrants. The historical perspective on immigration opens up space to address how Sweden has been affected by 1950s and 1960s labour migration and the last few decades asylum and family immigration<sup>446</sup>. It is interesting to note that the guide to the curriculum mentioned above is not formulated as if "the pupils" actually may very well be of migrant background or have immigrated themselves. Rather, the formulations suggest that migrants and their descendants are only perceived as a study object for Swedish pupils. Another observation is that the guide does not put the historical perspective of immigration to Sweden in relation to the large-scale emigration from Sweden between 1870 and 1920<sup>447</sup></p>
<p>The implementation of specific measures and initiatives aiming at (the following possible practices on the left is an indicative and non-exhaustive list):</p>		
	<p><b>Please use the following as indicative list of possible practices to report on:</b></p> <p>Improving the way civic and citizenship education reflect diversity in society through curricular and extracurricular activities. Are there specific programmes helping young people to learn how to live in a society with people from different cultures and religions?</p>	<p><b>Improving the way formal curriculum subjects, e.g. literature, history, etc. promote mutual understanding, respect for ethnic and religious diversity and the common democratic and pluralist values. Improving school and teachers' capacity to embrace, build on and/or manage diversity</b></p> <p>The Forum for Living History, an agency under the Ministry of Culture with the mission to promote tolerance, respect, equality and human dignity, are tasked with developing educational materials for teachers and schools.<sup>448</sup> There are a wide range of themes covered in their materials, for example:</p>
	<p>Improving the way formal curriculum subjects, e.g. literature, history, etc. promote mutual understanding, respect for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For elementary and secondary school, the ages 10 to 13: Material on human rights, equality and human dignity. The material consists of films, radio</li> </ul>

<sup>445</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket) *Kommentar till kursplanen i samhällskunskap*, p. 13, available at: [www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?\\_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FBlob%2Fpdf2564.pdf%3Fk%3D2564](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FBlob%2Fpdf2564.pdf%3Fk%3D2564)

<sup>446</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket) *Kommentar till kursplanen i samhällskunskap*, p. 23, available at: [www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?\\_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FBlob%2Fpdf2564.pdf%3Fk%3D2564](http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/publikationer/visa-enskild-publikation?_xurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww5.skolverket.se%2Fwtpub%2Fws%2Fskolbok%2Fwpubext%2Ftrycksak%2FBlob%2Fpdf2564.pdf%3Fk%3D2564)

<sup>447</sup> From 1851 to 1910 roughly one million people emigrated from Sweden to America. Of those who were born during the latter part of the 19th century, about 20 percent of the men and 15 percent of the women emigrated from the country, web information available at Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån – SCB) [www.scb.se/en/Finding-statistics/Articles/Mass-emigration-to-America-a-blow-to-Sweden/](http://www.scb.se/en/Finding-statistics/Articles/Mass-emigration-to-America-a-blow-to-Sweden/)

<sup>448</sup> Sweden, Living History Forum (*Forum för levande historia*), *For the classroom*, web information at: [www.levandehistoria.se/klassemmet](http://www.levandehistoria.se/klassemmet)

ethnic and religious diversity and the common democratic and pluralist values?	<p>theatres, questions for discussion and other interactive tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper secondary school, the age 15 to 18: Introduction to information about human rights defenders across time and space. Classroom activities raising questions about moral courage, human rights and critical thinking about sources of information.</li> <li>• Value exercises for secondary school, the ages 10 to 16 on norms and values, democracy and human rights.</li> </ul> <p><b>Facilitating equal opportunities in education for children with migrant background</b></p> <p>The government commissioned the Swedish national agency for education (Skolverket) to implement actions to improve the achievement of students with a first language other than Swedish. These measures should take place within the compulsory school system, in upper secondary school and special secondary school (<i>gymnasiesärskolan</i>).<sup>449</sup> The time period is 2013-2016 and the actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination methods that assess the knowledge newly arrived pupils (<i>nyanländ elev</i>) have when they start a Swedish school. A newly arrived pupil refers to a child or young person who have arrived in Sweden and have begun his or her education in the country after the point in time in which they are subject to compulsory school attendance (<i>skolplikt</i>). (E.g. children 7 to 16 years of age who seek asylum or have obtained permanent residence status.) It also refers to pupils who are not included in compulsory school attendance at the same periods in time (e.g. children 7 to 16 who do not have residence permits).</li> <li>• Development and dissemination of information on materials that support teachers' assessments of newly arrived pupils' education attainments in the Swedish language.</li> <li>• Organization of professionals' skills development (teachers and principals) in elementary school and equivalent forms of school and in upper secondary school and upper special secondary school.</li> <li>• Preparation and disseminate information in different language to students and parents on the right of choice of school.</li> </ul>
Facilitating equal opportunities in education for children with migrant background?	
Facilitating the involvement, participation and support of parents with migrant background in the educational system and in the school activities?	
Providing language learning support to students of migrant background?	
Improving attendance and reducing drop-out of students with migrant background?	
Improving school and teachers' capacity to embrace, build on and/or manage diversity?	
<p>In particular, please specify if there are promising practices, including affirmative action / positive action practices designed to tackle structural inequalities</p> <p>Other...</p>	

<sup>449</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Education (*Utbildningsdepartementet*) (2013) *Uppdrag att genomföra integrationsinsatser inom skolväsendet* (U2013/1101/S), available at: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/108/a/210011](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/108/a/210011)

**Barrier for the implementation of legislation concerning the right to education for asylum-seeking children and children without residence permits:**

In 2013, the Schools Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen) showed that an estimated 2700 asylum-seeking children and young people do not attend school. The inspection also revealed that few children staying in the country without permission were known to participate in teaching, even though they have the right to education.<sup>450</sup> In light of the inspection conducted in 2013, the Schools Inspectorate carried out a new inspection in 30 local authorities in the Autumn of 2014. The aim was to find out if the principals in different municipalities ensure that asylum-seeking children who live within their catchment area and the children staying in the country without permission, to go to school. It also examined whether the education provided to these children followed the current legal framework and regulations. The inspection took place in public schools since it is they that have the duty to ensure the right to education. The municipalities chosen were those with the largest number of asylum-seeking children of 6 – 19 years of age between 1 January – 30 April 2014.

- According to the report that came out of the inspection in 2013 c there were municipalities that could not provide education for all asylum-seeking children at the time of the Inspectorate's inspection<sup>451</sup>. Several of the municipalities feared that they would not be able to fulfil their duty and meet the school constitution demands in the near future. It was difficult for the principals to have updated information on how many asylum-seeking children and young people there were in the municipality at any given time. Most municipalities expected the Migration Board to notify them if asylum-seeking children will come to live within its boundary. However, many municipalities did not obtain this information or not on time. Many describe a situation where children turn up and disappear without any notification to the local authority. At the same time, the Swedish Migration Board is limited by privacy laws and does not have the mandate to inform a municipality when a child is leaving its boundary. The Schools Inspectorate has noted that there are conflicting sources of information

<sup>450</sup> Sweden, Government Bill (*Regeringens proposition (2012/13:58)*), *Utbildning för barn som vistas i landet utan tillstånd*, available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Utbildning-for-barn-som-vistas\\_H00358/?text=true](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Utbildning-for-barn-som-vistas_H00358/?text=true)

<sup>451</sup> Sweden, School Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen) (2013) *Asylsökande barns rätt till utbildning: Nationell sammanställning från flygande inspektion* Dnr: 402-2013:2272, available at: [www.skolinspektionen.se/Documents/publikationssok/granskningsrapporter/flygande-inspektioner/2013/asylsokande/rapport-asylsokandebarn.pdf](http://www.skolinspektionen.se/Documents/publikationssok/granskningsrapporter/flygande-inspektioner/2013/asylsokande/rapport-asylsokandebarn.pdf)

regarding the number of children who reside within the municipality<sup>452</sup>.

### 3.8. Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation & policy measures

Previous paragraphs indicated in detail aspects about the actual implementation of participation policies, normative framework and measures. In this section briefly summarize the most important drivers, positive factors and the barriers, resistance or negative factors that have been identified regarding the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policy measures and normative framework for the political and social participation of migrants and their descendants. Please base the analysis on governmental and non-governmental reports, as well as research and studies.

The desk study has identified both drivers and barriers for the political and social participation for migrants and their descendants (i.e. foreign-born persons or native-born persons with two foreign born parents); the major barriers being the difficulties for persons with migrant background to reach high level positions, the weaknesses in the Swedish language tuition for migrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi), the problems related to validation of knowledge and work experience for those from outside the EU, and for media professionals with migrant background to access the media.

It appears as if visible and invisible barriers make it difficult for those labelled “immigrants” (generally not all immigrants – but rather so-called visible minorities) to raise their voice and be seen in public life.

In an official report from the government to the Swedish Riksdag in 2013, people with migrant background were identified as underrepresented among political representatives. The number of foreign-born persons elected representatives is higher now than before, but this has not followed the increase in immigration. Perspectives and experience are lost in the decision making process. It could also result in lower credibility towards the decision-making bodies and the motivation to engage in politics and participate in election could diminish. With this report the (previous) government expressed their intention to start working for the promotion of participation within the democratic system and strengthen the social representation<sup>453</sup>.

An assessment on the validation process conducted by the Swedish Public Employment Service (*Arbetsförmedlingen*) found that there is an urgent need to carry out the validation process on the individuals’ first language. There is also need for more capacity at learning sites for adult education to prepare the students’ for supplementing their degrees.

<sup>452</sup> <http://www.skolinspektionen.se/Documents/publikationssok/granskningsrapporter/flygande-inspektioner/2013/asylsokande/rapport-asylsokandebarn.pdf>

<sup>453</sup> Sweden, Government written communication (Skrivelse) (2013) *En politik för en levande demokrati* (Skr. 2013/14:61), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/En-politik-for-en-levande-demo\\_H10361/?text=true](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/En-politik-for-en-levande-demo_H10361/?text=true)



	<p>Employers' attitudes and behaviour towards persons with migrant background is another big challenge<sup>454</sup>.</p> <p>An assessment of Swedish tuition for immigrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi) made by the Swedish Schools Inspectorate in 2010 shows that there are many good examples, but it is also clear that some teaching institutions lack in quality. The areas of improvements are: individualised plans for students; recognition of individual experiences, interests and objectives; the possibility for the participation in teaching design and methods; continuous and systematic monitoring and evaluation of courses; interaction between language training and other municipal efforts for integration<sup>455</sup>.</p> <p>In the current agreement between the government and the public service companies (SVT, SR and UR), based on the proposition (2012/13:164) <i>Bildning och tillgänglighet; radio and television i allmänhetens tjänst 2014–2019</i><sup>456</sup>, the requirement for diversity and equality is reinforced with stronger demands on the public service companies to offer a broader selection of programs in minority and sign languages as well as to mirror the population in order to reach a stronger representation.</p> <p>Among the positive drivers identified by the desk study are the support granted for those wishing to organize themselves in associations connected to ethnicity or other common interest; there are both local and national grants to apply for. For example in the city of Gothenburg alone there are 24 associations with financial support from the municipality working specifically with integration issues<sup>457</sup>. Among the drivers are also the efforts made in order to facilitate the validation process through the validation-interpreter project<sup>458</sup>.</p>
--	---

<sup>454</sup> Sweden, Swedish public employment service (Arbetsförmedlingen) (2015) *Uppdrag till arbetsförmedlingen att utveckla metoderna för och omfattningen av validering av nyanländas kompetens*, available at: [www.arbetsformedlingen.se/Om-oss/Var-verksamhet/Rapporter/Aterrapportering/2015-02-20-Uppdrag-till-Arbetsformedlingen-att-utveckla-metoderna-for-och-omfattningen-av-validering-av-nyanlandas-kompetens-.html](http://www.arbetsformedlingen.se/Om-oss/Var-verksamhet/Rapporter/Aterrapportering/2015-02-20-Uppdrag-till-Arbetsformedlingen-att-utveckla-metoderna-for-och-omfattningen-av-validering-av-nyanlandas-kompetens-.html)

<sup>455</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Schools Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen), *Om svenskundervisning för invandrare – Sfi*, available at: [www.skolinspektionen.se/sv/Beslut-och-rapporter/Publikationer/Granskningsrapport/Kvalitetsgranskning/Svenskundervisning-for-invandrare-sfi/](http://www.skolinspektionen.se/sv/Beslut-och-rapporter/Publikationer/Granskningsrapport/Kvalitetsgranskning/Svenskundervisning-for-invandrare-sfi/)

<sup>456</sup> Sweden, Government Bill (2013) *Bildning och tillgänglighet - radio och tv i allmänhetens tjänst 2014 – 2019*, (Prop. 2012/13:164), [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/16860/a/219688](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/16860/a/219688)

<sup>457</sup> Sweden, The City of Gothenburg, (Göteborgs stad), Social/Welfare department (Social Resursförvaltning), *Social utveckling – stöd till social ekonomi*, web information available at: [socialutveckling.goteborg.se/team/stod-till-social-ekonomi/foreningsregister/integration/](http://socialutveckling.goteborg.se/team/stod-till-social-ekonomi/foreningsregister/integration/)

<sup>458</sup> Sweden, Swedish national agency for higher vocational education (Myndigheten för yrkeshögskolan – MYH), *Valideringsinfo*, Validation-interpreter (Valideringstolk), available at: [www.valideringsinfo.se/sv/Valideringstolk/](http://www.valideringsinfo.se/sv/Valideringstolk/)

### 3.9. Use of funding instruments (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

	<p>Please provide briefly information and documented insights about the allocation and distribution of funds aimed at supporting political and social participation, and active citizenship measures for migrants and/or their descendants.</p>	<p>EIF:</p> <p>The Swedish ESF Council's (Rådet för Europeiska Socialfonden) allocation and distribution of funds aimed at supporting political and social participation (in the Swedish context referred to as <i>Samverka och dialog</i>) are projects that are mainly focusing on: Creating platforms for information about the society and community; Create meeting places for students; Increase the understanding between social groups regarding living conditions, religion, culture; Increase the understanding between students and their parents towards school staff; and more<sup>459</sup>.</p> <p>Active Citizenship (Egenmakt) The Swedish ESF Council's (Rådet för Europeiska Socialfonden) allocation and distribution of funds aimed at supporting active citizenship (in the Swedish context referred to as "Empowerment", <i>Egenmakt</i>) are projects that are mainly focusing on: Creating workshops for the target group to find barriers for integration; Create a platform for networking; A method of work mentoring migrants for decreasing the time for establishment on the labour market; Increase the understanding between police and youth; and more<sup>460</sup>.</p> <p>ERF The projects are not aiming at political and social participation and active citizenship explicitly. The ERF is supporting projects together with the European Return Fund in the framework of SOLID (Solidarity and handling migration). The Swedish Migration Board's (Migrationsverket) allocation and distribution of funds is targeting asylum seekers; refugees, people in need of protection and their descendants; Quota refugees; people with temporary protection. The projects are in the area of: welcoming asylum seekers; asylum testing; introduction of refugees; people in need and the descendants; developing, supervise and evaluate the asylum policy; accommodation for the quota refugees<sup>461</sup>.</p> <p>EMIF</p>
--	---	--

<sup>459</sup> The Swedish ESF Council (Rådet för Europeiska Socialfonden) *Slutrapporter och utvärderingar*, web page, available at: <http://www.esf.se/sv/Vara-fonder/Integrationsfonden/Slutrapporter/>

<sup>460</sup> The Swedish ESF Council (Rådet för Europeiska Socialfonden) *Slutrapporter och utvärderingar*, web page, [www.esf.se/sv/Vara-fonder/Integrationsfonden/Slutrapporter/](http://www.esf.se/sv/Vara-fonder/Integrationsfonden/Slutrapporter/)

<sup>461</sup> Sweden, Swedish Migration Board (Migrationsverket) *Europeiska flyktingfonden*, web information: [www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/Projektstod/EU-fonder/Flyktingfonden.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/Projektstod/EU-fonder/Flyktingfonden.html)

		The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund was planned to be used for 2014, but has been delayed and will proceed in the autumn of 2015 <sup>462</sup> .
		In particular provide a breakdown of funding for the relevant actions and measures by area (political participation, social participation and membership, indicating the source of funding (EIF, ERF, national, regional, other funding source) by <b>using the Annex 5</b>

### 3.10.Key legal and policy developments, and relevant case law

	<p>In this section, please provide information about developments regarding the above legal and policy instruments concerning participation (political, consultation, membership and association, active citizenship and civic education), including any new legislative or policy initiatives in the framework of migrant integration in the country. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of legal and policy instruments and on the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants. (Use template in Annex 9).</p>	<p>The Act on activities for establishment of certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för visa nyanlända invandrare) tasked the Swedish public employment service (<i>Arbetsförmedlingen</i>) with the responsibility to coordinate the activities for establishment of newly arrived migrants<sup>463</sup>.</p> <p>An amendment of the Act on activities for establishment of certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för visa nyanlända invandrare)<sup>464</sup> came into force in 2013. As a consequence, the immediate family members to the target group were included in the activities.</p> <p>The Swedish national audit office (Riksrevisionen) analysed to what extent the government has managed to create favourable conditions for the civil society to be part of national activities related to reception, establishment and integration of migrants on the labour market and in society in general. The participation of civil society actors has not been optimal, missing out opportunities for a smoother establishment and integration processes. The Swedish national audit office, in its report, recommends a greater cooperation and coordination efforts between the government, regional actors and civil society organisations. This could have an impact on the implementation of certain policy instrument in the future as well as on the actual situation on the ground<sup>465</sup>.</p> <p>Please see case law number 1, concerning bullying and racial harassment.</p>
--	--	--

<sup>462</sup> Sweden, Swedish Migration Board (Migrationsverket) Europeiska flyktingfonden, web information:

[www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/Projektstod/EU-fonder/Asyl--migrations--och-integrationsfonden-AMIF.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/Projektstod/EU-fonder/Asyl--migrations--och-integrationsfonden-AMIF.html)

<sup>463</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet), Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2010-197/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-2010-197/)

<sup>464</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet), Act on establishment activities for certain new arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs\\_sfs-2010-197/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/sfs_sfs-2010-197/)

<sup>465</sup> The Swedish national audit office (Riksrevisionen) (2014) *Staten och det civila samhället i integrationsarbetet*, audit: 2014:3, available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Utredningar/Riksrevisionens-granskningsrapporter/Staten-och-det-civila-samhalle\\_H2B53/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Utredningar/Riksrevisionens-granskningsrapporter/Staten-och-det-civila-samhalle_H2B53/)

## 4.Social cohesion and community relations

### 4.1.Social cohesion policies

Does the national integration legal and policy framework refer to social/community cohesion? Is there a clear definition of social/community cohesion? Please report it here – in original language and in full English translation.

Since the easily available data is restricted to the parameter “foreign born” and “of foreign decent” or “immigrants” research tends to focus on the differences and similarities between the two groups, as two internally homogenous groups<sup>466</sup>.

The Swedish integration policy of the current Government (as it is expressed in their 2015 Budget Bill) is built on an understanding that integration per se is best reached through general measures focusing on the population as a whole. As a consequence the responsibility for areas of importance for a successful integration lies on a number of sectors and authorities.

This view is clearly stated in the Government’s budget bill for 2015<sup>467</sup> where the “integration policy area” only includes a fraction of the measures that the Government sees as crucial for a working integration – among them especially measures in relation to the labour market and education.

The concept “social/community cohesion” is rarely mentioned as such. A government inquiry about power, integration and structural discrimination (Utredningen om makt, integration och strukturell diskriminering) working from 2004 to 2006 head by professor Masoud Kamali used the concept social cohesion (social sammanhållning) in several of its reports and used it in the title of its final report<sup>468</sup> The inquiry’s tasks were to identify structural discrimination on grounds of ethnic or religious affiliation, and to analyze its underlying mechanisms and its consequences upon power and

<sup>466</sup> See for instance Krupic, Ferid Total hip replacement in immigrants and Swedish patients. Evaluation of preoperative care, socioeconomic background, patient-reported outcomes and risk of reoperation; University of Gothenburg, Institute of Clinical Sciences. Department of Orthopaedics. When analysing the group “immigrants” Krupic divides them into smaller groups – “immigrants from the Nordic countries outside Sweden” Immigrants from Europe outside the Nordic countries” and immigrants from outside Europe.

<sup>467</sup> After the general election in September 2014 Sweden has a minority government consisting of the Socialdemocratic party and the Green party. In the vote for the annual budget 2015 the budget bill from the minority government titled “Ett Sverige som håller ihop” (English translation: A Sweden that keeps together, available at [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18202/a/248343](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18202/a/248343)) was voted down in Parliament in favour for coalition budget presented by the Moderate party, the Center party, the Christian democratic party and the Liberal party. As a consequence, this became the acting budget upon which the government is governing throughout 2015. The minority government presented its so-called Spring budget bill also titled “Ett Sverige som håller ihop” which allows for certain changes in the acting budget, but also points out the direction of coming reforms included in the coming annual budget bill of 2016

<sup>468</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) (2006) Integrationens svarta bok. Agenda för jämlikhet och social sammanhållning (SOU 2006:79) (The black book of integration. An agenda for equality and social cohesion), available at:[www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/06/79/01/fb2aa315.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/06/79/01/fb2aa315.pdf)

		<p>influence, and generally its consequences on the integration policy objectives.</p> <p>In its final report the inquiry proposed measures to combat structural discrimination on grounds of ethnicity or religion and to increase opportunities for influence and power for those at greatest risk of being subjected to such discrimination.</p> <p>According to the final report, Swedish integration policy had reached an impasse and it was high time to start talking about structural discrimination. In short, anti-discrimination and social justice should replace the idea of "integration" that according to the inquiry just re-created the division between an "us" and a "them". According to the Swedish newspapers at the time, the final report was not well received by the then Minister of Integration, Mr. Jens Orback, who is reported to have objected to the way the inquiry described Swedish integration policy, and saw the bulk of the proposals as impossible to carry through<sup>469</sup>. The inquiry's reports was also subject to heated debates in media<sup>470</sup>. In the end it appears as if the controversial government inquiry's use of the concept social cohesion (social sammanhållning) made the concept harder to use as an overarching concept for policies and activities. It is still used but rather in passing like in the 2014 Government Bill about the Swedish folk high schools (folkhögskolorna) where it is stated that "Sweden should be a society characterized by trust and social cohesion in which people from all parts of the country will be able to contribute with their experiences in an equal manner"<sup>471</sup>.</p> <p>The wider use of integration (and not only between different ethnic groups, but also between classes and to a lesser extent different age groups) commonly includes aspects of social/community cohesion – at least in the sense that "integration" in discussions often is contrasted with a segregated society with internal conflicts.</p>
--	--	---

<sup>469</sup> See for instance *Svenska Dagbladet* (2006) "Orback sågar Kamalis förslag", 17 August 2006, available at: [www.svd.se/nyheter/inrikes/orback-sagar-kamalis-forslag\\_344774.svd](http://www.svd.se/nyheter/inrikes/orback-sagar-kamalis-forslag_344774.svd)

*Expressen* (2006) "Jens Orback kritisk till förslagen om invandring", 17 August 2006, available at: [www.expressen.se/nyheter/jens-orback-kritisk-till-forslagen-om-invandring/](http://www.expressen.se/nyheter/jens-orback-kritisk-till-forslagen-om-invandring/)

*Dagens Nyheter* (2006) "Orback sågar integrationsutredning", 17 August 2006, available at: <http://www.dn.se/nyheter/sverige/orback-sagar-integrationsutredning/>

<sup>470</sup> See for instance Rojas, M. (2006) "Kamali föraktar demokratin", *Svenska Dagbladet*, 10 August 2006, available at: [www.svd.se/opinion/brannpunkt/kamali-foraktar-demokratin\\_342608.svd](http://www.svd.se/opinion/brannpunkt/kamali-foraktar-demokratin_342608.svd)

Karlsson, J. (2006) "Korkat, Kamali", *Expressen* 8 August 2006, available at: [www.expressen.se/debatt/korkat-kamali/](http://www.expressen.se/debatt/korkat-kamali/)

Kurkalia, M. (2006) "Banal vi och dom-modell försvarar", *Uppsala Nya Tidning*, 30 April 2006, available at: <http://www.unt.se/asikt/debatt/banal-vi-och-dom-modell-forsvarar-369397.aspx>

<sup>471</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Education (Utbildningsdepartementet) Government Bill 2013/14:172 *Allas kunskap – allas bildning*, quote in Swedish: Sverige ska vara ett samhälle präglad av tillit och social sammanhållning där människor i alla delar av landet blir sedda och kan bidra med sina erfarenheter på ett likvärdigt sätt", p. 46, available at: <http://data.riksdagen.se/fil/EEC16A17-3600-49FE-A33E-5F3A9C41B0B2>.

		<p>The 2015 State Budget as a whole is entitled "A Sweden that holds together" (<i>Ett Sverige som håller ihop</i>) indicating that social cohesion is highly valued, but the concept is not used by itself and not specifically to questions of integration. To a certain extent the concept "social sustainability" (<i>social hållbarhet</i>) is used as a vaguer term containing political and academic discussions that in the FRA guidelines are defined in terms of social cohesion<sup>472</sup>.</p> <p>In the 2015 Budget Category 13 (<i>Utgiftsområde 13. PROP. 2014/15:1</i>) policies for "integration" (<i>integrationspolitik</i>) is put together with policies against "discrimination" (<i>politik mot diskriminering</i>) and for "gender equality" (<i>jämställdhetspolitik</i>) as well as the costs for the Equality Ombudsman (<i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen</i>) and the Authority against discrimination policy (<i>Nämnden mot diskriminering</i>).</p> <p>According to the text in the 2015 Budget the goals for the integration policy are "Equal rights, obligations and possibilities for all regardless of ethnic and cultural background" (<i>Lika rättigheter, skyldigheter och möjligheter för alla oavsett etnisk och kulturell bakgrund</i>). (Section 2.3 in the Budget presents the goals for the area of expenditure as decided by the Parliament.)</p> <p>The goals for the policy against discrimination is "A society free from discrimination" (<i>Ett samhälle fritt från diskriminering</i>).</p>
	<p>Are there any specific measures in place to strengthen social cohesion? Please refer to promising practices and examples of challenges. Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7 highlighting the most important and/or successful.</p>	<p>Other measures of a more proactive nature are often found under policies for diversity (<i>mångfald</i>) that in Sweden almost exclusively leads the thoughts to ethnic diversity. In later years a more active focus on the inclusion of persons with disabilities have led to widening the concept<sup>473</sup>.</p> <p>Diversity can be linked to societal gains but also to more right-based issues<sup>474</sup>.</p>
	<p>Are there indicators used by authorities to assess, monitor and support social cohesion policies? E.g. social distance, social interaction, intergroup relations, etc. Please provide</p>	

<sup>472</sup> See for instance *Socialt hållbar utveckling i Göteborgsregionen – ett kunskapsunderlag* developed by GR (Göteborgsregionen) an organisation consisting of all municipalities and cities in the Gothenburg region. According to this report people's access to attractive living areas with good housing and meeting places, their possibility to find purpose and meaning through employment, and to participate in society and access to a good welfare system that is safe and just are a basis for a socially sustainable development. [www.grkom.se/download/18.5a876c76141e5f5e1b47fa/1383126057709/2010\\_soc\\_hallb\\_utv\\_i\\_gbregionen.pdf](http://www.grkom.se/download/18.5a876c76141e5f5e1b47fa/1383126057709/2010_soc_hallb_utv_i_gbregionen.pdf) See also Region Skåne's policy for Public Health and Social Sustainability, that defines includes "a more equitable and socially sustainable development" as one of its goals. <http://utveckling.skane.se/utvecklingsomraden/folkhalsa-och-social-hallbarhet/>

<sup>473</sup> See for instance the Equality Ombudsman's (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) support to employers, web information available at: [www.do.se/sv/Forebygga-diskriminering/Arbetslivet/For-arbetsgivare/](http://www.do.se/sv/Forebygga-diskriminering/Arbetslivet/For-arbetsgivare/)

<sup>474</sup> The municipality of Piteå in the North of Sweden describes their aims as follows: "Piteå is characterized of a sense of community based on diversity. This is one of Piteå's prioritized overarching goals. (...) Human rights are the starting point for the work for increased diversity." [www.pitea.se/Invanare/Kommun-politik/Samhallsutveckling/Hallbar-utveckling---Mangfald/#.VQFMcPmG8np](http://www.pitea.se/Invanare/Kommun-politik/Samhallsutveckling/Hallbar-utveckling---Mangfald/#.VQFMcPmG8np)



	<p>available relevant data, figures and findings, if any, and present them briefly in the relevant table of the Annex (4).</p> <p>No, there are no indicators used by authorities to assess, monitor and support social cohesion policies per se – and definitely no indicators on social distance, social interaction and intergroup relations. However, the Swedish discussion on integration tend to see geographic and social distance as one and the same, since the geographic segregation is so obvious in Swedish cities and municipalities.</p>
<p>Please outline available research, studies, and surveys about the sense of belonging and identification of migrants and/or their descendants with diverse types of local, regional and national identities. Please summarise briefly key findings and any differentiations by nationality or ethnic origin, gender, age and geographic area.</p>	<p>There are no general surveys of ethnic belonging and identification. General surveys like the nationwide SOM survey (focusing on society, opinion and media)<sup>475</sup> could potentially be used to analyse the extent to which migrants and/or their descendants participate in common activities like going to football matches, concerts or jogging, if they use the same information channels as the majority and whether they share opinions with the majority. The SOM surveys are, like most nationwide surveys, sent to respondents that are selected to mirror the composition of the population. This in turn leads to a situation where the yearly number of respondents with migrant background is too low to be statistically significant, even if the very wide definition of foreign born and/or of foreign decent is applied. Furthermore, it is clear that the response rate is lower among persons that are less established (lack of permanent address etc.) and persons with lower trust to state institutions, both groups where migrants and/or persons of migrant descent are overrepresented<sup>476</sup>.</p> <p>Research on belonging and identification of migrants and/or their descendants are often qualitative in nature and focuses on one particular ethnic group, like the Kurds<sup>477</sup> or on a specific group of migrants like unaccompanied minor asylum applicants.<sup>478</sup> General key findings are the racialization of difference or how visible traits like dark hair and/or skin, but also names and accents uphold borders that make it hard for migrants and their descendants to have a sense of belonging without fighting for it – both in their own minds and in relation to others. The idea of Swedishness as linked to fair hair and skin and the idea of a historically homogeneous country make visible minorities closely related to their family origin outside of Sweden – even if this origin is several generations back in time. The “otherness” maintained by this focus of origin (where</p>

<sup>475</sup> The SOM surveys are constructed, sent out and analysed by the SOM Institute that is situated at the University of Gothenburg as a method to systematically follow how the Swedish population’s opinions and behaviour change over time, available at: [som.gu.se/undersokningar/den-nationella-som-undersokningen](http://som.gu.se/undersokningar/den-nationella-som-undersokningen)

<sup>476</sup> Abiri, E. (2015) ”Väst-SOM:s användbarhet för analyser av rättighetssituationen i Västra Götaland” in Kommittén för rättighetsfrågor (2015) *Verktyg för mätning*, Rapportserie: Mänskliga rättigheter i offentlig förvaltning, Västra Götalandsregionen. [www.vgregion.se/sv/Enheten-for-rattighetsfragor/Handikappforskning/](http://www.vgregion.se/sv/Enheten-for-rattighetsfragor/Handikappforskning/)

<sup>477</sup> See e.g. Eliassi, B. (2013) *Contesting Kurdish identities in Sweden: quest for belonging among Middle Eastern youth*, London: Palgrave Macmillan. Alinia, M. and Eliassi, B. (2014) “Temporal and generational impact on identity, home(land) and politics of belonging among the Kurdish diaspora”, *Nordic Journal of Migration Research*, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 73-81.

<sup>478</sup> See e.g. Wernesjö, U. (2014) *Conditional belonging: listening to unaccompanied young refugees’ voices*, Uppsala, Acta Univeritatis Upsaliensis.

		<p>are you <i>really</i> from?) tends to be stronger felt by the 1.5 and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation.  They more often express strong criticism and frustration about exclusionary discourses and practices in Sweden as they feel more attachment and have more claim on space and belonging.  This kind of research indicates that migrants and/or their descendants that are less “visible” should have an easier time to feel included in Swedish society.  However, accented Swedish is also a marker that perhaps should be labelled “audible minorities”, since the question of origin also is raised in relation to language.</p> <p>A review of studies on ethnic groups in Sweden (via the Universities’ own online databases and the Libris database) made by Emerga as a part of this assignment shows that research about belonging tend to follow the different migration cohorts and address the relative inclusion and/or exclusion of the first generation into Swedish society. A second wave of research on certain migrant groups appear to arise when the migrants themselves and/or their descendants enter into the Swedish researcher community.</p> <p>Even if STATIV, the Swedish Statistics database contains data on migrants and their descendants together with a quite extensive range of data that may be broken down in relation to different migrant groups, the data is not accessible for all – in contrast to more general population data. STATIV includes a variety of information divided into a) Immigration: reasons for residence, date for resident permit, year for being received by the municipality and time in Sweden; b)Demography: : age, sex, civil status, country of birth, citizenship, type of housing and family situation; c) Education: grades from Swedish for immigrants, compulsory school and upper secondary school, highest level of education and orientation; d) Employment: gainful employment, industry and occupation; e)Unemployment: job seekers, most recent search category and sought occupation; f) Income: income from employment, studies and social insurance; g) Regional divisions: SAMS (Small Areas for Market Statistics, a national breakdown in homogenous housing/ activity areas) for housing, compulsory school and upper secondary school, municipalities for housing and workplace.</p>
	<p>Please indicate legal measures and case law affecting social cohesion and community relations, for example the banning of specific religious or</p>	<p>There have not been any legal measures taken of this kind. However, the low level of case law where the actions and/or statements in focus are interpreted as discrimination that can be found in the Swedish Courts’ database<sup>480</sup>, and the even lower level of cases leading to any serious consequences for the discriminating</p>

<sup>480</sup> Sweden, Swedish Courts (Svenska Domstolar) Vägledande avgörande –searchable database, available at: [www.rattsinfosok.dom.se/lagrummet/index.jsp](http://www.rattsinfosok.dom.se/lagrummet/index.jsp)

<p>ethnic dress, such as the 'burqa'<sup>479</sup>.</p>	<p>party may very well affect the trust in the anti-discrimination stance of the public sector. The same can be said for the Swedish Police's right to investigate its own violations of the rights of the individual (illegal discriminatory practices, registration, abuse and/or shootings) that also rarely lead to any serious consequences within the police force, Taken together, the lack of "positive" case law<sup>481</sup> and the internal investigation policy of the Police may very well affect social cohesion negatively.</p>
<p>Does the action plan or strategy on integration and inclusion of migrants and their descendants address combating racism, xenophobia and intolerance?</p> <p>Are there specific integration/inclusion actions related to racism and intolerance for education and/or for young people? If yes, how are such actions linked to general integration and/or social inclusion and/or cohesion policy? Please provide information on implementation and impact of such plans and refer to any assessment of their impact?</p>	<p>The Government inquiry into xenophobia and intolerance led by the former Minister of Gender Equality, Bengt Westerberg delivered its final report 'The Xenophobe within' (<i>Främlingsfienden inom oss</i>) to the Government in 2012. The conclusions of the report are that the greatest threat to vulnerable groups in Sweden is not the extremist groups, but rather everyday racism.<sup>482</sup></p> <p><b>The Equality Ombudsman</b></p> <p>The Equality Ombudsman (<i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen – DO</i>) is a government agency that seeks to combat discrimination on grounds of sex, transgender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation or age. In pursuit of this goal, the agency is primarily concerned with ensuring compliance with the Discrimination Act. Its mission also includes monitoring and analysing the development of work against xenophobia and other forms of intolerance and that the Equality Ombudsman will act as a driving force and a knowledge base for the work of others on these issues as well as awareness raising and disseminating knowledge<sup>483</sup>.</p> <p>One of the main recommendations in a report conducted by The Swedish National audit office (<i>Riksrevisionen</i>), available from September 2012 was that DO needs to put more effort in gathering relevant information about the situation in Sweden when it comes to the level of risk of encountering discrimination for different groups and in different areas, in order to be able to make strategic decisions on where to direct the efforts<sup>484</sup>.</p>

<sup>479</sup> Cfr. The notable ECHR case European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), *S.A.S. v. France*, No. 43835/11, 1 July 2014, available at [http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{"itemid":\["001-145466"\]}](http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{)

<sup>481</sup> The Swedish Labour Court (Arbetsdomstolen) is a special court set up to hear and rule on labour-related disputes. A labour dispute is any dispute which affects the relationship between employers and employees. Home page: [www.arbetsdomstolen.se/pages/startPage.asp](http://www.arbetsdomstolen.se/pages/startPage.asp)

<sup>482</sup> Sweden, Government official report (Statens offentliga utredningar – SOU) *Främlingsfienden inom oss – betänkande från utredningen om ett effektivare arbete mot främlingsfientlighet* (SOU 2012:74) available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/20/31/23/e563007c.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/20/31/23/e563007c.pdf)

<sup>483</sup> Sweden, The Equality Ombudsman (*Diskrimineringsombudsmannen – DO*), *Om Diskrimineringsombudsmannen*, web information: [www.do.se/en/About-the-Equality-Ombudsman/](http://www.do.se/en/About-the-Equality-Ombudsman/)

<sup>484</sup> Sweden, Official Report from the Government, Riksrevisionens rapport om hur Diskrimineringsombudsmannen kan driva ett effektivare arbete mot diskriminering (2011/12:177), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Riksrevisionens-rapport-om-hur\\_GZ03177/?text=true](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Riksrevisionens-rapport-om-hur_GZ03177/?text=true)

	<p><b>Swedish anti-discrimination bureaus</b></p> <p>“The Swedish anti-discrimination bureaus” (Sveriges Anti-diskrimineringsbyråer) is a network of anti-discrimination bureaus acting locally and regionally on a voluntary basis. Its mission is to work against discrimination and for diversity, equal treatment and gender equality in cooperation with each other and with the Equality Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen – DO) The bureaus have no political or religious affiliation. There should be at least one anti-discrimination agency in every county / region. There are today in anti-discrimination bureaus in 14 counties/regions, seven counties still lack agencies. In an evaluation of local anti-discrimination activities from 2009 it is concluded that the local anti-discrimination bureaus fulfil an important role in the Swedish society, the main added value being that the bureaus has a close link to new groups of individuals and civil society organisations and additionally that the bureaus offer a complementary service (giving advice) that municipalities or state actors cannot offer.<sup>485</sup></p> <p>The Ministry of employment (Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet) ordered an assessment in January 2014 on how to better organise and how to make the efforts to combat discrimination more efficient.<sup>486</sup> (The assessment will be available from June 2015).</p> <p><b>Living History Forum</b></p> <p>The Living History Forum (<i>Forum för levande historia</i>) is a Swedish public authority commissioned to work with issues related to tolerance, democracy and human rights, taking the Holocaust and other crimes against humanity as its starting point. The forum’s key target group is young people. The Living History Forum (<i>Forum för levande historia</i>) is commissioned to inform about Islamophobia. The Forum has already done some point efforts around Islamophobia. It is now proposed that besides the Holocaust and Communist crimes against humanity should be a priority for the Agency. The Living History Forum is also commissioned to inform about xenophobia in Sweden's modern history. It is certainty that the Swedish school children gain knowledge that even Sweden and the Swedes have been guilty of offenses against human dignity<sup>487</sup>. Living History Forum is commissioned by the Government during the period 2015-2017 undertake a major training effort of various forms of racism and intolerance in history and today. The investment will</p>
--	---

<sup>485</sup> Sweden, Right’s centre (*Rättighetscenter*), Assessment of local anti-discrimination activities (*Utvärdering av lokal antidiskrimineringsverksamhet*), Commissioned by the Ministry of integration and gender equality (Integrations- och jämställdhetsdepartementet), March 2009, [www.rattighetscenter.se/files/utvardering\\_adv\\_slutrapport\\_090331.pdf](http://www.rattighetscenter.se/files/utvardering_adv_slutrapport_090331.pdf)

<sup>486</sup> Sweden, Ministry of education, *Bättre möjligheter att motverka diskriminering*, *Kommittédirektiv 2014:10*, available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Uredningar/Kommittedirektiv/Battre-mojligheter-att-motverk\\_H2B110/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Uredningar/Kommittedirektiv/Battre-mojligheter-att-motverk_H2B110/)

<sup>487</sup> Sweden, The Living History Forum (*Forum för levande historia*), *About us – with the holocaust as a starting point*, web information: [www.levandehistoria.se/english/about-us](http://www.levandehistoria.se/english/about-us)

		<p>help create an egalitarian society characterized by respect for the equal dignity and rights and to promote democracy. The assignment will be carried out in cooperation with the National Agency. The goal is to reach out to all Swedish students in primary and in secondary schools.</p> <p><b>The Swedish agency for youth and civil society</b></p> <p>The Swedish agency for youth and civil society (<i>Myndigheten för ungdoms- och civilsamhällesfrågor – MUCF</i>) distributes funds to civil society in the form of support for among other actors, organizations working to combat xenophobia and related intolerance on the web<sup>488</sup>.</p> <p><b>Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research</b></p> <p>Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research (FAS) is commissioned to conduct an evaluation of current research in the field of International Migration Ethnic Relations (IMER) and assess whether further efforts should be made<sup>489</sup>.</p> <p><b>The Swedish Schools Inspectorate</b></p> <p>The Schools Inspectorate (Skolinspektionen) is commissioned as part of its ongoing supervision and its quality audits of the work on democracy and values and against violations show how attitudes towards xenophobia and other forms of intolerance develop and how the work is progressing against xenophobia in schools. In the report <i>Education for children seeking asylum and undocumented children in Sweden” (Riktad tillsyn - Asylsökande barn och barn som visats i Sverige utan tillstånd)</i> it has examined asylum-seeking children’s and children without residence permit’s right to education<sup>490</sup>. The report concludes that there are shortcomings in several municipalities when it comes to fulfilling the right to education for those children.</p>
	<p>Please provide information about state and non-state responses via positive measures, campaigns, partnerships involving migrants and communities. Please</p>	<p>The most common approach to integration and social cohesion is the focus on equal treatment, which is enshrined in the Swedish constitutional laws, especially the Instrument of Government (<i>Regeringsformen</i>)<sup>491</sup> and through the Discrimination Act</p>

<sup>488</sup> Sweden, The Swedish agency for youth and civil society (*Myndigheten för ungdoms och civilsamhällesfrågor*), web information: [eng.mucf.se](http://eng.mucf.se)

<sup>489</sup> Sweden, Forte, Swedish research council for health, working life and welfare, (*Forskningsrådet för hälsa, arbetsliv och välfärd*), International Migration Ethnic Relations IMER, available at: [www.forte.se/sv/Forskningsomraden/IMER--Internationell-migration-och-etniska-relationer/](http://www.forte.se/sv/Forskningsomraden/IMER--Internationell-migration-och-etniska-relationer/)

<sup>490</sup> Sweden, The Swedish Schools Inspectorate, (*Skolinspektionen*), *Riktad tillsyn - Asylsökande barn och barn som visats i Sverige utan tillstånd*, available at: [www.skolinspektionen.se/sv/Tillsyn--granskning/Riktad-tillsyn/Pagaende-riktade-tillsyner/Asylsökande-barn-och-barn-som-visats-i-Sverige-utan-tillstand/](http://www.skolinspektionen.se/sv/Tillsyn--granskning/Riktad-tillsyn/Pagaende-riktade-tillsyner/Asylsökande-barn-och-barn-som-visats-i-Sverige-utan-tillstand/)

<sup>491</sup> Sweden, Chapters 1 and 2 of the Instrument of Government (*Regeringsformen* (1974:152) available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Kungorelse-1974152-om-beslu\\_sfs-1974-152/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Kungorelse-1974152-om-beslu_sfs-1974-152/)

	<p>provide information only about those actions that focus on migrants and on <u>prevention</u> and promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation combatting racism and intolerance. Please outline any assessment about their impact and identify any relevant promising practice. (Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7).</p>	<p>(<i>Diskrimineringslagen</i>).<sup>492</sup> The focus tends to be on why migrants and/or their descendants still have less access to the labour- and housing markets, etc. and ways to support them in getting past different barriers, through language training, transfer of diplomas, “guiding friends” from the majority society etc. Focus on the majority society and the risk to discriminate and/or exclude, such as the duties of employers, housing associations, private landlords, and the majority society at large are mainly addressed through a focus on equal treatment and anti-discrimination. The Equality Ombudsman (<i>Diskrimineringsombudsmannen</i>) has an on-going outreach program on its web site aimed to all at that may risk discriminating a person or a group.<sup>493</sup></p> <p>See promising practice number one relating to the Hammerkullen Carnival in Annex 7.</p>
--	--	---

## 4.2. Combatting racism and intolerance

	<p>Are there any policy measures, initiatives and practices to accommodate for ethnic or religious differences, for example in regard to sharing public space, such as swimming pools at local level?</p> <p>Identify any promising practices encouraging social interaction and contacts of people of different backgrounds at local level (<b>use the template for promising practices in annex 7</b>).</p>	<p>This is still a field for discussion. Specially assigned spaces for praying and swimming pools with scheduled time only for women are available in some places and not in others, both responses (to accommodate or not) are commonly done with a reference to equal treatment.</p> <p>An example is the University of Gothenburg where it is up to each faculty to choose if there should be areas for praying or not. This has led to that the Faculty of the Humanities has information on their student web about a specially assigned “Peaceful room” for prayer and meditation, whereas the other faculties do not provide this kind of information<sup>494</sup>.</p> <p>The same selective accommodation practices can be seen in relation to public swimming pools. For example, out of the 24 public swimmingpools in Stockholm, three of them offer time slots for women only (the swimming pools/baths of Tensta, Skärholmen and Liljeholmen), while only one (Liljeholmen) offers time slots only for men as well.<sup>495</sup></p> <p>Please see Annex 7, promising practice number two: Muslim Women’s Sports Association</p>
	<p>Please indicate concrete measures, initiatives or programmes targeting</p>	<p><b>Municipal citizen offices (Medborgarkontor)</b></p>

<sup>492</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) Discrimination Act (*Diskrimineringslag* (2008:567)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567\\_sfs-2008-567/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567_sfs-2008-567/)

<sup>493</sup> Sweden, Equality Ombudsman (2014) *Diskriminerad?* web information available at: <http://do.se/sv/Diskriminerar-du/>

<sup>494</sup> Sweden, University of Gothenburg (Göteborgs universitet), Faculty of Arts (Humanistiska fakulteten), *Student vid fakulteten*, available: [hum.gu.se/utbildning/student-vid-fakulteten/](http://hum.gu.se/utbildning/student-vid-fakulteten/).

<sup>495</sup> See [www.barnistan.se/bad\\_inomhus](http://www.barnistan.se/bad_inomhus) where all the indoor swimming pools in Stockholm are listed. The assigned time slots vary between 1.5 hour per week for women in Skärholmen, 4.5 hours per week for women in Tensta and one day per week for women and men respectively in Liljeholmen.



<p>migrants and/or descendants aiming at building trust in public institutions, especially at local level. E.g. campaigns, opening doors and reaching out to citizens, social centres, informal collective bodies, cultural events etc.</p> <p>Please provide notable examples of promising practice <b>(use the template for promising practices in annex 7)</b>.</p>	<p>Municipal citizen offices (Medborgarkontor) offer administrative services to the public (for example help with understanding/translating communications from authorities) as well as useful information for the inhabitants of the municipality and in some cases even give financial and legal advice free of charge. The offices also receive suggestions and complaints from the inhabitants related to the local society and the municipality<sup>496</sup>.</p> <p><b>Inter-religious councils (Interreligiösa råd)</b></p> <p>The mission of the interreligious councils like Sweden’s inter-religious council (Sveriges interreligiösa råd), the Council for contact with the religious communities and inter-religious centres like the one in Gothenburg are the building of trust and consolidation between different religious groups in the Swedish society<sup>497</sup>.</p> <p>Please see Annex 7, promising practice number three (Interreligiösa rådet i Göteborg)</p> <p>The Hammarkullen carnival (Hammarkullekarnevalen) and National day international picnics are good examples of integration inducing events, but they cannot per se be said to build trust in public institutions.</p>
<p>Are there any specific ethical or other guidelines or rules concerning the language used by media or journalists, when writing about migrants and/or their descendants? In this case please provide briefly information about actual application of such rules and challenges.</p>	<p>When it comes to the Swedish Public Service companies; Swedish Television (SVT), Swedish Radio (SR) and the Swedish educational broadcasting company (UR) they have a mission to promote equality and diversity. In the broadcasting licence permit it is stated that the use of language should be “sound”, which is to be understood as a “proper” “not repellent” language. When it comes to the language used by the journalists’ internal policies and normative behaviour sets the rules. There are generally no clear guidelines or common rules for when an expression becomes unacceptable – it develops over time e.g. the change from the use of the word Gypsy to the word Roma.<sup>498</sup></p>
<h3>4.3.Mixed marriages</h3>	
<p>Mixed marriages is often used as an index for social distance and integration or, even, assimilation. Mixed (citizenship) marriages are</p>	<p>There are no legal limitations for marriages. However, for asylum seekers, third country nationals and others who want their spouse to join them in Sweden, there</p>

<sup>496</sup> Sweden, City of Gothenburg (Göteborg Stad), Medborgarkontor available at: [goteborg.se/wps/portal/invanare/omsorg-och-hjalp/invandring-och-integration/medborgarkontor](http://goteborg.se/wps/portal/invanare/omsorg-och-hjalp/invandring-och-integration/medborgarkontor)

<sup>497</sup> Sweden, Sweden’s inter-religious council (Sveriges interreligiösa råd), web page: [www.skr.org/verksamheter/generalsekretariatet/sveriges-interreligiosa-rad/](http://www.skr.org/verksamheter/generalsekretariatet/sveriges-interreligiosa-rad/)

Sweden, Council for contact with the religious communities (Rådet för kontakt med trossamfundnen) web link: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/14888](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/14888)

Sweden, Inter-religious centre in Gothenburg (Interreligiösa centret), web page: [interreligiosacentret.se/om-radet](http://interreligiosacentret.se/om-radet)

<sup>498</sup> Phone interview with Janiche Opsahl, diversity strategist at the Swedish Educational Broadcasting Company (Utbildningsradion – UR) 11 March 2015

<p>defined as those where one of the spouses has foreign citizenship and the other has national citizenship (including registered partnerships, common-law marriages). Please indicate legal limitations, if any, for marriages between nationals and foreigners, e.g. for asylum seekers, third country nationals, etc. Do these limitations result in practical barriers?</p>	<p>are practical difficulties involved. They need to provide proof of identity to the Migration Board.</p> <p>Under Swedish law it is not allowed to get married if a person is under 18 years of age, if the presumptive couple you are closely related or if a person is already married or in a registered partnership. This law regulates both Swedish and foreign citizens that want to marry in Sweden<sup>499</sup>.</p>
<p>Are there any official or non-official data and information on mixed marriages (between nationals and people with another citizenship)? Please provide % proportions on the total number of marriages in a given period, as well as data – where available – about ages, country of origin/birth of migrant spouses.</p>	<p>Researchers and authorities can use the STATIV database to find data on inter-marriages. It has been developed by Statistics Sweden (Statistiska Centralbyrån) (<a href="http://www.scb.se/stativ">www.scb.se/stativ</a>) together with the Swedish Integration Board to provide a basis for illustrating the situation and development within different areas of society from an integration policy perspective. When the Swedish Integration Board closed on 1 July 2007, the responsibility for the database was transferred to Statistics Sweden. The first year of data is from 1997. The database is updated each year during the spring and a new year of data is added.</p> <p>Researchers may use this database (in exchange for a financial contribution) to compile and analyse data that is not registered elsewhere. As a consequence, information on inter-marriages (mixed marriages) are available but not easily accessible. Few researchers are looking into the question of inter-marriages but some research papers are available.<sup>500</sup> According to the report of Irastorza and Bevelander the result of this growth in the foreign-born population is also visible in the number of intermarriages. According to the report, in 2007, more than 10 per cent of marital unions in Sweden were comprised of a native-born and a foreign-born partner. Likewise, 31 per cent of all married immigrant men and women were intermarried with natives<sup>501</sup>.</p> <p>A study using full-population register data for the period 1991-2008, a systematic comparison between natives marrying EU partners versus natives marrying non-EU partners was conducted, focusing both on the native</p>

<sup>499</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Justice (Justitiedepartementet) Marriage Code (Äktenskapsbalk (1987:230)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/ktenskapsbalk-1987230\\_sfs-1987-230/?bet=1987%3A230#K2](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/ktenskapsbalk-1987230_sfs-1987-230/?bet=1987%3A230#K2)

<sup>500</sup> Irastorza, N. and Bevelander, P. (2014) *Economic Integration of Intermarried Labour Migrants, Refugees and Family Migrants to Sweden: Premium or Selection?* Discussion Paper No. 8065, Bonn: Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit. Haandrikman, K. (2013) *Binational marriages in Sweden: Is there an EU effect?* Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University

<sup>501</sup> Irastorza, N. and Bevelander, P. (2014) *Economic Integration of Intermarried Labour Migrants, Refugees and Family Migrants to Sweden: Premium or Selection?* Discussion Paper No. 8065, Bonn: Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit.

		<p>and the foreign partner. It find that the share of binational marriages increased over time, with the increase largely attributable to an increase in marriages to partners from outside the EU. However, compared to marriages to partners from neighbouring countries, natives have increasingly married EU15 partners. Patterns of binational marriages were highly gender-specific. While Finland was the most popular recruitment area for foreign husbands, Thai wives have superseded Finnish wives. Multivariate analyses showed that all types of binational marriages are common in border areas, and that there is an urban effect. It found some evidence that partners in Swedish-EU couples are higher educated, but this is also true for foreign partners from the new countries of the EU and from outside the EU.<sup>502</sup></p>
--	--	--

---

<sup>502</sup> Haandrikman, K. (2013) *Binational marriages in Sweden: Is there an EU effect?* Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University

## Annex 2: National and regional level action plans on integration

<b>National / regional level</b> <i>(specify region)</i>	<b>Year of the first edition and</b>  <b>Year of latest update</b> <i>(e.g.</i>  <b>First edition: 2004,</b> <b>Most recent update: 2011)</b>	<b>Responsible ministry – public authority – reference details</b> <b>(URL – links)</b>	<b>Target groups</b> <b>identify migrant and refugee groups as beneficiaries</b> <i>(e.g. on the basis of their residence status)</i>	<b>Main aims, actions and activities foreseen in the focus areas – link to fundamental rights</b> <i>[provide both key dimensions and specific actions and aims of the policy instruments in each focus area (use a different row for each focus area if needed)]</i>	<b>Targeting general population ?</b>  <b>Yes/No – explanatory comments where needed</b>	<b>Insert here definition of integration (in EN) if any. Alternative: Indicate the core aim/objective of the NAP related to social inclusion and/or integration of migrants</b>
National level.	First edition: 2010, Most recent update: 2014	The Swedish Public Employment Service, The County Administrative Boards and the municipalities.	Certain new arrivals (visa nyanlända invandrare) on the labour market.	The Act on Establishment Activities for Certain New Arrivals (Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för vissa nyanlända invandrare) focuses on giving the migrants conditions to provide for themselves and increase their active citizenship in the labour market and in the society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Public Employment Service shall create and individual plan of actions for integration within a year since registered citizen in a municipality,</li> </ul>	No.	Main aim and action in the Act on Establishment Activities for Certain New Arrivals (2010:197) is to define responsibilities and work which aim to ease and accelerate certain new arrivals establishment in the labour market and society.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This individual plan shall include language education for new arrivals, Swedish for immigrants (Svenska för invandrare – Sfi), civic education and activities to ease and accelerate establishment.<sup>503</sup></li> </ul> <p>Areas of action is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop methods for validating qualification for labour and</li> </ul> <p>Collaboration between municipalities, medical service and the Swedish Public Employment Service.<sup>504</sup>The aims and actions in the focus area is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stimulate in-service training,</li> <li>- Strengthen the connection between education and employment,</li> <li>- Increase the transition to employment.<sup>505</sup></li> </ul> <p>These aims are not linked to the Charter of Fundamental</p>		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>503</sup> Sweden, Act on Establishment Activities for Certain New Arrivals (*Lag (2010:197) om etableringsinsatser för visa nyanlända invandrare*), 29 December 2014. § 1, 6-7, Available at: [www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20100197.htm](http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20100197.htm)

<sup>504</sup> Sweden, The Council of the European Social Fund (*Rådet för Europeiska socialfonden, ESF*) (2014), *Nationellt socialfondsprogram för investering för tillväxt och sysselsättning 2014-2020*, 3 December 2014

<sup>505</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Employment (Arbetsförmedlingen) *En nationell strategi för regional tillväxt och attraktionskraft 2014-2020*, 28 May 2014, p.38, available at: [www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18264/a/243327](http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/18264/a/243327)

				Rights of the European Union per se.		
National level	Edited: 2014	The Ministry of Finance and The Ministry of Employment.	New arrivals, refugees, others in need and their descendants.	<p>The integration policy is reached mainly through general measures targeting the whole population and the policy work as a whole. Actions in the integration are therefore shown in other budget areas. Main aim of the budget proposition is for new arrivals, refugees, others in need and their descendants to get pin pointed actions for the possibility of integration during their first years in Sweden.<sup>506</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration in the labour market and education,</li> <li>- the possibility to validate and supplement foreign education through a coherent, permanent and national system should be increased so that even more people have the possibility to work in line with their profession.<sup>507</sup></li> </ul> <p>These aims are not explicitly linked to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</p>	Yes	<p>“The core aim of the integration politics is equal rights, duties and possibilities for all, regardless of ethnicity and cultural background. The aim is reached foremost through efforts that targets the whole population. To achieve this goal the general measures are being complemented where needed with pinpointed measures for support and to ease the establishment of new arrivals”</p> <p><i>(Integrationspolitikens mål är lika rättigheter, skyldigheter och möjligheter för alla, oavsett etnisk och kulturell bakgrund. Målet uppnås främst</i></p>

<sup>506</sup> Sweden, Government bill 2013/14:1, ”Budget Bill 2014 Expense Area 13 Integration and Equality” (*Budgetproposition 2014 Utgiftsområde 13 Integration och jämställdhet*), p.31, Available at: [http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Budgetproposition-2014-Utgifts\\_H1031d16/?html=true](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Budgetproposition-2014-Utgifts_H1031d16/?html=true)

<sup>507</sup> Sweden, Government Bill 2013/14:1, ”Budget Bill 2014 Expense Area 13 Integration and Equality” (*Budgetproposition 2014 Utgiftsområde 13 Integration och jämställdhet*), p.36, available at: [http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Budgetproposition-2014-Utgifts\\_H1031d16/?html=true](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Budgetproposition-2014-Utgifts_H1031d16/?html=true)



						<i>genom insatser som når ut till hela befolkningen. För att nå målet kompletteras de generella åtgärderna vid behov med riktade åtgärder för att stödja och underlätta nyanländas etablering).</i> <sup>508</sup>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

---

<sup>508</sup> Sweden, Government Bill 2013/14:1, "Budget Bill 2014 Expense Area 13 Integration and Equality" (*Budgetproposition 2014 Utgiftsområde 13 Integration och jämställdhet*), p.31, available at: [http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Budgetproposition-2014-Utgifts\\_H1031d16/?html=true](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Forslag/Propositioner-och-skrivelser/Budgetproposition-2014-Utgifts_H1031d16/?html=true)

## Annex 4: Indicators monitoring migrant integration - social inclusion/cohesion

N.	Indicator	Definition	Legal frame / policy target	Data source	Periodicity	Reference / Comments
1	Employment	<p>Employment is defined as someone who has an income and work related payment. People who have worked some part of the year as well as studied or being unemployed is included in this group. The group included in the study are men and women that immigrated to Sweden during 1997-1999 and that have been a registered citizen for 13 years.<sup>509</sup></p> <p>The indicator is divided in to following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of employed Swedish and foreign born women and men, ages 20-64.</li> <li>• The difference between Swedish and foreign born women and men employment rates in the ages 20-64.</li> <li>• Change in population and number of employed between</li> </ul>	<p>The legal basis adopting the indicator is the Act of anti-discrimination (2008:567) (Chapter 1, 4 § and chapter 2, 1 §, chapter 3, 1-9 §.)<sup>510</sup></p>	<p>Statistics Sweden (<i>Statistiska Centralbyrån</i>)</p>	<p>Annually 2007-2012</p>	<p>Statistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' (<i>Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige</i>), SCB-tryck, Örebro, December 2013.</p>

<sup>509</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' (*Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*), SCB-tryck, Örebro, December 2013, p.14-15, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/ /Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljrad-information/?publobjid=19289+](http://www.scb.se/sv/ /Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljrad-information/?publobjid=19289+)

<sup>510</sup> Sweden, The Discrimination Act (2008:567) (*Diskrimineringslag (2008:567)*), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567\\_sfs-2008-567/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567_sfs-2008-567/)

		<p>year 2006 and 2011. Swedish and foreign born women and men age 20-64.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of employed Swedish and foreign born women and men in the ages 20-64, by time in Sweden. Share of employed women and men, 20-64 years old, by region of birth.</li> <li>• Share of employed women and men by region of birth and age.</li> <li>• Share of employed women and men in the ages 30-50, by region of birth and educational attainment.</li> <li>• Number and share of employed highly educated women and men in the ages 20-64 by education their occupations require.</li> <li>• Share of self-employed among gainfully employed women and men by region of birth, ages 20-64.</li> </ul> <p>The link to fundamental right is that foreign born are less engaged in employment, than persons born in Sweden. In the year of 2011, 82% of the people born in Sweden were employed. By contrast, 57% of the foreign born were engaged in employment the same year.</p>				
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

2	Education	<p>There is a correlation between high merit points in school and the time in Sweden, for foreign born students, both in secondary and upper secondary school. Foreign born girls and boys had average lower merit points, during the period of 1998-2010, than boys and girls born in Sweden. Girls, regardless of where they are born, have on average higher merit points than boys born in the same region of the world.</p> <p>The number of higher educated women and men, at the age of 30, is lower amongst the foreign born than for those born in Sweden.<sup>511</sup></p> <p>The indicator is divided into the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average merit points among girls and boys in grade 9, by world region of birth.</li> <li>• Average merit points among girls and boys in grade 9, by world region of birth and time in Sweden.</li> <li>• Share of girls and boys eligible to attend upper</li> </ul>	<p>The legal basis adopting the indicator is the Act of anti-discrimination (2008:567) (Chapter 1, 4 § and chapter 2, 5 §, chapter 3, 14-16 §.)<sup>512</sup></p>	<p>Statistics Sweden (<i>Statistiska Centralbyrån</i>)</p>	<p>Annually 2007-2012</p>	<p>Statistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' (<i>Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige</i>), SCB-tryck, Örebro, December 2013.</p>
---	-----------	--	---	--	-------------------------------	--

<sup>511</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' (*Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*), SCB-tryck, Örebro, December 2013, p.13-14, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljrad-information/?publobjid=19289](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljrad-information/?publobjid=19289)

<sup>512</sup> Sweden, The Discrimination Act (2008:567) (*Diskrimineringslag (2008:567)*), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567\\_sfs-2008-567/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567_sfs-2008-567/)

		<p>secondary school by world region of birth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of foreign born girls and boys eligible to attend upper secondary school, by time in Sweden.</li> <li>• Share of girls and boys attending independent upper secondary schools by world region of birth.</li> <li>• Average grades among girls and boys in upper secondary school, by world region of birth.</li> <li>• Share of girls and boys not eligible to attend higher education, by world region of birth.</li> <li>• Share of women and men at 30 years of age, by educational attainment and world region of birth.</li> </ul> <p>There are no explicit linkages made to the Charter of fundamental rights.</p>				
3	Income	Foreign born women and men have a lower net income than Swedish born. The income for foreign born is not as independent, as amongst the Swedish born, but rely more on economic allowances. The shorter time in Sweden the more	There is no evidence of any legal frame or policy document handling this indicator.	Statistics Sweden ( <i>Statistiska Centralbyrå</i> n)	Annually 2007-2012	Statistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' ( <i>Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige</i> ), SCB-tryck, Örebro December 2013.

		<p>likely to be in vulnerable economically.<sup>513</sup></p> <p>The indicator is divided in to following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net income per month for Swedish and foreign born women and men in the ages 20-64. Median.</li> <li>• Net income per month for Swedish and foreign born women and men by age. Median.</li> <li>• Net income per month for Swedish and foreign born women and men in the ages 20-64 by employment status. Median.</li> <li>• Net income per month for Swedish and foreign born women and men, in the ages 20-64, by region of birth. Median.</li> <li>• Net income per month for women and men in the ages 20-64 by time in Sweden. Median.</li> <li>• Net income per month for Swedish and foreign born women and men in the ages 20-64 by educational attainment. Median.</li> <li>• Composition of net income for Swedish and foreign born</li> </ul>				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>513</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' (*Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*), SCB-tryck, Örebro, December 2013, p.15, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/\\_/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+](http://www.scb.se/sv/_/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289+)



		<p>women and men in the ages 20-64. Percent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Composition of net income in the ages 20-64 for Swedish and foreign born women and men by time in Sweden.</li> <li>• Share of Swedish and foreign born women and men in different ages who belong to the 10 percent of the population who have the lowest income.</li> <li>• Share of women and men in the ages 20-64 who belong to the ten percent with the lowest net income by time in Sweden.</li> <li>• Share in the ages 20-64 who belong to the ten percent with the lowest net income by time in Sweden and educational level.</li> <li>• Share in the ages 20-64 who belong to the ten percent with the lowest net income by sex and region of birth.</li> <li>• Share of Swedish and foreign born women and men whose net income at least half consist of C-income, by age.</li> <li>• Share of Swedish foreign born women and men whose net income at least half consist of C-income, by age and time in Sweden.</li> <li>• Share of Swedish and foreign born women and men whose</li> </ul>				
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

		<p>net income at least half consist of C-income, by age and region of birth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share of Swedish and foreign born women and men whose net income at least half consist of C-income, by educational level.</li> </ul> <p>No explicit link is made to the Charter of fundamental rights.</p>				
4	Democracy	<p>Swedish born participate in democratic election to a greater extent than foreign born residents. The participation increases with the time spent in Sweden, and varies depending of world region of birth. The foreign born nominees to the parliament partly represented by the foreign born voters, but they are not elected to the same extent.<sup>514</sup></p> <p>The indicator is divided into following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voting rates in elections to the parliament among Swedish citizen born in Sweden and abroad.</li> <li>• Voting rates in elections to the parliament 2010 among Swedish citizens born in</li> </ul>	<p>The ministry of culture has set up an inquiry to analyse the need of and compile a draft of action to increase and widen the commitment to the democracy in Sweden. The inquiry will explicitly analyse representation amongst underrepres</p>	<p>Statistics Sweden (<i>Statistiska Centralbyrån</i>)</p>	<p>Annually 2007-2012</p>	<p>Statistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' (<i>Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige</i>), SCB-tryck, Örebro December 2013.</p>

<sup>514</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' (*Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*), SCB-tryck, Örebro, December 2013, p.15-16, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitte-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitte-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289)

		<p>Sweden and abroad by time in Sweden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voting rates in elections to the parliament 2010 among Swedish citizens by region of birth.</li> <li>• Voting rates in elections to the parliament 2010 among Swedish citizens born in Sweden and abroad by age.</li> <li>• Share of foreign born among nominated and elected to the parliament, the municipal councils and in the populations with the right to vote. 2002,2006,2010.</li> <li>• Share of Swedish and foreign born women and men in the representative positions in municipalities by organization.</li> <li>• Share of Swedish and foreign born women and men in the representative positions in municipalities by position.</li> </ul> <p>No explicit link is made to the Charter of fundamental rights.</p>	<p>ented groups in society.<sup>515</sup></p>			
5	Health	<p>Swedish born women see themselves as in good health in general, more than foreign born women. There is no significant difference between men of foreign or Swedish background. Physical health, as in shoulder or neck</p>	<p>The legal basis adopting the indicator is the Act of anti-discriminati</p>	<p>Statistics Sweden (<i>Statistiska Centralbyrå</i>n)</p>	2011-2012	<p>Statistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' (<i>Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige</i>), SCB-tryck, Örebro December 2013.</p>

<sup>515</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) *Demokratiskt delaktighet och inflytande över det politiska beslutfattandet*, Kommittédirektiv, Dir 2014:111, 17 July 2014, available at: [www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/39/26/3909c282.pdf](http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/24/39/26/3909c282.pdf)

		<p>pain, is more common amongst foreign born women and men than Swedish born. The same is true for sleeping problems, anxiety and worrying.<sup>516</sup></p> <p>The indicator is divided in to following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Swedish and foreign born women and men in the ages 20-64 with good and poor health.</li> <li>• Number of Swedish and foreign born women and men in the ages 20-64 limited in activities due to a health problem.</li> <li>• Number of Swedish and foreign born women and men in the ages 20-64 with serious pain by kind of pain.</li> <li>• Number of Swedish and foreign born women and men in the ages 20-64 with trouble sleeping and problems/serious problems of anxiety, worry and fear.</li> <li>• Number of Swedish and foreign born women and men in the ages 20-64 with motor disabilities and serious motor disabilities.</li> </ul>	<p>on (2008:567) (Chapter 1, 4 § and chapter 2, 13 §.)<sup>517</sup></p>			
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

<sup>516</sup> Sweden, Statistics Sweden, 'Integration – a description of the situation in Sweden' (*Integration – en beskrivning av läget i Sverige*), SCB-tryck, Örebro, December 2013, p.16, available at: [www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289](http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Publiceringskalender/Visa-detaljerad-information/?publobjid=19289)

<sup>517</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) The Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag (2008:567)), available at: [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567\\_sfs-2008-567/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567_sfs-2008-567/)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of Swedish and foreign born women and men in the ages 20-64 with impaired hearing and vision.</li></ul> <p>No clear linkage is made to the Charter of Fundamental Rights.</p>				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Annex 5: Use of funding instruments

Table 1 - European Integration Fund (EIF)

	European Integration Fund (EIF) - TOTAL	Own funds <sup>518</sup>	Funds distribution / Thematic areas							
			Participation <sup>519</sup>	Social Cohesion / social inclusion <sup>520</sup>	Active citizenship <sup>521</sup>	Welcoming society <sup>522</sup>	Employment	Education	Healthcare	Other
<b>2010</b> <sup>523</sup>	SEK 13,256,068 EUR 1,474,535		SEK 3,156,974 EUR 351,165	SEK 4,425,514 EUR 492,271	SEK 1,956,587 EUR 217,640	SEK 6,686 EUR 744		SEK 2,346,119 EUR 260,970	SEK 1,364,188 EUR 151,475	
<b>2011</b> <sup>524</sup>	SEK 13,843,392 EUR 1,551,950		SEK 884,846 EUR 99,198	SEK 2,383,836 EUR 267,246	SEK 1,357,407 EUR 152,176	SEK 6,366,292 EUR 713,710		SEK 625,426 EUR 70,115	SEK 2,225,585 EUR 249,505	
<b>2012</b> <sup>525</sup>	SEK 20,946,967 EUR 2,432,865		SEK 1,995,266 EUR 231,738	SEK 3,722,755 EUR 432,376	SEK 2,625,052 EUR 304,884	SEK 2,590,132 EUR 300,828		SEK 5,694,500 EUR 661,382	SEK 4,319,262 EUR 501,656	
<b>2013</b> <sup>526</sup>	SEK 26,909,011 EUR 3,016,705		SEK 1,688,798 EUR 189,327	SEK 6,165,669 EUR 691,222	SEK 3,645,213 EUR 408,656	SEK 3,171,985 EUR 355,604		SEK 7,683,334 EUR 861,360	SEK 4,554,012 EUR 510,539	
<b>2014</b> <sup>527</sup>	SEK 30,668,656 EUR 3,235,090		SEK 543,025 EUR 57,281	SEK 9,253,106 EUR 976,066	SEK 5,960,670 EUR 628,763	SEK 6,331,885 EUR 667,920		SEK 4,931,980 EUR 520,251	SEK 3,647,990 EUR 384,809	

\* Please indicate if Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund is used for 2014

<sup>518</sup> During the period of 2007–2013 Sweden has been awarded 6.2 billion SEK from the Socialfund. Sweden will contribute with approximately a similar amount of public means. The Swedish ESF council estimate to distribute the joint amount among 4000 projects consisting of at least 315 000 participants. <http://www.esf.se/sv/Vara-fonder/Socialfonden-2007-2013/>

<sup>519</sup> Interaction

<sup>520</sup> Dialogue

<sup>521</sup> Empowerment

<sup>522</sup> Indicators, methods for evaluation, studies and learning platforms

<sup>523</sup> According to [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com) 20101231 1EUR = 8,99 SEK

<sup>524</sup> According to [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com) 20111231 1EUR = 8,92 SEK

<sup>525</sup> According to [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com) 20121231 1EUR = 8,61 SEK

<sup>526</sup> According to [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com) 20131231 1EUR = 8,92 SEK

<sup>527</sup> According to [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com) 20141231 1EUR = 9,48 SEK



Table 2 - European Refugee Fund (ERF) aiming at integration of beneficiaries of international protection

	European Refugee Fund (ERF) - TOTAL	Own funds (national <sup>528</sup> /regional)	Funds distribution / Thematic areas							
			Participation	Social Cohesion / social inclusion <sup>529</sup>	Active citizenship	Welcoming society (host society targeted)	Employment	Education	Healthcare	Other
<b>2010</b> <sup>530</sup>	SEK 81,372,536 (57,863,495) EUR 9,051,450 (6,436,429)			SEK 2,021,705 EUR 224,884		SEK 3,217,971 EUR 357,950	SEK 36,179,207 EUR 4,024,383		SEK 16,444,612 EUR 1,829,212	
<b>2011</b> <sup>531</sup>	SEK 64,411,051 (28,692,806) EUR 7,220,970 (3,222,682)			SEK 12,799,309 EUR 1,434,900			SEK 15,893,497 EUR 1,781,782			
<b>2012</b> <sup>532</sup>	SEK 50,376,849 (9,020,453) EUR 5,850,970 (1,047,672)			SEK 3,447,616 EUR 400,420		SEK 5,572,837 EUR 647,252				
<b>2013</b>										
<b>2014</b>										

\* Please indicate if Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund is used for 2014

<sup>528</sup> It is stated that the ERF may only finance maximum 50% of each project (75% for special prioritised areas), which means that a minimum of 50% (25%) of the finances comes from own funds in each project. (Information from a brochure describing the ERF, *Fondhjälpredan ERF III*, by the Swedish Migration Board (*Migrationsverket*) and the European Refugee fund, Title; 2.3 *Bidrag från fonden kan bara delfinansiera projektet* published 23 April 2013, available at: [www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/EU-fonder/Kontakta-fondenheten.html](http://www.migrationsverket.se/Andra-aktorer/EU-fonder/Kontakta-fondenheten.html) )

<sup>529</sup> The division into the sections is based on email correspondence with Damir Foric, team leader/controller at the Migration Board, 20 March 2015 and include the following themes:  
**Social inclusion:** "Actions for improving the reception and conducting of unaccompanied children" (*Åtgärder för att förbättra mottagandet och förfarandet för ensamkommande barn*) "Actions for developing the asylum probation and reception – assigning method" (*Åtgärder för utvecklad asylprövning och mottagning – tilldelande metod*)  
**Welcoming society (host society targeted):** "Actions for developing the Migrations Board's receiving activities in a direction towards work and practice" (*Åtgärder som syftar till att utveckla Migrationsverkets mottagningsverksamhet i riktning mot arbete och praktik – verkställande metod*), "Studying the municipal receiving of unaccompanied children and youth – assigning method" (*Studie av det kommunala mottagandet av ensamkommande barn och ungdomar – tilldelande metod*), "Special prioritised actions of studying the municipal receiving of unaccompanied children and youth – assigning method" (*Särskilt prioriterade åtgärder för studie av det kommunala mottagandet av ensamkommande barn och ungdomar – tilldelande metod*), "Actions for resettlement – assigning method" (*Åtgärder för vidarebosättning – tilldelande metod*)  
**Employment:** "Actions for improving and making the introduction more effective, for new arrivals" (*Åtgärder för att effektivisera och förbättra introduktionen av nyanlända*), "Actions that develop the receiving and introduction for resettlement – executive and assigning method" (*Åtgärder som utvecklar mottagandet och introduktionen för vidarebosatta – verkställande och tilldelande metod*), "Actions for improving integration – assigning method" (*Åtgärder för förbättrad integration – tilldelande metod*)  
**Healthcare:** "Actions for developing the health promoting support for new arrivals – executive and assigning method" (*Åtgärder för att utveckla det hälsofrämjande stödet till nyanlända – verkställande och tilldelande metod*)

<sup>530</sup> According to [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com) 20101231 1EUR = 8,99 SEK

<sup>531</sup> According to [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com) 20111231 1EUR = 8,92

<sup>532</sup> According to [www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com) 20121231 1EUR = 8,61

## Annex 7: Promising practices

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Multicultural cultural expressions</b>
Title (original language)	Hammarkullekarnevalen
Title (EN)	The Hammarkullen Carnival
Organisation (original language)	HAM-SAM (Hammarkullens föreningsråd)
Organisation (EN)	The Hammarkullen Association
Government / Civil society	Civil Society
Funding body	Sponsor. E.g. from The City of Göteborg, the Workers' Educational Association.
Reference (incl. url, where available)	<a href="http://www.karneval.se/sv/">www.karneval.se/sv/</a>
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	First carnival in 1974, and annually since 1979
Type of initiative	The carnival started by adults and youth at the local recreation centre.
Main target group	As a multicultural festival for the local district.
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Several local associations in Hammarkullen are involved in arranging activities during the year. This involves dance, design- and dressmaking, marketing, coordination of the program for the carnival, etc. These activities are the preparation for the three days when the carnival takes place at the end of Spring.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The transferable action concerns the statement and realisation of celebrating diversity and multiculturalism. It is a marketing exercise of a socio-economic disadvantaged area, and promotes interaction between people from different backgrounds.

Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The carnival has become an annual tradition since 1979. The practice is sustainable as it engages different types of associations to participate throughout the year, the event receives good publicity and a lot of media attention.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The carnival is well-attended from residents all over Gothenburg. Companies have an interest in being associated with the carnival's message of tolerance and inclusion. It has been running for 36 years.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	It is grass-roots based and locally initiated, yet sprung from the ideal of celebrating diversity, which may be of interest in many member states.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	This is one of the few events in that draws people from other parts of the city to one of the so-called disadvantaged areas, Hammarkullen. It is grass-roots based and locally initiated, yet sprung from the ideal of celebrating diversity, which may be of interest in many member states.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	It is basically assessed by the amount of visitors and participants every year.

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Accessibility, right to religion and culture</b>
Title (original language)	Muslimska Kvinnors Idrottsförening
Title (EN)	Muslim Women's Sports Association
Organisation (original language)	Muslimska Kvinnors Idrottsförening
Organisation (EN)	Muslim Women's Sports Association
Government / Civil society	Civil Society
Funding body	Membership fee
Reference (incl. url, where available)	<a href="http://www.mkif.se/">www.mkif.se/</a>
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Started 1996

Type of initiative	An initiative for making swimming exercise accessible for Muslim women and girls.
Main target group	Muslim women and girls
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Muslim Women's Sports Association aims to promote sports, exercise, health and solidarity. They operate in Islamic spirit and the members practice Islamic rules and appropriate behaviour regarding clothing, mannerism and respecting each other. The Association arranges swimming lessons and opportunities for swimming at the local public swimming pools according to their preferences of using the space.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The transferable element of action is that public sport centres open accessibility for people with cultural and religious preferences other than the majority population.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The practice has proved to be sustainable for a long period of time. It is contingent the great interest to participate, so that the public swimming pool can afford to open up for this target group on a weekly basis.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	This practice have a concrete impact as girls and women with Muslim background as it gives them the opportunity to go swimming without discrimination.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	This practice is transferrable as it does not demand anything else than for the public swimming pool to arrange and open only for the given target group at certain hours.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The organisation is formed by Muslim women themselves.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	The practice is mainly assessed through membership and on-going activities.

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Work integration and social enterprise</b>
Title (original language)	Yalla Trappan

Title (EN)	The Yalla Stairs
Organisation (original language)	Yalla Trappan
Organisation (EN)	The Yalla Stairs
Government / Civil society	Civil Society
Funding body	The European Social Fund, the City of Malmö and ABF Malmö
Reference (incl. url, where available)	<a href="http://www.yallatrappan.se/">www.yallatrappan.se/</a>
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Started in 2010
Type of initiative	Yalla Trappan started as a project with financial support from the European Social Fund, the City of Malmö and worker's association of Malmö, and has evolved into a self-contained social enterprises utilizing the knowledge and capabilities of its co-workers to run an innovative business.
Main target group	Migrant women who would otherwise have difficulties entering the labour market.
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Yalla Trappan employs women in three commercial branches: café and catering, a cleaning and conference service and a sewing and designing studio. It also enables introduction to the labour market for newly arrived immigrant women by providing internship opportunities. Yalla Trappan has established a partnership with IKEA.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The transferable element of action is to start an integration enterprise that works in a commercial branch, where there are opportunities for work.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The practice is sustainable since they are a self-supporting enterprise, and adjusted to demand for workers in certain service industries.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	It opens up for working opportunity for migrant women.

<p>Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?</p>	<p>With initial funding support the group managed to become a self-sufficient. Workers enter into work places where there is a welcoming environment and these environments can spread as a result.</p>
<p>Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.</p>	<p>It is a self-contained social enterprise utilizing the knowledge and capabilities of its co-workers to run an innovative business characterized by a strong focus on social sustainability.</p>
<p>Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.</p>	<p>The practice is mainly assessed through its ability to engage new members and its economic self-sustainability</p>



## Annex 8: Discrimination complaints submitted to Equality Bodies

Table 3 – Numbers of discrimination cases on any ground submitted by third country nationals (TCNs) in 2014\*

Number of cases (report the 10 Largest nationality group that submitted a complaint by the end of 2014)	Grounds								
	Racial or ethnic origin	Nationality (where applicable)	Race / skin colour	Religion / faith/ belief	disability	gender	Sexual orientation / gender identity	age	Other(Mistreated due to parental leave)
Swedish statistics do not disaggregate data into such variables.  1810 <sup>533</sup>	These taken together refer to ethnicity in Swedish statistics. There is no further disaggregation of data.  601			119	461	250	SO: 32  GI: 26	269	52

\* Provide data for 2013 if 2014 not available by March 2015

<sup>533</sup> This relates to the total number of discrimination grounds, not cases. This is because one case can concern several discrimination grounds. See [www.do.se/Documents/om-do/Statistik%202014.pdf](http://www.do.se/Documents/om-do/Statistik%202014.pdf)

Table 4 - Outcome of discrimination cases on grounds of ethnic origin submitted by third country nationals\*

Competent Body (e.g. Equality Body, Administrative court etc.)	Outcome						
	Pending from previous years	Pending – submitted in 2014	Established discrimination	Shift of the burden of proof applied	Successful mediation – restoring rights/fairness – sanctions applied	Unsuccessful mediation	Not admissible (formal admissibility / withdrawal reasons)
<p>There is no common database that compiles these statistics: The Equality Ombudsman compiles statistics on discrimination grounds, but if by TCN you refer to persons who are not members of an EU state, these are not differentiated in discrimination cases. From a Swedish context, it is important to note that anti-discrimination agencies (volunteer activities that are fully or partially funded by the state) also receives complaints, and the Equality Ombudsman does not have access to their data.<sup>534</sup></p>							

\* Provide data for 2013 if 2014 not available by March 2015

<sup>534</sup> Email correspondence with Equality Ombudsman investigator Yamam Al Zubaidi, 25 March 2015

## Annex 9: Case law – max 5 leading cases

<b>Thematic area</b>	Damages paid due to other degrading treatment (bullying). Bullying in school related to racism and xenophobia.
<b>Decision date</b>	25 October 2012
<b>Reference details</b>	The Court of Appeal for Western Sweden ( <i>Hovrätten för Västra Sverige</i> ) in Gothenburg Case number T3021-11
<b>Key facts of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	<p>The case concerns the question of whether Y.G. was subjected to degrading treatment and comments by other pupils during the period starting with the Spring term of 2007 and lasting until end of Spring term 2008, and if so, if the school had known about the bullying. Furthermore, the case concerned if the school can be said to have taken action to prevent and put an end to the degrading treatments, if it has carried out an inquiry about the stated mistreatments, and in that case if it had taken action to prevent further mistreatments.</p> <p>According to paragraph 19 of the Act on prohibition of discrimination and other degrading treatment of children and pupils,<sup>535</sup> the local authority must prove that they have taken all reasonable measures to prevent and put an end to the degrading treatment.</p> <p>The Child and School Student Representative (Barn- och elevsombudet – BEO), is a part of the Swedish Schools Inspectorate, and is tasked with investigations of complaints on degrading treatment and to represent the child in the case. According to BEO, the school personnel knew about the degrading treatment Y.G. was subjected to already in 2007, and the school should at that stage have taken general preventative measures to stop further ill treatment.</p> <p><b>The argument of the Child and School Student Representative (Barn- och elevsombudet – BEO) in District Court.</b></p> <p>The Y.G. had during Spring term 2007 until end of Spring term 2008 been subjected to degrading treatment, mainly in the form of degrading comments. They came repeatedly and systematically and were of a very ugly nature and included both racist and sexist slur. There were also many degrading comments about Y.G.'s family. For example, the other pupils told Y.G. that her father was a Muslim Arab bastard that did not care about Y.G. Y.G. was told that her family was poor, lived on social benefits and had to go to the Salvation Army for food. Pupils wrote degrading things on Y.G.'s locker. When Y.G. came to school in the morning it was common that the other pupils stood lined up and looked her up and down and giggled as she walked passed them. At many other occasions, other pupils went through Y.G. bag stole her allergy medicine, pen case and journals. Almost all pupils in her class took part in the degrading treatment and comments that took place during</p>

<sup>535</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Education (Utbildningsdepartementet) 'Act on prohibition of discrimination and other degrading treatment of children and pupils', ((Lag (2006:67) om förbud mot diskriminering och annan kränkande behandling av barn och elever), [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Lag-200667-om-forbud-mot-di\\_sfs-2006-67/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Lag-200667-om-forbud-mot-di_sfs-2006-67/)

	<p>school breaks, at lessons, in the school corridor, at the school yard, in the canteen, and to and from school.</p> <p>The District Court took BEO's statement to mean that there had been gaps in preventative measures throughout the period of 2007 to Spring term of 2008.</p> <p>The District Court of the city of Gothenburg found that the school failed in many respects to take adequate action. The District Court considered that all the degrading comments taken together were equal to harassment. The harassments have taken place often and during a long period of time. The District Court maintains that a reasonable level of damages comes to 15 000 SEK.</p> <p>From the information Y.G. gave it can be established that she had been deeply upset about the degrading treatment and constantly worried about going to school. The District Court was of the view that the local council should pay damages for the pain and suffering to the amount of 5000 SEK.</p>
<p><b>Main reasoning/argumentation</b> (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Child and School Student Representative (Barn- och elevombudet) BEO, is a part of the Swedish Schools Inspectorate though it also functions independently. Together with the Swedish Schools Inspectorate, BEO's mandate is to oversee the section of the Education Act which deals with degrading treatment. BEO investigates complaints concerning degrading treatment and can represent children and students in court.<sup>536</sup></p> <p>BEO maintained that from Spring term 2007 to end of Spring term 2008, Y.G. has been subjected to degrading treatment at School H, and the ill treatments were repeated and systematic. The Local Authority denies that the degrading treatment took place to the extent that BEO maintains, and that they were systematic.</p> <p>The Local Authority denies that Y.G. was subjected to any bullying or other systematic degradation during the Spring of 2008. The school took immediate action in the form of dialogue with pupils concerning the controversial events that took place in 2008 and that were known to the school. The measures the school took during Autumn term 2007 and that continued during Spring term 2008 was to improve the social dynamics in the group of pupils and this also had effect. This is also what Y.G. told the school and other pupils.</p> <p>BEO appealed to the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden in Gothenburg with the following motivation.</p> <p>The Act on prohibition of discrimination and other degrading treatment of children and pupils was dissolved 1 January 2009 and was replaced by the Discrimination Act (2008: 567)<sup>537</sup> It is however the previous law that is applicable. The purpose of the law is to respect that principle of all people's equal worth and right to be treated with non-discrimination. In the preparatory work of the case it is stated that children and pupils have the right to a safe and secure environment, and the environment is important for children's and pupils' wellbeing and is the foundation to their development and learning. Furthermore, it</p>

<sup>536</sup> Sweden, 'About the Child and School Student Representative', [www.skolinspektionen.se/en/BEO/English-Engelska/About-BEO/](http://www.skolinspektionen.se/en/BEO/English-Engelska/About-BEO/)

<sup>537</sup> Sweden, Ministry of Culture (Kulturdepartementet) Discrimination Act (Diskrimineringslag (2008: 567)), [www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfatningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567\\_sfs-2008-567/](http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfatningssamling/Diskrimineringslag-2008567_sfs-2008-567/), 5 June 2008

	<p>is stated that the experience children and young people learn in preschool and compulsory schooling will have an impact well into adulthood.</p> <p>BEO's argument: The Local Authority did not adequately investigate the degrading treatment of Y.G., it did not put fast, appropriate or wide-ranging enough measures to effectively prevent continued degrading treatment. The measures taken cannot be said to fulfill the intension of the law.</p> <p>The Local Authority's argument: The Local Authority has stated that the school took appropriate actions given the events that occurred.</p> <p>Court of Appeal for Western Sweden's reasoning: According to the District Court, there has been reason for the school to investigate the degrading comments both during Spring and Autumn terms of 2007. Lack of such an inquiry resulted in the fact that they school, which is unmistakable, only took general measures during the Autumn of 2007 and the Spring term of 2008 to come to terms with the general atmosphere of the school.</p> <p>Y.G. has from Spring Term 2007 and to the end of Spring term 2008 been treated degradingly by other pupils of School H. Y.G. was subjected to such other degrading treatment that is accounted for in paragraph 2 in the Act of Prohibition against discrimination and other degrading treatment of children and pupils (2006:67). The degrading treatments are not a trifling offence.</p> <p>The Local Authority has failed in their duty in the following way. The Local Authority has failed in its duty according to paragraph 7 of the Child and pupils Act to take measures to prevent and put an end to harassments and degrading treatment of pupils in school, a negligence that meant that Y.G. was subjected to other degrading treatment.</p> <p>The Local Authority as known since the Spring of 2007 that Y.G. was subjected to degrading treatment, but did not put adequate measures in place. The Local Authority has not put measures in place needed to prevent continued degrading treatment against Y.G. Here, the Local Authority has failed in its responsibility according to paragraph 8 of the Child and pupils Act.</p> <p>The Local Authority has a duty in its capacity as the mandatory of school H to fulfill the duties under paragraph 7 and 8 in the Child and pupils Act. Since the school failed to fulfil their duties according to these regulations, the Authority is liable to pay damages according to paragraph 15 of the same act to Y.G. for degrading treatment, pain and suffering and damaged property.</p>
<p><b>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</b> (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Act on prohibition of discrimination and other degrading treatment of children and pupils clearly outline the mandatory body's responsibilities of an educational institution. These duties mean that when the mandatory body finds out that a pupil maintains that she is subjected to degrading treatment, it is the mandatory body's duty to investigate and take appropriate measures that prevents further degrading treatments. Through this law, it is clear that children and pupils have the right to a safe school environment, free from all forms of degrading treatment. Nowhere in the legal test is xenophobia</p>

	or racism mentioned, despite their overt expressions in the abuse.
<b>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	The Court of Appeal for Western Sweden changed the ruling of the District Court and made the Local Authority liable to pay damages to Y.G. of 50 000 SWK, including interest.

<b>Thematic area</b>	Question concerns whether a welder with Nigerian background has been subjected to ethnic discrimination through the employer's way to supervise in different situations. It also concerns whether the employer has carried out the duty to investigate and take action against harassments.
<b>Decision date</b>	18 April 2012
<b>Reference details</b>	Labour Arbitration Court (Arbetsdomstolen) Case number: A-197-2010
<b>Key facts of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	<p>The parties: The Swedish construction trade union versus Employer (VVS Företagen and IPL Skandinavien Aktiebolag in Varberg) B.O., who has a Nigerian background, started working as a welder at the company in 2006. He is a member of the Swedish construction trade union (hereafter the Union). Between the parties there has been a conflict of whether B.O. was subjected to discrimination in the employment at the company. The parties have negotiated without reaching an agreement. The Union has raised the case against the employer in the Labour Arbitration Court and has demanded that the Court should obligate the employer to damages of 300 000 SEK to B.O for the discrimination and general damages, including interest.</p> <p>The employer parties have disputed the Union's demands. They have demanded remuneration for the trial costs.</p> <p>The Union's argument: B.O. is a trained welder and possesses welding licences. The licences are valid for a limited period of time, after which the employee takes tests in welding judged by an impartial controller.</p> <p>B.O was employed in Varberg (a small Swedish town) but carried out the work at the Ringhals Nuclear Power Plant. Welding works at nuclear power plants takes place under rigorous controls. During the time of the case Inspecta was the company that controlled the welding. Controls take place through ocular survey and x-ray. If the welding is faulty, the welder has to redo it. Every weld is signed by the employee so that it is always possible to identify the welder who carried out the job. Normally, the controls take place within one month, at most, after the welding was carried out.</p> <p>The requirements on welding at nuclear power plants are stated in a special document with technical regulations for mechanic tools. The document is created by the Swedish nuclear power companies and is continuously updated.</p> <p>Already during the Autumn of 2007 other employees began to harass B.O., among other things by calling him 'Mogadishu'.</p>



B.O. was upset about this. The colleagues also wrote with permanent marker pens on a pipe within the radioactive area that is within the prohibited area at the Nuclear power plant. B.O. raised the incidents with the company's leadership through the supervisor B.P. The company did not take any notice of the issue and did not take any action. The harassments continued from the Autumn of 2007 until June 2009, when B.O. went on sick leave. B.O. had to listen to harassments pretty much every day.

At the main negotiation between the parties, the employer confirmed the Union's statements about the verbal abuse, but maintained that this was part of the jargon in the particular field of work.

In March 2009 B.O. had a routine health control at his surgery which found that he had too low blood count. As a result, the surgery recommended that B.O. discontinued his work at a nuclear power plant. A few days after the health control B.O. discovered that his work pass was barred. Normally B.O. would have turned to B.P about this, but since he was off, B.O. turned to another colleague. He did not however get an explanation as to way his pass was barred. The supervisors did not in any way seek to clarify the situation, even though they knew the card was barred.

On 7 April 2009 B.P. returned to the work place and the issue. It transpired that B.O.'s pass had been barred because of B.O. low blood count. B.O. received tablets for anaemia and return to the surgery in May 2009 for a new blood test. He was declared healthy. B.O. informed the company that he was fit again, but the company demanded that he show a doctor's certificate. At the work place there were rumours that B.O. suffered from a serious illness. B.O. therefore went through other tests, but these also confirmed that he was in health. Given the company's attitude and the rumours that were spreading, B.O. asked for doctor's certificates, which he provided the company. In the certificate it was stated that he did not suffer from a serious illness.

B.O. was tasked with unqualified job duties after he returned to work. At the time there was plenty of welding work around and other employees worked double shifts to have time to carry out the work load. B.O. was told that he could only go to the toilet during breaks. No other workers had such restrictions. It was also common that supervisor E.S. watched over B.O.'s work and criticised him. B.O. felt insulted. During many occasions B.O. found his lunch box in the bin. He raised the issue with the bosses but no measures were taken. It went so far that B.O. feared that colleagues might poison his food. B.O. was also not allowed to sit down during work. Someone threw away his chair.

During a conversation with supervisor H.H.. B.O. was told that he was not desirable at the work place. H.H. also declared that the company could backdate a redundancy so that B.O. could be asked to leave with immediate effect. H.H. also spoke in a directly discriminating way. B.O. recorded the conversation in which H.H. says: 'You look like a slow-motion movie, when you're walking around here', and 'that's the truth... maybe it's not... maybe it's because you are black, but I think it depends on a cultural thing... not because of your colour'. The Union is of

	<p>the view that this noteworthy statement to be in line with the general behaviour of the company.</p> <p>B.O. went on sick leave in June 2009 because of the way he was treated at work.</p> <p>During the Summer of 2009 B.O.'s brother passed away in Nigeria. B.O. asked for leave to attend the funeral. He contacted the Union's ombudsman I.R. who raised the question of the leave with the company's chief executive G.H. The CEO did not at first want to grant the leave. Only after a longer discussion the application for leave was granted. The company's representative did not even believe that B.O. had a brother.</p> <p>B.O. took ill after the discrimination incidents at work. It went so far that he became suicidal and was hospitalized. The company was responsible to ensure B.O.'s rehabilitation possibilities, but discussion around these were seriously delayed until the Swedish Social Insurance Agency attended the work place. The company promised to take measures to help B.O.'s return to work but this never took place.</p>
<p><b>Main reasoning/argumentation</b> (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Union's argument:</p> <p>The company has subjected B.O. to discrimination through demanding that he must undergo a thorough health test and provide doctor's certificate to prove that he did not suffer from a serious illness. No such demand was put to any other employee. By demanding such a certificate the company was subjected B.O. to direct or indirect discrimination on ethnic grounds.</p> <p>The same grounds of discrimination holds for changing his work duties and placement.</p> <p>The same ground of discrimination took place at the workshop. The company's inactions that were even driving on the harassments, taken together is breach of the law against prohibition of ethnic discrimination. The company is liable to pay damages according to the Discrimination Act.</p> <p>The company's argument:</p> <p>The company knew of some of the calling names for B.O., but not 'Mogadishu' or 'Cockoo stupid'. The banter at the workplace was tough, but hearty. B.O. was an appreciated employee and was more likely 'positively discriminated' than anything else. The company's controller found that B.O.'s welding work did not fulfill the required standard. It was the nuclear power plant, not the company that prohibited B.O. from further welding work, which was not in the company's interest.</p> <p>After the health checks, the company's occupational health service advised B.O. against further welding at the power plant. There was never an issue about discrimination. The company never demanded from B.O. to provide them with doctor's certificate. This was B.O.'s own initiative.</p> <p>None of the harassments such as inhibition against toilet visits, not allowed to sit down or his food put in the bin took place. None of the colleagues know about these incidents. Nor was B.O. watched over by the supervisor, any more than other workers.</p> <p>The recorded conversation between B.O. and H.H. did not play out the way stated. A transcript of the conversation differs from the actual recording, to B.O.'s advantage.</p>

	<p>B.O. did not follow the rules of leave of 3 working days for his brother's funeral. He came to work 14 days too late from the agreed period.</p> <p>There was never a case of discrimination in the rehabilitation of B.O. B.O. refused to cooperate with the company's rehabilitation measures.</p> <p>In sum, there has been no discrimination against B.O. on ethnic or other grounds. If there has been names calling from colleagues, they were not know to the employers.</p> <p>The Labour Arbitration Court argument:</p> <p>According to the Discrimination Act there is a special provision around the burden of proof in cases on discrimination. B.O.'s word stands agaomst B.P.'s word of what was said between them. Even if B.O. could have been subjected to to harassments, B.P. made a credible impression on the Court when he determinedly denied B.O.'s accusations of of calling him names. There is not enough evidence to support the accusation that the company knew about harassments and failed to take action.</p>
<p><b>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</b> (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The heavy burden of proof the Court demands to establish a case of discrimination.</p>
<p><b>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>Labour Arbitration Court</p> <p>The Courts decision is that the Union has in no way shown circumstances that give evidence to suggest that B.O. was discriminated by the Employer. Furthermore, the Court did not find evidence to suggest that the Employer disregarded its duty to investigate and take measures to prevent harassments. The Union's case is denied.</p>