

# ***Jobs and immigrants***

## **What jobs are lacking workers?**

Jobs with lacking workers are those jobs that requires certain professions. There are for example a great lack of nurses, doctors, system developers, teachers, carpenters, electricians, mechanics etc. To be employed in these jobs, you must have a specific education. anyone can't become a doctor or decide in a courtroom.

## **What skills are needed?**

A good skill to have is knowledge in the Swedish language. The English language is also something that is important to know. It depends on who you are and how you came to Sweden. If you are an immigrant you can take the opportunity to study Swedish in school, which is free. And when you have the language, it's so much easier to find a job. But if you come to Sweden to work from a English speaking country it can work with only English, because almost every swede is fluent in English.

## **Is there a labour law to protect them?**

In Sweden we have a labour law called "arbetsrätt". By law (1986:163) immigrants have the right to take time off work to study Swedish.

## **Are there chances for education and training to improve their job status?**

Education in Sweden is free. But you must take a college exam to get in (to a collage) or have a Highschool degree. Adults can study at "komvux" (which is like a school for adults who don't have a high school degree or want to improve their high school degree) to get a degree.

## **How are immigrants as workers treated in Sweden?**

It depends on where you come from, if you choose to move here or if you had to flee from your home country here. If you come here with no education that can be used in Sweden or no English or Swedish skills you first start with sfi-Swedish for immigrants. After that you can get help to search for a job at arbetsförmedlingen.

## **What labour opportunities do migrants have?**

The large number of refugees and their families who were granted residency in Sweden over the last few years constitute a major challenge to Swedish society and, to the labour market. According to a recent report from the OECD, only 22 per cent of newly arrived males had employment after one or two years of introductory programs. For women, this percentage was as low as 8 per cent (OECD, 2016). However, the long-term employment rates of previously arrived refugees in Sweden are more favorable and lead us to believe that the numbers presented above will grow within the next few years.